

INTERNATIONAL O'MALLEYS



Martin O'Malley

Martin O'Malley is a US politician who was mayor of Baltimore (1999-2007), governor of Maryland (2007-2015) and a Democratic presidential candidate in 2016. As mayor and governor, he championed an open, data-driven approach to performance management, earning Baltimore the Innovations in Government Award from Harvard's Kennedy School of Government in 2002. TIME Magazine named him one of the top five big city mayors in America. O'Malley was credited with lowering crime rates during his terms as mayor and governor. He also focused on social issues: He signed a law which made enabled the children of undocumented immigrants to apply for in-state college tuition; he fought for same-sex marriage despite pressure from the Catholic Church; he repealed the death penalty in Maryland; and he also signed off on gun control laws. Currently he advises a number of technology companies and lectures widely on topics ranging from Climate Change, Healthcare, the Environment, Education, and Smart Cities.



King O'Malley

King O'Malley was probably born in Kansas in the United States of America on 2nd July 1858, despite his later claims to be Canadian. Little is known about his early life but by 1887, at the age of 29, O'Malley was working on the west coast as an agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. Although a very successful insurance salesman, he was exposed in April 1888 for selling policies by misrepresentation and shortly afterwards he left America for Australia.

O'Malley was elected for the division of Tasmania in the first federal election of 1901, and took his place as a Labour member in the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. O'Malley remained in Parliament for almost sixteen years, never missing a sitting day even if he was unwell. As a politician he championed his favourite causes of a national government-owned bank, old-age pensions and a Trans-Australian railway, all of which came to pass.

He was a colourful character and delighted in political stunts and tall stories. He was a life-long campaigner against alcohol, which he called "stagger juice". He campaigned against hotels employing barmaids, citing them as "hired for their physical attributes rather than their prowess in drawing ale"

O'Malley was appointed as Federal Minister for Home Affairs in 1910 and was responsible for the selection of Canberra as the federal capital, where the suburb of O'Malley commemorates him.



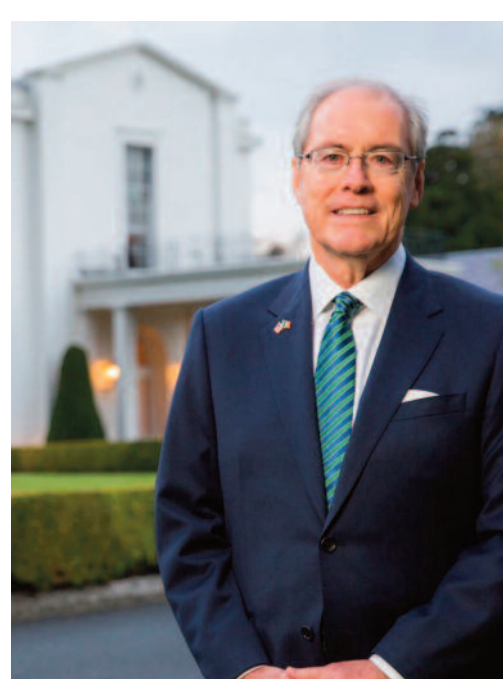
Marty Walsh

John and Mary Walsh emigrated from Galway to the United States in the 1950s, before Mary gave birth to Marty Walsh in 1967. Walsh joined the Labour Union in Boston when he was 21, before running for the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1988. In 2013, he ran for the mayoralty of Boston. Walsh won with 51.5% of the vote. As a Democrat, he stuck to the party principles when he reaffirmed Boston's declared status as a sanctuary city for undocumented immigrants. He made this reaffirmation after US President Donald Trump tried to cancel funding for cities that were harbouring illegal immigrants. Walsh ran for mayor again in July 2017, and easily defeated his opponent, securing 65% of the vote. It was one of the highest victories for a mayoral election in the US in recent years.



Cardinal Sean O'Malley

Another Bostonian O'Malley is Cardinal Sean Patrick O'Malley, who became the Archbishop of Boston in 2003. O'Malley became a priest in 1970, and worked in Washington DC, the Virgin Islands, Florida, and eventually Boston. He became Archbishop of Boston in 2003, and has held the title ever since. O'Malley initiated a zero tolerance policy against sexual abuse within the Catholic Church. He spearheaded one of the first comprehensive sexual abuse policies, and in December 2013, O'Malley announced the Pontifical Commission for the Protection of Minors, whose purpose was to prevent clerical sexual abuse.



Kevin O'Malley

Another O'Malley with Westport roots, Kevin O'Malley is a lawyer and diplomat, who served as Barack Obama's Ambassador to Ireland. He served as a federal prosecutor before becoming a diplomat, and was also honoured with the Distinguished Service Award for his work. In 2014, Obama nominated O'Malley to become the US Ambassador to Ireland. He was unanimously approved by the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He was an active ambassador, initiating the very successful cross-cultural programme Creative Minds, which brought prominent US artists and innovators to Ireland to share their experiences with Irish audiences. It was one of the most prominent proposals created by an Ambassador.

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Pamela O'Malley

Pamela O'Malley grew up in Limerick and moved to Madrid in the 1950s with her husband Gainor Crist, where she taught English. She joined the Spanish communist party, seeing it as the only effective underground opposition to the Spanish dictator, Francisco Franco. In the bitterly polarised Spain of her time, she was attracted to the party's strategy of "national reconciliation" promoting democracy without violence. A founding member of the communist-backed Workers Commission, Pamela was charged with distribution of communist propaganda and sentenced to six months in jail. Her independent mind-set led to conflict within the party and she was expelled twice, but then twice accepted invitations to rejoin. She was a mentor to many visitors to Madrid, and introduced the young Seamus Heaney to the paintings of Goya and Velázquez in the Prado. A manuscript copy of his poem about that period, Summer 1969, had pride of place on her wall. She was a true aficionado of bull-fighting, and knew and loved every stone of Madrid's old quarter. The Spanish Labour Ministry awarded her a gold medal for her work in education, presented by King Juan Carlos in 2001. She spent much of her retirement with a peace group, the Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz, of which she was president at the time of her death in 2006. The Madrid City Council named a street in her honour in 2019.



Fr. Pat O'Malley (tAthair Padraig O'Maille)

Fr. Pat, from Doughmackeon, Louisburgh, Co Mayo, was a missionary priest. He was ordained in 1957 and went on to teach in Nigeria, where his work during the Biafran war led to his deportation from the country. Back in Ireland, he worked with the Irish Language Civil Rights Movement, a group that campaigned for social, economic and cultural rights for native Irish-speakers. He soon returned to Africa to continue his missionary work, this time in Malawi, where he lectured in English at Chancellor College. He went on to play a central role in the country's struggle for democracy, campaigning for the rights of political prisoners under the oppressive and corrupt regime of Dr. Hastings Banda who ruled the country for almost three decades. Many of his fellow lecturers were detained without trial by the Banda Government and Fr Pat did much to help them and their families. Malawi's first democratically elected president after Banda's removal, Bakili Muluzi, was one of the many who paid tribute to Fr. Pat after his death in 2017, describing him as instrumental in the fight against one party dictatorship. Fr Pat was Chieftain of the O'Malley Clan in 2005/6 and published a memoir Living Dangerously on his experiences in Malawi.



Walter and Peter O'Malley

The 3rd and 4th generations of Irish immigrants, this father and son duo ran the Brooklyn Dodgers (Later known as the L.A. Dodgers) during the 20th Century. Walter, the son of a successful entrepreneur, was a lawyer by trade before moving into the business of sports management. In 1933, Walter was chosen to protect the Brooklyn Trust Company's 50% stake in the Brooklyn Dodgers. He became the president and chief stockholder in 1950, after a series of negotiations. While they were National League champions four times in the previous eight years, they did not win a World Series until 1955. After seven years in charge, and due to a lack of support in the region, O'Malley made the controversial decision to switch the franchise to Los Angeles in 1957. There was a larger fan base in L.A., and better infrastructure for travelling fans. He persuaded other East Coast franchises to follow the Dodgers, so that there would be more competition and higher-stakes games on the West Coast. The move was a success, as the Dodgers set a new single-game attendance record in their first match. During the first year, the Dodgers had recouped the cost of the move, and made a bigger profit than any of the other teams. After his death in 1979, his son Peter became the owner of the Dodgers. Peter had been a former player himself, and tried to instil the values that he had learned from the sport into effective business management of the franchise. After his father's controversial move west, Peter managed to garner more respect for the franchise that his father had lost on the east coast. The Dodgers was the only sports franchise selected in Fortune magazine's list of 100 best companies to work for. Peter's management style became known as 'The Dodger Way,' and the staff and players appreciated the efforts made for them. He created a perk system that saw overseas trips for players during the off-season after a successful year, and also implemented a system where all staff were treated to confectionary and ice-cream every day that the Dodgers were in 1st place.

Peter was also heavily involved in making baseball an Olympic sport, and also in expanding baseball globally. He helped fund the building of baseball fields and stadia around the world, including China, Nicaragua, and even Ireland. He helped build Corkagh Park in Clondalkin, Dublin, in 1998, now considered the main home of Irish baseball.



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GRANUAILE



Statue of Granuaile at Westport House, Co Mayo

The iconic 16th century warrior leader by land and sea, Grainne Ni Mhaille (Grace O'Malley) or Granuaile, as she is more familiarly known in Ireland, was a legendary figure in Irish and international history. Author and historian Anne Chambers has stated that "Granuaile was also a victim of the mainly male orientation of history. But in her particular case more than mere chauvinism ensured her dismissal from historical record. Irish heroines were required to fit a specific mould, suitably adorned in the green cloak of patriotism, their personal lives untainted, their religious beliefs Roman Catholic. Granuaile, as one of her male detractors wrote of her 'a woman who overstepped the part of womanhood' who allowed neither social, political nor religious convention to deter her, did not readily conform to the patriotic, untainted, God-fearing and dutiful picture of Gaelic womanhood promoted by later generations of historians."

Grace O'Malley was born around 1530, and was the daughter of Eoghan Dubhdara Ó Máille, who ruled in Connacht, in the West of Ireland. She married Dónal an Chogaidh Ó Flaithbheartaigh, heir to the Ó Flaithbheartaigh title. He was later killed while hunting near Lough Corrib, and Grace took revenge by raiding the MacMahon castle of Doona, killing her husband's murderers. She married again, to Rídeárd an Iarainn de Burca. Richard Bingham, the English Lord President of Connacht, claimed that Grace was behind the revolutionary acts in the region for the previous number of decades. Bingham, in his attempts to re-secure the territory, attacked Grace's castles, before capturing Grace's two sons. She sailed to England to negotiate their release from Queen Elizabeth I. Grace refused to bow before Elizabeth, treating their meeting as between two queens of equal status. They conversed in Latin, the only language they shared. Grace was successful in her petitions to Elizabeth, securing an agreement whereby Bingham's activities against her were to be curtailed, her property was returned and she was to cease her support for rebellious Irish Lords.

Nonetheless, she did not completely abandon her seafaring raids. She played a part in the Nine Years' War - the largest and final conflict between the native Irish lords, led by Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh O'Donnell, and the forces of the English crown. After the decisive defeat at Kinsale, she led lived out the rest of her days on Clare Island until her death in 1603.



Granuaile meeting Queen Elizabeth 1st in 1593

Clare Island

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O'MALLEYS IN BUSINESS AND ENGINEERING



Pat O'Malley

Patrick L O'Malley was born in 1911 to immigrant parents in the Irish slums of south Boston and started his career as a helper on a Coca-Cola truck in 1932. He moved into sales and worked his way up the company until in 1960 he became vice-president of the Coca-Cola Company in Atlanta. He became president of the Automatic Canteen Company of America in 1962, eventually adding the titles of chairman and CEO. Upon being named by Michigan's Northwood University as Outstanding Business Leader in 1993, O'Malley said, "We must support the free enterprise system. We must foster an environment in which businesses will prosper, schools will improve, and communities will flourish because of the contributions of a socially responsible business community that understands the challenges we face."

Shaun O'Malley

Chairman of PWC worldwide in 1990s

Born in Philadelphia in 1935, Shaun eventually served in the US army for three years until 1955. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, and transferred to Wharton School, where he graduated in 1959 with a B.S. in Economics. He joined PWC accountancy firm soon afterwards, before transferring to their Japan offices in 1966. In 1970, he was made partner and went back to Philadelphia. In 1984, he was elected to the governing board, before becoming the Chairman of the worldwide organization in 1992, a position he stayed in until his retirement in 1995.

Joe O'Malley

Joe O'Malley was a son of Kate Fleming O'Malley and brother to Patrick of the Round House. He studied engineering in UCC and set up as an engineer and architect in Limerick. He designed the churches in Spanish Point Co Clare, Murroe Co Limerick, Moyne Co Tipperary and St Munchins in Limerick City, as well as numerous parochial houses, creameries and parish halls.

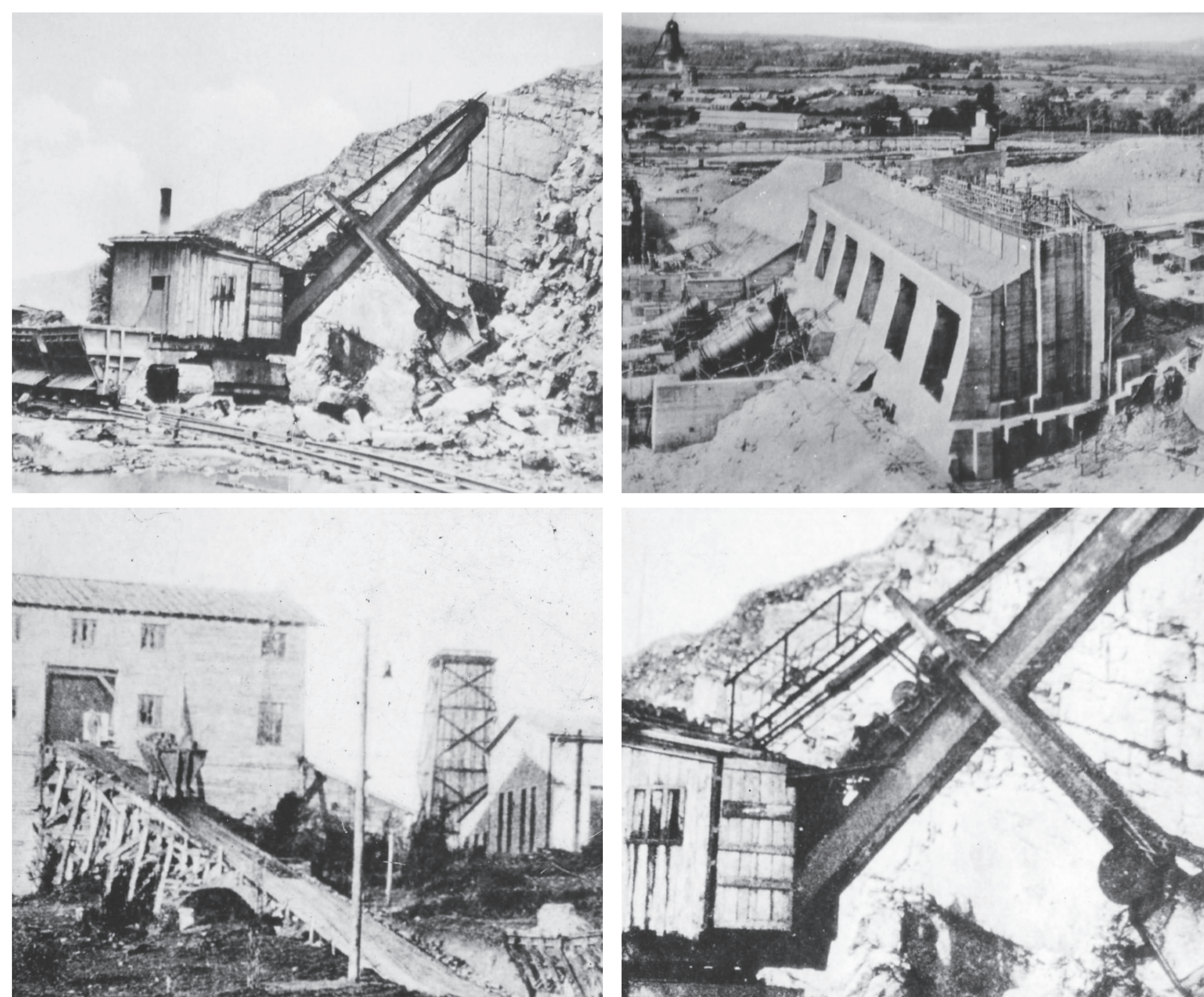
Don O'Malley

Don is a Limerick engineer, founder of Don O'Malley & partners and has worked on numerous projects which have defined the face of modern Limerick. These include Thomond Park stadium, the Clarion and Absolute hotels, the University of Limerick and Limerick Institute of Technology, not to mention numerous hospitals, commercial and retail premises and Limerick's iconic milk market. Don was Chieftain of the O'Malley Clan in 1997/98.



Tommy McLaughlin

Tommy was born in 1896 in Co. Louth. He graduated from UCD with a BSc and MSc in physics, before earning a PhD in 1923. McLaughlin joined the German firm Siemens-Schuckert, and moved to Berlin. It was here that he realised that Ireland could not rely on peat or coal. Hydro-electricity was a more viable source of power. He told one interviewer at the time that "No sincere student could have lived through that the whole period of intense national enthusiasm without feeling a passionate desire to do all in his power to assist in national reconstruction, and in the building up of the country by development from within... the ideal never for a moment left me until it brought me home again to see the Shannon Scheme realised." McLaughlin was made the first director of the Electricity Supply Board, the first semi-state body in Ireland. McLaughlin oversaw the newly-built power station at Ardnacrusha, as well as a number of small privately-owned generating stations. The ESB expanded and by the end of 1931, they had created thirteen new District Offices. He remained an important figure during the roll out of the Shannon Scheme's successor, the Rural Electrification Scheme in the 1940s. McLaughlin retired from ESB in 1958. McLaughlin was married to Ollie O'Malley of the Round House clan of O'Malleys.



Austin O'Malley

Builder & Architect of Ballyglass, Co Mayo. At his death in 1906, a newspaper article noted: "From sea to Shannon, and from historic Killala, (where deceased's father in '98 fought and bled for the freeing of his country) to the city of the Tribes, are numerous monuments - churches, monasteries, schools, and parochial residences, several of his own design, which bear ample testimony to his superior skill and workmanship, and that he was justly styled, at least in Mayo, "the father of the profession" was no misnomer."

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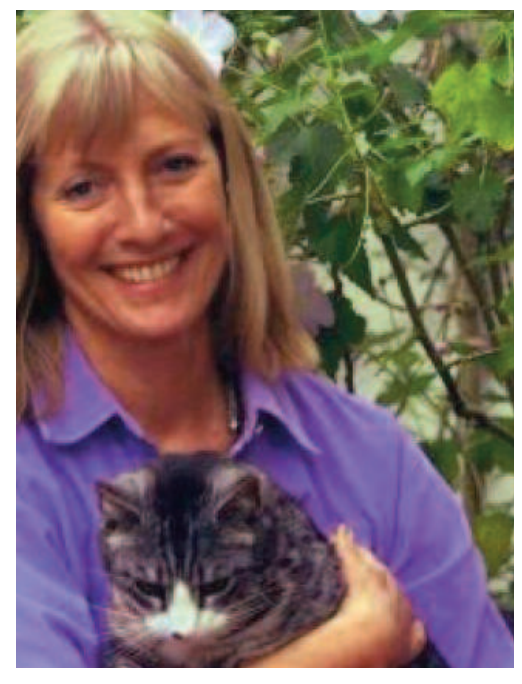
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O'MALLEYS AND THE ARTS



Tony and Jane O'Malley

Born in Callan, Co Kilkenny in 1913, Tony O'Malley taught himself to paint while working as a bank official. He retired from the bank in 1958 to take up painting full-time and in 1960 moved St Ives in Cornwall, to be close to the abstract art community there, which included the artists Peter Lanyon, Patrick Heron, Francis Bacon and Bryan Wynter. He lived in St Ives for the next 30 years, returning to Kilkenny in 1990. His paintings are concerned with the landscape, and the spirit of personal and folk history which it embodies. In 1993 Tony O'Malley was elected a Saoi of Aosdána. When he died in 2003 he was regarded as one of Ireland's leading painters. He generated a tremendous body of work in paint, graphic media and sculpture, encompassing several distinct phases and locations. The Irish Museum of Modern Art displayed a major retrospective of his work in 2005.

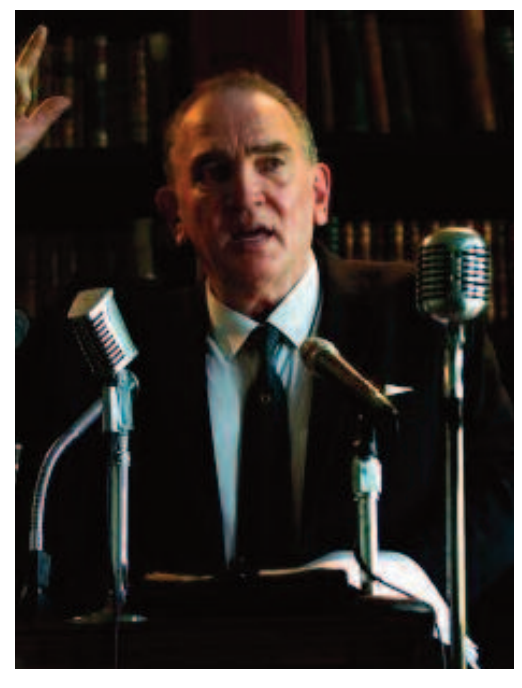


Jane Harris met Tony in 1969. She was born in Canada, and had spent time in England, Australia, Japan, Siberia and Switzerland before visiting St Ives. Jane was a painter as well, and the two quickly formed a bond. They married in 1973. They lived and worked together until Tony's death in 2003. Jane's work was as acclaimed as her husband's, and her graphic contrasts were lauded as hugely impressive. Her work was likened in the Irish Times to Henri Matisse, Ben Nicholson and David Hockney. Her most recent exhibition was in the Butler Gallery in Kilkenny in 2018.



Dido Armstrong

Dido Florian Cloud de Bouneville O'Malley Armstrong was born in 1971, and made international waves with her debut album *No Angel*. She has worked with her brother Rollo on most of her albums. She sold 21 million copies of that album, and collaborated with Eminem, Youssou N'Dour, Brian Eno, Questlove, Mick Fleetwood, Faithless, Carlos Santana, and Rufus Wainwright. In her more than 20-year-long career, she has won four BRIT awards, four World Music Awards, an MTV Europe Music Award, and has been nominated for two Grammys.



Daragh O'Malley

Daragh is an actor who has been in films such as *The Long Good Friday* (1980), *Withnail and I* (1987) and also had a recurring role in the Sharpe television series. He has appeared in a number of stage shows, winning a number of awards for his roles in productions such as *The Rocky Horror Show*, *Dancing at Lughnasa*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *Mixed Marriage* and *The Last Ones*.



Helen Hooker

Helen Hooker was born in January 1905 in Connecticut, USA. She studied sculpture in New York city, and later in Paris. In 1933, she met Ernie O'Malley. They married in 1937, and moved to Co. Mayo. They bought forty acres of land near Newport, and made use of the rich farmland. They invested in a large number of artworks, which included works by Evie Hone, Paul Henry, Georges Rouault, and Jack Butler Yeats. They were divorced in 1952, and she returned to the US. She donated a number of works to the National Library of Ireland, and later established the O'Malley collection of paintings, in collaboration with the Irish American Cultural Institution. The University of Limerick officially inaugurated the Helen Hooker O'Malley Roelefs Sculpture Trust in September 1993. The trust includes all 41 heads and figures of her Irish portraits.



Ernie O'Malley

Ernie O'Malley was an author and former officer of the Irish Republican Army. Born in 1897 in Castlebar, Co. Mayo, he and his family were to settle in Dublin in the early 1900s. He became deeply involved in the fight for Irish freedom in the wake of the 1916 Rising, and eventually left his studies to work full-time with the IRA. He was mostly involved with training rural IRA units across the country.

O'Malley objected to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, as it did not guarantee an independent Ireland. He was captured and jailed for his role in the ensuing civil war, and went on hunger strike during his time in jail. During this time, he was elected to the new Irish Parliament for North Dublin in the 1923 election. After his release, O'Malley went on to write a number of works, but his most acclaimed are the publications that cover his time in the IRA. *On Another Man's Wound* was seen as an honest account of the events that took place during the War of Independence. In 1996, the writer John McGahern described *On Another Man's Wound* as "the one classic work to have emerged directly from the violence that led to independence", adding that it "deserves a permanent and honoured place in our literature."



Denise Gough

Denise is a UK-based actress who has an O'Malley grandmother from Co. Clare. She has appeared in a number of television shows and films, but is most well known for her stage performances. She has won a number of awards for her performances since 2015, such as A Critics' Circle Theatre Award, and a Laurence Olivier award. She is also starring in the prequel series of *Game of Thrones*.

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SPORTING O'MALLEYS



Tony Cascarino

Tony Cascarino was a soccer player who played as a striker for a number of clubs around Europe. His most prolific periods were at Gillingham, Millwall, Marseille and Nancy. He scored 248 goals in 629 senior appearances. He was also a stalwart for the Republic of Ireland, having Irish citizenship through his grandfather, Michael O'Malley of Westport. Cascarino scored the equalising goal in a memorable draw against England in November 1990.



John Hayes

John Hayes is a retired Irish rugby international player, who won 105 caps for Ireland, and made appearances in two British and Irish Lions tours. An O'Malley on his mothers side, Hayes was renowned for his strength and size, and was nicknamed "The Bull." He was an iconic figure for Munster in their most successful period in recent history, from 1998-2013.



Peter O'Malley

An Australian golfer with roots in Ireland, O'Malley played his best golf in the late 1990s and the early 2000s. He has three European Tour wins, and five PGA Tour of Australasia wins. He finished tied for 7th at the Open Championship in 1997, and tied 8th in 2002. He has played in two US Opens, 11 Open Championships, and three PGA Championships.



Susan O'Malley

Born in November 1961, Susan grew up in Maryland, and was the daughter of the president of the local NHL team, the Washington Capitals. She joined a Sports and Entertainment group in 1986 as director of advertising for the NBA's Washington Bullets. Within three years she became executive vice president. Her role on the marketing team led to a 25% increase in ticket sales, and a record for the most sold-out games in the team's history. In May 1991, Susan was appointed president of the Bullets, and was the first woman to hold that position in NBA history. Susan also oversaw the Washington Bullets become the Washington Wizards, in a move designed to distance the team's name from gun violence.



Gerry O'Malley

Born in Brideswell, Co. Roscommon, Gerry was one of the Connacht O'Malleys. He had an illustrious career that spanned three decades, and won a number of titles. He was a dual player, playing both hurling and football. He won four club football titles and 7 club hurling titles. He was one of the greatest footballers never to have won an All-Ireland medal, according to the Westmeath Independent. He was known as 'the Great Gerry O'Malley', and as what newspapers of the 1960s called - 'a football colossus'. He passed away in 2016, with a raft of titles, including four Connacht inter-county titles.



Robbie O'Malley

Robbie was born in Laytown, Co. Meath in 1965. He played his club football for St. Columcille's, and was an industrious right corner back. He played during a very successful spell for Meath, as he won four Leinster football titles, two National Football Leagues, and even two All-Ireland championships. He was the captain of a strong side, which led to him being awarded two All-Star medals, which were given to the best player in each position every year.



Seamus O'Malley

Seamus was a footballer for Mayo, and another one of the O'Malleys from Connacht. Born in 1903 in Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, Seamus played for six years with Mayo, winning three Connacht titles, three National Football League titles, and one All-Ireland title. His captaining of the team to the All-Ireland was his crowning achievement, as it was the county's first title, and only one of the three titles they've won.



Conor O'Malley, Westport, Peterborough Keeper

Mayo native Conor made his Irish League debut for St. Patrick's Athletic in 2015. He made the goalkeeper's position his own after his predecessor's departure to Limerick FC. He won back-to-back EA Sports Cup titles in 2015 and 2016. In August 2017, he moved to Peterborough United, as the club's manager hailed the signing of "the top young keeper out there."

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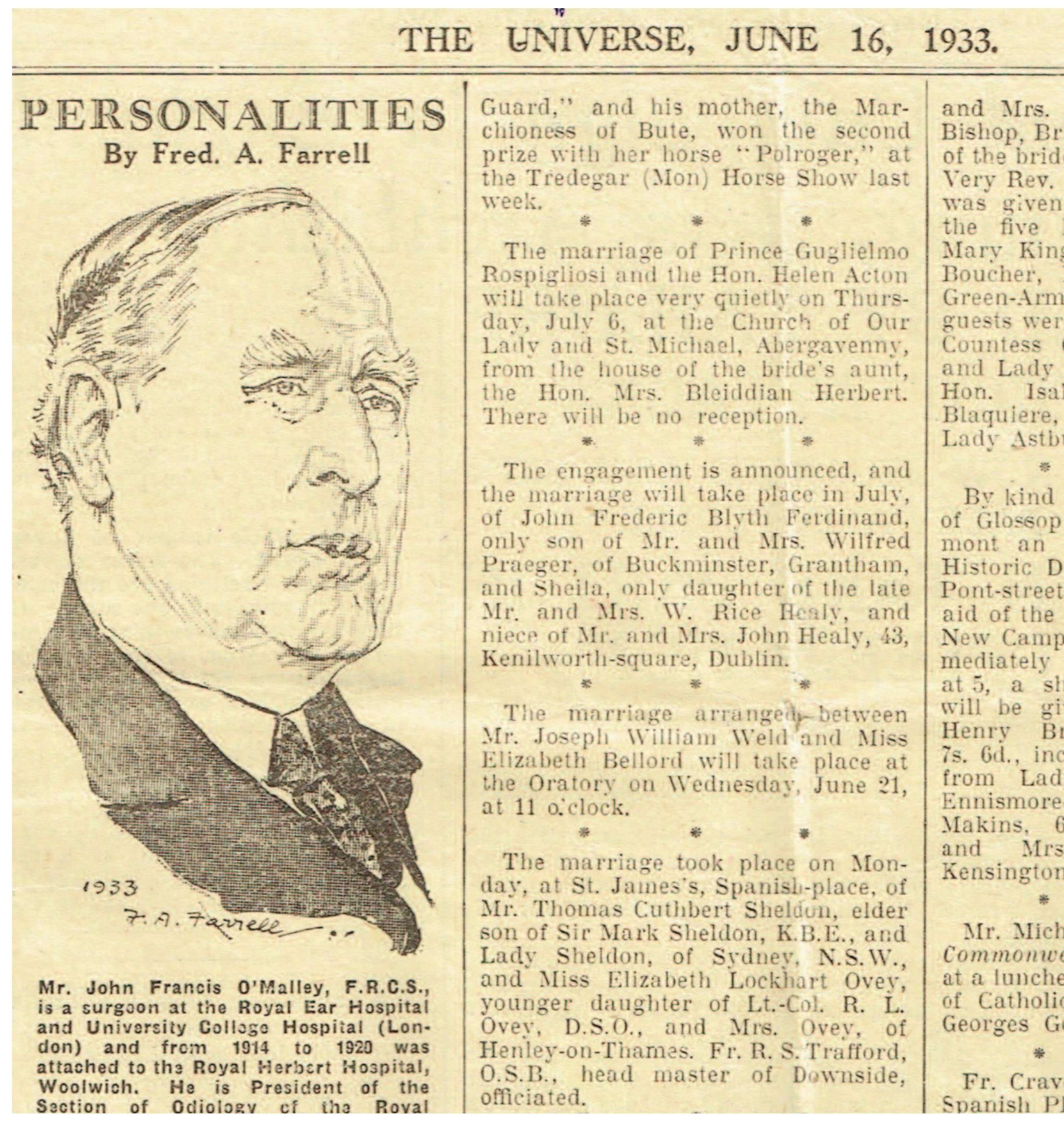
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MEDICAL O'MALLEYS



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Five medical doctors emerged from the one O'Malley family in Kilmilkin, in Connemara, Co Galway, Ireland. With the gradual easing of the Penal Laws against Catholics beginning in the eighteenth century, the O'Malleys in Kilmilkin had developed into relatively prosperous small landowners and local merchants by the late nineteenth century. However this region of Connemara was still one of the poorest and most inaccessible parts of Europe.

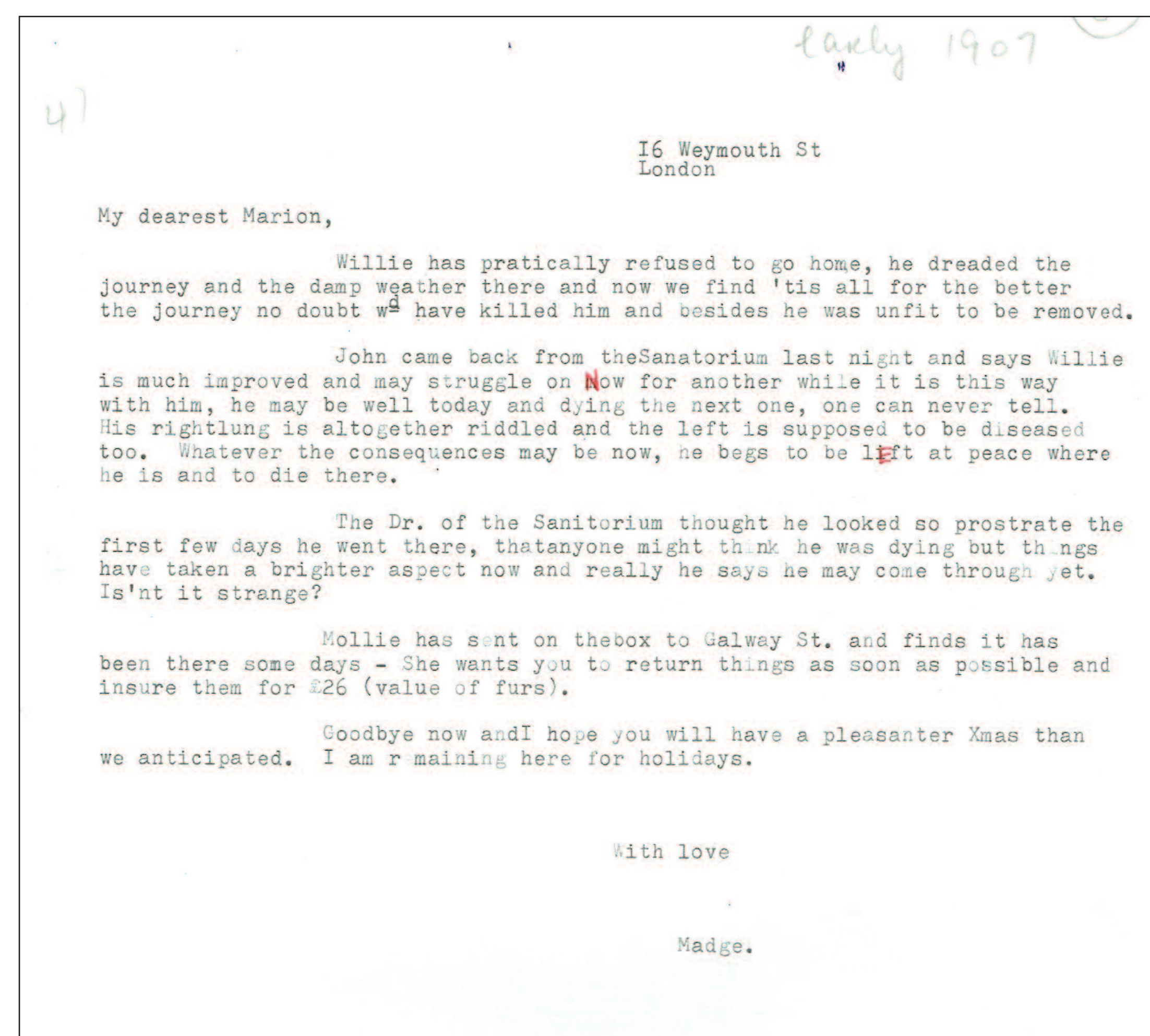
Peter James O'Malley, (1838-1916) known as "The Boss" married Mary O'Malley (1848-1890) from Ballyburke, Westport, Co Mayo. This marriage brought together two different strands of the O'Malley Clan. They lived in Kilmilkin, which is between Leenane and Maum in Connemara, Co Galway. By the 1870s he owned almost 600 acres of hill farm.

Among the 14 children from this family were five doctors, a County Councillor, a farmer, two women trained in Domestic Science, and two very entrepreneurial business women. One child, Kate, died as an infant as a result of burns. The Boss put a great emphasis on education for all his family, boys and girls alike. His eldest, John Francis, was the first of the medical doctors.

John Francis was educated by private tutor in Kilmilkin. He attended Galway Grammar School and then medical studied in Queen's College Galway (today NUI Galway). Later he studied in Dublin, London and Vienna. He was a distinguished ear, nose and throat surgeon in London. He authored several publications and was president of the Laryngological Society of England. His honorary Master of Surgery degree (M.Ch. Honoris Causa) was conferred by the National University of Ireland in 1933.

William was the fifth child of 'The Boss' and Mary. Following in the footsteps of his brother John Francis, William qualified as a doctor. William was the tallest at 5' 11" and played as a winger for London Irish Rugby Football Club. He seems to have picked up a bad cold at a rugby match, and never fully recovered. His family

did all they could: his sister Marion nursed him in Kilmilkin, and John Francis saw to his care in England. He died, aged only 27, in a sanatorium in Somerset, England, in 1906.



Patrick Dominic O'Malley became a medical student as a thirty-six-year-old widower with three young children. Lacking secondary education, he studied alone for the Matriculation examination which he passed in 1916. He studied medicine at University College Galway, enrolling his two sons into St Mary's School on the same day as starting university himself. He graduated in 1923 and, with encouragement from his brother, John Francis, went to London to work, leaving his three teenage children in the care of his late wife's relatives. He soon set up in general practice with surgeries at 114 Walworth Road and in Newcomen Street employing young Irish doctors. Twelve of his direct descendants have followed his lead into the medical profession.

Patrick had seven children, two of whom were doctors. Among his 36 grandchildren and numerous great grandchildren are many doctors, nurses and other medical professionals.

Madge O'Malley studied Domestic Economy in Sion Hill, Dublin, and wrote regularly to her sister Marion about life there. Her subjects included Biology, Chemistry, Nutrition, Planning etc. It has been suggested that Madge would have liked to have studied medicine, but it was not the usual profession for a woman at the time. She married Joseph Carolan from Crossmolina. They didn't have any children.



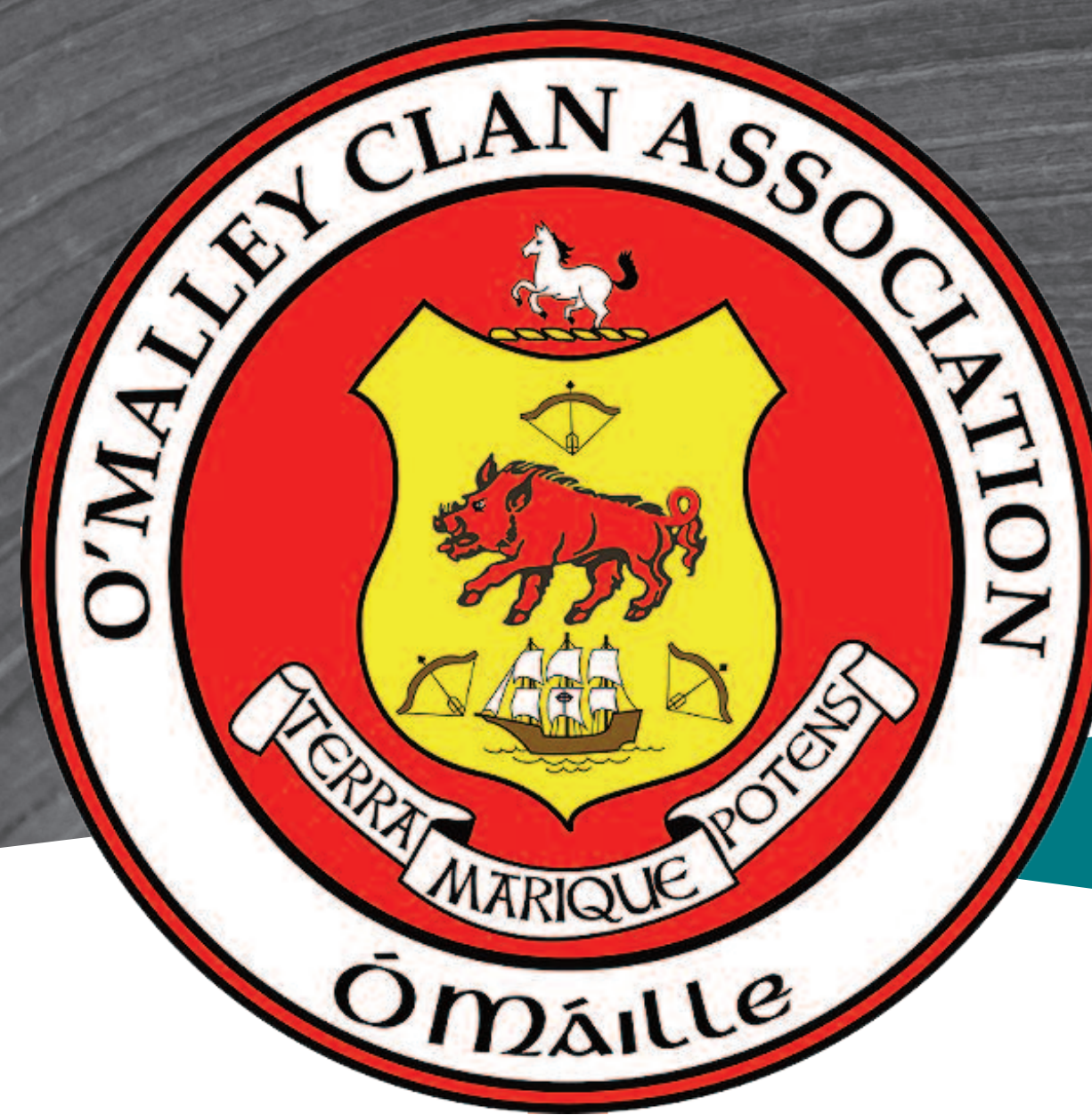
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Sabina was known as 'Ina'. She met Dr Seamus O'Beirn of Tawin near Maree, Co Galway, while he was a medical locum in Connemara. They married in March 1908 when Sabina was 20. Seamus was born James O'Beirne; keen on Irish Language and culture, he changed his name to Seamus O'Beirn. Dr Seamus did a terrific amount of work for the eradication of TB in Connemara.

Seamus and Ina had a large family of ten children. She later lived on Galway's Newcastle Road and the key was always in the door with a warm welcome for their large family.

Michael O'Malley was educated at Rockwell College, Tipperary, and entered Queens College Galway in September 1904. He transferred to the Catholic University School of Medicine on Cecilia Street in Dublin in 1906. He was one of the first 17 medical graduates from the National University of Ireland in 1910. In London in 1911 Michael won the rare distinction of passing the Royal College of Surgeons' fellowship exam at first attempt. He was awarded a papal knighthood of the Order of St Gregory The Great, an honour usually given by the Vatican for individuals whose labours set an excellent example to their community and country. He returned from London to Galway in 1914 and was Professor of Surgery in University College Galway from 1924 until his retirement in 1956.

Conor O'Malley repaired around the farms in Killmilkin while his older brothers were away at boarding school. He studied Medicine at University College Galway (UCG), with a stint in Edinburgh in summer 1917. He transferred to Dublin for final MB exams in 1917. Conor joined Mercer's Hospital as a House Surgeon on graduation where he met his lifetime friend, Eddie Lipman. January 1918 saw him posted to the North Sea as Surgeon Lieutenant on HMS Furious, the world's first aircraft carrier, with 1600 crew on board. During 1918 he transferred for a spell to floatplane carrier HMS Niarana, where he cared for a crew of 700 men during an outbreak of the deadly influenza. He dealt with the outbreak without losing a patient.

Conor undertook postgraduate training in ophthalmology in Moorfields Hospital, London, where he befriended Sinn Féin politician Arthur Griffith during the Anglo-Irish Treaty negotiations. In 1927 he visited India where he studied the then novel method of intra-

capsular cataract extraction under Dr Mathra Das Pawha at Moga Clinic in the Punjab. In 1931 Conor was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in Galway. His wife Sal (Sarah Genevieve) O'Malley was Consultant Anaesthetist in the hospital. He undertook clinical practice at the former Central Hospital, Galway (later termed the Regional Hospital Galway) and now known as University College Hospital Galway (UCHG). The Sal and Conor O'Malley Prize is awarded annually to the undergraduate who attains the highest marks in ophthalmology at the summer MB Degree Examination at NUIG. He founded the first unit of the Order of Malta Ambulance Corps in Ireland in 1937, and later became a member of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. He was elected chief of the O'Malleys, and became Guardian Chief, a lifetime honour. His daughter Ann later served as Guardian Chief of the clan.

Born Sarah Genevieve Joyce from Leenane in Connemara, aged 20 Sal began her medical studies in University College Galway in autumn 1916.

Nine girls registered for medicine, but four of them qualified. Sal took some time out to help nurse her brother William who had contracted the Spanish Flu in 1919. William died, and is thought to be the only casualty of the global epidemic in Connemara. During her medical studies she studied in the Adelaide and the Meath Hospitals in Dublin. Sal graduated in medicine from the National University of Ireland, Galway, in 1923. She studied anaesthetics at University College Hospital, London, Queen Mary's Hospital in London, Charing Cross Hospital and Chelsea Hospital for Women. She also had a good knowledge and practical experience of radiology.

In October 1929 a post was advertised for a visiting anaesthetist to the Central Hospital in Galway. Sal applied and was appointed on a salary of £100. At the time there were 100 beds in the Central Hospital. By 1933 there were 317 beds. Throughout her career Sal worked extremely hard in the hospital and despite increasing workload and complexity of work she never received a salary increase. In 1929 other doctors were paid a similar amount to Sal, but by 1947 their salaries had increased five and six fold. Unsurprisingly, all of them were men.

In 1943 she commenced a campaign for a salary increase, and waged a 13 year correspondence with Galway's county manager and the government's ministers for health for a raise. She received an improved salary from 1956 for her final three years before she died suddenly in 1959. Her anaesthetic work was excellent, but was taken for granted. She attended 4,500 tonsillectomies without one mortality - a statistic that has almost certainly never be matched by anyone before or since

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O'MALLEYS IN IRISH POLITICS



O'Malleys in Irish Politics

The O'Malley name is a recognised political force in Ireland, with several famous O'Malleys making history in the 20th Century.



The Three Limerick Mayors

Desmond O'Malley

Born in 1908, Desmond was the first of his family to become Mayor of Limerick. He qualified as a solicitor, and built up an extensive practice under the title of DJ O'Malley and Company, Solicitors. Desmond was a prominent member of the Fianna Fáil party and was elected to the city council in 1934. He served as Mayor of Limerick over two terms, from 1941-1943. He retired from politics in 1945 and was succeeded on the council by his brother Michael.



Michael B O'Malley

Eight years younger than Desmond, Michael B. O'Malley also had the same taste for politics as his older brother. He also qualified as a solicitor and practiced from 1939 until 1970. He formed Holmes, O'Malley and Sexton Solicitors. Another member of Fianna Fáil, Michael became a member of the city council in 1945 and served until 1955. He was Mayor of Limerick from 1948-1949. Upon leaving the council in 1955, he was succeeded by his younger brother Donogh.



Donogh O'Malley

Donogh was born in 1921, and graduated from University College Galway with an engineering degree in 1943. Donogh shared the same Fianna Fáil background as his brothers, and was elected as a TD in 1952. He retained his seat in 1957, 1961 and 1965. He formed a partnership in the Dáil with Brian Lenihan and Charlie Haughey, and was also unusually elected Mayor of Limerick during his time as a TD. He joined the council in 1955 and left in 1962. He had one of the shortest stints as Mayor of Limerick, serving from June to November 1961, before taking up a role in the Department of Finance. He remained at the department until 1965.

Other Political O'Malleys

Pat O'Malley, **Fiona O'Malley** and **Tim O'Malley** were all PD TDs. Tim served as Minister of State for Disability and Mental Health and Fiona was subsequently a Senator.

Chris O'Malley was a Fine Gael MEP from 1986 – 89 and a labour Party councillor in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown from 2003 to 2004.

Limerick City Councillors included **Patrick O'Malley** of the Round House and his brother **Joe O'Malley**, father of the 3 brothers who were all mayors.

Councillors **Johnno O'Malley** and **Austin O'Malley** are long-standing members of Mayo County Council and have both been previous Cathaoirleach.

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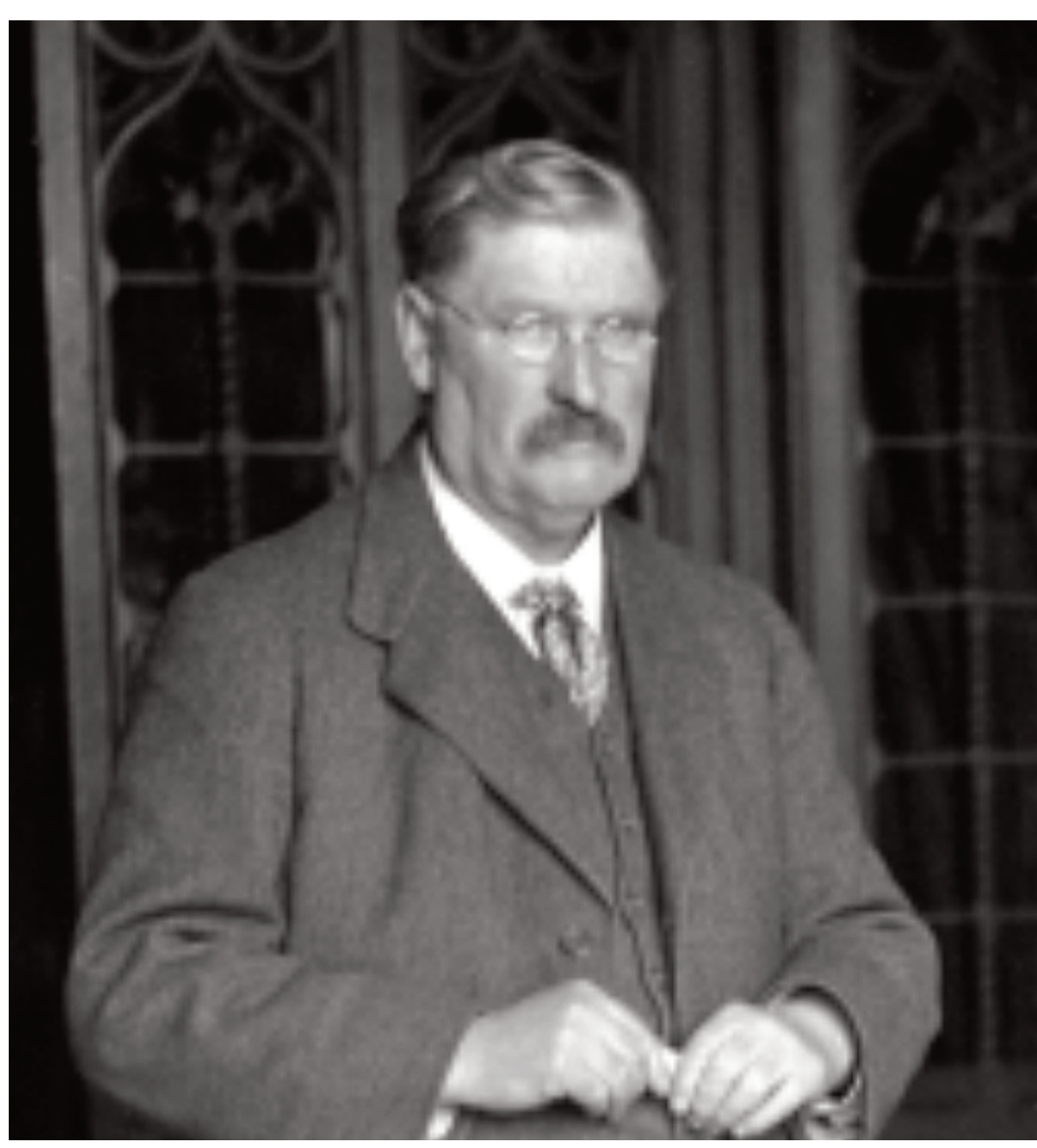
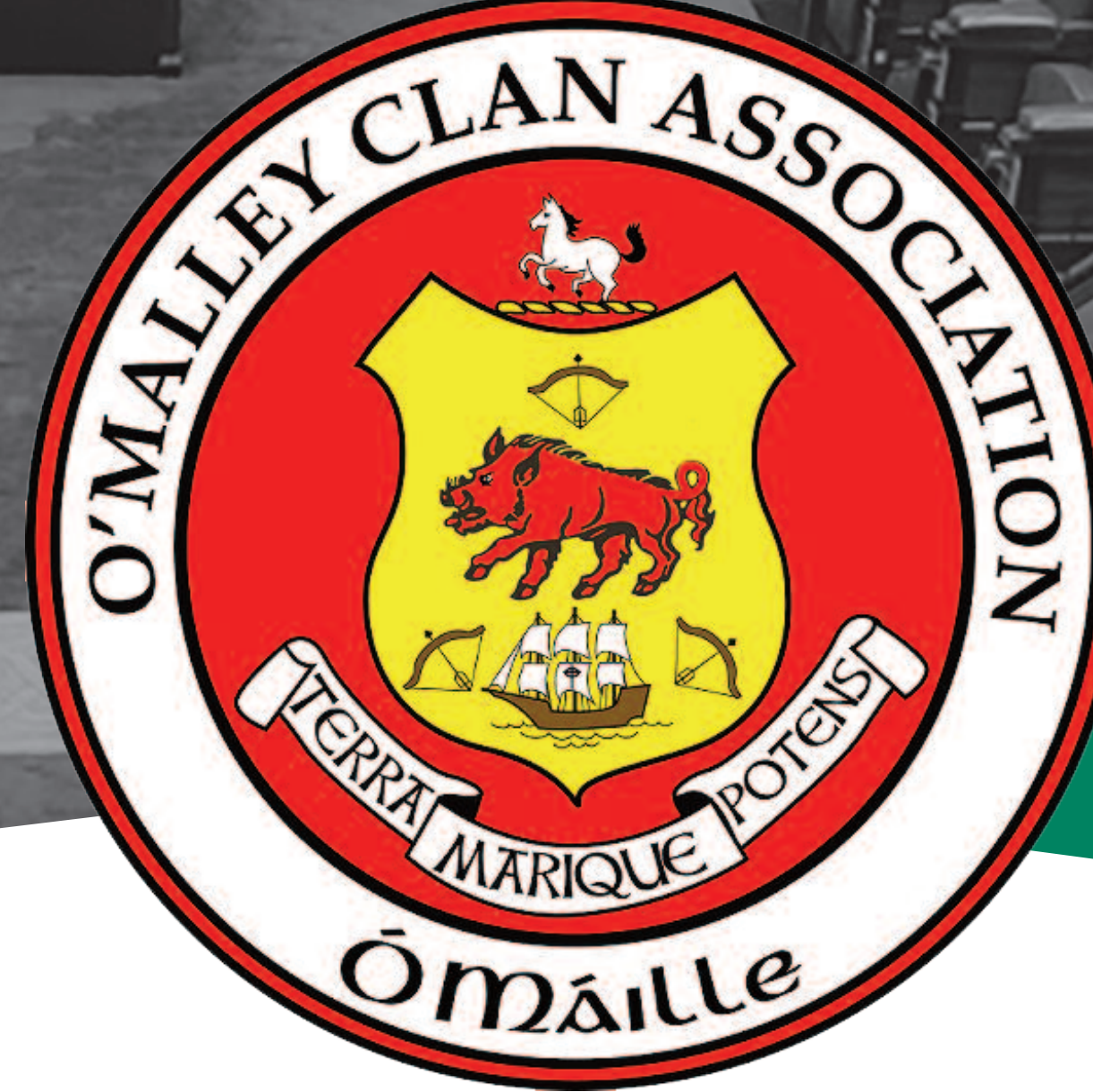
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O'MALLEYS IN IRISH POLITICS



William O'Malley and Pádraic Ó Máille

William O'Malley was one of the first O'Malleys to make a mark in Irish politics. He was a journalist, athlete and eventually became a politician. Originally from Clifden, he settled in London for most of his career. He stood in the 1895 election, and was elected as a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the elections of 1900, 1906, and in both elections of 1910. In 1918, he lost to another O'Malley who had a completely different political outlook. Pádraic Ó Máille was born in Kilmilkin, Co. Galway, and worked as a farmer. He ran as a Sinn Féin candidate in 1918, and succeeded William O'Malley. He was re-elected in 1921, 1922, and 1923. He supported the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and sided with Michael Collins. Pádraic was shot and wounded in an assassination attempt by Anti-Treaty forces in 1922. He founded a new political party called Clann Éireann in 1926. He lost his seat at the June 1927 general election and was unsuccessful at the September 1927 general election. He later joined Fianna Fáil and contested the 1932 general election in the Dublin County constituency but was not elected. He served as a Fianna Fáil Senator in Seanad Éireann from 1934 until his death in 1946.



Donogh O'Malley and his national political legacy

Former Limerick Mayor Donogh O'Malley was given his first ministerial post at the Department of Health in 1965. A year later, he became Minister for Education. Controversially, he announced a new policy of free secondary education without prior cabinet approval, but succeeded in having the policy implemented nonetheless. Free secondary education for all, together with a free school transport system, was a bold, important step which revolutionised Ireland. He also started the plans for regional Institutes of Technology and improved access to third level education for the less well-off through a new means-tested grant scheme. It is accepted that O'Malley's extension of education changed Ireland from a land where the majority were schooled only to the age of 14 to a country with universal secondary school education and thus led to the economic boom of the 1990s-2000s. Donogh died unexpectedly in 1968, at the age of only 47. His nephew Desmond (Desmond's son) succeeded him as Fianna Fáil TD for Limerick East in the 1968 by-election. Donogh was a keen sportsman and represented Connacht, Ulster and Munster at rugby. His wife, Dr Hilda Moriarty, was famously the subject of Patrick Kavanagh's poem On Raglan Road, recently chosen as Ireland's favourite folk song. She contested the 1969 general election as an independent, but was not elected.



Des O'Malley

Born in 1939, Des succeeded his uncle Donogh in 1968 and served as TD until 2002. He was the longest serving MP or TD to represent Limerick city in over two centuries. He graduated from University College Dublin with a degree in law in 1962 and set up a practice in Limerick. He served in numerous ministerial cabinet positions between 1970 and 1992. He served initially in government as Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach (Jack Lynch) and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Defence (Jim Gibbons). Following the general election of 1977, O'Malley became Minister for Industry and Commerce. In 1983, a large number of Fianna Fáil TDs were becoming disgruntled with Taoiseach Charles Haughey, and nominated O'Malley to replace him. Ultimately, the gambit failed, although there were many controversies which dogged Haughey. O'Malley's famous speech "I stand by the Republic" challenged Haughey's position on Northern Ireland and led to his expulsion from the parliamentary party. He founded the Progressive Democrats (PDs) in 1985 with support of a number of other Fianna Fáil and Fine Gael politicians and the party won 14 seats in the 1987 election. In 1989, the party entered a coalition with Fianna Fáil and Haughey named O'Malley Minister for Industry and Commerce. O'Malley and the PDs continued in government until 1992. He retired as leader in 1993, and retired from politics in 2002.

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THE O'MALLEYS AND THE ROUND HOUSE



Kate Fleming O'Malley: A Power of a Woman

Kate Fleming was one of 5 sisters, two of whom married O'Malleys in Co Limerick. Kate married Michael O'Malley, who farmed 26 acres in Madaboy, near Murroe and they had 12 children. Education was Kate's main priority for them, but it had to be paid for. Tom O'Malley, their third son, was apprenticed to John Hayes, who ran the Round House, a grocery and pub in High Street in Limerick City. He did well and brought in a younger brother, Patrick to help. In 1871, Hayes died and left the business to Tom. In 1873 Tom married Annie O'Meara but just two months later he died suddenly, intestate. The O'Mearas occupied the ground floor of the Round House in a bid to secure the business for Annie. Meanwhile Kate and the O'Malleys sat by Tom's body upstairs, refusing to allow the burial in a bid to keep the business in O'Malley hands. After two days, a deal was struck and the O'Mearas withdrew with three hundred pounds, leaving the Round House in the hands of the O'Malleys.

From then until his death in 1910, Patrick ran the Round House, while Kate spent the money. She built a new two-storey house on the farm at Madaboy and sent her sons to the Jesuit school in Limerick. The four girls all went to convent boarding school in Sunderland (England) and all four were given dowries to enter different convents as choir nuns. The average dowry was between 250 and 300 pounds. In 1883, Patrick O'Malley married Helena Ryan. They had 8 children, 4 daughters educated in England and 4 sons educated by the Jesuits in Limerick. In 1890, another of Kate's children, James, was set up in a hardware business in Limerick. The business failed and James, with his wife Elizabeth and 4 children were helped to emigrate, first to Australia and then on to New Zealand, where they had another 7 children. In 1894, Michael, Kate's farmer husband, died and the farm passed to their eldest son Denis, who was then free to marry Johanna Richardson. They had five children who were also educated at the expense of the Round House.

Money well Spent:

Kate's decision to spend every penny available on education paid off handsomely. Many of her descendants became well-known politicians, at local and national level. Others rose to prominence in the professions, in Ireland and further afield. New Zealand, Malaya and Australia were successful destinations for O'Malleys from the Round House. The hundreds of Kate's descendants owe an enormous debt to their far-seeing and ambitious ancestor. We may have no picture of her, but she lives vibrantly in our imaginations.

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ORIGINS OF THE O'MALLEYS



Ireland was one of the earliest countries to evolve a system of hereditary surnames, starting in the tenth century. The earliest mentions of O'Malleys in the historical record are in the 12th and 13th centuries, both in Limerick and in Mayo. It is not clear how they were connected to each other, although there have been many theories put forward over the years.

Traditional genealogies trace the descent of the Mayo O'Malleys from King Brian of Connacht in the fourth century. They became the hereditary lords of Umhall Uí Mháille (O'Malley's Territory), which became the baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, encircling Clew Bay and are mentioned in the Irish annals for the first time in 1123. Their territory included the many islands of Clew Bay and the clan looked to the sea for their living, feeling as much at home on it as on dry land.

Through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the power of the old Irish families was gradually eroded by the English authorities and the chieftainship of the Umhalls died out. As with many other families, some of the O'Malleys joined the Protestant Church and became wealthy landowners and supporters of the government, while those who retained the Catholic faith became farmers and fishermen, often supporting rebellion. O'Malleys served on both sides in the rebellion of 1798.

In 1215, King John gave O'Malley lands south of the city to the newly created diocese of Limerick. In the very first Cathedral Chapter, an O'Malley is listed as one of the canons. There are comparatively few further references to O'Malleys in Limerick before the eighteenth century, when Mr James O'Mealy was listed as a subscriber to Ferrar's 1787 History of Limerick. In the nineteenth century, the Limerick O'Malleys were largely tenant farmers, some of whom managed to escape the hardship of the great famine by moving to the city and setting up businesses there.

Over the centuries, O'Malleys have spread out all over the world and many have made names for themselves in all walks of life. This exhibition of O'Malleys in Public Life aims to give visitors a flavour of what they have achieved in politics, the arts, sport and other fields.



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