

The Catholic Historian's Handbook 1829-1965

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Introduction

After the Emancipation Act of 1829 it was supposed that Roman Catholicism in England would repose peacefully in the position that its obscurity merited. But the effects of the Oxford Movement, famine in Ireland, political turbulence in Europe, problems within the Established Church and the almost confrontational policies of Wiseman, Manning and Vaughan all dictated otherwise.

A new era in Church history was created and with it a vocabulary which if not exactly new was, at least, unfamiliar to many. While some Catholics may not have known when the *Vidi Acquam* had to replace the *Asperges* before High Mass, or what precisely was a Double of the First Class, most people were aware that Catholics did not eat meat on Friday but few could explain the difference between fasting and abstinence.

The Douai Bible, Douai Abbey, the English College at Douai, Liberalism, Modernism, secular, regular, Ultramontane or Cisalpine, even typhoid and typhus are just some of the words that have created confusion in minds attempting to make sense of it all.

It is hoped that this book will prove useful to all viewing this period, whether for the first time as students or retrospectively, perhaps with a touch of nostalgia. Obviously it cannot contain everything but it is believed that that which it does contain can be verified from reliable sources.

It is offered as a pointer or companion to those years from when Bishop Bramston greeted Catholic Emancipation with the words "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul!", through when W. G. "Ideal" Ward said he enjoyed nothing better than a papal encyclical for breakfast, to when Cardinal Heenan charged the Second Vatican Council with containing the roots of revolt wherein lay a loss of faith in all things supernatural.

I am grateful to Mr. J. A. Hilton for his help in the preparation of this handbook. Neither of us lays claim to infallibility, so readers are invited to respond with their own syllabus of errors.

I - Laws

1829	Catholic Emancipation Act
1834	Poor Law Amendment Act
1836	Marriage Act
1851	Ecclesiastical Titles Act
1870	Forster's Education Act
1871	Repeal of Ecclesiastical Titles Act
1876	School leaving age fixed at 10 years
1880	Mundela's (compulsory) Education Act
1891	Elementary education free in practice
1893	School leaving age fixed at 11 years
1899	School leaving aged fixed at 12 years
1902	Balfour's Education Act (made Local Government responsible for elementary education)
1918	Elementary education free in law - school leaving fixed at 14 years
1926	Catholic Relief Act (abolishing laws against processions, religious habits etc. written into the 1829 Act but seldom if ever resorted to)
1936	Education Act raising school leaving age to 15 years in 1939 but suspended because of outbreak of war
1944	Butler's Education Act raising school leaving age to 15 (in 1947) and 16 later, and giving local authority grants to denominational schools, government grants to fee-paying secondary schools and making tripartite system of secondary modern, technical and grammar schools for 11 plus
1965	Comprehensives replace secondary modern and grammar schools

II - Monarchs

George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837-1901
Edward VII	1901-1910
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

III - Popes

Pius VIII (Francesco Xavier Castiglioni)	1829-1830
Gregory XVI (Bartolomeo Alberto Cappellari)	1831-1846
Pius IX (Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti)	1846-1878
Leo XIII (Giacchino Vincenzo Pecci)	1878-1903
Pius X (Giuseppe Sarto)	1903-1914
Benedict XV (Giacomo Della Chiesa)	1914-1922
Pius XI (Achille Ratti)	1922-1939
Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli)	1939-1958
John XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli)	1958-1963
Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini)	1963-1978

IV - Ecclesiastical Organisation

Districts under Vicars Apostolic (to 1840)

LONDON (1688) - James Yorke Bramston 1827-1836; Thomas Griffiths 1836-1847; Thomas Walsh 1848-1849; Nicholas Wiseman 1849-1850.

MIDLAND (1688, renamed Central 1840) - Thomas Walsh 1826-1848; William Bernard Ullathorne OSB 1848-1850.

NORTHERN (1688) - Thomas Penswick 1824-1836; John Briggs 1836-1840; Francis Mostyn 1840-1847; William Riddell 1847; William Hogarth 1848-1850.

WESTERN (1688) - Peter Augustine Baines OSB 1829-1843; Charles Michael Baggs 1844-1845; William Bernard Ullathorne OSB 1846-1848; Joseph William Hendren OFM 1848-1850.

Revised Districts (1840-1850)

EASTERN (1840) - William Wareing 1840-1850.

LANCASHIRE (1840) - George Hilary Brown 1840-1850.

WELSH (1840) - Thomas Joseph Brown OSB 1840-1850.

YORKSHIRE (1840) - John Briggs 1840-1850.

Dioceses (from 1850)

Archbishops of *Westminster* (all of them Cardinals) - Nicholas Wiseman 1850; Henry Edward Manning 1865; Herbert Vaughan 1892; Francis Bourne 1903; Arthur Hinsley 1935; Bernard Griffin 1943; William Godfrey 1956; John Carmel Heenan 1963.

Beverley (suppressed 1878) - John Briggs 1850; Robert Cornthwaite 1861.

Birmingham (archdiocese since 1911) - William Bernard Ullathorne OSB 1850; Edward Illsley 1888; John McIntyre 1921; Thomas Leighton Williams 1929; Joseph Masterson 1947; Francis Joseph Grimshaw 1954-1965.

Brentwood (1917) - Bernard Nicholas Ward 1917; Arthur Doubleday 1920; George Andrew Beck AA 1951; Bernard Patrick Wall 1956-1969.

Archbishops of *Cardiff* (1916) - James Romanus Bilborrow OSB 1916; Francis Mostyn 1921; Michael McGrath 1940; John Aloysius Murphy 1961.

Clifton (1850) - Joseph William Hendren OFM 1850; Thomas Burgess 1851; William Hugh Joseph Clifford 1857; William Robert Brownlow 1893; George Ambrose Burton 1902; William Lee 1932; Joseph Edward Rudderham 1949-1974.

Hexham (1850) and *Newcastle* (1861) - William Hogarth 1850; James Chadwick 1866; John William Bewick 1882; Henry O'Callaghan 1888; Thomas William Wilkinson 1889; Richard Collins 1909; Joseph Thorman 1925; Joseph McCormack 1937; James Cunningham 1958-1974.

Lancaster (1924) - Thomas Wulstan Pearson OSB 1925; Thomas Edward Flynn 1939; Brian Charles Foley 1962.

Leeds (1878) - Robert Cornthwaite 1878; William Gordon 1890; Joseph Cowgill 1911; Henry John Poskitt 1936; John Carmel Heenan 1951; George Patrick Dwyer 1957-1965.

Liverpool (archdiocese since 1911) - George Hilary Brown 1850; Alexander Goss 1856; Bernard O'Reilly 1873; Thomas Whiteside 1894; Frederick William Keating 1921; Richard Downey 1928; William Godfrey 1953; John Carmel Heenan 1957; George Andrew Beck AA 1964-1976.

Menevia (1898) *Francis Mostyn 1898; Francis Vaughan 1926; Michael McGrath 1935; Daniel Joseph Hannon 1941; John Edward Petit 1947-1972.

Middlesbrough (1878) - Richard Lacy 1879; Thomas Shine 1929; George Brunner 1956.

Newport and Menevia (I 850, reduced 1895, suppressed 1916) - Thomas Joseph Brown OSB 1850; John Cuthbert Hedley OSB 1880.

Northampton (1850) - William Wareing 1850; Francis Kerril Amherst 1858; Arthur Riddell 1882; Frederick William Keating 1908; Dudley Charles Cary-Elwes 1922; Laurence Youens 1933; Thomas Leo Parker 1941-1967.

Nottingham (1850) - Joseph William Hendren OFM 1851; Richard Butler Roskell 1853; Edward Gilpin Bagshawe 1874; Robert Brindle 1901; Thomas Dunn 1916; Thomas McNulty 1932; Edward Ellis 1944-1974.

Plymouth (1850) - George Errington 1851; William Vaughan 1855; Charles Graham 1902; John Joseph Keily 1911; John Patrick Barrett 1929; Francis Joseph Grimshaw 1947; Cyril Edward Restieaux 1955.

Portsmouth (1882) - John Vertue 1882; John Baptist Cahill 1900; William Timothy Cotter 1910; John Henry King 1941-1965.

Salford (1850) - William Turner 1851; Herbert Vaughan 1872; John Bilborrow

1892; Louis Charles Casartelli 1903; Thomas Henshaw 1925; Henry Vincent Marshall 1939; George Andrew Beck AA 1955; Thomas Holland 1964.

Shrewsbury (1850) - James Brown 1851; Edmund Knight 1881; John Carroll 1895; Samuel Webster Allen 1897; Hugh Singleton 1908; Ambrose James Moriarty 1934; John Aloysius Murphy 1949; Eric William Grasar 1962-1980.

Southwark (1850, archdiocese in 1965) - Thomas Grant 1851; James Danell 1871; Robert Aston Coffin CSSR 1882; John Butt 1886; Francis Bourne 1897; Peter Emmanuel Amigo 1904; Cyril Cowderoy 1949-1976.

Bishops in Ordinary to H. M. Forces (1917) - William Lewis Keatinge 1917; James Dey 1934-1946; vacant to 1954; David Mathew 1954.

* Bishop Mostyn had been Vicar Apostolic of Wales 1895-1898. Menevia had been united with Newport 1850-1895 and was later to be vacant 1921-1926.

V - Religious Orders and Congregations

Between 1829 and 1965 the proliferation of male and female religious houses in England and Wales was so great that little more than basic recognition can be offered here.

The table shows the increase in the number of houses (not subjects) and the list contains most (not all) of their titles.

Service to every aspect of Catholic belief and practice is represented: teaching; preaching, care of the poor, the sick, the homeless and the mentally ill; orphanage and industrial schools, reformatories and penitentiaries, printing presses and manufacturers of church requisites, management of libraries and cemeteries, foreign missions and their organisation, as well as communities whose sole object was to pray for the living and/or the dead, twenty-four hours a day.

Houses of:	Priests	Brothers	Nuns
1850	37	10	53
1868	55	11	165
1920	231	36	846
1965	399	78	1246

PRIESTS

African Missions (Society of); Assumptionists; Augustinians; Augustinian Recollects; Benedictines; Blessed Sacrament Fathers; Canons Regular of the Lateran; Canons Regular of Premonstre; Carmelites (calced and discalced); Carthusians; Cistercians; Claretians; Consolata Fathers; Divine Word Fathers; Dominicans; Fathers of Charity; Franciscans (a) Conventuals, (b) Friars Minor (c) Capuchins; Fransalians; Holy Ghost Fathers; Jesuits; Josephites; Marists; Hill Missionaries; Montfort Fathers; Oblates of Mary Immaculate; Oblates of St. Charles; Opus Dei; Oratorians; Pallottine Fathers; Passionists; Picpus Fathers; Redemptorists; Sacred Heart Fathers; Sacred Heart Missionaries; Salesians; Salvatorians; Servants of the Paraclete; Servites; Sons of Divine Providence; Verona Fathers; Vincentians (Congregation of the Mission); White Fathers.

BROTHERS

Alexians; Brothers of Charity; Brothers of St. Gabriel; Christian Brothers of Ireland; Christian Instruction (Brothers of); De La Salle Brothers; Hospitallers of St. John of God; Little Brothers of Jesus; Marists; Mercy (Brothers of); Presentation Brothers; Sacred Heart Brothers; Xaverian Brothers.

NUNS

Adoration Reparatrice; Adorers of the Sacred Heart; Augustinians; Benedictines;

Benedictines of Perpetual Adoration; Bernardines; Brigidines; Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre; Canonesses Regular of St. Augustine; Capianio Sisters; Cistercians; Columban Sisters; Congregation of St. Clotilde; Consolata Sisters; Dames de la Mere de Dieu (Tournai); Daughters of the Cross; Daughters of the Heart of Mary; Daughters of the Holy Ghost; Daughters of St. Paul; Daughters of Sion; Daughters of Wisdom (La Sagesse); Dominicans; Faithful Companions of Jesus; Franciscan Missionaries of Mary; Franciscan Sisters of: Calais, of Littlehampton, of Malta, of Mill Hill, of the Immaculate Conception, of St. Joseph; Franciscan Minors; Good Shepherd Sisters; Grail (The Women of Nazareth); Handmaids of the Blessed Sacrament; Helpers of the Holy Souls; Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Institute of Perpetual Adoration (Brussels); Institute of St. Teresa; Irish Sisters of Charity; Little Company of Mary; Sisters of the Assumption; Little Sisters of Jesus; Little Sisters of the Poor; Medical Mission Sisters; Missionary Sisters of St. Peter Claver; Missionary Sisters of Verona; Opus Dei; Pallottine Missionary Sisters; Picpus Sisters; Pious Disciples of the Divine Master; Poor Clares; Poor Clares (Colettines); Poor Clares (Urbanists); Poor Handmaids of Jesus; Poor Servants of the Mother of God; Poor Servants of Nazareth; Presentation Sisters; Religious of Our Lady of the Retreat in the Cenacle; Salesians; Salvatorians; Servants of the Holy Ghost; Servants of Mary Immaculate; Servites; Sisters of- the Assumption, the Blessed Sacrament, Bon Secours, Charity of Jesus and Mary, of St.- Louis, of St. Paul, of St. Vincent de Paul, the Cross and Passion, the Holy Child Jesus, the Holy Cross, the Holy Family, the Holy Trinity, the Immaculate Conception, La Retraite (Angers), the Little Ones, Loreto, Jesus Crucified, Notre Dame (d'Evron), Notre Dame (Namur), Notre Dame (Rome), Our Lady of Sion, St. Anne, St. Brigid, St. John of God, St. Joseph, St. Martha, St. Martin of Tours, Mary and Joseph, Mercy, Mercy of the Holy Cross, Poor Child Jesus, Providence, the Resurrection, the Sacred Heart, the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, the Sacred Heart of Mary, the Temple, the Visitation; Society of the Holy Child Jesus; Society of Marie Reparatrice; Ursulines: of Jesus, of the Roman Union, of Thurles; Vincentians; White Sisters.

VI - English and Continental Seminaries conducted by the Secular Clergy

(Junior seminaries are marked with an asterisk)

		Opened	Closed
BATH	SS Peter and Paul (Prior Park)	1830	1856
		re-opened 1867	1894
HAMMERSMITH	St. Thomas of Canterbury	1869	1893
LEEDS	St. Joseph	1879	1939
LISBON	Pontifical English College	1628	1971
LIVERPOOL	St. Edward*	1843	1920
MARK CROSS Sussex	St. Joseph*	1924	1971
OAKAMOOR	(Cotton College) St. Wilfrid*	at Sedgley Park 1763; removed to Cotton Hall 1873	1981
OLTON Warwickshire	St. Bernard	1873	1889
OSCOTT Birmingham	St. Mary	1793	
ROME	Beda	1856	
		refounded present site	1897 1922
ROME	Venerable English College	1580	
UNDERLEY HALL Lancaster	St. Michael*	at Thistleton Lodge, Great Eccleston 1948	1975
UPHOLLAND Wigan	St. Joseph	1883	1981
TOLLERTON			

HALL Nottingham	St. Hugh*	1948	1974
USHAW Durham	St. Cuthbert	1794 at Crook Hall 1808 at present site	
VALLADOLID	St. Alban	1589	
WARE Hertfordshire	St. Edmund	1793 removed to Chelsea (Allen Hall) 1975	
WONERSH Guildford	St. John	1891	

NUMBERS OF SECULAR PRIESTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

1850	732
1868	955
1920	2456
1965	4761

VII - Glossary

ABBOT: The head of a monastic community.

ABSTINENCE: A law of the Church forbidding meat or its extracts to be eaten on specified days. Before 1968 Fridays were days of abstinence. Suspended 1939-1949.

ANGLICAN ORDERS: Offices derived from the Edwardine Ordinal of 15' condemned as null and void by Leo XIII in 1896 following investigation instigated by the second Viscount Halifax.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE: Papal representative to countries which do not receive a Nuncio. Has no actual diplomatic status.

ASPERGES: Chant before High Mass on Sunday while priest processed sprinkling congregation with holy water. Permitted in parish churches only and replaced by the *Vidi aquam* from Easter to Trinity Sunday.

ASSUMPTION: The belief that the Blessed Virgin Mary was taken, body and soul, to heaven. Celebrated annually on 15 August. Proclaimed an Article of Faith by Pius XII in 1950.

AUXILIARY BISHOP: One who assists a diocesan bishop but has no automatic right of succession.

BENEDICTINE: A monk vowed to the Rule of St. Benedict. Maybe purely monastic or engaged in teaching or parochial work. Benedictine nuns are all enclosed within their convents.

BENEDICTION: Service in which the Sacred Host is placed in monstrance for public adoration and where prescribed hymns are sung and prayers recited.

BROTHERS: Male members of religious orders who are not priests.

BYZANTINE REVIVAL: Style of architecture influenced by early East Christian design. Westminster Cathedral, built 1895-1903, is its best known example.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY: Official yearbook for England and Wales annually since 1837. Existed as the Laity's Directory from 1794 to 1836.

CATHOLIC EVIDENCE GUILD: Founded to teach the Faith through outdoor and indoor lectures. Its pitches at Hyde Park Comer, Birmingham Bull Ring, Liverpool Pier Head etc. were renowned.

CATHOLIC MOTHERS, Union of: To support women in bringing up their children as practising Catholics, to assist in family difficulties and to preserve faith and morals in the home.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY: Founded in 1884 by James Britten to teach the Faith by the written word. It aimed to help Catholics towards a deeper knowledge of their religion and to clarify misunderstandings and correct false accusations among others. Its rack of cheap, colourful pamphlets was to be seen at every church door.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY: Attempt by Cardinal Manning to open a college in Kensington affiliated to the University of London. It never had more than 45 students, was always financially distressed, and ceased after a few years.

CELEBRET: A document issued to a priest affirming his status.

CHILDREN OF MARY: A confraternity of unmarried women who met weekly under spiritual direction and were devoted to good works and the preservation of Christian virtue.

CHAPTER: A body of Canons whose task is to help a bishop administer his diocese.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN: A ceremony of thanksgiving for a safe delivery performed at the altar rails after the baptism of a child. Was grossly associated with superstition and believed (erroneously) to be a rite of purification. Unmarried mothers were not permitted to be Churched.

CISALPINISM: The idea that Catholicism could exist without the dominance of the Pope, although it did not reject his primacy. It was treated harshly by Bishop Milner (early 19th century), emasculated by Cardinal Wiseman and exterminated by Cardinal Manning.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL: Architecture in the Greek and Roman styles, favoured from early eighteenth to mid nineteenth centuries and occasionally (e.g. Brompton Oratory) later still.

CLERICAL DRESS: Outdoor dress was decreed by several diocesan synods, even to specifying the length of the coat. Black was compulsory. Indoor (or choir) dress was authorised by Pius IX in 1850, the black cassock with shoulder cape being a replica of his own white one.

COADJUTOR BISHOP: One who assists a diocesan bishop and has right of succession.

CONFRATERNITIES: Pious associations for men, women, boys or girls. Rigorously subjected to Canon Law on account of the privileges enjoyed and indulgences granted.

CONSUMPTION: Obsolete word for tuberculosis, often given as cause of death of priests, religious or laity in Victorian times.

CONVENT: House occupied by nuns but sometimes in older documents applied to one occupied by men, especially Franciscans.

DIOCESE: An area defined by Papal regulation and under the jurisdiction of a bishop. A group of them forms a Province under a Metropolitan Archbishop.

DISPENSATION: An exemption permitted to a fixed rule, e.g. from the law of fasting or to marry without publication of Banns.

DOMINICAN: A friar of the Order of Preachers (Blackfriars), founded by St. Dominic.

DOUAI ABBEY: Benedictine monastery near Reading. Successor of that seized by French Association Laws of 1903, itself the successor of St. Edmund's, Paris, the only English community to return to France post 1815.

DOUAI BIBLE: To be exact the Rheims-Douai translation of the Holy Scriptures of 1582. The 1951 Preface to the King James version of 1611 contains a reference to its usefulness. Was superseded circa 1943 by a new translation by Ronald A. Knox.

DOUAI, English College at: Seminary for secular clergy from Elizabethan times, seized by revolutionaries in 1793. Its last student died in 1864. St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw and St. Edmund's, Ware are its direct descendants.

DUAL SYSTEM IN EDUCATION: Having schools maintained, by local authorities and religious bodies. In early twentieth century Liberal policy referred to Catholic schools as unnecessary schools thereby causing great resentment.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT: Law of 1851 forbidding any but clergy of the Church of England to use territorial titles in the British Isles. Repealed 1871.

EMANCIPATION: Act of 13 April 1829 removing most civil disabilities from Catholics. It brought about the political downfall of the Duke of Wellington because he had promised he would never permit it to happen.

ENCYCLICAL: A letter from the Pope expressing his considered opinion on a specified subject.

EPISCOPI VAGANTES: Bishops possessing valid but irregular orders usually obtained from continental "Old Catholic" sources. Arnold Harris Mathew (1852-1919), who had embraced most religions at least once and Catholicism twice, is the best known. Consecrated at Utrecht in 1908 he ordained and consecrated in England almost indiscriminately.

ERRINGTON CASE: Dispute between Cardinal Wiseman and his coadjutor, George Errington, circa 1860. Resolved by Pope depriving the latter of office.

EXCARDINATION: Permitting a priest to transfer his allegiance from one diocese to another.

EXCOMMUNICATION: The most serious penalty used against an erring individual. It placed him beyond the union of all the faithful (the Church) and, in effect, beyond salvation if he died unrepentant.

FASTING: A law permitting only one full meal on a specified day. Before 1939 all the weekdays of Lent were fasting days and Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent were days of fasting and abstinence, as also was Christmas Eve.

FEAST: Solemn commemoration of a saint or event. The terms Double of the First Class or Double of the Second Class, still to be seen in old missals refer to which gives way to what should they fall on the same day as well as being directions to priests reading the Office, for example if SS. Peter and Paul should fall on a Sunday or should Christ the King (then on last Sunday in October) coincide with SS. Simon and Jude (28 October).

FENIANS: Name given to Irish Republican Brotherhood who in the cause of repeal of the Union between England and Ireland embarked upon a series of atrocities in the 1860s. Strongly condemned by Cardinal Manning as a secret society, one of them, Michael Barrett, was the last man to be hanged in public (Newgate 1868).

FRANCISCAN: A follower of St. Francis of Assisi. There are three groups (Greyfriars): (1) Conventuals, (2) Friars Minor, (3) Capuchins. The Poor Clares is an ancient order for women. Several more recently formed communities follow similar patterns of penance and mortification and a Third Order exists for the laity.

GORHAM JUDGEMENT: Parliamentary ruling in 1851 restraining disciplinary action against an Anglican cleric who denied the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, that is he said there is no difference between a baptized soul and an unbaptized one. Numerous people, notably Manning, left the Church of England as a consequence.

GOTHIC REVIVAL: Architectural phase spearheaded by Augustus Welby Pugin (1812-1852). Gothic revivalists built in Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular and sometimes a combination of all three.

GUARDIAN: Title of superior of a house of Franciscans.

HIERARCHY: Collective body of Archbishops and Bishops. That of England and Wales was restored by Pius IX in 1850. That of Scotland by Leo XIII in 1878. The ancient Irish Hierarchy was never extinguished.

HOLY HOUR: Popular evening service where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed, and appropriate prayers, hymns and discourse delivered.

HOLY OILS: Used for anointing the sick and in baptism. Consecrated by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, every respect must be shown to their storage and transportation.

HOLY WEEK: That from Palm Sunday to midday on Holy Saturday.

HUMANI GENERIS: Encyclical of Pius XII in 1951 curbing some of the scriptural and theological trends which he considered to be excessive.

HYMN BOOKS: Various ones existed, e.g. *Crown of Jesus* (Derby 1860), *Parochial Hymn Book* (Lancaster 1893), *Catholic Hymns* (London 1897), *Westminster Hymnal* (London 1911) and *New Westminster Hymnal* (London 1940).

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION: The belief that the Blessed Virgin Mary was, through the merits of her Divine Son, preserved from what the rest of us must be redeemed from - sin - from the instant of her own conception. Defined as an Article of Faith by Pius IX in 1854.

INCARDINATION: Admitting a priest to a particular diocese.

INDULGENCE: A remission of punishment due to sin after sacramental absolution. An indulgence of a specified number of days did not mean that number of days less in purgatory, but that it was the equivalent of that number of days of physical penance on earth.

INFALLIBILITY: Definition by Vatican I in 1870 that the guard against error traditionally acknowledged in the Body of the Church was also vested in its Head - the Pope - when pronouncing on Faith and Morals.

INTERDICT: A disciplinary sanction imposed on a church or parish. Under an interdict no Mass or sacrament is permitted and no candidate for Holy Orders accepted. The Lancashire parish of Lee House, near Longridge, was interdicted from 1844 to 1859.

INTERNATIONAL MODERN: Functional architectural style, usually with a central altar and employing such modern materials as steel, concrete and sheet glass. Adopted about the time of Vatican II, examples include St. Mary's, Leyland, and Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral.

IRISH NATIONALIST: One who worked to sever the union between England and Ireland by political means. Although Irish Nationalist Members of Parliament were very numerous, it was frequently emphasised that Nationalism and Catholicism were by no means one and the same thing.

ITALIAN DEVOTIONS: Name given to practices such as placing candies before statues and making the Stations of the Cross and novenas (nine day prayer). Encouraged by newly arrived religious orders and convert clergy much under the influence of Rome. Considered novel in 1850, had become the norm by 1900.

JESUIT: Member of the Society of Jesus founded by St. Ignatius Loyola. The Jesuits played as important a part in the Catholic revival in England as they had done in the Counter Reformation. There are no female Jesuits.

LATERAN TREATY: Made between Pius XI and the Italian Government in 1929, by which many things disagreeable to the Papacy since the loss of the Temporal Power in 1870 were regularised. The creation of the Vatican State with the Pope as sovereign came as a consequence.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS: Pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drink, founded by Cardinal Manning. The League's tea parties, social evenings, outings and brass bands were a feature of all big towns up to about 1930.

LEGION OF MARY: Founded by Frank Duff to assist its members in doctrine, spirituality and apostleship and thereby to be of service to the Church locally and beyond.

LEONINE PRAYERS: Ordered by Leo XIII in 1886 to be recited after every Mass "for the liberty and exaltation of our holy mother the Church" and abolished by the second Vatican Council.

LIBERALISM: Denial of all things supernatural, rejecting any restriction of human thought or behaviour and of all absolute values. Not to be confused with the political party personified by Gladstone.

LIBERAL CATHOLIC CHURCH: Name adopted in 1918 by a group in London who had previously called themselves the Liberal Christian Church and before that the Ancient Catholic Church. Could be traced back to those European "Old Catholics" who left the Roman Church following the first Vatican Council.

LIBERAL CATHOLICISM: An attempt to bridge the divisions between the Church and contemporary society and to resist clerical domination.

LITANY: Form of repetitive prayer e.g. to the Holy Name of Jesus, the Sacred Heart, Our Lady, St. Joseph, The Saints, or for a happy death. The litanies were richly indulgenced and frequently used.

MANUAL OF PRAYERS: Official prayer book approved by the Hierarchy in 1886 and last published in 1953.

MARTYRS OF CHARITY: Priests who died from infections caught whilst administering the sacraments to the sick, or those killed on war service or in air raids.

MASS: Central act of Catholic worship. Until 1953 could not be celebrated later than midday and the celebrant had to be fasting from midnight. In order to receive holy communion the laity also had to be fasting from midnight.

MILL HILL MISSIONARIES: Founded by Cardinal Vaughan to evangelise the remote parts of the (then) British Empire.

MISSION: 1. The presence of the Church in a non-Catholic country, e.g. "the English Mission". 2. The local organisations of the English Church which were erected into parishes (q.v.) in 1918. 3. A visitation by an individual or group of preachers who rally the faithful, visit homes, seek out the lapsed and give amplification to the Church's message.

MISSIONARY APOSTOLIC: The correct term for a priest holding parochial authority in England from Penal times until 12 November 1918 when they became parish priests.

MISSIONARY COADJUTOR: An assistant (a curate) to a missionary apostolic.

MODERNISM: A school of thought condemned by Pius X in 1907 because it held (among many other things) that the human mind was incapable of holding perfect truth.

MONSIGNOR: An honorary title bestowed upon a priest making him a member of the Papal Household.

MOTU PROPRIO OF PIUS X: Decree in 1904 forbidding operatic and other over-elaborate music to be performed in church, encouraging the restoration of Plainsong and forbidding the use of any musical instrument other than the organ.

NUNS: Women vowed to a specific rule or embracing a certain lifestyle. Their different orders are very numerous.

OBLATE: Literally, one who gives all but usually denoting clerics e.g. the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Cardinal Manning also formed the Oblates of St. Charles, a community that existed until quite recently.

OLD CATHOLICS: Those (mostly continental) who left the Church after 1870 because they disagreed with the resolutions of the first Vatican Council. They looked for assistance (episcopal orders etc.) to the Jansenists in Holland who consecrated a bishop for them in 1873. As a group they quickly abandoned clerical celibacy, confession and fasting and became something of an irrelevance. There was also a breakaway group known, for a time, as the Old Roman Catholics.

ORATORY: A room in a house or institution set aside for the celebration of Mass. The Oratory means an establishment of clerics living the rule of St. Philip Neri (1515-1595)

and making use of the fine arts and music in the embellishment of worship. Cardinal Newman and Fr. F. W. Faber are the best known English Oratorians.

OXFORD MOVEMENT: The revival of Catholic ceremonial, vesture and doctrine within the Church of England begun in Oxford in 1833.

PALLIUM: A circlet of white linen worn over the shoulders of archbishops in communion with the Holy See of Rome.

PARISH: A defined area having its own church and priest.

PASCENDI DOMINICI GREGIS: Encyclical of Pius X condemning Modernism (q.v.) in 1907.

PRAECLARA CHARISSIMI: Encyclical of Leo XIII on Anglican Orders (q.v.) in 1896.

PRAYER BOOKS: Many popular ones were available - *Key of Heaven, Garden of the Soul, Treasury of the Sacred Heart*, etc.

PASSIONISTS: Priests, brothers and nuns of the Congregation of the Passion founded by St. Paul of the Cross (1694-1775). They were introduced into England in 1840 by Fr. Dominic Barberi who received Newman into the Church in 1845.

PASTORAL LETTER: What every bishop must write to his priests and people every Advent and Lent. In 1940 the Archbishop of Liverpool's Advent Pastoral was translated into six languages, at Government expense, and used abroad to justify Britain's position in the war.

PENNY CATECHISM: A method of learning religious teaching by rote. Having its origins with Bishop Challoner in the 18th century and greatly influenced by the Council of Trent, its simple format of question and answer ranged from "Who made you?" to "The four last things are death, judgement, heaven and hell."

PLAINCHANT: Distinctive form of unison singing having its own unique notation. Gregory the Great (590-604) had some part in its codification but several schools in western Europe participated in its development.

POLYPHONY: The blending together of many voices in harmony. Vocal music performed in church ranged from Palestrina and Lassus via Mozart, Gounod and their imitators to works by composers of purely local reputation. (See *Motu Proprio*).

PROPAGANDA: The Sacred Congregation of *Propaganda Fide* (for the propagation of the Faith), composed of cardinals and officials, concerned with the missions in non-Catholic countries. The English Catholic Church remained under its control until 1908.

REDEMPTORIST: Member of religious order founded by St. Alphonsus Liguori (1696-1787). Mostly employed giving missions and retreats but sometimes staffing parishes e.g. Bishop Eton, Liverpool or Clapham, South London.

REGISTERS: By Canon Law registers of baptisms and marriages must be kept. But access to these registers is a favour not a right. Some have been published by the Catholic Record Society, others are deposited in local record offices.

REGISTRATION ACT: Introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1836 it permitted marriages in Catholic churches and Nonconformist chapels. Previously only those in the Church of England were considered as legal.

REGULAR(S): Clergy who belong to a religious order.

RENEWAL: Acknowledging the work of the Holy Spirit in the lives of the faithful, sanctifying and transforming into more perfect disciples.

RERUM NOVARUM: Encyclical of Leo XIII in 1890, recognising the dignity of manual labour and condemning exploitation of the poor.

RETREAT: A system of spiritual self-analysis under the direction of a priest or nun. Is sometimes mistook to mean a rest in a religious house.

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL: Style of architecture influenced by early Western Christian design. Popular in early twentieth century, e.g. Corpus Christi (1906), Miles Platting, Manchester.

ROSARY: (Most Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary) consists of one Our Father, ten Hail Marys and one Glory be, recited once, five, ten or fifteen times while various episodes in the chronicle of man's salvation are meditated upon. Developed in the 14th century by the Dominicans. Beads, some of them artistic and expensive are often used. Much favoured and recommended by many Popes.

SACRAMENT: The visible expression of a spiritual truth having its origin in scripture. There are seven: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance (now renamed Reconciliation), Extreme Unction (now the Sacrament of the Sick), Holy Orders and Matrimony. The term "last sacraments" for Extreme Unction was always strongly, but unsuccessfully, discouraged.

SECULAR: A priest who belongs to a diocese, not to a religious order. St. Thomas Becket (29 December) is Patron Saint of the English Secular clergy.

SEMINARY: A place where priests receive their formation.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL: Organisation of laity founded in 1833 by Frederic Ozanam who do good, by stealth, among the poorer or less fortunate of people.

Bishop McNulty of Nottingham used to say that had he ever been sent to found a new parish, the first thing he would have done would be to organise a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

SYLLABUS OF ERRORS: A list promulgated by Pius IX in 1864 condemning what he saw as the evils of the time. His critics dismissed it as reactionary if not ludicrous. His adherents later claimed that its rejection led to two World Wars.

SYNOD: A general gathering of the clergy to discuss ecclesiastical matters and whose decrees are binding. It was at the Synod of Oscott in 1853 that Newman preached his famous sermon *The Second Spring*.

TABLET: Catholic journal founded by Frederic Lucas in 1840 and published every Saturday.

THOMISM: School of Theology originating from St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274). It receded somewhat in the Counter Reformation but had a great revival from the time of Leo XIII.

TITULAR BISHOP, ABBOT or PRIOR: A title without a resident office, an honorary dignity.

TYPHOID: A water-borne disease common in the 19th century and sometimes confused with the deadly typhus.

TYPHUS: a very infectious disease causing rapid decrease in blood pressure and decomposition of the flesh. Many priests of the nineteenth century died from it, caught whilst attending the sick, especially the poor.

ULTRAMONTIANISM: The belief that the clergy should be subject to the Pope, the people to the clergy, and Society to the Church.

UNIVERSE: Catholic newspaper published every Friday since 1860.

VATICAN I: General Council of the Church, 1869-1870. Intended to explore many questions but chiefly remembered for the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

VATICAN II: General Council of the Church, 1962-1965. Intended to explore questions Pastoral, Liturgical and Ecumenical, but developed a voracious appetite for changing everything.

VESTMENTS: Worn by bishops, priests and deacons during liturgical ceremonies. The five essential Mass vestments were the amice, alb, stole, maniple and chasuble. Colours varied with the occasion, black, green, purple, red or white. After Vatican II black vestments and the maniple were abandoned. Nowadays very few priests wear the amice.

The cope was a cloaklike vestment worn during Benediction, or for the Asperges before Mass.

VICAR APOSTOLIC: A titular bishop who governs a district where no formal hierarchy exists.

VICAR CAPITULAR: A priest who governs a vacant diocese.

VICAR GENERAL: A senior priest who assists a bishop, mostly in matters disciplinary e.g. granting dispensations.

WHIT WALKS: Traditional demonstrations of faith originating in the early 19th century and held mostly in Lancashire manufacturing towns.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS: Movement founded circa 1920 by Fr. (later Cardinal) Joseph Cardijn with the aim of rechristianising the working class. His method of "See, Judge, and Act" became a pattern for many other missionary endeavours. The Young Christian Students is a similar association for academics.

VIII - Catholic Libraries

The Catholic Central Library
47 Francis Street
London
SW1P 1QR

The Talbot Library
St. Walburge's
Weston Street
Preston
Lancs.
PR2 2QE

IX - Record Offices

NATIONAL RECORD OFFICES

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London

Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond

Archives of the Archdiocese of Westminster,
16a Abingdon Road, Kensington, London

English Benedictine Congregation Archives,
Downside Abbey, Stratton on the Fosse, Bath

English Dominican Province Archives, 24 St. George's Square, Edinburgh

Friars Minor, English Province, 6 Woodlands Road, Bromley, Kent

Society of Jesus, English Province, 114 Mount Street, London

COUNTY RECORD OFFICES

ENGLAND

Bedfordshire: County Hall, Cauldwell Street, Bedford

Berkshire: Shire Hall, Shinfield Park, Reading

Buckinghamshire: County Offices, Walton Street, Aylesbury

Cambridgeshire: Shire Hall, Cambridge

Cheshire: Duke Street, Chester

Cornwall: County Hall, Truro

Cumberland: The Castle, Carlisle

Derbyshire: Ernest Bailey Building, Matlock

Devon: Castle Street, Exeter

Dorset: Bridport Road, Dorchester

Durham: County Hall, Durham

Essex: County Hall, Chelmsford

Gloucestershire: Clarence Row, Alvin Street, Gloucester

Hampshire: Southgate Street, Winchester

Herefordshire: The Old Barracks, Harold Street, Hereford.

Hertfordshire: County Hall, Hertford.

Huntingdonshire: Grammar School Walk, Huntingdon

Kent: County Hall, Maidstone

Lancashire: Bow Lane, Preston

Leicestershire: New Walk, Leicester

Lincolnshire: St. Rumbold Street, Lincoln

London: Northampton Road, London

Middlesex: Northampton Road, London

Norfolk, Central Library, Norwich

Northamptonshire: Wootton Hall Park, Northampton

Northumberland: Melton Park, North Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Nottinghamshire: County House, High Pavement, Nottingham

Oxfordshire: County Hall, New Road, Oxford

Rutland: County Offices, Oakham

Shropshire: Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury

Somerset: Obridge Road, Taunton

Suffolk: Gatacre Road, Ipswich

Surrey: County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames

Sussex, West: Sherburne House, Orchard Street, Chichester

Sussex, East: The Maltings, Castle precincts, Lewes

Warwickshire: Priory Park, Cape Road, Warwick

Westmorland: County Offices, Kendal

Wiltshire: County Hall, Trowbridge

Worcestershire: County Hall, Worcester

Yorkshire, East Riding: County Hall, Beverley

Yorkshire, West Riding: Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield

Yorkshire, North Riding: Malpass Road, Northallerton

WALES

Anglesey: Shire Hall, Llangefni

Brecon: County Hall, Llandrindod Wells

Cardigan: Swyddfa'r Sir, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth

Caernarvon: County Offices, Caernarvon

Carmarthen: County Hall, Carmarthen

Flintshire: The Old Rectory, Hawarden

Glamorgan: County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff

Merioneth: Cae Penarlag, Dolgellau

Monmouthshire: County Hall, Cwmbran

Pembroke: The Castle, Haverfordwest

Radnor: County Hall, Llandrindod Wells

X - Latin

- G. Betts, *Teach Yourself Latin* (London, 1982)
- J. A. Harrison, *Latin Reading Course* (2 vols., London, 1970)
- E. McLaughlin, *Simple Latin for Family Historians* (Birmingham, 1991)
- J. Morris, *A Latin Glossary for Family and Local Historians* (Birmingham, 1990)

XI - Societies

Catholic Archives Society

Flat 7, Dawes House, High Street, Burwash, Etchingam,
Sussex TN19 7HD

Catholic Family History Society

2 Winscombe Crescent, Ealing, London W5 1AZ

Catholic Record Society

114 Mount Street, London W1X 6AH

Kent Recusant Society

Little Torrens, 40 Mill Lane, Harbledown, Canterbury, Kent

North East Catholic History Society

3 Otterburn Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NC3

North West Catholic History

11 Tower Hill, Ormsirk, Lancs. L39 2EE

Scottish Catholic Historical Association

34 Nith Street, Glasgow G33 2AF

South Western Catholic History Society

Downside Abbey, Stratton on the Fosse, Bath

Staffordshire Catholic History Society

55 Stafford Road, Stone ST15 OHE

Worcestershire Catholic History Society

15a Summerfield Road, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs. DY13 9DB

XII - Books

G. A. Beck (ed.) *The English Catholics 1850-1950* (London, 1950).

D. Holmes, *More Roman than Rome: English Catholicism in the Nineteenth Century* (London, 1978).

E. Norman, *The English Catholic Church in the Nineteenth Century* (Oxford, 1984).

B. Ward, *The Sequel to Catholic Emancipation* (2 vols, London, 1915).

XIII - Journals

Catholic Ancestor

Catholic Archives

Essex Recusant

Innes Review

Journal of Ecclesiastical History

Kent Recusant History

Midland Catholic History

Northern Catholic History

North West Catholic History

Recusant History

South Western Catholic History

Staffordshire Catholic History

Worcestershire Recusant

XIV - Sources

Directory of Catholic Archives in the United Kingdom and Eire
(Catholic Archives Society, Newcastle, 1989)

M. Gandy, *Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1880* (6 vols, London, 1993)