



Brother Hibernians:

This summer has been a hot one! It has also been a very busy one! Our division has been involved in a couple of fundraising events, a couple of social events, and a convention.

Thanks to Frank Doyle and Ron Hagan, our golf outing on June 11th was very successful. They did an excellent job in organizing this profitable event. (Frank will give further details in the newsletter.) I also would like to thank Jim Fath, Mary Grady Strickland, John Skaggs, J.D. Richardson, and Lynda Verbance for volunteering their time in making this run very smoothly.

For those of you who attended the Irish Family Picnic at Camp Mary Orton, I hope you had a good time – I know I did. This is a super place to bring your families and interact with the other Irish organizations' members. Keep this in mind for next year.

Our bi-annual convention, which was held in Youngstown on July 7-10 was also successful. The Franklin County hospitality room looked great and again set the standard for the other rooms. I want to take this opportunity again to congratulate my brother, Ron for being elected Treasurer for the State of Ohio Ancient Order of Hibernians. He did a fantastic job campaigning and it paid off. We all look forward to the National convention in Boston next year and then the State convention in 2 years in Toledo. Thanks to everyone who contributed to our hospitality

room, and a special thanks to Jim Wade and Ed Norris for providing our musical entertainment.

Another fun event was the “Night at the Races” which all the Irish

groups participated in at Scioto Downs. I’m sorry I could not make the event due to a conflict, but I heard it was a lot of fun. Thanks to Vivian Lermond for organizing the event.

Our last event of the summer was the Dublin Irish Festival on August 5-7, where our division hosted the beer and soda pop tent at the Celtic Café. This was our first year and everyone who volunteered did a super job at making sure the tent ran smoothly. Being the new kids on the block, we learned some lessons on how to improve our tent for next year. I will be working with the Dublin Irish Festival Committee very closely to improve our tent. Thanks to all the Hibernians and non-Hibernians for working their 4-hour shifts. I do not know how we did at the festival, but should have an idea by our next meeting.

A special thanks goes to Pat Fahy for being diligent at emailing information to everyone on the different events. I am not quite proficient yet on the computer and he does such an excellent job. Thanks Pat!

Our next big event is our Celtic New Year Cabaret on October 22, 2005, at the Columbus Maennerchor. See the details inside the newsletter. This is a very nice event and I hope everyone will consider attending.

Our Division does not make anything on the dinner, but we do have a silent auction to boost our profit. If anyone has an item(s) or knows of anyone we could contact regarding donations, please call J.D. Richardson at 204-4495.

Please help in making the silent auction successful. Thank you.

Yours in Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity.

Glenn

Bereavement Committee

On Friday, October 7th, there will be a fundraiser at the Shamrock Club to fund the Irish Community Bereavement Committee. We will have pizza and beer from 6:00 to 7:30 PM. All you care to eat and drink for only \$12.00. Oldies but goodies will be played from 7:30 to 11:30 PM. There will be a silent auction also. Donations for the auction are needed. Any questions call Mike McConahay, at 443-0046 or cell 354-5742.

**Patrick Pearse
Division #1
2005 Officers**

- President.....Glenn Hagan**
- Vice-President.....Jim Wade**
- Treasurer..... Frank Doyle**
- Financial Secretary Mike Coleman**
- Recording Secretary.... John Coy**
- Marshall.....Bob Lane**
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- Chaplain.....Msgr. John Cody**

2005 Hibernian Golf Classic

Frank Doyle and **Ron Hagan**, co-chairmen of the 2005 Hibernian Golf Classic, wish to **THANK** all the golfers, sponsors, and volunteers (as mentioned in President Glenn Hagan's remarks) who participated in this year's event, held at The Landings at Rickenbacker, on June 11, 2005. I know President Hagan will not list his own name in thanking the volunteers; therefore, I'd like to take this opportunity to let the membership know that he also was, as always, an integral part of the volunteers that make this such a successful event.

The 2005 Classic was the most successful ever as it raised **\$6,025.79** in net profits for the Patrick Pearse Division, based on \$10,903.00 in revenues offset by \$4,877.21 in expenses. A total of **91 golfers** (23 teams) shared in the camaraderie of the day, while a record **fifty-one (51) hole sponsors** supported the club by contributing \$100 each to this fund raising event. Another first was the appearance of the youngest golfer ever to play in this annual outing, namely, my great-nephew Daniel Neutzling (eight [8] years of age).

The four-person scramble format resulted in the team of Bill Clark, Mike Kelleher, Kevin Rooney and John Archibald being awarded first prize (\$100 per person) with a score of 12 under par. Congratulations, brother Hibernians! Second place was won by the team of Bill Neutzling, Chris Fraser, Chris Kephart and Bruce Kephart with a score of 11 under par.

In addition, pictures of this year's outing are displayed on our

division's web-site (www.partickpearse.com) and will remain there for your viewing pleasure until next year's golf classic.

Frank Doyle

King Billy and the Myth of the Boyne

April began the traditional "marching season" in the north of Ireland. This season reaches its height on July 12th when Unionists across Ireland celebrate the victory of Protestant King William of Orange over Catholic King James II. This victory is celebrated in the North not merely as a military victory but as a religious victory. It is portrayed as the smashing victory of Protestantism over the assembled forces of the Pope. It was the victory that granted Irish Protestants the right to remain entrenched in Ireland. Is that really what the whole affair was about? Before they break out the orange flute and the Lambeg drum let's make a historical search for evidence of any proof of a "great Protestant victory" or of property rights being granted. It may come as a surprise to many Unionists that evidence to prove their claims of both is a little scarce. In 1685 King James II became king of England. James II had converted to Catholicism, much to the dismay of his family and many of his Protestant subjects. James started reforming some of the anti-Catholic laws and ridding the English military of Cromwellian influence. He began promoting Catholics to some key positions in both England and Ireland. He also began to establish improved relations with

Louis XIV of France. All of these actions caused civil discontent among his Protestant subjects. Over in Holland things were not well. A Dutch nobleman, Prince William of Orange, had married, Mary, the eldest daughter of James II. William's chief worry was that James would produce a male heir to the throne of England. A newborn Prince of Wales would push William's wife out of a big inheritance. He also feared that an English alliance with France would be bad for Holland. In 1688 James' wife, Mary of Modena, gave birth to a son. William had, however, already decided to invade England.

William's plan was to invade England, take the throne from James and place himself and his wife on the throne. William had received an invitation to invade England from seven of James' enemies. With the alleged invitation securely in hand, William and his Dutch army invaded England. They encountered little resistance. James vacated the throne and ran away to France, where he hoped to prevail upon his French allies for military aid to assist in his reinstatement. In February 1689 William and Mary declared themselves joint sovereigns of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The French were waiting for the right opportunity to invade Holland, and having a Dutch king on the English throne would make that much more difficult. King Louis XIV figured that helping James defeat William was in the best interest of France. On March 12, 1689 James with some French troops and French arms landed at Kinsale, Ireland. There, the Catholic portion of the English army and the Protestants who were still loyal to James joined the

force. James goal was to rid Ireland of William's army then sail for England. It should be noted here that James did not care about Ireland in this effort. It was not his intent to eject any Protestants from Ireland. His army was partially composed of Protestants and he still needed their support. William saw this incursion only as an irritant or stepping stone to regaining the English throne. His concerns were European, not Irish. William needed to remove this irritant in order to further clear his title to the English throne.

The chief centers of resistance to James in Ireland were in the north. The cities of Derry and Enniskillen were major strongholds of William's supporters. On April 18, 1689 James laid siege to the city of Derry. After 105 days the English broke the siege and James slipped away in defeat. The city of Enniskillen was also lost to James in another defeat at Newtownbutler. On June 14, 1690 William and his main army landed at Carrickfergus. The German Duke of Schomberg led William's international army of 36,000. The army included English, Dutch, Danish, German and French Huguenot troops. James' Irish Viceroy, Richard Talbot, led his army of 25,000 that included English, French and Irish troops. The confrontation that occurred on the Boyne River between these two European armies was either about keeping a Dutch nobleman on the throne of England or restoring a former English king to the throne. The battle just happened to be fought in Ireland. On July 1, 1690 the two armies engaged on the banks of the Boyne River. Actually, the battle date was also July 12, 1690 under the new Gregorian calendar, but England did not follow the new calendar

because it was developed by Pope Gregory.

James' forces fought bravely, particularly the cavalry led by Irishman Patrick Sarsfield. They were unable, however, to overcome the seasoned European veterans in William's army. James, seeing that another victory has eluded him, abandoned his troops and ran south for Dublin. He arrived in Dublin complaining that his Irish troops had let him down by running away. Richard Talbot's wife, who had met him at the city limits of Dublin, replied sarcastically, "You seem to have arrived ahead of them." The losses that day were relatively light. William lost roughly 500 men killed and James lost 1,000. It was a significant battle, but it was hardly a great battle.

William did not achieve his goal of destroying James and he left a significant enemy army intact in Ireland. On July 4, 1690 James II runs away again and returns to France (notice that running away has become a pattern). William, and his army, continued to pursue the remnants of James' army in Ireland. William suffers a defeat at the first siege of Limerick. On September 5, 1690 William of Orange returns to England. His army ultimately defeats the remaining Irish and French portion of James' army in several significant battles. The war eventually ends with the signing of the Treaty of Limerick in 1691. What was the Irish issue at the Boyne? There was no Irish issue. The Irish refer to this whole affair as Cogadh an Dá Rí (The War Between Two Kings). After leaving Ireland, neither James nor William were ever concerned about Ireland again. The English quickly reneged on the promises made in the Treaty of Limerick. The French

gained some advantage in Europe by having English troops tied up in Ireland. The Irish lost the 5,000 Irish soldiers who were forced to flee to France as part of agreeing to the Treaty of Limerick. As far as the Protestants in the north of Ireland were concerned, they were not part of the issue. In fact, the victory of William of Orange ushered in a period of outright persecution against those Protestants who were not members of the established Church of England. Many Irish Presbyterians were forced to leave Ireland for the American colonies.

The strangest truth of 1690, however, is that Pope Alexander VIII had sent a letter to William of Orange prior to the battle expressing his hope for an English victory over James. It seems that Pope Alexander and Louis XIV were not seeing eye-to-eye on a number of Catholic issues and an Anglo-French alliance was not considered to be in the best interests of the Vatican. The Pope was actually on William's side. So, remember on July 12th that the Unionists are celebrating a myth.

J. Michael Finn

John Barry Day

September 13th is John Barry Day. We will have a Mass at St. Christopher's. Call Pat Fahy at 875-6336 for details.

Newsletter

Newsletter articles should be sent to Jim Casey as a Microsoft Word attachment to E-Mail. The address is:

casey94aoh @ columbus.rr

Meetings/Events

September

01 September - Business Meeting 7:30 pm

08 September - General Membership meeting 7:30 pm, Rosary at 7:00 pm

13 September - John Barry Day

October

06 October - Business Meeting 7:30 pm

13 October - General Membership meeting 7:30 pm, Rosary at 7:00 pm

22 October - Celtic New Year Celebration

November

03 November - Business Meeting 7:30 pm

10 November - General Membership meeting 7:30 pm, Rosary at 7:00 pm

December

01 December - Business Meeting 7:30 pm

08 December - General Membership meeting 7:30 pm, Rosary at 7:00 pm

All of the meetings are at Zeno's, 384 W. 3rd Ave.