

Mary, The Cause of Our Joy!

Paschal Tide: United Kingdom 2019



Our Lady of Walsingham

The Joy of English Catholic Hearts



The story of the Walsingham Shrine begins in Saxon times. In 1061, the Lady of the Manor, Richeldis de Faverches, was taken in spirit to Nazareth, shown the house where the Annunciation took place and asked by Our Lady to build a replica in Norfolk. She was promised that *'Whoever seeks my help there will not go away empty-handed.'* The simple wooden house that she built soon became the focus of special devotion to Our Lady. The 'Holy House' was later encased in stone to protect it from the elements.

In 1153, the Augustinian Canons founded a Priory to care for the spiritual needs of the pilgrims. Their magnificent Priory Church was added in the fifteenth century. Only the ruin of the Priory arch remains and



In 1340, the Slipper Chapel was built at Houghton St Giles, a mile outside Walsingham. This was the final 'station' chapel on the way to Walsingham. It was here that pilgrims would remove their shoes to walk the final 'Holy Mile' to the Shrine barefoot. ...

Henry VIII ordered the dissolution of the monasteries and in 1538 the Priory was closed, the 'Holy House' burned to the ground and the statue of Our Lady taken to London to be destroyed. In 1896 Miss Charlotte Boyd bought the Slipper Chapel, which had seen centuries of secular use. She devoted herself to its restoration. The statue of the Mother and Child was carved at Oberammergau and based on the

archaeology has placed the site of the 'Holy House' in its shadow.

Walsingham became one of the foremost shrines of medieval Christendom. Among the pilgrims to the 'Holy House' were many royal visitors. Henry III in 1226, Edward I (eleven times), Edward II in 1315, Edward III in 1361, Richard II in 1383, Edward IV in 1469, Henry VI in 1487 (and many other times) and Henry VIII in 1511, in thanksgiving for the birth of his son, Prince Henry.

design of the original statue - a design found on the medieval seal of Walsingham Priory, an imprint of which is in the British Museum.

The first Mass since the Reformation was offered in the Slipper Chapel on 15th August 1934 and a few days later Cardinal Francis Bourne led a pilgrimage of 10,000 people to the Chapel and declared it to be the Catholic National Shrine of Our Lady.

Source

Letter from Fr. Hewko

Dear Catholics Fighting for Tradition,

The number of priests, monks and faithful who resisted the Protestant Revolution in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, although not as many as there should have been, nevertheless, was still plentiful, and they are now in Heaven ever interceding for us!

Hundreds of priests and monks went straight to Heaven from the Tyburne Tree for professing the True Catholic Religion and for resisting the new Anglican Church of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. The adventures of the priests dressed in disguise and evading search parties sent from the London Tower surpass the greatest action novels. The cheerfulness and courage of those dragged behind horses on a hurdle-board to be hanged, drawn and quartered before Protestant crowds, show the power of the Holy Ghost to strengthen those facing martyrdom and His giving them the words to say in the interrogations of Topcliffe, Wolsey, Henry VIII and the powers-that-be.

The courage and spirit of martyrdom of the Catholic women cannot be forgotten either! Let's look at some examples from all these martyrs.

St. Edmond Campion had just finished Mass for a group of 60 souls in the home of Mrs. Yates. Among the congregation was a spy and traitor,

When sentence was passed that she would be crushed to death, her reply was: "This way to Heaven is as short as any other!"

"Margaret, they go to their death as cheerful as if going to a wedding," said St. Thomas More to his daughter, after seeing 3 Carthusian monks from out of his prison cell, dragged behind horses to the Tyburne Tree. Fr. Richard Thirkeld said on his way to death in 1583: "This is the day the Lord hath made!" "Come ye blessed of God," said Fr. Robert Ludlam at his execution, in 1588. "Let us live in hope," said the martyr, Fr. Edmund Gennings. The noble soul Swithin Wells, a layman, answered upon his death sentence: "Farewell all hawking, hunting, and old pastimes: I am now going a better way!" The martyr, Fr. Eustace White, said while on the rack: "Lord, more pain if Thou pleasest, and more patience!" Davies said: "Thy yoke, O Lord, is sweet and Thy burden light!" Carey, a layman, kissing the rope of his hanging, exclaimed, "O precious collar!" Rigby, another brave layman, said, "I would not change my chain for my Lord Mayor's great chain!" He also said that his pains during the butchering were "a flea bite in comparison with which it pleased my sweet Savior to suffer for me!" Another martyr, Fr. John Sugar, said humorously, "Though I should have a sharp dinner, yet I trust in Jesus Christ I shall have a most sweet

Mr. George Eliot, who attended Mass, heard the sermon and secretly went out to summon 100 men to come and arrest Fr. Campion. Upon their arrival Fr. Campion was quickly hidden in the priest-hole. Brave Mrs. Yates would never reveal where the priest was hidden, but after the mob ransacked her house and tore out most of the paneling, they later heard a clatter and ran upstairs with their lanterns and axes. It was Eliot himself who noticed some undamaged paneling and struck the very hiding-place of Fr. Campion! He was captured, taken to London and imprisoned. Eliot later found the priest and half apologized to Fr. Campion: "Mr. Campion, I know well you are wroth [angry] with me for this work." The saintly priest answered, partly in good humor: "Nay, I forgive thee, and in token thereof, I drink to thee! And if thou repent and come to Confession, I will absolve thee...but a large penance must thou have!" After a mock trial, he was imprisoned and tortured so brutally on the rack, that when asked by the jailer how his hands and feet felt, he answered: "Not ill, for I feel them not at all!" St. Edmund Campion was hanged, drawn and quartered on December 1, 1581.

One outstanding heroine was Margaret Giggs, whom St. Thomas More treated as an adopted daughter, who risked her life to care for the 10 Carthusian monks who were imprisoned and starving to death at the Newgate dungeon. She would come to visit them dressed as a milkmaid with a pail full of food, with which she would hand-feed them and, with the same bucket, remove the human waste. The monks were chained and unable to move. When the King investigated why they were still alive after so long a period of time, she was discovered and afterwards banned entrance to the prison. The monks died of starvation soon after in 1537, except one, who was hanged, drawn and quartered after 3 more years of imprisonment.

Another martyr and hero was the skilled carpenter of hundreds of priest-holes, Nicholas Owen, a Jesuit lay-brother, nicknamed "Little John", who was so badly ruptured and torn on the rack, that he died at the hands of the torturers in the London Tower

supper!" "Why weep you for me who am glad at heart of this happy day?" said Fr. John Duckett on his way to martyrdom in 1644. "Is this the countenance of one who lies under so gross a guilt [as treason]?" said Br. Thomas Pickering, a Benedictine lay-brother, upon lifting the cap over his head at the last moment, the crowds seeing his bright innocent face. "I come, sweet Jesus, I come!" cried Fr. Wright. "Come, my sweetest Jesu, that I may be inseparably united to Thee in time and eternity! Welcome ropes, hurdles, gibbets, knives, and butchery! Welcome for the love of Jesus, my Savior!" shouted Fr. Morse.

Blessed Cuthbert Mayne was found guilty for offering Mass, having a Papal Bull and an Agnus Dei on his possession and for maintaining the supremacy of the Pope and denying the Queen's supremacy. He was martyred in 1577.

Margaret Ward, a gentlewoman from London, and John Roch, a waterman, were hanged for helping a priest to escape from prison, in 1588. Anne Line, at her execution, said loudly, "I am sentenced to die for harboring a Catholic priest; and so far am I from repenting for having so done, that I wish with all my soul that where I have entertained [given hospitality] to one, I could have entertained a thousand!" She went courageously to her eternal happiness in 1601.

Fr. Henry Walpole, who received the grace of conversion when blood splashed on his sleeve from St. Edmund Campion's martyrdom, at which he was present, upon returning later, as a priest from France, was arrested within 24 hours upon landing on English soil! He was martyred shortly after in 1595. His name can be seen carved in the prison walls of the London Tower.

With the Act of Parliament in 1585, Queen Elizabeth I made it high treason for priests to enter England and a felony, punishable with death, for anyone to harbor a priest. Thus, how many of the above mentioned martyrs went to their crowns in Heaven, because of her!

Our times are not yet as bloody, but the persecution and moral

on March 2, 1606.
A layman in Yorkshire was hanged for giving a priest a mug of ale on a journey. Thomas Bosgrave, a layman was hanged with Fr. Cornelius, S.J. on July 4, 1594, because, when the priest was being led to execution without a hat, he placed his own hat on the priest out of respect, saying, "The honor I owe to your function [as a priest] may not suffer me to see you go bareheaded."

St. Margaret Clitherowe unashamedly professed the Faith before the court and said she would gladly house hundreds of recusant priests if she could, and give hundreds of lives for them if she had.

martyrdom are as real as ever for those resisting the Modernist destruction of our Holy Catholic Faith! Abp. Lefebvre and many good old independent priests suffered such a "white martyrdom" from Modernist Popes and Bishops... "Let us so live, and let us so die, that we may be with the Martyrs in Heaven. In living and in dying, we, like them, must be on God's side always, cost us what it may!" (Fr. John Morris, S.J., The English Martyrs, 1960). Yes,...cost what it may! Persevere in the Battle for the Holy Faith!

Sincerely in Christ the King of Martyrs!
Fr. Hewko

Ireland



Some of the Resistance Faithful in
Dublin Harbor



Our Lady guiding ships into
Dublin Harbor - The Star of the Sea!



St. Joseph's Church in Dublin



St. Joseph's Church in Dublin



Christ of the Sea
Christ of the Nets
May We be Gathered in the Nets of God!



The Cross represents the Love of God,
The Rope Edge and Shell Motif, His Nets.
The Anchor reflects our dependence on
Him,
The Rock ...the Safety of the Land,
The Sparkling Stones ...the dangers of the
Sea,
The 12 Sides ...the Months of the Year,
The Hooped Railing...the Rise and
Fall of the Waves.

Wales



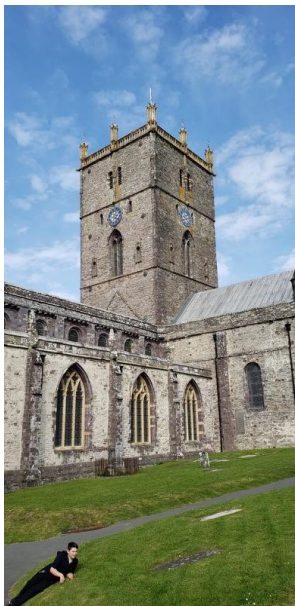
Chapel of Our Lady and St. Non, mother of St. David. He is the Patron Saint of Wales



Fr. Hewko saying the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in "Capel Non" - Chapel of St. Non!



The Chapel of St. Non was built on the site of the birth of St. David.



St. David's Cathedral, also known in the Welsh as "*Eglwys Cadeiriol Tyddewi*"

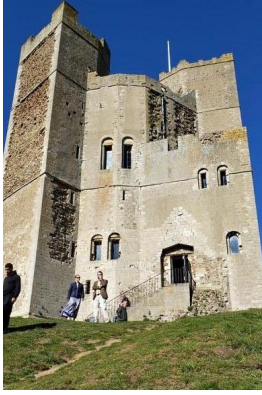


St. David was a 6th Century bishop and is the Patron Saint of Wales. He founded several monasteries in Wales, and fought against the Pelagianism heresy at that time.



What joy our Catholic heritage brings!

England



Orford Castle, built by King Henry II in the late 12th century



Mr. and Mrs. Wood, married 60 years. They were privileged to meet Archbishop Lefebvre.



Some of the younger members of the English Resistance with Fr. Hewko!



A young Catholic Resistance fighter stands on the ruins of the monastery walls once dividing the cloister and the refectory. The grounds and the stones were all stolen by the Protestants to build their estates.



More of the Resistance Laity!



The Church of St. Dunstan, which holds the head of St. Thomas More.