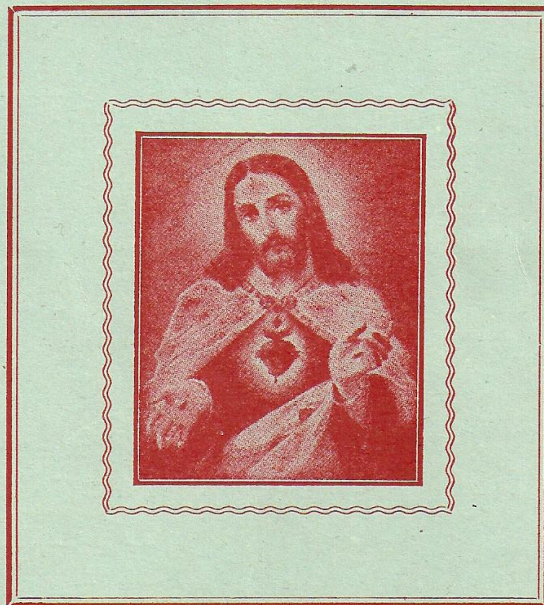


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GREYSTONES



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CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROSARY, GREYSTONES CHURCH OF ST. KILIAN, BLACKLION

Parish Priest : Very Rev. JOHN S. FENNELLY

Assistants :

Rev. MICHAEL O'REILLY

Rev. MICHAEL McGOWAN

There are two Churches, viz.:

The Church of the Holy Rosary, Greystones, and the Church of St. Kilian, Blacklion.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROSARY, GREYSTONES—ORDER OF SERVICES

Masses :

Sundays : 8, 9, 10, 11. During the months of July and August, Masses at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Holydays : 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Week-days : 7.30 and 10.

Special Mass for School Children usually at 9 o'clock.

Evening Devotions :

Sundays at 7.30. Week-days, 8 p.m.

Confessions :

Saturday, 11.30 to 1 and 7 to 9.

On Eves of Holydays and First Fridays, 7 to 9.

Eucharistic Hour :

First Friday, 8 to 9.

Sodalities :

For Men at 8 p.m. on Friday before the Third Sunday.

For Women at 8 p.m. on Friday before the Fourth Sunday.

Children's Sodality as arranged.

Children of Mary meet on Second Sunday of month.

Baptisms and Churchings by appointment.

Marriages :

At least one month's notice should be given in order that the priest may be able to make the necessary investigations and comply with the requirements of Canon Law and Diocesan Usage.

Funerals :

No arrangement should be published without previous consultation with the clergy who will fix the time for receiving the remains into the Church, and arrange—if so desired—for the Funeral Mass. The remains cannot be left longer than one night in the Church. In case of fever or contagious disease the corpse may not be admitted.

Sick Calls :

The priests are prepared to minister to the sick at any hour, night or day. But parishioners are requested to send in notice of a sick call as early as possible during the day. If you are in doubt, solve it in favour of both patient and priest by sending word to the Presbytery or phoning Greystones 4025.

St. Kilian's Parochial Hall was opened in November, 1928, by Very Rev. Charles Lawless, P.P., as a centre for Catholic organisations in the Parish, and a meeting place for bodies engaged in cultural, social and recreational activities for the benefit of the community. Persons or bodies desiring to hire the Hall or the adjoining club rooms for occasional or regular meetings should communicate with the Hon. Secretary or with the Chairman of the Managing Committee. The club rooms have been recently decorated and restored. Visitors are welcome to enjoy a game of billiards or ping-pong at a small fee.

Convent of the Holy Faith :

The Convent was founded in 1906 and staffed by nuns taken from the Convent of the Holy Faith, Glasnevin. The Primary School for Girls is under the control of the Sisters. They give loving care and attention to the sanctuary altar and vestments of the Parish Church nearby. The Church Choir is also in their charge.

St. David's :

This Secondary School for Girls, situated on the seafront, was opened in 1942. Pupils are prepared for Intermediate, Matriculation and Civil Service Examinations. It is managed and staffed by the Sisters of the Holy Faith.

The Irish Christian Brothers :

A fine modern building is visible to the passerby about a quarter of a mile outside Greystones on the Bray road. This is the Primary School for Boys : it is controlled and staffed by the brothers.



CHURCH OF ST. KILIAN, BLACKLION

Masses :

Sunday, 9 and 10.30. Friday, 8 o'clock.

Confessions :

Saturday, 12 to 1.

Eves of Holydays and First Friday, 7 to 8.

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GREYSTONES



Some Historical Notes

Miss B. Redmond, B.A.

"THERE'S peace and holy quiet here"—in this parish of Greystones, lying serenely in the shadow of Cualann's shapely hills, beside the murmuring sea. Looking at its lovely modern Church, schools and peaceful homesteads, it is hard to realise that this place holds age-old memories of pagan and early Christian times and of the vicissitudes of the different races who struggled to make a home in this fair land.

RATHDOWN—The Annals of the Four Masters record that in the remote pre-Christian era, "Here-mon, one of the Kings of Ireland, built a rath on the sea-shore at Rath-oinn in the territory of Cualann." The Annals of Clonmacnoise record that the rath was constructed at "Rath-onie in Crich Cualann." When the Normans came here over 700 years ago, the Irish overlord of the Briuin Cualann had his residence on the north side of the same Rath. He was Donald MacGiollamocholmog, son-in-law of Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster. Donald's territory stretched from Newcastle Lyons, the Dodder and the gates of Dublin south to Delgany and Rathdown. During the 13th century the family lost some of their lands and changed their name to McDermot. In 1400, John, Grandson of Donald, was still lord of the Manor at Rathdown; for which he paid a yearly rent of two otter-skins to the English king. For many years afterwards, Donald's descendants acted as head landlords of Kilruddery and Glencullen. In the 15th century the Fitzgeralds were in possession of Rathdown. Archbishop Allen's "Reportorium Viride" (1537), records that "Richard, son of the Earl of Kildare, had a castle and chapel in the town and barony of Rathdown." A year later, after the Fitzgerald revolt, the Rathdown Manor and Lands were granted to Peter Talbot. The continuous wars of the 16th and 17th centuries affected the fortunes of the Rathdown lords, as we find that the Down Survey map of this district (1657) shows the Castle in ruins. A hundred years later, it appears to have been re-built, as it is shown with Chapel and village in Taylor & Skinners "Road maps of Ireland" (1777). The village stood to the north-west of the castle and had paved streets and a clear spring well. Early in the 19th century, a traveller named G. N. Wright came down Rathdown lane and described what he saw: "Beside a little stream in a deep ravine, and on the bold sea beaten shore, stands the ruin of the once strong and ex-

tensive castle of Rathdown. The ground plan may be distinctly traced by the heaps of ruinous masonry. The basement of one large square tower may still be seen. A short distance from the ruined castle lay the ivy-covered, roofless Chapel of St. Crispin. The castle, St. Crispin's Cell and the Parish Church were within short distances of each other and of the village." He goes on to relate that upon the disappearance of the village the proprietor razed the tombstones, disinterred the bones in the churchyard and buried them in a large pit at the eastern end of the Church, after which he razed the Church itself."

Some tradition of this act survived when Eugene O'Curry visited the place in 1838. He relates that he saw part of the east, south and north walls of the castle and also the ruined Chapel of St. Crispin. The entrance to the old Chapel was through a porch at the west end of the door, seven feet high, with a round arch formed out of two cut stones. The door and gable inside were white-washed. There were two windows, one in the south wall and one in the east gable. O'Curry surmised that "it had been built about two hundred years before as a Chapel of Ease." Some fourteen years after O'Curry's visit the ruins of the old castle were removed, though they are still marked as existing on the Ordnance Survey maps. The ivy-covered remains of St. Crispin's Chapel and the name of the Barony alone bear silent witness to the ancient fame of Rathdown.

WINDGATES—Seven hundred years ago, when the MacGiollamocholmog ruled at Rathdown over the lands of Hy Briuin, they leased Kilruddery to a Norman lord who sub-let it to the new Norman Abbey of St. Thomas. The register of this Abbey describes the boundaries of the estate, and among them "the royal road which is called **le Windgates**." It appears that prior to the Norman Invasion the Irish chiefs had constructed a coastal road from Bray to Wicklow, which they called "**Bealach Laighean**" (Blacklion) afterwards used by the Normans as a military road.

TEMPLECARRIG—South of Windgates is Templecarrig, held by the Archbold family in pre-Reformation days. From the 14th century this family had held the manors and castles of Bray, Kilruddery and **Kindlestown** with others. In the

Historical Notes—Continued

Ordnance Survey Letters (1838), C. O'Curry records that on his visit here he saw an "uncultivated spot in a field, which they call the Church Bank," and in a field half a mile east in the same townland, a field called "the Raheen Field," which, he says, looked like "the place of an old Church."

KINDLESTOWN—After the Norman Invasion, the lands of Hy Briuin were mostly divided between Norman lords who built fortified castles and held this country against the Gaelic chiefs. From the 14th to the early years of the 17th century, the Archbold family held a castle with watermill and 400 acres of land at **Kindlestown**. After the Reformation these came into possession of the Earl of Meath.

KILLINCARRIG (Coilin Carraige—The Little Wood of the Rock)—This castle or "house" is marked on the Down Survey map (1657) and is described as "the most remarkable building in this half barony," and is said "to have been garrisoned during the time of the late wars." It was an Elizabethan house which probably belonged to one of the Parliamentary party in the 17th century. During the Cromwellian wars, Colonel Hugh Byrne took possession of this castle, but was driven out by the Cromwellian army, a company of which then garrisoned it. "A Captain Barrington of Arklow killed Donogh O'Doy of Killincarrig and about 500 men.

ST. KILIAN'S CHURCH

During and after the 1798 revolt, County Wicklow suffered much "from husbandry neglected, the subsequent free quarters of the yeomanry, and the resulting depopulation." It is not surprising that during the Penal Days there was only one Priest, who had to minister in the whole district now comprised in the Parishes of Bray, Enniskerry and Greystones. The people had to go to Mass to Kilmacanogue or Crinken. With improved conditions new Churches were built. On the 14th October, 1866, the foundation stone of St. Kilian's Church at Blacklion was laid by Very Rev. Mgr. Walter Lee, P.P., of Bray and Greystones, on a site given by Thomas Phelan. This building was enlarged on 1st August, 1886, Most Rev. Dr. W. Walsh, Archbishop

of Dublin, laid the foundation stones of transepts, east and west with a choir. A statue of St. Kilian, wrought by Herr Arnold Fussengang, an eminent Bavarian artist, placed above the high altar was gifted to the Church by Mgr. Lee.

By tradition, the parish of Mullagh, in the diocese of Kilmore, is remembered as the birthplace of St. Kilian, who, like many other Irish saints, went to European pagan countries "as a pilgrim of Christ" in the 7th century.

After having preached the Gospel in Franconia, he with two companions, was martyred in Wurzburg, in Bavaria.

During the past twelve hundred years, a devotion to St. Kilian, Bishop and Apostle, has been constantly maintained in Southern Germany, where Churches and Chapels bear his name, and particularly in Wurzburg diocese of which he is patron. His relics are preserved in a silver shrine in Wurzburg Cathedral and his feast is kept on the 8th July. In 1952, the present Bishop of Kilmore, with other Irish representatives, attended the celebrations held in Wurzburg in commemoration of the 12th centenary of the translation of the relics of St. Kilian and his two Irish companions to Wurzburg Cathedral in 752.

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH

Greystones began as a tiny fishing hamlet and developed into a residential centre with 500 population in 1891. At that time there were only four Catholic inhabitants. In a few years the number increased so much that in 1895 a temporary Church had to be erected there by Most Rev. N. Donnelly. In that year for the first time a Catholic priest came to reside in the district. Before 1908, the temporary Church was replaced by the present Church of the Holy Rosary and the modern parish of Greystones and Blacklion was formed.

In the beautiful modern parish Church of the Holy Rosary may be seen two exquisite stained glass windows, one representing the "Good Shepherd" and the other "Our Lady of the Rosary" (Battle of Lepanto) executed in 1948 by the famous Irish artist, Evie Hone, "whose art sings to the eyes, touches the heart and persuades the intelligence."

Prayer when Passing a Church

I pass in haste
And cannot enter now,
But at Thy feet
My head and heart I bow,

Praying that in some way
I may share
The vigil of the angels
Praying there.



HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII

His Holiness Pope John XXIII

The announcement broadcast on October 28th, 1958, is vivid in everyone's memory: His Eminence Cardinal Canali gave the joyful news of the election of Pope John XXIII. A few minutes later the new Pontiff appeared on the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica and gave his first blessing "Urbi et Orbi". The enthusiasm of the crowd assembled in St. Peter's Square was only a token of the joy of the Church. Catholics all over the world assembled in prayer giving thanks for the election of the Vicar of Christ, imploring health and long life for the Holy Father.

YEARS OF PREPARATION

Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli was born on November 25th, 1881, at Sotti-il-Monte, near Bergamo (Northern Italy) and was baptised that same evening. His father, Giovanni Battista Roncalli, was a tenant farmer and his family had worked the same land for several centuries. The traditions of simplicity, honesty, love for religion and work were deeply impressed in the hearts of children and John XXIII carried with him wherever he went a great affection for his native place, the countryside around Bergamo. He remembers these years of preparation as a happy period in his life even though family conditions were not flourishing. "We were very poor, but we were happy and we were never aware that we lacked anything. In fact we lacked nothing at all."

The young seminarian was able to go to Rome for his theological studies on a scholarship founded by Canon Ceresoli of Bergamo in favour of promising students of the diocese. On August 10th, 1904, he was ordained in Rome and on the following day he celebrated his first Mass on the tomb of St. Peter. On the feast of the Assumption of Our Lady he was back in Sotto-il-Monte and his relatives could then partake of his joy at his ordination.

AS MILITARY CHAPLAIN

A very important event in the life of the young Father Roncalli was his meeting with His Excellency Monsignor Giovanni Radini-Tedeschi whom Pope Pius X had just appointed Bishop of Bergamo. As secretary to Bishop Radini-Tedeschi, Father Roncalli acquired a very precious experience as he met various Catholic leaders in that difficult period of Italian history and learnt the social and pastoral problems of the time.

In 1915, the year after Bishop Radini-Tedeschi's death, Don Roncalli had to enrol in the Army

Medical Corps. Subsequently he fulfilled the duties of a Military Chaplain and during the next four years he visited several hospitals in Northern Italy, offering spiritual assistance to the many inmates. At the end of the war, he returned to his diocese where he could at last dedicate his energy to the Students' Hostel in Bergamo, the first of its kind in Italy. At the same time he was appointed Spiritual Director in the Diocesan Seminary and Chaplain to the Women's Section of Catholic Action. During his free time he did research work in local history.

PRESIDENTIAL POST

In March 1921 Pope Benedict XV called him to Rome to entrust to him the office of President of the National Council for Italy of the Pontifical Work of the Propagation of the Faith and under Pius XI he became a member of the Superior Council of the same work. His special duty was to start and consolidate missionary co-operation in the whole country, establishing centres, giving talks and rendering the faithful conscious of the problem of spreading the faith. Pius XI on March 9th, 1925, raised Monsignor Roncalli to the Titular Archiepiscopal See of Areopolis, appointing him at the same time Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria. This was the beginning of his great apostolic journey. Having received the Episcopal Consecration on March 19th in the Church of San Carlo al Corso in Rome, he reached Sophia on April 25th. In the capital of Bulgaria he fulfilled his duties assisting with great care the Catholic communities, giving them new life and new vigour and bringing together the efforts of the Hierarchy and the faithful so as to achieve better results. On September 21st, 1931, he was appointed first Apostolic Delegate in Bulgaria.

AS APOSTOLIC DELEGATE

On the 19th November 1934, Monsignor Roncalli became Apostolic Delegate in Greece and at the end of the same month the Apostolic Delegation in Turkey was also entrusted to him, together with the office of Administrator of the Apostolic Vicariate of Istanbul for the Latins. The residence was in the latter capital and the Apostolic Delegate went periodically to Athens so as to visit the Greek Catholic communities. Great prudence was needed for both missions because of the fundamental difficulties and of the diffidence of the authorities: the outbreak of the second world war and the Italo-German invasion did not make the situation any easier. In those tragic years

Monsignor Roncalli sought with all his energy to alleviate the wide-spread misery, both material and moral, and to help prisoners of war and refugees. The nineteen years spent in the Middle East gave Monsignor Roncalli a direct insight into the problems concerning Schismatic Churches and engendered in his heart a great love for them: in his first broadcast message "Urbi et Orbi" he mentioned dissident Christians with great tenderness and invited them to return to the home of the Common Father.

AS DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Towards the middle of December 1944, Monsignor Roncalli was informed telegraphically that Pope Pius XII had appointed him Apostolic Nuncio in France. The "Osservatore Romano" published the news on December 23rd and the transfer followed shortly after. In this manner on January 1st, 1945, the Apostolic Nuncio presented his credential letters to the Head of the Provisional Government of the French Republic and later that same morning, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, he read an address of good wishes for the New Year to the Head of State on behalf of his colleagues. It is superfluous to say that the task of the Apostolic Nuncio in France was extraordinarily delicate because of the sad times through which France and Western Europe were going shortly after liberation. Still Monsignor Roncalli succeeded in winning the good will of the Frenchmen of different social conditions and of various political trends, establishing slowly but surely cordial and respectful relations. He followed with paternal interest the problems of the Church in France, assisting in its consoling progress and giving it new strength. M. Vincent Auriol, one-time President of France, expressed his opinion on Monsignor Roncalli in these words: "I could appreciate, in all official occasions and even more so in the course of the private conversations that I had with him, his exquisite spirit, his generous sentiments and his great tolerance".

CREATED A CARDINAL

In the Secret Consistory of January 12th, 1953, Pius XII created Monsignor Roncalli a Cardinal and three days later the President of the French Republic presented him with the red biretta. On the same day the news was published that he was appointed Patriarch of Venice. Since his youth he had dreamt of becoming a shepherd of souls, of looking after a parish. Now when he was 71 the Holy Father had granted him this wish, assigning to him the spiritual care of an important See, close to those places that were dearest to his heart.

He took solemn possession of his See on March 15th, 1953, and the address he gave on the occasion

was very revealing as it contained his whole programme. In the five years during which he was in Venice he visited all the parishes, convoked the Synod between the 24th and the 27th November 1957, built the Minor Seminary and thirty new Parish Churches and carried on the redecoration of St. Mark's Basilica. In 1954 he was Papal Legate at the Marian Congress in Lebanon and in 1958 Pius XII chose him to consecrate the subterranean basilica of St. Pius X at Lourdes. He did not fail to take part in all the religious celebrations of national importance in Italy, enhancing the solemnity not only by his cardinalatial dignity but by contributing his eloquent sermons at once simple and constructive.

Last October he followed with filial anxiety the course of the last illness of Pius XII, to whom he was bound with so many ties of devotion and gratitude and, after the solemn funeral of the late Holy Father in Venice, on October 12th, he boarded the train for Rome to assist at the sad functions in Saint Peter's and to attend the Conclave. He looked at the Basilica of St. Mark with serene affection just as Pius X had done in similar circumstances in 1904, without even remotely thinking that he would never return.

TO SUPREME PONTIFICATE

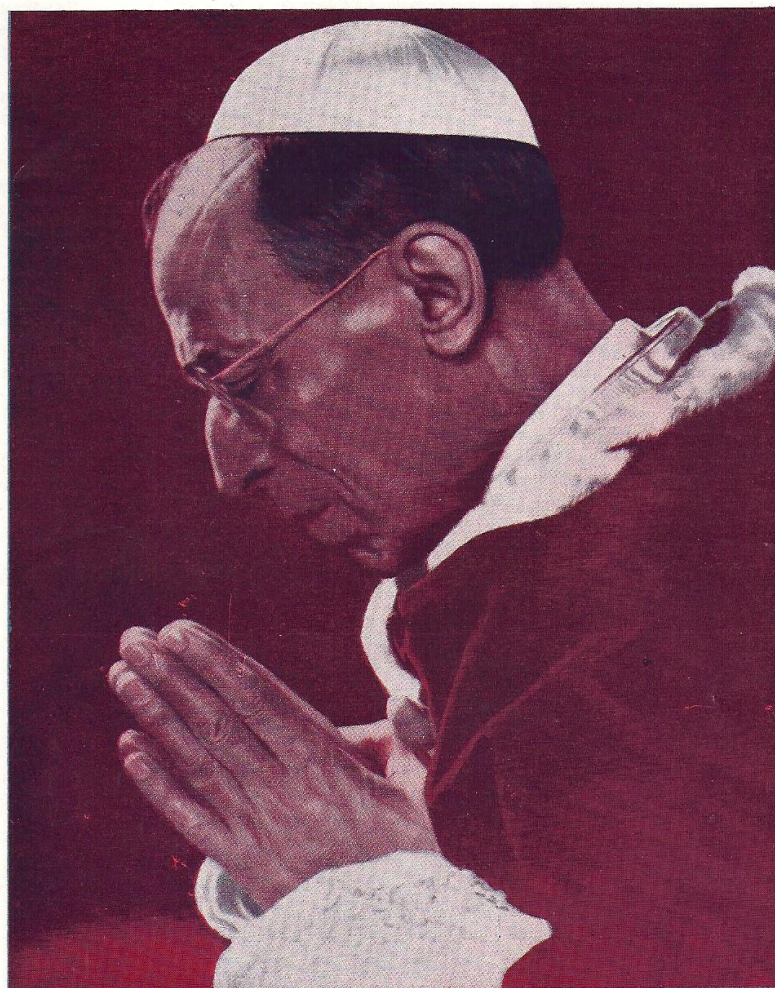
His election to the Supreme Pontificate took place on October 28th followed by the message "Urbi et Orbi" and his solemn coronation on November 4th: these events are so near that there is hardly any need of evoking them. The name which he chose is again very significant: John, sweet, solemn name that was—and is—always dear to him because it belonged to two men who were very near to Our Lord: John the Baptist, witness of truth, justice and freedom, in his sermons, in his Baptism of penance and in the blood which he shed; and John the Evangelist, the disciple whom Christ and His Blessed Mother loved and who in the Last Supper rested his head on Our Lord's breast and reached that charity of which he was until old age a living and apostolic flame.

Monsignor Capovilla, the Holy Father's private secretary avers that on various occasions, when more than ordinary prudence was required by the special circumstances, the Holy Father was accustomed to repeat: "I must remain faithful to my good resolutions at all costs: I want to be good always and with everyone". The great kindness, which has its roots in the depths of the heart and in a clear mind, has shown itself to be the principal characteristic of Pope John XXIII.

"Obedientia et Pax" is the motto which he chose since his Episcopal Consecration and which he preserved in his coat of arms when he became Pope. His life in fact, in the sequence of offices which were assigned to him, is marked by



SAINT PIUS



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XII

obedience to his bishop and to the Holy See, as he liked to repeat: "It was obedience that made me secretary to Bishop Radini-Tedeschi in 1905; it was likewise obedience that introduced me to teaching in the Seminary, to act as Spiritual Director to future priests and to assist the soldiers during the war. Benedict XV called me to Rome while Pius XI sent me first to Bulgaria and then to Constantinople. Pius XII with a mark of his personal choice sent me to Paris. While I was still there and during the last days of the then Patriarch, Monsignor Agostini, I was told confidentially that the Holy Father wished to entrust to me the diocese of Venice in the event of the death of that most worthy prelate, which followed on December 28th, 1952".

THROUGH DIFFICULT TIMES

Pax: John XXIII has lived through these difficult times of the wars of the last half century, he has seen so much human misery and he has known through personal experience in his journeys, the desire of all people for peace. In his first broadcast he appealed to rulers of all nations and he expressed himself in these words: "Turn your gaze upon the people entrusted to your charge, and give ear unto their voice. What do they ask of you? What do they entreat? They do not ask for those monstrous engines of war, the discoveries of our age which bring with them fratricide, slaughter and wholesale massacre: They cry for peace, that peace by whose virtue the human family may freely live, flourish and prosper".

It would be too long to enumerate the important events that have taken place in only ten months of this Pontificate; we can limit ourselves to quoting the great number of daily audiences and of addresses, so very paternal because so very pastoral; the two Encyclical Letters, the creation of 23 new Cardinals in the Secret Consistory of December 15th, the visit to the prisons in Rome and to the hospitals during the Christmas period, the announcement of the diocesan Synod for Rome, of the celebration of the Ecumenical Council for the Universal Church and of the re-touching of some points in the Code of Canon Law to bring them up to date. On every occasion he has, moreover, shown his constant worry for the Church of Silence, for all her children who live in difficult conditions beyond the so-called iron or bamboo curtain, calling upon all Catholics to pray incessantly so that God may put an end to these days of trial.

GIFTS OF MIND AND HEART

The activity of the Supreme Pontiff seems to have been well defined by His Excellency Monsignor Amleto Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate in the United States of America, now Cardinal, when he learnt the news of the election of John XXIII: "Among the numerous excellent gifts of mind and heart of the new Pope, one that shines brightly has always been his characteristic: an inspired and burning zeal for souls. As a humble priest, and subsequently as a Bishop and as a Cardinal, he has always been the living image of the Good Shepherd".



Prayer for Beatification of Pope Pius XII

From a Correspondent in Rome

FOLLOWING is a translation of the prayer for the Beatification of Pope Pius XII which has been published in Rome with ecclesiastical approval:—

“Oh Jesus, eternal Pontiff, Who hast deigned to elevate Your faithful servant Pius XII to the supreme dignity of Your Vicar on earth and Who has conceded him the grace of being an intrepid defender of the Faith, a courageous mover for justice and peace, devout glorifier of Your Blessed Mother and a luminous example of charity and all the virtues, deign now in view of his merits to vouchsafe unto us the grace for which we beg; so that we may, in the certainty of the efficacy of his intercession with Thee, see him one day elevated to the glory of the altars.”

It is understood that the initiative of publishing this prayer was taken by the Secretary of State of His Holiness Cardinal Tardini, who is believed also to have composed the prayer.

A committee has also been constituted in Rome which has the task of gathering testimony of grace received by the faithful through the intercession of the late Pope. The testimony so gathered, will serve as a basis for the introduction of the cause.



OUR LADY OF IRELAND

—Photo by Bobby Hopkins from the Painting by Leo Whelan, R.H.A.

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Calendar, 1960

JANUARY

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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FEBRUARY

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NOVEMBER

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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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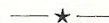
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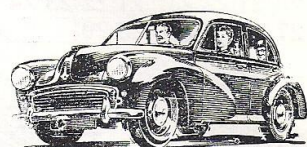
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SAINT PIUS X.

A Dail Member on
HORROR COMICS
or—ON EDUCATION

If I were Julius Caesar or the Taoiseach of the land,
I'd 'phone the C.I.D. and say—"all horror comics banned"
I wouldn't table motions in the Senate or the Dail,
Ring up the banks, consult the cranks, or Censor Board at all.

I'd take my stand on rectitude and proper Christian Lines,
On simple Gospel precept and the teaching of divines;
I'd make an order straight-away and post it off to Hell,
To have a special corner there for those who print or sell.

I do admit, I'm gone a bit on reading all about
Young Gussy Goose, Smart Ginger Dick and Curly of the snout;
And when I glance at Mutt and Jeff, my mind it does relax
From thinking of Election time and other's income tax.

Like every other gossoon, I myself have "boxed the fox,"
And maybe to another lad have sometimes given socks;
But I don't want our youngsters made familiar with the kosh,
Or talking gangster language such as "narrow shave, by gosh."

In days gone by, the valour and the deeds of Finn McCool
Inspired those grand old ballads that were sung in home and school;
But now, alas, 'tis all a case of sit and swat and cram
To please some crank Inspector, or to pass an old exam.

The young folk now despise the plough, and view with great alarm
The prospect of a bit of work upon the bog or farm;
They'll take the dole and keep the goal, or look to find a job
Where one can laze and do the least, yet pocket every bob.

I'd give a lot to see them taught the Christian code of life,
Where Harmony and Unity would banish hate and strife,
Where work and prayer and sacrifice would sanctify each day,
And Christ Himself would lead us all and guide us on the way.

Perhaps in this, I speak amiss—'tis not within my power
To rouse a nation's conscience or prevent the reckoning hour.
But this I swear, nor do I care how many votes are lost—
All horror comics shall be banned, and into Limbo tossed.

JOHN FENNELLY.

Note: "Box the Fox" = Robbing an Orchard.

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