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All the way from Louisburgh

An Choinneal is a periodical of Kilgeever parish (Louisburgh, Co. Mayo). The oldest parish magazine in Ireland, it has appeared regularly since 1959.

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A special word of thanks to Fr. Gerard Harney and Mrs. Vera Scanlon for their generosity.

Our sincere appreciation of the technical help given to us by Mrs. Eleanor Lyons, Bunowen must be recorded; her expertise in all matters concerning the vagaries of I.T. led in no small way to this issue of An Choinneal.

And a special welcome to our Cairde Killeen contributors, Brenda O'Malley, Brige Woodward and Catherine McGreal.

Congrats too to Aoife Gibbons, daughter of Evelyn (nee Kilcoyne) and Gabriel, Carrowniskey. Aoife was a member of the Mayo Ladies Under-14 team who won All-Ireland honours this year.

Our cover photo is an image of the Order of Malta. Members give an excellent service to our community as do the doctors and nurses, those who visit the house-bound and who care for the ill and disadvantaged. We owe all of them a deep debt of gratitude.

Our back cover is a tribute to the youth of Louisburgh. The four young ladies – Maura Geraghty, Anna O'Toole, Martina Giblin and Kayleigh O'Malley – won All-Ireland honours in public speaking in 2006; these Sancta Maria students were a credit to their school, to their parents and to themselves.

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Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich was a native of Co. Armagh and was appointed professor of history at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, before becoming president of the national seminary. He was Archbishop of Armagh and died in May, 1990.

Brenda O'Malley is Donegal born and resides in Collacoan with husband John (Doughmakeown).

Catherine McGreal of Thallabawn is a student at N.U.I. Galway.

Fr. Gerard Harney is a priest of the diocese of Hallam, England, and hails from Tooreen Road, Louisburgh.

Brige Woodward lives with her husband and daughter in Curradavitt. A native of Co. Louth, Brige has been involved in the compilation of the *Louisburgh and Killeen Community Action Plan 2008-2011*.

Maeve Barea (née O'Donnell) is Accony born but resides with her family in Kildare. She is daughter of Agnes (née Prendergast) of Accony. Her dad, Brendan, is all the way from Kilmenna.

John Lyons, editor of *An Choinneal*, retired recently as Deputy Principal of Sancta Maria College, Louisburgh.

Brid Conroy is an accountant by profession and is from Dublin; she lives with her family at school, Accony School that is, and is interested in parish history.

Geraldine Mitchell of Killadoon has contributed extensively to *An Choinneal* and to the parish through her involvement with the Louisburgh Writers' Group.

Mary Whalley (née Prendergast) of Surrey and **James** (Lannon) of Newfoundland are Accony sister and brother; both, with nephew **Patrick**, are looking forward to the Accony School reunion in 2009. (See inside)

An tAthair León Ó Mórcháin is no stranger to readers of *An Choinneal*.

An tAthair Pádraig Ó Máille of Doughmakeown and the Kiltegan Missionaries is a staunch supporter of an Ghaeilge; his article, "From Corraguon to Malawi" (*Killeen Church and People* 1997), is worth re-printing.

Mother is still with us, buíochas le Dia. Poor Austie must have a library of letters by now!

Dympna Grealis lives at Old Head with her family. The world needs more of the likes of her.

Maureen Maguire lives in Ballyhip and has previously written for *An Choinneal*.

Maura Gannon of Iecanvey is a retired primary school principal and evokes wonderful memories of her father's dedication to Cruach Phádraig.

Caroline Mahon (née Finlay) remembers her dear friend Noreen, RIP.

Tommy Lyons of the Colony (Bunlehinch) and Dublin reminds us of the stark inequalities in our society when, even in death, there was no place for the stranger.

Canon Eugene Nee never forgets *An Choinneal* readers and tells us of his wonderful voyage into the southern hemisphere.

Kathleen Warde (née Loftus) lives in Bristol and recalls in prose the bygone days of yesteryear.

Eimear O'Reilly is a senior student at Sancta Maria College, Louisburgh. Her interest in local history is remarkable while her views are interesting.

The Editor of *An Choinneal* would like to thank all of the above contributors and appreciates all of our friends who have contributed in various ways to the 24th issue of our parish magazine.

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All the Way From Louisburgh

Editorial

The Louisburgh and Killeen Community Action Plan, 2008-2011, was formally launched on Friday, 25th July, 2008 by Austin Francis O'Malley, MCC. This well researched document is a reminder to those of us who need reminding that the economic future of our parish lies in our own hands. The attendance at the launch, held at Killadoon's beautiful Ocean Lodge Hotel, reflected the interest of those who were there in our future as a parish. Unfortunately, one noticed that the audience might have been greater in numbers given the work spent on the report and the importance of the occasion.

It's one thing to have one's heart in the right place; it's another to have oneself in the right place.

The Action Plan reports in its Community Profile that the population of the area is around 1,600; ominously, there is a higher percentage in the 45-59 and the over 60's age group than for Mayo and Ireland, with lower numbers in the under 5's. There are 966 houses in the Louisburgh/Killeen area, almost one third of which are holiday homes.

These are figures from the 2006 census; in 1821 the figures for the approximate area show a population of over 7,000 and reached an astounding 11,000 by the advent of the Great Hunger.

Garda Sergeant David Ray supplied the following statistics in *An Choinneal* 1959:

Population: 2731
 Schools: 11
 Pupils: 400
 Public Houses: 14
 Hotels: 3
 Acres Tilled: 650

It is clear that our parish must re-develop economically now that the days of recession have arrived. It is not enough that our schools are producing the best and brightest in the land: readers of the present issue of *An Choinneal* are introduced to the All-Ireland winners in public speaking, all of whom are alumni of Sancta Maria College; our pages are graced by others who have for example excelled in sport of various kinds. It is not enough that the outside world, and not our parish, will benefit from the expertise of our young people.

The Action Plan identifies its priorities: these include the development and promotion of tourism, the introduction of better banking facilities with reference to an ATM in Louisburgh, (thankfully, the Gala food store on Bridge St. has anticipated this need), and the attraction of more shops and industry in the area.

Other priorities outlined include access to services and these identify the importance of service for the elderly, childcare in the community and the need for a greater Garda presence.

Mairéad Staunton, Mary O'Malley, Kate Petrovic, Maria McHale, Brige Woodward, Anne Morrison and Patricia Maxwell have earned our appreciation for their work in compiling this plan. They cannot work in a vacuum and are setting up a number of action groups to progress each of the themes.

If we are to progress as a vibrant parish, we all must row in behind these good people. Let us not leave it to the few. Our hearts are in the right place; let us make sure that we ourselves are there too.

An Choinneal 2008 has arrived after a slight delay and we applaud the patience of our loyal readers and contributors. In the first issue at Christmas, 1959, the then editor, An tAthair Leon Ó Murcháin, wrote that the magazine would be "a pooling of experience, of ideas and suggestions for practical enterprise such as might benefit the home parish in any sphere whatsoever."

Our 2008 issue, the twenty-fourth in the series, is fortunate in obtaining the services of writers from all areas of the parish of Kilgeever. Articles range over a wide spectrum of interests, though the reader will notice nostalgia for the way we were. It is almost fifty years since we first read "An Gleann inar Tóigeadh Mé" from the pen of Peigí Ní Scarláin. That essay is re-printed in the context of other pieces which reflect on a lifestyle that has disappeared.

The lecture delivered by the late Cardinal Ó Fiaich at Castlebar in 1989 delves into the story of the Ulster migration to Mayo and Louisburgh in 1795. Aspects of Carrowniskey and Doughmakeown are here as are memories of Accony in particular and the parish in general. The re-dedication of the holy water font in our parish church, unfortunate tragedies and memories of the Reek all feature.

Editor

“An Gleann Inar Tóigeadh Mé”

Tá leabhraí faoi léigear na Traoi, faoi na Cogáí Púineacha, ach fós, ní fhaca mé leabhar staire amháin scríofa faoi mo cheantar féin. Is dócha go mbeidh sé sin amhlaidh go scríobhfaidh mé féin ceann! Tá áiteacha stairiúla ann a bhaineann le gach ré ó Fionn Mac Cumhaill anuas go dtí an lá atá inniú ann. Níl áit is suimiúla ná í ar thalamh, agus tugaim dúshlán staraí ar bith nuair a deirim é sin.

Táim im' chónaí fé scáth Chruach Phádraig ar bhruach Chuan Módh. Chaith patrún aspalach na tire dachad lá is oíche ag troscadh agus ag guidhe ar bharr an tsléibhe go bhfuil an biorr géar grian-chlochaoite mar bhéadh sé ag gearradh na scamall bán. Gach bliain, bíonn oilithreacht chuig an sliabh sin. An Domhnach deireannach de mhí Iúil, tagann daoine ó chian is ó chomhgar agus gabhann said an cosán crua aimhréidh go bárr an tsléibhe chun onóir a thabhairt do Phatrún na hÉireann.

Is iomaí áit thart ar mo pharóiste a bhfuil “Cill” d’ainm air. I gCill Gíbhéar, a glaodh i ndiaidh Naomh Ibhóir, tá fallaí den mhainistir a thóg sé sin sa dóú haois déag le feiceáil fós. Sheas said go tréan in aghaidh na sine. Tá cill Naomh Cillín ann fós freisin. Is suimiúil an chaoi a bhfuil na fuinneoga déanta: táid biorach cosúil leis na cinn Ghotacha ar a raibh clú is cáil fadó. Sa reilig chéanna ina bhfuil Mainistir Naomh Ibhóir, tá tobar beannaithe Naomh Pádraig. Fadó, déantaí oilithreacht mhór chuige an cheathrú lá déag de Lúnasa. Téann daoine ann fós agus déanann said stáisiúin thart timpeall air agus bíonn paidreacha áirithe le rá acu.

Tá cúpla carraig Aifrinn le feiceáil fós timpeall an cheantair. In aimsir na bPéindlíthe ba mhór an tabhartas do Chaitlicigh na háite iad. Tá scéal ann fós faoin Athair O Meiscill (Macsuell) a maraíodh in aimsir na bPéindlíthe agus é ag rá Aifrinn. Gabhadh na daoine a bhí ag éisteacht agus lámhaíodh iad. Theith cuid acu agus bhí an tóir go dian orthu gur gabhadh iad freisin.

Ní raibh eitleán ná ingearán ag Diarmaid is ag Gráinne ag teicheadh dóibh ach “is olc an ghaoth nach séideann maith do dhuine éigin” mar ní bhéadh uachais na beirte le feiceáil inár bpáirc cois trá. Chuadar i bhfolach ann ar feadh roinnt aimsire:

“Codail beagán, beagán beag; Óir ní heagail duit a bheag,
A ghille dá dtardas seirc; A mhic Uí Dhuibhne, a Dhiarmaid.”

Chá bhfios nach san uachais sin a chum Gráinne an suantraí grá úd!

Rugadh Hardiman-an staraí cáiliúil a d’influíoch filíocht-im’ áit dhúchais, Cluain Chearbán. Bíodh scoláirí Gaeilge buíoch don fhear ioldanach seo, bíodh cathair na Gaillimhe buíoch dó chomh maith.

Lá is fuide anon ná an lá inniu, beidh cáil ar an gcumann coiscithe imirce is cumann na gelearnas chun na fir inphósta is na mná óga a phósadh is a choinneáil sa mbaile. Ní féidir a shéanadh nach bhfuil ag éirí leis le deich mbliana anuas, mar níor dúnadh teach ann ó shoin.

D’fhéadfainn leanacht go lá an Luain ag sgríobh mar gheall ar mo cheantar, ach ní maith le mo mhuintir an iomarca gaisce a dhéanamh.

Peigí Ní Scanlín
An Choinneal 1959

Memory Rendezvous

Memory builds a little pathway

That goes winding through my heart,

It's a lovely quiet gentle trail

From other things apart.

I only meet when travelling there

The folks I like the best,

For this road I call 'Remembrance',

Is hidden from the rest.

So I hope I'll always find you

In my memory rendezvous,

For I keep this little secret place

To meet with folks like you.

Submitted by Mrs. Vera Scanlon, Bunowen

Migration from Ulster to County Mayo in 1795-'96

Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich

“To hell or to Connacht” is a phrase usually associated in Irish tradition with Oliver Cromwell, but in the part of Ireland where I come from, it was used not so much in the mid-17th century as at the end of the 18th century. This article discusses the migration of some thousands of people from central Ulster to Connacht, most of them to the County Mayo area, during the second half of the 1790s and especially in 1796. We shall attempt to do four things:

1. Examine the background to their expulsion from the North;
2. Try to discover where they settled down hereabouts and how they were received;
3. Take a look at the various family names which figure on the lists of migrants, and
4. Consider what impact they had on the area in which they made their new homes.

(I) Background

Sectarian troubles did not begin in the North of Ireland at the end of the 18th century – an unfortunately they didn't end at that time – but the 1780s and 1790s brought them to a new pitch of ferocity which had never been equaled before and which has only rarely been equaled since. Paradoxically enough the easing of Penal Laws in the 1780s brought competition between Catholics and Protestants for land and also an influx of linen weavers from North Connacht and great economic rivalry between Catholic and Protestant handweavers. In this atmosphere there developed the banding together, from the mid-1780s on, of some Protestants and some Catholics in separate violent groups, the Protestants in a society called the Peep o'Day boys and the Catholics is one known as the Defenders. The first group of Peep o'Day boys is found in the townland of Edenknappagh about three miles south-east of Armagh in 1785 and the first group of Defenders in Granemore five miles south of Armagh in 1786. The “Peep o'Day Boys” or “Break o'Day Boys” were so called because of their raids on Catholic homes at daybreak, ostensibly for arms (Catholics were now being allowed into some volunteer corps), but often bringing destruction of property as well. The Defenders were originally formed by Catholic men to protect their homes against these nightly raids but as they grew in strength they became more aggressive and ultimately went on the offensive. Isolated incidents between the two sides in County Armagh

occurred from time to time during the late 1780s and early 1790s at fairs and markets, race meetings, public houses and wherever they met.

However, what really brought matters to a head and provoked a full-scale confrontation was an anti-papal sermon preached in the Protestant Church of Portadown by the Rector, Rev. George Maunsell, on 12th July, 1795. Some of the congregation decided to chastise the Papists on their way home and they wrecked a number of Catholic houses and gave some Catholics such a severe beating that two who had been innocently cutting turf on a nearby bog died as a result.

Instead of cowing the Defenders this made them more aggressive and from July, 1795, they attacked many Protestant houses. Throughout August and September, constant attacks between the two sides took place and the local magistrates did scarcely anything to put the trouble down. The Defenders were strongly condemned in a Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Troy of Dublin in August, 1795.

The climax came in September, 1795. On Friday, 18th September, the Defenders of Annaghmore, not far from Portadown, were attacked and routed by Peep o'Day Boys. The victors then began the systematic destruction of all Catholic houses in the area. Many were set on fire, all had their furniture and especially the weaving loom – the source of their livelihood – smashed, and valuables found were taken away.

A local magistrate hastily summoned a peace conference of four of the local Protestant gentry and three Catholic priests and the priests succeeded in persuading most of the Catholics to disperse. Thinking that their work was now completed the priests returned home also. But the Catholics had already sent for reinforcements from further afield, and fresh groups of Defenders, about 300 in all, arrived from Keady and Whitecross in South Armagh (under a Captain McGarry, who was killed), and mainly from Ballygawley in South Tyrone on Sunday.

They refused to be bound to the terms of the truce and insisted on attacking the Peep o'Day Boys (who were somewhat less in number), under the Wilsons of Dyan.

On Monday, 21st September, 1795, the “Battle of the Diamond” was fought. The fight took place at the Crossroads of the Diamond near Loughgall. The Protestants were well armed with muskets belonging to the Volunteers, who had been officially disbanded two years before, but many of whom had held on to their arms, while many of the Defenders had not firearms but were dependent on pikes and an assortment of farm implements.

A contemporary ballad put it thus:

*“Munster and Connacht’s barbarous sons
Came armed with swords and rusty guns,
Half-pikes and daggers drove in sticks,
Any many curious little tricks.”*

The result was, therefore, a foregone conclusion – the Catholics were routed and left several dead on the battlefield. The smallest number of Catholic losses given by a contemporary writer is seventeen dead, two locals who were eyewitnesses place it at thirty dead and two slightly later writers place it as high as forty-eight, but this may include also those who died later from their wounds. All agree that not a single Peep O’Day Boy lost his life.

This glorified faction fight which has gone down in history as the Battle of the Diamond, was not without some influence on the whole course of Irish history:

Firstly, it marked the birth of the **Orange Order**. On the evening of the battle the victors assembled in James Sloan’s public house in Loughgall, and decided to set up a permanent organization on the lines of Freemasonry with passwords, lodges and so on to ban themselves together. There had been a few isolated groups of this kind in the years before the Battle of the Diamond – even one over here in County Sligo as early as 1793 – but it was only in 1795 that they were put on a united and permanent basis.

Secondly, it marked the beginning of a large-scale **influx of Catholics** into the **United Irishmen**. This society had been largely Protestant since its foundation in 1791; now after the Battle of the Diamond the Defenders began to throng into it.

Hence the 1796 Ballad I’ve quoted has these lines:

*“There’s men that are honest in every religion,
Let’s all be united, we ever can fail.
Religious dissensions will never prevail.”*

William MacNevin, probably the most notable Catholic from Connacht in the United Irishmen, wrote later: “To the Armagh persecution is the union of Irishmen most exceedingly indebted. The persons and properties of the wretched Catholics of that county were exposed to merciless attacks...and the courts of justice shut against them by parliamentary barriers, they began to think they had no refuge but in

joining the Union . . . increased by finding the Presbyterians of Belfast expouse their cause.”

Thirdly, after the Battle of the Diamond a sustained effort was made to drive the Catholics from that part of Ireland, and the movement spread from County Armagh into the adjoining counties as well. The cabins of the Catholics were placarded or, as it was termed at the time, **papered** or **noticed** with the words **To Hell or Connaught** and if the occupants did not abandon them at once, they were attacked at night by an armed mob. The “wreckers”, as the attackers came to be known in the long memory of the Catholics, met with scarcely any resistance. Twelve or fourteen houses were sometimes wrecked in a single night. Several Catholic chapels and Mass-houses were burned and the wrecking spread from County Armagh into the neighbouring areas of Tyrone and Down and even as far as County Derry. Henry Grattan in the Debate on the Insurrection Bill in February, 1796, refers to the **Noticing** of Catholic property as going one better than the traditional Cromwellian order: and he quotes one of the **Notices** –

“Go to Hell, Connaught will not receive you – fire and faggot.”

Signed: Will Tresham and John Thrustout.

At the end of 1795 – after the wrecking had gone on for three months, the Earl of Gosford, Governor of County Armagh, and the magistrates of the County met to consider the lawless state of their area. Apart from one individual they were all Protestants and three of them were clergymen of the Established Church who later became Bishops of the Church of Ireland. Lord Gosford’s speech on this occasion provides a clear picture of what was going on:

“It is no secret that a persecution accompanied with all the circumstances of ferocious cruelty which have in all ages distinguished that dreadful calamity, is now raging in this county. Neither age nor sex nor even acknowledged innocence as to the late disturbances is sufficient to excite mercy, much less afford protection. The only crime which the wretched objects of this merciless persecution are charged with is a crime of easy proof. It is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this new species of delinquency, and the sentence they have pronounced is equally concise and terrible . . . it is nothing less than a confiscation of all property and immediate banishment . . . where have we heard or in what history of human cruelties have we read of more than half the inhabitants of a populous country deprived at one blow of the means, as well as of the fruits of their industry and driven in the

midst of an inclement winter to seek a shelter for themselves and their helpless families where chance may guide them? This is no exaggerated picture of the horrid scenes now acting in this county."

Another Northern peer, who was very annoyed by the expulsions, was Lord Moira. When he returned to his seat in County Down in October, 1796, he discovered that 91 persons "were obliged to fly from the persecution which has raged with unrelenting fury in this neighbourhood since September, 1795" – he forwarded a list of the names to Dublin Castle, drawn up by Fr. Kelly, P.P. of Tullylish, and endorsed by Rev. Charles Hamilton, Vicar of Tullylish (Gilford). A considerable number of the names on Lord Moira's list, as expelled from Tullylish, appear on James Cuffe's list as settling down in Ballina and Foxford.

It is true, of course, that some of the victims were granted compensation for their losses. At the Armagh Spring Assizes of 1796, 150 persons were awarded damages for losses incurred and slightly over £2,000 was paid to them. But this was only a small fraction of those who had suffered so far and the expulsions continued during a great part of 1796. From County Armagh the wrecking had spread into County Down. A magistrate of that County wrote in June, 1796:

"The wreckers are again at work. Last night they wrecked and destroyed eight houses. These fellows disgrace the revered name of Orange by taking it to themselves. My list of houses burned or wrecked in this County since the Assizes amounts to 58."

As might be expected there were widely different estimates of the number who suffered. Some reports claimed that about 7,000 persons were driven out of County Armagh alone. John Philpot Curran raised the matter in the Irish House of Commons and mentioned 1,400 families. A number of local gentry on the other hand tried to play down the number of those expelled and one of them put the figure as low as 200 families or 1,000 individuals. This was certainly too low. As we'll see later the documents on the number of refugees who arrived in County Mayo alone suggest that at least 4/5,000 were expelled from the North.

(II) Where Did They Settle? And How Received?

While a number of refugees made their way to Scotland or to the United States, the vast majority of those who remained in Ireland headed west. The *Freeman's Journal* on 13th May, 1796, reported: "Very considerable progress is made in the plan for forming a settlement at Connemara in the County of Galway for the fugitive Roman Catholic inhabitants who have been obliged to submit to expulsion from the North of Ireland." The new colony was in fact on the estate of the Martins of

Ballinahinch Castle, and the *Dublin Evening Post* on the 27th August, 1796, reported that: "A single gentleman (Col. Martin of the County of Galway), has given asylum to **more than 1,000 souls** on his own estate, all peaceable, inoffensive and living by the labour of their hands. This is the enormity which the religious and civil magistrates of Armagh wink at on the score of conscience."

Also in County Galway, local tradition records that a Catholic landowner in East Galway, Thomas Burke of Marblehill, hospitably received a number of the northern refugees; and their descendants still reside around there in the parishes of Woodford and Ballinakill – locally known as the Oultaghs – McCabes, McEneaneys, Maguires, McBrides and O'Donnells. A similar tradition persists in Connemara about Oultaghs who settled in Roundstone and the townland of Errisbeg – Boltons and McCullaghs and Shiels – whose ancestors are said to have crossed Lough Conn by curragh. Other northern names in Roundstone are Grimes, Morrow, Dundass, Lavery and McCahill. There is still a townland called Coogla (Cúige Uladh) and the northerners are known as Na hUltaigh. The original McCulla was a nailor and the other six original Ultaigh were all weavers. There are also groups known as Na hUltaigh in County Tipperary and County Limerick.

But among the western counties, County Mayo received the lions' share of the northern refugees. Why? One could think of various factors. Lord Altamont of Westport, who could certainly not be accused of any sympathy with the Catholic cause, wrote in July, 1796:

"The emigration from the Northern counties to these parts still continues and I consider it the more alarming because the extent of it does not seem to be understood nor the causes to have been sufficiently investigated by the Government..all the unhappy sufferers that I have seen have been in various ways deprived of the principal part of their subsistence; and though from the cheapness of provisions here, they have been able to hold out in tolerable comfort hitherto with the little means they brought with them, these must soon be exhausted. An idea has gone abroad that the persecutions in the North have been formented by Government, and however diabolical and absurd such a measure would be for any purpose of politics, it has gained belief and had disaffected a great body of the Catholics of every rank throughout the Kingdom."

On 19th June, 1796, Lord Altamont's brother, Denis Browne, reported to Dublin Castle that he had already submitted a petition on behalf of 400 immigrants' and now another 390 families, i.e. between 1,500 and 2,000 people **more** had arrived.

On 5th November, 1796, Denis Browne, commented in a further letter:

"I have the honour of enclosing . . . the names of the immigrants from the North of Ireland now resident on Lord Altamont's estate and in the neighbourhood of Castlebar . . . The emigration from the North continues; every day families arrive here with the wreck of their properties."

He enclosed a list of 950 people who had settled in the neighbourhood of Castlebar, adding significantly: "That is **short** of the numbers about here." Unfortunately that list hasn't yet turned up. In all Denis Browne forwarded five surviving lists containing 1,074 names in all. Over 500 were from County Tyrone and 100 from County Armagh.

At the end of the same month, when the exodus had now been proceeding unchecked for over a year, Lord Altamont wrote:

"I am assured and I have no reason to doubt the truth of it, that near 4,000 of those unhappy fugitives have sought shelter in the County of Mayo and a number that I cannot take on me to compute, in other parts of the province of Connaught."

(Some of those heading for Mayo in fact settled down in Leitrim and Sligo – for instance, Wood-Martin's *History of County Sligo* mentions many settlers in that county).

Lord Altamont not only received the refugees hospitably but was prepared to put up a generous sum of money to provide houses for them. One hundred and one petitioners in the Westport area signed an appeal to Lord Lieutenant Camden on 27th June, 1796.

"The most humble petition of the underwritten and undermentioned emigrants from the North of Ireland on their own behalf and that of several hundred others:

". . . they have been forced to fly from their respective holdings and habitations in the Counties of Armagh, Tyrone and Londonderry, in consequence of a persecution carried against them on account of their religion, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion. . . Your petitioners have since their arrival been severally employed procuring and erecting temporary huts for themselves and families. Your petitioners therefore look forward to the approach of winter with great uneasiness and anxiety, having not fixed residence nor houses to protect themselves and families from the inclemency of the weather . . . They pray Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to

extend to them immediate relief and assistance."

Lord Altamont sent a very generous covering letter on the same date (27th June, 1796), in which he offered to pay £1,000, provided £2,000 were added from public funds, towards building houses "for those unhappy sufferers who have been obliged to fly from their own homes and have taken refuge on my estate – houses to rent – free for ever." We don't know what the Government response was.

Most of the Connaught gentry at first had an attitude on benign willingness to help, linked with a certain nervousness about the great numbers of these Northerners and some doubts as to what way they would jump in case of a French Invasion. But before the end of 1796, which was to see a French fleet at Bantry Bay, Denis Browne was convinced that the Ulstermen were very anti-government and were making Connaught anti-government as well. By November, 1796, he was writing to Dublin Castle . . ." No circumstance that has happened in Ireland for a hundred years past has gone so **decidedly** to separate the mind of this country from the Government as this unfortunate and untimely business."

A ballad of 1796, now in the S.P.O., Dublin, bore out this view that some of the Northern migrants were heading towards rebellion:

*A lamentable story dear people I'll tell you,
That happened in Armagh this very last year,
The landlords combined, with others they joined,
To plunder and rob us of all we held dear.
For as we were Catholics they vowed to oppress us,
Because at elections we had not a vote,
But by St. Patrick, as we can't get justice,
Before a year passes we'll alter their note.*

For those refugees who settled in North Mayo around Ballina and Crossmolina, we have very interesting information together with long lists of names contained in a letter written by Captain James Cuffe, of Deel Castle, Crossmolina, on 22nd December, 1796:

"I have the honour to send you the names of the Northerners now living at Ballina, Crossmolina and Foxford in the County of Mayo. These people are all of the Roman Catholic religion and almost all of them who are carmen and earn their bread by a horse and the Irish car which they hire out at so much a day; some few shoemakers there are among them and there are three or four carpenters. I went myself to Ballina and examined the people resident there very closely. I found them all decent, well-behaved men and much more

intelligent than the natives of the place. They all produced certificates of their good conduct from the gentlemen of the country they came from. Three or four of them had been plundered and as many more have been **noticed**. The others honestly owned to me that they had not been injured or persecuted but had left their country of their own free will. As far as I can judge from what they told me, the cause of their emigration was that the Peep o' Day boys (with whom they, under the name of the Defenders, had been in a constant state of warfare for about thirty years), have lately become too powerful for them and they, therefore, thought they would be happier in any other country. Many of them owned to me candidly that they had been in fault at the beginning. . . They all declared that they had never taken the Defender's oath or that of the United Irishmen and to a man they offered to take the Oath of Allegiance."

(III) Family Names

Of those who travelled from the North to County Mayo many names have been brought to light through the researches of two men – Patrick Tohall and Patrick Hoban – whose results have been published in *Seanchas Ard Mhaca* 1958 & 1979. So far 8 lists have turned up, i.e. the 1,074 names on Denis Browne's **five lists**, Lord Altamont's list with 116 names (including the 101 petitioners above), and James Cuffe's **two lists** with 59 and 108 names, i.e., a total of 1,357, of whom only a few didn't come from Ulster.

It may be interesting for County Mayo readers to learn more of the names the immigrants bore, as the descendants of some of them are probably still to be found hereabouts.



*John Denis Browne
1780 – 3rd Earl of Altamont
1795 – Obtained Letters Patent from
King George III granting to him the
rights to hold fairs and markets in the
new town of Louisburgh.*



Louisa Browne.

The vast majority of those who settled down in the **Castlebar** area came from North County Armagh and East Tyrone. They included five McDonnell families with 31 members in all, John McKan, Pt. McKeon with five in the household, Michael McMahan with two, John McKeal with ten in the household (perhaps one of the Connacht weavers who had moved into County Armagh in the previous generation), six Grahams from Armagh city, five Donohues from the parish of Kilmore between Armagh and Portadown, families of Kenny, Mitchell and McLoughlin from the same parish, Bernard Daly and children from Tartaraghan in the parish of Loughall.

From East Tyrone in the diocese of Armagh, Castlebar received five Brannigans, five Berrans, eleven Henrys, thirteen Mulligans, four O'Neills – all from the parish of Ardboe, along the West shore of Lough Neagh; families of Donoghue, Harte, Mahon and Mallon from the parish of Derryloran (i.e. Cookstown); eight McKennies and six Corrs from Clonoe, Francis Donnelly from Pomeroy and a Brady family from Tullyniskin near Dungannon.

Castlebar also received eight families from the parish of Longfield near Omagh in the diocese of Derry, including a Hughes, a Mulligan and a Shannon family, three McGrath families and two Mellon families. It received nine families from the parish of Dromore in Country Tyrone and diocese of Clogher – three Doherty families, two McEvas, a Donnelly family, a Hogan family, a McGuire family and Francis McUnshan with a household of nine – nowadays he'd probably call himself Nugent. From South Derry it received John Lagan from Desertmartin and John Cudden from Ardtrea.

The long list of 101 names from **Westport** contains many Northern names still in Co. Mayo. Diamond (Ballina), Tunney and Muldoon (Westport) Devaney (Castlebar and elsewhere), and so on.

Those who settled in **Ballina** were nearly all from North Armagh. They included four families of Maguinness from the townland of Crossmacahilly near Lurgan, three families of Lennons and two families of Cunninghams from the townland of Drumgor, five families of Dorans from the townland of Moyraverty (now in Craigavon), two families of Rooney's from Tamnafiglassan; McCanns, McGarveys, Burns, Morgans, Devins and McOns, all from the parish of Shankill (which is the official name of the parish in which the town of Lurgan is situated), McCrorys, O'Neills, Carrs, Coyles, McVeighs, Hanlons, Hursons and Dullaghans.

Those who settled in **Crossmolina** included four families of Toal or O'Toole, Quinns, McDonnells, O'Neills, Geatons, Hendricks and

McDaid's; those who made Foxford their home included McGuinnesses, McConvilles, Devlins, Cunninghams, McCanns, McNeece and Brannagans. **Newport** received Own Conlon with a household of 10; Philip Doyle (3), Ed McCray (8), Hugh McGeoghan (7), Danl. McShinnador (now anglicised Skeffington, 3) Patk. Devlin (9), Arthur McGurla (5), Hugh McTague (10) Laur. Tonney, Pat Corrigan (9) Michael Garrity and Thos. Flynn, all from East and South Tyrone.

I have listed only those who settled in and around the main towns of Mayo but many refugees also settled in the towns or areas of Louisburgh, Ballaghaderreen and Ballinrobe. There is no mention of Kiltimagh as one of the centres where the Cúig Ulas or Ultaigh settled, but it was not yet a place of importance and would probably not be listed under its own name.

(IV) Impact

A few words in conclusion about the impact the Northerners made on their new surroundings. Apart from the fact that they added some thousands to the population of Mayo they influenced the history of their new homeland in a number of ways:

Influence on the Linen Industry

They provided a colony of linen weavers in an area where linen spinning had already a strong foundation and also where flax was grown. Most of the immigrants were linen weavers, as well as small farmers or farm labourers. Among the thirty-three male adults who settled in Foxford and Crossmolina, twenty-nine were weavers. Their arrival in N.E. Mayo undoubtedly helped to strengthen linen weaving in N.E. Connacht. North Mayo was already a well-known flax growing area long before the arrival of the Ulstermen.

For instance, Arthur Young in his tour of Ireland in 1776, mentions that in the barony of Tyréra flax is universally cultivated; a man with twenty acres will have a rood which is sown with five gallons of seed. But Young also adds that while all the females spin, the number of weavers is inconsiderable. A few years later, when the Statistical Survey of Mayo was compiled about 1800 the author noticed the change and remarked: "The migration of the Northern weavers during the late troubles into this county has greatly promoted the linen manufacture."

Soon Mayo had an extensive linen industry centered on Castlebar and Westport." When the Tyroneman Thomas Reid, who wrote, visited Westport in that year, he found "a small linen market attended chiefly by emigrants from the County Armagh."

Influence of the French Invasion:

They provided a large group of disaffected people in a county which was to rise in rebellion in two years. While Denis Browne, as early as 1796, expressed confidence that, in the event of a French landing in Ireland, the northern migrants would remain loyal to the Government because of their hatred of the French allies (the Northern Presbyterians), a certain Magistrate Lindsay of Hollymount was doubtful about the Northerners and kept a suspect, Nathaniel Waren, prisoner in Castlebar jail.

When the French forces landed on Kilcummin Strand on 22nd August, 1798, and proceeded to Ballina, Captain Kane addressed the populace in Irish and English calling on them to join Humbert. According to Richard Hayes' *Last Invasion of Ireland* "there was an immediate response, especially from the colony of Ulster weavers who had settled in Ballina a few years before. Forsaking their looms they were placed under the command of Captain Bartholomew Teeling, Humbert's aide-de-camp, and remained a separate unit during the campaign – numbering perhaps upwards of 100. Musgrave, the Government propagandist historian, blamed the Northerners for coaxing the Connachtmen to join the French and says the Northerners relied on "prophesies". After Ballinamuck several Northern names appeared on the list of those for whose capture rewards were offered.

Thus £50 was offered for the capture of James McGreal of Kilgeever, east of Louisburgh, known locally as Seamus Rua. Some of the McGreal families have still a tradition that they came from "near Belfast" and split into three groups: (1) one remained in the Clones area where they became McGales, now very common in Omagh; (2) one stayed around Dowra in County Leitrim where they still remain and spell the name McGrail; (3) the third group came to the Westport area and are still numerous in County Mayo with spelling McGreal. A £50 reward was offered for the capture of Michael Canavan of Ballina, painter. Cuffe's Ballina, list records a Richard Canavan who came from Ardtrea, County Derry, and the Canavans of north Mayo have a tradition of Northern ancestry. £50 was put on the head of John Heuston, chandler of Castlebar; Heuston is still a very common northern surname with four columns of them in the Northern telephone directory. £50 was put on James Toole, "late of County Armagh". Some of the Tuffy's of Mayo, have a tradition that they were originally Tuffy O'Neills, descended from four O'Neill brothers driven out from near Dungannon. In the half Barony of Ross, County Galway, the Landlord William Bermingham attributed the reluctance of his tenants to take the Oath of Allegiance to "the vast number of people from County Armagh . . . who may have instilled into the mind of these people some of their own principles."

A few brief words in conclusion:

1. Migration to Mayo and other Western Counties in 1795-'96 was on a much larger scale than is generally realized. It probably totaled at least 5,000 souls and it was, therefore, probably the greatest displacement of population within Ireland which occurred in recent centuries. In fact, when you remember that the people who were moved across the Shannon in the Cromwellian Confiscations were mainly landowners and their families and retainers and that the population of Ireland was then probably under a million, the number of Northerners who were driven west after the Battle of the Diamond was probably greater than the number displaced after Cromwell.
2. The tendency of Northern families to move west went back of course to medieval times. Some, like the McDonnells and McSweeneys, came as gallowlasses or professional soldiers hired by the Burkes. Others, like the Langans, were ecclesiastical families sent over by Armagh to look after St. Patrick's interests in the West. A lot of Donegal families moved into north Mayo – Gallaghers, O'Donnells, O'Boyles, McBrides, Tolans, Devaneys – because of the close proximity across the bay and the constant political and economic relations between the two parts, especially when O'Donnell was claiming suzerainty over North Connacht. Hence the existence of a Northern name in County Mayo is not itself sufficient to prove that one's ancestor moved west in the 1790s, unless the name occurs on some of the migrant lists – in that case, it is possible but not certain.
3. While many of the 1795-'96 names have continued in County Mayo 'til the present day, a great number of them have disappeared. All I had to go on was the telephone directory, but I was surprised to find many of the names that arrived in the 1790s – Hurson, Bannigan, Lagan, McAdam, McKenney, Cudden or McCudden, etc. – not represented in the list of Mayo telephones. For instance, Francis MacUnshan arrived in Castlebar with this wife and eight children. In the telephone directory, which I consulted, 164 Nugents were listed in the 26 counties but not a single one in County Mayo. Did all his male children die young or did they all emigrate or were all his children girls? Your guess is as good as mine.
4. There is no need to stress that the events of 1795 and '96 were shameful in a Christian country. Some people might think they should not be recalled. But they contain a useful warning for us all. We can only hope and pray that such events will never happen in our country again.

The Editor of *An Choinneal* adds the following:

Appendix 1***Ulster to Mayo-List of Householders***

May to November 1796

Analysis of the Altamont and Cuffe Lists

Origin County and Diocese	Altamont Zone				Cuffe Zone			County Totals	
	Westport and Aughagower List B and E	Castlebar C	Louisburg D	Newport F	Ballina G	Foxford H	Crossmolina H	Part	Whole
Antrim (Connor)	8	1	1		1	1		12	12
Down (Dromore)	1			2	22	2	5	32	32
Armagh (Dromore)		10			27	6	5	48	89
Armagh (Armagh)	9	7	2	10	2	9	2	41	
Tyrone (Armagh)	22	22	14	10	2			70	97
Tyrone (Derry)	1	9						10	
Tyrone (Clogher)	2	2			2		4	17	
Monaghan (Clogher)	12		9		1			22	22
Fermanagh (Clogher)	2	1						3	3
L'Derry (Derry)	16	2	2			1		21	25
L'Derry (Armagh)		1	1		2			4	
Cavan (Kilmore)	4							4	4
Miscellaneous	2		1					3	3
Totals	79	62	30	22	59	19	16		287

Source: "The Diamond Fight of 1795 and the Resultant Expulsions," by Patrick Tohall in Seanchas Árd Mhacha, *Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society*, 1958. James Cuffe lived at Deel Castle, Crossmolina.

Appendix 2

Rent Roll for Town of Louisburgh 1832-33

Source: *National Library, Dublin.*

Pat McGirr, John Tully, Pat Sweeny, John Sweeny, Edward Sweeny,

Hugh Quinn, John Prendergast, Samuel Pierce, Austin Gill, James Berry, John Carroll, William Ward, David Conway, Anthony Conway, MartinDougherty, James Duffy, William Duffy, William Dugan, Anthony Durkin, John Durkin, Edmund Gibbons, John Pierce, George Pierce, Hugh O'Donnell, James Nicholson, Pat McNamara, Pat Jordan, William Grady, Andrew McManus, Arthur Millinchamp. *Note the "new" names to Louisburgh - Ed.*

The Griffith Valuations of the 1850's undertook a complete examination of land and tenement occupancy in Ireland. Among the names in Louisburgh town are John Comber, Thomas Dogherty, Patrick Dunbar, Arthur Cosgrave, Daniel Arkisson, Patrick McGirr, George Tully, Patrick McEntee, Patrick King, Margaret Mullyren, Thomas Rush. One might reasonably suggest that at least some of these were of Ulster extraction.

Appendix 3

Further note in the context of the above article:

In June 1804, David Lyons, PP, Kilgeever, resigned the parish in favour of John Mc Donnell, retaining a pension of £20. Patrick O'Grady was vicar of Kilgeever.

Their names appear in a list entitled "Postulation from the clergy of Tuam, 6 Sept., 1809.

Source: The Parish Clergy of Tuam, 1712-1809; article by Fr. H. Fenning in Collectanea Hibernica 1997-1998.

Appendix 4

In the context of the main article by the late Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich it is interesting to read of a contemporary of Fr. David Lyons. It is probable that Fr. Lyons' successor as PP of Kilgeever would have been at least aware of Louisburgh man and fellow priest, Michael Gannon.

Fr. Gannon was a native of Louisburgh and was educated at the Irish College in Paris where, after his ordination, he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Crillon. The French Revolution strengthened his republicanism and when he returned home he allied himself with General Humbert at the French landing at Killala in 1798. His ability as an interpreter and his avowed nationalism led to a price on his head. In November 1799 he was arrested and transported.

Good fortune led him via Lisbon to Paris and the position of parish priest, firstly in a village near Saint Germain-en-Laye and later closer to Tours. An army appointment followed but he died sometime after 1815.

Source: "Biographical Dictionary of Irishmen in France," by Richard Hayes. M.H.Gill & Son; Dublin 1949.

Editor's note: The article, "Migration from Ulster to County Mayo in 1795-'96 by Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich was delivered as a lecture in Castlebar. The full text was published in the *North Mayo Historical and Archaeological Society Journal, 1989/'90*, Vol. 11, No. 3 and is re-printed here with the kind permission of Ms Carmel Hughes and her colleagues in Ballina.



Glebe House, built c. 1824.

Best Wishes

Best wishes to Monsignor Michael J. Coyne of the diocese of Camden, N.J., U.S.A., on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his Ordination. The Mass was celebrated in Killeen on Sunday, 19 June, 2005. The Monsignor, who was born in Ailmore, was educated at Killadoon School, St. Muredach's, Ballina and was ordained in June 1955.



Mon. Michael J. Coyne.

Bunlough Point

*Sometimes the light thickens
on winter afternoons
drenching the air with radiance
sharpening the focus
picking out each crevice, every crease
in the black shore rocks.*

*It must be a painter's dream
to catch that intensity
the honey hints and tarry blacks
the blues of infants' eyes
the snow-capped waves.*

*To capture the burnished air
before day ends.*

Geraldine Mitchell



Pioneers

*Back row (l. to r.): Paddy Gallagher, Jim Lyons (R.I.P.), Fr. Leo-Morahan,
Johnnie Durkan.*

*Front row (l. to r.): Mrs. Maria O'Malley, Mrs. Evelyn Prendergast, Joe Staunton,
Mrs. Bríd Staunton, Mrs. Kathleen Morrison.*

Carrownisky National School

Kilgeever Parish

Boys Register 1866 – 1916

Submitted by Brenda O'Malley

Name	Address	Age	Start Date	Leaving Date	Occupation of Parent	Comments
PATRICK MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	04/06/1866	31/10/1874	LABOURER	
WILLIAM MC NAMERA	CARROWNISKY	4	11/06/1866	30/09/1875	FARMER	
PATRICK DONNELLY	CARROWNISKY	5	06/05/1867	09/12/1876	FARMER	
THOMAS JORDAN	CARROWNISKY	6	20/05/1867	30/09/1875	FARMER	
JOHN TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	26/05/1868	19/01/1878	FARMER	
THOMAS WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	5	29/05/1868	30/09/1875	FARMER	
THADY MALLEY	ROONITH	4	08/06/1868	09/09/1876	FARMER	
MARTIN MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	6	08/04/1869	31/03/1878	FARMER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	6	08/04/1869	07/02/1874	FARMER	
JOHN TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON		18/10/1869	27/03/1875	FARMER	
THOMAS JORDAN	CARROWNISKY		25/10/1869	29/11/1880	FARMER	
WILLIAM JORDAN	CARROWNISKY	6	21/03/1870	28/09/1878	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	8	09/01/1871	23/05/1874	WIDOW	
MARTIN BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	8	06/02/1871	20/01/1877	FARMER	
PATRICK DURKAN	CARROWNISKY	5	27/03/1871	09/08/1884	ORPHAN	
MICHAEL BERRY	CARROWNISKY	5	03/04/1871	24/01/1880	FARMER	
PETER DONNELLY	CARROWNISKY	5	03/04/1871	31/07/1884	FARMER	APPOINTED MONITOR '80
JAS. MC NAMERA	CARROWNISKY	5	24/04/1871	31/07/1886	FARMER	
WILLIAM MC NAMERA	DOUGHMAKEON	6	05/08/1871	31/07/1881	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	ROONITH	10	29/04/1871	02/12/1876	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	ROONITH	7	12/06/1871	20/11/1880	FARMER	
PATRICK MALLEY	ROONITH	10	24/07/1871	20/01/1877	FARME	
MICHAEL MALLEY	ROONITH	8	06/09/1871	03/02/1883	FARMER	
REDMOND GIBBONS	CARROWNISKY	7	06/09/1871	09/11/1878	FARMER	
MARTIN FLANAGAN	ROONITH	10	18/09/1871	09/06/1877	LABOURER	
PATRICK GIBBONS	ROONITH	14	26/11/1871	01/11/1873	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	ROONITH	12	21/11/1871	30/09/1875	FARMER	
DAVID GIBBONS	ROONITH	16	20/11/1871	28/03/1873	FARMER	
WILLIAM JORDAN	CARROWNISKY		29/11/1871	19/10/1879	FARMER	
JOHN SCANLON	BRACKHOWNY		30/11/1871	31/10/1872	FARMER	
EDWARD GIBBONS	ROONITH	7	30/11/1871	30/04/1882	FARMER	
ANTHONY MALLEY	ROONITH	10	04/12/1871	29/09/1878	FARMER	
THOMAS GALLAGHER	CARROWNISKY	13		23/10/1875	FARMER	
MICHAEL GALLAGHER	CARROWNISKY	11	15/01/1872	24/03/1877	FARMER	
JOHN MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	8	16/01/1872	24/07/1875	LABOURER	
PATRICK MC NALLY	CARROWNISKY	8	23/04/1872	04/05/1878	FARMER	
THOMAS TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	6	23/04/1872	31/08/1879	FARMER	
PETER SCANLON	BRACKHOWNY	12	06/05/1872	18/04/1874	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	ROONITH	12	20/05/1872	17/08/1878	FARMER	EMIGRATED
AUSTIN BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	12	20/05/1872	29/09/1873	FARMER	

AUSTIN GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	5	20/05/1872	09/12/1882	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	7	27/05/1872	31/10/1874	WIDOW	
SIMON GIBBONS	ROONITH	12	03/06/1872	08/11/1873	FARMER	
PETER MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	11	03/06/1872	08/11/1873	FARMER	
JOSEPH GIBBONS	ROONITH	14	03/06/1872	20/01/1877	FARMER	
AUSTIN TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	11	03/06/1872	31/08/1878	FARMER	
PATRICK JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	11	10/06/1872	01/11/1873	FARMER	
JOHN MC HALE	FURMOYL	15	10/06/1872	31/10/1872	FARMER	
AUSTIN MC HALE	FURMOYL	12	10/06/1872	31/10/1872	FARMER	
WILLIAM MALLEY	FURMOYL	12	11/06/1872	27/09/1873	FARMER	
SIMON GIBBONS	ROONITH	17	18/06/1872	09/11/1872	FARMER	
JOHN CANNIN	DOUGHMAKEON	10	18/06/1872	09/11/1872	FARMER	
JAMES CANNIN	DOUGHMAKEON	9	18/06/1872	31/05/1873	FARMER	
JOHN FERRINS	BRACKHOWNY	9	24/06/1872	19/02/1876	FARMER	
MICHAEL GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	8	01/07/1872	30/05/1874	WIDOW	
PATRICK BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	12	03/07/1872	09/11/1872	FARMER	
AUSTIN BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	8	03/07/1872	22/03/1873	FARMER	
PETER KELLY	CRICKINE	11	03/07/1872	01/11/1873	FARMER	
JAMES MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	14	16/07/1872	09/11/1872	FARMER	
JAMES JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	9	02/09/1872	02/06/1877	FARMER	
AUSTIN JOYCE	CARROWNSKY	8	02/09/1872	31/08/1878	FARMER	
CHARLES BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	8	09/09/1872	25/11/1876	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	FENOON	9	25/09/1872	28/05/1874	FARMER	
MICHAEL GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	13	13/01/1873	24/05/1873	WIDOW	
JOHN MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	14	14/01/1873	23/05/1874	FARMER	
PATRICK TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	15	14/01/1873	26/04/1873	FARMER	
THOMAS GALLAGHER	DOUGHMAKEON	12	20/01/1873	14/06/1873	FARMER	
MARTIN GARVEY	BRACKHOWNY	11	28/01/1873	19/02/1876	FARMER	
ANTHONY MALLEY	ROONITH	7	29/01/1873	11/07/1881	FARMER	
MICHAEL DURKAN	BUNNOWN	13	05/03/1873	23/05/1894	FARMER	L'BURGH Sch.
MARTIN DURKAN	BUNNOWN	11	05/03/1873	23/05/1874	FARMER	FROM L/b.Sch.
MICHAEL MC GIRR	LOUISBURGH	15	10/03/1873	10/05/1873	FARMER	FROM L/b.Sch.
THOMAS MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	19/03/1873	31/07/1883	FARMER	
JOHN MALLEY	ASKALAWN	8	19/03/1873	27/09/1873	LABOURER	
MICHAEL MALLEY	ASKALAWN	6	19/03/1873	27/09/1873	LABOURER	
JOHN MC NALLY	CARROWNSKY	7	22/03/1873	15/11/1879	FARMER	
PATRICK MC DONNELL	ROONITH	7	22/03/1873	31/03/1883	WIDOW	
MICHAEL MALLEY	CARROWNSKEY	12	31/03/1873	30/05/1874	SMITH	
AUSTIN RUDDY	ROONITH	7	29/04/1873	06/05/1882	LABOURER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	29/04/1873	16/05/1874	FARMER	
WM.GIBBONS	ROONITH	9	05/05/1873	29/11/1880	FARMER	
AUSTIN MC GREAL	DOUGHMAKEON	18	19/05/1873	27/09/1873	WIDOW	
MICHAEL KITTERICK	CRICKENE	14	23/06/1873	09/11/1873	FARMER	
THADY KITTERICK	CRICKENE	9	23/06/1873	01/11/1873	FARMER	
MARTIN KITTERICK	CRICKENE	7	23/06/1873	18/10/1873	FARMER	
MICHAEL JORDAN	CARROWNSKEY	6	28/06/1873	14/05/1881	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	ROONITH	7	27/09/1873	31/07/1882	FARMER	
REDMOND MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	19/01/1874	15/11/1879	FARMER	
PATRICK KERR	CARROWNSKEY	7	28/03/1874	24/01/1880	FARMER	
JOHN TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	28/03/1874	30/06/1882	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	ROONITH	7	28/03/1874	09/10/1880	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	ROONITH	7	14/04/1874	12/08/1882	LABOURER	
JOHN GIBBONS	FURMOYLE	9	15/04/1874	07/08/1875	WIDOW	
EDWARD GIBBONS	ROONITH	7	12/05/1874	08/10/1881	FARMER	
CHARLES MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	30/06/1874	06/11/1880	FARMER	

WALTER MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	01/10/1874	01/05/1880	FARMER	
DAVID MC GREAL	DOUGHMAKEON	8	23/11/1874	02/12/1882	FARMER	
DAVID GIBBONS	ROONITH	8	25/01/1875	01/02/1881	FARMER	
PATRICK KELLY	CRICKENIN	10	10/05/1875	09/09/1876	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	ROONITH	18	24/05/1875	02/10/1875	LABOURER	
MICHAEL MORAN	CRICKENIN	10	24/05/1875	27/11/1875	FARMER	
JOHN GARVEY	BRACKHOWNY	18	06/12/1875	31/08/1876	FARMER	
MARTIN KILCOYNE	CRICKENIN	12	16/05/1876	08/11/1879	FARMER	
JOHN PAT TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	14/06/1876	07/10/1882	FARMER	
PATRICK A SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNEY	7	14/06/1876	11/06/1887	FARMER	
JAMES FERRINS	BRACKHOWNY	7	14/06/1876	21/10/1882	FARMER	
PATK P SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNEY	7	03/10/1876	04/11/1882	FARMER	
MICHAEL CARR	CARROWNSKY	7	03/10/1876	30/12/1882	FARMER	
AUSTIN TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	03/10/1876	01/03/1888	FARMER	
AUSTIN PHILBIN	CARROWNSKY	7	05/10/1876	05/06/1880	FARMER	
AUSTIN GARVEY	BRACKNOWNY	7	08/01/1877	27/05/1882	FARMER	
ANTHONY SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	08/01/1877	25/11/1882	FARMER	
ANTHONY BERRY	CARROWNSKY	7	08/01/1877	02/12/1882	FARMER	
PHILIP MALLEY	RUNITH	8	08/01/1877	03/11/1883	FARMER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	RUNITH	7	05/02/1877	05/01/1881	FARMER	
PATRICK GRADY	CRICKENIN	8	29/05/1877	28/02/1880	FARMER	
WILLIAM TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/07/1877	22/05/1886	FARMER	
JOHN MC DONNELL	RUNITH	7	01/07/1877	26/03/1881	FARMER	
PATRICK JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	7	01/07/1877	26/03/1881	FARMER	
JOHN MALLEY (LYONS)	FURMOYLE	7	01/07/1877	31/05/1884	FARMER	
JAMES MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	01/07/1877	01/11/1884	FARMER	
THOMAS DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	7	01/08/1877	08/12/1883	FARMER	
PATRICK BERRY	CARROWNSKY	7	30/08/1877	10/05/1884	FARMER	
MICHAEL EGAN	DOUGHMAKEON	7	17/09/1877	19/01/1878	FARMER	
MICHAEL BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	17/09/1877	13/01/1883	FARMER	
MARTIN GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	7	19/09/1877	01/11/1884	WIDOW	ACCONY Sch.
JOHN MALLEY ANTHONY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/10/1877	17/09/1881	WIDOW	
TONY GIBBONS	RUNITH	7	01/10/1877	02/10/1886	FARMER	
WILLIAM GAVIN	RUNITH	11	05/11/1877	31/07/1880	FARMER	ACCONY Sch.
ANTHONY GAVIN	RUNITH	8	05/11/1877	31/03/1883	FARMER	ACCONY
TOM PAT MALLEY	RUNITH	7	07/01/1878	03/11/1883	FARMER	
PAT KERRIGAN	CRICKENIN	7	22/01/1878	17/09/1881	FARMER	
JOHN PAT GIBBONS	RUNITH	7	01/04/1878	26/03/1881	FARMER	
PATRICK JENNINGS	CARROWNSKY	7	01/04/1878	26/05/1883	SMITH	
MARTIN JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	7	01/04/1878	27/11/1880	FARMER	
REDMOND LYONS	FURMOYLE	6	01/07/1878	23/05/1885	FARMER	
THADY MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/07/1878	07/06/1884	FARMER	
MICHAEL MC DONNELL	CARROWNSKY	7	01/07/1878	02/06/1883	FARMER	
PATRICK THOS GIBBONS	RUNITH	7	01/07/1878	30/05/1885	FARMER	
PATRICK ML SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	01/10/1878	28/03/1885	FARMER	
JAMES KELLY	CRICKENIN	7	10/02/1879	17/06/1882	FARMER	
THOMAS NEEDHAM	CROSS	10	18/02/1879	14/01/1882	FARMER	KILLADONE Sch.
PATRICK O MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	12	24/03/1879	06/02/1880	LABOURER	CLARE ISLAND
WILLIAM BERRY	CARROWNSKY	7	01/04/1879	14/06/1884	FARMER	
WILLIAM TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/04/1879	22/05/1886	FARMER	
PATRICK WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/04/1879	02/02/1884	FARMER	
MICHAEL M MALLEY	CARROWNSKY	7	01/04/1879	30/05/1883	FARMER	
JOHN MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	01/04/1879	08/03/1887	FARMER	
DAVID GIBBONS	CLOONLARA	8	14/05/1879	25/04/1885	FARMER	KILLADONE Sch.
JOHN MYLES GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	7	01/07/1879	29/06/1889	FARMER	

JOHN JORDAN	CARROWNISKY	7	01/07/1879	05/06/1886	FARMER	
JOHN SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	01/07/1879	13/11/1886	FARMER	
PATRICK AUSTIN MALLEY	RUNITH	7	01/07/1879	06/11/1884	FARMER	
WILLIAM MC NALLY	CARROWNISKY	7	01/07/1879	02/06/1888	FARMER	
DAVID JOE GIBBONS	RUNITH	6	26/07/1879	31/03/1886	FARMER	
MICHAEL PAT TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/10/1879	03/11/1885	FARMER	
JOHN J MC DONNELL	CARROWNISKY	7	01/10/1879	20/06/1885	FARMER	
RICHARD LYONS	FURMOYLE	6	01/01/1880	31/07/1890	FARMER	
RICHARD MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/01/1880	14/05/1887	FARMER	
JOHN BAUL	FURMOYLE	7	01/01/1880	26/05/1883	HERD MAN	
JAMES JENNINGS	CARROWNISKY	7	26/04/1880	29/11/1884	FARMER	
JOHN GALLAGHER	DOUGHMAKEON	8	01/06/1880	24/05/1884	ORPHAN	
MARTIN NAUGHTON	CRICKENIN	7	01/06/1880	08/09/1883	FARMER	
AUSTIN TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/06/1880	08/12/1883	FARMER	
PATRICK TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/06/1880	02/11/1888	FARMER	
PATRICK EGAN	DOUGHMAKEON	14	01/06/1880	07/10/1882	COTTIER	
JOHN OMALLEY J	DOUGHMAKEON	12	30/06/1880	25/11/1882	FARMER	
ANTHONY M SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	01/07/1880	05/11/1887	FARMER	
MICHAEL M MCDONNELL	RUNITH	7	01/07/1880	26/03/1881	FARMER	
EDWARD WALSH	CARROWNISKY	13	18/10/1880	29/11/1880	FARMER	FAHY SCHOOL
THOMAS JNR DONNELLY	CARROWNISKY	7	01/01/1881	02/10/1886	LABOURER	
PETER SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	01/02/1881	31/10/1885	FARMER	
AUSTIN KERRIGAN	CRICKENIN	8	15/02/1881	08/09/1883	FARMER	
JOHN (BERRY)MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	14/03/1881	28/03/1891	ORPHAN	
WILLIAM CARR	CARROWNISKY	7	01/04/1881	29/06/1889	FARMER	
ANTHONY TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/04/1881	05/03/1887	FARMER	
JOHN KILCOYNE	CRICKENIN	8	16/05/1881	29/10/1881	FARMER	
PATRICK KILCOYNE	CRICKENIN	7	16/05/1881	17/09/1881	FARMER	
THOMAS T GIBBONS	RUNITH	8	30/05/1881	24/10/1890	FARMER	
MARTIN BERRY	CARROWNISKY	7	01/07/1881	08/01/1887	FARMER	
JOHN FERRINS	BRACKHOWNY	7	25/07/1881	20/05/1885	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	RUNITH	6	29/07/1881	03/05/1880	FARMER	
JOHN(CARR) MALLEY	RUNITH	7	14/11/1881	29/06/1889	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	ROONITH	15	14/11/1881	31/07/1882	FARMER	
AUSTIN RUDDY	RUNITH	15	26/11/1881	31/07/1882	LABOURER	
JOHN MC DONNELL	CROSS	20	12/01/1882	31/07/1882	FARMER	
MICHAEL MC DONNELL	CROSS	10	16/01/1882	31/07/1882	FARMER	KILLADOON Sch.
WM. GIBBONS	AYLMORE	8	05/06/1882	31/07/1883	FARMER	KILLADOON
JOHN GIBBONS	AYLMORE	10	05/06/1882	31/07/1883	FARMER	KILLADOON
PATRICK GIBBONS	AYLMORE	13	05/06/1882	31/07/1883	FARMER	KILLADOON Sch.
THOMAS MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	14	26/06/1882	31/07/1883	ORPHAN	
PAT GIBBONS	RUNITH	7	26/07/1882	30/05/1885	FARMER	
JOHN C GALLAGHER	CARROWNISKY	8	31/07/1882	12/05/1883	ORPHAN	
PATRICK DONNELLY	CARROWNISKY	7	28/09/1882	29/09/1888	LABOURER	
THOMAS LYONS	BUNLAHINCH	7	28/09/1882	17/12/1887	FARMER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	FURMOYLE	6	28/09/1882	29/06/1889	FARMER	
PATRICK MC DONNELL	CARROWNISKY	7	31/12/1882	15/12/1888	FARMER	
PATRICK FILBAN	CARROWNISKY	7	31/12/1882	13/11/1885	FARMER	
JAMES WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	7	31/12/1882	16/11/1889	FARMER	
WILLIAM FERRINS	BRACKHOWNY	7	31/12/1882	16/11/1889	FARMER	
JAMES MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	31/12/1882	31/03/1888	FARMER	
JOHN KILCOYNE	CARROWNISKY	7	08/05/1883	11/02/1884	IN ENGLAND	
GEOFFREY GIBBONS	RUNITH	6	02/07/1883	31/07/1889	IN ENGLAND	
MICHAEL GIBBONS	RUNITH	7	02/07/1883	29/06/1889	ORPHAN	
THOMAS TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	6	02/07/1883	17/12/1888	FARMER	

TOBIAS JENNINGS	CARROWNISKY	7	02/07/1883	20/10/1888	SMITH	
MICHAEL TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	8	02/07/1883	17/12/1887	FARMER	
TIMOTHY TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	8	02/07/1883	02/09/1888	FARMER	
JOHN SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNEY	7	01/07/1884	22/08/1891	FARMER	
OWEN SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	08/01/1884	24/05/1890	FARMER	
THOS. GIBBONS	CARROWNISKY	7	01/04/1884	22/10/1893	FARMER	
PAT MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	7	01/07/1884	31/07/1890	FARMER	
PATRICK TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	6	21/03/1885	29/03/1890	FARMER	
JOHN TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	6	21/03/1885	13/11/1885	FARMER	
ANTHONY JENNINGS	DOUGHMAKEON	6	21/03/1885	14/03/1891	FARMER	
AUSTIN TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	6	21/03/1885	18/04/1891	FARMER	
PATRICK WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	6	21/03/1885	04/10/1890	FARMER	
THOMAS BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	14/04/1885	28/03/1891	FARMER	
REMOND LYONS	ACCONY	11	04/05/1885	19/10/1885	FARMER	ACCONY Sch.
PATRICK MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	25/05/1885	28/08/1889	FARMER	
RICHARD GIBBONS	RUNITH	6	25/08/1885	24/10/1896	FARMER	
JOHN DONNELLY	CARROWNISKY	6	25/08/1885	08/11/1890	FARMER	
THOMAS KERRIGAN	CRICKENIN	7	13/07/1886	15/06/1887	FARMER	
THOMAS SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	31/08/1886	18/04/1891	FARMER	
MICHAEL RUANE	RUNITH	6	21/08/1886	01/03/1888	WIDOW	
MARTIN KERRIGAN	FURMOYLE	7	21/08/1886	04/12/1888	COTTIER	
JOHN MICHAEL SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	6	21/08/1886	18/04/1896	FARMER	
JOHN THOMAS MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	21/08/1886	29/06/1889	FARMER	
JOSEPH TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	18/09/1886	31/05/1894	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	18/09/1886	05/03/1887	FARMER	
ANTHONY MC NALLY	CARROWNISKY	9	02/05/1887	02/04/1892	FARMER	
TOM MCNAMARA	CARROWNISKY	7	02/05/1887	20/09/1892	FARMER	
MARTIN MC DONNELL	CARROWNISKY	7	02/05/1887	06/06/1891	FARMER	
JOHN TOOLE	CARROWNISKY	6	02/05/1887	06/04/1894	FARMER	
MICHAEL MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	6	02/05/1887	31/03/1894	FARMER	
THOMAS TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	6	02/05/1887	31/07/1894	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	RUNITH	7	02/05/1887	03/06/1893	FARMER	
THOMAS JENNINGS	CARROWNISKY	6	25/06/1887	20/10/1894	SMITH	
JOHN JNR DONNELLY	CARROWNISKY	7	03/09/1887	26/12/1891	LABOURER	
PATRICK GAVIN	RUNITH	7	03/09/1887	31/03/1888	FARMER	
JAMES WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	6	03/09/1887	09/07/1892	FARMER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	RUNITH	5	03/09/1887	18/03/1893	FARMER	
THOMAS FERRINS	BRACKHOWNY	7	18/02/1888	28/02/1891	FARMER	
PATRICK LYONS	BUNLAHINCH	7	18/02/1888	20/10/1894	FARMER	
OWEN MALLEY	CARROWNISKY	7	18/02/1888	16/06/1896	FARMER	
THOMAS PAT TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	18/02/1888	03/04/1897	FARMER	
PATRICK SCANLAN	LOUISBURGH	15	07/03/1888	21/04/1888	SHOEMAKER	L'BURGH Sch.
PATRICK MC NAMARA	CARROWNISKY	9	07/05/1888	29/09/1894	FARMER	
WILLIAM MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	7	25/08/1888	29/08/1891	FARMER	
OWEN FILBAN	CARROWNISKY	6	25/08/1888	23/05/1896	FARMER	
JAMES CARR	CARROWNISKY	7	25/08/1888	20/05/1893	FARMER	
JOHN LYONS	BUNLAHINCH	6	25/08/1888	04/06/1898	FARMER	
PATRICK MALLEY	FURMOYLE	7	25/08/1888	29/06/1889	FARMER	
MYLES GIBBONS	CARROWNISKY	7	25/08/1888	20/10/1894	FARMER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	ROONAH	9	11/05/1889	06/05/1893	FARMER	
JOHN MC NAMARA	CARROWNISKY	7	07/09/1889	03/04/1897	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	ROONAH	6	07/09/1889	31/05/1896	FARMER	
MICHAEL TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	6	07/09/1889	26/12/1891	FARMER	
PAT KILCOYNE	CRICKENIN	7	07/09/1889	29/09/1894	FARMER	
PATRICK GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	5	07/09/1889	29/09/1894	FARMER	

MICHAEL MC DONNELL	CARROWNSKY	7	27/09/1889	02/05/1896	FARMER	
ANTHONY SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	7	27/09/1889	29/09/1894	FARMER	
MICHAEL MC HALE	BUNLAHINCH	6	27/09/1889	26/03/1898	FARMER	
ANTHONY JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	5	27/09/1889	05/06/1897	FARMER	
MICHAEL GIBBONS	ROONITH	7	27/09/1889	24/05/1897	FARMER	
JOHN WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	5	27/09/1889	25/06/1898	FARMER	
AUSTIN CARR	CARROWNSKY	6	27/09/1890	13/06/1896	FARMER	
PETER DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	5	27/09/1890	20/02/1897	LABOURER	
WALTER BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	06/05/1891	03/11/1899	WEAVER	
PETER TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	7	06/05/1891	13/06/1896	FARMER	
JOHN TOM DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	5	22/08/1891	03/11/1899	FARMER	
JOHN JENNINGS	CARROWNSKY	6	22/08/1891	26/09/1896	SMITH	
THOS MC NALLY	CARROWNSKY	6	22/08/1891	30/10/1897	FARMER	
MICHAEL MALLY	ROONAH	5	22/08/1891	31/03/1900	FARMER	
JOHN RUDDY	ROONAH	11	30/11/1891	02/07/1892	LABOURER	
AUSTIN MC HALE	BUNLAHINCH	6	02/07/1892	24/09/1898	CARPENTER	
JAMES MALLEY	ROONAH	5	02/07/1892	27/10/1900	FARMER	
JAMES LYONS	BUNLAHINCH	7	29/04/1893	03/11/1900	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	ROONAH	6	29/04/1893	24/10/1896	ORPHAN	
RICHARD GIBBONS	ROONAH	13	31/05/1893	23/09/1893	FARMER	
JOHN MC CONNELL	ROONAH	6	24/06/1893	01/04/1899	FARMER	
MICHAEL JENNINGS	CARROWNSKY	6	24/06/1893	22/05/1897	FARMER	
MICHAEL PETER. SCANLAN	FURMOYLE	7	24/06/1893	29/09/1894	FARMER	
JOHN J GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	5	24/06/1893	03/11/1900	TEACHER	
PATRICK DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	5	24/06/1893	10/08/1901	FARMER	
WILLIAM MC NAMARA	CARROWNSKY	7	24/06/1893	02/06/1900	FARMER	
JAMES FERRINS	FURMOYLE	7	20/11/1893	11/07/1896	FARMER	
JOHN GALLAGHER	CARROWNSKY	6	02/03/1894	09/12/1899	FARMER	
EDWARD GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	5	02/03/1894	26/03/1904	TEACHER	
JOHN MALLEY	ROONAH	6	30/06/1894	05/09/1903	FARMER	
PETER SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	6	30/06/1894	04/06/1904	FARMER	
JOHN PAT GIBBONS	BRACKHOWNY	6	20/06/1894	07/06/1902	FARMER	
AUSTIN BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	9	30/07/1894	08/05/1897	FARMER	
THADY NAUGHTON	CARROWNSKY	7	03/03/1895	26/05/1900	FARMER	
JAS. DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	7	30/06/1895	24/12/1898	FARMER	
PETER WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	7	30/06/1895	10/11/1900	FARMER	
ML. KILCOYNE	CRICKEEN	6	30/06/1895	30/05/1902	FARMER	
JAMES DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	7	30/06/1895	02/02/1901	LABOURER	
JOHN M GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	6	30/06/1895	09/02/1901	FARMER	
THOS PAT TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	13	30/06/1895	03/04/1897	FARMER	
ANTHONY MALLEY	ROONAH	6	25/04/1896	04/06/1904	FARMER	
PATRICK TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	6	25/04/1896	24/10/1903	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	5	25/04/1896	30/06/1910	FARMER	
AUSTIN BURKE	FEENOON	6	24/04/1896	25/10/1902	FARMER	
TOM CANNON	DOUGHMAKEON	7	24/04/1896	25/05/1901	FARMER	
PATRICK GIBBONS	ROONAH	7	27/05/1896	28/09/1907	FARMER	
THOMAS GALLAGHER	CARROWNSKY	6	27/06/1896	19/07/1902	FARMER	
MICHAEL GORDON	DOUGHMAKEON	7	27/06/1896	09/03/1901	MASON	
MICHAEL LYONS	BUNLAHINCH	6	27/06/1896	26/03/1904	FARMER	
MICHAEL BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	27/06/1896	28/05/1904	FARMER	
WILLIAM BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	27/06/1896	25/06/1904	WEAVER	
WILLIAM DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	4	27/06/1896	29/07/1905	FARMER	
PATRICK O DONNELL	CARROWNSKY	5	27/06/1896	01/03/1902	FARMER	
JOHN LYONS	ROONAH	8	23/10/1896	24/11/1897	FARMER	
RICHARD LYONS	ACCONY	9	26/01/1897	24/09/1898	FARMER	ACCONY Sch.

GEOFFREY BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	22/05/1897	14/07/1906	FARMER	
WILLIAM JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	6	22/06/1897	03/02/1900	FARMER	
PATRICK MC DONNELL	CARROWNSKY	7	03/07/1897	21/04/1900	FARMER	
JAMES SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	6	03/07/1897	31/12/1904	FARMER	
MICHAEL JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	5	03/07/1897	04/06/1904	FARMER	
JAMES GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	5	03/07/1897	28/09/1901	FARMER	
MICHAEL DONNELLY	ROONAH	6	03/07/1897	20/12/1898	LABOURER	
PATRICK GIBBONS	ROONITH	5	13/07/1898	23/01/1904	FARMER	
RICHARD DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	6	05/08/1899	29/12/1906	FARMER	
PATRICK GALLAGHER	CARROWNSKY	7	05/08/1899	30/03/1907	FARMER	
PETER GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	6	25/08/1900	01/06/1907	FARMER	
EDWARD GIBBONS	ROONAGH	5	25/08/1900	24/10/1908	FARMER	
AUSTIN SCANLAN	FURMOYLE	6	25/08/1900	26/04/1906	FARMER	
PETER TOM DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	5	25/08/1900	13/04/1909	FARMER	
EDWARD MALLEY	ROONAGH	6	25/08/1900	24/10/1908	FARMER	
JAMES MC DONNELL	CARROWNSKY	6	25/08/1900	05/08/1905	FARMER	
THOS KILCOYNE	FURMOYLE	9	02/05/1901	27/06/1903	FARMER	
PATRICK GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	5	29/07/1901	30/06/1909	TEACHER	
MARTIN NAUGHTON	CARROWNSKY	6	29/07/1901	18/05/1907	FARMER	
THOS JOYCE	CARROWNSKY	6	29/07/1901	25/05/1907	FARMER	
ANTHONY JOYCE	CARROWNSKY	5	29/07/1901	25/05/1907	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	ROONITH	5	29/07/1901	26/04/1906	FARMER	
WALTER O DONNELL	CARROWNSKY	6	30/08/1901	22/12/1906	WEAVER	
ML GIBBONS	CARROWNSKY	5	30/08/1901	30/06/1914	TEACHER	
PETER DONNELLY	CARROWNSKY	8	30/08/1901	26/03/1904	FARMER	
MARTIN BERRY	CARROWNSKY	8	29/08/1902	03/07/1909	FARMER	
DAVID GIBBONS	ROONAGH	6	29/08/1902	03/07/1909	FARMER	
AUSTIN MALLEY	ROONAGH	6	29/08/1902	28/03/1908	FARMER	
JOHN KILCOYNE	KNOCKEEN	6	29/08/1902	24/04/1909	FARMER	
JOSEPH MALLY	DOUGHMAKEON	10	02/02/1903	15/05/1908	FARMER	L'BURGH
PATRICK GIBBONS	ROONITH HILL	5	21/06/1904	30/03/1912	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	ROONAGH	5	21/06/1904	25/03/1911	SHOPKEEPER	
THOMAS BURKE	FEENOON	5	13/07/1904	28/01/1911	FARMER	
RICHARD GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	5	10/04/1905	18/07/1914	FARMER	
WILLIE GIBBONS	RUNITH	5	02/05/1905	25/08/1916	FARMER	
PATRICK NAUGHTON	CARROWNSKY	5	08/05/1905	18/05/1912	FARMER	
PETER TOOLE	ROONITH	8	29/05/1905	03/10/1908	FARMER	
JOHN HILL GIBBONS	ROONITH	5	06/11/1905	24/10/1914	FARMER	
WILLIAM BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	6	09/04/1906	07/11/1913	FARMER	
JOHN BERRY	CARROWNSKY	5	09/04/1906	26/10/1912	FARMER	
JOHN TOM KILCOYNE	FURMOYLE	6	09/04/1906	27/06/1908	FARMER	
THOS MALLEY	FURMOYLE	5	03/05/1906	31/03/1915	FARMER	
ANTHONY TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	07/05/1906	28/02/1914	FARMER	
AUSTIN TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	4	07/05/1906	08/04/1916	FARMER	
WILLIE BERRY	CARROWNSKY	4	07/05/1906	03/02/1912	FARMER	
MARTIN JOYCE	CARROWNSKY	4	08/05/1906	27/05/1916	FARMER	
THOS TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	4	14/05/1906	28/11/1914	FARMER	
PAT JORDAN	CARROWNSKY	6	24/09/1906	18/05/1912	FARMER	
AUST. MC GREAL	DOUGHMAKEON	5	15/09/1906	15/05/1915	FARMER	
MICHAEL TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	8	13/11/1906	30/03/1907	ORPHAN	
JOHN MC NAMARA	FURMOYLE	12	07/03/1907	06/02/1909	FARMER	CREGANBANE S.
ANTHONY GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	5	06/05/1907	28/03/1913	FARMER	
MARTIN BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	27/05/1907	07/08/1915	FARMER	
MICHAEL FERRINS	FURMOYLE	5	31/05/1907	24/05/1913	FARMER	
PETER SCANLAN	FURMOYLE	4	24/06/1907	17/05/1913	FARMER	

THOS GIBBONS	RUNITH	5	09/03/1908	17/05/1913	FARMER	
WILLIAM BURKE	FEENOON	5	09/03/1908	31/10/1914	FARMER	
JOHN MC DONNELL	CARROWNISKY	5	09/03/1908	05/12/1914	FARMER	
PATRICK BERRY	CARROWNISKY	5	20/03/1908	08/04/1916	FARMER	
THOS R MALLEY	RUNITH	5	18/05/1908	08/04/1916	FARMER	
MICHAEL MC NAMARA	DOUGHMAKEON	5	18/05/1908	30/03/1912	FARMER	
AUSTIN GIBBONS	CARROWNISKY	4	24/08/1908	14/09/1918	TEACHER	
JOHN MC GREAL	DOUGHMAKEON	6	29/03/1909	18/04/1915	FARMER	
WILLIAM SCANLAN	FURMOYLE	5	29/03/1909	01/06/1912	FARMER	DIED
AUSTIN WM O'TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	4	26/04/1909	15/03/1919	FARMER	
JOHN JOYCE	CARROWNISKY	5	26/04/1909	22/06/1918	FARMER	
WILLIAM GIBBONS	ROONITH HILL	5	08/06/1909	24/06/1918	FARMER	
REDMOND MALLEY	FURMOYLE	6	21/08/1909	26/05/1917	FARMER	
JAMES BURKE	DOUGHMAKEON	5	04/05/1910	24/07/1915	FARMER	
JOHN PAT MALLEY	ROONITH	4	09/05/1910	30/06/1917	FARMER	
JOHN TOM MALLEY	ROONITH	4	10/05/1910	28/02/1919	FARMER	
JOHN R TOOLE	ROONITH	5	10/05/1910	22/06/1918	FARMER	
PATRICK FERRINS	FURMOYLE	5	13/06/1910	16/12/1916	FARMER	
PATRICK SONY SCANLAN	FURMOYLE	8	18/03/1911	08/03/1913	ORPHAN	
AUSTIN TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	5	08/03/1911	22/11/1919	FARMER	
GEOFFREY GIBBONS	ROONITH	5	15/05/1911	15/03/1919	FARMER	
JOHN TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	5	15/05/1911	26/07/1919	FARMER	
WILLIE MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	5	15/05/1911	16/02/1918	FARMER	
PATRICK TOOLE	RUNITH	5	30/06/1911	28/02/1920	FARMER	
THOMAS HILL GIBBONS	RUNITH	5	31/07/1911	30/06/1919	FARMER	
THOMAS LYONS	FURMOYLE	5	18/03/1912	30/06/1919	FARMER	
JAMES MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	4	10/06/1912	15/12/1917	FARMER	DIED
AUSTIN TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	4	10/06/1912	30/06/1919	FARMER	
PATRICK TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	4	02/07/1912	02/02/1920	FARMER	
EDWARD JORDAN	CARROWNISKY	5	03/07/1912	24/05/1919	FARMER	
JAMES FOY	DOUGHMAKEON	5	19/07/1912	30/06/1919	FARMER	
THOMAS MC GREAL	DOUGHMAKEON	4	14/10/1912	26/04/1924	FARMER	
PATRICK LYONS	FURMOYLE	4	10/03/1913	30/06/1919	FARMER	
JOHN SCANLAN	BRACKHOWNY	4	02/06/1913	30/06/1916	FARMER	
THOMAS MALLEY	RUNITH	5	10/06/1913	30/06/1919	FARMER	
WILLIE WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	4	11/06/1913	30/06/1920	FARMER	
JOHN GIBBONS	DOUGHMAKEON	5	24/06/1913	25/12/1922	FARMER	
JAMES MALLEY	CARROWNISKY	5	11/09/1913	28/09/1918	FARMER	
PATRICK MALLEY	FURMOYLE	5	25/05/1914	24/05/1922	FARMER	
JOHN FERRINS	BRACKHOWNY	5	08/06/1914	15/03/1919	FARMER	
MICHAEL PAT MALLEY	ROONAGH	5	19/04/1915	31/03/1923	FARMER	
TIMOTHY TOOLE	ROONAGH	5	20/04/1915	13/10/1923	FARMER	
DAVID GIBBONS	ROONAGH	4	21/04/1915	31/03/1923	FARMER	
RODGER MALLEY	ROONAGH	5	04/05/1915	13/10/1923	FARMER	
AUSTIN WALSH	DOUGHMAKEON	4	10/05/1915	25/11/1922	FARMER	DIED
JOHN R GIBBONS	ROONAGH	4	10/05/1915	31/03/1925	FARMER	
PATRICK D MALLEY	DOUGHMAKEON	4	17/05/1915	16/12/1918	FARMER	
WALTER TOOLE	DOUGHMAKEON	4	12/07/1915	21/05/1927	FARMER	
ANTHONY BERRY	CARROWNISKY	4	26/07/1915	02/04/1925	FARMER	
MICHAEL TIERNAN	DOUGHMAKEON	4	01/05/1916	01/04/1927	FARMER	

Devlin North

*Not a straight line through the forest,
luring two children on a pretext of shoes.
Mine has a bend curving generously
to the brow of a hill of promise.
Stone walls lap the soft-bellied contours
and random telegraph poles coax the eye on
from briar to bush.
When on a distant motorway, or caught
in the blaring chaos of my mind,
I can return there, call it up:
the gentle swerve, the poles, the hill's crest.
Eyes closed I can walk it,
my sinuous path to peace.*

Geraldine Mitchell



*May 1947 – The Committee at Louisburgh who arranged the Presentation to the Bishop-Elect of Achonry, Most Rev. James Fergus, D.D., of his Episcopal Robes.
Seated (l. to r.): Mr. T. Durkan; Mr. Michael Sweeney (Hon. Sec.); Mr. J. T. Morahan, N.T. (Organiser); V. Rev. J. F. Mullarkey, P.P.; Dr. William O'Grady; Dr. B. O'Toole; Mr. Patrick O'Toole (Treasurer).
Middle row (l. to r.): Mr. Tommie Needham; Mr. Eddie Fergus; Mr. Austin O'Reilly; Mr. Redmond Lyons; Mr. Patrick O'Malley (Ned); Mr. Patrick McNamara; Mr. Willie Durkan; Mr. John Joe McDonnell.
Back row (l. to r.): Mr. Patrick Kenny; Mr. Anthony McDonnell; Mr. Michael Mulvey; Mr. Richard Lyons; Mr. Tony Prendergast. Picture courtesy Hartmut Pfaff, Askelane.*

*Bishop James Fergus, Achonry 1947-1976
R.I.P. 24-03-1989*

Doughmakeon: Old Local Place Names

The following list has been submitted by Brenda O'Malley of the Killeen History Group. An tAthair Pádraig Ó Máille and Austin Anthony O'Malley are thanked for their help and advice.

1. Trinse Buí (*Yellow Stream*)
2. Creagán na nAifreann (*Mass Rock/Hillock*)
3. Muing na Munóg (*Bog of Mountain Lark*)
4. Ball Bán (*White Spot*)
5. Clochaí Breaca (*Speckled Rocks*)
6. Léana (*Low Lying Grassy Area*)
7. Creagán Chathail (*Charlie's Rock/Hillock*)
8. Log na bhFeá (*Rushes Hollow*)
9. Teach Beag (*Small House*)
10. Creagán Mhór (*Large Rock/Hillock*)
11. Páirc Mhór (*Large Field*)
12. Muing na Mfoltóg (*Midges' Bog*)
13. An Glais (*Stream*)
14. Réamhán (*Speckled Bog Cotton*)
15. Corrach Tommy (*Thomas' Marsh*)
16. Gairdín (*Garden*)
17. Poll na Mada (*Pool of the Dog*)
18. Páirc na bPréachán (*Crows' Field*)
19. Log Ró-Dhubh (*Extra Black Hollow*)
20. Na Bruacháin (*Cutaway Bog*)
21. Páirc Bheag (*Small Field*)
22. Ceann A' Bhóthair (*Head of the Road*)
23. Cláí Ard (*High Fence*)
24. Corrach Mór (*Big Marsh*)
25. Móinfhéar na gCréachtach (*The Weedy Meadow*)
26. Corrach Dóite (*Burnt Marsh*)
27. Gaill Iomairí (*Soapy Ground*)
28. An Líne (*The Line*)
29. Páirc Gharbh (*Rough Field*)
30. Creig (*Rock*)
31. Páirc Mhaolmhuaidh (*Mulloy's Park*)
32. Túirin A'Lios (*Little Area of the Fort*)
33. Talamh Ghainimh (*Sandy Ground*)
34. Gort na gCarnán (*The Field of the Mound*)
35. Na Guairí (*Sand Banks*)
36. Cúlac (*Children's Burial Ground*)
37. Staca Mór (*Standing Stone*)
38. Cladach Thuathail (*Toole's Rocky Foreshore*)
39. Cloch Mhaol (*Bare Rock*)
40. Linn na bhFaochán (*The Pool of the Periwinkles*)

41. Carraig a' Chrannaigh (*Crannach Rocks*)
42. Poll an Líon (*Waterhole*)
43. Poll a' Chlochán (*Rock Pool*)
44. Clochán (*Stony Area*)
45. Tráigh Bheag (*Small Strand*)
46. Leach an Phablóin (*Pablo's Grave*)
47. Cloch na Gráinneoige (*Hedgehog's Rock*)
48. Loch Bán (*White Lake*)
49. Roisín (*Small Headland*)
50. Poll Mór (*Large Hole*)
51. Carraigín a'Mhadaidh (*Rock of the Dog*)
52. Cuainín Bhéal a'Trá (*Cove at Mouth of Beach*)
53. Móinéar Bhéal a'Trá (*Meadow at Mouth of Beach*)
54. Na Srapa (*Steps*)
55. Cuainín na Diallait (*Saddle Cove*)
56. Carraig na Diallait (*Saddle Rock*)
57. Cuainín na mBád (*Boat Cove*)
58. Cuainín Bán (*White Cove*)
59. Cuainín Carrach (*Rough Cove*)
60. Cuainín Gorm (*Blue Cove*)
61. Carraig Leathan (*Broad Rock*)
62. Carraig a'Choiscéim (*The Rock of the Step*)
63. Scoth Imligh (*Emlagh Point*)
64. Scoth na Carraige (*Rocky Point*)
65. Doras na Carraige (*Rocky Door*)
66. Port na Loinge (*Ship Port*)
67. An Mionnán (*Pointed Rock*)
68. Turla' Bheag (*Small Beach*)
69. Turla' Mhór (*Large Beach*)
70. Ceann na Turlan (*Head of the Beach*)
71. Cuainín Buí (*Yellow Cove*)
72. Cuainín na nGiolach (*Reed Cove*)
73. Muilsin na Scoithe (*Little Reef of the Point*)
74. Cuainín a'Chait (*Cat's Cove*)
75. Gort Mór (*Large Field*)
76. Cuainín a'Chaca (*Rotten Cove*)
77. Muing Bhán (*White Bog*)
78. Cloch Bhán (*White Stone*)
79. Páirc na Cloiche Báine (*Field of the White Stone*)
80. Na Dubhacha (*The Doughs/Sandbanks*)
81. Bearna Gheal (*Bright Gap*)
82. Tuarín (*Sheep Run*)

Cartúr Dubh, Cartúr Lár, Íochtar Baile: Pre-Famine divisions of the village.

No. 46 above: refers to the body of an Italian washed ashore.

Killary

Herbert Trench

When all her brothers in the house
Were lying asleep, my love
Ran before me under the bend of
boughs
Till we looked down from above
On the long loch,
On the brown loch,
On the lone loch of Killary!

Together we ran down the copse
And stood in the rain as close
As the birds that sing in the soft
tops
Of the tree that comes and goes
When the morn moon,
When the young moon,
When the morn moon is on
Killary!

In tremblings of the water chill
Swans we saw preen their coat,
Biting their plumes with stoop'd
bill
And quivering neck, afloat
On the brown shade,
On the deep shade,
The shade of hills on Killary.

Sarah Whyte

You may or may not know Sarah Whyte. She is the daughter of Maria Whyte (née Gill) of Askelane, Co. Mayo and Pat Whyte of Cahermane, Co. Clare, and she is the niece of John Gill of Askelane. Even though Sarah was raised in the U.S., she has always considered Louisburgh to be her home town, and you have probably seen her around Louisburgh, as she returns any time she has a week's holiday and two pennies to rub together. Sarah graduated from the Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine in Chicago, Illinois on the 23rd of May, 2008. Dr. Sarah Whyte hopes to fulfill her lifelong dream of returning home to Ireland one day to set up her own medical practice.



*“Why pale, my beloved, now
When the first light ‘gins to beat?
No sun of autumn is rich as thou,
And honey after thy feet
Shall rise from the grass,
From the wet of the grass,
The brow of the grass over Killary!*”

*“My grief it is only that thou and I
Must part, like swans of the flood
That rise up sorrowful into the sky;
For one goes over the wood,
And one oversea,
And one oversea,
And one oversea from Killary!*”

*Ah, the little raindrops that hang
on the bough,
Together they may run
But never again shall I and thou
Meet here in the morning sun...
We shall meet no more,
We must kiss no more,
We shall meet no more by Killary!*”

Taken from: *The Wild Harp*, a Selection from Irish Lyrical Poetry, by Katherine Tynan.

Kindly submitted by Michael P. O'Malley, Doughmakeown.

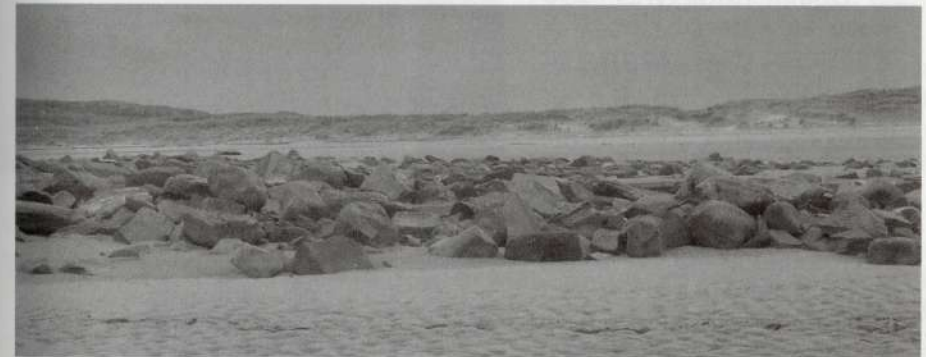
Dough Mór

Catherine McGreal

Whilst reading Micheal de Burca's article in the 1982 An Choinneal, I wondered if anybody had responded to his request to look up the Dough Mor Abbey Mass Bell in the School of Antiquaries, Trinity College, Dublin.

In his article entitled “Will We Ever Know?”, Micheal explains how he and his cousin found a bell used by Mass servers in an alcove of the ruins of the Abbey of Dough-Mor (Thallabawn). This Abbey was said to have been founded by Saint Coleman circa 670 and that the stones used to build the abbey were brought from Inisboffin.

The bell was given to John O'Toole who was the headmaster in Louisburgh, who intended to send it to the School of Antiquaries, Trinity



Dough Mór.

Both photographs courtesy of Mary Alice Gallagher.

College, Dublin about 1920.

Unfortunately due to coastal erosion all that remains of the abbey is a circle of stones that in time will eventually be covered over.

There remains however a few artefacts from the ruins that will ensure the site will be remembered. Last year the search began to see if indeed



The remains of the Abbey.

the bell was in Trinity College Dublin. Meeting Mr Noel O' Neill in Castlebar Library proved to be a stroke of luck. He got in touch with Mr Eamon Kelly the director of the National Museum of Ireland. By coincidence he had received a call from Trinity about a priceless medieval bell they had recently re-discovered in their possession. Unfortunately, the record of the bell's origin was lost.

This year I went to Dublin to look up the bell. Dr Bernard Meehan and his staff were very helpful and sent a photo of the bell to be published in An Choinneal. It is highly likely that this bell is the same one sent from Dough Mor but so far it cannot be proven conclusively.

It is the only medieval bell in Trinity's possession and through this article maybe some reader can shed more light on the subject.

Dough Mor was also used as a burial site. This headstone was recovered from the ruins.

Christiaan Corlett in his book *Antiquities of West Mayo* also mentions a steatite spindle whorl and a gaming-piece found at the site which are on display in the National Museum of Ireland. These objects date to around 900 and are believed to have been made by the monks at that time.

Eventually these artefacts are all that will remain to show this abbey existed. For centuries it has survived the constant onslaught of the Atlantic Ocean but sadly it is a losing battle. The ruins of Dough Mor which face directly out to Inisturk and Cahir island will soon be no more.



Headstone at Dough Mór.
Photo: Kind permission of Mrs Ethna Viney.



Dough Mór Abbey Mass Bell.
Photo by kind permission of The Board of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Old Font Comes Home

Canon Gerard Harney

The parish where I am based here in Yorkshire is high up in the Pennines. It is rural with some very beautiful summers but some severe and harsh winters. One of the features of the area are the stonewalls that stretch for miles and miles, dividing fields and farms and forming boundary walls on almost every road. They have a beauty all their own and they have been standing there for centuries enduring snow and storms and everything that the elements could throw against them. Every now and then tourists and locals ask the question, "Who built them?" They have in mind the hours, the days, the years it took to build them, as well as the care and skill it took to choose the stones, together with the artistry of the builders. Who ever built them knew the importance of each stone and the importance of each being in the right place. I was reminded of the story of Paddy O'Donohue-the late John O'Donohue's father-who when building stone walls with his sons would say to them: "Every stone has its own place in the wall and it's up to you to find it."



The Old Font comes home.

There are moments in all our lives that remain immortal. One such moment was the evening of the 3rd of May, 2007 when I received an email from Fr. Mattie (Long), the parish priest. The email was headed "Glad Tidings" and it contained a photograph of John and Patrick Kitterick, stonemasons, skillfully implanting the old font in the wall of St. Patrick's Church by the main door. Another photograph in the same email was one



Canon Gerard Harney (on left), with members of the Harney family, Louisburgh.

of a beaming and almost ecstatic Fr. Leo placing his hand in the font. Just at that moment the old font seemed to be forever new. Later that evening another email arrived. It was from Fr. Leo and it was headed: "Finally at Home". "Every stone has its own place," said Paddy O'Donohue, "and it's up to you to find it." The old stone font from the garage had its own place. And after 138 years it was found.

The journey of the font was a long one, and if it could talk it would tell some stories. From what quarry was it cut? Whose were the hands that hewed it from the rock? Whose were the hands that chiselled out the font? Whose were the hands that set it in the entrance to the old Church on Chapel Street in the late 18th or early 19th century. Thankfully today we do know the hands of John Burke who with hammer and chisel once again, carefully prised it out from the Garage wall, as we know too the hands that set it in place in St. Patrick's on the 3rd of May, 2007.

Up until 1862 it would have welcomed thousands of hands of Louisburgh people as it helped link them to God Who was their rock. These hands were the hands of people who had new heart with the coming of Emancipation in 1829 and left them free to move from the Mass Rock to their own church building. These were hands of the Louisburgh people who knew the hunger and starvation of the great famine, hands that carried their few belongings to Doo Lough on the infamous original famine walk, and those who came back empty handed. Even though returning empty handed, they would have made their way again to the font. These were hands that said farewell to their children as they emigrated on ships and on coffin boats. These were the hands also that blessed themselves with pride before moving into their new Church of St. Patrick in 1862.

From 1862 the old Church was used for different purposes for almost 70 years but the font remained by the door throughout. In 1923 when my father started the garage, he had a sense of the sacredness linked to the font and he was resolved to keep it there. He would speak of those hands of the countless and nameless numbers of Louisburgh people who blessed themselves from the font, hands of the infant learning to pray, hands of the sinner in search of forgiveness and compassion. He would often say there must be thousands of saints who dipped their hands there. My brother Oliver cherished the font similarly. He took special pride in showing it to the visitor or anyone interested because he felt it was an integral part of the history of Louisburgh.

When Fr. Mattie generously invited me to lead the re-dedication of the old stone font in August 2007, I felt a joy and happiness difficult to describe. With himself, Fr. Leo and Fr. John Ryan – a missionary priest on holiday from Papua, New Guinea – the font was re-dedicated following the

11.30am Mass. After a week of torrential rain the sun shone, the sky was blue and remained that way all day.

On the following morning I concelebrated a funeral Mass with Fr. Tony Burke for his cousin Anthony Burke from Doughmakeown. As the body was taken from the Church, as at all funerals, it was blessed with holy water. Fr. Leo, who was another concelebrant, blessed the coffin from the old font in the wall. There was an awareness that Anthony, who was baptized here as a child of God, was now coming home to God. The old font, I felt, spoke loudly of the link. Just as the Prophet Isaiah asked God's people to "remember the quarry from which they were hewn and the rock from which they were cut," so Anthony had never forgotten it.

Rounding the corner and entering Louisburgh with the Church on the left always has for me, as I am sure for all Louisburgh people, a sense of homecoming. The font in the wall will ever remind me of the "quarry from which we are hewn" and remind me too of what it is to come home.

The old stone font will be forever new.

Fr. Gerard Harney is a priest of the diocese of Hallam in England and is a native of Tooreen Rd. Louisburgh.

Fr. Gerard officiated at the re-dedication of the Holy Water font on 5th August, 2007.



Mike Fergus, Gortalisheen (Caher) c. 1930.

Photo courtesy Joe Fergus.

Cairde History

Brige Woodward

Clapper Bridge, Bunlahinch [Droichead Lindúr Bhun Leath Inse (bun na hinse)], spans the Bunleemshough river that flows from the western foothills of the Mweel Rea mountains (Sléibhte Chnoc Maol Rúdh).

The Clapper Bridge is a very unusual feature in the West of Ireland. The word clapper originally means plank in the Sussex area of England, where there are many examples. The bridge basic structure consists of small stone piers or pillars which are spanned by flat stone slabs of planks. These bridges were designed to cross wide flat streams and rivers as seen at Bunlahinch and were used as footbridges.

Local history reveals that the bridge was built in 1863 by John Alexander as part of work carried out by the Church of Ireland Mission, a Protestant community or as locally known as "The Colony".



Clapper Bridge.

According to legend, a marriage was arranged between Gráinne, daughter of the high king of Ireland, and the aging Fionn MacCumhail, legendary leader of the mythical band of warriors called the Fianna. However, at the wedding feast at Tara, Co. Meath, Gráinne was overcome with love for one of Fionn's company, Diarmuid who was reputedly the best lover of women in the whole world. During the feast she cast a sleeping spell on all the company except Diarmuid. While Fionn MacCumhail slept, Gráinne put a druid's spell on Diarmuid and forced him to take her from Tara. They travelled throughout the country with Fionn in pursuit, and every night Diarmuid built a house for himself and Gráinne to take shelter in. The megalithic tombs at Aillemore and Formoyle were

called Leaba Dhiarmaid agus Gráinne, 'the bed of Diarmuid and Gráinne', in modern folk tradition.

These court tombs were built over 5000 years ago during the Stone Age, and mark the burial place of the earliest Irish farmers. The tomb at Formoyle is only a skeleton; however the tomb shown above at Aillemore preserves important evidence of the roofing of these tombs.



Leaba Dhiarmada.

This is one of the finest megalithic tombs in Ireland. This particular example is a wedge tomb, so-called because of its shape, wider and higher at the entrance and gradually tapering towards the rear. This type of tomb dates to the beginning of the Bronze Age (about 2,000 BC); when there was a final flourish of tomb building in Ireland. The flat roof stone was used as an altar during Penal times, giving the tomb its local name, Altóir, meaning altar. It has a primitive incised cross at the upper surface at the south-eastern end. Look 100 metres south-west of the tomb to see one of the best examples of an ancient forest to be seen in the country. The stumps of these 4,500 year old trees can be seen in the cutaway bog in and around the lake.



Srahwee or Altóir Megalithic Wedge Tomb.

This graveyard is now in the area known as Killeen. However, the original church on the site may have given its name to the neighbouring town land of Killadoon, Cill an dúin, “church of the fort”. There is no trace of the early Christian church but there is a circular raised platform within the graveyard which could indicate where the original church stood. Tradition has it that if a person found guilty of any crime placed a finger in the keyhole of the church door, he/she would be let go free. In the graveyard, there is a large standing stone, leaning precariously, which was Christianised during the seventh century with a Maltese Cross – a four-petaled tulip design, enclosed by a double circle. Marking the grave of Reverend David Lyons is an early Christian slab, inscribed with a main cross at the centre surrounded by four smaller crosses. This type of cross is known as the Cross of the Thieves.



Killeen Graveyard.



Cross Slab.

Much of the West Mayo landscape became dominated by blanket bog around 4000 years ago. For a time the climate appears to have warmed and forests of pine flourished in the bog. However, the climate became wetter again, replenishing the bog, which became too wet for the trees. The stumps of these trees have frequently been preserved by the bog that killed them, and at Lough Nahaltora the lake waters have eroded the peat, thereby exposing their mummified corpses.



Lough Nahaltora.

Besides the standing stone at Cross is an enormous standing stone, over 3m high and a small companion stone just over 1m high, known as An stoca mor agus an stoca beag, meaning ‘the big stone and the little stone’.



Cross Standing Stone.

There are three standing stones in Killadoon. The largest and most impressive is near the site of the old schoolhouse, which has been demolished. It is over 2.7m high and 1.7m wide and is locally known as An stoca mor, ‘the big stone’.



Killadoon Standing Stone.

In Devlin, overlooking Inishturk and Caher Island, is a possible stone circle over 20m across. The circle is formed by upright stones, which are supported on the outside by an earth and stone bank. On the east side the enclosure was cut into the slope in order to support the largest upright stones of the circle, only one of which is now standing over 1.7m high. The interior may originally have been hollowed to the bedrock, but it is currently filled with 0.05-0.2m of peaty soil. There is no evidence of an entrance, which may have been incorporated into the modern wall flanking the road that cuts the enclosure slightly at the west.



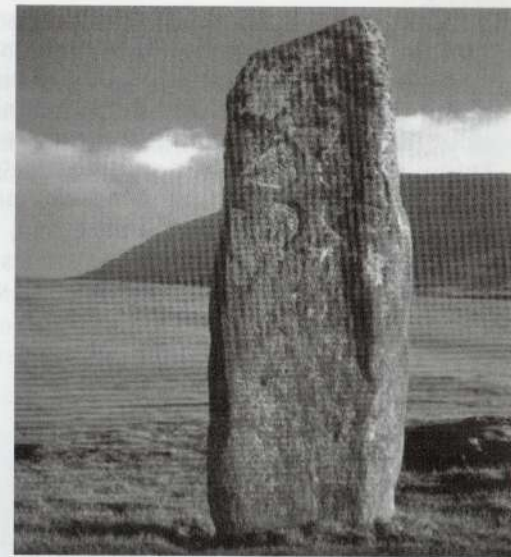
Devlin North.

In the sand dunes at Doughmakeon is a stone pillar decorated with a Maltese cross, and early form of cross used in Ireland. This example appears to mark the site of a church now submerged beneath the sands of time. In around the middle of the nineteenth century the stone was found buried in the sands and was re-erected where it now stands. This may be the stone, recorded by John O'Donovan of the Ordnance Survey in 1838, that stood on the shores of nearby Lough Cahasy, which was known as Claidhimhin Chathasaigh, 'Cathansach's little sword'



Doughmakeon Maltese Cross.

Sometimes a cross was inscribed on a large stone pillar that may have marked the consecrated bounds of a church. This cross pillar at Dardreen is all the remains of church here. It may originally have been a pagan standing atone, reused and Christianised during with the carving of the cross.



Dardreen Cross Pillar.

The holy well at Kilgeever is known locally as Tober Rí an Domhnaigh, Our Lord's well of the Sabbath'. Traditionally, pilgrims came in large numbers to the well on 15 July, and many come as part of their pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick on the last Sunday of July.



Kilgeever Holy Well.

On top of a knoll in Carrowmore, south of Louisburgh, was the site of a castle known as Caislean Ghrainne, probably because of a tradition that associates it with Grace O'Malley. This castle was sometimes called the island of Carrowmore, and there was a small lake here in 1838 that has since been drained. Indeed, there was probably a more extensive lake here before this time, which is reflected in several local place names, such as Callacuan, caladh cuan, meaning 'the marshy ground of the harbour'. The Stafford Inquisition 1635 states that there was 'a castle, island and watermill'. Only the foundation stones of parts of the castle remain, the walls having been pulled down and the stones used to build modern sheds.



Carrowmore.

On the highest peak of the hills of Devlin and Killadoon is a cairn, probably marking an Early Bronze Age burial. The original cairn can be seen beneath a modern cairn that was probably built by the Ordnance Survey during the nineteenth century using the stone of the older cairn. From here are some of the most dramatic views along the Atlantic coast.



Devlin South Cairn.

Gowlawn church stands alone on the side of a hill approximately 3 miles from Killeen church overlooking the village of Barnabawn. It served the people of the half parish during a period of exceptionally hard times when famine, starvation, disease and eviction were the order of the day. One of the best known stories about the church is how it got a new roof using the timber off the "River Dee" a ship wrecked off Barnabawn about 1870. Later it got a slate roof but its ruin now is roofless since a storm in the 1920's. Local tradition has it that the holy water font on the eastern wall never dries completely. In 1896 a new church was built at Killeen on the site of an old church and Gowlawn church was closed. Its ruin still stands looking over land and sea, hills and plains, strands and islands, on what must be one of the windswept and beautiful sites.



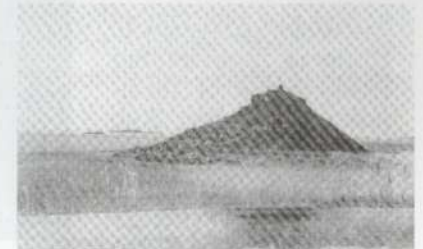
Gowlawn Church.

Situated on the lands of Thallabawn near the Six Knaggins you will find what remains of Templedoomore (which means Church of the Great Sand Bank). Very little of the masonry remains but on the south side there was indication of a wall running east to west with a doorway facing south.



Templedoomore pictured in 1936.

Some of the stone had come from the Owenadornawn stream close by—easily identified by its smooth surface, oval shape and dark brown colour. No one really knows why the church was built on a sandbank. Some suggest that the character of the ground was very different in ancient times.



Templedoomore pictured in 1936.

The Cruel Sea: the Story of Two Tragedies on Clew Bay

John Lyons

*“Má fhaighimse sláinte beidh caint is tráchtadh
Ar an méid a báthadh as Eanach Dhúin
's mo thrua amárach gach athair is máthair,
Bean is páiste ‘tá ag síleadh súl”*

Eanach Dhúin

Antaine Raifteirí (1784-1835)

Nóta: Eanach Dhúin: baile beag ar bhruach Loch Coirib. Bhí slua daoine ag dul i mbád, agus caoirigh á mbreith leo acu, ar aonach an Fhómhair i nGaillimh, sa bhliain 1828. Chuir ceann de na caoirigh a chrúb trí thóin an bháid, agus nuair a d'fhéach fear leis an bpoll a stopadh bhris sé clár an bháid agus chuaigh an bád go tóin poill. Bádh formhór na ndaoine a bhí sa bhád.

Foinse: Duanaire na Meánteistiméireachta (Folens 1975)

While the story of the tragedy of Eanach Dhúin has for a long time been in the public eye largely through the poetry of Antaine Ó Raifteirí, little is known of the 1883 disaster on Clew Bay which resulted in the untimely loss of five men, one of whom was just 19 years of age. And until recently, when a plaque to commemorate the tragedy of 1957 was unveiled at Roonagh, the memories of those who were lost then was fading in the minds of the general public. It is time then to record for posterity the stories of a cruel sea in west Mayo, the waters of which took to itself the lives of beloved fathers, husbands, sons and daughters.

1957

When 25-year-old Bridie O'Toole left her island home of Inish-turk on Sunday, 20th October, 1957, little did her parents, Patrick and Mary Ellen, realize that they would never again in this life



The Cruel Sea.

embrace their beautiful daughter. Neither they nor their children could know that within days the cruel sea would snatch to itself that young life and the lives of John Tuohig, aged 40, a Land Commission Inspector living on Altamount St., Westport and married with four children: Brendan O'Beirne, 45, a Board of Works official, unmarried and also living in Westport; Isaac Walsh, aged 60 and single of Roonagh; Martin Duffy, 35, of Roonagh, boat owner, married with three children the youngest of whom arrived into this world hours before the tragic death of her father.



Martin Duffy.

On Tuesday, 22 October, Kildare-born Brendan O'Beirne and Longford-born John Tuohig were taken to Clare Island by Martin Duffy and Isaac Walsh. Their currach was powered by an outboard engine and the four arrived safely at Clare Island.

Both government officials had completed their work by 6.00pm and all prepared for the return journey. Bridie O'Toole, who was unable to leave Clare Island on Monday, 21st due to bad weather and who missed the midday boat on Tuesday, now asked for a seat to Roonagh. Her request was granted.

Fifty six year old Michael Grady of Clare Island had, as usual, travelled to the mainland on that fateful day with the mails, returning home at 1.30pm. He later gave evidence to the effect that the weather on that evening was fairly rough and that he asked Austin O'Malley to advise Bridie O'Toole not to travel.

Shortly after 6.15pm, he said, he walked to the pier and was told that the party of five had just left. Clare Island post-mistress, Mrs. McCabe, was in phone contact with Roonagh and mentioned that Martin Duffy had just departed Clare Island.

The boat had not arrived at Roonagh by 9.00pm and within the hour the alarm was raised and a search along the Louisburgh-Lecanvey shoreline was organized.

All five souls were lost.

*"But now brave Martin you are gone, lost in that cruel sea,
Where you so often sailed your boat lightheartedly and free.
Kingdoms and kings may pass away, and thrones to dust decay,
But your memory pure, it will endure, Champion Boatman of Clew Bay."*

Within days the remains of John Tuohig were recovered from the sea 300 yards west of Mullranny pier. Dr. William O'Toole, M.O., Clare Island and others gave evidence at the inquest into the causes surrounding the death of John Tuohig. That inquest sat at Louisburgh courthouse on the 3rd December. The doctor's opinion was that Mr. Tuohig could not have been alive after 8.00am on the morning after the tragedy. The body and the currach were found close to each other.

The inquest widened its range of questions to cover all aspects of the tragedy. Means of communication and services available were closely examined. The State was represented by Garda Superintendent J. Moore; Lorcan Gill, solr., appeared for the next-of-kin; F. Conway, solr., for the RNLI; J. King, solr., for the "Mayo News" and O.P.Morahan, solr., held a watching brief for the next-of-kin of Bridie O'Toole.

The jury of six men: T.Harney (Foreman), J.J.Philbin, S.Durkan, J.P.Sammon, S.O'Dowd and P.O'Malley, returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence and added a rider that an all-night public telephone service be established; that a proper sea-air rescue service be established and suitable harbour facilities be provided.

1883

John Mc Hale of Emlagh and Melbourne, Australia was one of four sons and seven daughters of Austin and Mary (nee Joyce, Leenane) His brothers were Patrick, Michael and James. He had sisters, Sarah and Mary who married Anthony and Michael O Malley of Ballytoughey, Clare Island. He also had five other sisters, Honor, Bridget, Nancy, Catherine and Margaret. . . .

The following is extracted from John's letter to his sister Sarah where he quietly dwells on the great tragedy that had ravaged his family in December, 1883.

"My Dear Sister Sarah,

I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I received a letter from your son Austin and was over rejoiced to hear from you after such a long absence. I was very grieved to hear that your dear daughter Mary Ann lost one of her legs and was also very grieved to hear of my sister Norah's

husband's death. I would like to know what caused his death. *Your son told me in the letter that you were not enjoying the best of health yourself. No wonder dear sister on account of the terrible calamity of the drowning of your dearly beloved husband and my dear brother Michael and Michael Malley. (May the Lord have mercy on their souls). It was the means of shortening the lives of my dearly beloved parents. My poor mother was so tenderhearted she could not stand it . . .* (Italics mine, Ed.) I was very pleased to hear that your sons are all getting on well and nothing gave me greater pleasure when I heard of your son John holding a high position in Westport . . ."

The story of the "terrible calamity" can be told briefly although there have been slight variations. Fr. Joyce, PP Louisburgh, reported in the Telegraph of the 5th January, 1884 the deaths by drowning of seven people, six men and one woman, between Roonagh and Clare Island. It would appear, according to Fr. Joyce, that some of the Clare Island people, who were threatened with eviction during the Christmas holidays, crossed over to the mainland in order to collect as much money among their friends as would enable them to stop the evictions. They saw a gunboat in the bay and presumed that the bailiff and his men were aboard. They took a small boat and hoped to be in Clare Island and have their rents paid before the arrival of their evictors. All were lost. The Telegraph of the 19th January, 1884, lists the following victims: Michael Mc Hale of Emlagh, who had £100.00 on his person to pay the rent of his Clare Island friends: Anthony Malley who left a wife and six children, Michael Malley who left a wife and three children, Pat Mally, a herdsman who left a widowed mother, John Moran aged 19.



The Cruel Sea.

Anthony Malley would have been the "dearly beloved husband" of Sarah McHale referred to in the above extract.

Pat Joe McHale (*An Choinneal*, 1988) tells the tragic story in his article, "Kith and Kin". He has more information on the background to the story though he mistakenly dates the drowning "about 1875".

“Michael (*son of Austin Mc Hale and brother of letter-writer John – italics mine, Ed.*) was drowned going to Clare Island around about 1875 . . . Michael’s sisters, Sarah and Mary, had married Anthony and Michael O’Malley from the island—two brothers who owned Ballytoughey. Lord Sligo sent out a gunboat to claim cattle on the island because of the withholding of rent. On seeing the gunboat on the bay, the O’Malleys had gone to Emlagh for Michael to mark the cattle as McHale stock before Lord Sligo’s men arrived. Michael had told the O’Malleys to go ahead before him and to get the boat ready at Roonagh. Since none of the three were boatmen, Michael had intended to get the help of Pádraig O’Malley (Pádraig Rua of the Point, as he was known) a good boatman, before heading out back to Clare Island.

As bad fortune would have it, Pádraig couldn’t find his shoes and Michael ended up going ahead to tell the O’Malleys to wait. The O’Malleys were anxious to depart, however, because the arrival of the gunboat was imminent. When Pádraig finally arrived at the pier, he saw the yawl already headed out to Clare Island with no ballast aboard. Sadly, the boat had not gone a mile when a squall blew her over and all were drowned.”

Ciss Salter (nee Staunton) had the story in An Choinneal 1984 but from a slightly different angle with no mention of rent or gunboat. Her article is entitled: “Clare Island Drowning” and the following is extracted:

“My grandfather, Anthony O’Malley, with his brother Michael and some members of the Moran family left Ballytoughey (Clare Island) for Roonagh on that fatal day . . . Anthony was married to Sarah McHale of Emlagh and his brother Michael was married to her sister Mary McHale . . . They were paying a visit to their in-laws in Emlagh. My mother, Alice O’Malley (daughter of Anthony and Sarah) was then nine years old and was staying with her grandparents there.



Julia Ann Martina Duffy.

It was her father’s intention that she would return with him that day home to the island. Her grandfather, Austin McHale, insisted however that she would stay until after the New Year, as he was going to the New Year’s fair in Westport to buy and sell cattle and was treating her to a new pair of shoes.

It was a showery day when the boat left

Emlagh to return to the Island and included in the party now was Michael McHale, who was going to the Island to buy cattle.

They had left some time when the weather developed into a very heavy squall. My great-grandmother, Mrs. McHale said to my mother that it was a very bad one and that she hoped that the men would be alright. But the tragedy happened, and only one body, that of Michael O’Malley, was found. He was later buried in Clare Island.”

That December, 1883 tragedy would fade with time from the public memory. The cruel sea remained and waited patiently until October 1957 when disaster struck again.

*“Ní díobháil eolais a chuir dá dtreoir iad
Ach mí-ádh mór ar an gCaisleán Nua;
's é críochnú an chomhrá gur báthadh mórán,
D'fhág ábhar dóláis ag Eanach Dhúin.”*

Antaine Raifteirí.

Julia Ann Martina Duffy was born on the 21st October, 1957 and died on the 12th January, 2008.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a h-anam agus anamnacha na marbh.

Seán Ó’Laighin

Readers of *An Choinneal* might find the following from John McHale’s letter of interest – Ed.

“. . . I am living in Victoria for some years. I am employed on the government railways for 24 years. I served in the N.S.Wales Police force for some seven years. I resigned from there and came over to Victoria and joined the railways 24 years ago. Austin McHale of Furmoyle died about 12 months ago and also his eldest daughter about 6 months after; she died under an operation from appendicitis . . . Sergt. James Mc Donnell of the Bridge, Louisburgh, got shot through his heart last Xmas in a country township in N.S.Wales called Warren by a half caste black fellow. I would like dear sister to let you know about my own family. I have got eight alive and four dead who died in infancy. My eldest son, James Francis is the one who wrote to my sister Nancy in Aughony . . . he is a famous footballer . . . at the present time he is captain and coach for a leading Melbourne team called Collingwood.”

The writer then refers to the rest of his family: John Joseph, George

Alfred, Edward William, Sarah Jane, Eileen Margaret, Dorothy Catherine and Alice Louisa and continues:

“... Mrs. McHale carries her age well. She is in fairly good health at present and was over pleased to hear from you. I am keeping in good health myself apart from attacks of indigestion occasionally. My dear brother James I hope is still in the land of the living. Some of my sons are very anxious to go home for a trip. Myself and Mrs. are also very anxious and would be delighted to see you all once again. Tell your dear son Austin I am deeply indebted to him for writing such an affectionate letter to me; it touched me very much. I will send you home some of the newspapers from here. The government are crowding out Australia with immigrants from all parts of the world. They are a very patchy lot, a very poor lookout for them over here at the present time. Well, dear sister, I think I have told you all the news at present. I will now bring my letter to a close... I remain your ever loving and affectionate brother,

John McHale xxxxxxxxx.

My thanks to John Mayoock of Westport who sent me the McHale letter in 1996. He had received it from Mrs. Sal Daly of Bundoran, a granddaughter of Sarah O'Malley. – Ed

The verse quoted: “But now brave Martin...” is from a song recently sent to me by Mr. Tadhg Hastings, Derrymore, Westport – Ed.

The photos of Martin, R.I.P., and Martina, R.I.P., are courtesy of Mrs. Annie Duffy, Roonagh.

When you thought I wasn't looking ...

When you thought I wasn't looking, I saw you make my favourite cake just for me, and I knew that little things are special things.

When you thought I wasn't looking, I heard you say a prayer, and I believed there is a God I could always talk to.



Congrats to Aoife Gibbons, Carrowniskey, who was a member of the Mayo Ladies U-14 squad, winners against Tipperary in the June 2008 All-Ireland Final.

Mayo Re-Visited – August '96

This poem was submitted by Mrs. Teresa Sammon of Cuaneen House, Carramore on behalf of Mrs. Freda Unsworth of Chorley, Lancs., who has very good memories of our parish – Ed.

*Was it so long ago that we first met
And set foot upon your welcoming land?
The years between have come and gone
Thirty years of love and fun.*

'66

*Then to Rosary Cottage with children young
So much to see, exploring to be done.
Old Croagh shrouded in mists of time,
Old Head the favourite shore to climb.*

'69

*Later, the 'van on quayside bright,
The year the men walked lightly on the moon.
The rock pools giving up their hidden gems,
Murrisk, where abbey ruins stand 'mid tombs.*

'96

*And now, once more to Mayo we set sail,
The children young now grown, no longer wail!
They bring their families to see the sights
And scenes of lovely Mayo in all lights.*

*The views from Old Head House stretch out from Clare
To Achill, then return to Holy Mount.
Who will climb this Sinai steep in Éire?
These children and their children chose to dare.*

*Louisburgh, Killadoon, Silver Strand and Cong.
Cross Strand; names trip lightly from the tongue!
Rosary Cottage still there beneath Croagh tall.
Old Head shore, still favoured by us all.*

*This is the land my forefathers trod.
The setting sun 'cross bay a wondrous scene.
The stars so bright from midnight sky so low
Like lanterns there to pluck and make our own.*

*So little changed, this mystic Mayo land,
Our eyes still bright with views of mountains grand
Of rolling surf which children dare to leap.
Would time stand still, perhaps once more we'll meet.*

The Devaney Family

John Lyons

John Egan, Clerk of Westport Union and Executive Sanitary Officer, came to Louisburgh on February 5th, 1877, and, with Hugh Wilbraham and four members of the Louisburgh Dispensary Committee, he spent four hours examining the yards with a view to making recommendations about drainage etc. He examined the "sickening and disgusting circuit of the backyards of Louisburgh, including the fever-infected premises." The "fever-infected premises" referred to an old store, formerly the Police Barracks, where the parents of a Devanny family had died of fever, leaving nine children.

According to Egan, the old "Police Barrack, (was) of very unwholesome repute, now let as a lodging-house, and in which there are at present 5 or 6 patients in typhus fever (up to last Monday 2 others had died there within the previous two days) . . .

So, whatever became of the Devanne family?

Recently, David T. & Ellen M. Devaney of 101, N. Birch Rd., Fort Lauderdale, Florida has researched their family history. Some of their findings are reported on p.15 of Edward M. Gill's "The Louisburgh-Clinton Connection" and show a list of eleven Devaney children who left Louisburgh for America.

David T. and Ellen Devaney report that Peter Devaney/Devany/Devanny was a steward and fisherman and was born in 1822. He died (in Louisburgh) on the 18th January, 1877. His wife was Bridget Forrester, born 1837 and died on the 4th February, 1877. Both dates coincide with the visit to Louisburgh of Sanitary Officer John Egan. Peter and Bridget had six sons and five daughters and "over fifty grandchildren, all born after their demise. They both died in Louisburg (sic), Kilgeever parish, County Mayo, Ireland. Peter and his family lived



The probable abode of the Devaney family – later became a noted hotel.

in the village of Bundorragha, at the head of Killary harbour, about twenty miles south of Louisburg, on the west coast of Ireland. It would appear that most of their children were born there . . . Peter and Bridget were probably born somewhere in Kilmeena parish, perhaps Newport. We know that Peter was illiterate, as he marked his children's birth certificates with an 'x' . . ."

The Florida Devaneys tell the interesting story of Margaret Devaney:

"Born in 1855, was the first of the eleven children of Peter and Bridget Devaney to emigrate from Ireland. She came to the United States in 1876, one year before her parents' death, and went through customs without delay because she was in good health. Her relatives did not expect her; a cabby at the Scranton, Pa. Rail station took her to the Forest House Hotel, where she spent the night staring at a door she feared might open. It turned out to be a closet. The hotel manager put her to work in the kitchen. In later years her husband would kid her about being a salad chef. Maggie settled initially with a Forrestal relative, with the family name of Coyne. Later she came to Clinton, Mass., to the Philbin home on Grove St. She married John Philbin from there in 1883, gave birth to eight children and died at the ripe old age of 83 in 1938.

As a young girl she often substituted for men at the oar of a currach (fishing boat). Her daughter, Marguerite, said she rarely spoke of the old country, but did tell of being forced to conceal fish beneath her skirts, and of hiding a calf in the house, for fear such things would be taken by the landlord, or tax collector. In later years (1930s), she was asked if she wished to visit Ireland. "I've been there," she said. Her parents died in an epidemic in 1877, and because neighbours feared infection, their bodies lay unburied for a time, until one man came forward with his horse and cart and took them to the burying ground. There is a question as to Maggie being born in Bundorragha, or on Achill or Clare Island. Her sister Bridget used to say that Maggie was born 'on the islands' . . . Bridget's only remark about Ireland, 'tis a poor country' . . ."

Note: The Egan Report of February, 1877, and quoted in *The Telegraph* states that the old Police Barrack (where the Devannys died) was in "a polluted atmosphere, as it must admit on at least three sides at least putrid gasses sufficient to sicken the whole town . . . the present owner of the premises was sent for by Mr. Wilbraham (and) came to the meeting of the Dispensary Committee. On my explaining to him his responsibility in the matter he at once promised very promptly and fairly to do all necessary acts, to put the premises into a sanitary state . . ."

John Lyons

National Archives

Brenda O'Malley

27th March 1861: Letter to Commissioners requesting aid for a school.

12th April 1861 : Forms sent out

17th April 1861 : Completed forms received

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure to apply for a grant to build a school as above located named (Townland of Carranisky, Barony of Murrisk, Parish of Kilgeever). My name is George John Browne Marquis of Sligo, Peer of Parliament. I own the land in fee simple. I offer a lease for sixty years. I ask a rent of a peppercorn yearly. I expect an attendance of 50 children. I consider one schoolroom sufficient. I recommend as correspondent Mr. Hugh Wilbraham of Louisburgh, Westport. The school will be separate from all places of Worship. I propose to vest proposed school in the commissioners.



Carrowniskey National School.
Courtesy Edward Gibbons.

Signed: George John Browne
14 Mansfield Street, London.
27th March 1861

The form was filled in as follows:-

Distance from Louisburgh is 4 miles, not in a town or village, there are over 90 dwellings within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of proposed school, site is a healthy one, enclosed by a stone wall, not in connexion with any religious establishment.

Expect 50 males and 40 females to attend. Population of parish 892, population of locality of school about 546. No local subscription required

Killadoon, vested in commissioners $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles distance average. 24.2 attendance out of 33 on rolls. When I last visited this school I found 103 children in attendance, far more than the house can accommodate. I

believe this school is more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the proposed school in the absence of milestones, we can only approximate.

Other school is the Bunlahinch Church Mission, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Attendance small-not attended by the Catholic children of the locality.

The clergymen of the established church are opposed to the erection of this school because the scriptures are not read. The Catholic clergymen are opposed because it is to be vested. The opposition of neither is of no importance.

I have no opportunity to present parties with leases because of the absence of Lord Sligo, besides it is not necessary his Lordship having built several schools on his estate. Manager will be a private gentleman, a magistrate for the county. I have communicated to the people of the locality about the proposed school, all are anxious in the building of this school. I have never visited this part of the county without being asked by the people to use my influence with the Marquis of Sligo for the purpose of having a school erected here, and at a recent interview I had with him, he admitted the necessity there was for new schools on some parts of his property. He declined making applications for the present except in Carranisky which he believed to be most urgent

Signed District Inspector of Schools, 10th June 1861

12th January 1864 – Application for salary for teacher.

Teacher, Peter Joyce, age 19 years, has never been educated at Model school. but did conduct a school at Shraghramanagh, Co. Mayo and Derrycraft, Co. Mayo in February 1864 has testimonials from manager of Derrycraft. This school opened for business on 6th March 1864 about £3 of local funds being subscribed, but this is uncertain. There is one room in the school

Signed Hugh Wilbraham, Manager(Boathaven Lodge) Westport
11th March 1864

Commissioners granted salary of £24 per annum to Peter Joyce and a stock grant for 80 pupils of £1

Application for salary to teacher in Killadoon NS 1st January 1873

Teacher: Austin Maguire, Grade III-2, is principal.

Application for Margaret Grady, assistant teacher, age 16 years, not ever employed before, was appointed here 8th December 1872, on the

recommendation of the manager and of Rev .Michael Curley. P.P, she teaches during ordinary school hours and is competent and successful as a teacher and satisfactory as a character. The dimensions of the school are 30ft by 17ft. 90 boys and 72 girls on rolls. Average daily attendance for the last quarter was 33.7 boys and 32.2 girls. On the day of my visit, the school had 71 boys and 56 girls attending, the school has a large attendance of girls, the applicant is industrious and successful and well competent to teach needlework. I recommend the application.

Signed: Thomas Horan, District Inspector, 28th February 1873

**Letter from Fr. Wm. Joyce, Louisburgh to Board of Education
6th August 1890.**

Gentlemen,

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that Lady Marian Wilbraham, wife of the late Mr. Hugh Wilbraham (Old Head House, Westport) is about taking up the management of the schools in this parish for the deceased husband. Her appointment as manager of the schools would be very objectionable for this reason, that she is an old infirm lady who would not be able to visit the schools and discharge the duties of manager. Every manager, according to your rules, is bound to visit the schools sometime during the year and see the state of the school. If she undertakes to do so, I have no objection to her appointment.

Yours very truly, Wm. Joyce. PP

PS. The school here have been very much neglected in the past. The late manager, Mr Wilbraham, never visited some of the schools. I wrote to Mr. McNeil about a week ago about the appointment of a Principal to the female school here and have not heard from him since.

**The Presbytery,
Westport
31/7/1890**

To the Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

I beg to ask you to appoint me manager of the Kilsallagh School. Mr.Wilbraham, Old Head, Louisburgh, who was manager, is now dead. The school is in this parish and I am the present administrator of the parish.

**Faithfully yours,
John P Cunningham.**

**Schools under the management of the late Mr.Wilbraham, Old Head,
Louisburgh**

4855 – **Kilsallagh** NS, Lease of three lives – or 31 years from 1848. Lives = Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales.

5122 – **Accony** NS, Lease same as preceding.

5123 – **Killadoon**, Lease for three lives or 31 years. 1882. Lives= Prince of Wales and his two sons.

5128 – **Louisburgh** NS, Males and Females –Lease for three lives, or 31 years, 1848 Lives= Queen Victoria, Prince Consort and Prince of Wales.

8719 – **Carranisky**, Lease for 60 years from 1862.

The Marquis of Sligo is patron of all these schools.

Commissioners wrote:

Inform Rev. J. P. Canning and Rev. Wm. Joyce that the Marquis of Sligo being the patron of all the NS's that were under the management of the late Mr.Wilbraham, the right of appointing a new manager belongs to his Lordship.

Write to Lord Sligo requesting him to be so good as to nominate a manager for the several national schools that were under the management of the late Mr. Wilbraham. for his Lordship's guidance, give ham a copy of rule 99(c).

Fr. Joyce writes to Commissioners on 19th August 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 18th inst received today in which you stated that the Marquis of Sligo, being patron of all the schools under the management of the late Mr.Wilbraham. The right of appointing a manager belongs to his Lordship.

You must be aware that the Marquis of Sligo takes little or no interest in the schools here, in fact he has given up his rights to the patronage. In the interest of the schools, I would request of you not to sanction any managers appointed who will not be able to visit the schools. If you do, you are violating the rules laid down by yourselves for the management of schools.

Letter from Robert Powell, Estate Office, Westport (Agent for Lord Sligo) to Commissioners on 13th August 1890.

The schools in the Louisburgh district have been for many years under the management of Mr. Hugh Wilbraham, Old Head House, Louisburgh. I regret to say that this gentleman is no longer alive and his wife, Lady Marian Wilbraham is anxious to take his place and become manager of these schools. Lord Sligo, as you are no doubt aware, subscribes annually to them and he would be very glad if this arrangement is carried out.

If the Board of Education have no objection to make, perhaps you would be good enough to have it thus arranged.

Marian Wilbrahan wrote to Commissioners

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 4th 1890. When recognised as manager of the above schools (6 named in Louisburgh District) I undertake to have your rules and regulations observed in them.

25th August 1890 Robert Powell for Lady Wilbrahan to Commissioners

In reply of your letter of 22nd, The Marquis of Sligo wishes to nominate Lady Marin Wilbrahan as manager of the above schools. Lady Marian Wilbraham is in a position to discharge the duties of manager as specified in rule 99c of the commissioners rules and regulations. I am directed by the Marquis of Sligo to request that her ladyship may be appointed as soon as possible.

End of file ED9-6157

ED9-10107

Letter from Inspector J O'Riordan, dated 30th June 1896 to Commissioners

With reference to your letter of 16th ultimo directing me to report as to the statement of the insanity of Lord Sligo and to ascertain who is acting as his Lordship's representative, I beg to say that on the 23rd ultimo, I wrote to his agent, Mr.Powell, making the inquiries. I enclose reply of 27th inst. From the latter in which he says that Lord Sligo does not wish to interfere in the nomination of the manager for the schools in the Louisburgh district and presumes that the commissioners will appoint.

Though Mr.Powell has not given the information asked for, I dare say what he has given will suffice.

Letter from P McGirr, Adm. The Presbytery, Westport on 19th June 1896 to Commissioners

I am informed that the school at Kelsallagh has no manager at present, the late manager having resigned. Now as the school is in this parish, I shall be glad to act as manager if appointed and to carry out the commissioners' rules to the best of my ability as in the case of all the other schools in the parish of which I am manager.

Please notify this offer to the commissioners and oblige.

Query by Commissioners: Please say whether the manager of this school, Marian Wilbrahan, has written resigning management of the school 26/6/1896

Reply written by Board official: Lady Marian Wilbraham recently resigned the management of this and other schools under the patronage of Lord Sligo who is reported to be insane. Rev. Wm. Joyce, PP Louisburgh, applied for the management and has been recognised as manager pro term to the schools in his parish pending result of correspondence with the District Inspector as to illness of the patron.

He was asked who would act as manager, pro term, of Kelsallagh NS which is in another parish and replies that Rev.P McGirr would do so. How is payment to be effected?

Reply: Pay through Rev. P McGirr and let him be recognised as manager. 10th April 1896: Lady Wilbraham resigned from management. I have to inform you that I have resigned the position of manager of the above 6 schools in Louisburgh. She was asked to nominate a manager in her place but declined.

Wm. Joyce writes 18th April 1896

I beg to inform you that some of the teachers here require school requisites. As Lady Wilbraham has resigned the managership, they don't know how to get them. They have desired me to write to you about the matter. I suppose there is no manager yet appointed.

Lord Sligo who is patron of the schools is incapable of appointing a manager or doing any other business being of unsound mind for some time. It rests therefore with the commissioners to appoint a manager.

Fr. Wm. Joyce
15th June 1896 – Fr. Joyce to commissioners.

In reply to your letter of 12th inst. I beg to inform you that I am prepared to undertake the management of the schools mentioned in your letter except the school of Kelsallagh which is in the parish of Westport. The Rev. Peter McGirr who is administrator of that parish of Westport will undertake the managership of that school, Westport is more convenient for the teacher than Louisburgh. With regard to the Killadoon school, in fact I should be the patron as it was I purchased the land for the tenant for the enlargement of the school and also it was I supplemented the grant given by the commissioners to enlarge the school. I hope you will have no objection to I signing the teachers papers for that school as otherwise it would cause him a good deal of inconvenience.

End of File ED 9-10107

ED9-15771

2nd October 1902
Letter from John Gibbons, teacher in Carrownisky to Commissioners

Permit me state that a gentleman from the Board of Works visited this school a few days ago to see what repairs were necessary, if any.

May I ask, since there are to be repairs, to give a trifle for wainscoting. It can't be much as the school is very small. 30¹/₄ feet by 15 feet internally. If you see your way to give a little grant the local aid shall not stand in your way.

This is a very neat and tidy little school but the situation is very bleak and exposed. If wainscotted, it would add to the appearance besides adding materially to the comfort of the little ones.

Yours truly, John Gibbons, teacher, Carrowniskey NS

I believe the above mentioned repairs to be necessary and I hereby approve of the contents of this letter.

Signed: Thomas Healy, Adm. Louisburgh 19th October 1902

On 12th January 1903, a grant of £4.6.0 was made on expenditure of £6.9.0 towards wainscoting the walls to a height of 4 feet above the floor.

End of file ED9-15771

ED 9-12176, Carrownisky NS County Mayo

Report of incidental visit by district inspector to Carrowniskey Ns on 22nd January 1897 from 10.30 to 11.40.

Teachers: John Gibbons, principal, 36 years old last birthday, R.C. Married, trained 1885-6, in Drumcondra, Dublin, Class 2 -1. Came here in 10/1881. Maria Carroll, assistant, 45 years last birthday, RC, not married. Came here 10/1871 not trained, class 3-1. 63 pupils present.

16/6/1893: Inspectors report: Out-offices used as a poultry shed and hayloft. Teacher promised to have them at once cleared out and put into a condition to be used for the proper purpose

21/8/ 1896: Attention of Board of Works drawn to the fact that house needs whitewashing, no lock on door, 2 panes of glass broken, one door of out-office broken. Refer to Law and building department as to whether teacher was within his rights in raising the boundary wall enclosing the vested plot so as to make it form the back wall of a shed and as to gap in wall.

There are several large stacks of hay in the school plot. Teacher states he will discontinue the practice after the spring

A shed has been erected outside the school plot but the boundary wall of the latter has been raised to form the back wall of shed. This was built some six years ago. A gap on the boundary on the side adjacent to the teacher's residence exists. This gap was in existence in 1881 when the present teacher took charge and was constructed, he informs me, by the former manager, Mr. Wilbraham for the convenience of his predecessor. There was at that time a gate of wood, but there are no gateposts now. The teacher informs me this gap was repaired twice by the Board of Works.

The lock of the gate of the school has disappeared

Some glazing is needed.

The interior of the schoolroom is not regularly swept out and the desks, blackboard, slates and windowsills are dusty.

The Board's rules as to religion and secular instruction are satisfactory.

There is no monitor in the school

The timetable is suitable and observed.

No extras are taught.

The boys and girls have been taught agriculture regularly since the opening from 3 pm to 3.30pm five days a week

Honor McNally, aged 7, admitted to infant class on 10/06/1896.

Signed: J Keith, District Inspector, 23rd January 1897

Inspector Keith writes to Board of Education on 25th June 1897.

Gentlemen,

I have to state that the stacks of hay have been removed from the vested site and that the opening in the boundary wall has been built up. The teacher, has not, however, restored its original condition the boundary wall at the part raised by him, he says he cannot do so until September.

I have again to point out that he says it is six years ago last November since this alteration was effective.

Inspector Keith wrote in October 1897 stating that the teacher has restored the boundary wall to its original condition

End of file ED9-12176

ED2-110,13,14.

29th November 1861: Granted £180 to build on expenditure of £225. School for 75. Plan 2, £20.3.4. granted to enclose school on expenditure of £30.5.0. Lease for 60 years to Commissioners of Education from 3rd February 1862. Mr. Wilbraham manager and for correspondence.

25th January 1862: Manager accepts grant. Marquis of Sligo is willing to sign leases of the land required for 60 years.

3rd February: Lease executed.

6th February 1862: Grant advised to Board of Works and abstract of lease sent

27th May 1864: Salary at rate of £24 per annum to Peter Joyce from 1st February 1864. Also free stock for 80 pupils at value £1.10.0

3rd August 1864: Mary Donnelly, junior monitor from 1/8/1864.

13th August 1866: In a mixed school, the assistant should be a female. If the manager wishes to appoint a male assistant averages must be 60 pupils.

4th June 1867: Patrick Malley appointed senior monitor from 1st January 1867.

5th November 1867: Teacher reprimanded for absence from school.

10th November 1868: Thomas McNamara appointed senior monitor from 1/11/1868.

20th December 1870: Salary granted to Maria Carroll as workmistress from 15th October 1870.

21st January 1871: School report – Accommodation is insufficient.

11/9/1871: Attention of the manager is drawn to want of accommodation. Requested to state if he is prepared to contribute 1/3 of necessary expense Inspector recommends to pay Marie Carroll as Junior Literary Assistant brought under manager's notice. His opinion rested.

9th January 1872: Maria Carroll appointed Junior Assistant from 1st October 1871.

16th January 1872: Salary withdrawn from Thos. McNamara, Senior Monitor for incompleteness from 31st March 1872.

26th April 1872: The written authority of Thomas McNamara is required to pay him £1.13.4 due to him up to 29th February 1872 to his father.

1st December 1874: Clock in room to be repaired of a new one provided.

9th February 1875: Salary withdrawn from Maria Carroll from 31st March 1875 – Low averages.

20th July 1875: Ordered that salary which was withdrawn from Maria Carroll, that order be now rescinded as averages are now sufficient.

2nd November 1877: Inspector produced letter from teacher regarding damage done to schoolhouse during the storm. Board of Works to have necessary repairs executed as soon as possible.

7th November 1877: Teacher Maria Carroll absent for one month due to severe illness. Pay for month of absence under the circumstance stated by manager – scarletina in family.

22nd December 1877: New map of the world to be provided.

1879: As to low proficiency amongst pupils in school wait, rules are observed, books insufficient.

4th March 1886: Defects in proficiency, sales stock moderate, accounts fair, condition of house good.

21st November 1886: F.C. Garvey Esquire, Manager pro term.

14th December 1888: F.C. Garvey appointed manager during absence abroad of Mr. Wilbraham.

2nd September 1890: Lady Marian Wilbraham manager on nomination of the patron, Lord Sligo.

16th June 1993: Assistant teacher, Maria Carroll cautioned as to her late attendance. Out-offices at present used as a poultry shed and hayloft. Teacher promises to have them at once cleared out and put in a state that they can be again used for their proper purpose.

7th July 1896: Rev. W. Joyce, PP, Louisburgh recognised as manager in succession to Lady Marian Wilbraham resigned, the patron Lord Sligo not wishing to interfere

21st August 1896: Attention of Board Board of Works drawn to fact that school needs whitewashing

25th June 1897: District Inspector reports that in reference to anonymous complaint regarding the teacher keeping a shop, that the shop is conducted by teacher's wife and does not interfere with his school duties, No action necessary.

22nd March 1899: Manager informed that no objection offered if duties of teacher in connection with Post Office do not interfere with Mr. Gibbon's efficiency as a teacher.

14th September 1899: Manager to urge teachers, Mr. Gibbons and Maria Carroll to raise proficiency to a satisfactory standard.

16/04/1901: Rev. Healy recognised as manager in succession to Fr. Joyce.

Continued in Co. Mayo, vol.1, folio 107.

Brenda O'Malley

The National Archives, Bishop Street, Dublin.

Reunions

Maeve Barea

An echo of Accony – Ed.

There isn't any logical reason that I know of why 2006 became the year of reunions in our family. The one certainty is that my sister Aileen came up with this mad idea of celebrating Mammy's birthday with her niece and nephew from England. The idea surprised us at first because it wasn't a particularly special birthday. Aileen, though, was of the opinion that fate should not be tempted and so addresses were quietly obtained from Auntie Bridgie in Tralee. Personal letters were sent to all the cousins and as we awaited replies it did occur to me that I couldn't actually put faces to first cousins. The idea that I could meet a first cousin and not recognize him/her intrigued me. This was because Kitty and Margaret, Mammy's two sisters, had passed away many years ago and thus was contact lost to a great extent. Both Uncle Wilfred and Uncle Basil did make at least one trip in the years following the deaths of their spouses, but that was a long time ago. Paul Riley and a pal were here on a cycling trip years ago. Eric Norman visited a long time ago and entertained us with his wonderful guitar playing and excellent singing voice.

These visits became a distant memory and as adults we had never really met our cousins. Mum, Dad and Anna Maria had been to Rugby and met Uncle Basil and cousins Margaret, Eric and Jarlath. Then they reminisced about old times in Accony and remembered those who were no



The Bridge, Accony in the 1930's.

Photo: Courtesy of John Lyons.

longer with us. It was possibly that visit that prompted Aideen to organize the get-together. The invitations went out and the replies quickly followed. Auntie Margaret's two sons, Paul and Richard, would attend as would cousins Norman, Margaret and Jarlath. And with them would be two wives and an eighteen year old second cousin. And Auntie Bridgie, despite the death of an elderly sister in her convent, made the journey from faraway Tralee for Mammy's birthday.

The birthday was February the 11th, a Saturday, and we used the excuse of telling our mother that we were taking her to a birthday dinner in the Leixlip House Hotel. She would therefore be prepared for, as she thought, an ordinary enough outing. Behind the scenes and unknown to the guest of honour, the visitors arrived.

Both Mum and Dad took the excitement in their stride when they met with all our cousins. There was laughter and hugs and kisses, naturally. And a drop of the "hard stuff" appeared, but Mum, ever the teetotaler, had the cousins enjoying lemonade. Both parents were as pleased as punch at dinner that evening.

A further surprise was the arrival of Richard Riley with Alison, his wife. Later in the evening Dad entertained us, as only Dad can, with poem after poem. We sang with my sister Margaret the songs Aunt Kitty sang for us in days of yore and we remembered. There was birthday cake and fun and memories. We remembered our Aunts Margaret and Kitty who are so long gone and we remembered their fears when as young girls they made their way to England. Large towns like Rugby and Skipton were strange places indeed for two young Irish girls, one of whom, Margaret, had left Accony for school in Castlebar and then to Skipton while Kitty, who had worked for a short time, would also have found it daunting in a new land.

Both sisters happily met and married two wonderful men, Wilfred Riley in Skipton and Basil Norman in Rugby and both girls were exceedingly fortunate in their respective in-laws. They both told my mother of their happiness and as often as was reasonable in those days, they made their way home. They, like thousands of others, remained loyal to faith and fatherland, while adapting to their new lives in a new environment.

The party ended and farewells were said on Sunday. But on June 26th who arrived but Jarlath accompanied by his brother Eric (of guitar fame) and Uncle Basil. It was so sad and so sweet to welcome the gentle Basil who was then in his 84th year. Basil was the one who, Aunt Bridgie said, fitted in so comfortably in the Accony of long ago and she remembered that Grandad Ritchie had a long list of jobs waiting for him.

The modest Basil thanked us for our hospitality and he brought distant memories of Accony to me. I was quite young when we left there but happily Mum and Dad have retained fond memories of stories and of people and places that were so special to them then. Jarlath's photos brought back the smiling faces of old friends like Kathleen and Anne Lyons. When those images were recorded, there were people now long gone to their eternal rewards. And there were those then in Accony who later went to the USA, Canada and Australia, leaving that happy homeland in the far west of Ireland.

It is important for us to strengthen the links of the chain of history. Recently, Aideen took her 12 year old daughter Noelle to Yorkshire to visit Uncle Wilfred of the good looks and wonderful voice. They met with Paul and Mark too. My husband Chris will accompany me to Bristol this spring to see Paul. When we eventually meet with Cousin Trevor, the circle will be complete.

My mother, Agnes Prendergast of Accony, Louisburgh in Co. Mayo, has been Mrs. Agnes O'Donnell for the past 40 years. We were celebrating her birthday, but a lady's age is her own business!

Maeve Barea (née O'Donnell)
Fearawalla, Carbury, Co. Kildare.

Editor's note: Maeve's article prompts the inclusion of the following verses, made available by Michael P. O'Malley of Doughmakeown. Pat Murphy's meadow was a field in King's Cove, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland and the poem was composed by John V. Devine (1877-1929):

*"I see the blue of ocean the distant sails afar
And the maiden in the meadow
Strikes up 'Dark Lochnagar'
Just to hear again at sunset
'Where Sweet Afton Waters Flow'
When we mowed Pat Murphy's meadow
In the sunny long ago.*

*These days are but a memory
Like snow of a yesteryear
And when evening shades are falling
All alone I shed a tear
On my cheeks there falls the soft touch
Of the wind that whispered low
When we mowed Pat Murphy's meadow
In the sunny long ago."*

Down Memory Lane

*18 Photos courtesy of Mary and Breta O'Malley, Shraugh.
Thanks also to Laurena Murphy (née Harney), Castlebar.*



Taken in the mid 1950's.



Long Street in the late 1940's.



Class 1911 Louisburgh Old School, Long Street.



Muintir na Tíre late 1950's

*Back row (l. to r.): Seamus Durkan, John Joe Philbin, Michael Gallagher, Paddy Scanlon,
Tom Harney, Richard Lyons, Michael O'Brien, Donald Wallace, William McNamara,
Seamus O'Dowd, Dr. Colm McHugh.
Front row (l. to r.): Annie B. Casey, Justin O'Reilly, Kay O'Malley, Fr. Joe Moran,
Clementine Lyons, Evelyn Leamy, Phil Scanlon.*



Muintir na Tíre late 1950's

*Back row (l. to r.): Fr. Joe Moran, Tommie Harney, Eddie O'Malley, Cahir, Mick Gallagher, Donald Wallace, O'Brien Carlow and Austie Lyons.
Front row (l. to r.): Evelyn O'Malley, Cahir, Clementine Lyons, A. B. Casey, Mary Mulvey, Seamus Durcan, Kay O'Malley, D. Coyne and Evelyn Leamy.*



Mrs. Morahan and pupils in the early 1950's.



TURF CUTTER OF THE YEAR:
JOE MC CONNELL, SHRAUGH.
TULLY BOG PRESENTED BY
CANON HEANEY.
L to R: J.T. MORAHAN, FR MARTIN G.C
R.I.P., MICK O' BRIEN R.I.P. JOE
MC CONNELL, WILLIE MAXWELL R.I.P.,
ANTHONY KILCOYNE R.I.P. VINCENT
O' REILLY & P.J. CANNON.



Cregganbawn National School 1924.



*The Convent Secondary School
Sr. Concepta and her choir – 1960.*



*Moneen team 1955
Jarleth Morahan, O. P. Morahan, Paddy Needham, Culleen, Pat Fergus, Mullagh,
Patrick Ball, Ballyhip, Gussie O'Malley, Martin J. O'Toole, Frank O'Malley, Old Head
and John Nee, Bundorragha. At front is John Morahan.*



Louisburgh Choir with visiting group.



*Louisburgh G.A.A.
Back row (l. to r.): Joe Keane, Joe Staunton, Tommie Lyons, M. T. Durkan, Pat Ball,
Garry Bracken, Michael O'Malley.
Front row (l. to r.): Fr. Leo Morahan, Dick Toole, Johnnie Mulvey, Séamus Durkan,
Fr. Seán Durcan, Martin J. O'Toole.*