



Ó M Á I L L E

1984

Devised
O'Malley



32nd O'Malley Clan Rally

Sunday, 24th June, 1984.

Our Chieftain, Michael O'Malley of London, cordially invites you to attend the annual O'Malley Rally in Co. Mayo. All O'Malleys are welcome, as well as their spouses, relatives and friends.

- 11.45 a.m. Meet at Burrishoole Abbey, near Newport, Co. Mayo, to the strains of the Achill Pipe Band. Here we will have a talk on the abbey and its long associations with the O'Malley Clan.
- 12.30 p.m. Mass at the abbey by kind permission, or in Myna Church in case of inclement weather.
- 1.30 p.m. Adjourn to Hotel Westport, Westport, for lunch. This will be followed by dancing to the music of the famous Tony Chambers Ballroom of Romance orchestra.

Cost of ticket £7; half-price for children.

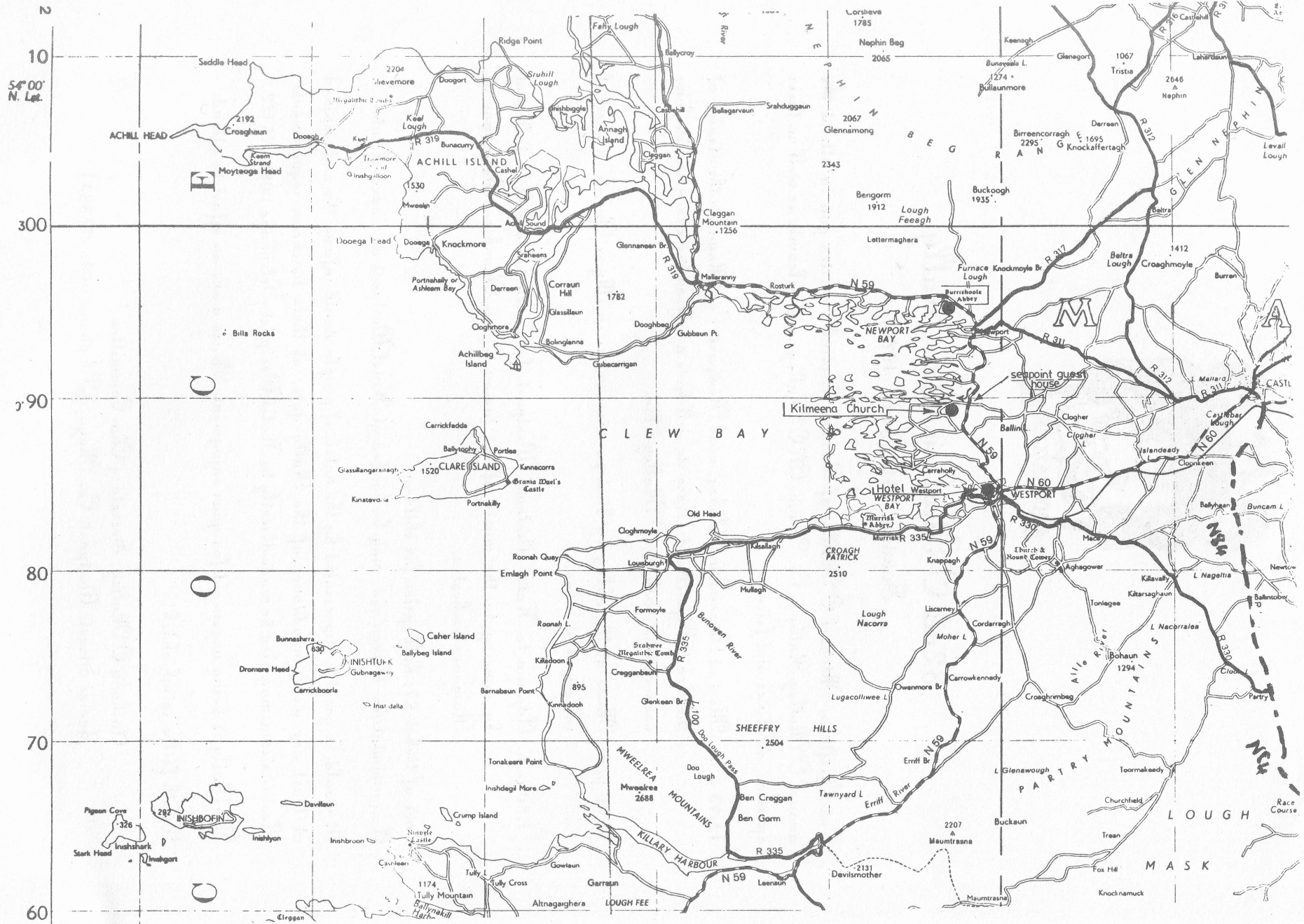
Accommodation, if required, may be booked at Hotel Westport at a special rate.

It would be greatly appreciated by the hotel, if people would inform the undersigned at least one week in advance of the Rally date, of their luncheon requirements. Reservations may also be made directly to Hotel Westport - Telephone : 098 -25122.

The Rally is being organized for your enjoyment. Please make an effort to attend.

Béidh fáilte roimh chách!

Anthony O'Malley, Secretary Clan Committee,
James Street, Westport, Co. Mayo. (Telephone : 098 -25533).



OUR SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

We, the undersigned members of the O'Malley Clan Committee, have pleasure in offering this programme to all those attending the 1984 Rally. We hope that it will be an informative and lasting souvenir of their day, and wish to thank all those who helped with its compilation.

Chairperson:
SHEILA O'MALLEY MULLOY.

Secretary:
ANTHONY O'MALLEY.

Treasurer:
MAURICE O'MALLEY.

Recording Secretary:
KITTY O'MALLEY HARLOW.

Committee Members:
BRENDAN O'MALLEY, JIM O'MALLEY, JOE BLACKWELL, CLAIRE McMYLER.

Westport, June 1984.



MICHAEL O'MALLEY, BALLINTUBBER, CO. MAYO.

CHIEFTAIN 1983-1984

Our Chieftain for 1983-1984 is Pipe Major Michael O'Malley of Ballintubber, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, who now resides in London. A regular member of the London Irish Band, he has performed all over Europe, and has had the honour of playing before His Holiness the Pope in St. Peter's, Rome. Educated at Ballintubber National School and St. Gerald's College, Castlebar, he served as a seaman in World War II, and has performed many times at war commemoration ceremonies. The splendid uniform and spirited playing of this three times All-Ireland war pipe winner has contributed enormously to our rallies down the years.

FORMER CHIEFTAINS OF THE O'MALLEY CLAN

- 1953 John J. O'Malley, Westport.
- 1954 Prof. C. Conor O'Malley, Galway.
- 1955 Patrick E. O'Malley, Limerick.
- 1956 Dr. P. Pearse O'Malley, Belfast.
- 1957 Charles O'Malley, B.D.S., Limerick.
- 1958 Prof. Tomás S. Ó Máille, Galway.
- 1959 Charles O'Malley, Westport.
- 1960 Prof. Michael G. O'Malley, Galway.
- 1961 Bartley O'Malley, Dunmore, Co. Galway.
- 1962 George O'Malley, Manchester.
- 1963 Matthew O'Malley, Cleggan, Clifden, Co. Galway.
- 1964 Paddy O'Malley, V.S., Castlebar.
- 1965 Thomas O'Malley, Chicago and Dublin.
- 1966 Prof. Eoin O'Malley, Dublin.
- 1967 George O'Malley, Dowdarragh, Castletroy, Co. Limerick.
- 1968 Stiofán Ó Máille, Dominick Street, Galway.
- 1969 John O'Malley, Manchester.
- 1970 Martin O'Malley, 1 Calderwood Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.
- 1971 Tim O'Malley, Barrington Street, Limerick.
- 1972 Gerry O'Malley, Creevagh, Ballycastle, Co. Mayo.
- 1973 Ward O'Malley, Golden Hills, Golden, Co. Tipperary.
- 1974 Richard Kilroy O'Malley, Clonbur, Co. Galway.
- 1975 Prof. Ethna O'Malley Gaffney, 11 Stillorgan Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.
- 1976 Michael O'Malley, 4 Willow Park View, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
- 1977 Martin O'Malley, Srah, Tourmakeady, Co. Mayo.
- 1978 Dr. Thomas O'Malley, 7501 Midnight Pass Road, Sarasota, Fa. 33581, U.S.A.
- 1979 John E. O'Malley, Millockstown House, Ardee, Co. Louth.
- 1980 Thomas J. O'Malley, Boyne View House, Navan, Co. Meath.
- 1981 Grace O'Malley Purcell, 44 Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.
- 1982 Declan O'Malley, 1 Calderwood Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.
- 1983 Michael O'Malley, 24 The Bourne, Southgate, London N14 6QS.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE O'MALLEYS

ANNE CHAMBERS

According to the ancient genealogies of Ireland, the O'Malley clan was descended from the eldest son of the High King of Ireland, Brian Orbsen, King of Connaught, who was killed at the Battle of Dam Chluain, near Tuam, circa A.D. 388. In the *Book of Rights* (Leabhar na gCeart), the O'Malleys are listed as being tributary kings to the provincial kings of Connaught. They were the hereditary lords of the region called the Umhalls (umhall, territory), a territory which comprised the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole. The barony of Murrisk was called Umhall Uachtarach or Upper Owel and included the islands of Clare, Inishturk, Caher, Inishbofin, Inishark and the smaller islands in the neighbourhood, including a multitude in Clew Bay. The barony of Burrishoole was called Umhall Iochtarach or Lower Owel and originally included Achill. The two baronies were referred to as 'Umhall Ui Mhaille' (territory of the O'Malleys) or the Two Owels.

The *Book of Rights* lists the rights and tributes to be paid to the king of Connaught and records that 'the command of the fleet to O'Flaherti and O'Mali, whenever he (the king) goes on sea or on high sea'. In respect of the levys to be paid annually to the king, at his residence at Cruachan, from the O'Malleys, '100 milch cows, 100 hogs and 100 casks of beer' was the levy: while the King paid to the chief of the O'Malleys, in return for his services, tributes and loyalty, '5 ships, 5 horses, 5 swords and 5 corselets'.

The earliest mention of the name O'Malley or Ui Maille in the Annals appears in 1123, in the Annals of the Four Masters, where reference is made to the death by drowning of Teige O'Malley, chief of the clan, near the Aran Islands. The name appears frequently in the Annals, commenting on the clan's sailing powers, tragedies which befell them on the seas and recording the deaths of the clan chieftains. For example, in 1127, reference is made to the defeat of the Munster fleet by the Connaught fleet, 'chiefly through the superior seamanship of the O'Malleys' and in 1413, Tuathal O'Malley, 'on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Colimcille, a storm arose on the western sea which drove them to the right towards Scotland, where six of his ships with all their crews were sunk . . . Tuathal himself with much difficulty effected a landing in Scotland'. The early history of the O'Malleys reflects the life-style of the Gaelic clans insofar as it records the usual battles, invasions, raids, inaugurations and deaths of chiefs, with, in the O'Malley case, many references to their maritime activities.

THE O'MALLEYS AND THE NORMANS

In 1235 the Norman De Burgos invaded the Umhalls and settled around Umhall Iochtarach, or the barony of Burrishoole, without much opposition from the O'Malleys. Indeed with the emergence of the De Burgos as a ruling force in Umhall Iochtarach, the O'Malley's territory was restricted mainly to Umhall Uachtarach i.e. the barony of Murrisk and the outer islands.

On 10 August 1316, the battle of Athery (Áth-na-Righ, ford of the Kings) was fought between the forces of Felim O'Connor, king of Connaught, and the Normans of Connaught, in a final desperate attempt by the native Irish to expel the foreigners from the province. The Irish forces were defeated, sustaining heavy losses, mainly through the expertise of the Norman archers. O'Connor's side consisted of a great alliance of Irish kings and chieftains, one of the few occasions when the Irish concerted all their forces against the invader rather than waging futile warfare amongst themselves. The list of those who assembled for battle and those who were slain is comprehensive and it is interesting to note that the names of O'Malley, O'Flaherty and O'Heyne are absent. It is certain that such families of high reputation among the native Irish would have been listed by the annalists if they had been present on the Irish side; the inference is that they either remained neutral or sided with the Normans.

The O'Malleys and the O'Flaherties had generally sided with the De Burgos, in opposition to the O'Connors, since the mid-thirteenth century and their absence from the Irish side at this important battle would suggest that their loyalties had remained unchanged. They had co-existed peacefully with their Norman neighbours since the early days of the conquest, separated from other native tribes both by the remoteness of their territories and by wide tracts of land occupied by the Norman settlers. Further evidence of friendliness between the O'Malleys and the Normans is the record in 1330 of the marriage of Edmund De Burgo to Saive O'Malley, daughter of the chief, Dermot.

However in 1342, De Burgo, like many of his fellow Normans, renounced his allegiance to the English crown and assumed the title of the 'MacWilliam Iochtar', or chief of the Burkes of Mayo. The O'Malley chief paid no rent or tribute to the MacWilliam, only a 'rising out' or support in times of war and was the only chief in Mayo who retained his rank until the extinction of the title.

THE O'MALLEY TERRITORY

The Composition of Connaught taken in 1585 states that the O'Malley territory, the barony of Murrisk, consisted of '2 divisions of 36 quarters each called Lorge O'Moyle and Ilane ne Moghere'. (The latter is an island in Moher lake situated near the present Westport-Leenane road). In 1607, the Inquisition, taken at Cong, found that 'the barony of Murriske consisted of 80 quarters, whereof 36 are inhabited, the rest waste'. The O'Malley territory of Murrisk stretched along the coast from Cathair na Mart (Westport) west beyond the present town of Louisburgh and included a substantial area of island. Cliara, or Clare island, reposing sphynx-like, guarding the entrance to Clew bay, was the summer residence of The O'Malley and his family and was later to become a more permanent fortress for Grace (Granuaile).

GALWAY CITY

Galway city was the principal centre of trade in the West and in the sixteenth century was considered: 'One of the first emporiums of trade, not only in Ireland, but, with very few exceptions, in the British Isles'. Many charters and bye-laws had been enacted, however, by successive corporations which were prohibitive for non-residents, especially the Gaelic clans, wishing to conduct trade there.

In 1518 it was enacted

that no man of the town shall oste or receive into their houses at Christmas, Easter, nor no feaste elles, any of the Burkes, M'Williams, the Kellies, nor no cept else, without license of the major and councille, on payn to forfeit £5; that neither O' ne Mac shall strutte ne swagger thru the streets of Galway.

Judging by these repressive bye-laws, it was imperative that a sea-going clan such as the O'Malleys should make good use of their ability to export and sell their own commodities. And this they had done. For centuries the O'Malleys had sailed the perilous sea-routes to Ulster, Scotland and further afield to Spain and Portugal in their swift and agile galleys, powered by oar and sail, and in the three-masted caravel.

Irish exports consisted almost entirely of raw materials to both England and the Continent: 'Hides, tallowe, salte beffe in hogshead, Irisshe coverletts, mantells, and great store of Irishe frises (frieze), both highe cottons and lowe cottons, linine yarone and heringe and salte samon', according to one sixteenth-century list. Fish — either salted or dried — was Ireland's great export commodity at this time. The export of hides and skins closely rivalled that of fish; they were usually exported salted as tanning was not yet well established.

Wine was probably the principal Irish import and was obtained direct from France and Spain, Galway being a major port of entry. Salt, necessary for the fishing industry as well as for domestic use was imported 'by all the fishing ports from Wexford to Sligo'. Spices were also imported and alum from England. Fabrics such as damask, canvas, friezes, cotton and a remarkable amount of silk were imported as substitutes for the coarser Irish cloths and were made-up for the households of the Anglo-Irish and Gaelic lords.

THE O'MALLEYS AND THE SEA

The sailing prowess of the clan has been immortalised in legend and song and it is this characteristic that distinguishes them from their contemporaries. Ireland, although an island, has produced very few sea-going families of repute. It required a special measure of skill and daring to extract a living from the sea along the dangerous west coast. The trade routes to Spain and Scotland were hazardous, weather conditions were harsh, most of their navigational aids were quite basic and there was always the possibility of attack from the ever-present pirates who roamed the high seas. The O'Malleys were accomplished and skillful seamen and this contributed significantly to the clan's independence and strength.

This mobility afforded them many advantages over their landbound neighbours, not least of which was the opportunity to see new countries and peoples and observe their customs. The more tangible advantages would of course have been access to foreign markets and to goods and services not available in Ireland. It is reasonable to assume that the O'Malley households contained many items which would not normally be found in other Gaelic establishments of the day; the fabrics and furnishings of Spain would no doubt have replenished many an O'Malley wardrobe and castle; wines from the Continent would have made a welcome change at many meals; the Toledo blade and Coruña-built galley or caravel would have been bargained for and bought in exchange for the cargoes of salted herring, woollens, hides and tallow.

The extent and quality of the O'Malley fleet, at any one time, has never been precisely quantified in any of the man references to it scattered throughout the Annals and the Elizabethan State Papers. It must have

east and south-east. It is three storeys high, and once possessed battlements which were later removed. The three floor-levels, traces of which remain, were plain squares, with recesses and slit oblong windows. The remains of stone passageways and a stairway are evident. This castle, similar to that at Kildawnet is best described as a tower rather than a castle.

The castle on Clare island is situated on a low rocky headland with a splendid view across the bay to Croagh Patrick, while nearby is a fine crescent shaped sandy beach suitable for the beaching of ships and boats. The castle of Kildawnet on Achill Island commands a fine view of the entrance to the Sound.

The O'Malleys, like other Irish families before the Reformation, sustained on their lands monasteries and abbeys maintained by orders of monks, e.g. the Augustinian abbey at Murrisk and the Carmelite (originally) abbey on Clare island.

The O'Malley territory bordered Clew bay. To the south was the territory of the Joyces and further south the vast rugged domains of the O'Flaherties with whom the O'Malleys co-existed in relative harmony and peace. The MacWilliam Burkes ruled the territory north of Clew bay and, like the O'Flaherties, maintained peaceful relations with the O'Malleys.

The shelter afforded by Clew bay served as a protection against the elements and the enemy alike. It required both skill and sound local knowledge to navigate a safe passage through the maze of islands, reefs and channels, to Westport or Murrisk. This is perhaps the reason why the O'Malleys were seldom if ever worried by invasions or attacks, especially by the English, whose navigational knowledge of Clew bay and its environs was at best, uncertain. On the open sea, it was a different matter, and skill, strength and daring were required to battle with or evade government ships or Turkish pirate corsairs. The O'Malleys more than held their own and records of sea-battle defeats sustained by them are few and far between.

FOOTNOTE

Extract from **Granuaile, the Life and Times of Grace O'Malley, 1530-1603**, by Anne Chambers. Her second biography on Grace's son, Theobald Bourke, the first Viscount Mayo, 1567-1629 was published in 1983 under the title **Chieftain to Knight**. Both books are available through Wolfhound Press, 68 Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1. Reproduced by permission of the Author.

A SHORT HISTORY OF BURRISHOOLE ABBEY

SHEILA MULLOY

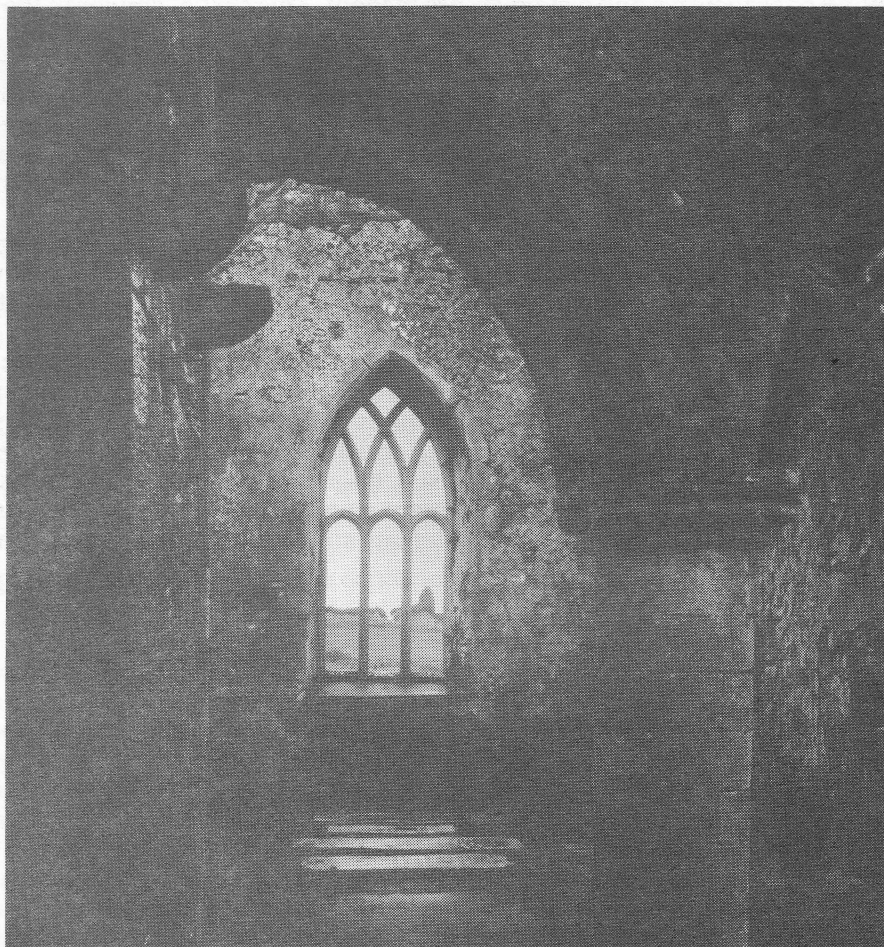


Photo of Burrishoole Abbey by Ron Rosenstock.

The Abbey, or Friary, which is the more correct term, of Burrishoole, was founded by Richard Mac Liam Bourke in 1469. He retired there himself that same year. The Archbishop of Tuam had given his permission for the foundation, but it was only in 1486 that sanction came from Pope Innocent VIII. Beautifully situated on the north shore of Clew Bay, where Lough Furnace drains into the sea, there is a tranquility there that belies the friary's turbulent history. All that now remains is the church, consisting of a nave, chancel and south transept, the last two of which have well-preserved windows of the period. The tower, which is a later edition, is unusually low and square for a Dominican tower, and more closely resembles that of a Cistercian abbey. The eastern wall of the cloister, with its almost rounded windows, is preserved up to the first floor level. The other domestic buildings have vanished. However, in the tower can be seen some rooms, which may have been used by some of the friars who lived there after the suppression of the monasteries. The roof of the church finally collapsed in 1793.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Lord President of Connacht, placed a garrison of a captain and 100 men in the friary in 1580. This garrison was converted to Catholicism some twelve years later by Father Thady O'Duane of Sligo. They evacuated the buildings and spread over the countryside. Whether or not the friars returned after that time we do not know, but they were in full possession of the building in 1640. The Cromwellians drove them out in 1653, and they returned with the Restoration of 1660, remaining until 1698.

Some noted friars connected with the Friary were Fathers Walter Mac Gibbon, Richard O'Heyne and William de Burgo. The first was a Professor in Louvain, and died in 1648 at Burrishoole, while Father William de Burgo had also been a professor in Louvain, and Irish Provincial of the Dominican Order from 1674-1682. Father O'Heyne lectured on Theology in Naples for 20 years, dying in 1728.

Father Felix O'Connor from Sligo had an adventurous life. He was Prior of Black Abbey, Kilkenny, and escaped from there to Burrishoole during the war between the Irish Confederacy and the

Parliamentarians. He was elected Prior of Burrishoole in 1650, and succeeded in escaping from there to Clare Island when the Cromwellians occupied the friary in 1653, making the journey of 16 miles in a hollowed out boat. However, he was captured on the island and sent into exile, becoming Prior of Louvain. He returned to Ireland at the Restoration of Charles II, but had the misfortune to die a prisoner in Sligo in 1679.

Around 1642 the Dominicans opened a school at Burrishoole, which, with the exception of the years 1653 to 1660, continued until 1697. It was a famous institution, described as being 'of incalculable use to the whole county of Mayo'.

The friars were dispersed in 1698 but returned in 1702. In 1731, there were 20 friars connected with Burrishoole, five of them being in foreign parts, and 15 dispersed around the country. In 1739 there were eleven Burrishoole friars in Ireland and five abroad. At that time also, the friary had ten silver chalices, one of which is now in Clifden. This had been made for Burrishoole by Peter Browne of Westport, who died in 1724 and had asked to be buried at Burrishoole. Another chalice is in Newport and this was made in 1723. A third is in Tuam, while the most famous of them all, the De Burgo — O'Malley chalice, almost certainly made for the friary in 1494, is now in the National Museum in Dublin, and is a particularly fine piece of ecclesiastical art.

There were five friars working in the district in 1756. Father John MacDonnell was the last Prior from 1798-1800. A Father Horan lived in the district around 1830. Possibly it is the remains of his quarters that we see in the tower. And that is the last mention of a Dominican friar in Burrishoole.

Perhaps the most famous story associated with the friary is that of the two nuns Honora de Burgo and Honora Magaen, who died there in 1653 as a result of hardship suffered at the hands of the Cromwellian soldiers in 1653. Their story is recorded in the Acts of the General Chapter of the Dominicans held at Rome in 1656, and is based on evidence supplied by Father Richard O'Kelly and Felix O'Connor who had been eye-witnesses of the events described.

These two women belonged to the Third Order of St. Dominic, and lived near the friary. Honora de Burgo had been a nun since she was fourteen, and at the time of these events was reputed to be 104 years old. It is also supposed that she was a daughter of Riocard an Iarainn, the husband of Granuaile, by a previous marriage. Her companion, Honora Magaen, was a much younger woman.

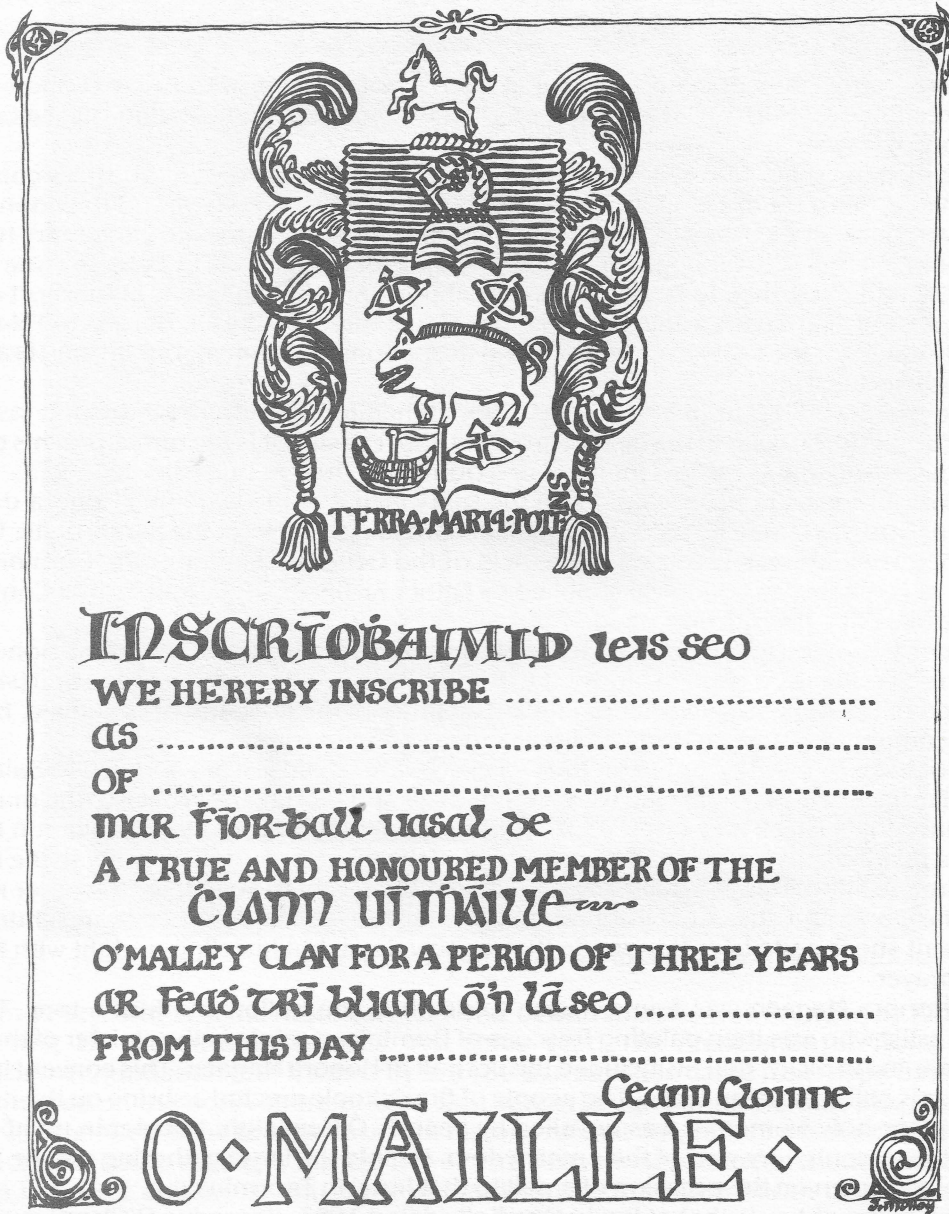
At the coming of the Cromwellian soldiers, the two nuns with a maidservant had fled to Saints' Island in nearby Lough Furnace. The soldiers discovered them there and brought them back to the mainland in the piercing February cold. There they threw them from the boat on to the shore. The old nun had suffered broken ribs as a result of this brutal treatment, and asked the maidservant to carry her to the friary and lay her down before the altar. This the maidservant did, and then went to search for the other nun who had escaped into the wood. But she could not find Honora Magaen, so she returned to the church, where to her astonishment she found Sister Honora de Burgo, now dead, but kneeling upright with head erect in an attitude of prayer.

The next day Honora Magaen was found frozen to death in the hollow trunk of a tree. This story so impressed the artist who was then painting frescoes of Dominican saints in the cloister of the Dominican Convent of Taormina in Sicily, that he included the portrait of Honora Magaen. This convent is now a hotel and the painting is still to be seen there. The people of Burrishoole erected a shrine on the nearby bridge in memory of these holy women. It was unveiled by Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh, Uachtarán na hÉireann, on 8 June 1953, in the tercentenary year of their martyrdom. He told the large gathering that he had seen the fresco of Honora Magaen on the occasion of a visit to that hotel in Taormina.

The oldest tomb in the abbey is that of David Oge Kelly dated 1623. Peregrine O'Cleary, one of the Four Masters, is also buried there. More recent, and more poignant graves are those of Father Manus Sweeney and Austin O'Malley, two heroes of the 1798 Rebellion in Mayo. Manus Sweeney, born in Achill in 1763, studied at the Irish College in Paris. He was a curate in Newport in 1798. There he was arrested because of his part in the insurrection and imprisoned in Castlebar. Taken to Newport to be tried, he was lodged with the Presbyterian Minister, the Reverend Mr. Heron. Whether this gentleman connived at the deed or not, Father Sweeney succeeded in escaping, but was retaken in June 1799 in Achill. After his trial in Castlebar, he was hanged in Newport on 8 June 1799, aged 36.

Colonel Austin O'Malley of Burrishoole, a noted duellist, joined General Humbert on his arrival at Ballina. He managed to escape after the defeat at Ballinamuck, and his name appears with that of Father Manus Sweeney on a Proclamation issued by General Trench shortly after the Insurrection. He escaped to France and afterwards played a prominent part in the French military service. He came on a secret mission to Ireland in 1805, but returned for good in 1836, when he was nearly blind. He failed to recover his property in Burrishoole and died beside it in 1854. According to other authorities he was brought to France by Captain George O'Malley and died there. His son Patrick was a distinguished soldier in the French service.

THE CLAN CERTIFICATE



In 1983 we introduced a Clan Certificate scheme, which has been a remarkable success. For a modest five pounds (or ten dollars, if you live in the United States) we offer a specially designed certificate which shall be valid for three years. The holder will have his or her name registered in our Leabhar Cloinne, or Book of the Clan, and will be entitled to receive notice of the annual rally and the annual general meeting, where elections will take place for the positions of Tánaiste, Chieftain and Guardian Chieftain. We would hope that at least one member from each household would purchase a certificate, and that we would also attract members from abroad, especially from the United States, where so many O'Malleys have settled over the years. In this way, funds would be available to organize the annual rally, which is presently at risk through increased costs, especially postal charges.

BUY A CERTIFICATE AND HELP US TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOU.

LIST OF CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

1. Anthony J. O'Malley, 16 Kings Hill, Westport.
2. Maurice O'Malley, 31 Pontoon Drive, Castlebar.
3. Maureen O'Malley, Cup Martin, Serpentine, Blundell Sands, Liverpool.
4. Pat O'Malley, Carina, Suncroft, Kildare.
Gráinne O'Malley, 22 Beaumont Grove, Dublin 9.
5. Austin O'Malley (Staunton), Newlands, Grange Over Sands, Cumbria, England.
6. Donie O'Malley, Rathdowney, Co. Laois.
7. Eileen Vaughan, Abbeyleix, Co. Laois.
8. Tom and Monica O'Malley, 8 Ashgrove, Carlow.
9. Seán and Vera O'Malley, 98 Street, Graiguecullen, Carlow
10. Margaret O'Malley, 98 Rambay Road, Sheffield, South Yorks, England.
11. Dorothy O'Malley, 46 Norwood Avenue, Maltby, South Yorks, England.
12. Éamonn Ó Máille, Abhann Bhuí, Cathair na Mart.
13. Mary O'Malley, Shraugh, Louisburgh.
14. Kevin O'Malley, 13 Rostrevor Terrace, Rathgar, Dublin.
15. Grace O'Malley Mohlman, 653 Ocean View Road, Brielle, New Jersey 08730, U.S.A.
16. Kathleen O'Malley Wagner, 3324 SE Fairway East, Stuart, Fla. 33494, U.S.A.
17. John and Carol O'Malley, 119 Bartlett Hill Road, Concord, Mass. 01742, U.S.A.
18. Anne O'Malley Kelly, Cromleach, Eagle Lodge, Barna, Co. Galway.
19. Dr. John O'Malley, Carraroe, Co. Galway.
20. Eileen O'Malley, Marymount, Cleggan, Co. Galway.
21. Judith O'Malley Walsh, 4916 49th Ave., Hyattsville, 2078 Maryland, U.S.A.
22. Barbara Ó Máille, 65 Ardagh Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
23. John E. O'Malley, Millockstown House, Ardee, Co. Louth.
24. George G. O'Malley, Sibson Court, Sibson Road, Manchester M21 1NH.
25. Ned O'Malley, Westport Road, Louisburgh.
26. Richard O'Malley O'Toole, St. Anne's, Westport Road, Louisburgh.
27. Thomas Tuttle, Cottonwood Drive, Evergreen, Col., U.S.A.
28. Millicent Rayner, 4283 SE Fairway E., Stuart, Fla. 3394, U.S.A.
29. Michael O'Malley, Bearnafunshin, Barefield, Ennis, Co. Clare.
30. William O'Malley, Cloonfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
31. Prof. Ethna O'Malley Gaffney, 11 Stillorgan Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4.
32. Anne Chamber, Murrisk, Westport, Co. Mayo.
33. Thomas Joseph O'Malley, Boyne View House, Navan, Co. Meath.
34. Eibhlín Uí Chionna, 30 Bóthar Anglesea, Áth Cliath.
35. Grace O'Malley Purcell, 44 Eglinton Road, Dublin 4.
36. Paddy Lydon, The Gables, Monrue, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
37. Kitty O'Malley Harlow, Summerville, Rosbeg, Westport.
38. Brendan O'Malley, Helensville, Rosbeg, Westport.
39. Rev. Charles O'Malley, Athenry, Co. Galway.
40. Mary O'Sullivan, 56 Main Street, Portlaoise, Co. Laois.
41. The O'Malleys, 151 Philipsburgh Ave., Marino, Dublin 3.
42. Mary A. O'Malley Staunton, 346 Ashmont Street, Dorchester, Mass. 02124, U.S.A.
43. Sathbh O'Malley, 10 Ardnalí, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
44. Judge Peter O'Malley, 8 Vergemount, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6.
45. Michael O'Malley, Carrowholly, Westport.
46. Martin O'Malley, 1 Calderwood Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.
47. Clare McMyler, Bayview, Kings Hill, Westport.
48. Brian O'Malley, 239 School Street, Walpole, Mass. 02081, U.S.A.
49. Maureen O'Malley Aspell, Letterbeg, Blacklion Road, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
50. Joan Ringrose, 3 Whitehorn Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.
51. Major J. Blackwell, Ross House, Newport, Co. Mayo.
52. Michael O'Malley, 24 The Bourne, Southgate, London N14 6QS.
53. Máire O'Malley O'Brien, Traveller's Joy House, Navan, Co. Meath.
54. Imelda Lacey, 4 South Ave., Mount Merrion, Co. Dublin.
55. Patrick and Ena O'Malley, Skehanagh, Ballintubber, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
56. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O'Malley, Glenmuir, Clairvale Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
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60. Sheila O'Malley Mulloy, Carrowbaun, Westport.

