

## The Priestly Society of Saint Pius X in Ireland

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### Saint John's Presbytery

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### CONTACT

#### Saint Pius V Chapel

78 Andersonstown Road  
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Dún Laoghaire or  
Mr. McKeown (048) 9445 3654

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Shanakiel Road  
Sunday's Well, Co. **Cork**

Athlone or  
Mr. O'Connor (021) 437 1196

#### Our Lady of Knock and St Patrick Chapel

Unit 5 Richbrook Business Park,  
Mill Rd, Bessbrook, **Newry**, Co. Down

Dún Laoghaire or  
Mr. McArdle (048) 3082 5730

#### Our Lady of Fatima Chapel

**Kesh**, Co. Fermanagh

Athlone

#### Saint Joseph's Mass Centre

**Tralee**, Co. Kerry

Athlone or  
Mrs. Dennehy (068) 43123

#### Cashel Mass Centre

Co. Tipperary

Athlone or  
Mr. Walsh (062) 61028

#### Galway Mass Centre

Chapel of new Clinic by N6  
Co. Galway

Athlone

Website : [www.ireland.ssp.x.net](http://www.ireland.ssp.x.net)

## St John's Bulletin

### The Society of St Pius X in Ireland



#### In This Issue:

- Letter from Father Anglés
- Life of St Malachy
- Devotion to the Holy Souls
- Prayers to Saints of Ireland
- Plus all the activities and devotions in our priories and churches

November 2007  
Month of the Holy Souls  
in Purgatory

## Devotions & Activities at St John's

**Rosary** daily at 6 pm  
**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** (See details further in this bulletin)  
**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  
**St John's Schola and Choir:** Wednesdays at 7.30 pm  
**St John's Circle:** Sundays after 11 am Mass

## Devotions & Activities in Athlone

**Rosary** daily at 7 pm  
**Every Sunday:** Exposition and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament after Mass  
**First Friday:** Benediction after Mass  
**First Saturday:** Benediction after Mass  
**Confessions:** Half an hour before Masses on Saturdays and Sundays  
**Missa Cantata:** Third Sunday of the month  
**Children's Catechism:** Sunday after Mass. Catechism Day once a month See announcements  
**Doctrinal Conferences for Adults:** Thursdays at 7.30 pm

## 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:** First Sunday

### 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

## 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. Bufé

**Third Order of the SSPX:** Contact Fr. Bufé

**St Philomena's Rosary Association:** Contact Kay Cronin

### Mass Stipends

1 Mass intention: 16 €  
 Novena of Masses: 160 €  
 Gregorian: 640 €

Teach us humility in Thy service through our recognition of the sins we have committed and through the sense of our own unworthiness. Help us to realise how far short we fall of those saintly heroes and heroines of our land, who found their joy in patient suffering, who learned in the school of Christ the necessity of self-denial and the duty of reverence, and who sought in penance and mortification a safeguard against temptation and all worldliness.

Thou hast endowed us, O God, with the priceless gift of faith and provided us in abundance with heavenly help to deepen our sanctity and intensify our love; but we have not responded to Thy generosity, as the Saints of Ireland did, and pride in our past glory has often blinded us to dangers and evils of our day. Fill us with the spirit of compunction for our sins and reverence for Thy law. Vouchsafe to grant us, O merciful God, the grace to place our trust in the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to whom our country is solemnly dedicated, that we may ever advance along that road which led St Patrick, St Columcille, St Brigid, St Laurence, St Malachy, St Oliver Plunkett and all the other saints of Ireland, amidst trials and afflictions, poverty and misery, executions and suffering, to the land of peace unending, and to the glory of live everlasting. Through the same Christ, Our Lord. Amen.



## Intention for the Eucharistic Crusade for the month of November For the Deceased, especially Priests

### JULY 2007 RESULTS

The Intention was for the work of Spiritual Retreats

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of meditation	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
20	569	208	207	506	1152	2559	56	45	304

### AUGUST 2007 RESULTS

The Intention was for Schismatics and Infidels

Treasure Sheets returned	Morning Offering	Masses	Communions		Sacrifices	Decades of the Rosary	Visits to Blessed Sacrament	15 mins of meditation	Good Example
			Sac.	Spirit.					
20	533	162	157	510	1066	2412	32	73	270

## DE PROFUNDIS - PSALM 129

*An indulgence of 5 years every day in November*

**O**ut of the depths I have cried unto Thee O Lord, Lord hear my voice!  
Let Thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplication.

If Thou, O Lord, wilt mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand it?  
For with Thee there is mercy, and by reason of Thy law I have waited on Thee, O Lord.

My soul hath relied on His word; my soul hath hoped in the Lord.  
From the morning watch even unto night, let Israel hope in the Lord.  
For with the Lord there is mercy, and with Him is plentiful redemption.

And He shall redeem Israel from all its iniquities.  
Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord.

And let perpetual light shine upon them.  
May they rest in peace. Amen.

O Lord hear my prayer;  
And let my cry come unto Thee.

Let us pray:

O God, the Creator and Redeemer of all the faithful, grant to the souls of Thy servants departed the remission of all their sins, that through our pious supplications they may obtain that pardon which they have always desired, Thou who livest and reignest world without end. Amen.

## PRAYER TO THE SAINTS OF IRELAND

**O** God, who didst deign to people our land with innumerable saints, and to make it illustrious amongst all the nations of the world for the zeal of its apostles, the fortitude of its martyrs, the constancy of its confessors, and the shining purity of its holy women, give us the grace of devotion to all the Saints of Ireland that we may be inspired by their example to lead lives worthy of the noble traditions which they have handed down from generation unto generation.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

His Excellency Bishop Bernard Fellay,  
Superior General of the Society of St. Pius X,  
will be in Ireland to administer  
the Sacrament of Confirmation.

You are all invited to attend the ceremonies and conferences according to the following program:

Friday 16 November 2007:

**Newry.** 11 am blessing of the Stations of the Cross,  
Missa Cantata, and conference.

Saturday 17 November:

**Athlone.** 11 am Confirmations, Pontifical Mass,  
and conference.

Sunday 18 November:

**Dun Laoghaire.** 11 am Holy Mass followed by conference.

Those who request to be confirmed and who have been prepared during the year must contact their priest with the following details: confirmation name they have chosen, name of the sponsor.

- **CONFERENCES FOR ADULTS** at St John's on Church History, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7.30 pm: November 6th and 20th. In Athlone, they are on Thursdays at 7.30 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 10 November

Monthly Day of Recollection in St John's  
Every First Saturday May through December  
Saturday, November 3rd

10.30 am	Rosary. Confessions
11 am	Holy Mass
11.50 am	Veni Creator. First Conference. Angelus
12.45 pm	Lunch with spiritual reading (bring your own lunch). Free time
1.30 pm	Visit to the Blessed Sacrament and Stations of the Cross
2.15 pm	Veneration of the relic of the True Cross. Second Conference
3.15 pm	Rosary & Benediction. Distribution of Holy Communion
4 pm	Holy Mass

*Next day of recollection, Saturday, December 1st*

## Letter from Father Anglés

### A TIME FOR HEROES AND MARTYRS

Dear Friends of the Society in Ireland,

Many of you already know that I was born in Spain, a country which shares with Ireland not only the ancient nobility of a Catholic soul, but also a common history of defence of the Faith. Most important of all, both nations share the most precious of all ornaments: their countless martyrs.

The friendship between the two countries is celebrated in the memory of individual heroes like the celebrated O'Flaherty, jolly and loyal companion of Columbus in the discovery of the Americas; by men of the caliber of generals O'Donnell, O'Shea, O'Reilly, and O'Donohue, and by a long list of holy and learned clergymen.

The common links created by the individuals were cemented as well by lasting institutions of historical significance. From 1590, date of the foundation of the first Irish college at Alcalá by a descendant of the Catholic MacDonnells of Antrim, a phalanx of priests and many bishops were formed in the Irish colleges of Salamanca, Seville, Alcalá, Santiago de Compostela, and Madrid; some of them became martyrs in their homeland, like Father Theobald Stapleton, who brought to Ireland the first catechism in Irish printed in Roman type, and was stabbed while celebrating the Holy Sacrifice; or Terence O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, formed and ordained in Spain, who died a martyr in Limerick during the siege by Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, in 1651. Others remained in Spain to prepare the young generations of missionary priests, like



Dr. Dominic Lynch, who became the rector of the University of Salamanca. The majority of those young Irishmen arrived to the Iberian colleges with no other possession than their generous souls; in order to help the future priests and their apostolate in the Isle of the Saints, the fishermen at Seville obtained an indulgence from Pope Paul V permitting them to fish on Sundays, in order that they might give the profits for the support of the Irish Catholic cause. For the same purpose, the wine merchants granted a percentage on every cask of wine they sold. Soldiers in the Irish Brigade of the Spanish service gave a portion of their pay. With such aid the colleges continued to exist and were able to send every year at least twenty priests to the Irish mission, along three centuries of brotherly collaboration.

This symbiotic exchange of the spiritual and the material reached a glorious height during the Spanish Crusade of liberation, 1936-1939. Although the Irish Free State advocated an official policy of non-intervention in the League of Nations, seven hundred Irishmen left for Spain in the summer of 1936, and hundreds followed them to fight against Communism and to defend the Catholic Church, or—as their leader Eoin O'Duffy put it—“to support the ramparts of Christendom.” Dozens of Irish volunteers came from New York to join their compatriots, after hearing Cardinal Hayes denouncing from St. Patrick's pulpit “the diabolical enemies of God and of His Church.” The Irish Bishop of Gibraltar, Dr.

Again he had a great deal to suffer in the exercise of his new charge. The see of Armagh, by a longstanding abuse, had been held somewhat like a throne by one single family, and it required on the part of the Saint no little tact and firmness to calm the dissensions caused by his election. Ecclesiastical discipline had been forgotten, and depraved morals everywhere had virtually annihilated faith and piety. The good bishop who had named Saint Malachy had labored to correct the abuses, and hoped his virtuous successor might better succeed in the same post. Nonetheless, two years passed before Malachy could even enter into the city as its archbishop; troops were levied against his entry by the pretender to the same title. Saint Malachy had accepted the office on the condition that he assume the charge only after the death or flight of the false bishop, for he did not want to cause a war and the death of those whose salvation he desired to procure. The pretender and his cousin, with several others of the same lineage, were struck down soon afterwards by the hand of God, and their exemplary chastisements gave great credit to the Saint, and enabled him to make ordinances to countermand the disorders. He divided the diocese and left the larger portion, that of Connor, to a colleague, a very holy man worthy of the charge. He retired to the other part, the new see of Down. There he convoked synods, renewed ancient ordinances and made appropriate ones; everywhere he intimidated sinners and implanted religion and piety.

Saint Malachy twice made a pilgrimage to Rome to consult Christ's Vicar, the first time returning as a Papal Legate for all of Ireland, amid the joy of his people. The second time, however, he was bound for a happier home; he was taken ill in France at the monastery of Clairvaux, where his great friend and biographer, Saint Bernard, was Abbot. He died there in the monastery where he would gladly have lived, at the age of fifty-four, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November, 1148. Saint Bernard, in his *Life of Saint Malachy*, narrates many of his miracles, one of which he himself brought about, when he touched the paralyzed arm of a young boy to that of the mortal remains of the bishop, while he was laid out in his coffin at Clairvaux. It was instantly cured.

#### The Miraculous Novena of Grace Prayer to Saint Francis Xavier

November 25th - December 3rd



Most amiable and most loving Saint Francis Xavier, in union with thee I reverently adore the Divine Majesty. I rejoice exceedingly on account of the marvelous gifts which God bestowed upon thee. I thank God for the special graces He gave thee during thy life on earth and for the great glory that came to thee after thy death. I implore thee to obtain for me, through thy powerful intercession, the greatest of all blessings, that of living and dying in the state of grace. I also beg of thee to secure for me the special favour I ask in this novena. *(Here you may mention the grace, spiritual or temporal, that you wish to obtain.)* In asking this favour, I am fully resigned to the Divine Will. I pray and desire only to obtain that which is most conducive to the greater glory of God and the greater good of my soul.

*V.* Pray for us, Saint Francis Xavier.

*R.* That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ. Let us pray:

O God, Who didst vouchsafe, by the preaching and miracles of Saint Francis Xavier, to join unto Thy Church the nations of the Indies, grant, we beseech Thee, that we who reverence his glorious merits may also imitate his example, through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen. *Pater, Ave, Gloria*

## Irish Saints

### SAINT MALACHY OF ARMAGH

Primate of Ireland

(†1148) Feastday: November 3rd



**B**orn in the late eleventh century of a princely family, in the archiepiscopal city of Armagh, Saint Malachy was raised in the fear and love of God. He seemed to have the virtues of maturity hidden under the appearances of childhood. Praises did not inflate him, and reproaches did not sadden him. He had a horror of idleness, and a command from his preceptors was always like a law for him. He would often separate from his companions to converse in prayer with God. When he was still a young man, he made himself the disciple of a holy hermit who had established a little cell near the cathedral church of Armagh. The archbishop of Armagh made him a deacon of his church, and when at the age of twenty-five he was ordained a priest, commanded him to preach the Gospel and catechize his people. He uprooted vices and corrected abuses, and the archdiocese derived great profit from his ministry.

An episode from the life of Saint Malachy teaches us several truths concerning purgatory. He had a sister who was very worldly, and whom he found indifferent to his efforts to lead her to reflect on the reason for her existence and her last ends. He learned one day that she had died after having manifested regret for her sins, and he offered a Mass for her soul; but he did not think of continuing this practice. After thirty days he heard in a dream that she was standing outside the church and had not eaten for one month. He began again to pray for her, and then in a dream beheld her clothed in a black robe, near the door of the church but unable to enter. He continued his suffrages, and on a third occasion saw her in a robe which was more or less white, having entered the church but unable to approach the altar. The last time he saw her she was within the church, clothed in white and near the altar, in the company of the just. We learn from this how serious our indifference and lack of love for God are; that our prayers are efficacious in relieving our dear ones; and that it is ordinarily a little at a time that souls are delivered from the bonds of their sins and negligence.

Saint Malachy brought about several miracles, and manifested great devotion and zeal in the reconstruction and re-establishment of a monastery whose nine hundred religious had been massacred by pirates; these facts led to his being consecrated Bishop of Connor, a small see whose inhabitants were Christian in name but pagan in practice. The venerable pastor taught the people with patience and warned them with gentleness. He endured many insults and outrages, but finally the hardened hearts were softened and began to listen to his voice and instructions. He remained in this see until a hostile king and his army decimated the city of Connor. At that time, the Archbishop of Armagh was nearing death and named him to succeed him in this metropolitan see, overriding his humility and protestations of insufficient virtue and competence.

Richard Fitzgerald, sent his few young Catholic Action Irishmen and along with them his "very own heart, since we are talking about the future of the Religion of Good and Order, not only for Spain but for the entire world." All doubts were crushed by Cardinal Mac Rory, who preached a mission in Drogheda explaining that "what is now at stake is whether Spain will be, as it has always been until today, a Catholic nation, or a Bolshevik land hostile to God and the True Faith." Monsignor Byrne, Dean of Waterford, paced the piers for days hearing confessions and giving blessed rosaries to the volunteers leaving to war. St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral in Dublin sent a full pipe band to encourage the soldiers. Fathers Cahill and Mulrean accompanied the first contingents as chaplains. Ten thousand wanted to go, only one thousand could be taken in small ships. In Caceres, already liberated by the National army of Franco, the bishop made it his duty to visit every Friday the Irish soldiers –mostly young lads from a rural background- who were making their period of instruction, and the governor of the province ordered the Irish flag to fly over every government building for an entire month. At the monastery of Santo Domingo, the Irish brigade attended a pontifical mass, and at the end of the ceremony, while the organ played the Irish National Anthem, a bronze plaque was revealed: "In honour of God, and in honour of Ireland, the XV Brigade of Irishmen prayed in this church while serving the Cause of the Faith, fighting along their Spanish brothers." Alas, the plaque will be removed in the immediate future, courtesy of the new laws of the socialist government of Zapatero. But the memory of the sacrifice will not be erased. John McSweeney was the first to be immolated, along with his childhood friend Horan, both from the same street in Tralee; they were followed by John Walsh, Tom Troy, Eunan McDermott and Thomas Doyle, all of them buried with honours in Caceres and Salamanca. There are always fresh flowers on their tombs...

The religious persecution killed in Spain 12 bishops, 4184 priests, 2365 religious, 283 nuns, and over 3,000 lay Church helpers; there was not one apostasy among them. You have no doubt learned from the press that a few days ago the pope elevated to the dignity of blessed a group of 498 martyrs. Among them 2 bishops, 24 diocesan priests, 462 religious, one deacon, one sub-deacon, one seminarian and 7 laymen. The oldest, a canon of 101 years of age, the youngest a seminarian of 15. Although since 1987, in previous ceremonies, 479 Spanish martyrs had already been beatified and 11 canonized, the one of October 28 has been the most numerous and most spectacular beatification of the entire history of the Christian martyrology. All died confessing the Faith and blessing their enemies, just as Our Saviour did from the Cross. They gave testimony of reconciliation, peace, and forgiveness. Pope Benedict XVI called them "heroic witnesses of the Faith." An immense banner at St. Peter's square read: "They died for a Catholic Spain."

Now some are saying in Spain that they were not martyrs at all, and even that they were actually criminals justly executed. The morning of the beatification, a graffiti appeared on the walls of the Carmelite convent of Guadalajara: "The assassins are not martyrs. Let us fight for the historical memory;" as only signature, the Communist hammer and sickle. Similar graffiti has popped up everywhere in the country. During mass, protesters scuffled with Catholics outside a church in Madrid, displaying a banner that said: "Those who have killed, tortured, and exploited cannot be beatified." Every newspaper carries articles and letters attacking the Church and soiling the memory of the newly blessed. The recently approved "law for the recovery of the historical memory" requires the removal of monuments, plaques, and public mementoes of the Crusade of liberation, and churches risk losing state aid if they do not comply. It seems as if the majority of the nation is possessed by furious demons.

Among the new blessed, just two testimonies will permit you to judge whether they were victims or criminals. Josep Casas Ros, a 19-year-old seminarian of Barcelona, son of a humble, working family from the small village of Ordal. His brother Francesc Xavier was for two decades the parish priest of my ancestors' village, Anglès; he was seven years of age when his brother was beaten to a pulp during two days, castrated, and finally shot, only because he did not want to deny Christ. He says that he never heard from his parents a word of hatred or vengeance, and that they refused to identify the person who most certainly denounced his brother; they even helped him during an illness. "Our son died forgiving his assassins, who are we to do otherwise?" This is a first-hand testimony which I have heard myself from Father Casas. The other testimony is from the Dean of the cathedral of Toledo, Jose Polo Benito, who died with eighty other clerics in the night of 22 August 1936; his last words were: "God is the witness of the collective crime you are going to perpetrate. We are all innocent. We die for our Faith in Jesus Christ. We forgive you and ask Him to forgive you, for you do not know what you do."

Continuing with the parallel history of Spain and Ireland, from 1540 to 1713, thousands of priests and religious were martyred in our island, all killed *in odium fidei*. The similarities are astonishing: same heroism before the immolation, same atrocities committed, same forgiving deaths. The Bishop of Ossory wrote that "our whole people might justly be regarded as a nation of martyrs." On 5 February 1905, the Sacred Congregation of Rites was presented with a petition from the Archbishop of Dublin containing documentary evidence "in respect of three hundred and forty persons from the Archdiocese of Dublin, with a view to establish the existence of a traditional belief among learned and pious Catholics that they suffered death for the Catholic Faith in Ireland under the penal laws; that these persons did, in fact,

suffer martyrdom in defence of the Catholic Faith and of the pope's spiritual authority as Vicar of Christ; and that there is a sincere desire among Irish Catholics, in Ireland and elsewhere, to see these martyrs solemnly recognized by the Church."

Primate St. Oliver Plunkett comes immediately to mind. Chief Justice Pemberton set forth from the bench that there could be no greater crime than to endeavour to propagate the Catholic Faith, "than which there is not anything more displeasing to God or more pernicious to mankind in the world". Sentence of death was pronounced as a matter of course, to which the primate replied in a joyous and emphatic voice: "Deo Gratias". This is how the martyrs of Christ die.

For the time of the suppression there is a partial narrative in the recital of an old Trinitarian friar, written down by one of his brethren, Father Richard Goldie, an Irish professor at the University of Alcalá. According to this account, on the first announcement of Henry VIII's design, Theobald Burke, provincial of the order, came to Dublin with eight other doctors to maintain the pope's supremacy. They were cast into prison; Theobald's heart was torn from his living body; Philip, a writer, was scourged, put into boots filled with oil and salt, roasted till the flesh came away from the bone, and then beheaded; the rest were hanged or beheaded; Cornelius, Bishop of Limerick, was beheaded there; Cormac was shot and stoned to death at Galway; Maurice and Thomas, brothers, hanged on their way to Dublin; Stephen, stabbed near Wexford; Peter of Limerick and Geoffrey, beheaded; John Macabrigus, lay brother, drowned; Raymond, ex-superior, dragged at a horse's tail in Dublin; Tadhg O'Brien of Thomond, torn to pieces in the viceroy's presence at Bombriste bridge between Limerick and Kilmallock; the Dublin community, about fifty, put to various deaths; those of Adare, cut down, stabbed, or hanged; those of Galway, twenty, burned to death in their convent,

## Prayer for the Faithful Departed

by Venerable John Henry Newman



**O** GOD of the Spirits of all flesh, O Jesus, Lover of souls, we recommend unto Thee the souls of all those Thy servants, who have departed with the sign of faith and sleep the sleep of peace. We beseech Thee, O Lord and Saviour, that, as in Thy mercy to them Thou became man, so now Thou would hasten the time, and admit them to Thy presence above. Remember, O Lord, that they are Thy creatures, not made by strange gods, but by Thee, the only Living and True God; for there is no other God but Thou, and none that can equal Thy works. Let their souls rejoice in Thy light, and impute not to them their former iniquities, which they committed through the violence of passion, or the corrupt habits of their fallen nature. For, although they have sinned, yet they always firmly believed in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and before they died, they reconciled themselves to Thee by true contrition and the Sacraments of Thy Church.

O Gracious Lord, we beseech Thee, remember not against them the sins of their youth and their ignorances; but according to Thy great mercy, be mindful of them in Thy heavenly glory. May the heavens be opened to them, and the Angels rejoice with them. May the Archangel St Michael conduct them to Thee. May Thy holy Angels come forth to meet them, and carry them to the city of the heavenly Jerusalem. May St Peter, to whom Thou gave the keys of the kingdom of heaven, receive them. May St Paul, the vessel of election, stand by them. May St John, the beloved disciple, who had the revelation of the secrets of heaven, intercede for them. May all the Holy Apostles, who received from Thee the power of binding and loosing, pray for them. May all the Saints and elect of God, who in this world suffered torments for Thy Name, befriend them; that, being freed from the prison beneath, they may be admitted into the glories of that kingdom, where with the Father and the Holy Ghost Thou lives and reigns one God, world without end.

Come to their assistance, all ye Saints of God; gain for them deliverance from their place of punishment; meet them, all ye Angels; receive these holy souls, and present them before the Lord. Eternal rest give to them, O Lord. And may perpetual light shine on them.

May they rest in peace. Amen.

**May He support us all the day long,  
till the shadows lengthen  
and the evening comes  
and the busy world is hushed  
and the fever of life is over  
and our work is done -  
then in His mercy -  
may He give us safe lodging  
and a holy rest  
and peace at the last.  
AMEN**

## Devotions to the Holy Souls



### St Catherine of Genoa Treatise on Purgatory

The souls in Purgatory are no longer in a state to acquire merit. How these souls look on the charity exercised for them in the world.

If the souls in Purgatory could purge themselves by contrition, they would pay all their debt in one instant such blazing vehemence would their contrition have in

the clear light shed for them on the grievousness of being hindered from reaching their end and the love of God.

Know surely that not the least farthing of payment is remitted to those souls, for thus has it been determined by God's justice. So much for what God does as for what the souls do, they can no longer choose for themselves, nor can they see or will, save as God wills, for thus has it been determined for them.

And if any alms be done them by those who are in the world to lessen the time of their pain, they cannot turn with affection to contemplate the deed, saving as it is weighed in the most just scales of the divine will. They leave all in God's hands who pays Himself as His infinite goodness pleases. If they could turn to contemplate the alms except as it is within the divine will, there would be self in what they did and they would lose sight of God's will, which would make a Hell for them. Therefore they await immovably all that God gives them, whether pleasure and happiness or pain, and never more can they turn their eyes back to themselves.

#### 12 Reasons to Pray for the Dead

When we pray for the dead, we:

1. obey the Lord and His Church,
2. love our neighbor,
3. express our unity with the other members of God's family,
4. help purify people in purgatory,
5. help those in purgatory to go to heaven,
6. face death and thereby become more aware of reality,
7. express and strengthen our faith in the power of prayer,
8. receive the benefit of the prayers of those in purgatory (Catechism, 958),
9. rejoice, for all those in purgatory have given their lives to Jesus and will go to heaven,
10. purify ourselves so that we will go directly to heaven and skip purgatory, or lessen our time in purgatory,
11. share in the pouring out of God's mercy, and
12. enter more deeply into the mystery of God's love and His plan of salvation.

six were thrown into a lime-kiln, ten weighted with stones and cast into the sea; those of Drogheda, forty, slain, hanged, and thrown into a pit; at Limerick, over fifty butchered in choir or thrown with weights into the Shannon; at Cork and Kilmallock, over ninety slain by the sword or dismembered, including William Burke, John O'Hogan, Michael, Richard, and Giolabrightde.

And then there are thousands whose names and martyrdoms are only known to God. During the year of the Armada, a Spanish ship made prize of a Dublin vessel bound for France. A Cistercian monk and a Franciscan friar were found on board. They said they were the sole survivors of two large monasteries in the North of Ireland which had been burned with the rest of the monks. There seems to be no other mention of this massacre.

Spain and Ireland, two Catholic nations, glorious in saints and martyrs. Where did

the Faith of our fathers go? It is up to us, my dear friends, to honour their memories and imitate their examples with honest Christian lives. In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass we have the same book from which they learned how to follow Our Lord up to the final personal sacrifice.

May the Queen of Martyrs give us the inspiration and the strength to be worthy of such sacred heritage. May we, like our martyrs, experience the joy of forgiving and loving "those who trespass against us." And may we learn as well how to be heroes of our daily duty, in simplicity and humility, with Jesus, Mary, and Joseph,

*Fr. Doyle's*

## The Month of November sanctified

Month dedicated to the Holy Souls in Purgatory

Offer 1st Friday Communion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus  
 Offer 1st Saturday Communion in honour and reparation to the Immaculate Heart of Mary  
 On the 1st at Midday starts the Jubilee for the Poor Souls  
 On the 2nd make a pious visit to the Cemetery to pray for the Poor Souls  
 On the 13th starts the Novena of Our Lady's Presentation in the Temple  
 On the 16th starts the Novena of St John of the Cross  
 On the 19th starts the Novena of the Miraculous Medal  
 On the 25th starts the Novena of Grace to St Francis Xavier  
 On the 30th starts the Novena of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady

**Suggested resolution for the month :** I will say often during the day the invocation:  
 « Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon them.  
 May they rest in peace. Amen. »

*Indulgence of 300 days, applicable only to the Holy Souls*

## SSPX Masses in Ireland - Locations and Times

## Liturgical calendar for November 2007

					St John's	Athlone	Cork	Belfast	Newry	Kesh	Tralee	Galway	Cashel
Thursday	1	Feast of All Saints, I class	HOLY DAY OF OBLIGATION	1	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am		7.45am	12 noon				
Friday	2	All Souls' Day, I class	<i>Abstinence</i>	2	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Saturday	3	Ferial, IV class	<i>St Malachy, Bishop of Armagh</i>	<b>FIRST SATURDAY</b>	3	11 am	11 am						
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, II class</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>9 am &amp; 11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>8.30 am</b>	<b>4.30 pm</b>	<b>5 pm</b>		
Monday	5	Ferial, IV class		5	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Tuesday	6	Ferial, IV class	<i>Commemoration of all the Saints of Ireland</i>	6	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Wednesday	7	Ferial, IV class		7	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Thursday	8	Ferial, Four Crowned Martyrs, IV class		8	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Friday	9	Dedication of St John Lateran, St Theodore, II class	<i>Abstinence</i>	9	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Saturday	10	St Andrew Avellino, St Tryphon, Respicius and Nympha, III class		10	11 am	11 am							
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Twenty-Fourth Sunday after Pentecost, II class</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>9 am &amp; 11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>8.30 am</b>				<b>5 pm</b>
Monday	12	St Martin I, III class	<i>St Livin</i>	12	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Tuesday	13	St Didacus, III class		13	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Wednesday	14	St Josaphat, III class	<i>St Laurence O'Toole, Bishop of Dublin</i>	14	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Thursday	15	St Albert the Great, III class		15	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Friday	16	St Gertrude, III class	<i>Abstinence</i>	16	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Saturday	17	St Gregory the Wonderworker, III class		17	11 am	11 am							
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Twenty-Fifth Sunday after Pentecost, II class</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>9 am &amp; 11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>8.30 am</b>			<b>4.30 pm</b>	
Monday	19	Ferial, IV class		19	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Tuesday	20	St Felix of Valois, III class		20	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Wednesday	21	Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, III class		21	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Thursday	22	St Caecilia, III class		22	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Friday	23	St Clement, III class	<i>Abstinence</i>	23	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Saturday	24	St John of the Cross, III class	<i>St Colman, Bishop of Cloyne</i>	24	11 am	11 am							
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Last Sunday after Pentecost, II class</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>9 am &amp; 11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>8.30 am</b>				
Monday	26	St Sylvester, St Peter of Alexandria, III class		26	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Tuesday	27	Ferial, Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, IV class	<i>St Virgil</i>	27	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Wednesday	28	Ferial, III class	<i>St Columban, Abbot</i>	28	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Thursday	29	Ferial, St Saturninus, III class		29	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Friday	30	Saint Andrew, II class	<i>Abstinence</i>	30	11 am & 6.30 pm	11 am							
Saturday	1	Our Lady on Saturday, IV class	<b>FIRST SATURDAY</b>	1	11 am	11 am							
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>First Sunday of Advent, I class</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>9 am &amp; 11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>11 am</b>	<b>8.30 am</b>	<b>4.30 pm</b>	<b>5 pm</b>		

Holy Mass is celebrated in Co. Mayo once a month. Please contact Prioxy in Athlone for time.