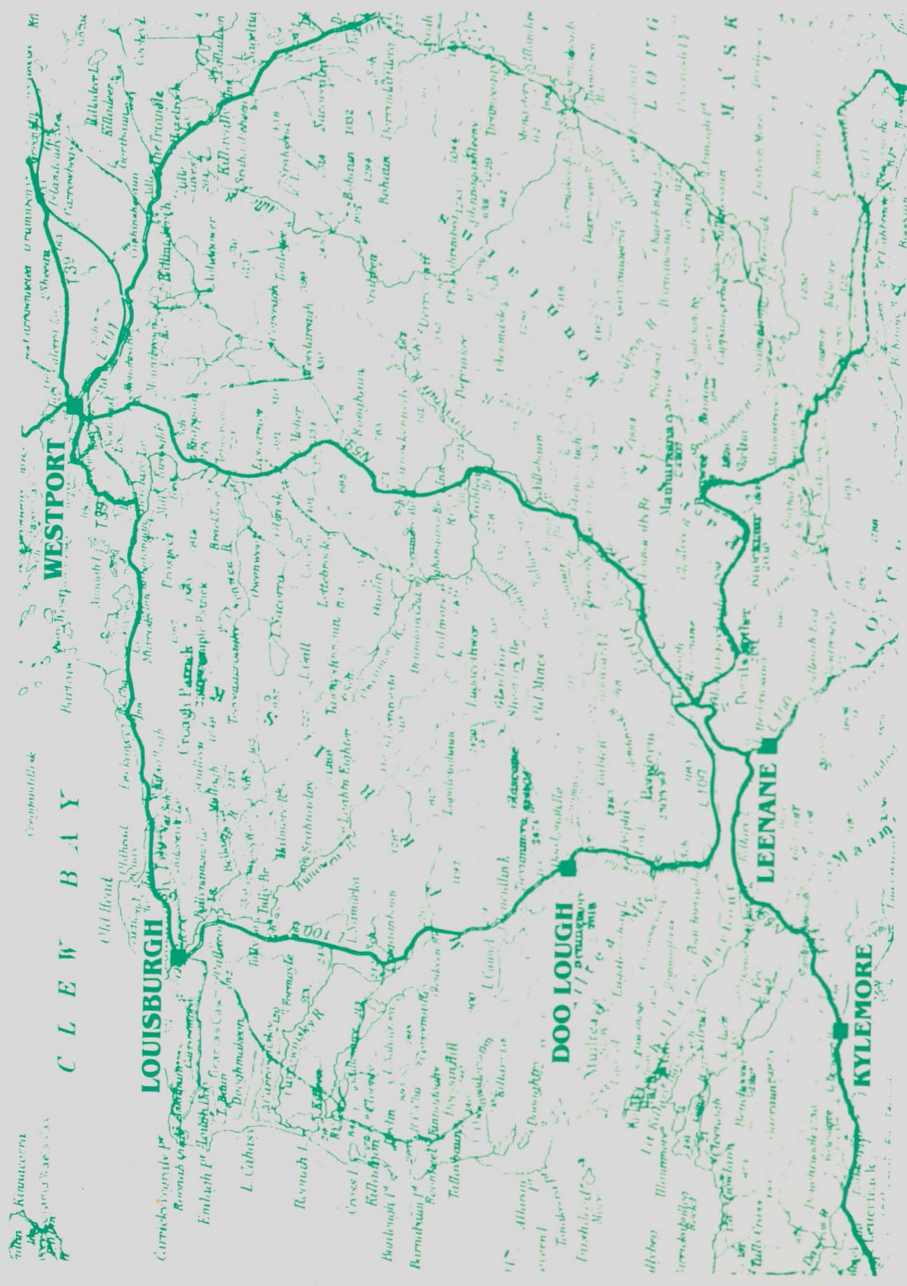




# Ó MÁILLE

1987

THE O'MALLEY  
CLAN RECORD



Louisaburgh is 14 miles from Westport.

## **NEWPORT HOUSE**

**NEWPORT, COUNTY MAYO.**

**Telephone: (098) 41222. Telex: 53740.**

Historic Georgian House.  
Ancestral Home of the O'Donel of Tyrconnell Family.

*Member of Relais et Chateaux  
and Irish Country Houses & Restaurants Association.*

**WELCOMES THE O'MALLEYS**

## **ISLAND RECORDS**

**St. Peter's Square, London.**

Offices at:

New York, Nassau (Bahamas), Los Angeles.

**SEND GREETINGS.**

**WELCOME TO**

## **Olde Railway Hotel • Westport**

"ONE OF THE PRETTIEST, COMFORTABLIST INNS IN IRELAND"  
(William Makepeace Thackeray)

**VISIT THACKERAY'S DINING ROOM**

MEALS SERVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

**Music Nightly.**

Best Wishes from

## **THE DERRYLAHAN • LOUISBURGH**

**Telephone: (098) 66186.**

**BAR**

**&**

**RESTAURANT**

**Food Served all Day.**



**CARRAIG DONN**  
**BRIDGE STREET, WESTPORT, COUNTY MAYO.**  
Telephone: (098) 25566.

MANUFACTURERS OF TRADITIONAL  
AND CONTEMPORARY ARAN KNITWEAR.  
RETAILERS OF THE BEST OF IRISH CRAFT GOODS.  
Mail Order for Export of Knitwear, Waterford Crystal, Belleek China.

**WESTPORT HOUSE**  
**Jeremy Ulick Browne**

Earl of Altamont and direct descendant of  
Grace O'Malley and Richard Burke sends best wishes  
from Westport House which is located on site of  
Grace O'Malley's Castle, Cathair na Mart.

**LIAM LYONS, A.I.P.P.A.**

*Specialist Photographer of Clew Bay  
and Clare Island Scenes and West of Ireland  
Landscapes and Seascapes available at the*

**HOUSE OF PHOTOGRAPHY**  
**BRIDGE STREET, WESTPORT. ☎ (098) 25097.**

**PROPERTIES FOR SALE – WESTERN IRELAND**

Old Traditional Cottages – Islands – Hotels  
Business Houses – Seaside and Lakeside  
Lands and Houses.

Contact:

**JIM O'MALLEY, P.C., M.I.A.V.I.**

**Western Insurances & Estate Agents**  
**WESTPORT, COUNTY MAYO.**

# 35th O'Malley Clan Rally

**Saturday 11 July and Sunday 12 July 1987**

Our Chieftain, Anthony O'Malley of Doughmakeon, Louisburgh, invites all O'Malleys, together with their spouses, relatives and friends, to join him for two days of celebration at our annual rally. We hope you will be able to come.

## **Saturday 11 July**

- 10-12 p.m. Exhibition of Watercolours by Baroness Alexandra Van Hout entitled *The Land and Sea of Gráinne Uaile*, at the Quay Cottage, Westport Quay. (Refreshments available).
- 2 p.m. Scenic bus tour departing from the Octagon at 2 p.m., travelling via Leenane, Kylemore, Doo Lough and Louisburgh, returning to Westport at 5.45 p.m. A stop for tea (not included in ticket) will be made at Kylemore Abbey.
- 6 p.m. Civic Reception at Urban District Council Building, Castlebar Street. Music will be provided by a local band.
- 9 p.m. Chieftain Anthony O'Malley's Reception at the Derrylahan, Louisburgh. Entertainment will be provided by local musicians. (Meals available in the Derrylahan Restaurant up to 9 p.m.).

## **Sunday 12 July**

Exhibition of watercolours continues at Quay Cottage throughout the day.

- 11.30 p.m. Meet for Mass in the Parochial Hall, Main Street, Louisburgh.
- 12.30 p.m. Pipe Recital by Pipe Major Michael O'Malley followed by Welcome Address by Guardian Chieftain Martin O'Malley.
- 2 p.m. Adjourn to Hotel Westport for luncheon. This will be followed by dancing to the music of the famous Tony Chambers Ballroom of Romance orchestra.

# THE O'MALLEY CLAN RECORD

This is our fourth **O'Malley Clan Record** and we know it will be as well received as were our three previous issues. It will be a valuable souvenir for all who attend our 35th annual rally, and will be of great interest to all O'Malleys who are unable to be present. It has information on clan member and clan affairs, and articles on places associated with the O'Malleys. Our thanks to all who helped to compile it, especially to Meike Blackwell, Anne Chambers, Rev. J. Heaslip, Peadar Ó Flanagan, and Kitty O'Malley-Harlow.

## **O'Malley Clan Committee**

Chairperson:  
SHEILA O'MALLEY-MULLOY.

Secretary:  
ANTHONY O'MALLEY.

Treasurer:  
MAURICE O'MALLEY.

Recording Secretary:  
KITTY O'MALLEY-HARLOW.

Committee:  
BRENDAN O'MALLEY, JIM O'MALLEY, JOE O'MALLEY-BLACKWELL, JOHN  
JOE O'MALLEY, ANTHONY O'MALLEY, GRÁINNE O'MALLEY-McKIBBEN.

*Westport, July 1987.*

*Back-numbers 1984, 1985 and 1986, may be purchased at the Rally for 50p each, or by post for £1 each. Please make the necessary adjustment if paying in dollars. The rate of exchange at going to press is One Irish Pound = One Dollar fifty cents.*



**ANTHONY O'MALLEY, LOUISBURGH, CO. MAYO.**

## **CHIEFTAIN 1986-1987**

Anthony Patrick O'Malley of Doughmakeon, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo was born in 1899. He is the son of Patrick Anthony O'Malley and Mary Gibbons, both of Doughmakeon. Educated in Accony, Louisburgh, Anthony is a farmer. His wife was Jane Burke from Devlin, and he has six children and many grandchildren. He has had a lifelong interest in folklore, history and current affairs, and his graphic descriptive powers combined with a retentive memory, have fascinated the many visitors who have made their way over the years to his hospitable home in Louisburgh.

# GUARDIAN CHIEFTAINS OF THE CLAN

- 1954-1959 John J. O'Malley, Westport.  
1959-1982 Professor C. Conor O'Malley, Galway.  
1984 Martin O'Malley, Dublin.

## CHIEFTAINS OF THE 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 An tOllamh Tomás 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 Patrick O'Malley, V.S., Castlebar.  
1965 Thomas O'Malley, Chicago and Dublin.  
1966 Prof. Eoin O'Malley, Dublin.  
1967 George O'Malley, Castletroy, Co. Limerick.  
1968 Stiofán Ó Máille, Galway.  
1969 John O'Malley, Manchester.  
1970 Martin O'Malley, Dublin.  
1971 Tim O'Malley, Limerick.  
1972 Gerry O'Malley, Ballycastle, Co. Mayo.  
1973 Ward O'Malley, Golden, Co. Tipperary.  
1974 Richard Kilroy O'Malley, Clonbur, Co. Galway.  
1975 Prof. Ethna O'Malley Gaffney, Dublin.  
1976 Michael O'Malley, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.  
1977 Martin O'Malley, Tourmakeady, Co. Mayo.  
1978 Thomas J. O'Malley, Navan, Co. Meath.  
1979 Dr. Thomas O'Malley, Florida, U.S.A.  
1980 John E. O'Malley, Ardee, Co. Louth.  
1981 Grace O'Malley Purcell, Dublin.  
1982 Declan O'Malley, Dublin.  
1983 Michael O'Malley, London.  
1984 Judge Peter O'Malley, Dublin.  
1985 Brian O'Malley, Boston, U.S.A.  
1986 Anthony O'Malley, Doughmakeon, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo.

# O'MALLEY RALLY 1986

By KITTY O'MALLEY-HARLOW

The 34th O'Malley Clan Rally was held in Westport on the 19th and 20th July 1986, and even though the weather proved to be very inclement, it did not affect the success of the gathering.

Two days activities were provided, ranging from boat trips to Clare Island to sea-angling on Clew Bay or golfing at Westport Golf Club, on the Saturday afternoon, to a Chieftain's reception on the Saturday night with the rally itself on the Sunday.

The fact that at least two boatloads of O'Malleys took to a very rough sea from Roonagh Pier at 1.30 p.m. on the Saturday has to be recorded. Arriving drenched to the skin at Clare Island, they repaired to the Bay View Hotel for sustenance and warmth, and were made forget their miserable state by the musicians whom Noreen Holmes organized for the occasion. Chris O'Grady, hotel proprietor, then ran a taxi service back to the Abbey for anybody wanting to see same, after which the sturdy sailors led by Sheila O'Malley-Mulloy and Gráinne O'Malley McKibben returned to the mainland in time for the night's activities.



*Front Row – L-R: Ward O'Malley, Grace O'Malley, Anthony O'Malley, Brian O'Malley, Martin O'Malley, Pierce O'Malley.*

*Back Row – L-R: Michael O'Malley, T. J. O'Malley, Peter O'Malley, Michael O'Malley, Eithne O'Malley, Tom O'Malley, Jim O'Malley (Clan Committee), Gerry O'Malley, Anthony J. O'Malley (Secretary of Clan Committee), John E. O'Malley, Declan O'Malley, Shelia O'Malley-Mulloy (Clan Committee). Photo by: Frank Dolan.*

On Saturday night our Chieftain Brian O'Malley hosted a traditional Irish Reception in the Grand Central Hotel, Westport. It was packed to capacity and was a huge success. Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann provided the entertainment, and there were musicians of all kinds, Irish dancers, set dancers, straw boys and lilters, and sport and crack were had by all until the small hours of the morning. Brian thanked everybody for coming and especially the musicians.

The weather being bad, Mass was held on the Sunday morning at 11.30 in Lecanvy Community Centre instead of Kilgeever Abbey as planned. It was a very stirring Mass concelebrated by four Father O'Malleys: Father Charles O'Malley, P.P. Menlough, Co. Galway; Father Pat O'Malley, Doughmakeon, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo; Father Des O'Malley, O.F.M., Galway and Father Tom O'Malley, S.J., President John Carroll University, Cleveland, U.S.A. We were also honoured by having with us as concelebrant Monsignor Ultan MacCabe, of Lexington, U.S.A. The piping of our past chieftain Pipe Major Michael and his companion Pipe Major Ailean Nicholson, made the Mass memorable. Afterwards our Guardian Chieftain Martin gave an address of welcome and Brian thanked the priests and the pipers.

An optional tour of Westport House took place from 1.00 – 2.00 p.m. led by Ann Colbert and Gráinne McKibben. Others went to Hotel Westport to socialize while the former chieftains' meeting took place in the hotel and the incoming Tánaiste was appointed by them.

Lunch was served shortly after 2.00 p.m. to a crowd of 200 people approximately. There were sixteen past chieftains, the present chieftain Brian, the Guardian Chieftain Martin, the Tánaiste Anthony and Father Charles at the top table, and after an excellent lunch, our Guardian Chieftain Martin spoke, and asked Sheila O'Malley-Mulloy, our local chairperson, to introduce the new Tánaiste, Joe O'Malley-Blackwell, which she did. He then called on Brian to install Anthony from Doughmakeon, Louisburgh, as the new Chieftain. Anthony accepted, and said he was proud and honoured and had been attending the rallies for a long time.

The outgoing chieftain Brian called on the local committee to come up for a round of applause. He thanked everybody, especially those who came from Boston, Chicago and Florida. He then asked any of the former chieftains who wished to say a few words to do so.

Former chieftain Peter welcomed Anthony and his family from Chicago, and Father Pat from Malawi. Dr. Tom from Sarasota, Florida, introduced Alice from Chicago who runs the largest rally in the world with over 1,500 people in attendance, and he thanked Brian for

founding a Boston branch. Professor Ethna O'Malley Gaffney said she thought the two day rally a wonderful idea, and that it should be kept up. Ward O'Malley then asked for a minute's silence for former chieftain George from Manchester and other O'Malleys who died during the previous year.

Dr. Pearse O'Malley told the gathering about the Granuaile Trust and its aims. He said there would be two trustees from Connacht, one each from Munster, Leinster and Ulster, and provision was made for other trustees, including one from the U.S.A. He said each year the education and cultural section would organize a project, and the leaflets for the 1986-87 Essay Competition were handed out to everybody on the theme 'The Relevance of Granuaile to present-day Ireland.' Grace O'Malley-Purcell was the essay co-ordinator, Joan O'Malley Ringrose the Trust Secretary and Sara O'Malley McInerney the Trust Treasurer.

The luncheon then concluded and socializing began, and much fun was had with the help of Tony Chambers and his Ballroom of Romance Orchestra. In the meantime the annual general meeting of the Clan Association took place, and the decision was made to continue the rally as a two day event and to hold at least one of the two days in the Louisburgh area next year.



*The Octagon, Westport. (Lawrence Photograph).*

# CROAGH PATRICK, THE HOLY MOUNTAIN OF IRELAND

By MEIKE BLACKWELL

Six miles west south west of the town of Westport in County Mayo lies Croagh Patrick on the southern shore of Clew Bay, and thus right in the centre of O'Malley country. The name of this lovely mountain evokes memories of ancient history and folklore. Originally called Cruachan Aigle it became Mons Egli when latinized.

Croagh Patrick or the Reek, as it is called locally, rises some 2,510 feet from the waters of Clew Bay and has a cone of quartzite, a metamorphosed quartz sandstone. This almost pyramidal cone, unique in Ireland, is visible from almost any direction and has attracted people for centuries. W.M. Thackeray wrote in 1842 as he was travelling from Clifden to Westport, 'and presently, from an eminence, I caught sight, not only of a fine view, but of the most beautiful view I ever saw in the world, I think; and to enjoy the splendour of which I would travel a hundred miles. . .but the bay and the Reek, which sweeps down to the sea, and a hundred islands in it, were dressed up in gold and purple, and crimson, with the whole cloudy west in a flame. Wonderful, wonderful!'



*Croagh Patrick viewed from Rosbeg.*

It is thus not surprising that St. Patrick chose this mountain for his long fast when he came to Ireland in A.D. 440 or thereabouts. The oldest record in existence which mentions this is found in the Book of Armagh which was written in the seventh century. There, in Tirechan's *Breviarium*, we read 'And Patrick went to Mons Egli to fast on it forty days and forty nights, keeping the disciplines of Moses and Elias and Christ.'

According to folklore Saint Patrick banished all the snakes from Ireland while he was on the mountain. These stories were first related by two monks, Jocelin c. 1185 and Giraldus Cambrensis c. 1188, who came in the wake of the Norman invasion. There is a hollow or small cave at the northern foot of the cone of the mountain called Log na nDeamhan, into which St. Patrick supposedly banished all the demons by throwing his bell at them. As the old and once popular song says:

'Twas on the top of this high hill,  
St. Patrick preached his sarmint-  
That drove the frogs into the bogs,  
And bother'd all the varmint.

In fact, because of the icy climate then prevailing in Ireland, no snakes had come over before Ireland became separated from England and the Continent. This was known to historians like Solinus and Bede as early as the third century.

At the present day, and probably since the days of St. Patrick, there is an annual pilgrimage to the top of the mountain. It takes place on 'Reek Sunday', the last Sunday in July, also called 'Crom Dubh's Sunday' after the Pagan idol Crom Cruach who is said to have lived on this very mountain. The date coincides closely with another Pagan date, 'Lughnasa' or the first of August, when our Celtic ancestors celebrated their harvest festival following the example of Lugh of the Tuatha De Danaan, the divine people of Irish mythology.

People come from every corner of Ireland as well as from overseas for this pilgrimage. It starts from the road in Murrisk, opposite the ruins of the lovely Abbey of the same name, a small Augustinian Friary founded by a member of the O'Malley clan in 1457. It is an easy walk, albeit full of itinerant vendors of all sorts, up to the statue of St. Patrick. Thereafter the path gets ever steeper until the last few hundred yards which are very steep and slippery indeed. In 1883 the then Pope, Leo XIII, granted all the pilgrims a Plenary Indulgence in perpetuity, if they Confessed, received Communion, performed the Station exercises and attended Holy Mass at the chapel on top of the mountain.

The first Station is at the base of the cone of the mountain and is called 'Leacht Mhionnain' or 'St. Benignus' Monument'. St. Benignus or

Benén was a devoted follower of St. Patrick, who at the end of his life inherited the primatial chair of Armagh and became the head of its school. On the summit is the 'Teampall Phádraic' where fifteen circuits of this church are made, about two miles walking after a hard climb. Two more Stations, 'Leaba Phádraic' (St. Patrick's Bed), and 'Reilig Mhuire' (The Virgin's Cemetery) bring this pilgrimage to a close. The Reilig Mhuire is sometimes called the 'Garra Mór' or 'Great Garden.'

Today's pilgrims come by car and train, but long ago they came walking across the country. Much of the land to the east of Croagh Patrick was then covered by bogs and lakes, so the pilgrim followed a well-worn path, the 'Tóchar Phádraic.' This path started at Balla, then went by way of several small churches to Ballintubber Abbey where there were guest houses. Ballintubber was, and still is, a beautiful abbey built by Cathal Croidéarg O'Connor in 1216 on the foundations of an earlier Church. The O'Connor chiefs were traditionally responsible for the safety of all the pilgrims. This path then went on via Aghagower, another Patrician foundation, to Cloghpatrick and Patrick's Chair, and up the mountain from the west where eventually it meets with the modern path just below the summit.

On a fine day the view from Croagh Patrick is so breathtakingly beautiful that the ascent is worth while for that alone.



*Westport Quay. (From Bartlett print c. 1840).*

## On Climbing the Reek (Croagh Patrick)

There before the eyes  
does majestically arise  
a mountainous, misty cone  
whose pilgrim-origins hide, unknown,  
under centuries of passing feet  
of religious advance and retreat.

Wonder at its allure  
to wayfarers on the moor;  
what motives do they vent  
when they attempt its ascent?  
all that in them that went before  
summon each to inner-say: 'excelsior'.

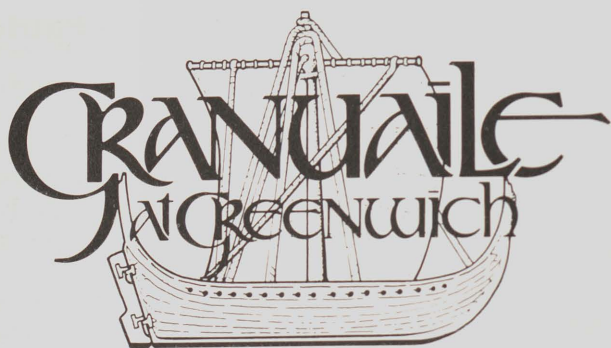
At the Reek's (Leacht Benain) base  
that rough summit they do face;  
then upon their impelling climb  
they loose all sense of time;  
this incline of sharp, rocky-matter  
slows each movement up "the Ladder". . .

Once they've gotten on the Top  
each pilgrim still does not stop;  
walking fifteen circuits 'round  
Teampall Phádraic's sacred ground  
and seven-times about Roilig Mhuire  
with the same for Garri Mór.

Then there comes their needed rest  
after they've fulfilled their test. . .  
less energy hence is spent  
in their gradual, stony descent;  
yet more, inner, spiritual things  
this Reek-quest always brings.

To cover the steps Patrick trod  
enhances our fealty to his God,  
casting after an upward, reverent gaze  
reminds us of our limited days. . .  
for the ultimate meaning of the Reek  
is the Heaven we all should seek!

Contributed by Rev. Eugene Joseph Bettinger, O.Carm., Carmelite Monastery,  
New Baltimore, Pennsylvania 15553, U.S.A., whose grandmother Nora O'Brien  
came from Aughagower, Co. Mayo, and who counts O'Malleys among his  
numerous relatives in the area.



On 31 May 1987, to commemorate the visit of Granuaile to Queen Elizabeth I at Greenwich in 1593, a new musical composition was performed for live audience and for television at St. Alfege's Church in Greenwich.

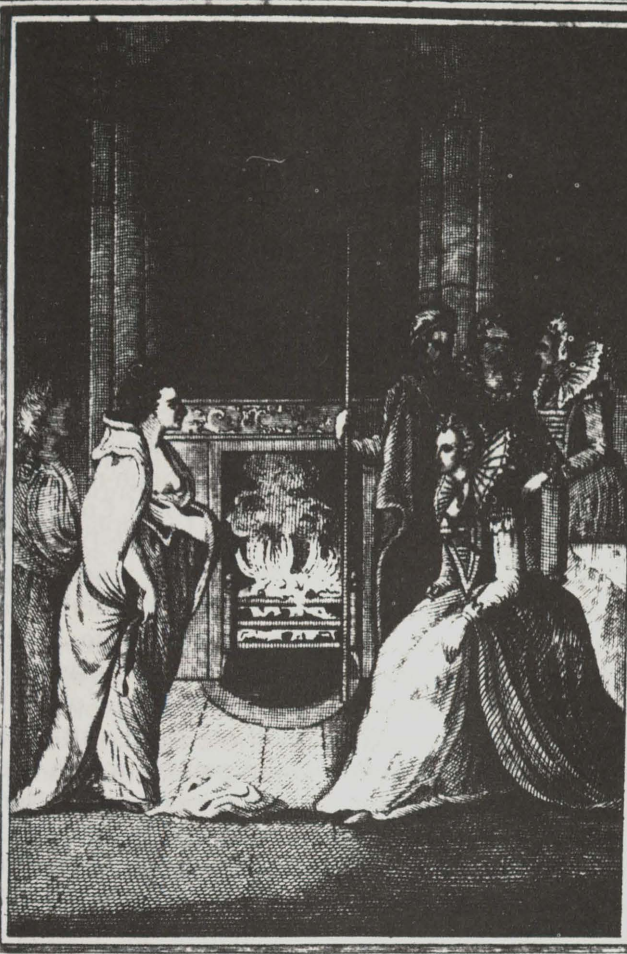
The composition entitled *Granuaile* (Tara Label) was composed by Shaun Davey (composer of the *Brendan Voyage* and *The Pilgrim*) for chamber orchestra, uilleann pipes and singer Rita Connolly. It is a series of orchestrated songs depicting episodes in the life of Granuaile from Anne Chambers' book of the same name.

Prior to the concert, a day-long series of events took place at Greenwich in a re-enactment of Granuaile's historic meeting with Queen Elizabeth. A medieval highland galley, the *Dim Riv*, with sail and fourteen oarsmen from Shetland, with B.B.C. presenter Libby Purvis, authors Frank Delaney and Anne Chambers, met with the Irish sail-training vessel *Asgard II* at the Thames Barrier, and conveyed singer Rita Connolly down river to Greenwich, while guests for the concert were transported from Charing Cross Pier aboard the ferry the *Queen Elizabeth*. Music by the Wallacestone Pipe Band from Falkirk and a cannon salute greeted those arriving at Greenwich.

The concert was attended by the O'Malley Tánaiste, Joe O'Malley-Blackwell, Newport, and his wife Meike, former chieftain Pipe-Major Michael O'Malley from London, and Cormac O'Malley. Eibhlín Uí Chionna (nee O'Malley) from Dublin, also attended with some members of her family.

The programme was transmitted by RTE and shown on RTE 1 on the following night. A further TV and Radio documentary on the entire event will be transmitted both on radio and TV later this year. Many thanks are due to Murphy's Irish Stout who sponsored the Greenwich programme.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA  
VOL. II.



GRANUAILE introduced to QUEEN  
Elizabeth. —

Clayton sculp

W. B. Woodcut

Clayton sculp

Meeting of Granuaile with Queen Elizabeth. (From an old print).

# GRACE AND THE ENGLISH

By ANNE CHAMBERS

Sir John Perrott succeeded Lord Grey as Lord Deputy in 1584. His instructions from the Queen were, as always, 'to increase the revenue without oppressing the subject, to reduce the army without impairing its efficiency, to punish rebels without driving them to desperation, and to reward loyal people without cost to the Crown' – all in all, an impossible task. Elizabeth's prime difficulty throughout her reign was lack of sufficient revenue, a fact which compelled her to employ penny-pinching and stop-gap measures in relation to Ireland.

With Sir John Perrott came Sir Richard Bingham, in whose hands the administration of Connacht was placed on 8 May 1584, about the same time Sir John Norris was made president of Munster.

Grace at this time was firmly installed at Rockfleet castle and had once again resumed her career of 'maintenance by land and sea.' Her two sons by her first marriage, to Donal-an-Chogaidh O'Flaherty, had continued to oppose the appointment of Murrough-ne-Doe O'Flaherty by the queen as chief of the O'Flaherties. Donal Crone, the ousted O'Flaherty, was still alive and, in spite of Murrough-ne-Doe's assumption of the title, had continued to exercise and assert his right of chieftainship, supported by most septs of the O'Flaherty clan, among them, Grace's sons. Murrough-ne-Doe resolved to subdue these O'Flaherty septs and compel them to acknowledge him as their chief. He therefore surprised and captured the island castle of Ballynahinch. Although a small, insignificant fortress, it occupied a strategic position in lar-Connacht. In 1584, however, Owen and Murrough succeeded in re-capturing the fortress despite a strong defence by Murrough-ne-Doe's son, Teige, who retaliated by plundering their lands and this petty warfare between the two sides continued for some years. Grace's son Murrough, however, retained possession of the fortress until the early seventeenth century.

## THE COMPOSITION OF CONNAUGHT

In the meantime, Bingham had commenced his reign as governor of Connacht. In a letter to the Privy Council, he stated his plans for subduing Connacht by firm, yet not oppressive means, 'so that by having too little the country may not be waste, and by having too much the people may not rebel. Nevertheless, my meaning is rather to better

their state than to make it worse.' Noble sentiments indeed, but unfortunately, owing to his narrow perception of the situation and his inability to implement his policies by standing on as few Gaelic toes as possible, his actions did not always reflect his intentions.

At this time the main bone of contention in the province was the practice known as 'cessing.' For many years the authorities had quartered troops and retinues of government officials on the people, often causing great hardship. From the many letters and dispatches in the State Papers, it would seem that the practice of 'cessing' was not favoured by the English either. If 'cessing' was to be abolished, however, a revenue must be raised in its place. This was accomplished by an agreement between the principal chiefs of the province and the Queen which was called the Composition of Connacht. A survey was taken of all the lands in Connacht and a rent of ten shillings per quarter of tillage or pasture land was fixed. The chieftains were also obliged to surrender their rights of exaction of rents and dues according to the old custom and were allowed to retain their lands and castles, succession to be by the English custom of primogeniture instead of the Gaelic custom of election. The Composition of Connacht was signed on 13 September 1585 by all the principal chieftains and lords of the country, including 'Moyaghlyne (Melaghlin) O'Mayle of Belclare, otherwise called O'Mayle chiefe of his name, Teige Roe O'Mayle of Cahairenmart, gent. . . .Owan (Owen) O'Mayle of the same, gent.'

The Composition ordered that The O'Malley 'shall have, hold, possess and enjoy to them their heirs and assigns, not only such castles and lands as belongeth to the name and calling. . .O'Malley, but also such castles and lands as they or any of them be now justly seized of as their inheritance, the same to descend from each of them to their heirs by course and order of the laws of England.' The Composition was signed by both Melaghlin and Owen O'Malley. Grace's name does not appear among the signatories. Her position as chieftain of Rockfleet castle and the nearby territory, a position she assumed on the death of Richard-an-Iarainn, was in defiance of both Gaelic and English law alike. No one of sufficient power had yet emerged to challenge her.

Bingham busied himself implementing the provisions of the Composition and held the first sessions for Mayo at the castle of Donamona. A session was also held at Galway in January 1586 at which seventy people were hanged, among them many from the chief families of the province. Disquiet and unrest were apparent amongst the Gaelic clans, as Bingham persisted in implementing the Composition to the

letter, allowing no leeway for the chieftains to adjust gradually to the new process.

The unrest came to a head in Mayo. Edmund Burke of Castlebar was *tanaist* to the MacWilliam title and after the death of The MacWilliam, there was no indication that Edmund's claim through Gaelic law would be upheld by the English. Edmund, aided by other septs of the Mayo Burkes, rebelled. In February 1586, they fortified the island fortress of Castle Hag in Lough Mask and sent messages for aid to the north. They were also joined by one Richard Burke known as 'Deamhan an Chorráin,' (which became anglicised as the 'Devil's Hook,' although his nickname is more likely to have originated from the name of the area over which he ruled, i.e. Curraun in Achill). He was the son-in-law of Grace, married to her only daughter, Margaret O'Flaherty. The defenders were later joined by Grace herself.

Bingham attacked the castle with the aid of boats, but was unable to take it and both he and a number of troops were almost drowned in the process. Before he could mount a second attack, the defenders, realising that they would be unable to hold out until help arrived from the north, escaped by boat. Grace, no doubt, was instrumental in effecting their escape. Richard Roe Burke, who had not been actively involved in the revolt, submitted to Bingham who promptly had him, as well as the sons of Walter Fada Burke, tried and hanged. So severe were the reprisals taken by Bingham, that the revolt began to wane. However, friction had arisen between Perrott, the Lord Deputy in Dublin, and Bingham. Perrott was secretly compiling charges against Bingham, accusing him of cruel and unjust practices which had resulted in the revolt in Connacht. Although Bingham in truth had almost quelled the rebellion, Perrott ordered that the remaining rebels be given protection. Some of the rebels returned to their territories and Grace returned to Rockfleet.

The peace did not last for long however. The succession to the MacWilliam title had yet to be decided, and in June Perrott announced his decision. Edmund was to receive a small part of the MacWilliam lands, while William, son of the deceased Sir Richard MacOliverus, who had been The MacWilliam at an earlier stage, received the greatest portion. Edmund and his followers were incensed at this decision and rose again in revolt. This time he was joined by the Joyces, O'Malleys and Clan Philpin as well as the various septs of the Mayo Burkes.

Meanwhile, Captain John Bingham, brother of the governor, entered Grace's territory in search of booty, especially cattle, a commodity with which she was well endowed. Captain Bingham, aware

of Grace's reputation, considered it an opportune time for her to make atonement and arrested her. The result of her arrest is recalled in her own replies to the articles of interrogatory in 1593:

She was apprehended and tied with a rope, both she and her followers at that instant were spoiled of their said cattle and of all that ever they had besides the same, and brought to Sir Richard who caused a new pair of gallows to be made of her last funeral where she thought to end her days, and she was let at liberty upon the hostage of one Richard Burke otherwise called the Devil's Hook.

This was a lucky escape for Grace, but Bingham did not let her go without obtaining some satisfaction and confiscated her extensive and valuable cattle and horse herds, numbering over 1,000. Her ships once again were her only means of livelihood and salvation.

After some skirmishing, Bingham finally subdued the rebellion of the Mayo Burkes, led by Edmund Burke. At Donamona castle on 30 July, Bingham held sessions and tried and hanged the ninety-year-old Edmund, under Gaelic law the rightful heir to the MacWilliam title. Thus ended the rebellion in Mayo, but in *Iar-Connacht* in the territory of Grace's eldest son, Owen O'Flaherty, Captain John Bingham gathered booty and cattle to pay for the expenses incurred by the rebellion. Owen, although married to Katherine Burke and daughter of Edmund Burke of Castlebar, had not taken part in the rebellion. Grace, in her recorded replies, gives a vivid account of Captain Bingham's actions against her son:

The said Owen, according to Sir Richard's special direction, did withdraw himself, his followers and tenants, with all their goods and cattle into a strong island, for their more and better assurance. There have been sent against the said rebels 500 soldiers, under the leading of Captain John Bingham, appointed by his brother Sir Richard Bingham as his lieutenant in those parts, when they missed both the rebels and their cattle, they came to the mainland right against the said island calling for victuals, whereupon the said Owen came forth with a number of boats and ferried all the soldiers into the island, where they were entertained with the best cheer they had. That night the said Owen was apprehended and tied with a rope with 18 of his chief followers; in the morning the soldiers drew out of the island four thousand cows, five hundred stud mares and horses and a thousand sheep, leaving the remainder of the poor men naked within the island, [they] came with the cattle and prisoners to Ballyne-heussy [Ballinahinch] aforesaid, where John Bingham aforesaid stayed for their coming; that evening he caused the said 18 persons, without trial or good cause, to be hanged, among them was hanged a gentleman of land and living, called Thebault O'Tool, being of the age of four score and ten years. The next night following, a false alarm was raised in the camp in the dead of the night, the said Owen

being fast bound in the cabin of Grene O'Molloy, and at that instant the said Owen was cruelly murdered, having 12 deadly wounds, and in that miserable sort he ended his years and unfortunate days.

The death of her son, coupled with her own virtual impoverishment by Bingham, were bitter blows to Grace. She had incurred the wrath of Bingham who harboured nothing but resentment for her and detestation of her unusual activities, and the fact that she was a woman, if anything, increased his opposition. Sidney, Malby and even Perrott, on the other hand, had treated her more as a curiosity than a serious threat to their ambitions in Connacht, a treatment Grace gladly accepted. She still retained her galleys, however, but under Bingham's close scrutiny, she had little room to manoeuvre and when the pledge of her own good conduct, the Devil's Hook, rebelled, 'fear compelled her to fly by sea into Ulster, and there with O'Neill and O'Donnell staid three months; her galleys by a tempest being broken.' A close association, based on her friendship and business, existed between Grace, O'Neill and O'Donnell, and it was to them she fled for sanctuary when conditions in Mayo proved unfavourable to herself and her enterprises.

In the meantime help from the north had arrived for the Burkes' rebellion in the form of 1,400 Scots under Donnell and Alexander, sons of James MacDonnell of the Isles and Antrim. Having received reports that the Mayo rebellion had ended, they nevertheless advanced but at Ardnaree, Bingham aided by the currents of the Moy river, effectively ended their long march south.

In the north, as in the rest of the country, rumours of a Spanish invasion were rife and Grace listened and discussed with The O'Neill and The O'Donnell the chances of success. Merchants and seamen brought stories of the musterings of ships, troops and armour in the northern ports of Spain for an unprecedented attack on England. Would the attack be mounted through Ireland? Would Drake's effective patrol of the Spanish coast prohibit an invasion force from setting sail? The O'Neill and The O'Donnell waited.

The north itself was peaceful enough. Hugh Roe O'Donnell was still a youth and at this time unaware that in a few short months Perrott would have him trapped in the dark dungeons of Dublin castle, the delights of which Grace had already experienced. Tirlough Luineach, the old chieftain of the senior line of the O'Neills, was growing old and weak, while Hugh, the English-educated chieftain and now Earl of Tyrone, was growing in power and ambition. Hugh played a waiting game, cautiously laying plans which in the end would bring him into direct conflict with his one-time benefactress, Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, in Connacht, Bingham was ordered by the Queen for service in Flanders and he departed in July 1587. Sir Thomas Le Strange was appointed in his place and his brother George Bingham appointed later as deputy governor. Peace abided in Mayo when Grace returned to Connacht from Ulster after spending three months with O'Neill and O'Donnell. She took up residence once more in Rockfleet castle. With Bingham her arch enemy out of the way in Flanders, there is little doubt that she made up for lost time and the remains of her depleted fleet once more put to sea in search of sustenance and to recoup her losses. Her cattle and horses having been confiscated by Bingham, maintenance by sea was now her only option for survival.

Grace's youngest son, Tibbot-na-Long (Theobald of the Ships) by her second husband Richard-an-Iarainn, would seem at this time to have been in the custody of John Bingham, possibly on account of his involvement in the Burke rebellion. His youth had been spent as a hostage in the household of Bingham. The Queen in a letter to Sir Richard Bingham later in 1593 refers to this fact when she writes about Grace's 'second son Tibbott Burk, one that hath been brought up civilly with your brother and can speak English'. It is likely that Sir Richard Bingham, as was the custom, had demanded Tibbot as hostage some years previously in order to secure Grace's good behaviour. It was Elizabeth's express wish that the sons of the Gaelic leaders, given up thus as hostages, should be brought up and indoctrinated in the English tradition.

### **CAPTURE OF RED HUGH O'DONNELL**

In September 1587, the 'Eagle of the North,' the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was lured to his capture and eventual imprisonment in Dublin castle, by Lord Deputy Sir John Perrott. Perrott, in a letter to the Queen, written on 26 September, informs her how it was accomplished and also the reasons for the capture.

Inasmuch as I found Sir Hugh O'Donnell to be one that would promise much for the delivery of his pledges and the yearly rent of beeves set upon that country, and perform little, and that, in respect he was married to a Scottish lady, the sister of Angus M'Connell, by whom he had a son, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who ruled the country very much, and thereby not only nourished Scots in those parts, but also certain of the McSwynes (a strong and disordered kind of people there), who have been ready to send aid to any that were evil disposed in your kingdom, as of late they did to Grane Ne Male, to see if they would make any stir in Connaught, I devised to send a bark hence under the charge of one Nicholas Skipper of this city, with certain wines to allure the best of the country aboard, who had such

good success as he took and brought hither yesterday in the said bark (without any stir atal) the said Hugh Roe O'Donnell, the eldest son of the galloglasse called McSwyne Fana, the eldest son of the galloglasse called McSwyne Ne Doe, and the best pledge upon the O'Gallahers, all being the strongest septs of Tyrconnell, whereby now you may have (in those parts) your pleasure always performed. .

Grace's connection and intrigues with the O'Donnells, suspected by successive governors of Connacht, was now put on record by Perrott to the Queen. The reference in the letter to the latest intrigue between Grace, The O'Donnell and his Scots, possibly related to the large force of Scots who had been sent south to aid the Burke rebellion but who had been defeated on the Moy by Bingham.

### **A PARDON FROM THE QUEEN**

With the English once more in control in Connacht and the Gaelic resistance, for the moment, in tatters, Grace sought and obtained a pardon from the power of the day for both herself and her family. She proceeded to Dublin where she received Queen Elizabeth's pardon from Sir John Perrott. The pardon, preserved in the Callendar of Fiants of Elizabeth, dated 4 May 1588, states:

Pardon to Grany ny Maly, Shawe Bourke eni Davy Burck widow Tibbott Bourk m'Richarde eneren, gent, Margaret O'Flahertie, daughter of Grany, Morroghie O'Flahertie m'Donill e coggie. . . The pardon not to include murder, nor intrusion into crown lands, or debts to the crown.

The pardon signifies that Grace and her immediate family were much involved in the recent rebellion in Mayo and it contains the only recorded reference to Grace's only daughter, Margaret, who was married to Richard Burke, the Devil's Hook.

### **THE SPANISH ARMADA**

In the spring of 1588 Sir Richard Bingham returned and resumed his duties as governor of Connacht. The rumours of a Spanish invasion became a reality when in July of that year, the invincible Armada set sail for England. Despite its mighty strength, however, after a series of naval battles against the English fleet under the command of Howard and Drake, the Armada lost its crescent-shaped formation and the slow-moving galleons became scattered and easy prey for the fast-moving English warships. The elements then took sides and prevented the Spaniards from either re-grouping or retreating. The unwieldy galleons were driven helplessly along the coast of Scotland, across to Ulster and

down along the west coast of Connacht where the terrible winds and rocky headlands took their toll of men and ships.

The hapless Spaniards received a mixed welcome from the Irish. Some months previously, the English government had made it a crime, punishable by death, to aid or protect any of the Spanish invasion forces. The Armada vessels were known to contain untold treasures, the salvage of which appealed to both Gaelic and English alike. Coupled with this, the aims and objectives of the Spanish were not possibly understood by the inhabitants of the more remote regions upon whose coastlines the luckless ships were cast. The O'Neill in Ulster sent provisions and aid to the survivors who had been shipwrecked in his territory and he bitterly reprovved The O'Donnell who with some of his clan had aided the English in rounding up the Spaniards. (His son's imprisonment in Dublin castle may have had a possible bearing on The O'Donnell's actions). On the coast of Mayo, the mighty ship of Don Pedro de Mendoza foundered on Clare Island with 300 men on board. Don Pedro refused to surrender and Dowdarra Roe O'Malley, chieftain of the island at the time, killed all but one, including Don Pedro. It was a terrible slaughter, resulting from greed for the spoils of the shipwreck on the one hand, and out of ignorance and misunderstanding of the reasons for the invasion on the other. The O'Malleys of Clare island were not alone in their treatment of the Spanish. All along the coast the castaways received a similar welcome from most of the natives; others escaped with their lives while the Irish stripped them of their belongings and abandoned them to make their own way.

Grace's attitude and behaviour towards the unfortunate Spaniards in unknown. The lure of treasure and plunder was a way of life to her and there is no reason to suspect that the Spanish cargo would be immune from her attentions. Her attitude to Spanish survivors was another matter. Her family's connections with Spain were long established and her understanding of the Armada's ambitions and aims may have been clearer to one who had spent some time with O'Neill in Ulster. But there was very little she could do to protect or hide the survivors. The ever-vigilant Bingham now gave his undivided attention to the coastline of Connacht. Sir William Fitz-William, the new Lord Deputy, decided that even Bingham's methods were too lenient and he commissioned one Robert Fowle, deputy marshal, to seek out, dislodge and kill any of the unfortunate survivors who had managed to obtain refuge from the Gaelic chiefs. The consequence of harbouring Spaniards was death as the execution of the O'Rourke of Breffni clearly demonstrated later. Grace, with her record by now well established with the authorities and

especially with Bingham, must have received very special surveillance and her seagoing excursions would have been closely monitored. In spite of the threats by the English, some of the survivors found permanent refuge and swelled the ranks of some of the Gaelic chiefs such as the Devil's Hook and Sir Murrough-ne-Doe O'Flaherty. The west coast of Connacht took a terrible toll of Spanish lives and Bingham in one of his reports stated 'In my province there hath perished at the least 6,000 or 7,000 men, of which there hath been put to the sword by my brother George and executed, one way or another, about 700 or 800, or upwards.' Thus the remains of the once mighty Armada, the pride of Spain, fell foul of the still more powerful Atlantic with few of the high-masted galleons eventually reaching Cadiz and Coruña.

The severe treatment used by Fitzwilliam and Bingham against both the survivors of the Armada and the Gaelic chieftains who had sheltered them, gave rise to deep-rooted discontent. Some of the chieftains had refused to hand over the Spaniards and instead employed them in their own ranks of fighting men, and in so doing had, according to the English law, broken the protection given them in respect of past offences. Bingham was in Ulster with the Lord Deputy and, with the English force in Connacht very thin on the ground, the chieftains' discontent erupted into rebellion. Bingham ordered the sheriff for the county, John Browne, with 250 men against the leaders, among whom were the Devil's Hook, the sons of Richard-an-Iarainn by his first marriage, some of the O'Flaherties, Clan Donnell and Tibbot-ne-Long, Grace's son who had been released from custody some time previously.

The sheriff and his troops reached Grace's fortress of Rockfleet on 7 February 1589. Grace's personal involvement in this fresh disturbance is not recorded, but trespassers on her domain would no doubt have provoked her into action. Her son-in-law, the Devil's Hook, met the sheriff and objected to his presence in the territory. Browne nevertheless marched on into the heart of the Devil's Hook's territory where he was subsequently attacked and killed. It was a significant success for the Burkes and they were immediately joined by other septs of the clan and by Sir Murrough-ne-Doe O'Flaherty, hitherto defender of the Queen's policy in Connacht, and by William Burke, nicknamed the 'Blind Abbot,' who, according to Gaelic custom, was successor to the MacWilliam title, the title which had been dissolved by Bingham.

Grace, perceiving that the coast was clear, to repay the many ills she had suffered at Bingham's instigation, must have grasped the opportunity with alacrity and her galleys provided an efficient method for the transportation of fighting men from Erris to Iar-Connacht as she

directed the course of events. The Burkes with Sir Murrough-ne-Doe continued their campaign. Soon after Bingham's return to Connacht the Lord Deputy ordered him to quit hostilities and make overtures for peace.

During the peace talks that followed, Ulick Burke, Walter Burke and Robert O'Malley came to Galway to negotiate peace terms. They demanded that the MacWilliam title be restored,, that no officials should reside in The MacWilliam's territory and that Sir Richard Bingham be removed from the position of governor of Connacht. They promised in return to abide by the law and pay the Composition dues. The Lord Deputy's reply to their demands was: 'They shall have sheriffs and shall not have a MacWilliam.' The negotiations reached an impasse. The Burkes grew in strength on perceiving the apparent indecisiveness and weakness of the English, as Bingham, still under suspicion by the Lord Deputy, was forbidden to take the field against them. By this time all Mayo had sided with the Burkes and the revolt reached a strength never achieved before. In June, the Burkes and their confederates compiled a Book of Complaints against Sir Richard Bingham, signed by all the principal chieftains of the country. The English submitted their proposals for peace and a tentative agreement was reached. In September, seven of Grace's galleys arrived from Ulster with Scots mercenaries. The Scots hoped to get employment in the Burke rebellion, but at this time the Burkes did not require their services. The Scots, in order to supplement their expenses in coming south, helped themselves to 700 of the Burke cattle and departed.

In October, the peace treaty began to wear thin and the Burkes once more reiterated their demands for the restoration of the MacWilliam title. On 15 October, in open defiance of the government, they elected and installed Willaim Burke, the 'Blind Abbot,' as the new MacWilliam. The Burkes were now masters of Mayo and parts of Galway and the rebellion was going from strength to strength. The Queen wrote her displeasure to the Lord Deputy at the restoration of the MacWilliam title, as the Burkes had now acquired a central figure around whom the rebellion could revolve. Bingham at this time had been cleared of almost all the charges brought against him and his trial in Dublin was almost completed. In December he was acquitted and in January 1590, aided by the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, he moved swiftly against the Burkes through Castlebar and on to Barnagee, where the Burkes attacked but were routed. Bingham moved on to Tirawley where in a skirmish, the Blind Abbot was injured. In Erris, Bingham plundered all before him. He arrived in Burrishoole on 16 January where he

proceeded to kill indiscriminately men, women and children. The rebellion lost its momentum under Bingham's ruthless but effective tactics and on 23 January, Edmund, son of Richard-an-Iarainn (by his first marriage), was sent by the Burkes to sue for peace. According to the State Papers, the cost of the Burke rebellions to the English Exchequer was: 'War against Burkes in 1586 – £1,476.3s.4d.; War against the Burkes in 1589-1590 – £3,296.17s.6d.'

Grace, however, aware or unaware that peace was made, continued her own war as Bingham reported to Sir Francis Walsingham in a letter dated 21 April: 'Immediately after the peace was concluded, Grana O'Malley, with two or three baggage boats full of knaves, not knowing that the peace was made, committed some spoil in the Island of Arran upon two or three of Sir Thomas le Strange's men, to the value of 20 marks, which she did by the persuasion of some of the O'Flahertys. Presently after that Sir Thomas was dead. . . Richard Burk, the Devil's Hook, hath Grana O'Malley in hand till she restore the spoils and repair the harms.' Once again it was her son-in-law who went guarantor for Grace's good conduct.

The degree of involvement by Grace in this rebellion has not been recorded in any detail. With her son, son-in-law and step-son actively involved, there is little doubt but that her galleys were busy along the coast. Her support and aid for the compilation of the Book of Complaints against Bingham is certain, in view of his treatment of both herself and her family. Bingham's great severity in dealing with those who in his estimation broke the law, and his uncompromising attitude to the rights and wrongs of the newly introduced English system in Connacht afforded no opportunity for the Gaelic inhabitants to adjust to a system which was alien to their very nature. For Bingham, conciliation was not the means to attain the end, suppression in his eyes was the only effective way of implementing the Queen's policy. Although many of the charges brought against Bingham, both by the Burkes and by his own fellow administrators, especially Perrott and Fitzwilliam, were later found to be false, it was his methods rather than his intentions which were more often in question.

In her determined opposition to Bingham, Grace went so far as to attack her own son, Murrough O'Flaherty of Bunowen in Iar-Connacht. Murrough had sided and aided Bingham against Grace and the Burkes in the latest rebellion. Grace, incensed at the idea of her own son daring to oppose her, sailed into Bunowen with her galleys, plundered and spoiled Murrough's lands, killed some of his followers in the process and departed for Clew bay, her galleys laden with the spoils of attack. In

September 1593, Bingham in a letter to the Queen's private secretary concerning this incident states: his [Murrough's] aforesaid Mother Grany (being out of charety with her sonne for serving her Matie:) manned out her Navy of Gallyes and landed in Ballinehenchie where he dwellethe, burned his Towne and spoiled his people of their Cattayle and goods and murdered 3 or 4 of his men which offered to make resistance.

Bingham cites this incident hoping 'to gyve your honour Knowledge of her naughty disposicion towards the state.' After this incident there is little heard about Murrough for some years. It was not so much the fact that her son aligned himself with the English; Grace would not hesitate herself if the outcome was to be to her advantage, but that her son would align in opposition to her and in aid of her arch enemy Bingham, that was too much for any mother to accept, so that son had to be taught a lesson.

### GRACE AND THE SCOTS

In June 1591 Grace went into action again when some of her Burke relations, among them the sons of the Blind Abbot, were killed in a conflict with some Scots mercenaries who had come down by boat from Ulster in search of booty. Bingham, in a dispatch to the Lord Deputy dated June 1591, described the occurrence:

Towchinge the arryval of the Scottes on the coastes of Irrys [Erris], I have latelie received credible advertisements from thence that in the conflicte betwixte the Burkes and them, twoe of the Blind Abbettes sonnes are slaine the one ouerighte and the other being sore hurtt dyed sithence; there is likewise one of the O'Malies, one of the Walter ne Mullie's brothers, one of the Clangibbons, and divers others of the Burkes being badd and notorious knaves, dyed sithence, the said encounter, being sorelie hurte at the instant. And likewise twoe of the principall leaders of the Scottes are slaine, with many others onn there syde, and howe happie channces this is, in the cutting of those badd members, to there generall quiet and tranquillities of this province. I referre it to the relacion of all such as knoweth the same. The Scottes are nowe departed from hence towards there owne country. And Grany O'Maly is preparing herself with some XXte boates in her companie to repaire after them in revendge of her countrie men, and for the spoil they committed in those partes, which I am contented to tollerate, hoping that all or the moste parte will take their journey towards heaven, and the province ridd of manie badd and ill disposed persons.

The ironic humour of Bingham suggests that she still continued to be a thorn in his side. He is more forceful in his condemnation of her later in 1593 when he refers to her as 'a notable traitoress and nurse to all rebellions in the Province for 40 years.' Bingham likewise was perhaps the single biggest obstacle Grace had encountered. Under Sidney and even the dour Fitton, she had managed to rule her ocean territory and to continue to ply her trade virtually unopposed. Under Bingham's administration, however, west Mayo became less remote from the centre of English rule and administration, until eventually the power and influence of the English government pierced its armour of obscurity, revealing all its secrets. But time as well as Bingham had caught up with Grace. She was now over sixty years of age and the possibility of continuing her active and remarkable sea-life was rapidly fading. Bingham had robbed her of her livelihood on land, so the grim fortress of Rockfleet must have appeared grim indeed to an ageing woman whose only means of support must be extracted from the tempestuous Atlantic, which through the advent of old age, would become more and more difficult for her to master.

(This is the fourth part in our series of extracts from *GRANUAILE THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GRACE O'MALLEY, 1530-1603* by ANNE CHAMBERS M.A. She is also the author of *CHIEFTAIN TO KNIGHT THE LIFE AND TIMES OF TIBBOTT BOURKE FIRST VISCOUNT MAYO, 1567-1629* and of *ELEANOR, COUNTESS OF DESMOND, 1545-1638*, all published by Wolfhound Press, Dublin).

# LOUISBURGH, CO. MAYO.

By SHEILA MULLOY

Louisburgh or Cluain Cearbán (meadow of the buttercups) is a pleasant seaside town of some 300 people thirteen miles to the west of Westport. To the south, you have the beautiful drive to Leenane, with the road running through the high Mweelrea mountains along the shore of the deep Doolough lake, over the Aasleagh Falls, and into the village of Leenane. To the west stretch miles of natural beaches, the most outstanding being the silver Strand in Tallabawn, which is rated among the ten best in Europe. To the east is the marvellously scenic beach of Old Head and the peak of Croagh Patrick. Louisburgh itself, while very slowly changing and adapting to the needs of modern life, still maintains an old world charm.

The first time the name Louisburgh appears on official records, is on a document in the Public Record Office dated 1796. There is some doubt as to the origin of the name. The present Marquess of Sligo writes with some authority that the name comes from Louisburgh in Canada where an ancestor of his, Captain Henry Browne, fought against the French. He became a member of the Louisburgh grenadiers which were formed after this battle and fought at the battle of Quebec in 1759. His nephew the first Marquess of Sligo, laid out the town on the Bunowen river about the end of the eighteenth century, and called it Louisburgh in memory of the battle and his uncle's regiment. The town could also have been named for his wife Louisa, daughter of Earl Howe.

Louisburgh, situated as it is, in the barony of Murrisk, formed part of the O'Malley lordship. This lordship of 80 quarters was confirmed by the Composition of Connacht in 1585, with the exception of eight quarters belonging to the Crown and the Archbishop of Tuam. By the terms of the Composition the land was re-granted to the local chieftains to be held by them personally according to English law. An inquisition into Owen O'Malley's jurisdiction dated 1607 would indicate that, in the words of Sir Owen O'Malley writing in 1950 'the O'Malley lordship of Murrisk was as nearly complete in 1607 as it had been in 1585.' The Grant of 1617 to Owen's heir Edmund includes the castles of Cahinamart and Carrowmore, but by this stage the Garveys and Bourkes had acquired much of what was formerly O'Malley territory. Later the Brownes were to become the dominant landowners in this part of Mayo, but some O'Malleys conformed to the Established Church and continued to lease large farms from them. The other branches of the

family remained Catholic, lived under their new landlords, and survive in the barony to this day.

The castle of Carrowmore close to Louisburgh is also called Gráinne's Castle. It belonged to Shane O'Malley according to a document of 1574. Gráinne may have resided there for a period, or the name may have been given to the castle at a later period, when alone of all her clan her memory lived on among the people. Very little now survives of the building, but there is enough evidence to show that it was of considerable strength.

Another O'Malley connection is at Askillaun where resided David Bourke who claimed the title of Viscount Mayo, after the death of the eight Viscount in 1767. He maintained he was a direct descendant of Richard, fourth son of Tiobóid na Long, son of Gráinne Uaile and first viscount. His claim, though accepted as lawful by the last three viscounts, was unsuccessful because he lacked the financial means necessary to pursue it. His uncle and cousin, in turn, experienced similar difficulties and the title was deemed extinct at the latter's death.

Old Head House, now Old Head Hotel, about one and a half miles from Louisburgh, was built by Lord Sligo in 1870. Boathaven House nearby belonged to the Jordan family. Another historic house in the area is Tully Lodge, formerly the residence of a branch of the Garvey family.

The Louisburgh area is extremely rich in archaeological remains, ranging from megalithic tombs of 3,000 to 2,000 B.C., to the later monuments of the Christian era. There are many standing stones belonging to the pre-Christian period, which have been christianized through the addition of inscribed or raised crosses. Among the finest of these is that at Doughmakeon, which has an encircled Maltese cross and was recorded by Macalister as having ogham inscriptions. The stone, now partially sunk into the sand dunes, originally stood eight feet high.

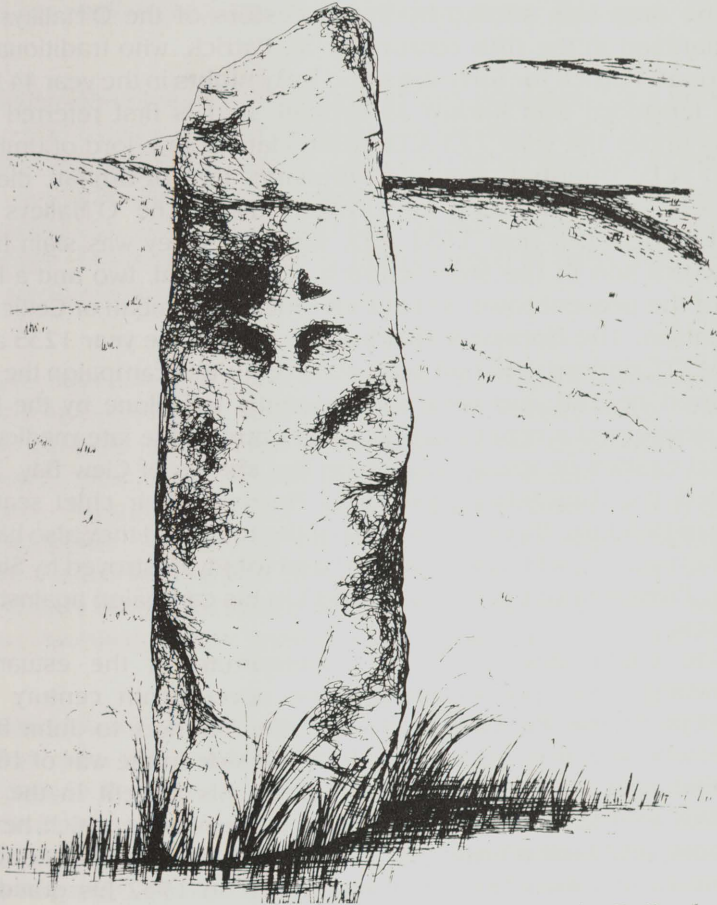
A remarkable monument in the Tallabawn area consists of an early Christian church and cemetery called Teampall Duach Mór. This consists of a large earthen mound in the middle of the strand, twenty feet high and thirty feet across. Not surprisingly there is constant erosion and the cemetery is now disused. The last burial took place during the First World War.

There are many ring forts and Blessed Wells, the best known of which is at Kilgeever 'Abbey' three miles east of Louisburgh. This well called Tobar Rí an Domhnaigh or 'The King of Sunday's Well' was once an important place of pilgrimage for the people of Mayo and Connemara. This site was visited by St. Patrick about 460 A.D., and the

present thirteenth or fourteenth century church was possibly built on the site of a much earlier Patrician church.

A later monument is the famous clapper footbridge at Cross. Known locally as the 'Colony Bridge,' it consists of thirty-seven arches made of flat slabs laid across 'piers' made from piles of stones. The date is unknown, but it is believed to be pre-medieval.

Louisburgh is now an important holiday centre and attracts many people to the area. The thatched cottage scheme has been a huge success. These are traditional Irish cottages which are let out to holiday-makers. In recent years American students have been spending part of their academic year here, and enjoying a breath of the other world that is 'the meadow of the buttercups.'



*Standing Stone at Thallabawn, Louisburgh. (By Julie Gallagher).*

# THE TOWN OF WESTPORT

By PEADAR Ó FLANAGÁIN.

Situated on the shores of Clew Bay the town of Westport is of mid-eighteenth century origin, and was planned as a model estate town by John Browne first earl of Altamont. Many of the present day features of the town retain an eighteenth century georgian facade.

Cathair na Mart ('the stone fort of the beeves') was a bronze age farm settlement identified by John O'Donovan at the time of the Ordnance Survey in 1837, as being in Westport demesne, to the south of the Carrowbeg River.

The area was settled by the ancestors of the O'Malleys and was christianized in the fifth century by St. Patrick, who traditionally fasted on Croagh Patrick for forty days and forty nights in the year 441 A.D. The small kingdom was known as Umhall, and is first referred to in the annals under the year 773 A.D. when Flannabhra, lord of Umhall, died. In 777 A.D. Dunghal, son of Flaithniadh, lord of Umhall, died, and in 783 A.D. Aedhgal, king of Umhall, died. The O'Malleys are first mentioned in the year 1131 A.D. when O'Malley was slain by Donnel O'Dowda's son in the stone church of Oughaval, two and a half miles west of the present town and at that time a Columban or Celtic monastic foundation. The Normans invaded the area in the year 1235 and drove out the O'Connors who had settled there. In this campaign the O'Malleys remained neutral and were subsequently left alone by the Normans. They developed a reputation as sailors and in the late medieval period erected castles or tower-houses on the shores of Clew Bay. They also founded the Augustinian priory at Murrisk. Their chief seat was the castle of Belclare, three miles west of the town and they also had a castle at Cahernamart, which was burned and totally destroyed by Sir Nicholas Malby, President of Connacht in 1583 in his campaign against the Mayo Bourkes.

The castle and lands of Cahernamart at the estuary of the Carrowbeg river, passed during the seventeenth century from the O'Malleys to the Bourkes and from the Bourkes to John Browne, a lawyer who was involved on the Jacobite side in the war of 1689-1691, and had a special article drawn up for his benefit in the Treaty of Limerick in 1691. Browne settled at Cahernamart which he renamed Westport, and built a house on the site of the ruined O'Malley castle and exported munitions from the small port. In 1732 his grandson, also John Browne, built the present east front of Westport House to the

design of Richard Castle or Cassels. A small village existed about the house along the southern bank of the Carrowbeg. Browne, who was educated in England, became M.P. for Castlebar and was created Baron Mont Eagle, Viscount Westport and earl of Altamont. About the middle of the century he decided to build a new estate town on a site one mile inland in the valley of the Carrowbeg river. He demolished the old village and created the present demesne with its lawns and woods.

The new town with its small port at the quay soon grew, and in the 1770s the linen industry was introduced and a linen market established in the town. Brewing, distilling and milling were the other principal industries established in the eighteenth century. An important public building from this period is the Market House at the Octagon.

During the rebellion in 1798 Westport was occupied for a period by the Franco-Irish forces, and afterwards was the scene of the hanging at Tubberhill of John Gibbons, Junior, one of the rebel leaders. At this time the Malls, one of Westport's most important architectural features were under construction, with their churches, hotels, townhouses, bridges and waterfalls. The trees, which were then planted to flank the river, are only now being gradually replaced.

Westport was one of the worst hit areas during the Famine (1846-1849), and its workhouse and auxiliary workhouses were filled to capacity as were the coffin ships which sailed to the U.S.A. and Canada from Westport Quay. In 1879, Westport was the venue for a meeting addressed by Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell which started the land agitation. The site of the meeting is commemorated by a monument erected by Westport Historical Society on the Newport Road. Westport Quay was the birthplace of one of the executed 1916 leaders, Major John MacBride, whose memorial is situated on the South Mall.

Following the war of Independence, Westport was occupied by Free State troops, who had landed from a troopship at Westport Quay in 1922. At present Westport is the tourist capital for West Mayo and also an important industrial town. It still, however, retains an eighteenth century flavour, with its Octagon, Quay and the Malls which provide a charming thoroughfare. In 1979 Westport was twinned with the town of Plougastel-Daoulas in Brittany.



*The Old St. Mary's Church (Wynne Photograph).*

# HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WESTPORT

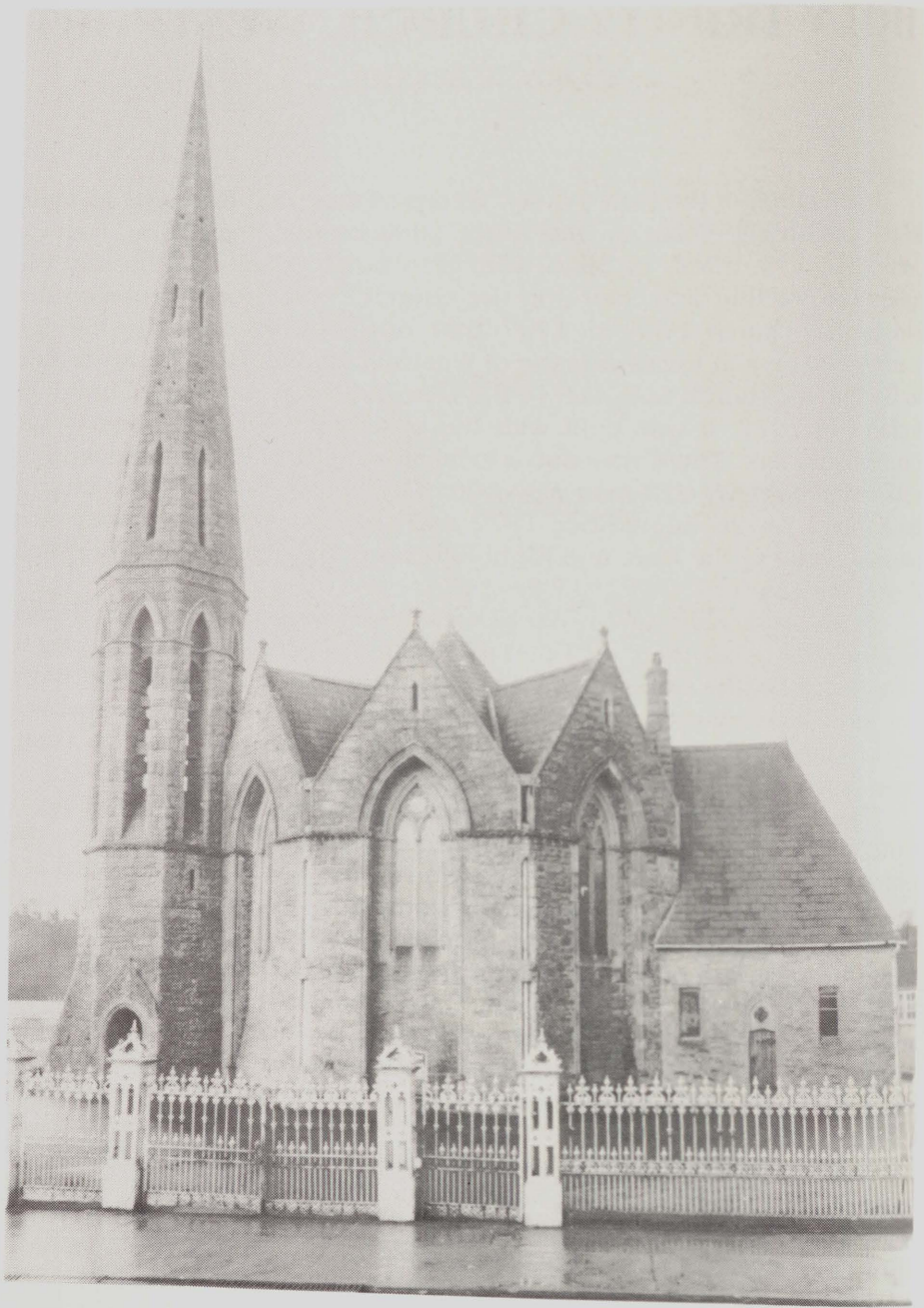
By REV. J. HEASLIP

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport was built on a site donated to the parishioners on 23 December 1868 by the Most Noble George John, Third Marquess of Sligo, who also provided almost entirely the funds for erecting and adorning the church. This church replaced the old parish church built in 1797 that now lies in ruins beside the Carrowbeg river in the desmesne of Westport House. Holy Trinity is said to be the last church built before the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland in 1871. It was built with the assistance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There was also a local subscription list and the work is estimated to have cost over £80,000. The consecration of the church took place on 26 September 1872 and the consecrating bishop was almost certainly the Hon. and Right Reverend Charles Brodrick Bernard, Bishop of Tuam.

From an architectural point of view it can be noted that the church incorporates a 'hammer' roof and a very fine 'pencil' spire which rises to 100 feet in height and is capped with a cross which is twelve feet high. The stone carving is attributed to Charles Harrison and it is very involved work done on Portland stone. The intricacy of the work can be easily noted on the tower door and on the surrounds of the windows.

The interior of the church reflects the influence of the German Gothic Revival of the mid eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The marble of the spacious sanctuary is from Carrara, and the mosaics and murals were the work of craftsmen from Italy. The murals, which are mostly scenes from the Gospels, are said by some to have been copied from those on the floor of St. Peter's in Rome. Others say that they are reminiscent of the floor of Siena Cathedral, Italy. The texture of the murals is marble, overlaid with gold leaf in places. The designs are traced out in marble, and filled in with black cement. The best known of the murals will be the depiction of Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper* over the main door at the west end of the church.

The pulpit can safely be described as one of the most beautiful in Ireland and is carved from alabaster. It is reported that this alabaster was part of the cargo of a ship that was wrecked in Clew Bay and washed up on the lands of the Sligo Estate. The organ was moved to Holy Trinity Church from the former old parish church in the demesne. It is dated 1852.



*Holy Trinity Church, Westport.*

Apart from the richness of decoration in the mosaics and murals the church is also endowed with fine stained glass windows. Perhaps the most beautiful is the very perfect 'rose' window at the west end of the building. There are four windows on the south wall. The first is in memory of the Third Marquess of Sligo; the second is in memory of the Livingstone family; the third is in memory of Catherine McIlree; the fourth is in memory of Francis Wilson-Lowen. There are three windows on the north wall. The first of these was erected by the six Livingstone sons to their parents; the second is in memory of Hester Catherine, wife of the Second Marquess; the third is in memory of Lieutenant Edward David Kelly R.H.A., whose features are said to be those of the disciple in the boat with our Lord. The two small windows near the organ, depicting St. George and St. Patrick, came in recent years from Belclare Church.

Canon James Owen Hannay – whose nom de plume was George A. Bermingham – was rector of the parish from 1892 to 1913. He was famous for his voluminous literary attainments and was a loyal supporter of Dr. Douglas Hyde and the Gaelic League.

Canon Hannay described the church as 'a church which it is easy to love, beautifully decorated and rich in modern carving.' Many a visitor would be happy to agree with such sentiments.



*Newport Road, Westport. (Lawrence Photograph).*

# OUGHAVAL PARISH

By PEADAR Ó FLANAGÁIN and GEORGE O'CONNELL.

Oughaval or Aughaval comes from the Irish *An Nuachabháil*, 'the new foundation.' The English name first appears in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala and Achonry (1302) as *Uchongal*, and in the Visitations of the Dioceses of Clonfert, Tuam and Kilmacduagh as *Ucauyll* (1565). In the *Books of Survey and Distribution*, it appears as *Aghavale* (1636) and in Griffith's *Valuation* as *Oughaval* (1855).

Situated along the southern shore of Clew Bay and including Ireland's Holy Mountain, Croagh Patrick, and the mid-eighteenth century town of Westport, the parish of Oughaval traces its origins to the fifth century visitation by St. Patrick who traditionally founded a church at Oughaval near the seat of the ruling family of the district at Belclare.

The Patrician foundation, of which nothing now remains, though not as important as Aughagower, was claimed by the See of Armagh as successors to St. Patrick, together with Teampall Patrick on Croagh Patrick and Gloshpatrick at Murrisk, until the 13th century, when the Papacy upheld the claim of Tuam as having maintained these early Patrician churches.

In the seventh century an abbey of Columban monks was also established at Oughaval under the patronage of St. Columcille, whose holy well is at that place. Some remains of this abbey can be seen in the parish burial ground at Oughaval today. This may account for the name *An Nuachabháil*, 'the new foundation.'

The old Irish annals make two direct references to the parish in the first half of the twelfth century. It is recorded that a thunderstorm resulted in the death of thirty pilgrims to Croagh Patrick on St. Patrick's Eve in 1113 A.D. Ó Máille was murdered in the stone church of Oughaval in 1131 A.D. by the son of Donal O'Dowda, but the murderer was himself killed by his own spear within three months 'through the miracle of Columcille.'

The reform of the Celtic monastic Church in the first half of the twelfth century resulted in the decay of Celtic monasticism, which was replaced by the diocesan system familiar to us today.

There is no record of the founding of any new monastic sites in the parish until Murrisk Friary in the fifteenth century, and it can be assumed that the Columban foundation at Oughaval was converted to secular use as a parish church under a rector and vicar, under the patronage of the

O'Malleys, who were chieftains of the district and whose chief residence was at Belclare.

The aftermath of the Treaty of Limerick in 1691 was a century of penal laws against the Catholic religion, the public practice of which was outlawed. The bishops had to flee and were replaced by vicar generals. The priests lived among the people to whom they grew closer than they had ever been before. Bounty or 'Priest Hunters' were common, none more infamous than Séan na Sagart who reports in 1715:

that Patrick Duffy (a registered Popish Priest and reputed Vicar General) is now living in Westport in the County of Mayo, and that he saw Patrick Duffy on the 13th March in Westport (old Cathair-na-Mart) in the street, and saw great numbers of people gathering about the house of Thomas Joyce, and Patrick Duffy came out of the house about an hour after the multitude of people that had been there dispersed, which gave him reason to suppose they had attended Mass there on that day.

In April 1715 it was reported to the Lords Justices of Ireland by the Mayo Grand Jury that Teige Reilly of Oughavale Parish was dead and that Peter Gibbolane officiates in his stead.

The next parish priest we know of at this time was Dr. Charles Lynagh (described as Parish Priest of the Union of Oughaval and Aghagower), and in 1787 he was given a lease by Lord Altamount for a Catholic chapel and parochial house at Riverside. It is evident that some temporary structure was erected here on or before this time, as the Chapel was not commenced until a quarter century later, probably due to lack of funds.

In a report of Dr. Dillon, archbishop of Tuam, to the English administration in 1801, we find the parish of Westport (Oughaval) listed first after Tuam in importance, having a parish priest and two curates, with an income of £140. It is likely that the clergy of the parish at this period were regulars of the Augustinian Order. There was also an Augustinian at Murrisk friary. One of these priests was the Rev. William Cusack who died in 1812, aged 52 years, and to whom a later inscription is to be found near the altar in Murrisk friary – 'Revdus Gulielmus Cusack de Aoghavale Rector Obiit A.D. 1812 Aetatis 52.'

The previous parish priest, Dr. Charles Lynagh became bishop of Achonry in 1808, and the next parish priest was to become archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Oliver Kelly. On transfer to the parish of Westport Dr. Kelly commenced the vast task of providing the parish with a suitable church. The foundation stone was laid in 1813 on the site acquired by Dr. Lynagh in 1787, and this was one of the first post-penal churches to be built in the archdiocese. In this task Dr. Kelly received support from all

sections of the community, Protestant and Catholic alike. The building of cut stone was in the gothic revival style, and fronted on to the Malls which were under construction at this time by Lord Sligo. The cost of the church was estimated at £6,000.

An interesting tablet was erected over the front porch of the church with the biblical inscription from Genesis, Ch. XXVIII: 'This is a terrible place. The House of God. Erected by subscription and the strenuous exertions of the Most Reverend Oliver Kelly aided by the Parishioners A.D. 1813.' The 'offending' words were subsequently hacked off by another generation and the tablet has recently been re-erected in the front porch of the present parish church.

In the year 1821, on his transfer to Tuam, Dr. Kelly appointed Fr. Bernard Burke to administer the parish on his behalf. Dr. Burke, a colleague and lifelong friend of Dr. Kelly entered into the task with zeal.



He completed the church and its interior and built outlying churches at Drummin and Lecanvey. In 1824 he built the Parochial Schoolhouse at Castlebar Street.

Fr. Burke was elected Dean of the Chapter of Tuam, a position which he held until his death. Shortly before his death on a visit to Italy, the archbishop took the unusual step of appointing Dean Burke as parish priest of Westport. The brief of appointment from Pope Gregory XVI was found amongst Dr. Kelly's effects after his death.

Dean Burke was first on the list for appointment to the vacant See of Tuam, but the bishops of the province decided on the appointment of Dr. John MacHale, Bishop of Killala. On his first visitation of the parish in 1835, Dr. MacHale was welcomed by Dean Burke, whom he had recently transferred to Kilmeena, only to be presented with the papal brief of his appointment as parish priest of Westport by the Dean. This led to appeals to Rome by the archbishop without any success. Dean Burke was the last parish priest of Westport who was not an archbishop.

The parochial clergy during the famine years worked hand in hand with the clergy of the Established Church, and both Dean Burke and Rev. Patrick Pouden, Rector, were members of the Westport Relief Committee. On the death of Dean Burke in 1861, Westport reverted to a mensal parish with John MacHale as Parish priest, a situation which has remained to the present time.

By the 1920s the original gothic building with its galleries had become too small for such a large parish, and Father Patterson, Administrator, embarked on the task of providing a new St. Mary's. He travelled to the United States to raise funds, and as in the past, the merchants of the town and the small farmers of the parish gave generously. The project was a major one, costing over £30,000 and took four years to build. Land was acquired at the Shambles and the new church incorporated the old gothic facade on the Mall. The dedication took place in 1932, the year of the Eucharistic Congress in Dublin.

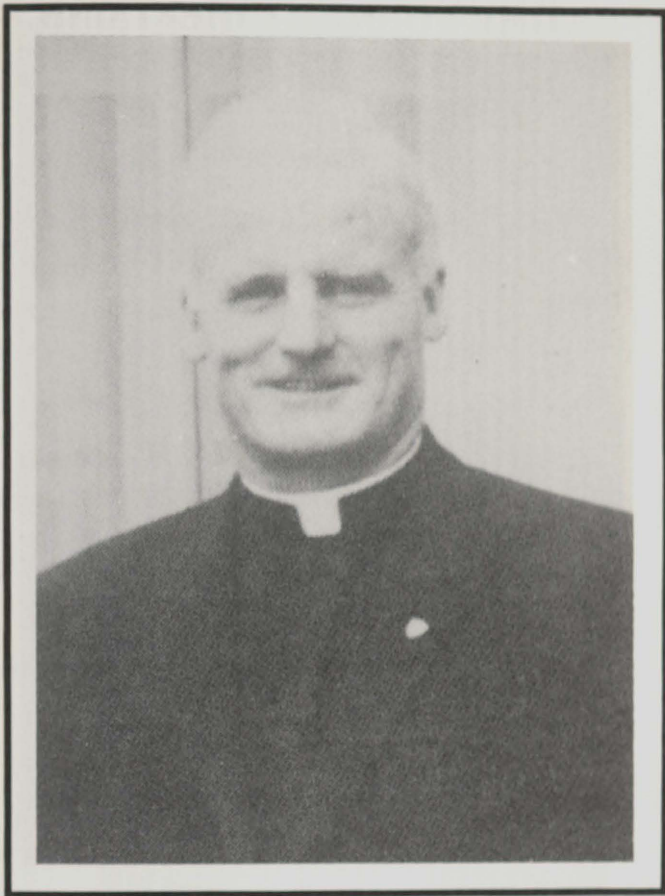
The dedication of the new St. Mary's church was performed by His Excellency the Apostolic Nuncio, Archbishop Pascal Robinson, together with His Grace Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam and Parish Priest of Oughaval, and His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Morrisoe, Bishop of Achonry, who preached the sermon on that historic occasion. The new St. Mary's was the largest church in the province, and had a peal of eight bells, to which a ninth was added from the old St. Mary's in 1961. A commemorative booklet was issued in 1933. Fr. Michael J. Daly succeeded as administrator in the same year.

In 1943 Fr. Daly was succeeded as administrator by James Canon Fergus, a native of Louisburgh, who was transferred to Ballinrobe as parish priest, and subsequently appointed to the See of Achonry. He was followed by Fr. John Burke who ministered for eleven years as administrator.

In 1955, Fr. Burke was succeeded by Fr. Thomas Cummins, who undertook the onerous task of completing the new St. Mary's. The old gothic structure had fallen into disrepair, and it was decided to finish the task undertaken thirty years earlier by Canon Patterson. The work started in 1957 with the demolition of the old church, during which the remains of Dean Burke were discovered under the High Altar and re-interred in the new construction. By 1961, the Patrician year, the work was completed. During that year a number of major ceremonies took place, attended by Most Rev. Michael Browne, Bishop of Galway, Most Rev. James Fergus, Bishop of Achonry, His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh and His Eminence Cardinal D'Alton (a native of Claremorris), who visited Croagh Patrick for the National Pilgrimage that year. The dedication was performed by his Grace, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh in August of that year.

1971 saw the departure of 'Canon Tom' from the parish. He was succeeded by Fr. Éamon O'Malley, who commenced the refurbishing of St. Mary's after Vatican II, with a new lay-out of the Sanctuary and High Altar under the dome of the church. He also proposed the refurbishing of the Town Hall, which had fallen into disrepair, as a community and sports complex for the parish. This work was carried out under the chairmanship of Fr. King and a local committee, and the new complex was opened in May 1973 by the archbishop.

In 1980 Fr. O'Malley was appointed as parish priest of Kilmeena and Fr. Anthony King succeeded as administrator. He carried out the conversion of the old stable block at the rear of the presbytery into a modern parish centre with lecture and meeting rooms. The Centre was opened by Dr. Cunnane in December 1983.



**VERY REV. CHARLES O'MALLEY (1926-1987)**

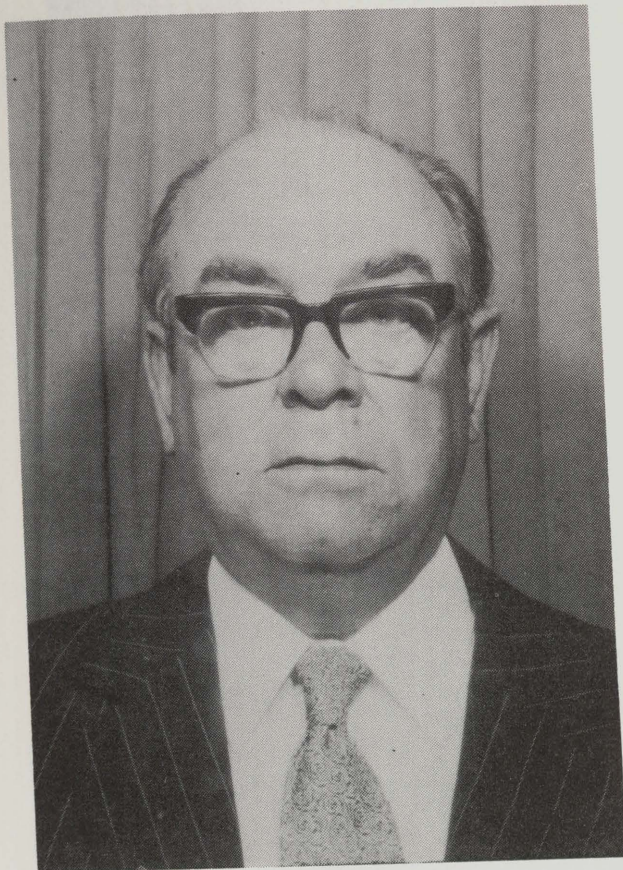
It is with very great regret and a sense of real sorrow that we record the death of Father Charles O'Malley , parish priest of Menlough, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. Father Charlie attended the O'Malley rallies from their inception and was our unofficial chaplain. He was son of William O'Malley of Carnaseer, Dunmore, and nephew of Bartley O'Malley (1885-1977) who was chieftain in 1961. He served in Annaghdown, Inishbofin, Castlebar, Kilkerrin, Kilcoona, and Athenry, until his transfer to Menlough as parish priest in 1986. His generous assistance and unfailing good humour will be greatly missed by all of us.

## SOME FORMER CHIEFTAINS



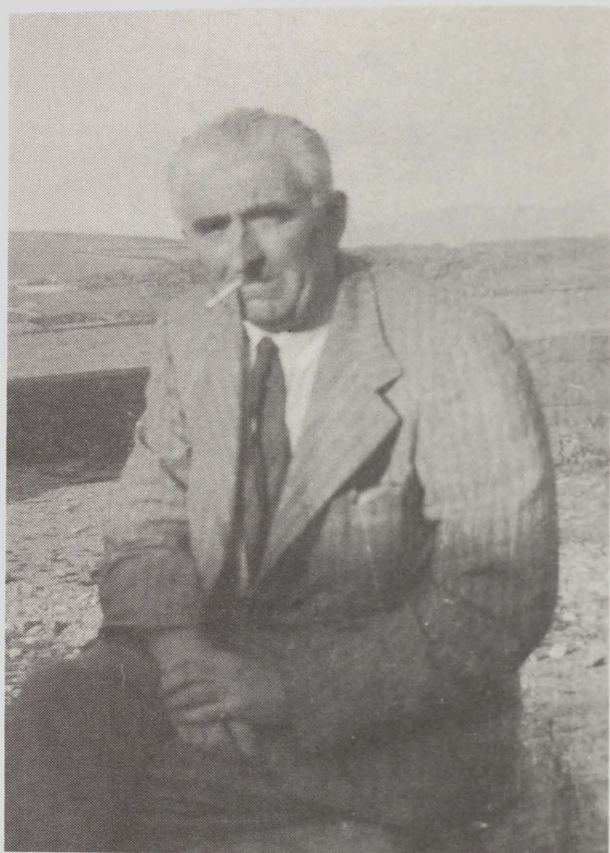
**BARTHOLOMEW O'MALLEY (1885-1977)**

Bartley O'Malley was born in Kinvara, Co. Galway, the son of Charles O'Malley and Elizabeth Kavanaugh, who had come from the Burren area. The family moved from Kinvara to Claremorris, and later to Dunmore in the late 1890s, where Bartley was educated at the National School. He was a well-known cyclist and won a Connacht Championship. With his twin brother Willie he set up a bicycle shop in Dunmore and later went into the motor car business. Married to Mary Monica Fahy in 1918, he had nine children – Gerard, Tom, Bernard, Bartley, Fintan, Elizabeth, Mary Frances, Josephine and Grace. A regular supporter of the Clan Rally, he became Chieftain in 1961.



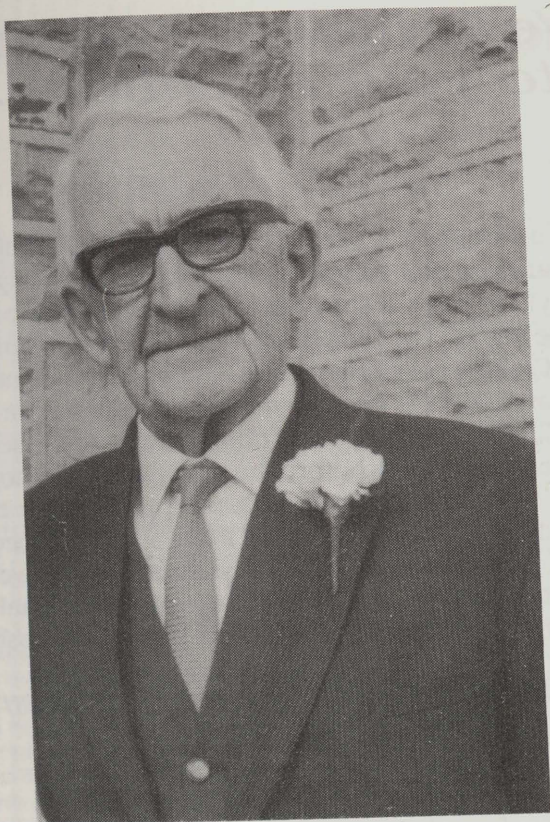
**GEORGE O'MALLEY (1911-1986)**

George Gerard O'Malley was born in Manchester, England, the son of Thomas William O'Malley from Westport, and Mary Anne Ford from Ballina, Co. Mayo. He was educated in Manchester at Mount Carmel School and St. Gregory's Secondary High School. A company director, he formed three companies dealing in worsted and woolen clothes for the multiple clothiers. Married in 1941 to Cecilia Phillips of Manchester he had two children, Anthony Gerard and Bernadette Anne. Elected Chieftain in 1962, he was a great supporter of the clan rally for many years, his cheerful presence being greatly missed in 1986.



### **MATHEW O'MALLEY (1895-1967)**

Matthew O'Malley was born in Cleggan, Co. Galway, the son of Matthias O'Malley and Mary O'Holleran. Educated in Cleggan, he later became a well-known publican and businessman. Married to Mary Mulleague, a school-teacher, he had three children – Patrick, Nuala and Eileen. A lover of fishing and traditional music, he was a member of the Cleggan Development Committee, the Regatta Association, and for a time secretary of the Lifeboat Committee. He was very interested in local history and attended the clan rallies from the beginning, being elected Chieftain in 1963.



**PATRICK O'MALLEY, V.S., (1900-1981)**

Patrick O'Malley was born in Castlebar, the son of Austin O'Malley, Tourmakeady, and Ann McGreevy, Ballyheane, Co. Mayo. Educated at St. Patrick's national School, and St. Gerald's College, Castlebar, he graduated from the Veterinary College Dublin in 1923. He worked first in England, and was later Ireland's first veterinary meat inspector in the Castlebar Bacon Company. After a few years he returned to private practice in the Castlebar area. Married to Joan C. Boyden, daughter of George Boyden, managing director of Castlebar Bacon Company in 1935, he had six children – Patrick, Maureen, Ann, Owen, Brian and George. Intensely interested in horse breeding, especially Connemara ponies, he also loved horse and greyhound racing. A faithful attender at Clan Rallies, he was elected Chieftain in 1964.

## *We bring the following to your attention. . .*

### **THE CLAN CERTIFICATE**

In 1983 we introduced a Clan Certificate scheme, which has been a remarkable success. For a modest five pounds (or the equivalent in your own currency) 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 to nominate candidates for the position of Tánaiste or Chieftain Elect (such nominations to be sent to the Clan Secretary at least one week before the rally). 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.*

### **THE O'MALLEY CLAN RECORD**

This booklet has been published annually since 1984, and is sold at the Annual Clan Rally. It is an excellent souvenir of the event, and contains as well articles on O'Malley history, and on places associated with the clan. The current (1987, issue costs £2, while back-numbers (1984, 1985, 1986) can be obtained for £1 each, including postage.

### **THE O'MALLEY CLAN CAR STICKER**

This sticker in three colours is exclusive to the O'Malley Clan Association and is similar to that appearing on your rally invitation. The cost is £2, including postage.

# LIST OF CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

*(Certificates Nos. 1 to 60 have now expired.*

*Nos. 61 to 127 on this list must be renewed before the 1988 Rally).*

61. Dr. Kieran D. O'Malley, 14305 58th St., Edmonton, Alberta T5A 1NH, Canada.
62. Donal Lysaght O'Malley, 12 Cremorne, Templeogue, Dublin.
63. Conor Plunkett O'Malley, 11 St. Helen's Road, Booterstown, Dublin.
64. Jim O'Malley, 18 St. Mary's Crescent, Westport.
65. John Melia, 32 Burnside Drive, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York 10706, U.S.A.
66. Thomas J. O'Malley, 512 Nth. Grand St., West Suffield, Conn., U.S.A. 06093.
67. Dr. Patrick O'Malley, 52256 Hickory Rd., Granger, South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.
68. Dr. Conor O'Malley, 1323 Glen Eyrie, San José, California 95125, U.S.A.
69. Grace O'Malley O'Hara, 47 Lr. Beechwood Ave., Ranelagh, Dublin 6.
70. Ward O'Malley, Golden Hills, Golden, Co. Tipperary.
71. Sheila O'Malley Coen, 82 Johnstown Ave., Cabinteely, Co. Dublin.
72. Gráinne O'Malley-McKibben, Carnalurgan, Westport.
73. Kathleen O'Malley, Carne Hill, Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
74. The Harvey Family, Magheramore Upper, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal.
75. Rita Lydon Gill, 7 Richview Villas, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14.
76. Edward L. O'Malley, Chicago.
77. Ellen J. Devitt, 10414 S. Walden Pkwy., Chicago, Illinois 60643, U.S.A.
78. Cedric O'Malley, 18 Auburn St., Gladesville, N.S.W. 211, Australia.
79. Gearóid Ó Máille, Dominick Street, Galway.
80. Elizabeth O'Malley, Mill Street, Westport.
81. Mary Malia Keenan, 3830 No. 26th Street, Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A.
82. Michael O'Malley, 1 Clarendon Close, Romsey, Hampshire, SO 58TB, England.
83. Catherine O'Malley Kennedy, 521 Delaware Ave., Olyphant, Pennsylvania 18447, U.S.A.
84. Michael Malley, 609 Franklin Ave., Indialantic, Florida 32903, U.S.A.
85. George F. O'Malley, 3538 S.W. Barbur Boulevard, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
86. Mrs. Eloise O'Malley Stevens, 1325 Lemonwood Court, Holiday, Florida 33590, U.S.A.
87. Miss Angelica O'Malley, 3040 Idaho Ave., N.W., No. 721, Washington D.C. 20016, U.S.A.
88. Mrs. Maynard Braden, 10911 Whispering Wind, San Antonio, Texas 78230, U.S.A.
89. Philip B. O'Malley, 47407 Kameahameha, Kaneohe 96744, Hawaii, U.S.A.
90. Claire Edna O'Malley, 45 The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds LS8 1JQ, West Yorkshire, England.
91. Ulla O'Malley, Kilmilkin, Maam, Co. Galway.
92. William O'Brien, P.O. Box 1276, Marci Island, Florida 33937, U.S.A.
93. Don O'Malley, Sunning Hill, Castletroy, Limerick.
94. Dara O'Malley, 23 Heyside Ave., Heyside, Royton, Oldham, Lancs., OL2 6LB, England.
95. John & Sarah Flynn, Cabra, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
96. Patrick John O'Malley, Shrataggle, Porturlin, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
97. Patrick O'Malley, 1701 N. Chestnut, Marshfield, Wisconsin, U.S.A., 54449.
98. Andrea O'Malley, Munoz, 3012 S. Avers Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 60623.
99. Maria Andrea, Munoz, 3012 S. Avers Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., 60623.
100. Beatrice O'Malley, Sydney, Australia.
101. Joeephine O'Malley-Kavanagh, 18 Hilary Drive, Bayville, New York, 11709.
102. Jo O'Malley, Market Drayton, England.

103. Mac O'Malley, Monamore, Westport.
104. Sal O'Malley McInerney, 'Kelston', Bray Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.
105. An tollamh T.S. ÓMáille, 'Cuileann', An Bóthar Ard, Gaillimh.
106. Denise O'Malley, 44 West Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
107. Michael Patrick O'Malley, 44 West St.k Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
108. Stephen Coleman O'Malley, 44 West Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
109. Brian Thomas O'Malley, 44 West Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
110. William Coleman O'Malley, Jr., 351 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
111. William Coleman O'Malley III, 351 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
112. Ryan James O'Malley, 351 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
113. John Peter O'Malley, 353 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
114. Melissa O'Malley, 353 West Elm St., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
115. Kerri A. O'Malley, 353 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
116. Paula Ellen O'Malley, 75 Hancock Ave., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
117. Alice J. O'Malley, 75 Hancock Ave., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
118. Terry O'Malley-Seidler, 755 Madre Street, Pasadena, California.
119. Seán O'Malley, 350 West 20 Street, New York, U.S.A.
120. James O'Malley, 133 Ronald Road, Aston, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
121. Pearce O'Malley, Cloghan, Rosbeg, Westport.
122. Mary A. Staunton, 346 Ashmount St., Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A. 02124.
123. Michael O'Malley, 28 Wood Grove, Finglas Park, Dublin 11.
124. Eileen O'Malley, 10014 St. Trumbull Ave., Evergreen Pk., Illinois, U.S.A. 60642.
125. Kathleen O'Malley McGee, Newport, Co. Mayo.
126. Mary Anne Casey, 3535 West 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60629, U.S.A.
127. Michael O'Malley, Main Street, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo.
128. Peter McGee, Sandymount, Newport, Co. Mayo.
129. Art O'Malley, 27 Montpellier Gardens, Dublin 7.
130. Eoin O'Malley, Dunamase, Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
131. Christopher O'Malley, Dunamase, Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
132. Eoin J. O'Malley, White Lodge, Dunamase, Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
133. Pamela O'Malley de Crist, Calle Arganzuela, 18-3-A, 28005, Madrid, Spain.
134. Mrs. Dorothy O'Connell, 199 Warren Road, Framingham, Mass., 01701, U.S.A.
135. Prof. Robert F. O'Malley, 389 Eliot Street, Ashland, Mass., 01721, U.S.A.
136. George O'Malley, Dowdarragh, Castletroy, Co. Limerick.
137. W. Lee O'Malley, 505 Linden Way, Brea, California, U.S.A., 92621.
138. Mary O'Malley, 42 Chestnut Grove, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
139. Honorable Paul A. O'Malley, 6839 N. Mendota, Chicago, Illinois, 60646, U.S.A.
140. Elisabeth O'Malley, 5329 S. Talman, Chicago, Illinois, 60632, U.S.A.
141. Keenan O'Malley, 2125 W. Roscoe, Chicago, Illinois, 60618, U.S.A.
142. William P. O'Malley, 3800 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois. 60613.
143. Brian P. O'Malley, 547 Scenic Drive, Hamilton, Ontario, L9C 1G9, Canada.
144. Anthony P. O'Malley, Box 38 P.O., Orange 2800, N.S.W., Australia.
145. Austin Michael Staunton, 3 Fell Close, Grange-Over-Sands, Cumbria, LA11 7J9, England.
146. Brendan C. O'Malley, 10506 Carrollview Drive, Tampa, Florida 33618, U.S.A.
147. Robert C. O'Malley, Box 147, Unit 4, Fox Lake, Wi. 53933, U.S.A.
148. Desmond J. O'Malley, T.D., 37 Abbey Avenue, Corbally, Limerick.
149. Cormac K.H. O'Malley, Swakeleys House, Milton Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8NS, England.
150. Joan O'Malley-Ringrose, 3 Whitehorn Road, Clonskea, Dublin 14.
151. Michael O'Malley, Moycullen, Co. Galway.
152. Middleton J. O'Malley-Blackwell, Ross House, Newport, Co. Mayo.
153. Miss Aileen Blackwell, 73 East Elm, Chicago, Illinois 60611, U.S.A.
154. Mrs. Henry de M. Cummings, Nambe, New Mexico, U.S.A.
155. Middleton O'Malley Keyes, P.O. Box 156, Waquoit, Mass., 02536, U.S.A.

156. Fr. D. O'Malley, Station Road, Westport, Co. Mayo.
157. Fr. Charles O'Malley, Athenry, Co. Galway.
158. Mrs. M. O'Malley-Beirne, 234 Coolidge Ave., Hasbrouck Heights, N.J. 07604, U.S.A.
159. Mrs. M. O'Malley-Doyle, Shanagh, Ballina, Co. Mayo.
160. Ellen O'Malley-Dunlop, 2 The Avenue, Boden Park, Rathfarnham, Dublin 14.
161. Eileen O'Malley, 108 Rockford Street, Brockton, Ma. 02401, U.S.A.
162. Barbara Shevlin O'Brien, 13414 Oriental St., Rockville, Md. 20853, U.S.A.
163. Mr. Patrick O'Malley, c/o 87 Heathgate, Speke, Liverpool 24, England.
164. Michael O'Malley, Glenmuir, Clairvale Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
165. Patrick O'Malley, Main Street, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo.
166. Mary Browne, Shop Street, Westport, Co. Mayo.
167. Gerard O'Malley, Rocklands, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
168. Sam Oliver Welch, 520 15th Street, Santa Monica, California 90402.
169. William Stanley Hynes, 520 15th Street, Santa Monica, California 90402.
170. Denis Joseph Hynes, 520 15th Street, Santa Monica, California 90420.
171. Tom O'Malley, 7501 Midnight Pass Road, Sarasota, Florida, U.S.A.
172. Margaret O'Malley, 1b St. Clair Drive, Church Town, Southport, Lancs., England.
173. John Joe O'Malley, 27 Horkan's Hill, Westport, Co. Mayo.
174. Éamonn Ó Máille, Abhann Bhuí, Cathair na Mart.
175. Barbara Ó Máille, The Cottage, Shanganagh Terrace, Killiney, Co. Dublin.
176. William O'Malley, Cloonfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
177. Ethna O'Malley Gaffney, 11 Stillorgan Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4.
178. Grace O'Malley-Purcell, 44 Eglinton Road, Dublin 4.
179. Kitty O'Malley-Harlow, Summerville, Rosbeg, Westport.
180. Judge Peter O'Malley, 8 Vergemount, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6.
181. Brian O'Malley, 239 School Street, Walpole, Mass. 02081, U.S.A.
182. Maureen O'Malley-Aspell, Letterbeg, Blacklion Road, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
183. Michael O'Malley, The Bourne, Southgate, London, N14 6QS.
184. Alice O'Malley, 12912 Mill Drive East, Palos Park, Illinois 60464.
185. Sheila O'Malley-Mulloy, Carrowbaun, Westport, Co. Mayo.
186. Maurice O'Malley, Rosmalley, Milltown Road, Tuam, Co. Galway.
187. Ann Kelly, Cromleac, Barna, Galway.
188. Ambassador and Mrs Walter Curley, One Rockefeller Plaza, New York.
189. Rev. Joseph M. O'Malley, 5100 West Evans Ave., Denver, Colorado.
190. Joseph E. Prather, Bernardsville, New Jersey, U.S.A.
191. Paul Vincent O'Malley, 303 North Commerce, Natchez, Mississippi 39120, U.S.A.
192. Kevin Albert O'Malley, 303 North Commerce, Natchez, Mississippi 39120, U.S.A.
193. Sir Peter and Lady Nugent, Blackall Stud, Clane, Co. Kildare.
194. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Drummond, 6 St. Johns Wood Road, London NW8 8RE.
195. Mr. and Mrs. Fox, P.O. Box 243, Spring House, Pennsylvania 19477, U.S.A.
196. Ambassador and Mrs. Seán Ronan, Irish Embassy, Kowa Building, 25 Tokyo, Japan.
197. Miss Laura Nugent, 6 Southport Gardens, London S.W.7.
198. Lady Prichard Jones, 30 Claylands Road, London S.W.8. England.
199. Professor and Mrs. Ronald Pen., 2480 Wanda Way, Lexington, Kentucky, 40505, U.S.A.
200. Mr. Peter Stanley, P.O. Box 417, W. Waquoit, Mass. 02536, U.S.A.
201. M. A. de Acevedo, 131 Rue de la Tour, Paris 75016, France.
202. Mr. and Mrs. Peter MacDonagh, Quay Cottage, Westport, Co. Mayo.
203. Mr. and Mrs. Liam O'Malley, Rossnakillie, Kilmeena, Westport, Co. Mayo.
204. Mrs. Pery-Knox-Gore, Coolcronan, Foxford, Co. Mayo.
205. Mr. and Mrs. Kiernan Thompson, Newport House, Newport, Co. Mayo.
206. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Stanley.
207. Mr. and Mrs. D. Phillips, 2151 Cleveland, Chicago, Illinois 60610.
208. Dr. and Mrs. Ulrich Dingle, Ludweiler St. 16a, 6624 Grossrosseln, Germany.

209. Mrs. Tyrell O'Malley, Shamrock Products, Box 156, Waquoit, Mass., 02536, U.S.A.  
 210. M. et Me. Fenwick, 57 Rue Scheffer, Paris 75016, France.  
 211. Mr. Alex McC. Blackwell, Ross House, Newport, Co. Mayo.  
 212. Rev. Eamonn O'Malley, Kilmeena, Westport, Co. Mayo.  
 213. Robert J. Malley, 609 Franklyn Ave., Indialantic, Florida 32903.  
 214. Dr. Tom O'Malley, Gortawarla, Newport, Co. Mayo.  
 215. Ms. Breta O'Malley, S.R.N., B. Block, Surgical Unit, Castlebar General Hospital, Co. Mayo.  
 216. Mrs. Lynn Covington, 201 Queen's Lane, Palm Beach, 33480 Florida, U.S.A.  
 217. Mr. and Mrs. Denis Tinsley, Burrishoole House, Newport, Co. Mayo.  
 218. Maureen O'Malley, Flat 4, Cap Martin, The Serpentine, Blundellsands, Liverpool L23 6TD.  
 219. Miss Margaret O'Malley, 555 Rose Hill, Pemberton, Wigan.  
 220. Mrs. Grace O'Malley Mohlman, 653, Ocean View Road, Brielle, New Jersey 08730, U.S.A.  
 221. Mrs. Kathleen O'Malley Wagner, 3324 S.E. Fairway East, Stuart, Florida 33494, U.S.A.  
 222. Ms. Patricia Seifert, 6502 Overbrook Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22043, U.S.A.  
 223. Mr. William O'Malley-Clark, 4628 Carthage Circle South, Lake Worth, Florida 33463, U.S.A.  
 224. Harold O'Malley, Suir Castle House, Golden, County Tipperary.  
 225. Ward O'Malley, Golden Hills, Golden, County Tipperary.  
 226. Atty. Joseph R. O'Malley, 91 Riverdale Road, Concord, Mass. 01742.  
 227. Caryl Kennedy Benish, 1206 Sherman Ave., Madison, Wisconsin 53703.  
 228. Anthony Gerard O'Malley, 11b, Chapel House, Tern Hill, Market Drayton, England.  
 229. Pearse O'Malley, Derabeag, 23 Glenbrook Park, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.  
 230. Dorothy S. Miles, 3500 Magic, Apt. 12, San Antonio, TX 78229, U.S.A.  
 231. Dennis G. O'Malley, 28 Hayden Lane, Bedford, Mass. 01730, U.S.A.  
 232. Austin O'Malley, Doughmakeon, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo.  
 233. Rev. Michael O'Malley, C.C., Athenry, Co. Galway.  
 234. Terrance Hodges, 10206 S. Harding, Chicago, Illinois, 60642, U.S.A.  
 235. Eileen O'Malley, Marymount, Cleggan, Co. Galway.  
 236. H. David O'Malie, 5634 Bellington Ave., Springfield, Virginia, 22151, U.S.A.  
 237. Ellen Hodges, 10206 S. Harding, Chicago, Illinois, 60642, U.S.A.  
 238. Joseph R. O'Malley, 91 Riverdale Road, Concord, Mass. 01742, U.S.A.  
 239. Michael Malley, 609 Franklyn Ave., Indialantic, Florida 32903, U.S.A.  
 240. Sal O'Malley-McInerney, 'Kelston', Bray Road, Foxrock, Dublin 18.  
 241. Terry O'Malley-Seidler, 755 Madre Street, Pasadena, California 91117, U.S.A.  
 242. Michael Patrick O'Malley, 28 Grove Wood, Dublin 11.  
 243. Martin O'Malley, 1 Calderwood Road, Dublin 9.  
 244. Alice J. O'Malley, 75 Hancock Avenue, Brockton, Mass. 02401, U.S.A.  
 245. Paula E. O'Malley, 75 Hancock Avenue, Brockton, Mass. 02401, U.S.A.  
 246. Thomas J. O'Malley, 512 N. Grand St., P.O. Box 96, West Suffield, CT. 06093, U.S.A.  
 247. Máire O'Malley-Sweeney, 61 Seabury Court, Sydney Parade Avenue, Dublin 4.

## **JOHN GIBBONS TRAVEL**

EXPERT ADVICE  
ON HOME AND INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL.  
Keenest Rates Obtainable.

**SHOP STREET, WESTPORT, COUNTY MAYO.**

Telephone: (098) 25511 & 25957. Telex: 53915 GBNS EI.

Best wishes and every success  
to the O'Malley Clan

**BANK OF IRELAND**  
**Westport.**

*"The Bank of a Lifetime"*

**HORAN (KNOCK)**  
**INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**  
COUNTY MAYO.

*"The Gateway to O'Malley Country"*

FLIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

*Ashford Castle*

There's nothing like it anywhere  
in the world.

**Cong, County Mayo.**

WELCOME ALL O'MALLEYS.

**DROMOLAND**  
**CASTLE**

**Newmarket-on-Fergus,**  
**County Clare, Ireland.**

Telephone: Shannon 71144.

Telex No.: 26854.

## **ALLIED IRISH BANKS**

Your Bank in Westport for efficient, courteous service  
and a complete range of banking facilities.

Contact:

**Manager – DERMOT BLYTHE**  
**SHOP STREET, WESTPORT.**

**Telephone: (098) 25466. Telex: 33764.**

## **Céad Míle Fáilte**

TO ALL VISITORS FOR THE O'MALLEY CLAN RALLY

From:

**GRACE O'MALLEY ART STUDIO**  
**BRIDGE STREET, WESTPORT.**

Paintings, Pottery and Antique Pine Furniture.

## **HOTEL WESTPORT**

**Westport, County Mayo.**

**Telephone: (098) 25122/25021.**

**Telex: 53846.**

Welcomes all O'Malleys.

## **M. MULLOY & SONS LTD.**

GENERAL HARDWARE

HAND & POWER TOOLS

INSTANTOR & PLUMBING FITTINGS

**Shop Street, Westport, County Mayo.**

**Telephone: (098) 26011 & 26036.**



**DE BURCA  
RARE BOOKS**  
ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLERS

**Mount Gordon, Castlebar,  
County Mayo, Ireland.**

**Telephone: (094) 21958 & 23424.**

**McGOVERN MOTORS & MARINE LTD.**

MAIN DEALER FOR TOYOTA  
AND YAMAHA OUTBOARD MOTORS.  
Car and Commercial Leasing.

**Newport & Castlebar, County Mayo.**

**Telephone: Newport (098) 41178 & 41206.**

**Telephone: Castlebar (094) 22255. Telex: 53794.**

**BERRY'S – The Historical Printers**

Having just created history by being the first printing company in Ireland to receive the mark of quality from The Irish Quality Control Association, we at Berrys of Westport are delighted to be associated with the printing of historical journals relating to the O'Malley Clan – long may this historic union last!

**Distillery Road, Westport. ☎ (098) 25066.**



**ULSTER BANK**

the friendly bank

**North Mall, Westport.**

**Telephone: (098) 25018.**

**Manager: JACK BREDIN.**



 **MANANNAN MARINE FARM LTD**

**Ross House, Newport, County Mayo.  
Telephone: (098) 41175.**

**MANANNAN**

"The Sea God of the Western Ocean",  
the name by which the O'Malley family was known,  
Presents:

**O'MALLEY SMOKED SALMON**  
FRESH FROM THE CLEAN WATERS OF IRELAND.  
Enquiries are Welcome.

Our Agent in America is:  
**AILEEN N. O'MALLEY-BLACKWELL**  
73 E. Elm Street, Chicago, Ill. 60617.  
Telephone: 312 266-7473.

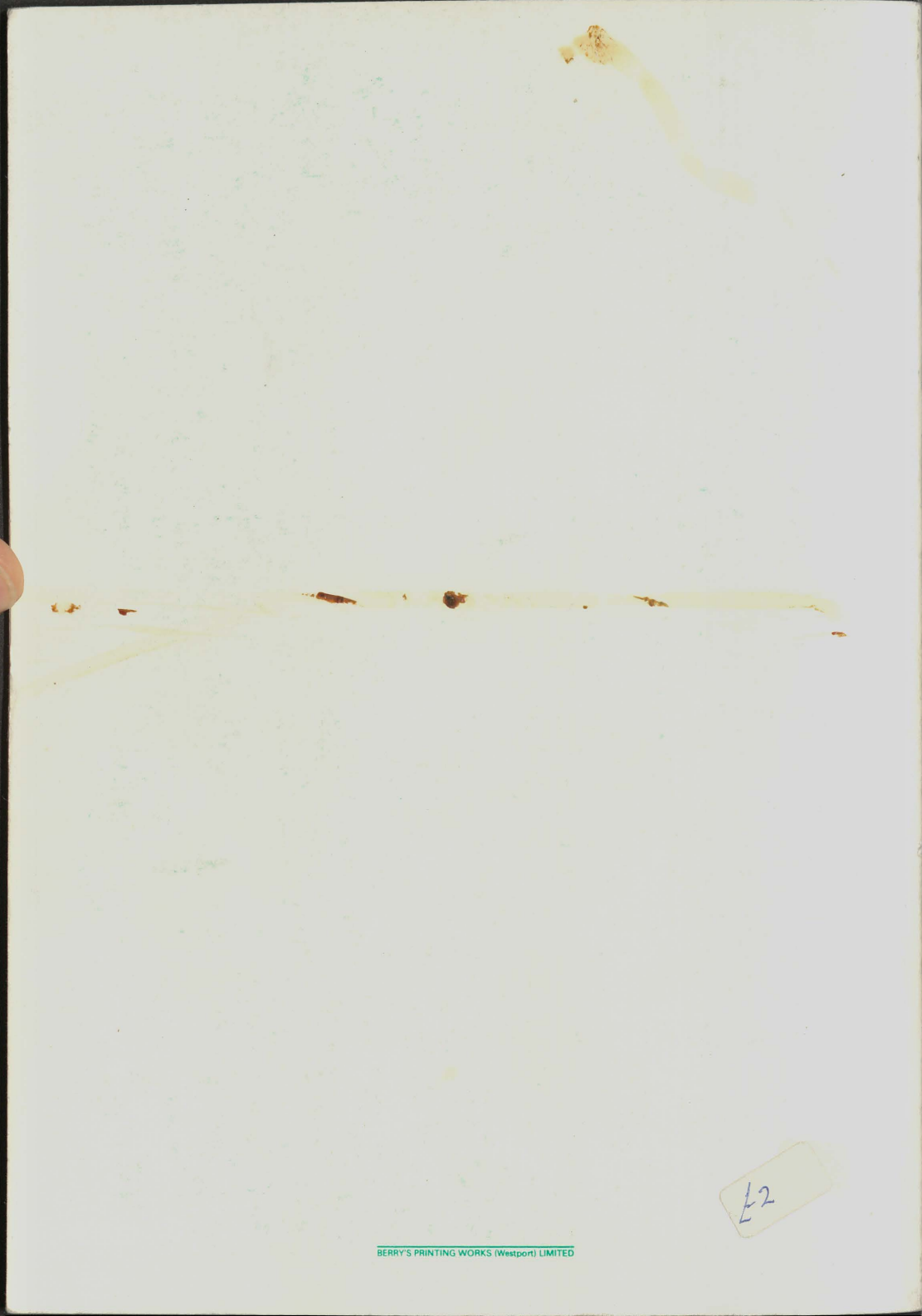
**QUAY COTTAGE**

**Wine Bar & Shellfish Restaurant**



**WESTPORT HARBOUR,  
COUNTY MAYO, IRELAND.  
Telephone: (098) 26412.**





12