



The Dooley Dispatch

October 2023

Celebrating 44 years of Friendship, Unity, and Christian Charity

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**Major Dooley Division
Richmond, Virginia**

Webpage <http://aohrichmond.org> Check out the web page for better pictures, events, green pages, various reports

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Raffle Chairman
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[Scott Nugent](#) 503-9888

*All phone numbers are area
code (804) unless otherwise
indicated*

Next Meeting – Tuesday October 9, 2023 7:00 p.m. St. Michael's Church

President's Message: President's Message:

Hibernian Brothers:

Brothers,

At our next business meeting on Oct 10th the Nomination Committee, chaired by Past President Matt Costello, will put forth the list of officers for next year. They will be voted on during our November business meeting. This year seems to be flying by, so I'd like to take a moment to thank the current slate of officers for all the good work this year.

We were treated to a great presentation by Dr. Ruan O'Donnell on Halfway to St. Patrick's Day . He is currently the Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Limerick Previously he was Visiting Chair of Irish Studies at Notre Dame. He has authored several books related to the Irish rebellions in 1798 and 1803. After he spoke, he took several questions about the current political situation in the North of Ireland post Brexit.

We have a busy calendar this Fall. October 1st is the John Barry Family picnic at St. Michael's. The Dooley Division is hosting the quarterly state meeting October 21st at St. Mary's. If you haven't yet obtained the Major Degree it will be offered at the meeting. Please go to the website to sign up.

Good news: The Richmond Highland Games is finally returning! Clear your calendar November 4th and 5th. Traditional music and dance, modern Celtic rock, and the caber toss! See you at Dorey Park.

This month the World Rugby Cup is heating up. Ireland is currently number one in the world and just defeated the defending World Champs South Africa. The Irish fans have been creating an electric atmosphere.

If you can no longer drive to our meetings or events, please let us know. We would be happy to help arrange a ride. Also, we are going to make an effort to contact the widows of our division to invite them to events.

Our next division business meeting will be Oct 10th 7:00 p.m. at St. Michael's.

In Friendship, Unity, and Christian Charity,
Mike

Upcoming Events:

October 1, 2023, Sunday– Commemorate Commodore Barry Day (9/13/1803- date of death) at 1 pm at St. Michael Catholic Church. Family Picnic (Chair Mike Muldowney).

November 4-5, 2023 – Richmond Highland Games at Dorey Park, 2999 Darbytown Rd Henrico, VA

23231 ; <https://www.richmondhighlandgames.com/> ; Sell 2024 Dooley Raffle Tickets and Recruiting at Double Booth (FAMILY Event).

December 3, 2023, Sunday at 1 pm at St. Michael's Catholic Church – Family Christmas Party. (Chair Mike Muldowney).

December 12, 2023, Tuesday – Officer Installation for 2024 Officers by a State AOH Officer at St. Michael's Church.

AOH Dooley Division Prayer List For October 10, 2023 Meeting

Please contact Fr. Jim Arsenault if you need him to visit and pray for and with someone in the hospital. Contact him at M 804-221-1508 and/or jarsenault@stelizcc.org

From Previous Meeting and since then:

- **Tom Forbes** – Recovering from surgery
- **Forbes'** – Had two deaths recently in the family
- **Ronnie Fitzgerlad** – Friend of *Jim Woods* passed away

From Prior Meetings:

- **Greg Hill** – Cousin of *Tim McDonnell* - Being treated for esophageal cancer (48 with young family)
- **PJ George's Father** – Fell from vertigo. Hard to stand.
- **Mary Margaret McGowan** – Mother of *Patrick McGowan* – Spent a few nights in hospital. Is out and adjusting to assisted living.
- **Betty McGowan** – Wife of *Joe McGowan* – Recovery from head surgery
- **Theresa** – Sister of *Mike Canning* – Diagnosed with cancerous lesion on her face. Undergoing surgery.
- **Molly Nugent** – Daughter of Scott Nugent – Diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis. Beginning treatment.
- **Caitlyn Woychik** – Daughter of *Dave Woychik* – was hospitalized for kidney issues. Is home now recovering.

- **Andy Cox** – Diagnosed with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the right lung. Having further tests and putting together a treatment plan.
- **Dick Kemper** – Undergone medical procedure in late September
- **Melissa Atchison** – Daughter of *Mark Atchison* – Stage 3 cancer
- **Jack Griffin** – Moved to extended care in Northern VA. Being looked after by his son
- **Helene Zaepeel** – Mother-in-law to *Steve McGann* – Covid recovery/rheumatoid arthritis pain
- **Mercedes McGann** – Mother to *Steve McGann* – Recovering from a fall
- **Bill Shelton** – *Chad Costello's* sister's father-in-law – Covid
- **Barbara Muldowney** – Wife of *Mike Muldowney* – Having knee replacement surgery in December
- **Anne Gillikin** – Wife of *Ed Gillikin* – Recovering from an operation on October 25.
- **Bob Boyle** – Had bypass surgery and is recovering well
- **Kelli Smith** – Wife of *Mike Smith* – Kelli had Gamma Knife surgery and she is at home and feeling good. The doctor said it went really well. They will do scans every six months or so to monitor her progress.
- **Melissa Stelman** – Daughter of *Mark Atchison* – Has Stage 3 colon cancer. Finished chemo in early Sept.
- **Phyllis Collins** - Mother of *Mark Collins* – She is currently in the hospital
- **Siobhan Nolan** (53) – Sister of *Tom Nolan* – Having open heart surgery
- **Gary McAuliffe** – Dealing with tremors in his hand
- **Jim Calpin** – Recovering from stroke
- **Edward Maynes** – is having an upcoming heart procedure (date is not yet known)
- **Rita Hastings** – *Tom Hastings'* mother – Hip operation, gallbladder removed
- **Joanne Kennedy** – Aunt of *John Kennedy* – Breast cancer. Operable. Good success for recovery.
- **Dover Harper** (Social Member, Good friend of *Jack Cassells*) – Recovering from Triple Bypass Surgery
- **Mark Atchison** – Brother **Daniel Atchison** – Quadruple bypass in August, spot on lung discovered, biopsy indicated cancer, determining treatment.
- **Billy Spicer's** brother-in-law, **William McCracken**, had an infection on the brain and had brain surgery to remove it.
- **Pat Saizan**, sister of *Larry Keefe*, suffering from Lymphoedema

Contact Scott Nugent at 804-503-9888 or at swnugent44@yahoo.com

Irish vs. Gaelic

Contributed by Brian P. Hegarty Jr.

At the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, Irish was designated the “national language” in the constitution. In 1937, a revised Constitution designated Irish as “the first official language” because it is “the national language” while English was recognized as “a second language.” However, in all practicality, the Ireland of today English is spoken first, Polish second and Irish third. Irish is a Celtic language spoken mainly along the Atlantic west coast of Ireland, primarily in seven counties (Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, and Meath). Small pockets of communities along the west coast still speak Irish today as their main language. There are television and radio stations dedicated to the Irish language.

There are three main dialects of Irish: Munster, Connacht, and Ulster. Ireland adopted “The Official Standard,” known as “An Caighdeán Oifigiúil,” which makes all three dialects the standard norm which is a compulsory part of the curriculum for primary and secondary school students in Ireland.

Irish is a member of the Indo-European family branch of Celtic languages. Irish is one of six surviving Celtic languages, the others being Welsh, Cornish, Breton, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx. Ancestors came to Ireland from the European mainland with the Celtic tribe known as “The Gaels.” Scholars place the approximate time of the Gaelic migration to Ireland anywhere from 1200 B.C. to 2600 B.C.

The earliest form of written Irish is “Primitive Irish,” can only be found in fragments such as personal names written in the interesting alphabet of lines and slashes known as Ogham. For the most part, the early Gaelic tribes had little interest in writing their language, as their histories, genealogies, and literature were transmitted orally.

The form of written Irish known as “Old Irish” first appeared in Latin manuscripts in the 6th century. The early Christian monks used a specialized form of the Latin alphabet (the same alphabet in which English is written) and produced some of the earliest manuscripts in the Irish language. To give you an idea as to just how ancient this language is, it actually has the oldest vernacular (the language or dialect spoken by ordinary people) literature in Western Europe.

During the “Middle Irish” period (from the 10th through the 12th centuries), The Irish language spread into Scotland and the Isle of Man, as the Gaels continued to migrate. Eventually the “Gaelic” languages of Scotland and the Isle of Man evolved into separate languages, known today as “Gaelic” (in Scotland) and “Manx” (in the Isle of Man).

The Irish language was brutally suppressed by English colonists, who considered it a threat to all things English. Its decline under English rule began in the 17th century. The most serious blow to the language was the Great Famine of the 19th century, in which nearly 25% of the Irish population, almost all of them Irish speakers, died or were forced to emigrate.

To Americans, an Irishman referring to the Irish language as “Irish” might sound a bit peculiar. Americans may ask “Don’t you mean ‘Gaelic’?” The answer is “yes...and no!” Technically, the word “Gaelic” can refer to any of three Celtic languages: Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, or Manx. They are very similar, and all three are of Gaelic origin, but they are considered to be different languages. What Americans call Gaelic – the Irish call Irish. If you are speaking in the Irish language, you call the language Gaeilge (Gail-gyuh). If you are speaking about people in France, we say in English that they speak French but if your speaking in the French language you call that language Francais. So, we speak about Irish in English, but you speak about Gaeilge (Gail-gyuh), the name of the language in Irish.

On a good day, if you are standing on the coast of Northern Ireland you will see across the sea the tip of Scotland. Many centuries ago, the language of the Gaels, the language of the Irish spread across into Scotland as the Irish moved across the sea. So, at one point, Scotland and Ireland basically had the same language with different dialects and accents. So down in Kerry the accent is different from Galway. Further north in Donegal it

will change from village to village. If we jump the sea to Scotland the language and accents change as well. These are gradual changes over centuries into what today we call a different language. So today we refer to the language as Gaelic in Scotland and the language Irish in Ireland.

When you are speaking in the Gaelic language in Scotland you call the language Gàidhlig (gaa-lik). You see it is very similar to Gaelige (Gail-gyuh). So, to the Irish the common usage of terms to say is Irish in Ireland and Gaelic in Scotland.

While there is technically nothing wrong with referring to Irish as “Gaelic,” doing so can cause confusion. For example, resource materials (such as dictionaries, web-based maps, etc.) that say “Gaelic” on them will be for Scottish Gaelic. Resource materials for the Irish language will simply say “Irish.” That being said, if you are an American and you come to Ireland and you ask your tour guide about the Gaelic language they would probably be surprised if you called it the Irish language. So, to compensate, what many Irish do when referring to their language (when talking with Americans) is to refer to the Irish language as Irish Gaelic. If you just said Gaelic, it might not be very clear – are you speaking about the language of Scotland or in Ireland or perhaps both?

The Irish will *not* use that term Irish Gaelic among themselves because it would not make sense. On the other hand, Scottish people do call their language “Gaelic.”

To be clear, the Irish speak Irish in Ireland as well as English. Irish is a Celtic language. The people of Scotland speak Gaelic, a very similar language. So, for absolute clarity, we can refer to the Irish language as Irish Gaelic and can refer to the Scottish Celtic language as Scots Gaelic. I hope this helps explain the differences with Irish versus Gaelic.

I cannot speak for the average American, but the AOH is an Irish fraternal organization that is comprised of Irish Americans. I think the least we can do as members of the Dooley Division is use ‘Irish’ correct terminology or at least say Irish Gaelic.

Ancient Order of Hibernians
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«First_Name» «Last_Name»
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«City», «State» «Zip»

