

Mary, The Cause of Our Joy!

Season of Lent 2021



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The Holy Wounds of Christ



Our Lord stands, scourged and crowned with sharp thorns, in the Our Lady of Fatima Chapel in Massachusetts. May we reflect often upon His Sufferings and Passion, especially during this holy season of Lent.

*Eternal Father, I offer Thee the Wounds of Our Lord Jesus Christ
to heal the wounds of our souls!*

My Jesus, pardon and mercy through the merits of Thy Sacred Wounds! Amen.

Postcards of the Resistance 'Front Lines'

Two Baptisms!



Two sweet little souls cleansed in the regenerating waters of Holy Baptism.

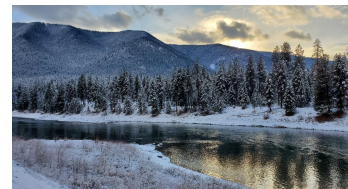
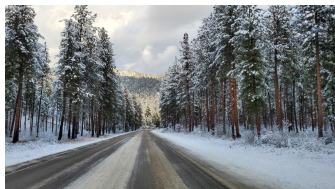
Above, little Kenneth, one of the newest members of the Church Militant, was baptized just outside of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, surrounded by his good

family. May he hold aloft the banner of the true Catholic Faith all his days!

Pictured below is tiny Stephania, whose souls was also made pure white and received into the Holy Catholic Church through her Baptism, surrounded by her happy family in Phoenix, Arizona.



The Winter Beauty of Montana



Scenes from the Road!

The long drive from the mission chapels of Idaho to that in Montana rewards Father with some beautiful and serene landscapes showing God's creation, dressed in winter white!



Pictured here with Father are the two stalwart souls, John and Ruth, who built a lovely chapel on their Montana property many years ago, dedicated to Our Lady, whose statue can be seen in the picture below.



The chapel is nearly buried by the Montana snows!
The rustic chapel requires firing up the wood stove inside to provide warmth
for Holy Mass!

A Wedding in Idaho



Congratulations and blessings to Matthias and Theresa Winrod,
the happy couple recently married in Idaho!



The Catholics of England and Wales

Scenes of Former Catholic Glory: Glastonbury Abbey

The rendering below shows the once vibrant and flourishing Benedictine Glastonbury Abbey, with the Tor seen on the hill in the background.

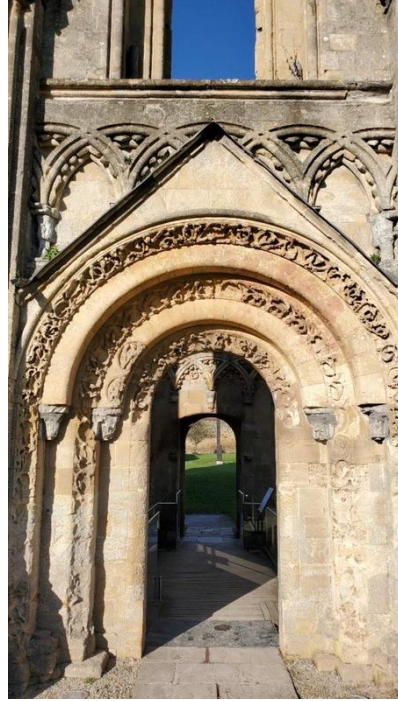
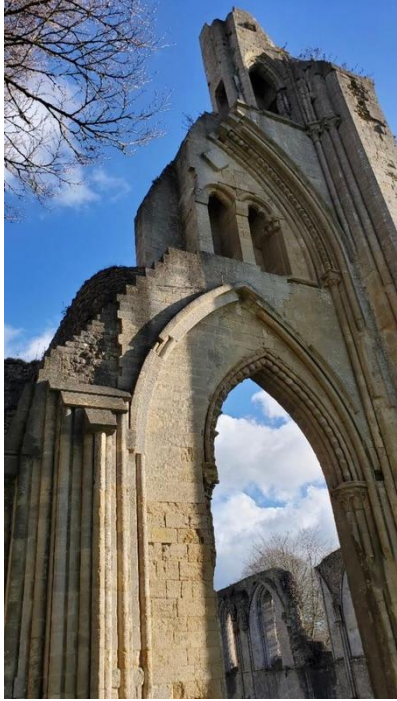


"The Abbey was founded in the 7th century and enlarged in the 10th century by St. Dunstan. It was destroyed by a major fire in 1184, but subsequently rebuilt and by the 14th century was second in size only to Westminster Abbey.

The abbey was suppressed during the *Dissolution of the Monasteries* under King Henry VIII of England. The last abbot, Richard Whiting (Whyting), was hanged, drawn and quartered as a "traitor" on Glastonbury Tor in 1539.

In 1536, during the 27th year of the reign of Henry VIII, there were over 800 monasteries, nunneries and friaries in Britain. By 1541, there were none. More than 10,000 monks and nuns had been dispersed and the buildings had been seized by the Crown to be sold off or leased to new lay occupiers. Glastonbury Abbey was one of principal victims of this action by the King, during the social and religious upheaval known as the *Dissolution of the Monasteries*' (Adapted from [here](#).)

Below, you will see the still-lovely-in-their-desolation ruins of the once great and vast Glastonbury Abbey, whose last Abbot, Richard Whiting, was martyred for the Faith on the nearby Glastonbury Tor.



These ruins, these skeletons of the first hammer-blows of Protestantism, remind us of the once-glorious Christendom, the ages of the Faith, where Christ clearly reigned as King of Nations.

Massive Churches were built, sparing no expense or effort, to house the Most Blessed Sacrament and offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the most perfect Prayer.

The *monachi*, the monks, that walked these grounds spent their lives in poverty, obedience, and chastity, apart from the world, contemplating and living only for God's greater honor and glory.



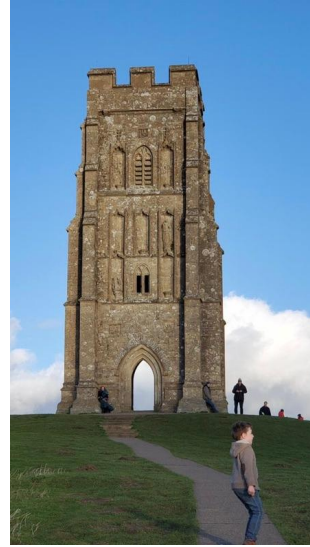
"We must build again the Social Reign of Our Lord Jesus Christ in this Christian world which is disappearing. You shall tell me: "But, Monseigneur, this is the fight of David against Goliath!" Yes, indeed, I know. **But in his fight against Goliath, David won the victory! How did he win the victory? By a little pebble** which he took from the torrent. **What is this little stone which we have? Jesus Christ! Our Lord Jesus Christ!** We shall say with our ancestors from Vendée:

"We have no other honor than the honor of Jesus Christ. We have no other fear in the world than to offend Jesus Christ!" They went to their death to defend their God singing this! We also, let us sing with courage, wholeheartedly: **"We have no other love than Our Lord Jesus Christ, no other fear than to offend Him!"**

- Archbishop Lefebvre, 60th Ordination Anniversary Sermon, 1989



The Glastonbury Tor



*Little Lawrence leads the way
to the Tor!*

The Glastonbury Tor is a hill near Glastonbury in the English county of Somerset, topped by the roofless St Michael's Tower. This tower is all that remains from the tearing down of the Abbey that occurred under the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Tradition tells us that St. Patrick once visited the Tor!

This view from inside St. Michael's Tower is where Blessed Richard Whiting and his companions, Fathers John Thorne and Roger James, were martyred.



The *Catholic Encyclopedia* provides an excellent description of the martyrs of Glastonbury Abbey, who suffered on November 15, 1539:

Blessed Richard Whiting

Last Abbot of Glastonbury and martyr, parentage and date of birth unknown, executed 15 Nov., 1539; was probably educated in the claustral school at Glastonbury, whence he proceeded to Cambridge, graduating as M.A. in 1483 and D.D. in 1505. If, as is probable, he was already a monk when he went to Cambridge he must have received the habit from John Selwood, Abbot of Glastonbury from 1456 to 1493. He was ordained deacon in 1500 and priest in 1501, and held for some years the office of chamberlain of his monastery.

In February, 1525, Richard Bere, Abbot of Glastonbury, died, and the community, after deciding to elect his successor *per formam compromissi*, which places the selection in the hands of some one person of note, agreed to request Cardinal Wolsey to make the choice of an abbot for them. After obtaining the king's permission to act and giving a fortnight's inquiry to the circumstances of the case Wolsey on 3 March, 1525, nominated Richard Whiting to the vacant post.

The first ten years of Whiting's rule were prosperous and peaceful, and he appears in the State papers as a careful overseer of his abbey alike in spirituals and temporals.

Then, in August, 1535, came the first "visitation" of Glastonbury by Dr. Layton, who, however, found all in good order. In spite of this, however, the abbot's jurisdiction over the town of Glastonbury was suspended and minute "injunctions" were given to him about the management of the abbey property; but then and more than once during the next few years he was assured that there was no intention of suppressing the abbey.

By January, 1539, Glastonbury was the only monastery left in Somerset, and on 19 September in that year the royal commissioners, Lavton, Pollard and Moyle, arrived there without warning. Whiting happened to be at his manor of Sharpham. Thither the commissioners followed and examined him according to certain articles received from Cromwell, which apparently dealt with the question of the succession to the throne. The abbot, was then taken back to Glastonbury and thence sent up to London to the Tower that Cromwell might examine him for himself, but the precise charge on which he was arrested, and subsequently executed, remains uncertain though his case is usually referred to as one of treason. On 2 October, the commissioners wrote to Cromwell that they had now come to the knowledge of "divers and sundry treasons committed by the Abbot of Glastonbury", and enclosed a "book" of evidences thereof with the accusers' names, which however is no longer forthcoming. In Cromwell's manuscript, "*Remembrances*", for the same month, are the entries:

"Item, Certayn persons to be sent to the Towre for the further examenacyon of the Abbot, of Glaston

Item. The Abbot, of Glaston to (be) tryed at Glaston and also executvd there with his complvcys. . .

Item. Councillors to give evidence against the Abbot of Glaston, Rich. Pollard, Lewis Forstew (Forstell), Thos. Moyle."

Marillac, the French Ambassador, on 25 October wrote: "*The Abbot of Glastonbury... has lately, been put in the Tower, because, in taking the Abbey treasures, valued at 200,000 crowns, they found a written book of arguments in behalf of queen Katherine (Katherine of Aragon, King Henry VIII's lawful wife).*"

If the charge was high treason, which appears most probable, then, as a member of the House of Peers, Whiting should have been attainted by an Act of Parliament passed for the purpose, but his execution was an accomplished fact, before Parliament even met. In fact it seems clear that his doom was deliberately wrapped in obscurity by Cromwell and Henry, for Marillac, writing to Francis I on 30 November, after mentioning the execution of the Abbots of Reading and Glastonbury, adds: "*could learn no particulars of what they were charged with, except that it was the relics of the late lord marquis*"; which makes things more perplexing than ever.

Whatever the charge, however, Whiting was sent back to Somerset in the care of Pollard and reached Wells on 14 November. Here some sort of trial apparently took place, and next day, **Saturday, 15 November, he was taken to Glastonbury with two of his monks, Dom John Thorne and Dom Roger James, where all three were fastened upon hurdles and dragged by horses to the top of Tor Hill which overlooks the town. Here they were hanged, drawn and quartered, Abbot Whiting's head being fastened over the gate of the now deserted abbey and his limbs exposed at Wells, Bath, Ilchester and Bridgewater.**

Richard Whiting was beatified by Pope Leo XIII in his decree of 13 May, 1895. His watch and seal are still preserved in the museum at Glastonbury.

The Site of the Glastonbury Abbey High Altar



The site of the once-High Altar of the Abbey,
where the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered for centuries,
before its demolition.

The Protestants, in their zeal to destroy all vestige and allusion to the Eternal Sacrifice of Calvary, did not only demolish the Catholic churches, monasteries, and nunneries of the land, but often used the stones of those buildings to rebuild new mansions and homes for the usurpers.

In the image below, which shows a closeup of the plaque noting where the High Altar once stood, shows in the background one such mansion, built using some of the ruins from Glastonbury Abbey.



The Glastonbury Abbey Pilgrims



Above, a few of the good men on the pilgrimage to Glastonbury Abbey. On the left, the Editor of The Recusant with the other devout pilgrims.

Below, the entire group of good and devout pilgrims as they visit the grounds!



For if the most holy Church has wished to guard throughout the centuries this precious treasure which She has given us of the rite of Holy Mass which was canonized by Saint Pius V, it has not been without purpose. **It is because this Mass contains our *whole* faith, the whole Catholic Faith: faith in the Most Holy Trinity, faith in the Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, faith in the Redemption of Our Lord Jesus Christ, faith in the Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ which flowed for the redemption of our sins, faith in supernatural grace, which comes to us from the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which comes to us from the Cross, which comes to us through all the Sacraments.**

- Archbishop Lefebvre, Ordination Sermon, July 1976

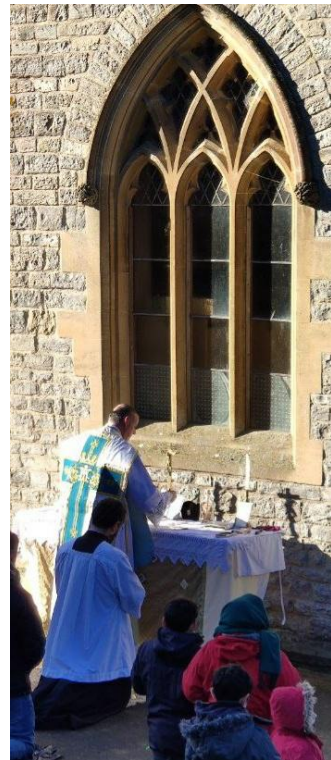


Trying to stay warm from the January winds on top of the Tor of Glastonbury!

Holy Mass in the Glastonbury Cemetery



The Glastonbury Abbey authorities refused to let the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass be offered on the grounds. But these good pilgrim souls were 'allowed' to attend Holy Mass in the nearby Glastonbury Cemetery.



"It is a lesson of Faith and at the same time a source of our Faith, indispensable for us in this age when our Faith is attacked from all sides. **We have need of this true Mass, of this Mass of all time of this Sacrifice of Our Lord Jesus Christ really to fill our souls with the Holy Ghost and with the strength of Our Lord Jesus Christ.** "

- Archbishop Lefebvre, Ordination Sermon, July 1976



The Glastonbury Thorn



It is said that St. Joseph of Arimathea visited Britain and struck his staff into the ground on Wearyall Hill in Glastonbury. The Thorn grew in that same spot and was known for its miraculous December flowering, around the time of Christmas.

The "original" Glastonbury Thorn was cut down and burned as a relic of superstition during the English Civil War, and one planted on Wearyall Hill in 1951 to replace it had its branches cut off in 2010 by vandals.

King Arthur - in Glastonbury!



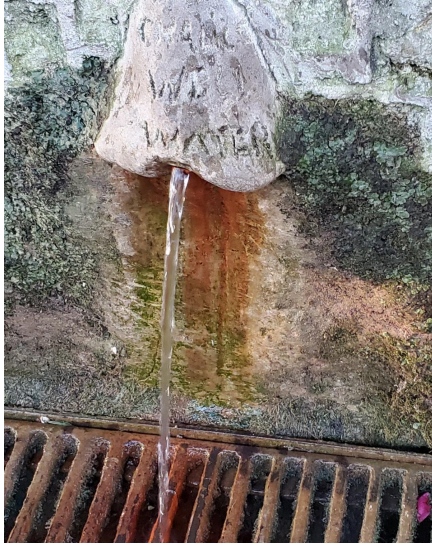
"Amidst the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey are tombstones claiming to mark the final resting place of Arthur and Guinevere.



"Glastonbury, which was once surrounded by water, is believed by some to be the Isle of Avalon, the place where the dying Arthur was destined to be healed; if this is the case, it follows that Arthur would be brought to the abbey to receive medical attention. However, Arthur's wounds were fatal, and therefore he was buried near the abbey, south of the Lady Chapel. It is said that in the 12th century, monks dug up two sets of bones (presumably Arthur's and Gwynevere's) from that location and moved them into the abbey. The bones were supposedly unearthed within a large oak coffin inscribed with the words, 'Here lies Arthur buried in Avalon.'" - Adapted from *here*.

The Chalice Well

The Chalice Well, also known as the Red Spring, is a well situated at the foot of Glastonbury Tor in the county of Somerset, England. It is said that beneath its waters Joseph of Arimathea hid the Chalice of the Last Supper and immediately the waters flowed red!



The Charity of the Monks

A sculpture in Glastonbury serves as a reminder to the charity of the monks from the Abbey who provided for the poor, especially the children.

Letter from Father Hewko



February/March 2021

Dear Friends of the Cross!

St. Louis de Montfort has a treasure of a booklet called: *Friends of the Cross*, so fitting for Lent and even more applicable to the Battle of our times! We are all invited by Our Savior to win this noble title, *Friends of the Cross*!

It is a great temptation for many Traditional Catholics, on seeing the large Indult

Mass / St. Peter's parishes, and now (one with their position, since 2012) the Conciliar-SSPX parishes, schools, resounding choirs, well-trained altar boys, Latin Mass, even the pre-55 Holy Week (for some), many priests, sisters and seminarians, etc., etc., and not to long for some return to "normalcy". After all, who isn't tired of Masses in basements, garages, hotels, living rooms and barns? How long will this fatiguing Battle go on?

On top of that, Mass is offered so infrequently and at odd hours. The temptation to just flow painlessly with the downward current may seem to increase as time passes and the Battle for the Faith gets tougher... "*Dead bodies float downstream,*" Abp. Fulton Sheen once said, about conformists. Here we are, 55 years after the Second Vatican Council, with a Pope swinging the sledge-hammer, wrecking whatever is left standing of the pre-Conciliar Catholic Religion. The bishops are in shambles and our own Traditional bishops are silent as mice and ready to settle for crumbs of "recognition" from the Modernist wolves in Rome! If Our Lord could say to St. Peter, our first Pope: "Get thee behind Me, **Satan!**" (St. Mt. 16:23), no one ever said that if the Pope could be called "Satan," he couldn't be called a "**wolf**" either! And Abp. Lefebvre made it very clear; no shaking hands with the Modernists in Rome, no playing games with these wolves! Rome must convert to Tradition, before anything!

We must beg our Sorrowful Mother Mary to learn to become *Friends of the Cross*, as She truly was! We must beg to at least **begin** to learn this sacred science! We must hold fast to the integral Catholic Faith, cost what it will! "*We must not compromise, we must not waver!*" warned Abp. Lefebvre. It is NOT just about the Latin Mass with choirs that can sing the Gregorian Chant and flawless polyphony! Nor is it all about the social dimensions of a parish and school, why, even Protestants and Quakers have that! But, as Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre pointed out, over and over again, it's firstly about the **Faith!** The **Faith is the foundation of every virtue.** Without Faith it is impossible to please God! Everything else is secondary!

Let us turn to the first Martyrs of Glastonbury, in 1539. You see in the photos above, the magnificent ruins of a Monastery that housed hundreds of monks. For centuries, the monks chanted the glory of God daily, rising like sweet incense, with the Psalms and High Mass. When King Henry VIII sealed his apostasy he ordered the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, and sent troops to see to it, in Glastonbury.

The Abbot was Blessed Richard Whiting, the sixty-first abbot of the oldest Benedictine Monastery in England. Those sacred grounds had even been visited by another "*Friend of the Cross*" on Mt. Calvary, St. Joseph of Arimathea. He is said to have brought Thorns of Our Lord's Crown and the Chalice of the Last Supper, which to this day, causes the water in the well to flow with a reddish color.

Upon arriving at the Monastery in Glastonbury, King Henry's commissioners found an army of monks faithfully busy about their Benedictine Rule. They demanded the Abbot to take the Oath of Supremacy (which recognized, not the Pope in Rome, but Henry, as Head of the Church in England). It is said that Abbot Richard Whiting at first agreed to take the Oath, due to some clause, but when he saw that the King also demanded the surrender of the Monastery, **he adamantly refused.**

All the monks were offered a "fixed income" and comfortable dwellings if they just conformed to the new Religion, and signed the Oath. It appears that most took the traitorous offer and signed it. All except three; **Bl. Richard Whiting, Bl. John Thorne and Bl. Roger James** (priests of the Monastery). The Monastery was mercilessly sacked and dismantled by the Protestant rabble. They proceeded to build their estates on the stolen land, with the stolen rocks, of the stolen Monastery! **Needless to say, they proved to be the notorious "great-grandfathers" of the Conciliar destroyers of the twentieth century, who shamelessly desecrated the altars, relics, chalices, candlesticks, smashed the communion rails and crumbled statues to powder.**

After a parody of a trial, the two priests were sentenced to death with their beloved Abbot. Tied to carts behind horses, they were exhibited through the streets of the town and dragged up the tall, towering hill, called the "Tor", of Glastonbury. There, in front of the Gothic bell tower (that still stands today, in its original

stonework) **the three Martyrs were brutally hanged, drawn and quartered.**

Many Catholics in the crowds couldn't believe their eyes upon seeing with what suddenness and violence this new Religion was being imposed on them! What stand will they take? Each one asked themselves, "Which direction will I go? Shall I go with the New Religion and live in peace, or stand with the Old Religion and be endlessly persecuted or even tortured and killed? Will I be a '*Friend of the Cross*' or a '*Friend of the World*'?" **These are questions that still apply to each one of us, faced with the choice of the Conciliar New Religion of Vatican II, in all its various masked forms, or stand with the unchanging Faith of Catholic Tradition.**

Before closing, mention must be made of eleven heroic Bishops of that time, known as "**The Eleven Marian Bishops.**" I hope their example will inspire our own Traditional Bishops to sound the trumpet of Catholic Doctrine loud and clear, teaching it unambiguously, while building seminaries and encouraging monasteries, just as Abp. Lefebvre did! Good bishops always look to building for the survival and future of Holy Mother Church, just as Abp. Lefebvre did! In fact, he dubbed his emergency mission "*Operation Survival!*"

It may sound surprising, but these English Bishops started off as cowards. Each one of them signed the Oath of Supremacy and left the Catholic Church, acknowledging King Henry VIII as Head of the Church! **Yes, false obedience can take us to Hell!**

No doubt, a grace merited by the blood of St. John Fisher and other martyrs of England, these Bishops saw the monstrous errors of their ways, and upon being asked to take the Oath again, when Elizabeth I was made Queen, they staunchly refused! What a grace! She immediately had them deposed and imprisoned. Some were placed in solitary confinement.

These Bishops found themselves kept in the custody of their Protestant successors, in what had been their own residences. They were made to eat frugal meals alone; they were only allowed to communicate with their heretical attendant, never to go anywhere without him; only books approved by the newly-installed Protestant bishops were allowed to them; and every effort was made to persuade them to abandon the Catholic Faith and attend the "reformed" services. **These "reformed" services closely resembled the New Mass, and even, in some remote places, the Indult Latin Mass!** In such conditions, deprived of all outward religious helps and subject to constant pressure, these Eleven Bishops stayed faithful till death, winning the crown of martyrdom!

Later, Pope Gregory XIII gave permission to have put up on the walls of the English College in Rome, these words inscribed in their honor: "For their Confession of the Roman See and the Catholic Faith, eleven Catholic Bishops died, after wasting away by a long imprisonment." May these Martyrs inspire many bishops and priests to imitate their courage! **May they inspire the Traditional Bishops of the Society of St. Pius X, to do a U-turn and stand immovable, as Abp. Lefebvre did!**

"They recovered strength from weakness, and became valiant in battle...they had trials of mockeries and stripes also of chains and prisons...being approved by the testimony of faith." (Hebrews 11; 34, 36, 39).

In Christ the King,
Fr. David Hewko

Contacts and Resources

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 - Donations: Checks can be made out to Sorrowful Heart of Mary Inc., P.O. Box 366017, Atlanta, GA 30336 or electronic donations can be made via *PayPal*.
 - To subscribe to Fr. Hewko's newsletters, the *Sorrowful Heart of Mary Newsletter*, and the *Mary, the Cause of Our Joy! Newsletter*, contact: sorrowfulheartofmary@gmail.com.
 - Sermons, Catechism, Conferences, and Mass Schedules can be found primarily on *SSPX-MC* website, as well as the *St. Mary's Kansas Resistance* website, and *The Catacombs* website.
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