

The Priestly Society of Saint Pius X in Ireland

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St John's Bulletin

The Society of St Pius X in Ireland



In This Issue:

- The Hail Mary
- Life of St Thaddeus MacCarthy
- Photos from September outings
- Plus all the activities and devotions in our priories and churches

October 2008
Month of the Holy Rosary

Devotions & Activities at St John's

Rosary daily at 6 pm; Saturday and Sunday at 10.30 am
Every Sunday: Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 10.30 am
Every Thursday: Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and Miraculous Medal Novena after the 6.30 pm Mass (except First Thursday)
First Thursday: Apostolate of Prayer for Priests. Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament after 11 am Mass, adoration until 6.30 pm Mass.
First Friday: Benediction after the 6.30 pm Mass
First Saturday: Monthly day of Recollection (April to November)
Confessions: 10.30 am on Saturdays and Sundays (After 11am Sunday Mass on request)
Missa Cantata: Fourth Sunday of the month
Doctrinal Conference for Adults: First and Third Tuesdays at 7.30 pm
Catechism for children: Every Sunday between Masses
Catechism for teenagers: Second Saturday of each month at 11.45 am
St John's Schola and Choir: Wednesdays at 7.30 pm

Devotions & Activities in Athlone

Rosary daily at 6.30 pm
First Friday: Holy Hour at 6.30 pm
First Saturday: Benediction and Rosary at 10.25 am
Confessions: 10.30 am on Saturdays and Sundays
Missa Cantata: First and Third Sundays of the month

Devotions & Activities in Cork

Fourth Sunday: Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament after Mass
First Friday: Holy Mass at 7.30 pm and Benediction after Mass
First Saturday: Holy Mass at 9.30 am and Holy Hour after Mass
Confessions: Half an hour before every Mass
Missa Cantata: Third Sunday

SSPX Groups and Pious Associations in Ireland

- Eucharistic Crusade:** Contact Fr. Biérier
- Archconfraternity of St Stephen for Altar Boys:** Contact Fr. Anglés
- St John's Circle:** Contact Fr. Anglés
- Youth Group:** Contact Fr. Loschi
- Third Order of the SSPX:** Contact Fr. Anglés
- St Philomena's Rosary Association:** Contact Kay Cronin

Sunday 2nd Collection

- 1st : For the Seminaries of the SSPX
- 2nd : For Insurances (buildings, car, health)
- 3rd : For Utilities (heating, electricity, petrol, phone)
- 4th : Building Fund (renovations of churches & priories)
- 5th : For the Missions of the SSPX

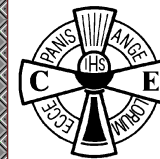
Mass Stipends

1 Mass intention: 16 € / £ 13
 Novena of Masses: 160 € / £ 130
 Gregorian: 640 € / £ 520

THE VIKING SHIP - CLONMACNOISE SEPTEMBER 27TH



Knock September 13th



**Intention for the Eucharistic Crusade
for the month of October 2008**
 For Peace in the world, with the Rosary

JUNE 2008 RESULTS

The Intention was for Holy Priests

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of meditation	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
36	939	300	281	650	908	5288	104	70	578

Bishop's insignia, a ring, a pectoral cross and the Papal documents testifying to the rights of Thaddeus MacCarthy, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne.

Reverend hands now clothed him in Episcopal robes with his ring and pectoral cross in place for all to see. He was carried in procession to the Cathedral of Ivrea to lie in state for the visitation of the people among whom miraculous cures were reported. Entombed at first under the altar dedicated to St Eusebius, his relics were removed in 1742 to the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. Later, they were moved once more, to their present place of high honour, under the high altar in Ivrea Cathedral.

Four centuries after the death of Blessed Thaddeus, Cork made a fine gesture of reparation to the exiled saint. The Bishop of Cork at the time, who had been many years in Rome and as Prior of St Clement, was the Dominican Monsignor O'Callaghan and he petitioned, in association with Bishop Richelmy of Ivrea, later Cardinal, for official recognition of the veneration paid for long centuries to Blessed Thaddeus. This was approved by the Congregation of Rites and confirmed by Pope Leo XIII in 1895. The following year a great festival was held in Ivrea to commemorate this event. It was an Italian-Irish celebration, the Bishops of Cork, Cloyne and Ross being fittingly present. The Bishop of Cork brought home with him relics of Blessed Thaddeus which were later solemnly enshrined under the high altar in Cork Cathedral. Further to consolidate the position of Blessed Thaddeus as an Italian-Irish religious link is the fact that the only biography of him ever written was by the Italian Canon Giovanni Saroglia.

Epilogue

Among the many strange destinies of Irish Saints, that of Blessed Thaddeus MacCarthy is one of the strangest; an Irish aristocrat of high ecclesiastical rank, who died in a foreign land, unknown, in the guise of a beggarman, absolutely alone in death. The superficial might carelessly describe Blessed Thaddeus as ill-starred, but the truth is that his final and permanent triumph was built up in defeat, frustration and a broken heart. It is hardly possible now to disentangle from record even the names of his principal enemies, whereas Thaddeus is forever rescued from oblivion. He was the sacrificial victim of his own people, of their hatreds and struggles for material gain, of their unworthy feuds, which he was powerless to heal. The fact that he might be supremely the best fitted to fill the high office he was given carried absolutely no weight with them. But consider the paternal providence that sustained his ebbing strength until he stumbled across the threshold of a hospice of Irish associations. Very touching indeed is the story of how lovingly Ivrea cherished him. She took him to her innermost heart. He was Blessed to that people and in that district from the day of his death; miracles were claimed through his intercession; he is proudly mentioned in local record in every succeeding century as though to ensure his ultimate beatification.

Power to rule, whether in church or state, is usually coveted. All men seem to concur in thinking that to command others and to guide human destinies is a worthy fulfilment of ambition. But power is a severe test of character and the number of those whose sole outlook and bearing remain completely unaffected by it is unhappily small. The number of those to whom power is unwelcome is still smaller. These, the elect among officeholders, have a patron Saint in Thaddeus MacCarthy. Whether or not, given a fair chance, he would ever have wielded his authority happily and effectively is not known. He never got that chance. He held office only under obedience and to him it can only have meant the Cross.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

◆ RETREATS IN BRISTOL :

October 13th - 18th : Women's Ignatian Retreat

Please contact Fr. Boyle directly on +44 117 9775863

◆ **CATECHISM** : The course from our Sisters in the USA is now available in Ireland. There are 9 levels from age 5 (or earlier) to 14. They cost 30 euros each and it is a course for a whole year with homework and exams. Please contact one of the priests for a set.

◆ **OCTOBER DEVOTIONS**: Rosary, Litany of Our Lady and Prayer to St Joseph with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every day at St John's, weekdays at 6 pm; Saturdays and Sundays at 10.30 am.

In Athlone, daily at 6.30 pm.

◆ **CATECHISM FOR TEENAGERS** (10-18 years old) at St John's in Dun Laoghaire on the 2nd Saturday of each month at 11.45 am by Fr. Biéer. Next meeting: Saturday 11 October

◆ **HOLY SOULS**: The indulgences start on November 1st with the visit of a cemetery and the prayers for the Holy Souls. Plenary indulgence to be gained under the usual conditions.

The Month of October sanctified

Month dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary

Offer 1st Saturday Communion in honour and reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary

Offer 1st Friday Communion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus

During the month of the Rosary, try to say 15 decades in spirit of reparation

On the 7th starts the Novena of St Teresa of Avila

On the 9th starts the Novena of St Margaret Mary Alacoque

On the 13th, Anniversary of the last apparition of Our Lady at Fatima

On the 15th starts the Novena of St Anthony Mary Claret

On the 16th starts the Novena of St Raphael

On the 17th starts the Novena to Christ the King

On the 20th starts the Novena of St Jude and

On the 24th starts the Novena of All Saints

On the 25th starts the Novena of the Souls in Purgatory

On the 26th starts the Novena of St Malachy of Armagh

Suggested resolution for the month : During the month of the Rosary, I will try to say at least one extra decade everyday, and I will repeat often during the day the prayer taught by Our lady at Fatima:

« O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fires of hell, lead all souls to Heaven especially those who are in most need of Thy mercy. »

SPIRITUALITY

The Hail Mary

By St Louis Marie Grignon de Montfort

The *Angelic Salutation*, or *Hail Mary*, is so heavenly and so beyond us in its depth of meaning, that Blessed Alan de la Roche held that no mere creature could ever understand it, and that only our Lord Jesus Christ, born of the Virgin Mary, can really explain it.

By the *Angelic Salutation* God became man, a virgin became the Mother of God, the souls of the just were delivered from Limbo, the empty thrones in heaven have been filled, sin has been pardoned, grace been given to us, the sick been made well, the dead brought back to life, exiles brought home, the Blessed Trinity has been appeased, and men obtained eternal life. Finally, the *Angelic Salutation* is the rainbow in the sky, a sign of the mercy and grace which God has given to the world (Blessed Alan).

Although this new hymn is in praise of the Mother of God and is sung directly to her, it is nevertheless most glorious to the Blessed Trinity, for any honour we pay to our Lady returns inevitably to God, the source of all her perfections and virtues. God the Father is glorified when we honour the most perfect of his creatures; God the Son is glorified when we praise his most pure Mother; the Holy Spirit is glorified when we are lost in admiration at the graces with which he has filled his spouse. When we praise and bless our Lady by saying the *Angelic Salutation*, she always refers these praises to God in the same way as she did when she was praised by St. Elizabeth. The latter blessed her in her high dignity as Mother of God and our Lady immediately returned these praises to God in her beautiful *Magnificat*.

Brief explanation of the Hail Mary

Are you in the miserable state of sin? Then call on Mary and say to her, "*Ave*," which means "I greet thee with the most profound respect, thou who art without sin," and she will deliver you from the evil of your sins.

Are you in sorrow? Turn to Mary, for her name means also "Sea of Bitterness which has been filled with bitterness in this world but which is now turned into a sea of purest joy in heaven," and she will turn your sorrow into joy and your affliction into consolation.

Have you lost the state of grace? Praise and honour the numberless graces with which God has filled the Blessed Virgin and say to her, *Thou art full of grace* and filled with all the gifts of the Holy Spirit, and she will give you some of these graces.



bey of Fonte Vivo.

The Anglo-Normans denounced Thaddeus to Pope Innocent VIII as an intruder into the See of Ross. The Pope, in a Bull of 21st August 1488, declared Thaddeus a son of iniquity, interdicted and excommunicated him. Rather than in any way scandalise the faithful, Bishop Thaddeus requested the Pope that an enquiry be instituted, and on the report of that enquiry, Innocent VIII issued 3 Bulls, dated 21st April 1490. The first declared Odo Bishop of Ross as Bishop Domnal had resigned in his favour before Rome knew. The second appointed Thaddeus Bishop of Cork and Cloyne of which he was worthy by reason of the honesty of his life and manners, his prudence and the many talents and virtues that adorned his character. The third, in order to forestall any and all further disagreements, decreed the said appointment should be fully valid through the death of Bishop William Roche or for any other reason whatsoever.

Although Bishop Roche resigned freely and without hesitation, Bishop Thaddeus returned to fresh and insurmountable difficulties. The property of his Episcopal See had been seized by the same Anglo-Normans who had opposed him in the matter of the Bishopric of Ross. Exonerated by Rome, and armed with incontestable Papal documents, he went wearily from village to village for two years and got nowhere. In desperation, he eventually returned to Rome.

Pope Innocent gave him another document dated 18th July 1492, which sternly enjoined upon Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and other persons, the duty of protecting Bishop Thaddeus from interference with the property of his Diocese and from trampling underfoot the rights of the new Bishop. Unfortu-

nately, it is quite unlikely that the turbulent men of power in Cork would take much notice of faraway Rome so as to change their attitudes and policy of interference.

However, Bishop Thaddeus was to be spared further frustration. In that age of pomp and splendour he set out to return from Rome as devoid of all insignia of rank, lay or ecclesiastical, simply as an obscure pilgrim. He travelled as a lone pilgrim, on foot, in a coarse habit and hood, wearing the oyster shell emblem that ensured the safe passage of pilgrims. A wallet, a leathern water-bottle, a pilgrim's staff were his sole possessions. He travelled on the Via Romano that led from Italy into Gaul, passing through the northern Italian city of Ivrea (whose Patrons were St Ursus [one of the first Irish missionaries to Italy in the 6th century] and St Brigit of Kildare) and on to Hospice XXI – it accommodated 21 guests on its northern outskirts on the road to Aosta (Patron St Ursus) – a hostel maintained by the Canons of St Ursus. The rector, a Father Chabaud, received him normally as for a pilgrim; charitably, without scrutiny, almost without notice. So Bishop Thaddeus retired, weak and exhausted, immediately for the night.

At dawn, servants investigating a light in the cell occupied by Bishop Thaddeus, found him there, peacefully asleep in death. He was 37 years old and it was the 24th of October, 1492. The rector, searching back over the meagre details, was deeply disturbed that the poor traveller had not been ministered to in death. In concern, he notified the local Bishop who came at once. The Bishop's own night had been made sleepless by a dream, profoundly real and vivid, of a stranger Bishop ascending into Heaven. On examination the pilgrim's wallet yielded a

IRISH SAINTS

Blessed Thaddeus MacCarthy

(ΘΑΔΔΟΣ ΜΑΚΚΑΡΤΕΑΙΟΣ),

Bishop of Ross, Cork and Cloyne,
15th century.

Feastday: 24th October

The MacCarthys, whose lineage goes back to a 3rd century King of Munster, Oilioll Olum, were one of the most powerful clans in Munster for centuries. They built the Franciscan Abbey at Kilcrea and the Cistercian monastery at Maur de Fonte Vivo. Muckross Abbey, refounded by Donal MacCarthy in 1440, was their burial place for centuries.

Blessed Thaddeus's father was Lord Muskerry, one of the leading MacCarthys, and his time was one of turbulent political dissension between the native Irish MacCarthys and the Norman Fitzgeralds or Geraldines. This was fuelled from England with its English Civil War of the Roses, which had repercussions in Ireland. The Fitzgeralds avidly favoured the House of York while the MacCarthys supported Lancaster and there was bitter enmity between the two factions in Ireland. From the time Thaddeus was 13 years old in 1468 until after his death, the most powerful figure in Ireland was Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the man of whom the historic complaint was made that; "All Ireland could not rule him" and to which King Henry VII responded; "Then let him rule all Ireland". The same Earl drolly excused his burning the Cathedral of Cashel by explaining he thought that the Archbishop David Creagh was inside it. The Earl fell out of royal favour because he fervently supported York but even Henry VII of victorious Lancaster

was forced to reinstate him as viceroy because of his power and ability. The Civil War ended in England in 1485 but the bitterness and feuding contin-

ued between the factions in Ireland.

Blessed Thaddeus was born in 1455 and was educated by the Friars Minor of the Abbey of Kilcrea and was ordained in his native Cork by Bishop William Roche. He was in Rome in 1482 when word reached Pope Sixtus IV of the death of Domnal, Bishop of Ross. Pope Sixtus, impressed by the great merits of Thaddeus, named him Bishop of Ross, dispensing him from the impediment of age in Canon Law. He was then consecrated Bishop in Rome.

In the meantime, back in Ireland, Bishop Domnal, before his death, had resigned his See to Odo whom he consecrated and instructed to go to Rome to acquaint the Pope of the position. Thus, Bishop Thaddeus returned to Ireland to find the See of Ross already filled by Bishop Odo. Both Thaddeus and Odo considered themselves rightly appointed. Matters were then further complicated by the death of Pope Sixtus IV. Politically in Cork, Bishop Thaddeus was from the minority side and, being hounded by the Geraldine faction, took refuge in the Cistercian Ab-



Are you alone, having lost God's protection? Pray to Mary and say, *The Lord is with thee*, in a nobler and more intimate way than he is with the saints and the just, because thou art one with him. He is thy Son and his flesh is thy flesh; thou art united to the Lord because of thy perfect likeness to him and by your mutual love, for thou art his Mother. And then say to her, "The three persons of the Godhead are with thee because thou art the Temple of the Blessed Trinity," and she will place you once more under the protection and care of God.

Have you become an outcast and been accursed by God? Then say to our Lady, "*Blessed art thou above all women* and above all nations by thy purity and fertility; thou hast turned God's maledictions into blessings for us." She will bless you.

Do you hunger for the bread of grace and the bread of life? Draw near to her who bore the living Bread which came down from heaven, and say to her, "*Blessed be the fruit of thy womb*, whom thou hast conceived without the slightest loss to thy virginity, whom thou didst carry without discomfort and brought forth without pain. Blessed be Jesus who redeemed our suffering world when we were in the bondage of sin, who has healed the world of its sickness, who has raised the dead to life, brought home the banished, restored sinners to grace, and saved men from damnation. Without doubt, your soul will be filled with the bread of grace in this life and of eternal glory in the next. Amen."

Conclude your prayer with the Church and say, "*Holy Mary*," holy because of thy incomparable and eternal devotion to the service of God, holy in thy great rank as Mother of God, who has endowed thee with eminent holiness, in keeping with this great dignity.

"*Mother of God*, and our Mother, our Advocate and Mediatrix, Treasurer and dispenser of God's graces, obtain for us the prompt forgiveness of our sins and grant that we may be reconciled with the divine majesty.

"*Pray for us sinners*, thou who art always filled with compassion for those in need, who never despise sinners or turn them away, for without them you would never have been Mother of the Redeemer.

"*Pray for us now*, during this short life, so fraught with sorrow and uncertainty; now, because we can be sure of nothing except the present moment; now that we are surrounded and attacked night and day by powerful and ruthless enemies.

And at the hour of our death, so terrible and full of danger, when our strength is waning and our spirits are sinking, and our souls and bodies are worn out with fear and pain; at the hour of our death when the devil is working with might and main to ensnare us and cast us into perdition; at that hour when our lot will be decided forever and ever, heaven or hell. Lead us to thy Son's judgment-seat and remain at our side. Intercede for us and ask thy Son to pardon us and receive us into the ranks of thy elect in the realms of everlasting glory. Amen."

No one could help admiring the excellence of the holy Rosary, made up as it is of these two divine parts: the Lord's Prayer and the Angelic Salutation. How could there be any prayers more pleasing to God and to the Blessed Virgin, or any that are easier, more precious, or more helpful than these two prayers? We should always have them in our hearts and on our lips to honour the most Blessed Trinity, Jesus Christ our Saviour and his most holy Mother.

Liturgical calendar for October 2008

					St John's	Athlone	Cork	Belfast	Newry	Tralee	Cashel
Saturday	4	St Francis of Assisi, III class	FIRST SATURDAY	4	11 am	11 am					
Sunday	5	Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost, II class		5	9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am	5 pm	
Monday	6	St Bruno, III class		6	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Tuesday	7	Feast of the Most Holy Rosary, II class		7	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Wednesday	8	St Bridget of Sweden, Holy Martyrs, III class		8	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Thursday	9	St John Leonardi, Sts Denis & Companions, III class		9	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Friday	10	St Francis Borgia, III class	<i>Abstinence</i>	10	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Saturday	11	The Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, II class	<i>St Canice or Kenny</i>	11	11 am	11 am					
Sunday	12	Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost, II class		12	9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am		5 pm
Monday	13	St Edward the Confessor, III class		13	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Tuesday	14	St Callistus, III class		14	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Wednesday	15	St Teresa of Avila, III class		15	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Thursday	16	St Hedwig, III class	<i>St Gall, Abbot in Switzerland</i>	16	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Friday	17	St Margaret Mary Alacoque, III class	<i>Abstinence</i>	17	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Saturday	18	St Luke, II class		18	11 am	11 am					
Sunday	19	Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, II class		19	9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am		
Monday	20	St John Cantius, III class		20	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Tuesday	21	St Edward the Confessor, III class		21	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Wednesday	22	Ferial, IV class	<i>St Donatus, Bishop in Italy</i>	22	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Thursday	23	St Anthony Mary Claret, III class		23	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Friday	24	St Raphael the Archangel, III class	<i>Abstinence</i>	24	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Saturday	25	Of Our Lady, Holy Martyrs, IV class	<i>Bl. Thaddeus MacCarthy, Bishop of Cork</i>	25	11 am	11 am					
Sunday	26	Feast of Christ the King, I class		26	9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am		
Monday	27	Ferial, IV class	<i>St Otteran or Odran, Bishop of Waterford</i>	27	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Tuesday	28	Sts Simon & Jude, II class		28	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Wednesday	29	Ferial, IV class	<i>St Colman of Kilmacduagh</i>	29	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Thursday	30	Ferial, IV class		30	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
Friday	31	Ferial, IV class	<i>Abstinence</i>	31	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am					
NOV Saturday	1	Feast of All Saints, I Class	<i>Holy Day of Obligation</i>	FIRST SATURDAY	11 am	11 am					
Sunday	2	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost, II class		2	9 am & 11 am	11 am	11 am	11 am	8.30 am	5 pm	
Monday	3	All Souls' Day, I class		3	11 am & 6.30 pm	11am/6.30pm					

November 3rd: ALL SOULS DAY

The 3 Masses are celebrated consecutively starting at the time indicated.