



THE VIEW FROM THE BLUFF

APRIL 2017

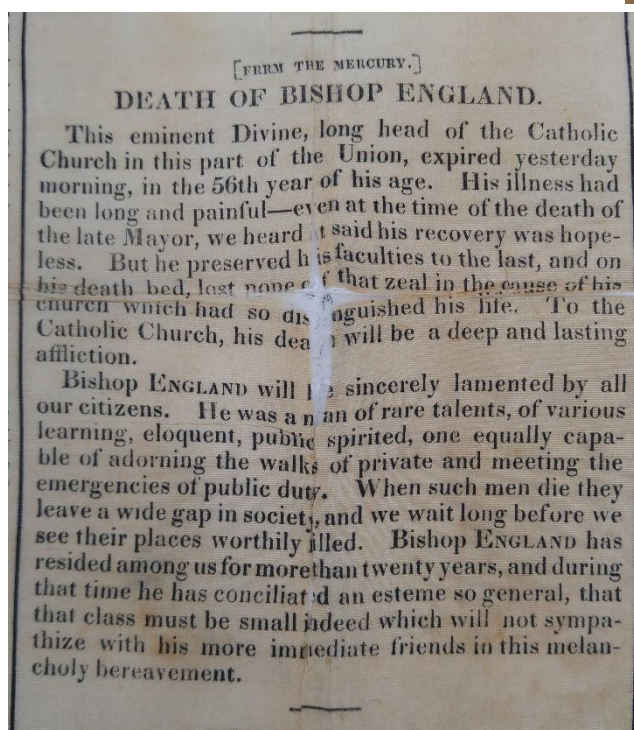
FOURTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE!

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF OUR LADY OF MERCY

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

The 175th Anniversary of Bishop England's Death and Burial

By Sr. Anne Francis Campbell, O.L.M.



On April 11, 2017 we will commemorate the 175th anniversary of Bishop John England's death, April 11, 1842. An article which appeared in the United States Catholic Miscellany on April 16, 1842 provides the following information about his illness, death and burial.

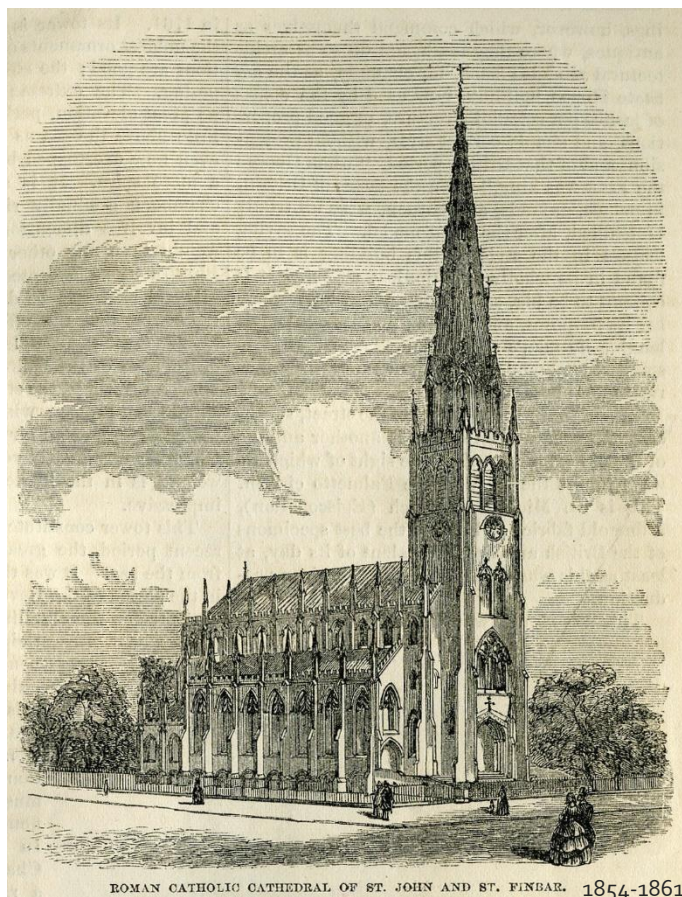
"After a long and distressing illness he expired last Monday morning at ten minutes past five in the 56th year of his age and the 22nd of his Episcopate. He returned to this City in December last in ill health. It was soon found necessary to call in medical aid. From the middle of February he was confined to his chamber. On the Thursday of Holy Week his condition became alarming but he soon rallied and for nearly a week we cheered ourselves with the hopes that he had at last past the crisis. They were soon blasted. Towards the close of Easter Week he relapsed and his physicians pronounced his case dangerous in the extreme. On Tuesday, a solemn High Mass was offered in the Cathedral at which all the Catholic clergy then in the City

attended. Immediately afterwards they assembled around his bed to assist at his receiving the last sacraments. Never shall we forget that scene. Arranged in his Episcopal robes, his countenance pale and indeed emaciated – the priests and attendants struggling in vain to repress their grief – he alone calm and collected suggesting the slightest particular that might be omitted and correcting any mistake which they might fall into. He addressed his clergy for nearly half an hour. With words burning with zeal and charity he adverted to their past relations towards himself and of his and their duties to their congregations, he gave them paternal injunctions for their future conduct. A few days afterwards he again received communion and in the prayer he addressed aloud to the Saviour in the Eucharist, gave expression to that deep faith, willing resignation and joyful confidence in the providence of God which ever characterize him during life. Sunday night (April 10) his sinking pulse betokened his approaching departure. His last effort was an inarticulate attempt to join in the prayers of the Assistants. The body arrayed in full pontifical robes was visited at his residence by weeping crowds during the whole of Monday. At 6 PM it was borne by the priests to the Cathedral and laid in the grand aisle. Vespers of the dead were chanted. Next morning the Office of the Dead was revisited. High mass was celebrated and the funeral ceremonies were performed by the Very Reverend R. S. Baker. The body is enclosed in a cedar coffin bearing a latin inscription. Outside this is a leaden coffin on which the Coat of Arms of the Diocese and other appropriate emblems are painted. It will be buried at his especial request in a vault beneath his Episcopal Seat, to which place the remains of his sister, Miss Johanna M. England will be transferred from the cemetery of St. Mary's Church."

Another account entitled "Last Moments" which is included in a booklet of tributes published by The Washington Light Infantry in remembrance of their "Chaplain, Counsellor, and Friend" states: "On Saturday, according to his own arrangements, he was visited by the Sisters of Mercy in a body. He had promised the Superioress, that they might come to him for his benediction before death. He viewed them ranged around, in silent grief, and seemed rapidly to read their history. He remembered when four only, constituted their whole force, and compared their

former inefficiency with their present numbers, resources and usefulness. Gratitude to God for the benefits which, through their instrumentality had already been, and would hereafter be conferred upon the community, cooperated with his debility, to deprive him of utterance. At last he succeeded in addressing to them a single sentence;" You know what I would say, if I could – fulfill your obligations." Each received the sign of a special blessing and retired.

The Cathedral mentioned in the first article was Saint Finbar's, a wooden building located at the corner of Broad and Friend (Legare) Streets. When it was demolished in 1852 to make way for a new Cathedral, the remains of Bishop England and his sister were removed and placed in a vault created for the purpose and located on the Cathedral property. They remained there until removed and placed in a crypt in the lower Church of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Charleston's third Cathedral, shortly after its consecration and dedication on April 14, 1907. The remains of Bishops Reynolds, Lynch, Northrop and William T. Russell are also there.



[FROM THE COURIER.]

DEATH OF BISHOP ENGLAND.

We announce with unfeigned regret the death of this eminent and distinguished prelate. He breathed his last at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after a protracted and painful illness, in the 56th year of his age. He was a native of Ireland, and for the last 22 years resided in this city--during which period he presided over the Diocess comprising the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. He was distinguished for strength of mind, power of argument, deep and various learning, and a bold and impressive eloquence; and was justly ranked among the intellectual and literary ornaments of our city. As a prelate, he conducted the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of his church (the Roman Catholic) with consummate ability, and has left behind him many monuments of religion and benevolence, the fruits of his successful administration and unwaried zeal. Devoted as he was to the interests of the Church to which he owed his mitre; he was yet a man of liberal principles and feelings, alive to the impulses of public spirit, and to the influences of universal charity. During his long residence among us his high and merited influence over his flock was ever exercised for good, and his deportment was such as to win for him the esteem and regard of the community. Although his native country was ever green in his memory and dear to his heart, his allegiance to his adopted country was recognized as his highest duty, as well as from inclination as principle. He sympathized deeply with the free institutions and the glorious destinies of the American Union, valuing it as the home of his oppressed and exiled fellow-countrymen, and the chosen temple of rational liberty. Of the South he was a true friend and an able champion;

Here are some images of the silk cloth depicting testimonials of respect for John England. This cloth can be found in archival manuscript number 1056, Diocesan Records and Episcopal Papers.

fearlessly throwing the weight of his character, influence and intellect, in favor of her much misunderstood and much reviled domestic institutions, and vindicating them at home and abroad. In the death of one thus eminent in his calling and useful in his generation, his church has sustained a loss, which can scarcely be repaired, and our community owns the bereavement of a gifted and valued citizen.

The funeral obsequies of this talented prelate will be celebrated at the Cathedral of St. Finbar, at 10 o'clock, A. M., this morning; and the clergy of all denominations, the different societies of which he was a member, his friends and acquaintances and the citizens generally, are invited to the solemn ceremony, and to pay the last sad tribute to departed worth.

The bells of St. Michael's tolled yesterday, and the shipping in the harbor wore their colors at half mast in honor of the deceased; and as a farther testimony of respect to his memory, the general review of troops, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed, by order of His Excellency the Governor, until tomorrow.



Five Fascinating Facts from the April Edition of the Almanac Monthly Magazine

1. April's Full Moon is known as the Full Pink Moon because it heralded the appearance of wild ground phlox or moss pink, one of the first spring flowers. It is also known by many other names that announce the arrival of spring, including the Sprouting Grass Moon, the Egg Moon, and the Fish Moon.

2. How the origins of April Fools' Day are uncertain, but many agree that it may have started in 1582, when France switched to the Gregorian calendar and moved New Year's Day from March 25 back to January 1. Prior to this change, the New Year's celebration had begun on March 25 and ended on April 1. Those who were unaware of the change were called April fools.

3. Rhubarb is a vegetable! It acquired its reputation as a medicinal plant because it supplied nutrients to people who were winter-starved for fresh vegetables. Fresh stalks contain about one-third as much Vitamin C as an orange and a fair amount of vitamin A. It is also a good source of potassium, calcium, and iron.

4. April is national kite month, when more than 700 kite events are expected to take place around the world. Legend has it that the first kite was flown centuries ago by a Chinese farmer who tied a string to his hat to keep it from going aloft.

5. Originally, dogs (usually Dalmatians) ran in front of horse-drawn steam engines, barking loudly to alert pedestrians and vehicles so that the fire wagon could pass unhindered. With the advent of gasoline-powered fire engines, the Dalmatians weren't needed any longer, but they became a kid-friendly symbol of the honorable profession of fire fighting.

OLM Sisters Stella Maris Craven, Anne Francis Campbell, Maureen Tzinieris, Mary Cyril Murray, Carol Wentworth, Mary Thomas Neal, Mary Joseph Ritter and Bridget Sullivan visit the Our Lady of Mercy Community Outreach Neighborhood House, their sponsored ministry, during a recent open house. Ericka Plater, the new Executive Director greeted the Sisters.



Visitors to our Heritage Room



For National Catholic Sisters Week in March a tour of our Heritage Room was given to our employees.



Karen Fraser from Roper St. Francis, Lorraine Lutton, CEO of Roper St. Francis Health System and Bonnie Mello from Roper St. Francis enjoy a tour of the Heritage Room.



The Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy "Partners In Charity" toured the Heritage Room as part of their formation program.

STUDENTS TODAY, LEADERS TOMORROW

One hundred and eighty college students from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois marched down the beach from our neighbor, the Department of Natural Resources, to place bags of oyster shells in front of our bluff. Working in "bucket line" formations they placed over 300 bags of oyster shells in less than one hour! It is hoped that sea grasses may spring up around the man-made oyster beds. While travelling to Charleston the group, which needed five buses, completed service projects along the way. Each bus stopped in five different cities. They did things like painting a boys and girls club, building a home, working in a food pantry, visiting the sick. We are glad DNR asked if they could place the oyster shells in front of our property as this will help our shoreline environment.





From the Archives: An interesting piece of writing about John England, The Miscellany and a brave action by his mother. Thanks go out to John Berard for finding this article on the internet and submitting it to our archives.

THE
NEWSPAPER PRESS

OF

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A CHRONOLOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY,
EMBRACING A PERIOD OF ONE HUNDRED
AND FORTY YEARS.

BY

WILLIAM L. KING.

De dictis factisque memoratu dignis.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
LUCAS & RICHARDSON, (BOOK PRESS,) 66 EAST BAY.
1882.

CHAPTER XVII.

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS OMITTED—WEEKLY PAPERS—THE CATHOLIC MISCELLANY UNDER BISHOP ENGLAND, AND OTHERS, 1822—POPE PIUS VII. AND BISHOP ENGLAND—DEATH OF THE LATTER, 1842—END OF THE MISCELLANY, 1861—THE WESLEYAN JOURNAL AND ITS EDITORS—THE CHARLESTON OBSERVER—BENJAMIN GILDERSLEEVE AND OTHERS, 1826—THE OBSERVER, ITS REMOVAL TO RICHMOND AND ITS FAILURE—THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN SENTINEL—REVEREND THOMAS MAGRUDER AND W. C. DANA—THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN AND ITS EDITORS—THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST AND ITS EDITORS.

We have purposely avoided speaking of the few Quarterly, and of the several Monthly and Weekly publications—six of the latter will be excepted—which, from time to time were issued, and to which the struggle of 1812 was instrumental in giving life and vigor. They were too ephemeral, to have a place in this history. If we omit three, it is likewise the case with the Periodical Press of Charleston, which, in its purport, is not the less effective. Of this more elementary branch, we do not propose to speak.

The six hebdomadals, however, were solid, and outlived opposition. They were *The United States Catholic Miscellany*, *The Wesleyan Journal*, *The Southern Christian Sentinel*, *The Charleston Observer*, *The Southern Presbyterian*, and *The Southern Baptist*.

The *Miscellany* came into existence under the control and editorship of the Right Reverend Doctor JOHN ENG-

LAND, first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston, on the 5th June, 1822. For some cause not now known, the *Miscellany* was discontinued, but was resumed after an interval of one year, on the 7th January, 1824.

A writer in the *Courier*, who signed himself "A Methodist," thus alluded to Bishop ENGLAND's discourse, in favor of the Greeks, delivered Sunday, 25th January, 1824: "The picture which Bishop ENGLAND drew of Grecian misery, was calculated to move the coldest enemy of liberty and religion."

The *Miscellany*, which was printed at different times by THOMAS MARTIN, jr., JOHN HEALEY, JEREMIAH DENNEHY, WILLIAM J. MOSEMAN, WALKER & JAMES, and lastly by the then well known firm of HARPER & CALVO, had among the priesthood, many able contributors. The most prominent were Bishops ENGLAND and REYNOLDS, Reverend R. S. BAKER, Vicar General under Bishop ENGLAND, Reverend J. F. O'NEILL, Very Reverend Doctors CORCORAN and LYNCH—the latter now the highly intellectual and esteemed Bishop of the Diocese, appointed to the See of Charleston, in January, 1858—and BIRMINGHAM, the present Vicar General, and others.

Bishop ENGLAND's chief literary labors were bestowed upon the paper he was so devoted to. Its editorial columns were continually supplied with the fruits of his clear and gifted intellect.

JOHN ENGLAND was born in the City of Cork, 23d September, 1786. At an early period he entered the College of Maynooth, in the vicinity of the Irish metropolis; after leaving college he placed himself under the tutorship of an eminent barrister, with whom he studied law for about two years. He then relinquished the legal profession for the ministry, and entered the Theological College of Car-

low, where he completed his ecclesiastical course of studies with distinction. He was ordained a priest in 1808, at the early age of 22, and entered on the duties of the ministry in Cork.

This young priest, with eight different functions already enjoined upon him, became the editor of the Cork *Morning Chronicle*, in which office he mastered the typographical art. "With the same promptness to perceive, and daring to perform, which always marked his subsequent course, he wielded his pen in one bold denunciation of the moral degradation of his unhappy country, the corruption of judges, and the packing of juries. He stemmed the political torrent which had already swept before it many that were dear to him. In that denunciation, this patriot priest made issue with the tory Lord Lieutenant Earl TALBOT, the English representative. Though this Catholic editor had, in that article, engraven upon the people their rights, it was, nevertheless, at a cost of five hundred pounds." The Court before which he was summoned, in addition to the fine, decreed, also, his close confinement, until the pecuniary penalty was paid. So firmly did the people determine to protect these rights, that the mother of Mr. ENGLAND, from the gallery of ladies above, at the close of her son's masterly defence, exclaimed: "Well done, my dear son. In my hand I have a check for the amount; write but another essay, expose again the tyranny of the persecutors of your church and your country, and I shall meet the forfeit, though it be double the amount of this."

This editor and priest is said to have allowed his name to be placed among those who were willing to go forth to new fields of labor. But he affixed this condition, that he should be sent to some country over which the English held no control. This proviso to the priest's name attract-

ed the attention of Pope Pius VII, at the time a new See for the Carolinas and Georgia was about being made. The Pope knew the priest's record, and appointed him, in 1820, to the new prelacy, though only in his thirty-fourth year. He came from Belfast, in the ship *Thomas Getston*, and arrived in Charleston on the last day of that year. Under these circumstances was it, that this man, whose name is one of the proudest in the list of prelates, distinguished for strength of mind, power of argument, deep and various learning, and a bold and impressive eloquence, was transferred to our, *then*, unoppressed land, and became one of the literary ornaments of our City.

In private life also, this distinguished editor was greatly esteemed, and the author well remembers how wonderful was the charm he threw around it. He possessed a nature, warm and overflowing to a class who revered him. And yet, the regard for him was not bounded by monastic vows or rules, for among the immense throng who visited the remains, until the interment of this pious defender of his church, there were to be seen the Catholic, the Hebrew, the Episcopalian, the Lutheran, the Baptist, the Congregationalist, the Methodist, the Universalist, the Unitarian, and the Presbyterian—the various sects into which our people are divided. Bishop ENGLAND was taken from his field of labors by the Providence of God, on the 11th April, 1842, in the 56th year of his age.

The *Miscellany* was printed in octavo form, and was the first regular organ of the Catholics in the United States, receiving as it did, the support of Catholics, generally, throughout America. It was changed to a super-royal sheet in 1824. It was, at that time, the strong advocate for a modification of the laws then in force against aliens, before they could possibly acquire the benefits of citizenship. Its discontinuance was owing entirely to the de-

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THE NEWSPAPER PRESS

struction of all its material, in the great fire of December,
1861.



Earth Day is a name used for 2 similar global observances. While some people celebrate Earth Day around the time of the [March Equinox](#), others observe the occasion on April 22 each year. Earth Day aims to inspire awareness of and appreciation for earth's environment.

What Do People Do

The April 22 Earth Day is usually celebrated with outdoor performances, where individuals or groups perform acts of service to earth. Typical ways of observing Earth Day include planting trees, picking up roadside trash, conducting various programs for recycling and conservation, using recyclable containers for snacks and lunches. Some people are encouraged to sign petitions to governments, calling for stronger or immediate action to stop global warming and to reverse environmental destruction. Television stations

frequently air programs dealing with environmental issues.

Background

The April 22 Earth Day, founded by Senator Gaylord Nelson, was first organized in 1970 to promote ecology and respect for life on the planet as well as to encourage awareness of the growing problems of air, water and soil pollution.

Some people prefer to observe Earth Day around the time of the [March equinox](#). In 1978, American anthropologist Margaret Mead added her support for the equinox Earth Day, founded by John McConnell. She stated that the selection of the March Equinox for Earth Day made planetary observance of a shared event possible.

Symbols

Symbols used by people to describe Earth Day include: an image or drawing of planet earth; a tree, a flower or leaves depicting growth; or the recycling symbol. Colors used for Earth Day include natural colors such as green, brown or blue.

The “Earth Flag”, which was designed by John McConnell, has been described as a “flag for all people”. It features a two-sided dye printed image of the Earth from space on a dark blue field, made from recyclable, weather-resistant polyester. Margaret Mead believed that a flag that showed the Earth as seen from space was appropriate.





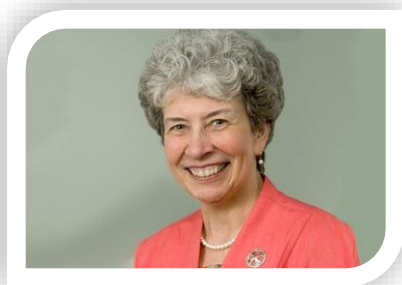
Board of Directors



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The Sisters of Charity Federation is pleased to announce that Sister Grace Hartzog, a Sister of Charity of Seton Hill, has accepted the position of Executive Director of the Federation, effective September 5, 2017.

HERE I AM LORD SEND ME

The Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy, two Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, and eight Daughters of Charity shared in a liturgy of vow renewal at the May Forest Chapel on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Lord. The Sisters of Charity of OLM and the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth devotionally renewed their perpetual vows and the Daughters of Charity professed their vows for another year.

