



Ó MÁILLE

1986

THE O'MALLEY
CLAN RECORD

34th O'Malley Clan Rally

Don
O'Malley

Saturday 19 July and Sunday 20 July 1986

Our Chieftain, Brian O'Malley of Boston, cordially invites you to attend the annual O'Malley Rally. All O'Malleys are welcome, as well as their spouses, relatives and friends. This year we have decided to extend the Rally to two days, and hope that this innovation will meet the wishes of those members who wish for a longer period in which to meet the clan.

Saturday 19 July

1.30 p.m. Boat trip to Clare Island from Roonah Quay near Louisburgh. Refreshments available if required at Bay View Hotel, Clare Island.

Boat returns to Roonah Quay at 6 p.m.

or

2 p.m. Sea-angling trip from Westport Quay.

or

2 p.m. Golf available at Westport Golf Club.

9 p.m. Chieftain's Reception at Grand Central Hotel, Westport. Entertainment provided by local musicians.

Sunday 20 July

11 a.m. Meet for Mass at Kilgeever 'Abbey', near Old Head, Louisburgh, or Lecanvey Community Centre (behind Lecanvey Church) at 11.30 a.m. in case of inclement weather.

12.30 p.m. Pipe recital by Pipe Major Michael O'Malley, followed by Welcome Address by Guardian Chieftain Martin O'Malley.

1-2 p.m. Optional conducted tour of Westport House.

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.

All these events to be booked before 6 July with Anthony O'Malley, Secretary Clan Committee, James's Street, Westport, Co. Mayo. Telephone: 098-25533.



Lecanvey is 8 miles from Westport by coast road. Sign for Kilgeever Abbey is 2 miles beyond Lecanvey. Abbey is about 1 mile from main road. Sign post for Roonah is 1/2 mile past Louisburgh. Quay is 3 1/2 miles from main road. Distance from Westport to Roonah is 20 miles.

THE O'MALLEY CLAN RECORD

This is our third **O'Malley Clan Record** and we know it will be as well received as were our two previous issues. It will be a permanent souvenir for all who attend our 34th annual rally, and for all who are unable to do so. It will keep O'Malleys everywhere informed on Clan affairs, as well as giving them a look at some of our history. Our thanks to all who helped to compile it.

O'Malley Clan Committee

Chairperson:
SHEILA O'MALLEY MULLOY.

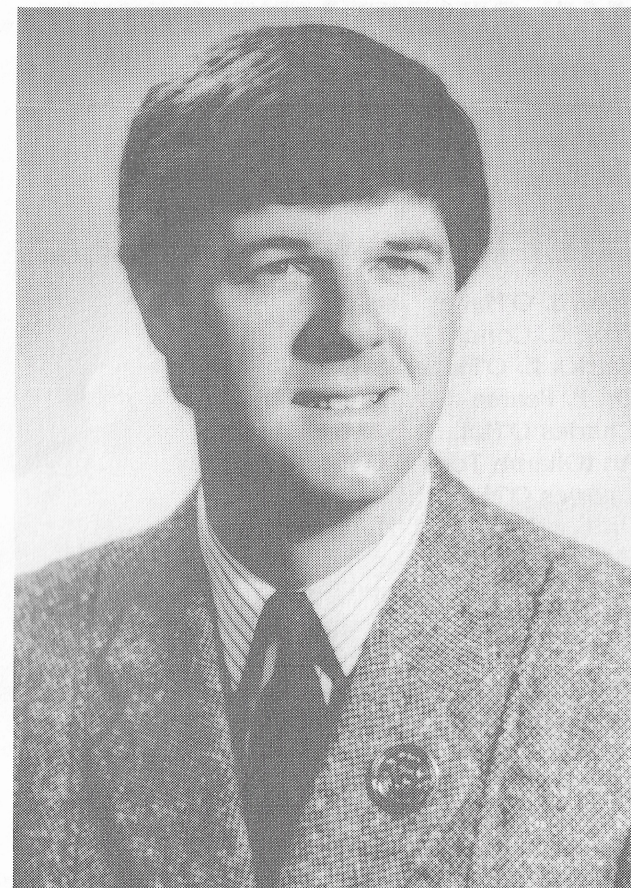
Secretary:
ANTHONY O'MALLEY.

Treasurer:
MAURICE O'MALLEY.

Recording Secretary:
KITTY O'MALLEY HARLOW.

Committee:
BRENDAN O'MALLEY, JIM O'MALLEY, JOE BLACKWELL.

Westport, July 1986.



BRIAN O'MALLEY, BOSTON, U.S.A.

CHIEFTAIN 1985-1986

Brian O'Malley of Walpole, Massachusetts, U.S.A., is the grandson of Tom Philip O'Malley of Thallabaun, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo. Educated at Coyne Electrical and Technical Institute, and Massachusetts Bay Community College, he has worked in the electrical field and the real estate markets. A fondness for sports and competition has fostered in him a love of the mountains and the sea. He has been a frequent Rally attendee and founded the O'Malley clan gathering in Boston in 1981. His goals are to strengthen the ties of all the O'Malleys on both sides of the Atlantic.

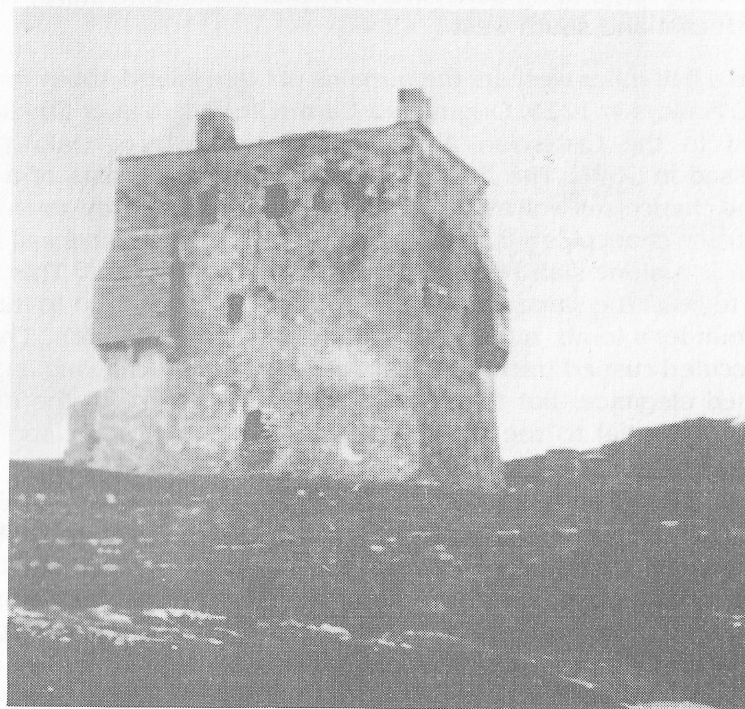
GUARDIAN CHIEFTAINS OF THE CLAN

- 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.

OUR MEETING PLACES IN 1986



GRÁINNE'S CASTLE, CLARE ISLAND, CO. MAYO.

Clare Island, about six square miles in area, lying across the entrance to Clew Bay, has always been associated with the O'Malleys. After Gráinne's time, like so much of the O'Malley lordship, it passed into the ownership of the Bourkes, but was bought back by George O'Malley of Rosmindle early in the eighteenth century. It finally passed out of O'Malley hands when it was sold by Sir Samuel O'Malley, his grandson, some time before his death in 1864.

Carrowmore Castle, also known as Gráinne's castle, now in ruins, is within a few miles of Roonah Quay, point of embarkation for Clare Island which lies about four miles off shore. Knockmore or Croaghmore, a hill of 1520 feet, dropping into the Atlantic in a great cliff, dominates the landscape, and is a landmark visible from long stretches of the surrounding coast.

Overlooking the harbour is Clare Island Castle, an O'Malley castle of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. This had been much altered in 1831 to

Up to fairly recent times this well was the last part of the pilgrimage to Croagh Patick. It was also well known in County Mayo and Connemara as a place of pilgrimage in its own right. Seán Mac Giollarnáth in *Annála Beaga ó Iorrus Aithneach*, relates that the pilgrimage took place on a Sunday morning in autumn. There were three Stations, with seven Paters, seven Aves and a Creed to be said at each. Then the pilgrims went seven times round each *leacht* or flagstone bareheaded and barefooted. Finally a round was made of the whole graveyard, and alms were offered to the poor for the sake of the souls of those buried there. All these exercises were to be performed fasting. This description does not quite conform to the devotions as prescribed on the tablet erected inside the gate, but the traditional elements of a Pattern day are there in each case.

But not all was devotion, however. There were lodgings provided for those who had travelled a long distance in Teach na Pingne or the Penny House, because presumably the charge was a penny a night. There would be a few hundred people there at a time, with music and dancing throughout the night.

About ten miles west of Kilgeever are the remains of an early Christian church, Teampall Duach Mór. Also dotted around the Furrigal area are what would appear to be the remains of early Christian period homes. All this would suggest that the parish had a sizable early Christian population with Kilgeever, possibly, as the focal settlement.

(Based on notes supplied by Justin Sammon.)



WESTPORT HOUSE, EAST FRONT (circa 1874)

Westport House, now a major tourist attraction, was built by Colonel John Browne about 1680. This John Browne was a barrister and great-grandson of the first John Browne, who came from England in 1580 and settled at the Neale. In 1583 he was appointed first Sheriff of Mayo, and was slain by the Bourkes in 1589.

John Brown, grandson of the first John Browne, was created a Baronet in 1670, and Colonel John Browne was his son. An astute businessman he had married Maude, daughter of the Third Viscount Bourke of Mayo, who was great-great-granddaughter of Gráinne Uaile, and had acquired vast estates in Galway and Mayo, including Cahernamart Castle and much Bourke property. He raised a regiment for James II in the Jacobite war against William of Orange, but this regiment does not appear to have been taken into service, for it does not figure on the army lists. He recruited actively for the Mountcashel Brigade which went to France in May 1690, in exchange for the French troops which were sent to Ireland in that year, and in all probability his own regiment was incorporated in that Brigade.

An enterprising and energetic man, he was the owner of ironworks at Knappagh and Foxford, and supplied the Jacobite troops with arms, ammunition, tools, iron bars, nails, etc., which he sent from Westport by

boat. During the later stages of the war when the Jacobite sector was restricted to the counties of Mayo and Galway, he supplied the garrisons with beef, mutton, hay, oats, butter, wheat, malt and salt. Some of these supplies were commandeered from Protestant Williamites, and as a result there was a special clause inserted in the Treaty of Limerick, to the effect that there would be a charge levied on every estate restored to a Catholic under the Treaty to the amount of the debts. This clause involved several acts of Parliament, and finally it became necessary to sell his estates in order to meet his debts. Imprisoned for debt, he disappeared during a temporary period of freedom and was officially declared dead in 1705. In fact he lived until 1711 or 1712, and managed to salvage a small part of his estate including Westport House.

After this turbulent beginning the Browne family and Westport House settled down to a steady period of growth. The debts were paid and property was acquired. Colonel Browne's grandson John was the next man to leave his mark on the house. Having conformed to the Established Church in 1729, he became in turn Baron Mounteagle, Viscount Westport, and in 1771 First Earl of Altamont. He employed the German architect Richard Cassels to alter the east front in 1732. About this time also the house bridge, stable block, church and waterfalls were constructed. The First Earl at the same time worked hard to improve his estate and develop the linen trade, and attracted favourable notice from Arthur Young who visited him in 1776. In 1773 he decided to double the size of the house to plans drawn up by Thomas Ivory.

This work was carried out by his son in 1778, and completed by his grandson in 1782. Both of these men were responsible for adding to the estate, the son through a judicious marriage, and the grandson because of his interest in agriculture and estate management. The grandson married a daughter of Admiral Earl Howe, and was to become the First Marquess of Sligo after the Act of union in 1800. As well as completing his house, he made the lake, planted trees, and laid out the town of Westport. James Wyatt was engaged to complete the gallery and dining room. The First Marquess also played a prominent part in Irish political life, while his brother Denis is remembered as the arch-prosecutor of Irish rebels.

The Second Marquess was another picturesque figure who moved in very high society indeed. A friend of George IV, Byron and de Quincy, he married a daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde. A great racing man, he won 22,000 guineas in stakes. Like many young men of his time he did the Grand Tour, but on a grander scale than most. In 1811 he chartered a boat to go treasure-hunting in Greece, where he discovered the

columns of the doorway to the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae. The problem of transport was solved by bribing some British seamen off a passing warship to bring them back to England. However this action was too high-handed, even for those times, and the Second Marquess was fined £5,000 and spent four months in Newgate. After this brief interruption, he came home and devoted his attentions to embellishing his house and estate, with the exception of a period spent as Governor of Jamaica in 1834, where he freed the slaves, thereby losing a good deal of revenue. In 1816 Benjamin Wyatt, son of James Wyatt, was engaged to work on the house, but was fortunately dismissed before he had done more than destroy the plasterwork of the gallery which had been executed by his father. Undeterred, the Second Marquess carried on with his improvements and the result is Westport House as we see it today. He was responsible for the north and south wings, covered in the open courtyard and made the new library. The sky ceiling in the drawingroom was painted at this period, and James Arthur O'Connor was commissioned to paint eighteen pictures, seventeen of which are still in the house. Furniture, books, china and silver were purchased, and he was the owner of the last of the old breed of Irish wolfhounds. And so the house continued with minor changes until the present day when the owner is Denis Browne, Tenth Marquess of Sligo, the author of an informative book entitled *Westport House and The Brownes*.

GRACE AND THE MacWILLIAM BOURKES OF MAYO

BY ANNE CHAMBERS

On the death of her husband, Donal O'Flaherty, Grace returned to her father's kingdom of Umhall and settled on Clare Island.

Clare island and Clew bay in general, were perfect strongholds for her maritime operations; they afforded a natural protection for her ships and the inaccessible nature of the area acted as a deterrent to would-be intruders or pursuers. Her castle on Clare island, in particular, was very well suited to this type of enterprise. Its situation afforded her an all-encompassing view of the wide expanse of water surrounding the island, while the castle itself could not be noticed by passing shipping from any great distance.

With Clare island in her hands, Grace could monitor every stir, friendly and unfriendly, within the bay; ships en route to Ulster and Scotland or to Munster and Spain were closely watched and were either provided with pilot services or pirated, whichever was considered appropriate at the time. Despite the legends to the contrary, it is likely that Grace was reasonable in her demands of the vessels she boarded, and was careful not to shed blood, if possible, in order to avoid determined government action against her. However, between the pirating of lucrative cargo, the levying of tolls in return for a safe passage through her domain, and the provision of a pilot service for foreign vessels on their way north, her maritime activities were very successful indeed. Her success more than satisfied the needs of the community over which she ruled, and guaranteed her men's loyalty to her as their chieftainess.

MARRIAGE TO RICHARD BOURKE

The north-eastern side of Clew bay was at this time the only territory not held by the O'Malleys. This fact had not gone unnoticed by Grace, who had already perceived the advantage of controlling a more inland fortress and safe harbour, similar to that of Rockfleet (Carraig-an-Chabhlaigh), for example, whose owner at the time was none other than Richard-an-Iarainn, Iron Dick Bourke. About the year 1566, Grace married Richard-an-Iarainn, prominent and powerful chief of the Bourkes of Carra and Burrishoole and *tanaist* to the MacWilliam title which was then held by Shane MacOliverus. This was not the first Grace O'Malley-Bourke marriage, for in the fifteenth century an ancestor of Grace married Thomas Bourke. The celebrated De Burgo-O'Malley

chalice, now preserved in the National Museum of Ireland, was made by Thomas and Grace for the abbey of Burrishoole in 1494. The chalice, of silver gilt, weighs 13 ozs. 15 dwts. and is 23 cms. high. It has the following inscription on its base 'Thomas de Burgo et Grainne Ui Malle me fieri fecerunt. Anno Domini 1494'.

Tradition states that she married Richard for a period of 'one year certain', that is to say that if either party wished to withdraw from the alliance, they were at liberty to do so after one year. Marriage and divorce, according to the Brehon laws, were simple and uncomplicated procedures, divorce being a right of both parties. 'In no field of life was Ireland's apartness from the mainstream of European society so marked as in that of marriage. . .Down to the end of the old order in 1603, what could be called Celtic secular marriage remained the norm in Ireland. . .Christian matrimony was no more than the rare exception, grafted on to this system'. When Grace's marriage reached a year's duration, and when she had installed herself firmly in the strategically placed Rockfleet castle, tradition states that on Richard's return from one of his warring missions, she called down to him from the ramparts of the castle 'I dismiss you', meaning that she considered the marriage no longer binding, and as a further blow she informed him that his castle was now hers. However, tradition and legend aside, she married Richard and they did reside for a time in Rockfleet castle as man and wife.

The marriage produced one son, Theobald, born about 1567, who became known as and is recorded in the Annals and State Papers as Tibbot-na-Long or Theobald of the Ships. Tradition is unfortunately our only source of information concerning his nickname. It is said that he was born on board one of Grace's ships on the high seas, on her return from a trading mission. It is also said that the day after his birth, the ship was attacked by a corsair manned by Turkish pirates, who frequently roamed the south and south-west coasts in search of plunder. As the battle raged on deck, Grace's captain came below to report that the battle was going against them but that if she made an appearance on deck her presence might rally the men. 'May you be seven-times worse this day twelve months, who cannot do without me for one day' said Grace, storming onto the deck where she emptied a loaded blunderbuss at the Turks saying 'Take this from unconsecrated hands'. Her men gained new strength and courage from her action and the day was finally won by Grace and her men, who, having captured the corsair and dispatched its crew, sailed homeward for Clew Bay.

ROCKFLEET CASTLE

It was in the bleak tower castle of Rockfleet (*Carraig-an-Chabhlaigh*) that Grace spent much of her life after her marriage to Richard-an-Iarainn. It was here that her son Theobald was reared and from here that she conducted most of her forays on land. Rockfleet castle is situated on an inlet of Clew bay and its ramparts command a fine view of the bay.

Rockfleet castle was the scene of a dramatic encounter between Grace and the English authorities. At this time Sir Edward Fitton ruled Connaught with iron severity, quelling ruthlessly any incidents of rebellion. His appointment had not deterred Grace, however, and she continued to engage in her maritime activities. So active had she become, especially in harassing ships en route to the port of Galway, that the merchants of the city compelled Fitton to send a force against her. Captain William Martin was chosen to lead a sea expedition of ships and troops. On 8 March 1574, the expedition set sail from Galway and entrapped Grace in her castle at Rockfleet and laid siege. Grace mustered her defences and with her indomitable spirit succeeded on the 26th of the same month, after many days of siege, in turning defence into attack, Captain Martin with his troops and battle-ships were forced to beat a retreat and narrowly escaped capture. It was a resounding victory for Grace, a victory that must have enhanced her position greatly as a leader and a force to be reckoned with.

THE O'MALLEYS SUBMISSION

Sir Henry Sidney made a visit to Galway in March 1576 and made an order for the submissions of the Connaught chieftains and lords. Shane MacOliverus was The MacWilliam Iochtar at this time and at first was unwilling to come to Galway but, being persuaded by the Dean of Christchurch, came willingly enough in the end.

As well as the submission of The MacWilliam, Sidney received submissions from other Irish chieftains, among them the first recorded submission of The O'Malley. Sidney writes 'O'Maylle came lykewise with him, who is an originall Irishe Man, stronge in galleys and Seamen; he earnestlye sued to hold of the Quene, and to pay her Rent and Service'. The day of reckoning had finally come for The O'Malley. Even when his neighbours and allies had submitted, first The O'Flaherty in 1538 and The MacWilliam later in 1566, he had managed to hold himself aloof. Owen Dubhdarra O'Malley, Grace's father, must have died sometime before this occurrence as the submission was made by Melaghlin O'Malley who had been elected chief. Later in the same year The

MacWilliam was officially created seneschal of his territory and Melaghlin was made seneschal of the barony of Murrisk by the Queen. The beginning of the end of the ancient Irish order in the Kingdom of the Umhalls had arrived.

GRACE AND SIR HENRY SIDNEY

It was during a visit by Sir Henry Sidney to Connaught in 1577, on the occasion of the rebellion of the sons of the Earl of Clanricarde, that Grace made her first recorded appearance in history when she came, of her own accord it would seem, to meet the Lord Deputy at Galway. Sidney, writing to Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's secretary, some years later in a summary of his services in Ireland, recalled this meeting:

There came to me also a most famous feminine sea captain called Grany Imallye, and offered her services unto me, wheresoever I would command her, with three galleys and 200 fighting men, either in Scotland or Ireland; she brought with her her husband for she was as well by sea as by land well more than Mrs. Mate with him; he was of the Nether Burkes and now [1583] as I hear Mack William Euter, and called by nickname Richard in Iron. This was a notorious woman in all the coasts of Ireland. This woman did Sir Phillip Sydney see and speak withal, he can more at large inform you of her.

The circumstances and reasons for Grace's unrequested submission can only be surmised. It must have been evident to her, as the power and influence of the English crown encroached more and more on the affairs of her country, that the English queen's representatives appeared to wield more power and influence than the highest ranking Gaelic chieftain. In order to survive politically it was imperative to play along with the power of the day. Grace had seen mightier leaders than herself take their *bonnacht* from the Queen and survive. As a Gaelic chieftain's daughter this English prescription might have been a bitter pill to swallow; for Grace, however, with her penchant for gambling both with the dice and with circumstances, for the present moment, it was the most profitable remedy. Moreover, her husband, Richard Bourke, according to the Gaelic custom, was next in line to the MacWilliamship, but since the present MacWilliam, Shane Oliverus, had submitted in 1576 to the Lord Deputy and had agreed to rule according to English law and custom, it was less certain that Richard would succeed to the title. Consequently, to establish good relations with and make a favourable impression on the English was vital to Grace's future political aspirations. At the same time however, a submission in Galway did not necessarily mean any change either in the politics or activities of her lifestyle in Clew bay, and this remote sanctuary could still be governed

according to Grace's own laws and customs. That she was the dominant partner in her marriage to Richard Bourke is clearly evidenced by Sidney's observations. She nevertheless made a pleasing and 'a most feminine' appearance, so any preconceived impressions that she was an unattractive, amazon-type creature must be dispelled.

Sir Philip Sidney, the Lord Deputy's son, who accompanied Sir Henry to Galway, seemed to have been captivated by Grace and spoke to her at length. The conversation that took place between this sophisticated Elizabethan knight, courtier, poet, son-in-law of the Queen's private secretary, Sir Francis Walsingham and this extraordinary Irishwoman, has unfortunately never come to light but the meeting must have provided Sir Philip with an incredible story to relate to the English court on his return. Sir Philip, in his notes preserved in the British Museum, does mention one incident which occurred at this time. While in Galway, Sir Henry requested Grace to conduct him and his entourage on a boat trip around the Bay as he wished to view the city's harbour and defences from the sea. Although she complied with the request, business being business, Grace demanded and was given payment by the Lord Deputy for this service.

A period of peace followed Sidney's departure from Connaught and Sir Nicholas Malby seemed to reign as Chief Commissioner with a firm but fair hand. The MacWilliam aided Malby on an expedition against O'Donnell of Tirconnel in Sligo and generally adhered to the articles of his submission.

HER CONQUESTS ON LAND

Grace continued as before, sailing on her missions of trade and piracy, grasping every opportunity as it arose both on land and on sea. In Mayo, it is said that 'she subdued the whole country from Asgalan in the West of Umhall Ui Mhaille to Sliabh Carn, and from Bearnna na Gaoithe (the Windy Gap) at Beltraw lake to Ballinrobe', while in other parts of the country, from Donegal to Waterford, there are legends and remains associated with her name. Her name is prominent on the rudimentary map of Ireland drawn by Baptista Boazio for Queen Elizabeth (published in 1599) and is evidence of the extent of her power and involvement in the affairs of the country.

Grace never shunned danger herself. Her courage and her contempt for cowardice is portrayed in an incident which occurred during her attack on the Stauntons of Kinturk castle. According to legend, in the heat of the battle, Grace observed her son Tibbot lose courage and sneak behind his mother to shelter himself from the enemy. Grace in contempt

shouted to him "An ag iarraidh dul i bhfolach ar mo thóin atá tú, an ait a dthainig as?" ('Is it trying to hide behind my backside you are – the place you came from?'). Whereupon the mortified Tibbot quickly resumed his place at her side. At the end of the day Kinturk castle was surrendered to Grace and the warlike Stauntons subdued. Grace then levied from each family in the district a fine or tribute of a barrel of meal, a pig, and an ox and installed her followers in the castle.

The O'Malley connection with Inishbofin is a long established one and, according to legend, Grace put her own individual stamp on that association. She occupied the old fort, named Bosco's fort, on the island from time to time, and impounded all the sailing craft of the vanquished islanders during her sojourns there. During one of her excursions to the island, two Spanish merchant-ships were sighted making their ponderous way along the rocky coastline on their way north. With visions of booty and treasure, Grace, with a squadron of nine galleys, set sail to intercept them. Her craft succeeded in surrounding and capturing one of the Spanish vessels, while the other, richer in treasure than the one captured, escaped Grace, but fell foul of the elements later and sank off Achill head.

IMPRISONMENT

In 1577, while on an expedition against the Earl of Desmond, whose lands she had plundered, she was captured by him and imprisoned in Limerick gaol, where she was confined for eighteen months. In November 1577, the Earl, as a pledge of his loyalty to the crown, a loyalty which was under suspicion at the time, delivered her up to the then President of Munster, Lord Justice Drury.

Drury, in a letter dated March 1578, communicated the news of Grace's capture to the Lord Deputy and Council as follows:

Grany O'Mayle, a woman that hath impudently passed the part of womanhood and been a great spoiler, and chief commander and director of thieves and murderers at sea to spoile this prvince, having been apprehended by the Earle of Desmond this last year, his Lordship hath now sent her to Lymrick where she remains in safe keeping.

Later in the same year, in a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's Secretary, Drury mentions the admirable services performed by the Earl of Desmond in his efforts to prove his loyalty and that in particular he had 'sent in also unto me Granny Nye Male one of power and forces

which he took prisoner, which demonstrations of so loyal partes of dealing, argueth in myne opynyon a steadfast hope of his stayed fidelitie'. The privy council were suitably impressed by the Earl's action and wrote in July 1578 to the Lords Justices of Munster:

We pray you also to signify unto the Earle of Desmond in howe good parte her Majestie and we take it to understand of his so good and dewtyfull behaviour, in making soche demonstracion of his loyaltie, as you wryte of not only in words but also in accompanying you at the Cessions and sending unto you Grany O'Mayle and other notorious offenders of his countrie.

At Leighlin on 7 November 1578, Drury again wrote in his despatch to the Privy Council

to that place was brought unto me Granie ny Maille, a woman of the province of Connaught, governing a country of the O'Flaherty's, famous for her stoutness of courage and person, and for sundry exploits done by her by sea. She was taken by the Earl of Desmond a year and a half ago, and has remained ever since with him and partly in her Majesty's gaol of Limerick, as was sent for now by me to come to Dublin, where she is yet remaining.

From Leighlin, Drury sent Grace to Dublin Castle where she was detained. That Grace's capture was considered by the Privy Council and Lord Justice Drury to be of such importance, demonstrates the fact that Grace had certainly made her presence felt and was very active not only in Connaught but also in Munster. Prison confinement must have been especially repugnant to Grace, who during her life had allowed no bonds, neither those of captivity nor convention, to bind her against her will. The dungeons of Dublin Castle, which a few short years later were to be the prison of another Gaelic chief, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, seldom released any of their convicted tenants to relate the grim happenings which occurred behind the dark, dank walls. How Grace managed to evade their permanent clutches remains a mystery. 'Two of the M'Shies and Cormock Downe' who were captured also in Munster and imprisoned with her, were executed at the castle, but she secured her release and was allowed to return to Connaught on condition that she would relinquish her career of 'maintenance by land and sea'.

SIR JAMES FITZMAURICE

Grace arrived back to a Connaught alive with rumours and intrigue about a likely uprising. On the 18th July 1579, Sir James Fitzmaurice, together with the English Jesuit, Dr. Sanders, landed in Smerwick on the Dingle peninsula with a small force of Spanish, French and English

troops. He had been sent by the Pope to unite Ireland against the 'heretic Queen'. He appealed for aid from most of the Gaelic chieftains and the Earl of Desmond. The O'Flaherties and some of the O'Malleys set sail with a flotilla of galleys to his aid but were forced to retreat back to Clew bay. Before a rising could be even organised, Fitzmaurice was ignobly shot by a sept of the Burkes in Limerick, where he had gone to muster support. Sir John of Desmond assumed the vacant command and after a short time his brother, the Earl of Desmond, Grace's capturer in 1577, finally aligned himself with his brother against the English. The Earl and Dr. Sanders wrote to The MacWilliam and to Richard-an-Iarainn, Grace's erstwhile husband, urging them to join in the uprising. The MacWilliam refused but Richard, ever anxious for action, accepted and on the strength of the remoteness of his country 'environed with woods, bogs and mountains, where (to any man's memory) no English Governor hath been at any time, encouraged the Clandonnells to give the English occupation. These Clandonnells were accounted always an invincible people, and the strongest sept of Galloglas in Ireland, and the only men of force in Connaught. Richard in Yeren, having thus won the Clandonnells, joined unto him also the O'Mayles, Clangibbons, Ulick Burke's sept, and certain of the O'Flaherties whereby he thought himself very strong.'

Richard and his forces plundered O'Kelly's and Lord Athernry's territories and Malby set out against him. In his dispatches to the English government, Malby gives a detailed account of his day by day movements against Richard and his confederates. Malby succeeded in luring the Clandonnells away from Richard and then he took the strong castle of Donamona from Shane McHubert, chief counsellor to Richard, after putting all of its inhabitants to the sword; the resistance began to fade after this. Malby states: 'the 16th [February] I removed to Ballyknock, whither Granny ni Maille and certain of her kinsmen came to me'. Whether Grace had initially sided with and supported her husband in the revolt is not certain. When Richard had lost the initiative, Grace, ever vigilant in promoting and safeguarding her own position, considered it an opportune moment for submission, now that defeat seemed inevitable, Richard, however, with his usual eagerness for action, probably flung himself headlong into the revolt without prior consultation with Grace and without due regard to the obvious consequences. One way or another, Grace, with her ability to read the situation correctly, knew that a voluntary submission now was better than a forced submission later.

On 17 February Malby removed to Burrishoole, where

there cometh hither every year likely about fifty English ships for fishing, they have been before this time compelled to pay a great tribute to the O'Malleys, which I have forbidden hereafter till Her Majesty's pleasure be known. It is accounted one of the best fishing places in Ireland for salmon, herring and all kinds of sea fish. Richard-an-Iarainn, considering that the Clandonnells forsook him, and that he was narrowly persecuted by me and my companions on all parts of the country, not being able to keep the field nor make any other resistance, abandoned the country, and fled into the islands with his Scots and some gentlemen of his retinue.

Malby waited some days and then moved on to Galway. A short time later Richard submitted and as was the custom, gave his 'best pledges'. The revolt was at an end in Mayo at least, while in Munster it was to continue until 1583.

RICHARD THE MacWILLIAM

On 24 November 1580, Shane Mac Oliverus, The MacWilliam, died. The Four Masters in recording his death state that he was 'a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always sided with the Sovereign'. Richard-an-Iarainn as *tanaist*, according to the Gaelic custom, was to succeed him. However, Mac Oliverus' brother, Richard Mac Oliverus, disputed the claim, and Richard-an-Iarainn at once took up arms, engaged Scots mercenaries and prepared to defend his rights. The two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, sided with him. Malby, who was at Athlone, set out to apprehend Richard and after much negotiating Richard went to him.

Richard then aided Malby against the Scots whereupon they 'marched clear out of the province. They were about 600 men, 180 horsemen, 180 targets, 100 long swords, the rest were darts, shot, and gallowglass axes, all as well appointed men as ever I saw for their faculty'. Malby then proceeded to settle the main issue in contention, the succession to the MacWilliamship. He ordered the two Richards to meet and discuss with him. He then appointed Richard-an-Iarainn as The MacWilliam and Richard Mac Oliverus as sheriff. The conditions of the succession were a fine of 100 marks or 100 cows and the banishment by Richard from his country of the Scots mercenaries he had engaged. Richard had secured a good bargain, obtaining the MacWilliamship title at a low cost, in view of his turbulent and often anti-government record. He also got rid of the Scots whom he had employed, without payment of the substantial sum

he owed them in wages for their services, as Malby stated in his discourse of the proceedings to the government: 'The charge per annum of M'William's country for the Scots he had engaged was at the rate of £16,800. They had to fly without pay.'

Grace, with Richard installed as The MacWilliam had attained the pinnacle of her power. How instrumental she was in securing the MacWilliamship for her husband has not been acknowledged, but one can be certain that she was very actively involved indeed. She had made a favourable impression in her encounters with the English authorities who, although aware of her illegal activities, were nevertheless impressed by her ability and courage. At the same time, her credibility as a Gaelic leader would not seem to have been adversely affected by this show of co-operation with the English administration, forthcoming only so long as it suited her own purpose. Throughout most of her chequered career she managed to combine effectively with the power of the day, English or Irish, to enlarge and strengthen her own position. With Richard safely installed as The MacWilliam, with the approval of the English government and her Gaelic neighbours, her policies would seem to have been rewarded.

Richard was knighted in September 1581. His reign as The MacWilliam was as turbulent as his career before. Richard MacOliverus, still smarting from his denial of the MacWilliam title, slew some of Richard-an-Iarainn's followers who had been sent into Mac Oliverus country to collect rents. Richard-an-Iarainn retaliated by killing a son of Mac Oliverus and a son of Edmund Burke of Castlebar. Richard Mac Oliverus rose up in arms and sought aid from O'Neill and O'Donnell. The proposed revolt was speedily quelled by Captain Brabazon, one of Malby's captains.

On 28 October, a great gathering of the nobility and leaders in Connaught took place at the governor's residence in Galway. Sir Nicholas Malby, writing to Sir Francis Walsingham stated, that the:

Earl of Thomond, Lord Bryminham, M'William, Richard M'Oliverus, Walter Burke, Murrough ne Doe O'Flaherty, O'Maddin, M'Morris, M'Davy and many gentlemen and their wives, among them Grany O'Mally is one and thinketh herself to be no small lady, are at the present assembled to make a plat for continuing the quietness.

It was an impressive assembly, a gathering of all the principal powers of the province, and yet again, it was Grace who obviously stole the show in this her new role as socialite, a role which for her, must have been very alien indeed. Even in this role she set out to make an impact and from Malby's observations would seem to have succeeded.

Mayo was quiet during the last year of Richard's reign as The MacWilliam. In January 1583, Sir Nicholas Malby sent one Theobald Dillon into Richard's territory to collect rents. Dillon in a dispatch to Sir Francis Walsingham gives an account of the proceedings:

I went ther hence to Teyrawlye [Tirawly], the forthest part northwards of M'William's contrie, and tolde them as afforsayed, who dyd swer they wold lyv in like sorte, and payed a C markes due upon them this fyv yers paste. I went ther hence towards the plas wher M'William was, who met me and his wife Grayn Ny Mayle with all their force, and did swer they wolde hav my lyfe for comyng soo furr into ther contrie, and specialie his wyfe wold fyht with me before she was half a myle nier me. I being but a C and fyftie faute men and fyftie horsemen, they was contentid to yelde, although thy wer afar greater in nomber, and gave me for my vitayles xxx beavys with wyne and other provision. M'William and shee came to Sir Nicholas to agre with hym for £600 of areradges due upon their contrie, which they thought never to pay.

DEATH OF RICHARD BOURKE

On 30 April 1583, Richard-an-Iarainn died, by all accounts a natural death. The Four Masters in recording his death state:

MacWilliam, i.e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmund, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies and upon whom it was frequently forced, died.

His was the final appointment to the MacWilliam title according to the Brehon law of tanistry.

Grace, according to her own testimony, on the death of her husband 'gathered together all her own followers and with 1,000 head of cows and mares departed and became a dweller in Carrikahowley in Borosowle [Burrishoole]'. In other words, she immediately laid claim to Richard's property on his death. It was imperative that she act quickly. According to Gaelic custom, the widow of a deceased chieftain inherited one-third of her husband's property but, as Grace later stated in her replies to the articles of interrogatory put to her by the English government in 1593: 'The countries of Connaught among the Irishry never yielded any thirds to any woman surviving the chieftain'. Grace had experienced this before on the death of her first husband, Donal O'Flaherty. This time, however, she established her claim by simply moving herself, her followers and her herds into Burrishoole.

Grace was some fifty-three years old at this time and was still in a position of power in the country. Connaught, however, was soon to be placed in the charge of a new governor under whose severe rule the fortunes of the province and people, and of Grace, were to alter dramatically.

(Extract 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, Tibbott-ne-Long Bourke (1567-1629), First Viscount Mayo*. Her new book entitled *Eleanor Butler, Countess of Desmond (1545-1638)* is to be published also by Wolfhound Press in September).

THE O'MALLEY HYMN



DELL JOYCE ALLEN (1956)

Rally – Clan O'Malley!

*Sound the trumpet once again and call the clan together
Where our fathers met before us – let us meet upon the heather:
From every Irish county in our thousands let us rally
Call them in from every quarter – raise the slogan of O'MALLEY.*

*Send out the call to Antrim and send out the call to Derry
Send the call to every glenside from Donegal to Kerry
Let them come with hearts rejoicing from every hill and dale
From the cities and the islands to honour Granuaile!*

*For her spirit was undaunted in the days of long ago
Where once she raised her standard on the plains of old Mayo
Chieftainess and fearless soldier – warlike and defiant she
NO SURRENDER was her motto over land and over sea.*

*Pay her tribute for her spirit that defied all foreign laws
Pay her tribute for the challenge that she issued for her cause
Pay her tribute now and always for she brooked no foreign rule
. . . Softly. . . Softly sleep the the sunbeams on the lands of Burrishoole. . .*

*Sound the trumpet once again and call the clan together
Where our fathers met before us – let us meet up on the heather:
From every irish county in our thousands let us rally
Call them in from every quarter – raise the slogan of O'MALLEY.*

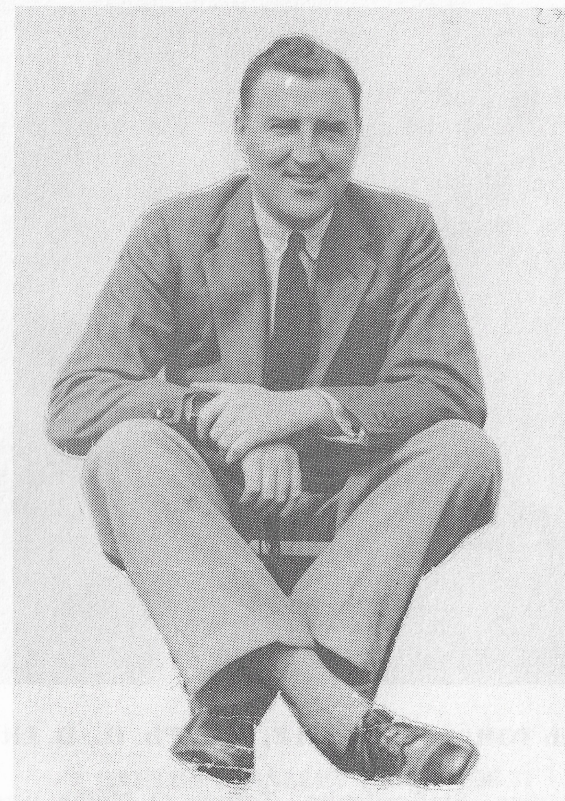
In September 1958, the sixth Clan Rally, with Charles O'Malley, Limerick, as chieftain, was held in the Warwick Hotel, Galway. About 200 members of the clan attended from all parts of Ireland, as well as from Manchester, Liverpool and the U.S.A. This rally provided a moving experience for the gathering with the presentation of the stirring Clan Song, written by Mrs. Dell Joyce Allen and set to music by Mrs. G.I. Corbett, Galway. It was sung by the Scots tenor Séamus McFadden, to the accompaniment of Miss Dodo Courtney, L.T.C.L., sister of Mrs. Corbett.

Dell Allen, the youngest daughter of Thomas Francis Joyce and Sabina Conroy of Muintir Eoin, Maam Valley, was born in 1898. She was educated in the St. Louis Convent, Kiltimagh, and later in U.C.G., where she graduated with an Arts Degree and a Higher Diploma in Education. An enthusiastic sportswoman, she represented U.C.G. in rowing and camogie. On graduating, she taught in Galway Grammar School, where one of her colleagues was her first cousin, Pádraig Ó Conaire, the well known writer in Irish. Later she taught in Belfast and in Darlington, England.

After her marriage in 1929 she lived in Dingle and then in Dublin, where she joined the staff of the Irish Hospitals Trust. She had many articles and poems published in newspapers and magazines, and in 1975 published a book of her collected poems entitled *Before the Rain Began*. More than 100 of her poems appeared in the *Irish Independent* over the years, while her Limerick appeared weekly in the *Irish Times* under the well known cartoons that advertised the famous Odearest mattress. She also wrote the linking verse for the weekly late night Hospitals Trust Sweepstake programme.

1985 saw the passing of this talented and beautiful lady, whose gaiety and lively mind were the delight of all who were privileged to know her.

THE EARLY DAYS – SOME FORMER CHIEFTAINS



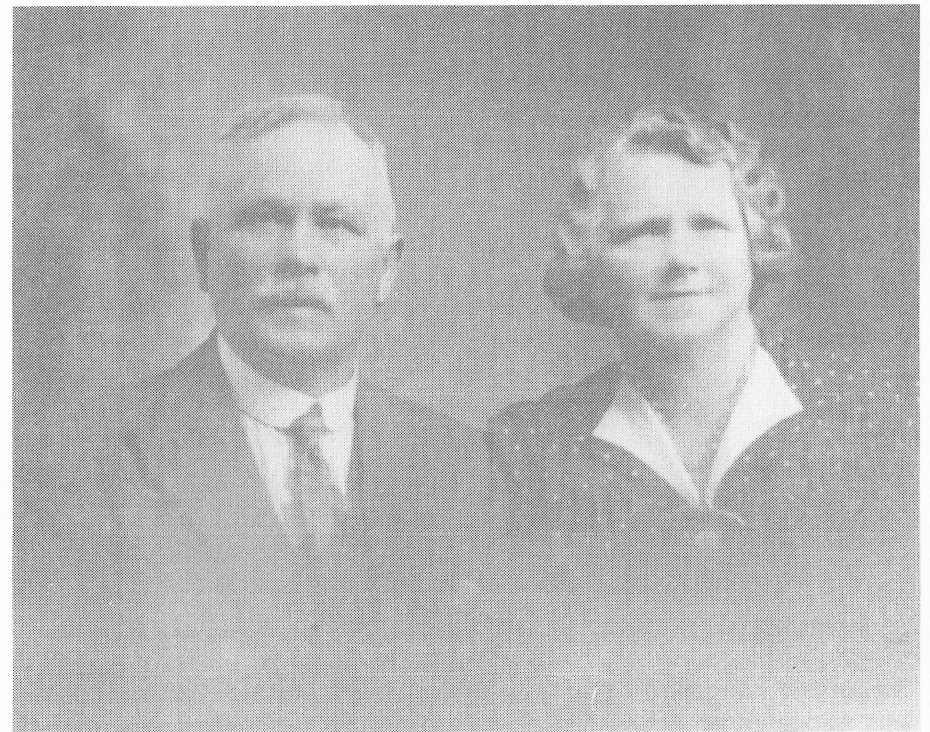
CHARLES P. O'MALLEY, B.D.S.

Charles P. O'Malley was born in 1896 in Limerick of Patrick O'Malley and Helena Ryan. He was educated by the Jesuit Fathers and subsequently attended the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, where he graduated as a dental surgeon in 1918. He worked for a year in Northern Ireland, and then returned to set up his practice in his native city. Fond of rowing and swimming as a young man, in later life he became interested in archaeology. Above all, he was dedicated to dentistry, and continued to practise up to the year before he died in 1968. He was President of the Irish Dental Association in 1952, and was elected chieftain of the O'Malley Clan in 1957.



An tOllamh **TOMÁS S. Ó MÁILLE, B.A., Ph. D., D. Litt. Celt.**

A native of Hanley, Staffordshire, Tomás Ó Máille was reared in Manchester. His grandparents originated from Tuam and there are O'Malleys on both sides of his family. His wife is Lil Hughes from Bunclody, Wexford. He came to Galway in 1929 where he studied under his namesake the late Professor Tomás Ó Máille. Graduating in Irish and History, he subsequently taught for three years in the C.B.S., Sexton Street, Limerick. Appointed an Assistant in Irish in U.C.G. in 1937, he later became a Lecturer in Celtic Languages, and from 1954 to 1975 was Professor of Modern Irish in that College. He has contributed to journals in Ireland and elsewhere on topics connected with the Irish language and has lectured extensively. His best-known publications are *Sean Fhocla Chonnacht* (Connacht Proverbs); *Liosta Focal as Ros Muc* (A List of Words from Rosmuck); *Breaca*, a work on the metrics of Bardic poetry. He was elected chieftain of the O'Malley Clan in 1958.



CHARLES O'MALLEY (1880-1963)

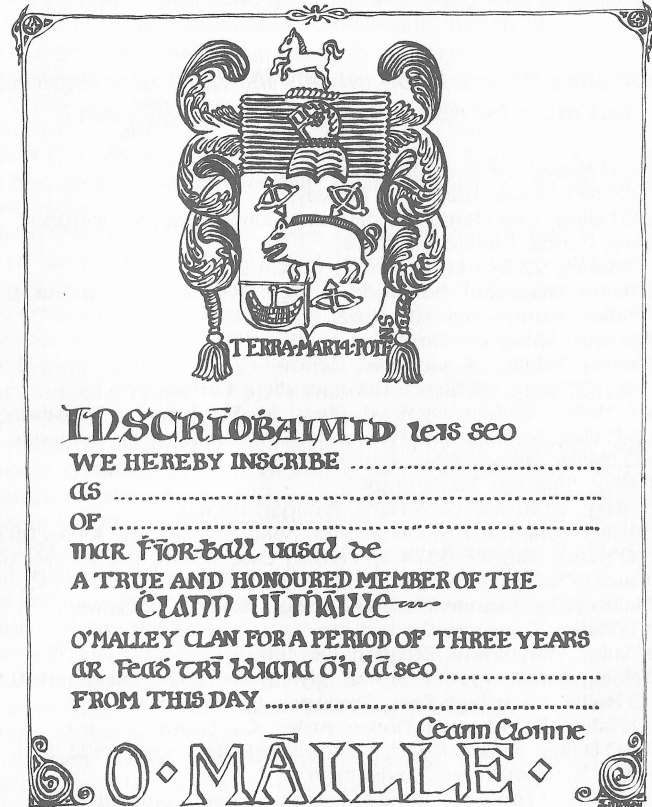
Charles O'Malley, one of the bestknown builders in Co. Mayo, was born in 1880 in Lecarrow, Clare Island. His parents were John O'Malley and Honoria O'Malley. He was educated in Clare Island and served his apprenticeship as a builder with Walter Heneghan in Louisburgh. In 1912 he married Bridget O'Grady from the Quay, Clare Island, and came to live on the North Mall, Westport. They had eight children – John, Patrick, Charles, Michael, Brian, Mai, Nan and Peggy. Fishing was his hobby, but building was his main interest in life, especially the construction of bridges. His abiding monument is the chapel on Croagh Patrick (2,510 feet), an heroic enterprise which involved hauling up building materials and food supplies, and sleeping in tents on the summit. He was Chairman of Westport Harbour Board, and was elected Chieftain of the O'Malley Clan in 1959.



MICHAEL G. O'MALLEY (1887-1961) M.Ch., F.R.C.S., K.St.G.

Son of Peter and Mary O'Malley of Kilmilkin, Maam, Co. Galway, Michael was educated at Rockwell College and Queen's College, Galway. He continued his medical studies in Dublin and was one of the first seventeen medical graduates from U.C.D. in 1910. After a period in the Mater Hospital, Dublin, he worked in London, returning to Galway in 1914, where he became an assistant in the Anatomy Department, U.C.G., and subsequently Professor of Surgery from 1924 until his retirement in 1956. Consulting Surgeon to the old Galway Infirmary, he later held the position of Consulting Surgeon at Galway Central Hospital which was to become the Galway Regional Hospital. Appointed a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XII in 1956, he was conferred with the Honorary Degree of M.Ch. by the National University in 1959. A co-founder of St. Bride's Nursing Home, Galway, he was a former President of the Golfing Union of Ireland and of the contract Bridge Association of Ireland, as well as being surgeon to the Galway Race Committee for over 30 years. A keen supporter of local industry, he was a director of many concerns including Galway Foundry, Galway Gas Co., Galway Tile Co., Hygeia Ltd., Coldchon Ltd., the Galway Bridge Mills and Renvyle House Hotel, Connemara. In 1916 he married Christina Ryan, B.A., of Tomcoole, Wexford, a member of a family prominent in Irish political life.

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 the annual general meeting, where elections will take place for the positions of Tánaiste, Chieftain and Guardian Chieftain. We would hope that at least one member from each household would purchase a certificate, and that we would also attract members from abroad, especially from the United States, where so many O'Malleys have settled over the years. In this way, funds would be available to organize the annual rally, which is presently at risk through increased costs, especially postal charges.

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

LIST OF CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

(Certificates Nos. 1 to 60 on this list have now expired, and must be renewed before the 1987 Rally).

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2. Maurice O'Malley, A.I.B. Tuam, Co. Galway.
3. Maureen O'Malley, Cap Martin, Serpentine, Blundell Sands, Liverpool.
4. Pat O'Malley, Carina, Suncroft, Kildare.
Gráinne O'Malley, 22 Beaumont Grove, Dublin 9.
5. Austin O'Malley (Staunton), Newlands, Grange Over Sands, Cumbria, England.
6. Donie O'Malley, Rathdowney, Co. Laois.
7. Eileen Vaughan, Abbeyleix, Co. Laois.
8. Tom & Monica O'Malley, 8 Ashgrove, Carlow.
9. Seán & Vera O'Malley, 98 Street, Graiguecullen, Carlow.
10. Margaret O'Malley, 98 Rambay Road, Sheffield, South Yorks, England.
11. Dorothy O'Malley, 46 Norwood Avenue, Maltby, South Yorks, England.
12. Éamonn Ó Máille, Abhann Bhuí, Cathair na Mart.
13. Mary O'Malley, Shraugh, Louisburgh.
14. Kevin O'Malley, 13 Rostrevor Terrace, Rathgar, Dublin.
15. Grace O'Malley Mohlman, 653 Ocean View Road, Brielle, New Jersey 08730, U.S.A.
16. Kathleen O'Malley Wagner, 3324 SE Fairway East, Stuart, Fla. 33494, U.S.A.
17. John & Carol O'Malley, 119 Bartlett Hill Road, Concord, Mass. 01742, U.S.A.
18. Anne O'Malley Kelly, Cromleach, Eagle Lodge, Barna, Co. Galway.
19. Dr. John O'Malley, Carraroe, Co. Galway.
20. Eileen O'Malley, Marymount, Cleggan, Co. Galway.
21. Judith O'Malley Walsh, 4916 49th Ave., Hyattsville, 20781 Maryland, U.S.A.
22. Barbara Ó Máille, 65 Ardagh Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
23. John E. O'Malley, Millockstown House, Ardee, Co. Louth.
24. George G. O'Malley, Sibson Court, Sibson Road, Manchester M21 1NH.
25. Ned O'Malley, Westport Road, Louisburgh.
26. Richard O'Malley O'Toole, St. Anne's, Westport Road, Louisburgh.
27. Thomas Tuttle, Cottonwood Drive, Evergreen, Col., U.S.A.
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29. Michael O'Malley, Bearnafunshin, Barefield, Ennis, Co. Clare.
30. William O'Malley, Cloonfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.
31. Prof. Ethna O'Malley Gaffney, 11 Stillorgan Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4.
32. Anne Chambers, Murrisk, Westport.
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34. Eibhlín Uí Chionna, 38 Bóthar Anglesea, Áth Cliath.
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40. Mary O'Sullivan, 56 Main Street, Portlaoise, Co. Laois.
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43. Sadhbh O'Malley, 10 Ardnalí, Tralee, Co. Kerry.
44. Judge Peter O'Malley, 8 Vergemount, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6.
45. Michael O'Malley, Carrowholly, Westport.
46. Martin O'Malley, 1 Calderwood Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.
47. Clare McMyler, Bayview, Kings Hill, Westport.
48. Brian O'Malley, 239 School Street, Walpole, Mass. 02081, U.S.A.
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53. Máire O'Malley O'Brien, Traveller's Joy House, Navan, Co. Meath.
54. Imelda Lacey, 4 South Ave., Mount Merrion, Co. Dublin.
55. Patrick & Ena O'Malley, Skehanagh, Ballintubber, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
56. Mr. & Mrs. Chas. O'Malley, Glenmuir, Clairvale Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
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58. Alice O'Malley, 12912 Mill Drive East, Palos Park, Illinois 60464, U.S.A.
59. Pearse & Mary O'Malley, Derabeg, 21 Glenbrook Park, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.
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63. Conor Plunkett O'Malley, 11 St. Helen's Road, Booterstown, Dublin.
64. Jim O'Malley, 18 St. Mary's Crescent, Westport.
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67. Dr. Patrick O'Malley, 52256 Hickory Rd., Granger, South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.
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72. Gráinne O'Malley McKibben, Carnalurgan, Westport.
73. Kathleen O'Malley, Carne Hill, Belmullet, Co. Mayo.
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77. Ellen J. Devitt, 10414 S. Walden Pkwy., Chicago, Illinois 60643, U.S.A.
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80. Elizabeth O'Malley, Mill Street, Westport.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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111. William Coleman O'Malley III, 351 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
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114. Melissa O'Malley, 353 West Elm St., Brockton, Mass., U.S.A.
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