Ancient Order of Hibernians

St Brendan the Navigator Division
Mecklenburg County Division # 2

MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING ARE HELD ON
THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH AT
7:30 pm
IN ROOM 200 AT ST MARKS PARISH CENTER

SOCIAL DINNER MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE
FOURTH MONDAY OF THE MONTH AT 6:30 PM
AT AN LOCAL AREA RESTAURANT

2009 Officers

Chaplain Fr Brad Jones
President Joe Dougherty
Vice President Shane Lis
Secretary Kevin Buechler
Treasurer Chris O’Keefe
Financial Secretary Ron Haley
Standing Committee Brian Bourque
Marshall Scott Stephan
Sentinel Deacon Bob Murphy
Chaplain Emeritus Fr. Pat Hoare

www.aohmeck2.org

Tis a blessing to be Irish

Cherish your kith and kin. Consider their happiness as your joy, their misfortune as your woe, twice over. An Irish family is an unbroken circle of strength and support, entwined with love. Keep your loved ones ever close at hearth and heart.
Brothers,

First of all, I wanted to thank each of you that were at the division meeting on October 12th and congratulate the two brothers that made their Shamrock Degree, brothers Gene Mann and Kevin Buechler. And on behalf of the division, many thanks go out to the Sons of Erin division’s Shamrock Degree team, which made the trip to St Mark’s and conducted the degree. Most of these brothers drove from South Charlotte and one brother came from Belmont.

As most of you know, the NC State Convention will take place the week end of October 23, 24 and 25. Brother Ron Haley and myself will be attending the convention as your delegates and seven brothers of the division will be heading up to Raleigh on Sunday, the 25th to take their Major Degree.

The month of November is a great family month. The feast of Thanksgiving is a time that families get together to share in God’s goodness and bounty. We also need to remember in our prayers, those that have died and those that are sick.

On Saturday, November 21st, the St Brendan division will have a table at St Mark’s Christmas Bazaar. I am asking all brothers to commit to at least 1 hour to man the table. This is an opportunity for us to make our presence know to the Catholic Church community and also to recruit new members and last but not least, to make some money for our charities. Nancy and I just returned from the NC State Convention in Raleigh and I wanted to congratulate the seven brothers of the St Brendan division that made their Major Degree, Shane Lis, Ron Haley, Chris O’Keefe, Dave Foley, Kevin Buechler, Ray FitzGerald and Ted Leahy. It was a very good convention and the host division, Wake County #1 and their President, Bill Keely, did a bang up job putting it all together.

God Bless

Joe Dougherty

The next business meeting will be on Monday, November 9th at 7:30 PM and the next social dinner meeting will be on Monday, November 30th at 6:30 PM, the place will be determined at the business meeting.
Irish Saints

Saint Malachy

Irish Saints

Saint Malachy

feast day - November 3rd

Saint Malachy (Middle Irish: Máel Máedóc Ua Morgair, Modern Irish: Maelmaedhoc Ó Morgair) (1094 - November 2, 1148) was the Archbishop of Armagh, to whom were attributed several miracles and a vision of the identity of the last 112 Popes (see Prophecy of the Popes).

He was Canonized by Pope Clement III, on July 6, 1199, the first Irish Saint to be Canonised. St Malachy, whose family name was Ua Morgair, was born in Armagh in 1094. St. Bernard describes him as having noble birth. He was baptized Máel Máedóc (a name which has been anglicised to Malachy) and was trained under Imhar O'Hagan, subsequently Abbot of Armagh. After a long course of studies he was ordained priest by St Cellach (Celsus) in 1119. To perfect himself in sacred liturgy and theology, he proceeded to Lismore, where he spent nearly two years under St Malchus. He was then chosen Abbot of Bangor, in 1123. A year later, he was consecrated Bishop of Connor, and, in 1132, he was promoted to the primacy of Armagh.

St Bernard gives us many interesting anecdotes regarding St Malachy, and highly praises his zeal for religion both in Connor and Armagh. In 1127 he paid a second visit to Lismore and acted for a time as confessor to Cormac MacCarthy, Prince of Desmond. While Bishop of Connor he continued to reside at Bangor, and when some of the native princes sacked Connor, he brought the Bangor monks to Iveragh, County Kerry, where they were welcomed by now King Cormac.

On the death of St Celsus (who was buried at Lismore in 1129), St Malachy was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, 1132, which dignity he accepted with great reluctance. Owing to intrigues, he was unable to take possession of his See for two years; even then he had to purchase the Bachal Isu (Staff of Jesus) from Niall, the usurping lay-primate. The influence of St Malachy in Irish ecclesiastical affairs has been compared with that of Boniface in Germany.

He reformed and reorganized the Irish Church and brought it into subjection to Rome; like Boniface, he was a zealous reformer and a promoter of monasticism. During three years at Armagh, as Bernard of Clairvaux writes, St Malachy restored the discipline of the Church, grown lax during the intruded rule of a series of lay-abbots, and had the Roman Liturgy adopted. St Bernard
continues: Having extirpated barbarism and re-established Christian morals, seeing all things tranquil he began to think of his own peace.

He therefore resigned Armagh, in 1138, and returned to Connor. He divided the See into Down and Connor, retaining the former as Bishop of Down. He founded a priory of Austin Canons at Downpatrick, and was unceasing in his episcopal labours. Early in 1139 he journeyed to Rome, via Scotland, England, and France, visiting St Bernard at Clairvaux. He petitioned Pope Innocent II for pallia for the Sees of Armagh and Cashel, and was appointed legate for Ireland. On his return visit to Clairvaux he obtained five monks for a foundation in Ireland, under Christian, an Irishman, as superior: thus arose the great Abbey of Mellifont in 1142.

St Malachy set out on a second journey to Rome in 1148, but on arriving at Clairvaux he fell sick, and died in the arms of St Bernard, on 2 November. St Malachy's feast is celebrated on 3 November, so it won't clash with All Souls Day. He is Patron Saint of the Archdiocese of Armagh and the Diocese of Down and Connor. Saint Malachy's Church, Belfast was intended to be the Cathedral Church of Down and Connor dedicated in honour of the Diocesan Patron. However, the Irish Famine broke out and the grand plans for the Saint Malachy's Cathedral were shelved in order to divert funds to the needy.

Please check out the division web site at: www.aohmeck2.org
A Bit of Irish History

November 1
1625 - Birth near Oldcastle, Co. Meath of St. Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh who was canonized in 1975

1884 - Founding of the Gaelic Athletic Association

1920 - Following a mutiny in India by soldiers of the Connaught Rangers in protest at events in Ireland, Private James Daly is court-martialled and executed by firing squad; he is the last member of the British army to be executed for mutiny

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

November 2
1797 - Tyrone Power, actor and great-grandfather of the Hollywood movie star of the same name, is born near Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford

1986 - Sinn Féin Poblachtach founded in Dublin

November 3
1815 - Birth in Dungiven, Co. Derry of John Mitchel, patriot and founder of the newspaper the United Irishman

1854 - The Catholic University of Ireland is opened with J. H. Newman as its first rector

1903 - Tomas O Fiaich, Irish language author and Cardinal-Archbishop of Armagh is born

1917 - Birth of Conor Cruise O'Brien, diplomat, political commentator and writer

November 4
2002 - Gerry Adams and David Trimble hold a face to face meeting at Stormont in an attempt to break the deadlock in the peace process.

November 5
1688 - William of Orange arrives in England with 15,000 men

1878 - The New York Gaelic Society is formed

November 6
1628 - Founding of the Irish College in Rome. Among its former students was St Oliver Plunkett, who attended in the late 17th century

1649 - Owen Roe O'Neill - Catholic military leader against Cromwell – dies

November 7
1791 - Napper Tandy convenes the first meeting of Dublin’s United Irishmen

1796 - Crosses are planted in Belfast for lives lost in Northern Ireland since 1969 -1,662 in all

November 8
1847 - Birth in Dublin of Bram Stoker, author of Dracula

1890 - The Republic elects their first woman president, Mary Robinson, who defeats Brian Lenihan and Austin Curry

November 9
1798 - Theobald Wolfe Tone tried and convicted of treason

November 10
1791 - Napper Tandy convenes the first meeting of Dublin’s United Irishmen
1841 - Death of Sister Catherine McAuley, founder of the order of the Sisters of Mercy

1879 - Padraig Pearse, Irish revolutionary and one of the leaders of the 1916 Easter Rebellion, is born

1944 - Joseph Dougherty, President of the St Brendan the Navigator division is born in Philadelphia, PA

Irish Recipes

Buttermilk Scones

Morning coffee and afternoon tea would not be complete without fresh scones, and there are so many delicious varieties. The secret of making good scones is a quick, light hand when mixing, and a hot oven.

225g/ 8oz self-raising soda bread flour
pinch salt
25g/ 1oz butter or hard margarine
1 egg, beaten
140/ 5fl oz buttermilk
egg or milk to glaze (optional)
Makes 8

Preheat oven to gas mark 8/ 230°C/ 450°F. Sift flour with salt and rub in butter or margarine. Make a well in the centre and pour in the egg and most of the buttermilk. Mix quickly to form a soft dough, adding a little extra buttermilk if necessary. Turn out onto a floured surface and roll out lightly until 2.5cm/ 1 inch in thickness. Working quickly, cut into 5cm/ 2 inch rounds. Glaze with egg or milk and set on a floured baking sheet. Bake for 15-20 minutes until light brown.

Savoury Cheese and Herb Scones
Add 1 tsp dry mustard, 50g/2oz grated cheese and 2 tbsp fresh, chopped herbs to the dry ingredients and proceed as before. After brushing with egg or milk, scatter a little grated cheese on the top of each scone.

Irish Names

Murphy

September 30th, 2008 by Casey Murphy

Name in Gaelic: Ó Murchadha [Descendant of Murchadh, meaning sea warrior]

Murphy, the most popular surname in Ireland, is borne by descendants of three distinct ancient septs, all of royal lineage. One family established in County Tyrone were Chiefs of Sioil Aodha. Of Ciné Eoghain origin, they descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, from 379 to 406 CE. Connacht Murphys are of Lli Fiachrach ancestry. Fiachra, their forebear, was the son of Eochaidh Muíghmheadhoin, King of the country in the 4th century. They were Chiefs of an area on the south shore of Sligo Bay, comprising the parishes of Skreen and Templeboy. However, the most illustrious family hails from Leinster. A powerful branch of the Ui Ceinnealaigh, they stemmed from Cathoir Mór, 2nd century Monarch of Ireland. From Murchadha, grandfather of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of the province [c. 1170], they derive their name. Lords of Ui Feilme, Murphys held sway over the barony of Ballagheen in eastern County Wexford. Early in the 13th century, Dermod Muimneach ["Munsterman"] Ó Murchadha left his homeland, settling to the west in Munster. He and his family acquired the territory between Cork and Macroom on the north side of the River Lee, which became Muskerry.

References in the Annals to prominent Murphys are frequent through the centuries, relating mainly to soldiers and Chiefs, but there are others: i.e. Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha, "Chief Sage of Leinster" [d. 1127]. Among the many who have contributed to the political and cultural history of Ireland were two Wexford priests: Rev. John Murphy [b. 1753] and Rev. Michael Murphy [b. 1767] who lost their lives in the 1798 Rising. Notables from Cork include: John Murphy [1700-1770], last Chief of the Blarney Bards; John Murphy [1755-1836], famed sea captain; Most Rev. John Murphy Bishop of Cork and Canon Jeremiah Murphy [1848-1915], both scholars of renown.

check our website for any changes and updates
SDLP deputy leader Dr Alasdair McDonnell will this week announce he is standing for the party leadership.

McDonnell will be running against the North's social development minister, Margaret Ritchie, in what will be an extremely close race. The new SDLP leader will be elected at the party's annual conference in February.

McDonnell said the election presented a "tremendous opportunity to refocus, reinvigorate, re-energise and rebuild the SDLP". Once the North's largest nationalist party, the SDLP has been completely over-taken by Sinn Féin in the last decade.

Mark Durkan last month announced he was standing down as leader. McDonnell said the SDLP had worked tirelessly for peace but there was still much to do: "That will require a leader determined to build on the wealth of experience and wisdom in the party, while bringing in new and talented young women and men.

"A team player committed to the challenge of change who will put passion, confidence and ambition back into our party. The days of the SDLP being sidelined are over. It's time for us to reassert ourselves."

McDonnell (60), the South Belfast MP, will formally announce his candidature on Tuesday. At 5/4, Margaret Ritchie is the bookies' favourite with McDonnell close second favourite at 6/4. He is supported by several Assembly members, including Patsy McGlone from Mid-Ulster.

Ritchie is supported by Alex Attwood from West Belfast, Carmel Hanna from McDonnell's own South Belfast constituency, and Dolores Kelly in Upper Bann. Attwood described Ritchie as the most popular politician in the North.

Ritchie's attempts to stop funding for a UDA-linked project won widespread admiration and she is one of Stormont's most high-profile ministers. However, McDonnell's supporters say he possesses the gravitas and political nous to challenge Sinn Féin and reverse his party's electoral fortunes.

The votes of delegates from South Belfast, South Down, and Foyle – the largest SDLP constituencies – will be pivotal.

McDonnell's candidature will be announced in Belfast's Old Museum Arts' Centre – next door to the SDLP's original headquarters – in line with his theme of rebuilding the party.

For more information on the SDLP, visit their web site at: www.sdlp.ie/

check our website for any changes and updates

WWW.AOHMECK2.ORG