



**Major Dooley Division
Richmond, Virginia**

The Dooley Dispatch

January 2006

President – Jim Fitzgerald 918-3887 (esricva@comcast.net)
Editor – Pat Naughton 360-2969 (p.naughton@comcast.net)
Photographer – Rick Hezel 254-4521 (RickHezel@msn.com)

Webpage <http://home.comcast.net/~p.naughton/index.html>

**Next Meeting Thursday January 19th,
7:00 p.m.
St. Paul's Church**

We will conduct the Installation of Officers Ceremony and discuss the 2006 St. Patrick's activities.

Next month's meeting will be February 16th.

**Virginia International Tattoo
Saturday April 29th 7:30 p.m.
Scope Arena, Norfolk**

Presented in the tradition of the Edinburgh Military Tattoo and the Nova Scotia International Tattoo, this 90-minute show of pageantry and patriotism rolls out 750 artists from six countries. A thrilling, non-stop multi-media performance, this extravaganza includes music, Celtic dancing, choral groups, massed pipes and drums, marching bands, precision drill teams, and always surprises. You just have to see it to believe it. CBS Sunday Morning calls this a spectacle of music and might. The Division is considering a group outing to this event. If you are interested, please contact President Jim Fitzgerald (see contact information above). For more information on this event visit <http://www.virginiaartsfest.com/tattoo.html>

**March for Life
January 23rd**

For the 23rd consecutive year, the Knights of Columbus will provide FREE bus transportation for people in the Richmond area to attend the 33rd March For Life Rally in Washington, DC on Monday, January 23, 2006. Seating on the buses will be by

RESERVATION only. Children under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a parent, guardian, or approved temporary guardian with written permission. The South Side bus will leave St. Augustine Church, 4400 Beulah Road, at 8:00 am; contact Rich Mayer at 276-1263. The West End bus will leave the Columbian Center, 2324 Pump Road, at 8:00 am; contact Darius Yazdgerdi at 740-9633. The East End bus will leave the Church of the Redeemer, 8275 Meadowbridge Road, at 8:00 am; contact Ed Gillikin, Sr. at 737-7628. The East End and West End buses will stop at Big Lots on Parham and Route 1 at 8:15 am. Marchers must check in at the bus pick up location by 7:45 am and must bring a lunch, soft drinks, hat, gloves and suitable clothing for the weather conditions. All buses will return by 6:00 pm.

Prayer List

Please continue to pray for those under the care of Health Professionals, **Jim Cremins, Ed Kehoe, Rev. Adrian Harmening, Richard Moore, Bernie Lawson, Charles Mulherin, Joe Joyce, Ron Hendricks, John Polly, Hugh Naughton, and Mary Nell Naughton**, mother of Pat Naughton. If you know of others in need of our prayers, please contact Paul McFadden 550-0347.

Commodore Barry Resolution Passes

The Commodore John Barry Resolution was signed by President Bush on Thursday, December 22, 2005 officially recognizing Commodore Barry as the first flag officer of the United States Navy --- 202 years and three months after the Wexford-born Barry passed into the history books.

Many thanks to Congressman Peter King (NY) and Senator Arlen Specter (PA) and their staff and all the cosponsors for making it all happen.

Greetings Brothers, Sisters, and Friends,

As we are moving inexorably into the future, we need to improve our ability to communicate in order to become more effective at setting goals and then acting in unity to accomplish them. The AOH news alerts

and action alerts are a huge part of keeping our Irish Culture and Heritage alive.

Two recent examples that show this need are the national effort to prevent the proposed US/UK extradition treaty from being ratified, and the effort to have Commodore John Barry recognized as the first flag officer of the US Navy.

Thanks to Mike Kearny's tenacious effort, we have been successful with Cmdr. Barry. But in all honesty, if we had greater pressure from a much larger contingent helping Mike, I believe we could have accomplished this years ago. (Don't get the idea that I am slighting Mike's efforts here, not at all. In fact I would like to nominate Mike for the AOH Founder's Day Award!) As for the Treaty, however, we have been lucky so far, and we will need a much much greater participation to be successful, there are no second chances and the stakes are considerably higher.

So far, we have taken some steps toward this by setting an email list, +++AOH.COM+++, and inviting website (<http://www.aoh.com>) visitors to register online and join the list.

So far, about 1,500 have done so. Almost 1000 are AOH members, almost 100 are LAOH members, and the rest of you are our interested friends. This is less than 3% of our membership. Based on the percentage of the general American adult population using email online daily (about 30%) we should have over 10,000 candidates for this list!!!

So, to help us stay united in principle and in action, and make us more effective at setting goals and accomplishing them, this list must be dramatically expanded. To that end, we are setting a goal of 4,000 new AOH members, and 1,000 new LAOH members on the list BY ST. PATRICK'S DAY!

Just go to AOH.com and sign up today!!! I am confident that we can achieve this goal. UNITY is the key!

Yours in Friendship, Unity, and True Christian
Charity,
Jeff Nisler
AOH National Webmaster

WANT TO HEAR SOME IRISH MUSIC?

Kevin Donleavy, who is good friend to the Dooley Division, now has his own Irish radio show on WTJU 91.1 FM in Charlottesville on the first Saturday of the month, 10 a.m. to noon. It is also on the web at <http://wtju.radio.virginia.edu/stream.rb>

Kevin will be teaching a class next April at the University of Richmond. He calls it a "mini course on Irish culture." Starts April 3rd and runs three Thursdays. It is called "Gifts of the Irish." Jane Dowrick is program coordinator jdowrick@richmond.edu

Irish music is also available by tuning to 1120 AM every Sunday morning from 10:30 to noon to hear Irish Pat Troy from N.Va. You can also listen to it live on the internet at www.wustl120.com

Landmark Theatre to Offer Two Major Irish Performances in March

Tickets are on sale now at Ticketmaster

**Michael Flatley's Lord of the Dance
March 3rd – 5th**

**The Cheiftains
March 15th**

Trip to Ireland Tickets

Give the dream and possibly the chance to go to Ireland. Trip is for two for 8 nights B&B, air fare, and car, or \$4000 towards a coach tour, or any other trip, or \$3,500 cash. 174 out of the 1500 tickets have been sold. Starting in 2006 we'll be making big push selling tickets in Irish establishments. If you would like some tickets, please indicate so on you membership renewal or call Pat Naughton 360-2969.

He who loses money, loses much;

He who loses a friend, loses more;

He who loses faith, loses all.



St. Aidan
Feast Day January 15th

During the seventh century Northumbria, comprising the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira, was a battleground in which the fate of rival kings determined whether the Celtic or the Roman Church should prevail as the missionary influence. In 616, when King Ethelfrith of Northumbria was defeated in battle and slain, his son Oswald took refuge in Scotland and was converted to Christianity at Iona. Edwin, the new king, also became a Christian, but under the influence of Saint Paulinus, bishop of York, whose allegiance was to Rome. After Edwin's death in 633, Paulinus abandoned his work in northern England. Oswald returned from exile and eventually became king, whereupon he sent to Iona for a bishop who would preach the gospel in Northumbria.

The first Celtic bishop, Cormac, soon returned to Iona, where he declared that the Angles of Northumbria were too stubborn and intractable. The historian Bede writes that, at a meeting to discuss the problem, an Irish monk called Aidan suggested that Cormac had been unreasonably harsh with his unlearned listeners, and "did not first, as the Apostle has told us, offer them the milk of less solid doctrine". It was immediately resolved to send Aidan to

Northumbria as bishop.

Little is known of the saint's early life, save that he may have studied under Saint Senan on Scattery Island, Co. Clare. He arrived in Northumbria c. 635, and with Oswald's consent made his headquarters on the offshore island of Lindisfarne, close to Oswald's castle at Bamburgh. It was a fruitful partnership, with Oswald having on occasion to interpret the words of Aidan, who lacked fluency in the English language.

When Oswald was killed in battle in 642, Aidan worked equally well with Oswin, king of Deira. Aidan preached widely throughout Northumbria, travelling on foot, so that he could readily talk to everyone he met. When Oswin gave him a horse for use in difficult terrain, Aidan saintly gave it to a beggar soliciting alms. Oswin was angry until, as Bede recounts, Aidan asked if the son of a mare was more precious to the king than a son of God. Oswin sought Aidan's pardon, and promised never again to question or regret any of his wealth being given away to children of God. Both Oswald and Oswin are venerated in England as saints and martyrs.

Scores of Scottish and Irish monks assisted Aidan in his missionary work, building churches and spreading Celtic Christian influence to a degree that Lindisfarne became the virtual capital of Christian England. The saint also recruited classes of Anglo-Saxon youths to be educated at Lindisfarne. Among them was Saint Eata, abbot of Melrose and later of Lindisfarne. In time, Eata's pupil, Saint Cuthbert, also became bishop of Lindisfarne.

Aidan lived a frugal life, and encouraged the laity to fast and study the scriptures. He himself fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays, and seldom ate at the royal table. When a feast was set before him he would give the food away to the hungry. The presents he received were given to the poor or used to buy the freedom of slaves, some of whom entered the priesthood. During Lent Aidan would retire to the small island of Farne for prayer and penance. While there in 651, he saw smoke rising from Bamburgh, which was then under attack by the pagan King Penda of Mercia. He prayed for the wind to change, and many of the besiegers were destroyed by fire.

ARTHUR GUINNESS

1725-1803

BREWER



Guinness was born in Celbridge, Co Kildare, in 1725. His father was land steward to the archbishop of Cashel, Dr Arthur Price, and brewed beer for workers on the estate. When Price died in 1752, he left £100 each to the two Guinnesses, which may have encouraged the young man to lease a brewery in Leixlip, Co Kildare, in 1756. Three years later, he left this brewery in charge of a younger brother, and took over one at St James' Gate in Dublin.

He began by brewing beer or ale, and within eight years was master of the Dublin Corporation of Brewers. In 1761 he married Olivia Whitmore, a relative of Henry Grattan, and ten of their twenty-one children lived to establish a dynasty which has spread into many activities and countries. The family's long association with St Patrick's Cathedral began with a gift of 250 guineas for the chapel schools, and Dublin enjoyed other benefactions.

There was, however, one dispute with Dublin Corporation, whose investigators concluded that Guinness was drawing more free water than his lease permitted. In 1775, the brewer seized a pickaxe to defend his supplies from the sheriff, and eventually reached a peaceful solution after protracted litigation. Duties on beer proved another problem, and in 1795 Guinness enlisted Grattan's oratory to persuade the government to remove the burden.

On the last day of December 1759 a determined young man named Arthur Guinness rode through the gate of an old, dilapidated ill-equipped brewery sited on a small strip of land on Dublin's James's Street. He had just signed a lease on the property for 9,000 years at 45 per annum. His friends shook their heads in disbelief. For ten years, Mark Rainsford's Ale Brewery (for such it was) had been on the Market and nobody had shown any interest in it. The Street was already festooned with similar small breweries, all attracted to this spot by a good supply of water. Throughout the city of Dublin there were about 70 breweries at that time, all, it must be assumed, small. Mr. Guinness's newly acquired brewery was no more than average. But Arthur was about to change all of that. He was 34 years old. He knew that the products of this teeming, almost domestic, industry were highly unsatisfactory. Trade fell off badly when import regulations which favoured the London Porter breweries, were prolonged. At that time, beer was

almost unknown in rural Ireland where whiskey, gin and poteen were the alcoholic drinks most readily available. In spite of this and the poor quality of beer available in larger centres like Dublin, it was recognised, paradoxically, that brewing - although constantly under threat from imports - was probably the most prosperous of the very few industries in Ireland at that time. In addition to ales, Arthur Guinness brewed a beer relatively new to Ireland that contained roasted barley which gave it a characteristically dark colour. This brew became known as "porter" so named because of its popularity with the porters and stevedores of Covent Garden and Billingsgate in London. "Porter" had been developed in London Guinness.jpg, 21964 bytes, 10/15/00some years earlier and was imported into Dublin to the detriment of local brews. Arthur Guinness finally had to choose between porter or the traditional Dublin ales. Deciding to tackle the English brewers at their own game, Arthur tried his hand at porter. He brewed the deep, rich beverage so well that he eventually ousted all imports from the Irish market, captured a share of the English trade and revolutionised the brewing industry. The word Stout was added in the early 1820's as an adjective, qualifying the noun "porter". An "extra stout porter" was a stronger and more full bodied variety. "Stout" evolved as a noun in its own right, as did the family name of Guinness. In 1825 Guinness Stout was available abroad, and by 1838, Guinness' St. James's Gate Brewery was the largest in Ireland. In 1881, the annual production of Guinness brewed had surpassed one million barrels a year and by 1914, St. James's Gate was the world's largest brewery. Today, Arthur Guinness would have been proud of St. James's Gate. No longer the largest (although still the largest Stout brewery) it is certainly one of the most modern breweries. Guinness is now also brewed in 35 countries around the world, but all these overseas brews must contain a flavoured extract brewed here at St. James's Gate. So the very special brewing skills of Arthur's brewery, remain at the heart of every one of the 10 million glasses of Guinness enjoyed every day across the world

Guinness gradually handed over control to three sons, and spent his last years at Beaumont, his country home in Drumcondra, now a Dublin suburb. He died on 23 January 1803.