



CUMANN STAIRE UÍBH LAOIRE JOURNAL 2014

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Uimhir 15



Scoil Mhuire 1983

Front Row: L to R. Paul Oldham; Mairead Ní Cheallacháin; Mary Ní Thuama; Sheila Nic Charthaigh; Clare Ní Shúilleabháin; Mary Coakley; Maura McCarthy.

Middle Row L to R: Micheál Ó Céilleachair; James Oldham; Eleanor Creedon; Marie Kelly, Áine Ní Chéilleachair; Caitríona Ní Laoire, Margaret Lucey.

Back Row L to R: John Ó Céilleachair; Pat McCarthy, Ann Quill; Barra Ó Suibhne; Lillian Oldham; Niall Kelleher.



Scoil Mhuire c. 1984/85

Front Row L to R: Caroline Ní Chroidáin, Noreen Lucey; Diarmuid Ó Duinnín, Treasa Ní Cheilleachair, Colm Cotter, Mary Ní Thuama; Seanie Ó Liatháin.

Middle Row L to R: JulieAnn Ní Thuama; Bríd Walsh, Maura Lucey; Noramary Ní Laoire; John Twomey, Mairéad Ní Laoire, Julia Ní Laoire & Ailish Byrne.

Back Row L to R: Deirdre Harrington, Regina Creedon, Donal Ó Céilleachair, Tim Ó Duinnín; Gerard Ó Céilleachair; Mary Ní Luasa; Jerry Ó Laoire.

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FOCAL ÓN gCATHAOIRLEACH

Fáilte go dtí an cúigú eagrán déag de Iris **Cumann Staire Uíbh Laoire**. Sea! Uíbh Laoire! Le deanaí tá ainm nua ar ár eagraíocht.

Ó 1993 tá ana chuid de Stair na haite churtha i gcló agus tá níos mó ann a líonfaidh cupla eagrán eile. I m'blíana tá Scealta Bhéal Oidis againn agus bailiúchán Logainmneacha. We have a number of articles covering recent events in Uíbh Laoire. One of Cork's best local historians, Michael Galvin has an article about the Land War and as this is the Centenary of World War 1, Donal O'Sullivan has researched a WW1 veteran. We would like more of these in the years to come. From place names and unusual Irish words to the swinging sixties we have a broad range of subjects covered this year.

Since our last Journal our founding secretary and long-time contributor, **Peter O'Leary**, passed away. He was a pleasure to know and put the Cumann Staire on a footing that has helped it over the last 24 years. Our condolences to his family.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam dílis.

D'imigh **Donnchadh Ó Luasaigh, Baile An Chollaigh** uainn chomh maith i 2013. Scriobh sé sraith altanna duinn agus is mór an trua é nach mbeidh an stíl séimh scríbhneoireachta a bhí aige ar fail duinn a thuille. As always we would encourage anyone and everyone to send us your photos and articles. Our website www.ballingearryhs.com will carry more material this year and again we'd like to thank Finbarr Lucey, **Gougane Barra**, for sponsoring and maintaining it.

We would like to thank the following for helping to put this edition together

Diarmuid agus Eillen Uí Mhathúna; Noírin Uí Thuama; Joan Twomey O'Sullivan; Richard Fensome; Margaret Mullins, Fermoy; Michael O'Sullivan; Con Ó Murchú; Alan O' Rourke; Páidí Ó Céilleachair. Breda Lucey; Michael Kearney and Micheál Kearney and everyone else who helped by writing articles and supplying photos. As always Kristine O'Brien and Lee Press in Cork have helped put the final touches to the Journal, so thanks to them also.

Contact us at sosul@eircom.net with any photos or articles for next years Journal. If you're on facebook find us at www.facebook.com/groups/cumannstaire

Cumann Staire Uíbh Laoire will be holding events throughout 2015. In 2014 we had talks and a very successful field trip to local monuments. There will be more to follow in 2015. If you want a text or email to let you know what's coming up send your email address to sosul@eircom.net or text HISTORY and your name to 0872368958. You don't have to be a member to take part.

*Cathaoirleach; Sean Ó Súilleabháin
Secretary; Richard Fensome
Treasurer; Con A'Choitir*

PETER O'LEARY

An Appreciation
by Ted Cook

“As a Magnet has Power over Iron”

“Our monasteries and their scriptoria have disappeared – our Universities remain.”

So said the President in 2011 at the reception of “The Book of Lismore” on loan from The Devonshire Collection.

My first contact with Peter O’Leary arose from an error in the decent of “An Barrach Mór” as published in the Magpie Magazine History series during 1992. The meticulousness demanded in Peter’s professional Engineering career he too applied to Historical Search and Research – as borne out in his contributions to our Parish Historical Journal.

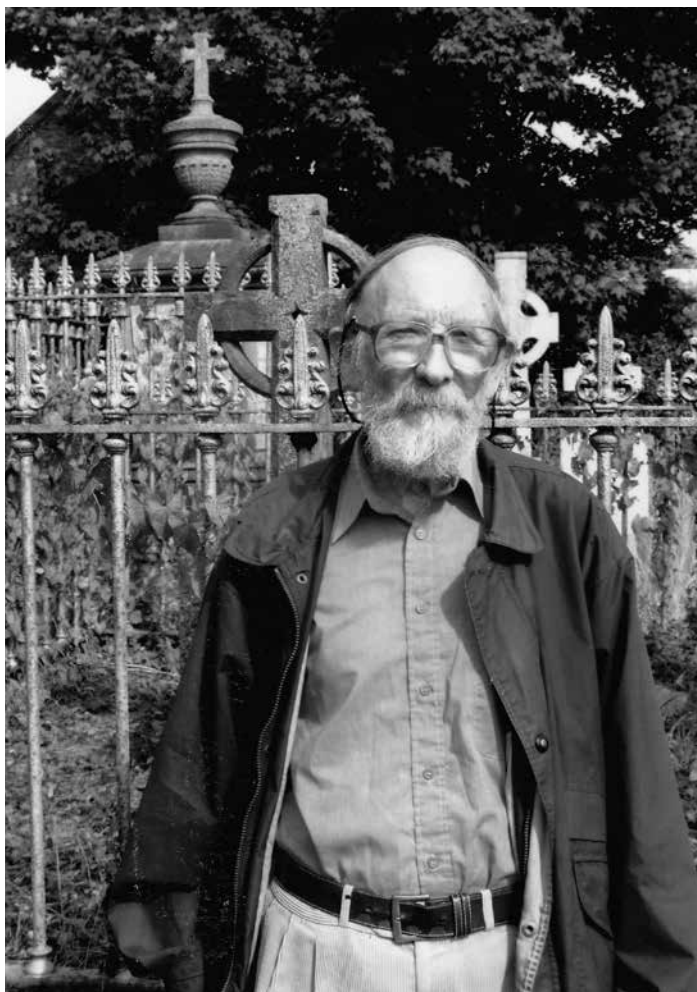
Visiting Peter and Muriel first at Tírnaspideóige and later in Derryvane – their vegetable and herb garden; their scriptoria and library; their careful provision of Affordable Housing for wildlife; their practice of peace and hospitality – the

embodiment of Cardinal Newman’s vision for our National University during the 1840s. Newman’s hope for our Dublin, Cork and Galway Colleges- that their Graduates “never wilfully inflict pain on another creature” was not in vain for Peter and Muriel.

The inexorable pacing of their stars could be likened to those Human Beings that surface in every Generation and in every Community that quest for truth, as a Magnet has Power over Iron.

Thus Civilisation is preserved and relayed, allied to authentic Historical Context, freed from Agendae.

Our accompanying picture captures a 2004 Peter – at ease with his own reality



Peter O Leary

CUMANN STAIRE AND O'LEARY CLAN GATHERING FOUNDER REMEMBERED

Peter O'Leary 15th January 1926 to 9th August 2013

By Catherine Ketch

A man that drew O'Learys from the four corners of the earth and helped them rediscover their Uibh Laoire roots was commemorated following his death in 2013 with a remembrance ceremony fittingly attended by people from three continents.

Peter Thomas O'Leary a direct descendent of General Daniel Florence O'Leary who founded the O'Leary Clan Gathering in Inchigeela is buried in Inchigeelagh graveyard and is remembered in the old graveyard with a stone marker and tree.

Peter retired to Uibh Laoire 25 years ago and spent a large proportion of his life contributing to the cultural life of the area.

"It would run into thousands the amount of O'Learys that he has encouraged to come back to visit Inchigeelagh. Many of them were able to contact him directly and he was able to help them with their family research and there's an untold amount of people that have reached their relatives through Peter's help," Joe Creedon of Creedon's Hotel said. Peter was also instrumental in setting up DNA sampling run now by O'Learys in America.

Peter was a descendant of Daniel Florence O'Leary whose people were involved in the butter trade in Cork, Joe explained. In the years after the slump of the Napoleonic Wars Daniel Florence found a new life for himself in South America.

"In a short few years he was Aid de Compte to General Simon Bolivar and he partook in many of the battles in the Revolution and in their time liberated countries in South America and introduced democracy to them," Joe said. Successful in finding his relations in South America they made many trips back to Inchigeelagh to visit him.

A letter from the Venezuelan Embassy in London on behalf of the Venezuelan Government and people was read out at the ceremony expressing their sincere condolence on Peter's passing on August 9th.

The Ambassador told how he met Peter in Venezuela in 2005 during a visit by the Daniel Florence O'Leary Foundation and travelled with him to the Caribobo Battle Fields where Simon Bolivar with the help of Daniel Florence claimed a decisive victory in 1821 leading to the independence of Venezuela.

"Peter had a passion for history and showed great dedication and commitment to preserve the memory of his ancestor. We would like to pay tribute to Peter's tireless work, solidarity and friendship. He will be sorely missed both in his home town of Cork and by the Venezuelan community," the Ambassador said.

Peter's children filled in the details of their father's earlier life. Born in Kensington, London in 1926 the eldest son of a family of four after leaving Douai School, he became one of 'The Bevin Boys', at the end of WWII. Afterwards Peter became an apprentice mechanical engineer in Chesterfield until being elected into the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1947. He then studied at Birmingham University graduating with a BSc in Mechanical Engineering in 1950. Peter, who was always interested in sport, continued his sporting interests at Birmingham where he played hockey from 1948 to 1950. This passion continued through his life with his membership of village hockey teams.

It was also at Birmingham University where Peter met his first wife, Joyce Miriam Asprey. Peter and Joyce married in 1950 and had five children, Deirdre, Carolyn, Timothy, Ann and Sally and after a number of years, they settled in east Cheshire where the two youngest were born and the family was brought up.

Between the late 50's and mid 70's Peter developed his career and continued working in business and production management, finally becoming managing director of an engineering company, Eva Industries located in Manchester. Throughout this time he maintained his interest in family history and his Irish ancestry, continuing the genealogical research which his father, Frank, had begun.

"The best family times during this period were always during the holidays especially the long summer break when the whole family would travel to Mayo on the west coast of Ireland to share happy times together in the family cottage playing card games and visiting wind-swept beaches," his children said.

Peter's life took a change in direction in the late 70's when he and Joyce separated. With the children growing up, Peter began work as an independent management consultant and was able to spend more time on his family's historical research. For a few years during this time, he spent the winter months on the Côte d'Azur in the south of France. In 1988 he married Muriel Mc Cready with whom he moved to Ireland on retirement in 1990.

"It was when he retired to Inchigheela, West Cork, however, that Peter was able to spend all his time and energy on his passions of his family history; local Irish history; community projects in Inchigheela and Ballingeary and learning the language of his ancestors, Irish. In many ways, these years were the most fulfilling for him when he achieved so much for his local community and was able to settle and make so many good friends," they said.

"Peter was a loving and supportive father; a loyal friend and a fair minded, kind and gentle man. He will be greatly missed by all who love him," his children concluded.

Peter was a founding member and long time secretary of Ballingeary Cumann Staire. "His boundless interest and extensive knowledge of the history of Inchigeela and Ballingeary set a very high standard which inspired all who came into contact with him. He made the greatest individual contribution in recent years to the collection and making available the areas history. He'll be missed but that said he has left a fantastic legacy. Muriel and his family can be justifiably proud of him," Sean O'Sullivan said.

Peter was also an active member of the Gougane Barra Angling Club, was involved in the Daniel Corkery Summer School and he and his wife Muriel were involved in local development group Croi na Laoi completing a fishing project on the lake and storyboards for the village renewal scheme.

"He helped the people, myself particularly to understand our heritage and to have the confidence to develop projects around heritage as well. Many people owe him a great debt of gratitude," Joe Creedon said.

"His family were very dear to him and they spent many happy trips here in Inchigeelagh and he was at his happiest when they were all about him," Joe added.

Diarmuid O'Leary and Eugene O'Leary have taken over the mantle of Peter's work with the Clan Gathering.

Eugene told the Southern Star that a great debt was owed to Peter for helping to start the O'Leary Gatherings nearly 20 years ago. Speaking following the 2013 event he said:

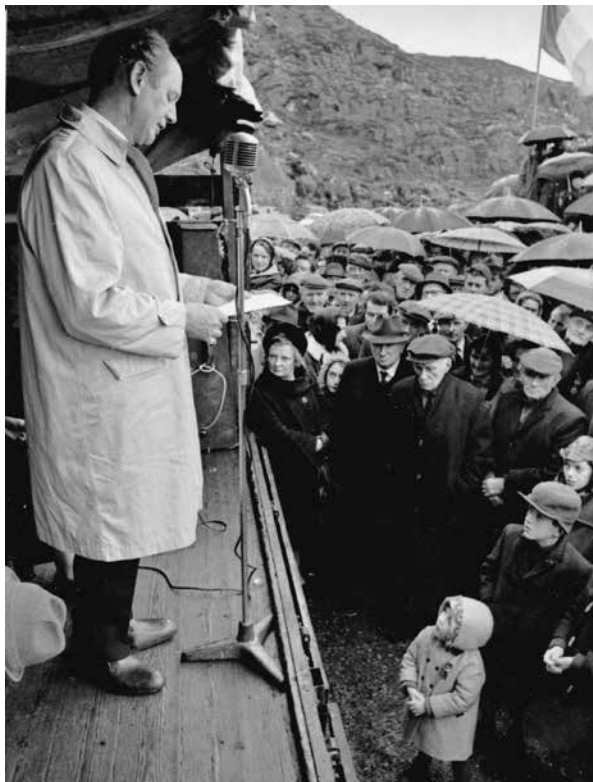
"Throughout the weekend the spirit of Peter was definitely present. The format followed Peter's original idea of bringing O'Leary's back to Uibh Laoire, not just to discover their family's stories but also to absorb the beauty of the place and to make new friendships. The number of visitors from so far afield was due to the affection and esteem in which Peter was held. Having members of his close family present at the start and end of the weekend's activities further helped to strengthen our memories of Peter. He will be sorely missed, but never forgotten!"

And last word to friend and colleague Joe Creedon:

"Other than that Peter had a wicked sense of humour. I thought I had done a good thing in donating a painting for a raffle and who won it but Peter. The prize next to it was a bottle of whiskey and he said he would much prefer the bottle of whiskey!"

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BÉAL A' GHLEANNA - ROUND 2



Jack Lynch addressing the crowd at The Mouth Of The Glen. Photo Courtesy Irish Examiner

On St. Patrick's Day 1970 a "skirmish" took place at Béal a' Ghleanna (The Mouth of the Glen). A large crowd had gathered there to listen to An Taoiseach, Jack Lynch, speaking and for the unveiling of the recently erected plaque.

The monument had been constructed at Béal a' Ghleanna to commemorate the FIRST ATTACK (which had taken place on Sunday 7th July 1918) on the Crown Forces since the 1916 Rising. Seven local men, who were upset and annoyed by the actions of the military and the R.I.C. (Royal Irish Constabulary) decided to attack the two Ballingearry based R.I.C. men as they made their way from Coolea back to their barracks in Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh.

A gathering had been "Proclaimed" for Coolea that fine Sunday afternoon and the police and R.I.C. had banned the "Aeríocht". A large force of military assembled in Coolea to ensure the festivities would not go ahead. However, they were outsmarted by the locals who simply moved the aeríocht three miles to the west, to Cúm Uí Chlunmháin where the large crowd enjoyed a great day of music, singing and dancing.

The high-handed actions of the Crown Forces in refusing to let a totally innocent Feis go ahead, were, in the eyes of the local people, completely out of proportion, and it was felt very strongly that some of them needed to be taught a lesson.

The seven volunteers who carried out the attack were Tadhg and Liam Twomey, Jerh Shea, Johnny Lynch, Jamie Moynihan, Neilus Reilly and Dan McSweeney. They lay in wait at Béal a' Ghleanna, took the two R.I.C. men completely by surprise, roughed them up, captured their rifles, 100 rounds of ammunition, their belts, batons and two spiked helmets. They also threw their side-car over the ditch into the valley below.

During the attack one of the R.I.C. men (Butler) was shot in the neck, which was a matter of regret to the volunteers as he was a reasonable and courteous man, but indeed "there was scant regard for the other man's injuries" (Bennett) which were not as serious.

The attack on the R.I.C. in July 1918 might not be described as a "huge" victory, but it nevertheless gave the courage and enthusiasm to many other groups of volunteers to carry out similar reprisals in the months and years ahead.

Detailed accounts of that first attack can be found in "Where Mountainy Men have Sown" by Micheál Ó Suilleabháin, Chapter 5, Page 60; and in "Memoirs of an Old Warrior" Jamie Moynihan's Fight for Irish Freedom 1916-1923 edited by Dónal Ó hEalaithe, page 90 to 97. Fr. Patrick Twohig's book "Green Tears For Hecuba" also has a detailed account of these events

Now to get back to the "fracas" on St. Patrick's Day 44 years ago in 1970 – there are slightly varying accounts of events. Eyewitnesses to whom we spoke state that An Taoiseach was just getting into his stride with his speech when protesters began shouting and roaring and hurling abuse at him and the dignitaries on the temporary stage, a lorry parked across the road from the monument. Then it seems "all hell broke loose" and there was a lot of pushing, jostling and bouts of fisticuffs.

Many people were at a loss to understand the reason for the protest at all but it was more than likely against the Irish Government's perceived lack of support for the Catholic population in Northern Ireland. The Troubles had started barely seven months previously in August 1969.

There was criticism of An Garda Síochána for not having a stronger force there on the day, and, although it was not obvious that there would be trouble, they should have been better prepared. Critics felt that there should have been a few Garda high above the road monitoring events below and perhaps even some plain clothes Garda mingling with the crowd, so that any altercation "would be nipped in the bud". As it was, it seems only Sergeant Barry and a couple of uniformed Garda were present to keep law and order.

Feelings were running very high among the crowd and people who were normally quiet, shy and retiring got very agitated and with fists and kicks didn't spare the protesters. Mild mannered women were shouting and roaring and a few were heard to say "throw the so-and-so's down into the Glen." And one of the ladies present, subsequently wrote a poem about the "events" at Béal a' Ghleanna on St. Patrick's Day 1970, which we are pleased to publish here:-

BÉAL A'GHLEANNA.

At Béal A'Ghleanna where memories were dear
 The Taoiseach arrived in all his fine gear
 To unveil a memorial to the men of the west
 For deeds of great bravery well done by the best.
 The crowd stood around all eager to listen
 The old I.R.A. and their medals a-glisten.
 The Taoiseach he spoke in his own native tongue
 To tell us about the things that were done.
 Now interest was focused upon the great plaque
 So no one took notice of the men at the back.
 The loud speakers sounded with a hail of protest
 Our Taoiseach was hounded, and the men from the west,
 They jeered and they shouted, and told us once more
 Go home with yourself and your F.F. dole.
 All filled with great anger and ready to kill,
 The crowd was now facing the men on the hill.
 They charged the young rebels with fury and rage
 Using all kinds of weapons including big staves
 On the high rocky mountains they swayed to and fro
 Some men rolling downhill with kicks and great blows.
 The Taoiseach looked onwards though amazed at the crack
 He deserted his platform and headed down the track.
 The women were shouting and screaming galore
 Lets throw them in the glen away far below.
 The young rebel group fought proudly in vain
 For the old I.R.A. it was victory again.
 They scurried and ran 'neath a hail of big stones.
 Landing all round them near breaking their bones.
 The fight was now over but angers were tense
 So all went to Gougane and filled up with drinks.

Written by Nonie Ned McSweeney.
 Ceimcorabuaile.



Jack Lynch meeting Old IRA. Photo Courtesy Irish Examiner

ROAD SAFETY CAR RALLY IN BALLINGEARY

The first Ballingeary Road Safety Rally, organised by the local branch of Muintir na Tíre, took place on Easter Sunday 2nd April 1961. Helping in the running of this very successful event were Garda Tom Walsh, Batt O'Leary, Den Dinneen and Mick Cremin. They were assisted by several other committee members and local people, and by a Mr. O'Mahony and a Mr. Drennan of the Cork Safety Association, both of whom had experience of holding similar events in other areas and whose advice was most valuable. The headquarters / count centre for the day was the parlour in Dún Lua – home of Molly and Paddy Moynihan.

Sponsorship had been canvassed well in advance of the big day and some of the companies which donated prizes were Mid Cork Motor Works, Cross's Garage, Lincoln & Nolan, Dardis & Dunn, Urney's Chocolate and Lucas. Some of the prizes to be won that day were:- Plugs, Seeds, Cigarettes, Chocolates, Mirrors, Petrol, Spot Lights and an Egg Beater.

A total of 57 vehicles took part in the Rally. The entry fee per car was Five Shillings which means that the total amount collected was just £14-5-0. Participants came from Dublin, Kildare, Cork City, Kilmichael, Kilcorney, Macroom, Cúil Aodha and various other faraway places.

But the majority of the drivers were local people and we list them here, together with the type of vehicle they drove. Where known the registration number is also included:-

Rev. Fr. J.D. Bernard P.P.	Volkswagon	?
Máire Murray, The Village.	Ford	TIF 430
Dónal Healy, Goirtín na Coille.	Morris	MIF668
James Cronin, The Village.	Morris	SIF 407
Connie Lehane, Gortnarea.	Ford	TI 7364
Micheál Sweeney, Túirin Dubh	Volkswagon	BIF 404
Finbarr Moynihan, Dún Lua.	Vauxhall	ZF 7896
Mrs. Denis Murphy, Gort na Móna	Ford	ZF3770
Paddy Quill, The Village.	Morris	ZT 6349
Donncha Lucey, Drom an Aillig.	Volkswagon	ZT 6037
Jerry Dinneen, Cathair.	Ford	ZF 8390
Jim Corkery, Kilmore.	Austin (van)	SIF 660
Noel McCarthy, Inse an Fhosaig.	Morris	ZF 8220
Denis Dinneen, The Village.	Ford	ZK 9590
Seamus Twomey, Post Office.	Volkswagon	IIF 874
Pádraig Cronin, Cathair.	Austin	AIF 514
Michael Kelleher, Eachros.	Ford	ZK 3542
Paddy Cronin, Doire an Lonnaig.	Hillman	NI 7398
Willie Murphy, Gort na Móna.	Ford	ZT 2679
Seán O'Leary, Goirtín na Coille.	Ford	OIF 398
Jackie Healy, Screathan Mór.	Ford	ZF 7162
Seán Scriven, The Village.	Ford	ZF 8450
Connie Cronin, Carraig na Dobhaire.	Bedford (van)	ZK 4266
Vincent O'Sullivan, Céim an Fhia.	Morris	TIK 670
Maura Twomey, Céim na Caorach.	Morris	? 876
Micheál McSweeney, Gort a Phludaig.	Austin	ZT14??.
Eoghan O'Sullivan, Céim an Fhia.	Austin	??
Noel O'Sullivan, Céim an Fhia.	Ford	??
Mick Harrington, Céim an Fhia.	Morris	???418

The Rally went from Ballingeary to Keimaneigh and on to Gougane Barra, Cahir, Aharas, Brown's Bridge and back to Ballingeary. A longer route had been planned including Inchigeela and the South Lake Road but due to *"unsuitable weather this part of the road was not used."*

Fr. Bernard presented the prizes and congratulated both the winners and the committee on the very successful Rally.

Jackie Healy, Screathan Mór took 1st prize – a perpetual Cup presented by Dennehy's Cross Garage, plus Lamps by Lucas.

2nd Prize went to Finbarr Moynihan, The Village and 3rd to Paddy Cronin Derrinlonnig.

Other local winners in various categories were Mick Harrington, Keimaneigh P.O. Pádraig Cronin, Cahir. Eoghan O'Sullivan, Keimaneigh,

The ladies were also among the winners:- Maura Twomey, Céim na Caorach got 1st Prize, Mrs. Máire Murray came 2nd, and a Miss Parfrey from Cork came 3rd. Among the prizes presented to the ladies were chocolates, cigarettes and we may assume one of them was presented with the one and only Egg-Beater!!

Mick Cremin presented a prize "*confined to the local station area*" which went to Donncha (Con) Lucey, Drom an Aillig, and Jim Corkery sponsored a prize for "*a person that usually comes to the creamery*" and this was won by Micheál McSweeney, Gort a Phludaig.

Whilst the whole event was taken very seriously by all the participants, the day was not without its lighter moments. As we waited outside Dún Lua while the judges and tally men added up all the marks, one of the participants was heard to say:- "*We are like the crowd in St. Peter's Square waiting for a new Pope to be announced.*" Another added:- "*I don't see any sign of white smoke yet*". A third gentleman (perhaps not up to speed on Papal elections) innocently commented:- "*And you won't either because the jackdaws have built a nest in that chimney and Molly and Paddy can't light a fire in the room*"!!!!

The Cork Examiner carried a report on the Rally on Tuesday the 4th April which included a more comprehensive list of the prize winners and results:-

<p>RESULTS</p> <p>Overall Prize (Gents): 1. J. Healy, Serahammore, Ballingeary, also awarded the Ford Prize and Lucas Prize; 2. F. Moynihan, Ballingeary; 3. Patrick Cronin, Derrinlunag, Ballingeary, also awarded the Hillman Prize.</p> <p>Overall Prize (Ladies): 1. Miss Maura Twomey, Kealvaugh, Ballingeary; 2. Mrs. G. Murray, Ballingeary; 3. Miss M. Parfrey, Quaker Road, Cork.</p> <p>Morris Prize: M. Harrington, Keimaneigh P.O.</p> <p>Volkswagen Prize: Finbarr Wallace, Curragh, Kildare.</p> <p>N.S.U. Prize: J. O'Donovan, Mohona, Skibbereen</p>	<p>Austin Prize: Owen O'Sullivan, Keimaneigh.</p> <p>Peugeot Prize: M. O'Sullivan, Lower Kenacud Road, Dublin.</p> <p>Best Local Driver: Donnacadh Lucey, Ballingeary Creamery Prize: Michael Sweeney, Gortalluddig, Ballingeary.</p> <p>Prize For Best Kept Austin: Pat Cronin, Cahir.</p> <p>At the conclusion of the rally, the prizes were presented to the winners by Very Rev Fr. Bernard, P.P., Iveleary, who congratulated the organisers and competitors on making the rally such a great success. The purpose of the rally was to make people conscious of the need for safety in driving.</p> <p>Other speakers included Mr. Sean O'Mahony, M.A., and Rev. M. O'Donovan, C.C., Ballingeary.</p>
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There were a number of other car Rallies and Treasure Hunts down through the years but none were quite as memorable or successful as THE GREAT ROAD SAFETY CAR RALLY of 1961.

(NOTE: Petrol in 1961 cost less than 7 cents per litre – calculated thus:- A gallon of petrol cost four shillings and ten and a half pence; (58.5 old pence) = 12.87 old pence per litre = 5.36 new pence = 6.81 cents.)

by Diarmuid Ó Mathúna

THE WONDERS

Wasn't it Tommy Makem who sang a song "The Liar". The words were quite funny even if many of the verses were exaggerated, sometimes bordering on the ridiculous. Here are just a few lines:-

*I was born about ten thousand years ago, in Bellmullet in the County of Mayo,
It was me that chased the vermin, while St. Patrick preached the sermon,
And I'll whoop the man who says it isn't so.*

"The Liar" was popular over 20 years ago, and two decades before that again Val Doonican had great success with an equally ridiculous and unlikely titled song –

"The Jarvey was a Leprechaun". A few of the lines in this case were:-

*The Jarvey was a Leprechaun and had some magic power
He toured them through the Emerald Isle at a thousand miles an hour,
He told them it was Cromwell lost the Battle of Clontarf
He said the famous Fionn MacCumhaill was nothing but a dwarf.*

But going back three or four decades further (perhaps to the 1930's or earlier) a poem/song was doing the rounds in this locality. It was recited/sung at all sorts of "gatherings," from a sing-song around the open fire of a cold Winter's night, to more formal occasions – concerts and so on and apparently was very popular with Straw-boys at the "hauling home".

Here are all the verses of this nonsensical song "THE WONDERS". We were unable to establish who composed it, but we would like to express our gratitude to Nancy Twomey and her late husband Tadhg who got the words from his grand-uncle some time in the mid 1940s.

THE WONDERS.

*You people draw near to those words I'm going to relate,
And you will be surprised at the wonders that I saw of late.
I saw a small trout devouring up a large whale
And the Royal Exchange concealed in the shell of a snail.
I saw a small wren at a banquet with a bird called a rock,
And I saw a jackdaw in Mountraw and he making a clock.
I saw a sparrow-hawk in Dundalk and he mending old shoes,
And a skylark with spectacles reading the news.*

*I saw a small mouse devouring up a large cat,
And the old Custom House thrown down by the wing of a bat,
I saw Shandon Steeple for a needle and with it a tailor did sew
And I saw the new bride making wigs for the County Mayo.*

*I saw Barrack Hill in the bill of a small bantam hen,
And Waterford city going down to sit in Spillin.
I saw a big flea making hay for the Lord of Tyrone,
And Kilkenny town going down to visit Athlone.*

*I saw the Hill of Howth in a boat sail down to Kildare
And the County of Cork rode off to sweet County Clare,
I saw Limerick city placed down in a basket of buns
And the old Royal George in Lough Ree and she firing her guns.*

*Well, I saw Mullingar in a car drawn by a jack-ass
And sweet Castletown drawing salt to Carrickmacross.
I saw Enniskillen distilling strong whiskey in Athy,
And the Empress of Greece plucking geese in a village nearby.*

*I saw an old ram beat a drum in the town of Tralee
And an overgrown pig danced a jig at the fair of Ardee.
I heard a blind piper playing ninety-nine hundred fine songs,
And a goat standing by playing Matty Malone on the tongs.*

*I saw a blacksmith forging out a wooden tombstone,
And a wooden legged weaver weaving old spades in a loom.
I saw a felt hat that was tanned by a baker in Louth
And I saw river Shannon without either salmon or trout.*

*I saw the first man that ever stood upon Earth,
And ninety-nine times I've stood in the place of his birth.
A lark in the air she sailed to the fair of Macroom,
And I saw a blind carpenter driving a nail in the moon.*

*Instead of pure water I saw whiskey flowing in the Lee,
And you may be sure I went on the hell of a spree.
My wonders are great and all without telling a lie,
And where is the man born that saw as many wonders as I.*

THE END.

BALLINGEARY SHOW

(A brief look at the first Show 30th August 1961.)

It was in the Spring of 1961 and the monthly meeting of the Ballingeary branch of Muintir na Tíre was in full swing in Scoil na mBuachaillí (now Frank and Eileen's Day-Today Shop). There was a long agenda to be gone through, correspondence to be read, decisions to be made, tasks to be allocated.

Among the items on the agenda that night were the Tidy Towns Competition; Flooding by the River Lee in both Ballingeary and Inchigeela villages; Repairs to the Grotto in Goirtín na Coille; The erection of a public convenience in Ballingeary; The provision of a refuse dump in the village; The National Roadside Garden Competition; The opening of a sub-office of the Munster and Leinster Bank in Ballingeary on fair days; The possibility of having a cemetery in or near the village and so on.

There was the usual AOB at the end of the agenda- short for "any other business". It was at this stage that Garda Tom Walsh proposed "Ballingeary should hold an Agricultural Show" and Mick Cremin seconded the motion.

So the seeds were sown and the wheels were set in motion with the 19th of July being selected as the most appropriate date to hold the first Show. Due to difficulties encountered later (particularly in relation to locating a suitable premises for Arts and Crafts etc.), the date was changed to Wednesday the 30th August.

The Show committee, which included John Ring (Chairman), John Moynihan (Treasurer) and Fr. Michael O'Donovan CC (Secretary), were ably assisted by several other members and by an enthusiastic group of volunteers who helped in every way they could to ensure that the first Show would get off to a good start. The local community embraced the idea and for the next few months the upcoming Show was frequently the main topic of conversation.

Garda Tom Walsh and Fr. O'Donovan were among the hardest workers over the next several weeks. They wrote to, and canvassed dozens of companies for subscriptions, donations, Trophies etc. They received a mixed reaction with some companies not even bothering to respond, a few were quite generous and others just said "No".

The Cork Examiner, for example responded:-

"Dear Father, We regret that due to the very numerous requests we receive, we are unable to donate a trophy to your Show. However, we have pleasure in enclosing a subscription of Five Pounds and wish you every success in your venture. Yours truly, Thomas Crosbie and Co Ltd."

Fr. O'Donovan received a letter from Dáil Éireann with some good news:-

"Dear Fr. O'Donovan, sorry for the delay in replying as I was expecting information from day to day. A contribution of £40 was approved for Ballingeary Show by the Committee of Agriculture and I hope it will be a great success. Yours respectfully, Michael Pat Murphy. TD."

The Cork Examiner, perhaps sensing that something important and newsworthy was about to evolve, sent a reporter and a photographer to Ballingeary a week or so before Show Day. Their article appeared a few days later on the 25th August. This is an edited version of what they reported:-

"This year the local population in the pretty Gaeltacht village of Ballingeary will be looking forward to an important innovation in the activities of the community. The local branch of Muintir na Tíre decided some time ago to organise an Agricultural Show. Their courageous decision was rewarded with 100% local support."

Page 14 Cork Examiner, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1961

TAISPEANTAS BEAL-ATHAN-GAORTHAIDH
30adh. Lúnasa, 1961

Ballingeary Agricultural and Horticultural Show

WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1961

Classes for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Horticulture, Arts and Crafts, etc. Several Cups and other Trophies. Field Day Events. Open Stock Judging, etc. Donkey Derby. Step Dancing Competitions.

MUSICAL SELECTION BY BALLINGEARY PIPERS' BAND.
Closing Date for Entries 23/8/61. Entry forms may be had from An Runaí.

NORTH CORK SHOW
KANTURK

Next Tuesday, 15th August, 1961

Jumping Entries Taken on Show Field.

12 OPEN DOG SHOW 12

Show Dance That Night in Edel Quinn Hall, Kanturk
WITH PADDY BENSON AND HIS ORCHESTRA.

BANTRY REGATTA
AND WATER CARNIVAL

On To-morrow (Sunday)

RECORD ENTRIES AND THRILLING FINISHES.
ELABORATE PROGRAMME

Added attractions: Speed Boats, Water Skiing, Water Polo, etc.
and many other interesting events.

Musical selections by the Cork Butter Exchange Band
BUSES FROM ALL PARTS

Ballymartle Macra Na Feirme
will hold their

FIRST ANNUAL FIELD DAY
on the

FARM OF JEREMIAH MURPHY, BALLYMARTLE.
ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 20th, AT 7 P.M.

Dance to follow in Municipal Hall, Kinsale. Music by The
Onabes Serenaders. Dancing 9-2. m/d

INCHIGEELA
PARISH BAZZAR

13th, 14th, 15th August
TO-MORROW

MEETINGS, FAIRS, FIXTURES

KINSALE (continues from page 13)
Kinsale Branch of Muintir na Tíre will hold their 12th Annual Bazaar on Sunday, August 13th, at 9 P.M. in the Municipal Hall. Admission 5/-, 10/-, 15/-, 20/-, 25/-, 30/-, 35/-, 40/-, 45/-, 50/-, 55/-, 60/-, 65/-, 70/-, 75/-, 80/-, 85/-, 90/-, 95/-, 100/-, 105/-, 110/-, 115/-, 120/-, 125/-, 130/-, 135/-, 140/-, 145/-, 150/-, 155/-, 160/-, 165/-, 170/-, 175/-, 180/-, 185/-, 190/-, 195/-, 200/-, 205/-, 210/-, 215/-, 220/-, 225/-, 230/-, 235/-, 240/-, 245/-, 250/-, 255/-, 260/-, 265/-, 270/-, 275/-, 280/-, 285/-, 290/-, 295/-, 300/-, 305/-, 310/-, 315/-, 320/-, 325/-, 330/-, 335/-, 340/-, 345/-, 350/-, 355/-, 360/-, 365/-, 370/-, 375/-, 380/-, 385/-, 390/-, 395/-, 400/-, 405/-, 410/-, 415/-, 420/-, 425/-, 430/-, 435/-, 440/-, 445/-, 450/-, 455/-, 460/-, 465/-, 470/-, 475/-, 480/-, 485/-, 490/-, 495/-, 500/-, 505/-, 510/-, 515/-, 520/-, 525/-, 530/-, 535/-, 540/-, 545/-, 550/-, 555/-, 560/-, 565/-, 570/-, 575/-, 580/-, 585/-, 590/-, 595/-, 600/-, 605/-, 610/-, 615/-, 620/-, 625/-, 630/-, 635/-, 640/-, 645/-, 650/-, 655/-, 660/-, 665/-, 670/-, 675/-, 680/-, 685/-, 690/-, 695/-, 700/-, 705/-, 710/-, 715/-, 720/-, 725/-, 730/-, 735/-, 740/-, 745/-, 750/-, 755/-, 760/-, 765/-, 770/-, 775/-, 780/-, 785/-, 790/-, 795/-, 800/-, 805/-, 810/-, 815/-, 820/-, 825/-, 830/-, 835/-, 840/-, 845/-, 850/-, 855/-, 860/-, 865/-, 870/-, 875/-, 880/-, 885/-, 890/-, 895/-, 900/-, 905/-, 910/-, 915/-, 920/-, 925/-, 930/-, 935/-, 940/-, 945/-, 950/-, 955/-, 960/-, 965/-, 970/-, 975/-, 980/-, 985/-, 990/-, 995/-, 1000/-, 1005/-, 1010/-, 1015/-, 1020/-, 1025/-, 1030/-, 1035/-, 1040/-, 1045/-, 1050/-, 1055/-, 1060/-, 1065/-, 1070/-, 1075/-, 1080/-, 1085/-, 1090/-, 1095/-, 1100/-, 1105/-, 1110/-, 1115/-, 1120/-, 1125/-, 1130/-, 1135/-, 1140/-, 1145/-, 1150/-, 1155/-, 1160/-, 1165/-, 1170/-, 1175/-, 1180/-, 1185/-, 1190/-, 1195/-, 1200/-, 1205/-, 1210/-, 1215/-, 1220/-, 1225/-, 1230/-, 1235/-, 1240/-, 1245/-, 1250/-, 1255/-, 1260/-, 1265/-, 1270/-, 1275/-, 1280/-, 1285/-, 1290/-, 1295/-, 1300/-, 1305/-, 1310/-, 1315/-, 1320/-, 1325/-, 1330/-, 1335/-, 1340/-, 1345/-, 1350/-, 1355/-, 1360/-, 1365/-, 1370/-, 1375/-, 1380/-, 1385/-, 1390/-, 1395/-, 1400/-, 1405/-, 1410/-, 1415/-, 1420/-, 1425/-, 1430/-, 1435/-, 1440/-, 1445/-, 1450/-, 1455/-, 1460/-, 1465/-, 1470/-, 1475/-, 1480/-, 1485/-, 1490/-, 1495/-, 1500/-, 1505/-, 1510/-, 1515/-, 1520/-, 1525/-, 1530/-, 1535/-, 1540/-, 1545/-, 1550/-, 1555/-, 1560/-, 1565/-, 1570/-, 1575/-, 1580/-, 1585/-, 1590/-, 1595/-, 1600/-, 1605/-, 1610/-, 1615/-, 1620/-, 1625/-, 1630/-, 1635/-, 1640/-, 1645/-, 1650/-, 1655/-, 1660/-, 1665/-, 1670/-, 1675/-, 1680/-, 1685/-, 1690/-, 1695/-, 1700/-, 1705/-, 1710/-, 1715/-, 1720/-, 1725/-, 1730/-, 1735/-, 1740/-, 1745/-, 1750/-, 1755/-, 1760/-, 1765/-, 1770/-, 1775/-, 1780/-, 1785/-, 1790/-, 1795/-, 1800/-, 1805/-, 1810/-, 1815/-, 1820/-, 1825/-, 1830/-, 1835/-, 1840/-, 1845/-, 1850/-, 1855/-, 1860/-, 1865/-, 1870/-, 1875/-, 1880/-, 1885/-, 1890/-, 1895/-, 1900/-, 1905/-, 1910/-, 1915/-, 1920/-, 1925/-, 1930/-, 1935/-, 1940/-, 1945/-, 1950/-, 1955/-, 1960/-, 1965/-, 1970/-, 1975/-, 1980/-, 1985/-, 1990/-, 1995/-, 2000/-, 2005/-, 2010/-, 2015/-, 2020/-, 2025/-, 2030/-, 2035/-, 2040/-, 2045/-, 2050/-, 2055/-, 2060/-, 2065/-, 2070/-, 2075/-, 2080/-, 2085/-, 2090/-, 2095/-, 2100/-, 2105/-, 2110/-, 2115/-, 2120/-, 2125/-, 2130/-, 2135/-, 2140/-, 2145/-, 2150/-, 2155/-, 2160/-, 2165/-, 2170/-, 2175/-, 2180/-, 2185/-, 2190/-, 2195/-, 2200/-, 2205/-, 2210/-, 2215/-, 2220/-, 2225/-, 2230/-, 2235/-, 2240/-, 2245/-, 2250/-, 2255/-, 2260/-, 2265/-, 2270/-, 2275/-, 2280/-, 2285/-, 2290/-, 2295/-, 2300/-, 2305/-, 2310/-, 2315/-, 2320/-, 2325/-, 2330/-, 2335/-, 2340/-, 2345/-, 2350/-, 2355/-, 2360/-, 2365/-, 2370/-, 2375/-, 2380/-, 2385/-, 2390/-, 2395/-, 2400/-, 2405/-, 2410/-, 2415/-, 2420/-, 2425/-, 2430/-, 2435/-, 2440/-, 2445/-, 2450/-, 2455/-, 2460/-, 2465/-, 2470/-, 2475/-, 2480/-, 2485/-, 2490/-, 2495/-, 2500/-, 2505/-, 2510/-, 2515/-, 2520/-, 2525/-, 2530/-, 2535/-, 2540/-, 2545/-, 2550/-, 2555/-, 2560/-, 2565/-, 2570/-, 2575/-, 2580/-, 2585/-, 2590/-, 2595/-, 2600/-, 2605/-, 2610/-, 2615/-, 2620/-, 2625/-, 2630/-, 2635/-, 2640/-, 2645/-, 2650/-, 2655/-, 2660/-, 2665/-, 2670/-, 2675/-, 2680/-, 2685/-, 2690/-, 2695/-, 2700/-, 2705/-, 2710/-, 2715/-, 2720/-, 2725/-, 2730/-, 2735/-, 2740/-, 2745/-, 2750/-, 2755/-, 2760/-, 2765/-, 2770/-, 2775/-, 2780/-, 2785/-, 2790/-, 2795/-, 2800/-, 2805/-, 2810/-, 2815/-, 2820/-, 2825/-, 2830/-, 2835/-, 2840/-, 2845/-, 2850/-, 2855/-, 2860/-, 2865/-, 2870/-, 2875/-, 2880/-, 2885/-, 2890/-, 2895/-, 2900/-, 2905/-, 2910/-, 2915/-, 2920/-, 2925/-, 2930/-, 2935/-, 2940/-, 2945/-, 2950/-, 2955/-, 2960/-, 2965/-, 2970/-, 2975/-, 2980/-, 2985/-, 2990/-, 2995/-, 3000/-, 3005/-, 3010/-, 3015/-, 3020/-, 3025/-, 3030/-, 3035/-, 3040/-, 3045/-, 3050/-, 3055/-, 3060/-, 3065/-, 3070/-, 3075/-, 3080/-, 3085/-, 3090/-, 3095/-, 3100/-, 3105/-, 3110/-, 3115/-, 3120/-, 3125/-, 3130/-, 3135/-, 3140/-, 3145/-, 3150/-, 3155/-, 3160/-, 3165/-, 3170/-, 3175/-, 3180/-, 3185/-, 3190/-, 3195/-, 3200/-, 3205/-, 3210/-, 3215/-, 3220/-, 3225/-, 3230/-, 3235/-, 3240/-, 3245/-, 3250/-, 3255/-, 3260/-, 3265/-, 3270/-, 3275/-, 3280/-, 3285/-, 3290/-, 3295/-, 3300/-, 3305/-, 3310/-, 3315/-, 3320/-, 3325/-, 3330/-, 3335/-, 3340/-, 3345/-, 3350/-, 3355/-, 3360/-, 3365/-, 3370/-, 3375/-, 3380/-, 3385/-, 3390/-, 3395/-, 3400/-, 3405/-, 3410/-, 3415/-, 3420/-, 3425/-, 3430/-, 3435/-, 3440/-, 3445/-, 3450/-, 3455/-, 3460/-, 3465/-, 3470/-, 3475/-, 3480/-, 3485/-, 3490/-, 3495/-, 3500/-, 3505/-, 3510/-, 3515/-, 3520/-, 3525/-, 3530/-, 3535/-, 3540/-, 3545/-, 3550/-, 3555/-, 3560/-, 3565/-, 3570/-, 3575/-, 3580/-, 3585/-, 3590/-, 3595/-, 3600/-, 3605/-, 3610/-, 3615/-, 3620/-, 3625/-, 3630/-, 3635/-, 3640/-, 3645/-, 3650/-, 3655/-, 3660/-, 3665/-, 3670/-, 3675/-, 3680/-, 3685/-, 3690/-, 3695/-, 3700/-, 3705/-, 3710/-, 3715/-, 3720/-, 3725/-, 3730/-, 3735/-, 3740/-, 3745/-, 3750/-, 3755/-, 3760/-, 3765/-, 3770/-, 3775/-, 3780/-, 3785/-, 3790/-, 3795/-, 3800/-, 3805/-, 3810/-, 3815/-, 3820/-, 3825/-, 3830/-, 3835/-, 3840/-, 3845/-, 3850/-, 3855/-, 3860/-, 3865/-, 3870/-, 3875/-, 3880/-, 3885/-, 3890/-, 3895/-, 3900/-, 3905/-, 3910/-, 3915/-, 3920/-, 3925/-, 3930/-, 3935/-, 3940/-, 3945/-, 3950/-, 3955/-, 3960/-, 3965/-, 3970/-, 3975/-, 3980/-, 3985/-, 3990/-, 3995/-, 4000/-, 4005/-, 4010/-, 4015/-, 4020/-, 4025/-, 4030/-, 4035/-, 4040/-, 4045/-, 4050/-, 4055/-, 4060/-, 4065/-, 4070/-, 4075/-, 4080/-, 4085/-, 4090/-, 4095/-, 4100/-, 4105/-, 4110/-, 4115/-, 4120/-, 4125/-, 4130/-, 4135/-, 4140/-, 4145/-, 4150/-, 4155/-, 4160/-, 4165/-, 4170/-, 4175/-, 4180/-, 4185/-, 4190/-, 4195/-, 4200/-, 4205/-, 4210/-, 4215/-, 4220/-, 4225/-, 4230/-, 4235/-, 4240/-, 4245/-, 4250/-, 4255/-, 4260/-, 4265/-, 4270/-, 4275/-, 4280/-, 4285/-, 4290/-, 4295/-, 4300/-, 4305/-, 4310/-, 4315/-, 4320/-, 4325/-, 4330/-, 4335/-, 4340/-, 4345/-, 4350/-, 4355/-, 4360/-, 4365/-, 4370/-, 4375/-, 4380/-, 4385/-, 4390/-, 4395/-, 4400/-, 4405/-, 4410/-, 4415/-, 4420/-, 4425/-, 4430/-, 4435/-, 4440/-, 4445/-, 4450/-, 4455/-, 4460/-, 4465/-, 4470/-, 4475/-, 4480/-, 4485/-, 4490/-, 4495/-, 4500/-, 4505/-, 4510/-, 4515/-, 4520/-, 4525/-, 4530/-, 4535/-, 4540/-, 4545/-, 4550/-, 4555/-, 4560/-, 4565/-, 4570/-, 4575/-, 4580/-, 4585/-, 4590/-, 4595/-, 4600/-, 4605/-, 4610/-, 4615/-, 4620/-, 4625/-, 4630/-, 4635/-, 4640/-, 4645/-, 4650/-, 4655/-, 4660/-, 4665/-, 4670/-, 4675/-, 4680/-, 4685/-, 4690/-, 4695/-, 4700/-, 4705/-, 4710/-, 4715/-, 4720/-, 4725/-, 4730/-, 4735/-, 4740/-, 4745/-, 4750/-, 4755/-, 4760/-, 4765/-, 4770/-, 4775/-, 4780/-, 4785/-, 4790/-, 4795/-, 4800/-, 4805/-, 4810/-, 4815/-, 4820/-, 4825/-, 4830/-, 4835/-, 4840/-, 4845/-, 4850/-, 4855/-, 4860/-, 4865/-, 4870/-, 4875/-, 4880/-, 4885/-, 4890/-, 4895/-, 4900/-, 4905/-, 4910/-, 4915/-, 4920/-, 4925/-, 4930/-, 4935/-, 4940/-, 4945/-, 4950/-, 4955/-, 4960/-, 4965/-, 4970/-, 4975/-, 4980/-, 4985/-, 4990/-, 4995/-, 5000/-, 5005/-, 5010/-, 5015/-, 5020/-, 5025/-, 5030/-, 5035/-, 5040/-, 5045/-, 5050/-, 5055/-, 5060/-, 5065/-, 5070/-, 5075/-, 5080/-, 5085/-, 5090/-, 5095/-, 5100/-, 5105/-, 5110/-, 5115/-, 5120/-, 5125/-, 5130/-, 5135/-, 5140/-, 5145/-, 5150/-, 5155/-, 5160/-, 5165/-, 5170/-, 5175/-, 5180/-, 5185/-, 5190/-, 5195/-, 5200/-, 5205/-, 5210/-, 5215/-, 5220/-, 5225/-, 5230/-, 5235/-, 5240/-, 5245/-, 5250/-, 5255/-, 5260/-, 5265/-, 5270/-, 5275/-, 5280/-, 5285/-, 5290/-, 5295/-, 5300/-, 5305/-, 5310/-, 5315/-, 5320/-, 5325/-, 5330/-, 5335/-, 5340/-, 5345/-, 5350/-, 5355/-, 5360/-, 5365/-, 5370/-, 5375/-, 5380/-, 5385/-, 5390/-, 5395/-, 5400/-, 5405/-, 5410/-, 5415/-, 5420/-, 5425/-, 5430/-, 5435/-, 5440/-, 5445/-, 5450/-, 5455/-, 5460/-, 5465/-, 5470/-, 5475/-, 5480/-, 5485/-, 5490/-, 5495/-, 5500/-, 5505/-, 5510/-, 5515/-, 5520/-, 5525/-, 5530/-, 5535/-, 5540/-, 5545/-, 5550/-, 5555/-, 5560/-, 5565/-, 5570/-, 5575/-, 5580/-, 5585/-, 5590/-, 5595/-, 5600/-, 5605/-, 5610/-, 5615/-, 5620/-, 5625/-, 5630/-, 5635/-, 5640/-, 5645/-, 5650/-, 5655/-, 5660/-, 5665/-, 5670/-, 5675/-, 5680/-, 5685/-, 5690/-, 5695/-, 5700/-, 5705/-, 5710/-, 5715/-, 5720/-, 5725/-, 5730/-, 5735/-, 5740/-, 5745/-, 5750/-, 5755/-, 5760/-, 5765/-, 5770/-, 5775/-, 5780/-, 5785/-, 5790/-, 5795/-, 5800/-, 5805/-, 5810/-, 5815/-, 5820/-, 5825/-, 5830/-, 5835/-, 5840/-, 5845/-, 5850/-, 5855/-, 5860/-, 5865/-, 5870/-, 5875/-, 5880/-, 5885/-, 5890/-, 5895/-, 5900/-, 5905/-, 5910/-, 5915/-, 5920/-, 5925/-, 5930/-, 5935/-, 5940/-, 5945/-, 5950/-, 5955/-, 5960/-, 5965/-, 5970/-, 5975/-, 5980/-, 5985/-, 5990/-, 5995/-, 6000/-, 6005/-, 6010/-, 6015/-, 6020/-, 6025/-, 6030/-, 6035/-, 6040/-, 6045/-, 6050/-, 6055/-, 6060/-, 6065/-, 6070/-, 6075/-, 6080/-, 6085/-, 6090/-, 6095/-, 6100/-, 6105/-, 6110/-, 6115/-, 6120/-, 6125/-, 6130/-, 6135/-, 6140/-, 6145/-, 6150/-, 6155/-, 6160/-, 6165/-, 6170/-, 6175/-, 6180/-, 6185/-, 6190/-, 6195/-, 6200/-, 6205/-, 6210/-, 6215/-, 6220/-, 6225/-, 6230/-, 6235/-, 6240/-, 6245/-, 6250/-, 6255/-, 6260/-, 6265/-, 6270/-, 6275/-, 6280/-, 6285/-, 6290/-, 6295/-, 6300/-, 6305/-, 6310/-, 6315/-, 6320/-, 6325/-, 6330/-, 6335/-, 6340/-, 6345/-, 6350/-, 6355/-, 6360/-, 6365/-, 6370/-, 6375/-, 6380/-, 6385/-, 6390/-, 6395/-, 6400/-, 6405/-, 6410/-, 6415/-, 6420/-, 6425/-, 6430/-, 6435/-, 6440/-, 6445/-, 6450/-, 6455/-, 6460/-, 6465/-, 6470/-, 6475/-, 6480/-, 6485/-, 6490/-, 6495/-, 6500/-, 6505/-, 6510/-, 6515/-, 6520/-, 6525/-, 6530/-, 6535/-, 6540/-, 6545/-, 6550/-, 6555/-, 6560/-, 6565/-, 6570/-, 6575/-, 6580/-, 6585/-, 6590/-, 6595/-, 6600/-, 6605/-, 6610/-, 6615/-, 6620/-, 6625/-, 6630/-, 6635/-, 6640/-, 6645/-, 6650/-, 6655/-, 6660/-, 6665/-, 6670/-, 6675/-, 6680/-, 6685/-, 6690/-, 6695/-, 6700/-, 6705/-, 6710/-, 6715/-, 6720/-, 6725/-, 6730/-, 6735/-, 6740/-, 6745/-, 6750/-, 6755/-, 6760/-, 6765/-, 6770/-, 6775/-, 6780/-, 6785/-, 6790/-, 6795/-, 6800/-, 6805/-, 6810/-, 6815/-, 6820/-, 6825/-, 6830/-, 6835/-, 6840/-, 6845/-, 6850/-, 6855/-, 6860/-, 6865/-, 6870/-, 6875/-, 6880/-, 6885/-, 6890/-, 6895/-, 6900/-, 6905/-, 6910/-, 6915/-, 6920/-, 6925/-, 6930/-, 6935/-, 6940/-, 6945/-, 6950/-, 6955/-, 6960/-, 6965/-, 6970/-, 6975/-, 6980/-, 6985/-, 6990/-, 6995/-, 7000/-, 7005/-, 7010/-, 7015/-, 7020/-, 7025/-, 7030/-, 7035/-, 7040/-, 7045/-, 7050/-, 7055/-, 7060/-, 7065/-, 7070/-, 7075/-, 7080/-, 7085/-, 7090/-, 7095/-, 7100/-, 7105/-, 7110/-, 7115/-, 7120/-, 7125/-, 7130/-, 7135/-, 7140/-, 7145/-, 7150/-, 7155/-, 7160/-, 7165/-, 7170/-, 7175/-, 7180/-, 7185/-, 7190/-, 7195/-, 7200/-, 7205/-, 7210/-, 7215/-, 7220/-, 7225/-, 7230/-, 7235/-, 7240/-, 7245/-, 7250/-, 7255/-, 7260/-, 7265/-, 7270/-, 7275/-, 7280/-, 7285/-, 7290/-, 7295/-, 7300/-, 7305/-, 7310/-, 7315/-, 7320/-, 7325/-, 7330/-, 7335/-, 7340/-, 7345/-, 7350/-, 7355/-, 7360/-, 7365/-, 73

A Show committee was formed and I went down to meet the organisers.

Mr. John Ring and Mr. Con Cronin introduced me to Mr. Tom Walsh, a native of Leap, who is a member of the Gardaí and stationed in Ballygeary. Tom was very modest about his part in the work of organising, but I gathered from his colleagues that he is, in fact, the driving force behind the whole idea. Mr. John Moynihan is the Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Patrick Cronin will be running the Sheep-dog trials. I also met the energetic young curate Rev. Fr. Mí O'Donovan as well as Mr. Gus Murray, Mr. Patrick O'Leary and Mr. Seamas O'Shea.

The ladies too are playing a leading part in the work and will be very busy in the catering department on Show Day. Mrs. Maire Murray who teaches Domestic Economy in the local Vocational School will have plenty of help from several local ladies. Among those I met were Mrs. Eileen Galvin, Miss Joan Corkery, Miss Ann Creedon, Miss Peggy McSweeney and Miss Joan O'Leary. Local initiative is to be admired and I trust that these courageous people will have a bumper attendance and a day of sunshine on August 30th.

Bishop Lucey was invited to open the Show but he had prior commitments and replied as follows:-

"Dear Mr. Cronin, I've been away from home and regret the delay following that, in answering your letter. May I say first that I appreciate very much the invitation to open your Agricultural Show on Wednesday next, and of course I trust that it will be blessed with good weather and a big attendance. These Shows are of great benefit both socially and educationally. I regret that due to other engagements, it won't be possible to be with you on Wednesday for the inauguration. God Bless the work and the workers. Cornelius Lucey"

The Cork Safety Association (CSA), on learning of the upcoming Show wrote as follows:-

"Dear Mr. Walsh, I saw on today's Cork Examiner that you are holding an Agricultural Show in Ballygeary next Wednesday. We have obtained on loan, from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, farm safety photographs and quiz material, which we would be very happy to let you have (for Show day). It would be the first time such Safety material would be on display in the South of Ireland – although a common feature of British and North of Ireland Shows."

The CSA also asked if it could be arranged to get motorists to sign a Safety pledge, the wording of which was as follows:-

"I pledge, that by the exercise of constant care, and by respecting the rights of others on the roads, I will do all in my power to keep this day and every day free from accident"

Meanwhile all the different classes (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine etc.) had been agreed. Entry fees and prize money were also being sorted out. The entry fees included:- Horses/Cattle – Five Shillings; Sheep/Swine- Half Crown; Poultry – One Shilling.

The top prize money was in the Horse/Cattle section:-

1st – Two Pounds; 2nd – One Pound; 3rd – Ten Shillings;
Sheep/Swine:- Thirty Shillings, Fifteen Shillings, Ten Shillings.

And for Poultry, Honey, Eggs and all Horticultural entries:- Seven and Sixpence, Five Shillings, Half Crown.

All in all, there were 79 classes including Flowers, Cakes, Jams and Arts/Crafts. The entire prize money on offer was £85-6-0d.

Here is a shortened version of what the Cork Examiner said about the first Show:-

BALLINGEARY SHOW VENTURE A GREAT SUCCESS.

"Attracting over a thousand entries in all the varied sections, Ballygeary's first Agricultural and Horticultural Show, organised by the local branch of Muintir na Tíre, proved a very successful venture yesterday. Favoured with fine weather, a large attendance flocked to the Show throughout the day to enjoy the results of the

SHOW GROUNDS, DUNGARVAN
On Thursday, 3rd August, 1961
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, HOME PRODUCE,
CRAFTS AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.
RECORD ENTRIES IN ALL SECTIONS.

FIVE JUMPING COMPETITIONS — TWO SHEEPDOG TRIALS

Parade at Noon by Dungarvan Harrier Hunt Club.
DUNGARVAN BRASS AND REED BAND WILL ATTEND.
NO HAWKERS OR BARKERS ALLOWED ON SHOW GROUNDS.
THE TOWN HALL — SHOW DANCE — SAME NIGHT
Dancing 8 — 11 p.m.
MUSIC BY DICK GARRAHAN'S ORCHESTRA.
ENTRIES FOR SHOW JUMPING CLOSE 5th JULY. Telephone 111.

NORTH CORK SHOW
AT KANTURK
Tuesday, August 15, 1961
• ENTRIES NOW CLOSING •

MACROOM SHOW
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 2nd AUGUST, 1961
SPECIAL COMPETITION FOR BEST DRESSED LADY
AT SHOW
OPEN STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION.
Entries for Jumping, Trotting, Siding and Dancing taken on field.
DANCING ON SHOW NIGHT
to be held in CASTLE BALLROOM, with
MIL O'Callaghan, Sullivan, and TOWN HALL, with Shandrum Celli Band.
Dancing 8-11 in both halls.

Kanturk Parochial Carnival
Sunday, August 6, to Tuesday, August 15
DUGGAN'S PREMIER AMUSEMENTS
with Chairmen, players, Dodge-cars, Sling Shots, Shooting, Stage,
Kiddie Ride, etc., etc.
GRAND OPENING on Sunday, August 6, at 2.30 p.m.
MONSTER FANCY DRESS PARADE led by Millstreet Pipe Band
AIS IN PRIZES

TAISPEANTAIS REAL AITH AN GAORTAIDH
30 LUNADA, 1961
BALLINGEARY AGRICULTURAL SHOW
30th August, 1961
Classes for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry,
Horticulture, Arts and Crafts, etc.
ENTRY FORMS FROM AN RURAL.

Ballinspittle Macra Na Feirme
FIRST ANNUAL FIELD DAY
On Thursday Next, August 3rd.
Usual Horse Competition and Side Shows.
DANCE TO FOLLOW. Music by the OLYMPIC DANCE BAND.

efforts of the enterprising and energetic organising committee. And it is thanks to their untiring labours and those of Fr. M. O'Donovan that the show proved to be the satisfactory event that it was.

Outstanding exhibitor in the livestock section was Mr. Con Cronin, The Lodge, who was awarded the Neville Perpetual Challenge Cup for the Champion Dairy Cow in the Show and in addition the special prize presented by Mr. James Corkery for the Champion Cow in the Show.

The Buckley Cup for the Champion Horse of the Show was won by Mr. J.P.O'Brien, Buttevant.

The awards were as follows:-

Shorthorn Cow	C. Cronin The Lodge	E. Corcoran Inchigeela	J. Moynihan Cahir
Fresian Cow	P.O'Leary Derrynabourka	C. Cronin The Lodge	S. Lucey Kilmore
Ayrshire Cow	C. Cronin Carrignadoura	C. Cronin The Lodge	P.O'Leary Currahy
Dexter Cow	D. Kelleher Gurteenflugh	J.O'Sullivan Carrignadoura	Master D. Cronin The Lodge
Kerry Cow	D.P. Lucey Gurteenowen	R. Cotter Kilmore	P.O'Leary Currahy
Dairy Heifer	J. Moynihan Gortnascairtha	J.P. Cronin Carrignadoura	P.O'Leary Currahy
Gelding or Mare	J. Sullivan Liss, Ballingeary	R. Cotter Kilmore	J. Healy Scrahanmore
Irish Draught Colt	T.O'Leary Derrivane	C.O'Leary Bawngarriiff	D. Cremin Lackabawn

Awards in other Categories.

Sheep :-	S. Lucey, Kilmore. J. Cotter, Maulmore. P.O'Riordan, Derryvaleen. D. Leary, Cahir.		
Pigs:-	R. Cronin, Keimcoraboula, P. Dinneen, Inchadroil, P. Ronan, Kilmore S. Kelleher, Inchadroil.		
Poultry:-	Mrs. J. Cronin, Carrignadoura.	Mrs. M. O'Callaghan, Gortafludig.	
	Mrs. E. Moynihan, Currahy.	Mrs. C. Cronin, The Lodge.	
	Mrs. C. Lucey, Dromanallig.	Mrs. D. O'Leary, Cahir.	
	Mrs. D. Vaughan, Currahy.	Mrs. J. Moynihan, Cahir.	
	Mrs. M. Creed, Illaninagh.	Mrs. F. O'Donoghue, Lyrenagaoithe.	
	Mrs. P.O'Riordan, Derryvaleen."		

There were dozens of categories in the Horticultural section. Here are just some of the local winners:-

Mrs. M. McCarthy, Inchinossig. Mrs. N. Leary, Doirenabourka. Mrs. F. O'Leary, Currahy. Mrs. J. Cotter, Maulmore. Mrs. P. Galvin, Kilmore. Mrs. P. Lovett, Dromanallig. Mrs. J. O'Mahony, Dromanallig. Nora Lucey, Cahir. Mrs. Callaghan, Gortafludig. Mrs. J. M. Cronin, Gurteenakilla. Mrs. C. Walsh, Keimaneigh.

The Bonny Baby Competition, which was a very exciting part of the days activities was judged by Mr. Joseph Walsh from Boston, USA and was won by baby Ann Campion (daughter of Mary Lehan, Gortnarea)

The prize for the Best Dressed Lady went to Ms. Teresa Murray, Dunmanway. Dan Moynihan, with Sean Lucey's dog, won the Sheep Dog Trials. And the Blarney Céilí Band played that night to a huge crowd at the first Show Dance.

We, as a community, should commend and acknowledge those early pioneers who, in the Spring of 1961, conceived the project and had the courage and dedication to make it a reality. We should also be grateful to the hundreds of volunteers who, down through the years, have worked tirelessly to "keep the show on the road" and who take pride in the fact that, for over half a century, the Show is the main event in Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh every year.

(With grateful thanks to Dan Dineen for all his advice and cooperation while researching and compiling this article.)

Diarmuid Ó Mathúna.



First Show Committee 1961

Front Row - left to right: Garda Tom Walsh; Finbarr Twomey; Paddy Din Leary; Tadhg Ó Gealbháin; Con Cronin; Fr. O'Donovan; Johnny Ring; Fr. J. Galvin; Gus Murray; Séamus Ó Sé; Donal Lehane; Aidan Twomey.

Second Row - left to right: Máire Murray; Brid Lehane; Peggy Sweeney; Siobhan Lehane; Sheila Walsh, Túirín Dubh; Mary Twomey; Maire Riordan; Joan Kelleher; Eibhlín O'Leary; Joan Corkery; Ann Creedon; Ester Cronin; Eibhlín Galvin; Paddy Dinneen; Sean Sweeney; Donal Lucey, Derryvaleen.

Back Row - left to right: Joan Sweeney; Maureen Murphy, Gortluachra; Nora Moynihan; Noreen Lucey, Derryvaleen; —————; Noreen Galvin; Connie Cronin; Michael Kelleher; Finbarr Moynihan; John Healy; Sean O'Leary; John Sullivan.

TIDY TOWNS - FIFTY YEARS A-TRYING

The National Spring Clean Campaign was launched by Bord Fáilte in 1953 and ran to 1957. Then in 1958 it changed to the National Tidy Towns Initiative.

The focus of Tidy Towns was *"to encourage committees to improve their local environment and make their area a better place in which to live, work and visit."* Although only 52 towns/villages entered in its first year, Tidy Towns rapidly increased in popularity.

Ballingeary first entered Tidy Towns in 1960 and a considerable effort was made to improve the village prior to "judging day". It was hoped that the judges' comments would give pointers which would improve the chances of doing better in the following years.

The first report from Bord Fáilte's judging team was disappointing. Ballingeary was in Group A (Population not exceeding 200). In 1960 the number of people living in the village was 180. With 55 marks out of a possible 100, Ballingeary came 22nd out of a total of 38 entries in that group and got the classification of "Good" – narrowly avoiding the "Fair" category. The outright winner in Group A was Greencastle, while Broadford and Conna came 2nd and 3rd respectively. A total of 213 centres competed, under six different population categories.

This is how the 55 marks were achieved. Effort: 18 out of 25. Overall effect : 8/20. Tidiness: 10/15. Streets: 5/10. Business premises: 5/10. Colour: 4/10. Absence of unsightly objects: 5/10.

The judges commented further:- *“No COLOUR except for one or two houses. Whites, Greys and Blacks are NOT COLOURS. The yards are untidy and the creamery’s dumping of rubbish into the river is not acceptable. The petrol pumps at BOTH ends of the village tend to cramp the whole road. These need SPACE and should be set well back.”*

“A carefully laid footpath with smooth curves and the planting of ONE variety of tree would give the village a special character. An effort has been made but more COLOUR is required. Chimney stacks, gables and side/rear walls of houses and out-buildings should also be treated.”

The 1st prize money in category A was £100 and the total prize money for the entire country was £2,300.

The following year (1961) saw more village people getting involved and a better overall effort being put in. Imagine how disappointed everybody was when the judges gave the village a mere 51 marks – just escaping the “Fair” rating, (which really meant “Poor”) “Those judges must have got out on the wrong side of their beds the day they were judging Ballingeary” was one of the kinder comments. The adjudicators’ remarks that year were critical of several areas, - untidiness of the yards, lack of proper footpaths, little landscaping etc. but they also gave a few compliments:- *“the small factory and several of the shops/houses have been painted and the colour is coming on. The roses in the cottages in the east side of the village are particularly noteworthy”* (The judges were referring to Máire (Batt) O’Leary’s and Mary Crowley’s gardens both of which were entered that year in the “National Roadside Garden Competition”).

Over the years Tidy Towns has seen many changes to its format and seems to have evolved into a much more serious and varied competition. (Just submitting an entry form alone now involves a huge amount of work.)

The various headings under which a participating centre is judged have increased to ten and now include “Overall Development Approach” “The Built Environment”, “Wildlife and Natural Amenities”, “Sustainable Waste and Resource Management” to name but a few.

In modern times the judges continue to offer favourable comments where deserved. In a recent report they selected for special praise – *“The Church stands out with pride”*----*“the Vocational School and surrounding gardens deserve the same compliment”*----*“Ard na Laoi also stands out”*---*“Praise must go to the buildings in the Business Park”* ---- *“We must mention the Famine Garden area, but it is the garden on the other side of the river that we like best, across from Tom Scriven’s”,*---*“the flower bed with the wooden logs and wooden plank as a seat (Fathereen’s)”*----*“Credit is due to those at the cross with the house and garden across from O’Corcora”*---*“The houses and gardens across from Casadh na Spride”* and so on.

But the judges are understandably more circumspect when dishing out the criticism. They highlighted *“a broken gate”*--- *“a leaning road sign”*---- *“other road signs which need cleaning and painting”*---- *“hedges needing care on the side of the road”* ---- *“a problem with a back road”* ---- *“something must certainly be done with the site which is spoiling everything around it”*---- and so on.

And though the competition has got much tougher, with more communities entering, Béal Átha’n Ghaorthaidh committee members continue to improve their ratings year by year. Now averaging 288 marks out of the 400 on offer – this equates to 72% - a huge improvement on the just 50% to 55% achieved all those years ago.

The Tidy Town members continue each year to put in a magnificent effort towards improving the village and consequently Béal Átha’n Ghaorthaidh’s place in the rankings. Unfortunately they were unable to enter in 2014 but plan on re-launching their campaign with renewed vigour in 2015. However, they should not have to do all this work on their own. We should all be willing to chip in and put our collective “shoulders to the wheel”. And even if we live outside the village, we still visit on a regular basis and depend on it for many services, therefore we should be willing to help out too. So let all of us tackle Tidy Towns with renewed enthusiasm and be justifiably proud of Béal Átha’n Ghaorthaidh.

FOCAIL ÉAGOITIANTA AGUS A MBRÍ (UIMHIR 1)

Le Con Ó Murchú

Focail a tháinig ó sheandúine darb ainm 'ac Coitir c. 100 bliain ó shin atá marcáilte leis an *.

'Lá breá'=scoláire samhraidh [Ta na lá breas tagtha!]

Aballach=duine tuathalach Awkward)

Achadh réidh = tailte ísle i gcomparáid le tailte arda - buachaillí an achadha réidh.

Adhnó = Ard-mheas*

Ag casadh taobhfhód = na fóid ar thaobh iomaire prátaí á gcasadh in airde ar na scealláin

Ag dul faoin gcuing = bheith faoi smacht = ag pósadh, ag imeacht thar faill!

Ag gabháil síos amach = going away down south be damned!!!!

Ailleagán intreach =merry go round

Aindriú Martins = Paidreacha a deirtí fadó i ndiaidh an phaidrín pháirtigh- nuair a bheadh fonn ar na déagóirí gabháil amach chun bualadh le"you know who for you know what"(cóip ceart!!!!)

Aimléis = mí-ádh : in umar na h-aimléise In the depths of depression

Aimlithe = tuathalach * Airc luachra=newt (an gnáth-Bhéarla air in Éirinn 'lizard' tá sé éagórach):Eas Luachra amanna leis.

Ariarstaí =taobh thiar leis an ndíolachán (dealramh Chiaraí air!)*Táim in arréars, in arrears agus araile...

Allphraits = do-thíosáí, duine a bhíonn ag iarraidh do chuid-se bia a ithe mar aon lena chuid féin.

Ampla =raidhse

Amplach = greedy

An chroch = an gléas go gcrochtar potaí air os cionn na tine do chócaireacht / an gléas chun duine a chrochadh, chomh maith, 'ardán na croiche' ar thaobh na páirce peile i mBéal Átha.

An Dubh = duairceas (depression = galar)

Airneán = Scoraíocht

Ardán na Croiche an Ghaeilge ar Green

Mount i gCathair Chorcaí áit a chrochtaí na Rebel Corkonians tráth dá raibh.

An daoscar slua = riff raff.

An Timpeall = an tslí fhada – An timpeall chun an teampaill agus an cóngar chun an

bhia!

Apis potanda bigone=don scoláire Laidne

Ar a chorra ghoib = on his haunches

Ar a ghogaide=on his haunches

Ar muin marc a chéile=In airde ar a chéile, brúite le chéile

Athair talún=bláth fiáin=yarrow dar le na sean-Ghaeil bé an planda ba thábhachtaí dá raibh

Athbharra = aftermath, an dara gearradh féir ins na blianta maithe

Atuirse=ennui - mí-shocair

B/Gogán= ubh gan sliogán

Bail=Cuma m.sh cén bhail atá air? Sean-fhocal: "Is maith an bhail easrach Eachros beag"

Bainne ramhar = bainne géar

Bairneach= limpid m.sh. "Seacain na mná is an t-ól nó bairneach is beatha duit"

Baoth-dhóchas = false hope.

Balderdash = raiméis

Ball seo=quack

Bathuraigh = báisteach an-trom (ag b...)*

Béal bán = soft soap

Bealach na bó finne = Milky way

Béarlagar= focal a bhaineann le ceird m.sh.

Béarlagar na saor(slang of the tradesman/slang)

Beathach beo =alive and kicking

Béiceachán = lao ná forbraíonn i gceart tar

éis a bhreithe le h-ocras air i gcónaí

Béilic =Pluais m.sh béilic a' chait, béilic na muc = áiteanna i mBéal Áth' n Ghaorthaidh

Bianna =ferrule (Chomh siúireálta is atá bianna ar mhaide bhacaigh(Séadna)

Biata (béata) =leanbh ramhar; (lao biata, Fatted calf)

Bile = an barr-ghéag is airde ar chrann (Leader); Bile os cionn coille go buacach ard!

Binb =fiery Tá binb míchuibheasach san duine sin.

Bithiúnach = criminal

Bleadar=baothchaint

Bleandramán =aon rud sean nó atá ag

titim as a chéile*

Bléits = tuar cf. tuar*

Bó bhradach=dúil aice i bpáirc na gcomharsan

Bócáil= maíomh

Bodach=An Bodach = Orion (Réaltbhuíon na Gréige)

Bodach bruscair= litterbug

Bodaire = fear mór le rá (dar leis féin!)-“”

(mar a ghlaonn muintir Chúil Aodha orthu-Na fir Bholg!

Bodhaire Uí Laoghaire = Duine a ligeann air nár airigh sé a bhfuil á rá agat leis

Bogán =ubh gan aon bhlaosc (shell) uirthi

Bolgánta = méadail(bolg) mhór*

Bóthar na h-aimhleasa = road to perdition

Bráca(dh)= deacracht –Tá bráca(dh) ag baint leis sin.

Bradach = breachy cow = bó bhradach

Branar= talamh nach bhfuil treafa

Branar = (1)damáiste a déantar ag ba bradacha ar arbhar óg (geamhair) na gcomharsan.

Díobháil go ginearálta - sa bhfrása; tá branar déanta! (2) Talamh treafa sa dán “Mo sheisreach gan scor, mo bhranar gan cur.....”

Bláthach = buttermilk

Breall/brealsún = bodaire

Breiminéis =Dánaíocht*

Broimearnaigh=ag déanamh broimeanna

Brofanta=caint lán de spioraid*

Brothall = dea-aimsir(Ta sé 'na bhrothall, tá brothall ann)

Buiginteacht = ag plámás*

Buille faoi thuairim = Tomhas

Buachallán Buí (fialla) Ragworth, he-bulciseán, she bulcishawn (tansy)(senecio jacobaea) nó “mare’s fart” nó “stinking willie”

Buaileam sciath, = carráiste bréagach agus araile

Buinneach = scour! Bíodh ráiteas ag SOS fadó – Beannacht leat, buinneach chugat agus bean nocht fút – an bligeárd !!!

Cabaire=chatterbox

Cabaire breac = magpie

Cabha = Carraig ag gobadh amach*

Cabhsa = póirsín, slí

Cábóg = spailpín a théann síos amach ag am piocadh na bprátaí sa bhfómhar

Cábún = coileach coillte (capon) c.f. ‘seven ages of man ag Shakespeare “...fair round belly with good capon lined”

Cac i mbriste=an gá míniú?

Cacamas = obair gan dealramh!

Cac a’ phúca = An lobhadh a thagann ar shú craobh, ar shú talún agus ar sméara dubha sa bhfómhar, go h-áirithe i ndiaidh thréimhse bháistí.

Caid = peil i gCiarraí;(mála na magairlí, chomh maith!)

Caillte = duine gan mhaith chun rud a dhéanamh: ‘ he’s a caillte singer’!!!

Caochóg ar chóisire =lus an fhalla! wall flower

Cuimil a’ mháilín= dearmada agam! Rub of the relic? Níl fhios agam

Cailp=carn? M.sh. thit sí ina cailp ar an urlár!

Cailleach na luatha = sean-bhean le h-ais na tine. Ráite le droch-mheas, de ghnáth

Caipín an tsonais= caul cap (An rince “The high caul cap”). Deirtear go mbíonn an t-ád le daoine go mbíonn an caipín sin acu/orthu ceangailte dá gceann nuair a saolaítear iad. Coimeádtar é, de ghnáth, mar bhriocht áidh.

Caisearbhan = dandeline ón bhFraincis dent de Lion =fiacail an leoin

Callshaoth= cruatan/hardship

Camailéireacht = uisce faoi thalamh

Camasach = Bean nó cailín óg ag fail locht ar dhaoine eile*

Camastail=feall

Caoch an Aonaigh = Caveat emptor =

Tabhair aire, a cheannaitheoir

Caoil-átha = stepping stones

Caorthaoil thine = Tine mhór, ghroí*

Capall na h-oibre = bia

Capaillín Spáinneach = jennet = ráinneach, chomh maith

Cara liom leat =Tadhg a’ dá thaobh

Ceannard = headland

Ceannbhan na Móna = Bláth bhán an phortaigh mar chadás

Ceannainn – bó bhán,

Ceann chait=ullchabhán

Ceapach = bed mar cheapach bláth nó

Ceapach na mine (BAG)

Ceapach=allotment agus araile

Ceap magaidh= gach aoinne ag séideadh faoi/fúithi

Cearra = weir

Cearc = cuid de phortach atá an-deacair a bhaint – mar go bhfuil cearc mharbh saite ann!

Cearc a' phrompa = séipeálaí/struiteálaí

Cearchaill = adhmaid ón bportach atá ann leis na cianta cairbreacha=bog deal.

Ceathrú=an méid talún a bheadh laistigh den giorcal a threabhadh bulláin(2) eadhon bullocks, in aon lá amháin.

Céim dearg = Ard ar bhóthar a' locha, Inse Geimhleach

Céirín mionrois = poultice

Cíoramácíora = saithe beach ag éirí as an chúnsóg.*

Ciotachán= duine ciotach (awkward)

Ciotóg=as a dtagann ciotachán=duine a luíonn leis an láimh chlé (a mhalairt = deasóg

Cis = handicap

Ciseach =bóthar sealadach déanta as maidí thar áit fhluch amach as portach. Tá sé in úsáid ins an Ainm Ballinhassig – Béal Átha an Cheasaigh

Ciseach = bascaeid chun móin a iompar, nó aon ní eile.

Cithineach =stumpa de dhuine beag geal-gháireach*

Clabsaíoch =Bean Oscailte*

Codaint = ag roinnt coimín (stráice talún i gcomh-úinéireacht) (gin. Codanta)

Clagar = báisteach an-throm

Clamhta =Fear mór, tuathalach*

Cleitín= eave

Cleith ailpín nó caillichín = maide bruíne

Cníopaire =miser("An rud a chnuasaíonn an cníopaire múnann an rábaire"(sean-fhocal)

Cnoba = dorn airgid a bheadh i dtaisce ag sean-duine – m. s. n' fheadar cé aige a fhágfaidh sé an cnoba ?!

Cnúta = cníopaire, teann le h-airgead*

Cochall= tháinig cochall air chugam = d'éirigh sé amach chugam

Coillte= dí-airmeáilte: gan bheith in ann tuilleadh díobhála a dhéanamh!

Coinneal reoite=cuisne (aolchoinneal = stalagmite: stalagite = aolchuisne)*

Coineall airneáin = midnight oil!

Cóisir na stumpaí = stag party

Coiscín =mar a deir muintir na Fraince "le

cape d' Anglais", na hAnglaigh "Litreacha

na bhFrancach" nó Mhuintir Bhéal Átha

"Caipíní Inse Gheimhleach" ad infinitum.....

Cogar mogar = ag labhairt go h-íseal le duine

Cogar a' philiúir = sweet nothings!

Comhar = ag cabhrú le céile – imithe isteach sa Bhéarla mar "coring".

Conair=slí, nó conar thar cnoc m.sh An

Chonair (Connor Pass i gCiarraí)

Conamar = píosaí beaga, fágtha

(remnant)*(Glaotar 'remnant as Béarla leis ar uairibh ar seandúine gan mhaith!) Dia idir sinne agus an t-olc! Agus an carn aoiligh!)

Corragoib, ar a c= on his haunches-mar

a deireadh Mr Ruthyven^x fado-having a

country one"!!! (colceathar Dubhlás de h-Íde)

Crab = sáfach fuipe*

Cribeáil =gadaíocht ar scala beag – pilfering

Cos bacóide = Ag léim ar aghaidh ar

leath-chois, deas amháin nó clé amháin –

deirimis-ne fadó sa bhaile nuair a bhíomar

óg "cosa" bacóide

Cos ar bolg = bullaíocht, maistíneacht

Cranndaigh-bhogadaigh = seesaw

Craobh-fhabhra = styne

Creabhar =coca beag féir; ag déanamh

creabhar

Creabhar caoch = doctor fly

Creachán=práta beag

Criallachán= an chuid sin den bpráta a

bhíonn fágtha tar éis scealláin a ghearradh

Crobh-nasc = fetters, laincis

Croch=gallows

Croch eitilt = hang-gliding

Cucól = fear go mbíonn a bhean ar strae

uaidh ó am go céile

Cuing = whittle tree. Whipple tree a deirimis-

ne fadó ar ár bhfeirm. Ag braith ar an méid

capall a bheadh in úsáid bhí an dá chuing

mhóra, an dá chuing bheaga, an chuing

mhór

bheag, an chuing bheag mhór, an chuing

bheag agus araile. Deirtear go mbíonn fear

pósta faoin gcuing!!!

Cúrsa roim' bás: An turas deiridh a thógann

duine roimh deireadh saoil dó – is fonn é a

thagann ar dhuine agus deineann sé/sí an

turas agus ghéibheann sé/sí bas go luath

ina dhiaidh sin – rud a thugas féin faoi

ndeara le sean-daoine ‘the last look’, mar a déarfá.
 Dawfaking = ag cur Cuma na maitheasa ar ainmhí nó ar aon ní a bheadh á dhíol ag duine. Is dócha go dtagann sé ón nGaeilge “ an dá fhéachaint”.
 Dealbh = beo bocht
 Dearg Daol/Daradaol= ciaróg an chairn aoiligh; droch – cháil air mar bíonn sí ag fógairt an bháis ar dhuine éigin sa tigh.
 Bhíodh, agus bíonn sceon ar dhaoine roimpi, ní nach ionadh.
 Deisiúir = taobh na gréine ag féachaint ó dheas.
 Deisiúir = taobh na gréine ag féachaint ó dheas./tuaithsiúr ag féachaint ó thuaidh nó Tuairín
 Dubh – ag féachaint ó thuaidh; Bán Mór ag féachaint ó dheas.
 Deirigeach = Bó Dhearg/Rua*
 Díombuíoch = gan buíochas
 Diúc sa bhfrása Th’anam ‘n diucs: Th’ anam ón Diúc= Guí;-Go raibh t’ anam saor ón nDiúc.
 Deoraí Dé=fuchsia
 Dóchán (Deochán?)= uirlis cheoil a dheinimis as gas coirce nuair a bhíomar óg gur éirigh linn nóta amháin a sheinm as faid a bhainimis píosaí beaga as le scian fhaobhrach de réir a cheile ag rá “ Dóchán, dóchán, Pilib Ó Rócháin bainimid an chuid seo, agus an chuid seo díot, agus do cheann díot ansan” an ‘ceann’ an píosa a chuirfeá isteach id ‘bhéal chun nóta a sheinm.
 Doicheall = mí- fháilte, an doicheall a bhíonn romhat sa tigh sin i gcónaí!
 Do thuras = your turn
 Doras feasa fiafraí = fiosracht tús an oideachais/Timor initium sapientiae (Naomh Pól)
 Droim = ardán m.sh. Droim(Drom) an Ailtig, Droim Dhá Liag
 Duileasc = planda inite farraige
 Duine le Dia=duine simplí
 Dúlaman = feamainn
 Dúramán = ‘thicky’
 Eanach= riasc: Rinn Eanaigh (Aerfort na Sionainne)Doire an Eanaigh(Inse Geimhleach)
 Easrach = bedding do bha agus rl. “Is

maith an bhail Easrach Eachros Beag”
 - sean-fhocal áitiúil i mBéal Áth’ n Ghaorthaidh
 Easach (nó eas) Titim fada srutháin ar thaobh cnoic – mar atá i mBéal a’Ghleanna áit ar bhris capall Uí Shúilleabháin Bhéara
 Cearc a chos fadó – Easach Circe
 Eiteachas = diúltú
 Eiliceoir = Duine a chuireann slinn ar thigh*
 Eilit = fia
 Éirí in airde-gan tabhairt suas! =getting ahead of one’s station!
 Fadharcán =knot in adhmaid
 Fáinne sclóine = swivel
 Falaig= Pluais
 Falaig na mná maraí m, sh. Sa Choill Mhór soir ó Shráidbhaile Bhéal Átha ’n Ghaorthaidh nó Falaig na Muc i nDoire Mhaigh Uibh Fhloinn, Béal Átha ’n Ghaorthaidh
 Falpóg =buille
 Fallaing = Clóca (Fallaing ar fhallaing is an fhallaing díomhaíneach)
 Fámairseachránaí? roughneck (fámairse giorria)
 Fastáim=Ráiméis!, Aiteas, gan ciall.
 Fastódh / i bhfastó = i leataoibh don lá fliuch/ar an mhéar fhada ar uairibh leis
 Feamuidheal = ar an seachrán*
 Fear ag faire, Faire! bean ag faire, Faire! bean agus fear ag faire - faire faire!!
 Fearann = baile fearainn/town land
 Feart = Míorúilt
 Feartlaoi=epitaph
 Míorúilteach =he’s something else that fellow!=duine míorúilteach
 (F)eileastram = Bláth na bhFlaige mBui
 Fimíneach = hypocrite.
 Flíp= buille
 Foclán =Polecat*
 Fómhar na ngéan=Indian summer
 Fríd =cuileog bheag – oiread na fríde = an méid is lú
 Fuadar ná feadar = Much ado about nothing – is dócha.
 Fuastar=much ado about nothing!
 Fúbún fúibh = Mallacht oraibh
 Fuilig = Chickweed*
 Fuithirí= sort féaraigh, fionnán
 Futa fata=fuastar gan dealramh

ar lean leathanach 37

THE DENIS MOYNIHAN QUINTET



Denis Moynihan; Donal Hyde; Diarmuid O'Mahony; Front; Pat O'Sullivan; Johnny Twomey

The Denis Moynihan Quintet played for their very first dance in Inchigeela Hall on Sunday night 15th January 1967. They had spent the previous number of weeks rehearsing, and the huge crowd of dancers were delighted with the selection and variety of songs and music. There was only one down-side to the night - the amplification (which was brand-new and had cost hundreds of pounds just the week before) was faulty. The music sounded good but the singing and announcements were distorted. This was most disappointing for Denis and the four other band members who had worked very hard to ensure that everything would be right on the night. Happily, that was the only time the amplification let the Band down.

It was inevitable that Denis would start his own band one day. He had been singing and playing the accordion with various bands since his teenage years, and had often expressed a wish to front his own band. It happened quite quickly and simply in the end – he finished up with “The White Heather Dance Band” at the end of 1966 at the same time that the local band “The Lybians” were breaking up, and two members - Pat O'Sullivan and Johnny Twomey joined his new Band. Denis also recruited Donal Hyde, and Diarmuid O'Mahony who had just returned from Dublin.

For the next six years the Band played at hundreds of musical events. Denis and his Band never travelled more than sixty or seventy miles from their “Ballingeary Home”. However at that time, in the sixties and early seventies, dancing was very popular and there were dozens of venues around Cork and Kerry who wanted to book the Band. There were many times when they played on four or five consecutive nights, and on a few occasions around summer Bank Holidays when the Band played on eight consecutive nights.

Glancing at an old 1970 diary, these are some of the venues at which the Band played that summer :- Castle Ballroom, Macroom; Gniomhguille; Munster Arms, Bandon; Glengarriff; Ballydesmond; Kilnamartyra; Red Fort, Ballineen; Skibbereen; Inchigeela; Union Hall; Creedon's Hotel; Bantry Bay; Strand Motor Inn; Castlemartyr; West Cork Hotel; Raleigh Platform; Lake Hotel; Kealkill; Kenmare; Adrigole; Eyeries; Allihies; Castletownbere; Sneem; Killorglin; Crookstown; Coachford; Clondrohid etc. etc. Several of the venues where the Band played no longer exist, or are derelict, or are being used for an entirely different purpose.

In these modern times, where most homes have a telephone and almost everybody owns a mobile phone, it is difficult to believe that not one member of the Band had a phone at the beginning. There were only 18 landlines in the whole Ballingeary district. Post Office – Ballingeary 1, Garda Barracks – Ballingeary 2, and so on. Most of the others were shops or business premises in the village, as well as one public phone box.

So Denis made an agreement with the local Postmaster, Seamus Ó Tuama, to take the bookings for the Band. And so it was that the Band's very first headed notepaper read:-

DENIS MOYNIHAN QUINTET.

Phone: Ballingeary 1

When the Band started out, their charges were as follows:- Weddings £8; Dances weeknights £15; Sundays, Church and Bank Holidays £30. However, the Band was in so much demand that all of these prices were gradually increased until they reached £15, £30 and £60. Admission to the dances, when the Band was formed, was around four shillings (26 cents) and by the time the Band retired, it would set you back eight shillings (52 cents) to go to the dance.

The dress code for dancers was also quite strict –

“LADIES - NO SLACKS PLEASE. GENTS - COLLAR AND TIE PLEASE” (see ad next page)

was often to be seen on dance notices around this time and was strictly enforced.

The Band was very popular with the dancers in the surrounding area. The fact that they played such a wide variety of music undoubtedly contributed to this popularity. Old time Waltzes, Quicksteps, Foxtrots, slow Waltzes, Sambas and Céilí music (Siege of Ennis, Sets, Barn dances) etc. were no problem to Denis and his fellow musicians. Country and Western songs, Ballads, Rock and Roll and the Top Twenty “pop” songs of the day were all in the bands repertoire – depending on the occasion.

Normally the Band played from 9pm to 2am (9 to 1 in Kerry) but occasionally they played relief band to one of the big Showbands or Ballad groups e.g. Joe Dolan and the Drifters, the Dubliners and so on. So the Quintet would play from 9 to 12 approx. and the star attraction would finish out the nights dancing.

All In A Nights Work

There are numerous stories of events, happenings, narrow shaves and scrapes which occurred to the Band while they were on the road, but many of these cannot be included in this short history. One event which happened on a night the Band played in a Cork city hotel, however, is worth relating. The Denis Moynihan Quintet was booked to play for an annual Social of the Munster Branch of Macra na Feirme. When the Band arrived at the hotel the meal was in progress, with over 300 people looking forward to a good night of music and dancing etc.

However, the Cork branch of the IFM (Irish Federation of Musicians) had other ideas. A group of them blocked the Ballingeary men from entering the hotel. The problem was that The Quintet musicians were not members of the IFM. “*This is a Union house and only Union members can work here*” the Band were told. “*We have a band of Union members ready to play for the Macra dance.*” Macra personnel were called down from the dining room to try to solve the impasse. They said to the IFM musicians, “*We want The Quintet to play for us. If we wanted ye, we would have booked ye.*” It was no good. The IFM members threatened to call out the chefs, waitresses, bar staff etc. if the Quintet played as much as one note. Then someone came up with the suggestion that the Quintet members would join the IFM and pay a year's subscription in advance. That did the trick! The lads became Union members. The IFM withdrew the picket (and threats) and the Macra Social was a great success.

Denis and his fellow musicians were very particular about fulfilling every booking they got and also about arriving at the “gig” in good time. The Quintet (and later the Hillsiders) often set out in extreme weather conditions – several inches of snow, icy roads, high winds and on a number of occasions – floods. One flood episode is worth recalling:-

The Quintet was booked to play for Liebert's Annual Social at the Gleneagle Hotel. Denis and Pat had also played for a wedding reception in the West Cork Hotel in Skibbereen that afternoon. There was extremely heavy rain all day long. Denis collected the three other band members and they headed off for Killarney.

After going through lots of floods they eventually reached Glenflesk where they encountered serious flooding. It looked too dangerous to try driving through it, so they tried detouring through Barra Dubh. This proved impossible due to further flooding so they went back to Glenflesk, phoned the Liebert people who said they would send out a lorry for the Band and equipment. After a lengthy wait and no sign of the lorry, Denis stripped to his underwear and waded in to the flood. As he did so, he met two men whose car had got stuck and he recognised them. They had been guests at the wedding in the West Cork Hotel and were also trying to get to Killarney. They had to abandon their car and asked the Band for a lift. Having judged the depth of the flood, Denis decided that the Volkswagon minibus was up to the job, and drove his six passengers safely through.

The band had been playing for an hour or more when a frazzled lorry driver came up to the stage. (No mobile phones so he couldn't be contacted.) “*How did you get through the flood, what were you driving?*” When Denis told him, he was gobsmacked. “*I had a Bedford lorry, and I got stuck*” “*You should get a Volkswagon!*” Denis replied. The lorry driver's response cannot be printed here.

PINEWOOD



HOOT'N'ANNYS TONIGHT (THURSDAY)

With Ireland's greatest fiddle player, HUGHIE WARD.

They are back after repeated requests from the dancing public . . . The big Country Band.

Dancing 9.30—2 Admission 8/-
RUSES AS USUAL



FERMOY BRANCH

MARQUEE DANCING IN FERMOY

Sunday, May 24—THE COUNTRYMEN.

Tuesday, May 26—THE COWBOYS.

Thursday, May 28—ANNUAL FIELD DAY DANCE
—THE MUSKETEERS.

Sunday, May 31—THE ZODIACS.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT ATTRACTION.

Mayflower

MITCHELSTOWN, Sunday Next
The World Famous

DUBLINERS

PLUS

THE EDITORS SHOWBAND

9.30—1.30

10 -

HIBERNIAN — MALLOW

MARGO and the COUNTRY FOLK

9.30—1.30 Tomorrow (Friday)

Ladies: No slacks or jeans please. Gents: Collar and tie please.

Have you heard MARGO'S Smash hit:
"GRATH MO CRAOI"?

PARISH HALL, DRIMOLEAGUE

Tonight (Thursday) — Denis Moynihan

Presented by Drimoleague Race Committee.

CRONINS, CHARLEVILLE

TONIGHT (THURSDAY)

MAISIE McDANIEL

and the NATIONAL RAMBLERS

INCHIGEELA HALL

Presents on Next Sunday Night

THE DENIS MOYNIHAN QUINTET

Dancing 9.30 — 2. Admission 8/-

CASTLE BALLROOM, Macroom

proudly presents

DENIS MOYNIHAN QUINTET

TOMORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT 9.30 to 2 a.m.

NEW MAPLE — KILFINANE

KILFINANE MACRA NA FEIRME

TONIGHT (THURSDAY)

Miss Kilfinane will be selected — to go forward for
final of Cheese Festival

Music by the fabulous NOMADS

From time to time the Band members would be asked (by the dance promoters) to judge a dancing competition. It might be "Jiving", "Set-dancing", "The Twist", or some other novelty item. Frequently it would be an "Old Time Waltzing" competition. These "fun" episodes invariably worked out well and *"the decision of the judges was always final"*. But as the ad says *"There's always one"*. A couple who really fancied themselves as being unbeatable in the Old Time Waltz Competition, were eliminated in the dying stages of the finals, and the man objected very strongly. *"The chances are"*, he protested, *"that not one of ye knows how to waltz"*. So Denis went down from the stage, asked a lady to dance and gave a faultless exhibition of waltzing. The disgruntled man had to accept defeat and had to concede that at least one of the Band could dance, but he had to have the last word. He told Denis, *"As far as I am concerned you were doing far too much back-peddling"*.

The Band members were always given some food by the hall proprietors or the committee who had booked them. Sometimes the grub was supplied before the nights playing, but more often, it was after the dancing finished. Having spent a couple of hours travelling and setting up the amplification, and then playing for five hours, the musicians would be seriously hungry.

Most times everything would be first class, but very occasionally the Band didn't fare out so well. Take the night the Band played at a dance in a small village, which shall be nameless. The meal was organised for after the dance in the home of the bachelor proprietor, who lived next door to the "Ballroom". Tea, bread and butter, and boiled eggs (which were almost raw), were served on the bare wooden kitchen table, which had large spaces between the boards. Next an infestation of earwigs (perhaps, sensing that food was being served) began to emerge from between the boards. The proprietor was hovering around pouring tea and chatting, but never commented on the earwigs. The lads dealt with the problem by pouring spoonfuls of hot tea on the insects which sent them scurrying back down the cracks again! The band played many more times in that same dancehall, but after the earwig experience, always brought their own sandwiches, which they enjoyed in their minibus on the way home.

It is difficult to believe now, but playing on Thursday nights back then, created another problem for the Band. The dance would finish at 2am, then the gear would be gathered up and loaded into the minibus. Next the ham sandwiches, or in some cases a cold plate of chicken or beef would be served. At this stage the time would be around 3o'clock on Friday morning.

In those days, abstinence from meat on Fridays was one of the Precepts (Commandments) of the Catholic Church. A Band member tells how he confessed that he had eaten meat four or five times on Fridays, since his last Confession. At first, the priest refused to give him absolution, but after giving him a very severe telling-off, he then relented. And it wasn't too many years before the abstinence rule was abolished and a person could eat meat as many times as they liked on a Friday.

There were a few changes in the Quintet members over the years. When Denis's parents, John and Hannie Moynihan passed away in 1969, Denis, as was customary at this time, didn't play for a number of months. So, Mort Kelleher was drafted in to take his place. Likewise, when Donal Hyde got too busy with his haulage business, and often had to drive long distances to be with the Band, a drummer from Cork city, Michael Morley, took his place. At a different time, work commitments by Johnny Twomey, meant that the Band had another vacancy and Micheál Hyde stepped in.

Namechange

The Quintet changed its name to "The Hillsiders" in June 1970.

For the six years the Band (both The Quintet and The Hillsiders) were on the road, they played at countless dances, socials, weddings, marquees, platforms, reunions, parties, ballad sessions etc. etc. and gave a lot of enjoyment to a huge number of people all around Cork and Kerry. There are no recordings of the Band in existence, no tapes or records, and only two photographs of the The Denis Moynihan Quintet, and none of The Hillsiders. The first picture was taken near Sneem in the summer of '67, and the second by a professional photographer in Cork the following year.

Sadly, three of the Band members have already gone to their eternal reward. Pat O'Sullivan was killed in a freak accident in 2004 during the reconstruction of Wembley Stadium; Donal Hyde passed away in 2010 and Michael Morley died a few years earlier. All the others continue to play music in one form or another. Micheál Hyde, having spent 17 years playing with Denis, and then with that other famous box-player, Denis (Free) Lynch, is now still very successful as "One For The Road" and is occasionally joined by Martin Kearney. Johnny Twomey and Eilish are still playing great music. Diarmuid O'Mahony teamed up with his friend Larry Whelan and they play occasionally in Nursing homes, scoraiochts and other events. Mort Kelleher formed his own band with his wife Noreen and their five very talented children. And Denis Moynihan, 60 years after he first stood on a stage, is still playing and singing as good as ever. Long may they all continue to make music and give enjoyment to people all over West Cork and further afield.

Now, getting back to the night in 1972 when the Band, having spent almost six years on the road, finally called it a day. As they travelled home after playing together for the very last time, the mood was sombre. They knew it had to end sometime, and that time had come. As the minibus travelled along in silence, each man was lost in his own thoughts. They were dropped off one by one at their own doors. Each member in turn shook hands with the others before heading in home.

It was the end of an era.

AT THE SCHOOL AROUND THE CORNER

FROM 1954 NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

This week's school brings us 200 miles from Dublin City to the little village of Keimaneigh (near the Pass), in beautiful West Cork. The two-roomed school, which stands on a hillock overlooking the village, was built in 1915. The earlier school has disappeared completely.

From his Irish-speaking home on the hillside near Gougane Barra to this school came a young boy many years ago. He came to "listen and learn" and his name was **Andrias Ó Muimhneacháin**. **Séan O Súileabháin**, (his father was principal teacher here at one time) who is now a Divisional Inspector of Schools, received his early education here too. And those who have read "**The Tailor and Ansty**" by Eric Cross will be interested to know that the tailors two sons **Jackie Buckley** and **Patsy Buckley** were pupils at Keimaneigh. Ansty's own name is also on the old roll. This district is an Irish speaking one, Ballygeary Irish College being only three miles away. The school itself has been a veritable nursery of teachers. **Pádraig Mac Suibhne**, who had been both pupil and teacher in Keimaneigh moved down later to teach in Ballygeary village, where, among his many pupils he had the present **Most Rev. Dr. Manning** Co-Adjutor Bishop of Los Angeles, the only Irish-speaking Bishop in America. In the summer of 1920 an ambush took place on the roadway right under the school, the I.R.A. using the school fence as a shelter.

The Teachers

The present principal is **Donnchadh Ó Súileabháin** who is entering on his thirty-ninth year as a teacher. I chatted with him in his home, which stands where the old school used to be. "I was a pupil here myself" he said. "My old teacher was "**Master**" **Willy O'Sullivan** (no relation) now retired and living about a mile away with Máire Beag. Those readers who have visited Ballygeary will recognise this old ex-teacher as the man referred to by all as **The Master**. His wife carries the title of "**Bean a' Mháistir**". **Donnchadh** informed me that the bilingual programme was in use in his school six or seven years before it became official. "And, incidentally" he laughed "my own wife was a pupil of mine here. Of my four children, a son and a daughter have followed in my footsteps." "How about county footballers and hurlers" I asked. "I can think of one only" was the answer. "**Pádraig Cronin**, who played on the Cork football team in the All-Ireland final ten years ago against Cavan." He brought to mind then the boy who had said

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With Pádraig, Crossie

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"How about county footballers and hurlers?" I asked. "I can think of one only" was the answer. "**Pádraig Cronin**, who played on the Cork football team in the All-Ireland final of ten years ago against Cavan."

He brought to mind then the boy who said that "Vodka was a river in Russia," and also the boy who, instead of reading "Bhí sé ag cur basair," gave "Bhí sé ag cur basair."

And before I left him he warned me not to forget to make mention of **Maire Eilín Mí Laoire** who wrote the refusing "Cath Chéim an Fhailidh." She lived on the spot where the present school stands.

The Pupils

THE GIRLS WERE TOO SHY, SO I QUESTIONED THREE OF THE BOYS.

RISTEARD WALSH (11½) is in 6th and loves school. Lives on the hillside facing Tulla, reads a lot in the winter nights and plays cards; cleans the greenhouse, braks sticks and brings in the turf; his uncle Risteard lives at Ballyowen House. Glondalbin doesn't think the mountainside lonely, his daddy speaks Irish always to him; his mammy was in America (New York) for eight years, has many cousins in America, two of them teachers; when "Confirmed" got a lot of money; would like to be a bus conductor, loves to hunt for rabbits; has two sisters and likes both.

PAT MCCARTHY (10) lives at Cúil le Gréin, cycles to school, went out with the **Wren Boys** on St. Stephen's Day and "got 5/6 each"; thinks the Zoo the best place in Dublin, was there three times; likes the summer on account of all the visitors who come to study Irish; speaks Irish to his mammy; his daddy burnt his hand on Christmas Eve; pictures come twice a week to the village, they broke down the last time; had a great laugh the day the big Pucín goat walked into the school and some of the boys were trying to pull him out, moralists loves boats and would like to be the captain of a ship; will never drink.

Past Pupil

THE past pupil whom I interviewed is a very good friend of my own, Risteard O Tuama (of Túirín Dubh) known as Dick. Dick has fluent Irish and the more vexed he becomes the faster it comes.

"I was at school with **ANDRIAS O Muimhneacháin**," said Dick. "I left early because all my elder brothers were 'in the movement' and someone had to look after the farm."

He informed me that his home had many links with "the troubled times." "The place was raided dozens of times," added Dick. "Terence MacSwiney used to cycle out to us from Cork on week-ends when he was 'organising' us. As was **Tomas MacCurtain**, **Erskine Childers**, **Father Dominic** and **Father**

Albert. Gen. **Sean McKeen** was here once. **Eamonn de Valera** was here on a couple of occasions when on his way to **Gortin**-**fluig**."

When I got Dick back on the subject of school, he remembered the day at an English lesson when a boy said that "a small farmer" was a man about "five feet nothing." "And I remember the day," he continued, "when the Inspector called and found the school deserted. **The Master** (**Willy O'Sullivan**) had brought us all out fishing. He was mad about fishing and is to this day."

that “Vodka was a river in Russia” and also the boy who instead of reading “Bhí sé ag cur báistí” gave “Bhí sé cur Páistí”. And before I left him he warned me not to forget to make mention of **Máire Bhuí Ní Laoire** who wrote the rousing “Cath Chéim an Fhia” She lived on the spot where the present school stands.

The Pupils

The girls were too shy so I questioned three of the boys.

Risteárd Walshe (11½) is in sixth and loves school, lives on the hillside facing Túirín, reads a lot in the winter nights and plays cards; cleans the outhouses, breaks sticks and brings in the turf. His uncle Risteárd lives at Ballyowen House, Clondalkin; doesn't think the mountainside is lonely, his daddy speaks Irish always to him; his mammy was in America, (New York) for eight years, has many cousins in America, two of them teachers; when “Confirmed” he got a lot of money; would like to be a bus conductor; loves to hunt for rabbits, has two sisters and likes both.

Tadhg Ó Tuama (12) ina chónaí ag Túirín Dubh; tá deirfiúr amhain Máiréad; tugann sé iompar di ag dul ar scoil; labhrann sé Gaeilge le Daid agus Béarla le Mam; bíonn sé ag síor gháirí. Tá a dheartháir Seán ag freastal ar Choláiste Naomh Treasa; Is breá leis a bheith amú ag fiach agus ag iascach, tá snámh maith aige agus téann sé ag snámh ins an Laoi; Ba mhaith leis bhieth ina bhainistíor ar uachtarlann; Bhí sé i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i bPáirc an Chrócaig;; “Windy” an leas-ainm ar a athair agus níl fhois aige cén fáth.

Pat McCarthy (10) lives at Cúl le Gréin, cycles to school, went out with the Wren Boys on St. Stephen's Day and “got 5/5each”; thinks the Zoo is the best place in Dublin, was there three times; likes the summer on account of all the visitors who come to study Irish, speaks Irish to his mammy; his daddy burnt his hand on Christmas Eve; pictures come twice a week to the village, they broke down the last time; had a great laugh the day the big Pucán goat walked into the school and some of the boys were trying to pull him out, moryah; loves boats and would like to be the captain of a ship; will never drink.

Past Pupil

The past pupil whom I interviewed is a very good friend of my own, **Risteárd O' Tuama** (of Túirín), known as Dick. Dick has fluent Irish and the more vexed he becomes, the faster it comes.

“I was at school with Aindreas Ó Muimhneachain,” said Dick. “I left early because all my elder brothers were in ‘the movement’ and someone had to look after the farm”. He informed me that his home had many links with ‘the troubled times’. “The place was raided dozens of times,” added Dick. “Terence McSwiney used to cycle out to us from Cork at weekends when he was ‘organising’”. **Máire MacSwiney** was here often too, as was **Tomás MacCurtain**, **Erskine Childers**, **Father Dominic** and **Father Albert**. **Gen. Seán McKeon** was here once. **Eamon De Valera** was here on a couple of occasions too on his way to Gortnafludig. When I got Dick back on the subject of school he remembered the day at an English lesson when a boy said that “a small farmer” was a man about “five feet nothing.” “And I remember the day,” he continued, “when the Inspector called and found the school deserted. The Master (Willie O' Sullivan) had brought us all out fishing. He was mad about fishing and is to this day.

Paddy Crosbie and his family spent their summer holidays in Tuirin Dubh with Johnny and Maire McCarthy. His daughter Crea Sheahan has kindly uploaded videos of the time to <http://vimeo.com/album/2917992>. The password is Tuirin Dubh

SONG WORDS WANTED

Around the early to mid 1940's a local poet wrote a song which was a parody on Galway Bay. The first lines were:-

“Sure, maybe some day I'll go back to Maoileann,
If it's only for three quarters of a day,
To work -----Patie Healy
And to watch----- with his tay.”

There were several verses dealing with people and events in the locality.

Would any of our readers remember some more of the words? It may be possible to resurrect this interesting and funny song – (similar to the revival of the Dan Frank song in 2012.)

CUIMHNÍ DEASA NA hÓIGE

Le Seán Ó hÚigín

Uaireanta agus mé ag féachaint ar chlár bia le Nevin Maguidhir, Caoimhín Dundon, Rick nó an Barefoot í féin sleamhnaíonn mo smaointe siar go dtí an bia simplí neamh-chasta sláintiúil a bhí againn féin i gCúl a' Ghrianáin le linn mo óige. Agus ar a shon go mbíonn rudaí áille ag an ndream thuas luaite bhí a lán rudaí againn féin a bhí go deas blasta, chomh maith.

Is í an chéad rud go gcuimhním air i gcónaí ná na prátaí gleoite plúracha caite amach as an oigheann sa phláta mór willow-pattern i lár an bhoird. Bhíodh taobh amháin rósta nó dóite is dócha ach ní heol dom aon rud riamh, ná ó shin a bhí ionchurtha leis an bpíosa dóite sin le blúire flúirseach ime air.

Ní raibh blás an cháca díreach amach as an bastible céanna le im an fheirmeora ag leá anuas air ró-olc ach oiread: mar an gcéanna leis an tósta ar an forc le blas agus boladh na móna agus an deataigh air. Dá mbeadh cúpla muisiriúin ón ngríosach anuas air bheifeá ar neamh go cinnte.

Tá cuimhne beag deas eile a chaithfidh mé a lua- is é sin an cáca úll. Ba álainn ar fad é sa phortach tráthnóna, le muga tae breá láidir agus do chúl le cruach móna, ag éisteacht leis na comharsain - Twomeys, Luceys, Cronins, Murphys, Kearneys Herlihy & Lehanes ag plé le 'corraí crua an tsaoil' agus gan acu féin ach spotted dick, im agus subh na smeara dubha!

Cuireann na sméara dubha i gcuimhne dom laethanta fada gréine an tsamhraidh a chaitheamar á mballiú ins na bóithriní agus sna póirsíní, fhaid a bhíodh Shep agus Rex agam ag iniúchadh nithe suimiúla mar choiníní, lucha agus airc-luachra sna claíocha.

Ansin chomh luath agus a bhí bailiú na sméara dubha thart, bhí séasúr na gcnónna buailte linn. Bhí páirc amháin againn, Páirc na Coille ar ámharaí an tsaoil in a raibh na crainn coll agus na cnónna an-flúirseach i gcónaí. Bhí páirc eile cosúil leis i Leith-ghníomh siar an bóthar, ach ba iad na Hobbles gar do Thady Cronins an áit ab fhearr. Bhí orm cabhair a fháil ó Thady é féin, Seán Lucey, Mall, Tim Kearney, Denis O Carroll agus fiú Sheila Dromey agus Con Joe chun iad go léir a phiocadh i gceart. Glaotar 'maoithneachas' air sna téacs-leabhair féin- thábhachtacha sa lá atá inniu, ann ach is cuma liom mar ceapaim go raibh na daoine sin, mar aon leis na Galvins, Mahoneys, Hallisseys agus Cotters, i measc na ndaoine ba dheise, ba nádúrtha agus ba thuisceana dá mbuailfeá leo in áit ar bith ar domhan.

In a dhiaidh sin bhí na muisiriúin le bailiú sa Chaol agus sa Pháirc Mhór, beagnach dhá acra ann, chomh maith leis na háirní, na haws agus na crab apples. Agus b' é an broсна don tine mhór oscailte faoin simléar ollmhór craosach an rud ba thábhachtaí ar fad le teacht an gheimhridh. Dá dtiocfá ar ais gan bachall breá broсна agat, chuirfí amach sa chladar tú chun beart a bhreith leat nó b'fhéidir dul níos faide chun an speánach a fháil. Ní fheadar an bhfuil na téarmaí sin fós ag scoláirí léannta mar Seán Ó Súilleabháin, Aodán Ó Tuama, Gearóid Ó Muirthile agus ag Colmán, Conn agus Caitlín.

Ó thosaigh mé ag breacadh síos na cuimhní deasa seo tá na mílte eile ag teacht chugam go tréan anois: Rásaí na gCapall Lá le Stiofáin, laistoir den Séipeal, lúth-chleasa an tsamhraidh sa pháirc chéanna le duaiseanna iontach mar phinn—tobair agus boinn órga agus airgid: an Misean i Mí na Bealtaine- níl rud ar bith ar an teilfis leath chomh maith leis an misinéir bocht ag béiceadh agus ag liúraigh leis an dream mallaithe peacaí i gcúl an tséipéil! Bhí mé féin agus Christy White. Joe Creedon, Líl Ahearne agus Charlie Kelleher agus na daoine deasa macánta eile i mbarr an tséipéil, go sona sochair sábháilte lenár scapulars deasa nua agus pócaí agus sparáin lán de bhoinn bheannaithe. An t-aon fhadhb a bhí againn ná meáchan ár haloes ag brú anuas ar ár gcinn!

Bíonn na Misin againn anso i gCill Chainnigh fós- ní chaitheann said a gcuid ama ar fad ag iomáint, tá s' agaibh! Bhí scéal greannmhar ag an Misinéir ansa sa Robhar le déanaí. De réir dealraimh, bhí an Misinéir faoi lán tseoil mar a bhíodh in Inse Gheimhleach an uair úd ach nach raibh pleidhce de fheirmeoir thíos faoi in a chodladh agus ag srannadh ar nós adharc an cheo. "God grant me patience a scréach an misinéir bocht os ard ag cailliúint a fhoighne ar deireadh thiar. Go tobann nár dhúisigh an scráiste de fheirmeoir leis an raic agus bhéich sé amach in ard a chinn is a ghutha: What, wha' Grant are you talking about Father!

Bhíodh a lán imeachtaí sa cheantar ó am go ham cosúil le rásaí na mbád i Graigue, An Fheis mhór ghaelach sa tsráid, Mórshiúl na hEuchraiste sa Samhradh agus rásaí na madraí caorach agus gach saghas

mongrel eile ar thóir ghiorraí bréige á tharraingt ag Seán Corkery ar a Rothar. Níor bhuaigh ár Séip é geallaimse duit: d'éirigh sé as an rás agus lig sé do amadain de mhadraí John Callaghan, Pat Mahony, Pato Galvin agus Dan Corcoran, iad féin a mharú ar faic na ngrás. Cé go raibh na rudaí sin agus a lán eile maith go leor ní thiocfadh aon cheann díobh i ngiorracht scread asail den excitement a bhí ann lá an bhualadh, de thrashing mar a ghlaoití air.

B' iad na trí clanna go raibh innil bhualte acu sa cheantair ná: Crowleys Graigue, Kearneys, Doire Mheán agus na James' (O'Leary) Bhíodar go léir go hiontach, draíochtúil, glórach, ollmhór ach ceapaim nach ndéanfa dearmad go deo ar inneall gaile na Kearneys. D'Fheicfeá é ag fágáil Inse Geimhleach, dhá mhíle soir uainn agus é ag scaipeadh deataigh ar a bhealach chugainn, thar Con Ahearn's Height, Carraig a' Chairéil, Cearta Jerry Driscoll go dtí ar deireadh thiar thall gur tháinig sé timpeall an Big Bog Turn in ard a ghlóire agus a réime.

Níorbh fhada ansin go raibh an Bualadh faoi lán tseol agus an meitheal bailithe- Twoomeys, Cotters, Kearneys, Herlihys, Luceys faoi thrí agus Murphys, Mall. Bhí cúpla duine ar an gruach ag caitheamh na bpunann chuig an fear a bhí ag cothú an innil chraosaigh; cúpla duine eile ag líonadh na málaí leis an ngráin luachmhar agus á iompar suas na céimeanna isteach sa scioból. Bhí fios a chéirde go beacht ag gach aon fhear agus d' oibríodar leo go sonasach, glórmhar gealgháireach go dtí go raibh sos chun an 'Bharraile dí a bhlaiseadh.

Ní raibh na daoine óga díomhaoín ach oiread- a leithéid de spórt agus de craic a bhí againn le Con Joe, Seán Lucey agus Pat, slua Murphys (Reathais) ag léimt agus iomrothlú ag casadh, ag lúbadh sa charn breá mór chaithligh, sin an chaff, ar eagla go bhfuil an focal dearmadta agaibh.

Sin an t-am leis gur thosaigh na leaideanna óga ag foghlaim rothaíochta. Bhí na fir chomh gnóthach sin nár thugadar faoi ndeara go raibh na rothair scioptha siar an bóthar againn. Tar éis go leor mion-timpistí, titimí agus tuplaisí. D'fhilleamar ar an gcistin in a raibh an bord lán de sholáistí blasta beagnach chomh deas le maidin an Stáisiún. Ní raibh na ciúbanna beaga siúcra ná an t-im in a rollaí beaga ciúiltálte ann ach dheineamar ionsaí tréan ar na cácaí milis agus ar gcáca úll.

Cuireadh deireadh leis an lá le céilí beag ar an 'urlár soimint' Bhí mo aintín Peg, Nell agus Mary Twoomey, Kate Kearney, Eibhlín Cronin agus Sheila Dromey ag baint suilt agus spréacarnach as an urlár chomh maith le haon mac fheirmeora' le hob-nail boots breátha láidre. B' shin an uair leis a thógas féin mo chéad cúpla céim rince bacacha- níorbh aon twinkle toes' mé faraoir, ach is dócha go mbíonn gach tosú lag.

Níl an leabhar nua ag Páidí Ó Céileachair, Achras, léite agam fós ná an leabhar nua ag Alice Taylor, ach oiread. B'fhéidir go gceannóidh duine éigin dom iad don Nollaig! Ní chuirfeadh sé ionad orm dá mbeadh a lán des na scéalta céanna le h-insint againn go léir. Ritheann na cuimhní go tiubh agus go taitneamhach liom-sa ar aon chuma faoi nithe cosúil leis na mná ag teacht le chéile i rith an gheimhridh ag déanamh na 'patchwork quilts. Nó an oíche aerach a raibh 'a soilse' an chráin muice ag breith a hól banbhaí i mbun na cistine.

Ní fhéadfá, ná níor mhaith leat, dearmad a dhéanamh ar na cóisir bhreátha i Con Luceys Mall, áit a chonac Rince na Scuaibe don chéad uair. Rinne Maebh Ní Dhuinnín, Casadh na Spríde dúinn arís é i Halla an Chéilí i rith na gcúrsaí Gaeilge, Ag cóisir eile i dtigh Jerome Herlilys Cuar na h-Ath-thuille, bhí an t-ádh liom Paat Lehane a chlos ag casadh amhrán áille linne ar an sean-nós. Is trua nach raibh téipthaifeadán an uair úd chun caint shaibhir Paat agus na ndaoine eile a chaomhnú. Is minic nuair a bhí mé ag éisteacht leis an Seanchaí, Éamonn Kelly gur cheapas gurab é Paat féin a bhí ann. Bhí an saibhreas sin leis ag mo sheanmháthair, Johanna Lucey (Ó Connell, Drom Cearra) a rugadh in 1865, an gcreidfeá. Faraoir, níl againn anois ach ráiméis mar: "cheers", hí agus hó agus ' How is she cuttin'. An how are ye all at home and did ye get the water meter in yet!

Bhuel sin anois roinnt des na cuimhní a tháinig isteach im' cheann, faoin saol sonasach, sábháilte a bhí agam i ngleanntán álainn, aoibhinn Uíbh Laoghair le linn m'óige. Tá súil agam go dtaitneoidh siad leat, a léitheoir dhílis agus go mbeidh cuimhní na Nollag seo chomh maith le haon cheann atá luaite agam.

Ádh oraibh uilig

GLEANINGS FROM DERRYLEIGH

Joe Creedon

In a recording session with the late John McCarthy of Gortaneadin, World War One came up in the conversation.

There were two McCarthy brothers who took part in the battle of Mons, they were natives of Derryleigh and cousins of John. One was a piper and he piped his unit into battle during an advance and one lost his life in the war.

Of an earlier generation, John Lynch, known as "the Warrior" had served in the Boer War and had retired to Inchigeelah. A "fierce animal", maybe an army pack mule came back to Inchigeelagh with him.

Timmy Cotter told me that just after the Kilmichael Ambush in November 1920 Black & Tans descended on Inchigeelagh village, needless to say any able bodied man had gone for cover, but the remaining men, "the blind, the halt and the lame", were rounded up, bullied and paraded through the village. The elderly Warrior was one of them.

The Lake Hotel and Corcoran's Hotel were commandeered by the British Army and Sentry posts were set up at the Big Bridge, at Twohigs and at Tim O'Sullivan (the farmer's). "From Casey's Boar to Badger's door and back to the Farmer's Gate".

A celebrated wit, Mrs. Lordan, was stopped at the big bridge one night by a sentry. "Halt! Who goes There?" "Mrs. Lordan with a loaf of bread." Another time.... "Halt! Who goes There?" "Jesus, Mary and Joseph!" "Pass on, The Holy Family".

The revolutionary Robert Erskine Childers spent much time on the Coakley farm at Derryleigh during the Civil War in 1922. At the time he operated the republican press, the War News. His son and later fourth president of Ireland, Erskine Hamilton Childers, visited his father at Derryleigh.

Timmy Cotter, Gortnahoughtee, as a young lad, took Childers across bridal tracks to Mall to make his escape from Uibhlaoire --- only to be executed by the Free State for carrying a small pistol, which was a gift from Michael Collins.

Josie Coakley from Derryleigh ran a restaurant in Macroom and once entertained none other than the playwright Sean O'Casey, who shortly afterwards moved to France. He was fascinated by tales of the Kilmichael Ambush and how the coffins for the Irish losses were made by Caseys in Inchigeelagh and were carried along the old funeral paths to Derryleigh via Carrignacurra, Coorolagh and possibly the old Dunmanway road. Probably the wheels of the cart were muffled and the coffins disguised.

To finish my tales from Derryleigh, I have recently confirmed a story that Miss May Twohig N.T. told me about the roots of James Callaghan the U.K. Prime Minister. They were from the farm of the late Peg (Humphrey O'Leary) Callaghan. He also had connections with Westport House, County Mayo and visited Derryleigh whilst Prime Minister holidaying at his house in Glandore.



Bill Bán Cotter, Bohanes Cross and Jack Mick Galvin, Droumnagcappal

Just a note re Callaghans and Derryleigh

Con Mac Suibhne

Two Callaghans brothers Michael and John owned half of Derryleigh between them in the Tithe Applotment Index of the 1820s. They were descendants of the Callaghans of Clonmeen and Dromaneen, some of whom were granted land in Clare where they went on to create the village called O'Callaghan Mills. At least Jeremiah Callaghan (later of Belgooly - Kinsale) and the Coakley family were descended from John Callaghan (and Julia Kelleher) whereas some of the others were descended from Michael but they were all cousins. Michaels descendants included Jim Callaghan (and therefore Peg) I think. Supposedly the last person to teach in the Protestant school in Inchigeela and to sometimes officiate or do the readings or the sermons in the old church in the absence of a minister was Cornelius Callaghan, eldest son of the above John Callaghan and uncle to John Coakley Senior of Derryleigh. He had gone to Training College and qualified as a teacher but his education did not allow him teach in a Catholic school.

Cornelius O Callaghan lived in the Glebe house in Inchigeela at some time. He is recorded in the 1901 census as "Irish Inspector – Irish Truth Society – Protestant" and is living in Milleen Inchigeela with his wife, granddaughter and Jimmy and Kitty Coakley – his nephew and niece. Cornelius had married a Clare woman in Co. Mayo in 1853. He may have been back in Inchigeela 15 years later as his daughter Margaret was born there. Relatives had a business in Mayo where they may have produced textiles as one of the items that was sent as presents to my Coakley ancestral family were ties which my grandmother did not allow to be worn to a Catholic Mass or events as Protestants had been involved in their manufacture.

James Callaghan

It is possible that James Callaghan was not a Callaghan at all but that his grandfather was Garraghan who gave fake details and changed his name to Callaghan when he ran away to sea and joined the navy underage.

Cartys or McCarthys

The second McCarthy family in Derryleigh in 1901 are Jackie McCarthys family. They moved to Mall sometime in the next 10 years. The mother Annie Leary had died by then. I think they were the same branch as the other McCarthys who had also left Derryleigh by 1911 except for Timothy who remains as a labourer with Callaghans.

FILIOCHT NA DAONSCOILE 2014

Daonscoil An Fhómhar sa Ghuagán ar an gcéad deire seachtaine i Deire Fomhair gach bliain

Táimid fíor-bhuíoch gur thug lucht eagraithe na Daonscoile cuireadh do dhaltáí Scoil Mhuire páirt a ghlacadh sa Daonscoil arís tré phiosáí litearthachta a chur le chéile.

Bhain gach dalta sa scoil triail as an gcomórtas agus bhí ar na moltóirí líon na niarrthóirí a mhaolú go cúigear buaiteoir - rud a bhí deacair toisc líon na niarrtas maithe a bhí againn.

Táimid buíoch, chomh maith as ucht méid na nduaiseanna a cuireadh ar fáil leis an gcomórtas a reachtáil agus cúig duais a bhronnadh ar na buaiteoirí—€225 ina iomlán.

Táimid an-bhuíoch dóibh siúd go léir a ghlac páirt sa chomórtas agus do lucht eagraithe an chomórtais chomh maith.

Seán Óg Ó Duinnín, Príomh Oide

AN CHÉAD HÁIT:

AG FANACHT

LE HELOISE NÍ SHÚILLEABHÁIN

Soilse dronuilleogacha -
fallaí bána -

Pasáiste -- súile folmha
Is leapacha lána.

An boladh de dhaoine i bpian
Ceimicí glanntachán agus rian
De bhreiteacht i do shróin
Daoine ag stánadh ar a bhfóin.

Teastaíonn uait a fháil amach -
Ag fanacht – fanacht - fanacht
Do nuacht, do scéal
Do fhocail na ndochtúirí

Ach an t-aon rud le cloisint
Ná rothaí ar thralaí
Ag casadh, casadh, casadh -
Breathnaíonn tú go bhfuil tú ag
Tachtadh, tachtadh, tachtadh.

AN DARA HÁIT:

AN SAMHRADH

MUIREANN NÍ ARGÁIN

Ranganna na bliana múinte,
Geataí na scoile dúnta,
Deireadh le staidéar na leabhar,
Ó is aoibhinn liom an samhradh!

Ag spraoi ag an linn snámha,
Ag bualadh le mo cháirde,
Cuairteanna chuig mo ghaoilta,
Ó, is aoibhinn liom an samhradh!

Fálta lán de sméara ramhra,
Ó, nó!
Sin comhartha deireadh an tsamhraidh!

AN TRIÚ HÁIT:**NA BEACHA****SIOBHÁINE NÍ CHÉILLEACHAIR**

I lár an tsamhraidh,
Is sinne ag luí faoin ngrian,
Má fhaigheann tú cealg,
Beidh agat pian.

Tá coirceoga ag m'athair,
Is cúpla míle beach,
Oibríonn siad ó mhaidin go hoíche,
Ag bailiu neachtar ó gach sceach.

Mil ó Mhil,
Is maith liom é.
Ar shlisne aráin,
Is cupán tae.

AN CEATHRÚ HÁIT:**MO DHÚTHAIGH FÉINIG****DAN Ó CÉILLEACHAIR**

Níl áit in Éirinn mar Bhéal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh,
Le sléibhte maorga a's gleannta féaraigh,
Aibhneacha gléineacha a's locha méithe,
Is Coláiste na Mumhan ba thús in Éirinn.
I nGuagán Barra tá foinse na Laoi,
Mar ar chuir Fionnbarra a's a mhanaigh faoi,
A's i ngiorracht do tá Céim an Fhia,
Fuair clú a's cail ó pheann Mháire Bhuí.
Tá droichead ársa laistiar den tsráid seo,
Is crannóg chailiúil i Loch Allua,
I dTeampaillín Eachrois bhí Súilleabháin Béara.
A's tá gallán greannta ar an mBán taobh leis.
Tá pota ghorta, seana chearta,
agus seana Cholaiste insa tsráid seo
Ár mbuíon Phiobairí thógfaidís do chroí
A's tá Bearraic Gardaí againn fós a bhuí le Dia.

I lár na sráide tá droichead láidir,

Tá Spraoi na Laoi do leanaí,

Cuan Barra, Scoil Mhuire a's Fhionnbarra

Tithe tabhairne, siopa Centra a's séipéal álainn.

Tobar eolais do scríbhneoirí na dúthaí seo.

Cuireadh bac ar an leabhar "The Tailor and Ansty".

Robert Gibbings údar "Lovely is the Lee" agus
"Sweet Cork of Thee"

Scríobh Seoirse Seartan "An Capaillín Bán" agus
mise féin an dan seo.

AN CÚIGIÚ HÁIT:**SPRAOI COIS LAOI****DONAGH SEARTAN**

Peil ghaelach an spórt is fearr,
I bhfad níos deise ná an sacar thar lear,
Na mílte fóirne sa tír bheag seo,
Ag imirt peile ar chaighdeán den scoth.
Ciarraí a's Dún na nGall sa chluiche ceannais,
Níl Corcaigh ann mar táimid go hainnis.
Bhuaigh Ciarraí níos luaithe sa bhliain,
Orainn d'fhág an cluiche sin pian.
Clann agus cáirde ag imirt le chéile,
Amuigh ag imirt, déanach don bhéile,
Sinn go léir bailithe ar an stáid,
Ag féachaint ar an gcluiche agus
na himreoirí ar fad.
Foireann na mionúr, táimid go maith,
Buafaimid an chraobh agus an sraith,
Níor chailleamar cluiche fós le bliain
Ag gearradh tríd fóirne cosúil le scian.
Ag déanamh cáirde le daoine áitiúla,
Ag súil go mbeimid níos rathúla.
Ach, ag deireadh an lae níl ann ach spraoi,
Ag imirt sa pháirc cois abhann cois Laoi.

BAILIÚCHÁN NA SCOILE 1938

The following are a few stories from The Schools Folklore Collection in 1938 and their translation.
They are taken from the copybooks of Cáit (Ina) Ní Chroinín, Céim An Fhia and
Tadhg ó Tuama, Na Curratthe

Conas Ciseán a Dhéanamh. 11. 10. 1938.

Is beag tigh mór-thimpal na h-áite seo atá gan ciseán nó dhó. Rud an-úsáideach iseadh an ciseán chun cabáiste nó prátaí nó móin do thabhairt isteach. Fadó do bheadh duine nó beirt as gach tig ábalta ar chiseán do dhéanamh ach anois níl ach beirt nó triúr as an ndúthaigh go léir ábalta ar cheann do dhéanamh. Baintear úsáid as málaí anois chun gach aon nídh a dhéanamh.

Chun ciseán do dhéanamh do chaithfá ocht gcinn déag de shlata fhada láidre do cur ina seasamh ar an dtalamh. Sáidhthe a ghlaodhtar ar na tslait sin. Deintear buinne an bhéil(rim-wale) annsan. Is deachra an buinne sin do dhéanamh ná aon chuid eile den chiseán. Mura ndéanfá an buinne sin sa cheart do sgaoilfeadh sé nuair a thógfá an ciseán as an dtalamh. Má bhíonn na sáidhte fada a ndóthain deineann siad cuid den ciseán i dteannta an buinne.

Do thosnófa ar bhuinne eile annsan agus do dhéanfadh na slata sin smuit eile den chiseán. Do thosnófa ar an dtriú buinne annsan agus do leanfa ort go dtí go mbeadh sé i n-am “buinne na tóna” do cur ann. D’iompófa na sáidhte treasna annsan agus do chríochnóchadh na slata sin tóin an chiseáin. Annsan dhéanfá na sáidhte do ghearradh timpeall dhá órlach ó bhuinne an bhéil.

Ní bheadh puinn maith ins an ciseán gan iomchair agus dá bhrígh sin deintear cinn do chur air. Fadó bhíodh súpán déanta de thuighe nó d’fhéar mar iomchair ag na daoine ach anois bíonn píosa de shean-mhála na ionad san.

Fuaireas an sgéal so ó Dhómnall Ó Suibhne, Doire an Lunaig.

How to make a basket. 11. 10. 1938.

Very few houses around this area are without a basket or two. Baskets are very useful for bringing in cabbage or potatoes or turf. In times past a person or two from every house was able to make a basket but now only a person or two from the locality are able to make a basket. Bags are now used instead of baskets.

To make a basket eighteen long, strong sticks are put standing in the ground. “Sáidhthe” is the name given to these rods. The rim of interwoven rods is then made. The rim is the most difficult part of the basket to make. Failing to make the rim correctly could lead to the basket unravelling when it is taken from the ground. When the rods are long enough part of the basket is made along with the rim.

You would then start on another rim of the basket and the rods from this would complete another part of the basket. You would then start on the third rim and you would continue on until it was time to make the base hoop. You would then turn the rods and would thus complete the base of the basket. You would cut the rods about two inches from the rim at the top.

There would not be much good in a basket without handles therefore some are made to put on the basket. Long ago people used a súpán of straw or grass but now a piece of bagging is used in its place.

I got this story from Dhómnall Ó Suibhne, Doire an Lunaig.

Conas Coinnle do Dhéanamh. 18. 09. 1938.

Tímpal triochadh bliadhain ó shoin is ar éigin a cheannuighití aon choinnle mór-thímpal na h-áite seo. Bhí gach aoinne sa dúthaigh ábalta ar iad a dhéanamh an uair sin ach anois níl sé ar chumas aoinne iad do dhéanamh.

Bhíodh mola, geir agus snáth cotúin ag na sean-daoine chun na coinnte do dhéanamh. Ar dtús do chuirít an ghéir isteach i n-ártac stáin éigin agus do chuirít ar an dteine í chun í do leaghadh. Annsan gheibhtí an snáth agus do deintí í do dhúbailt, annsan do deintí tairinge do cur treasna béil an mhola agus do ceanghailtí an snáth air. Do chuirít an taobh eile den snáth síos tré phollín a bhíodh ar an dtaobh eile. Annsan do sáidhtí cipín isteach sa pholl chun é líonadh. Nuair a bhíodh san déanta do chuirít an mola ‘na seasamh istig i dturnaip. Annsan do caithtí an gheir leaghta isteach sa mhola go dtí go mbíodh sé lán. Nuair a bhíodh sí cruaidh do tairrigidhtí amach as an mola í.

Bhíodh slighe eile leis chun coinnle do dheanamh ag na sean daoine ach ní bhíodh na coinnle cómh deas ná chómh maith leis na coinnle a dhéantaí leis an mola. Ar dtús do geibhtí slat tímpal dhá throig ar fhaid agus do castaí an snáth mór-thímpal air ach do fágtáí troig nó mar sin ag sileadh anuas. Annsan do cuirtí an tslat treasna béil an bhuicéad ionnas go mbíodh an snáth ag dul isteach ins an gheir. Do tógtaí amach an snáth annsan agus do leightí do tíormughadh. Do cuirtí isteach arís í agus do leantaí air go dtí go mbíodh an choinneal déanta.

Fuaireas an t-eolus seo óm' athair Donnchadha Ó Chróinín.

How to make a Candle. 18.09.1938.

About thirty years ago it was rare that anyone in this area would buy a candle. Everyone in this locality was able to make them but now no one has the ability to make them.

The old people had a mould, fat and cotton thread to make candles. To begin with they would put the fat into a tin container and then put the container in the fire to melt the fat. They would then double the cotton thread and tie it to a nail they had placed across the top of the mould. They would then pull the other end of the thread through a hole at the other end of the mould. They would then push a piece of a stick into the hole to fill it. They would then put the mould standing in a turnip. They would then pour in the melted fat to fill the mould. When it had hardened they would then remove the candle from the mould.

There was another way to make candles but the candles were not as good or as nice as the candles made with the mould. To start with they would get a stick about two feet long and wrap the thread around it leaving a foot hanging loose at the end. They would then put the stick across the mouth of the bucket so that the thread was hanging into the fat. They would then take out the thread and let it dry. They would then put it back in again and continue until the candles were made.

I got this information from my father Donnchadha Ó Cróinín

Lepreachán

Do bhí buachaill ana-leisciúil ann fadó. Séan a b'ainm dó. Ní dhéanadh sé aon obair ach ag cur trapanna roimis na héanlaithe agus suil ribeanna roimis na coiníní agus ag breith ortha. Lá amháin nuair a bhí sé ag feachaint ar a chuid trapanna do chonnaic sé lepreacháinín ag dul isteach i bpoll. Do chuir sé súil ribe roimis agus nuair tháinig sé airís bhí sé i nachrann ann. Do rug sé ar an bhfirín agus thosnuig sé a screadaig agus ag léimrig ar buille.

Dubhairt Séan ná leogfadh sé dho imtheacht go dtí go dtabharfadh sé dhó próca óir. Dubhairt an firín ná raibh aon ór aige. Annsan tháinig solus éigin roime na shúile i dtreo nách féidir leis pioc d'fheiscint agus chaith sé leogaint do'n firín imtheacht. Tháinig sé amach as an áit agus é go hana bhrónach. Do shuidh sé síos ar bhun chrainn a bhí taréis tuitim. Nuair a thosnuig sé ar shiubhal airís níor bhféidir agus shiubhal sé leis agus an crann ceangailte dhe. Do thuitfeadh sé isteach ins gach díg a bhuaileadh uime agus do leagfadh sé gach coca féir. Fé dheire do shrois sé tigin ana-bheag. Do bhuaill sé ag an ndorus, agus tháinig fear críonna caithte, liath amach chuige agus dubhairt sé nach féidir leis aon rud a dhéanamh do.

Do thomáin sé leis go dtí gur shrois sé tigin eile agus tháinig fear eile liath amach chuige agus bhí an sceal céadna aige mara bhí ag an bhfear eile. Do chaith sé suidhe síos agus fuair sé bás ann.

Séan ó Tuama Curraithe

14-12-37

Lepreachán

There lived a very lazy boy long ago. Séan was his name. He would not do any work except setting traps for the birds and putting down snares in front of the rabbits and catching them. One day and he out looking at his traps he saw a Lepreachán going into a hole in the ground. Séan put a snare in front of him and when he returned again the Lepreachan was in trouble in it. He caught the little man who started screeching and jumping with rage.

Séan said he would not let him go until he gave him a pot of gold. The little man said he had no gold. Then a light came in front of his eyes and he could not see anything so he had to let the little man go. He left the place very sad. He sat on a tree that had fallen. When he started to walk again the tree was tied to him. He would fall into every ditch on his way and he would knock every cock of hay. At last he came to a very small house. He knocked on the door and an old, grey, spent man came out and said he could do nothing for him.

He continued on until he came to another little house and another old grey little man came out and he too could do nothing for him. He had to sit down and he died there.

I got this story from my father Séan O'Tuama

Na Curraithe

14-12-37.

WILD HERITAGE OF UIBH LAOGHAIRE

- PART 9 -

LICHENS

Leaving Certificate Science Students in the 1970's were tested on their knowledge of the Plant Kingdom and Animal Kingdom - in the intervening four decades, Science now describes Five Kingdoms or Domains.

The Fungus (Fungi) is now represented within a dedicated Domain. While Plants' nutrition is by Photosynthesis (Primary Solar Production) and Animals by Digestion, our Fungi feed by "Absorption". Since the first cow was milked one million years ago, man has progressively harnessed Fungi for Cheese and Bread and Wine-making.

Little or no oxygen was present in Earth's atmosphere two and a half billion years ago until a Bacterium (Cyanobacterium) appeared and made its way into cells. These cells evolved into oxygen producers and Earth's "Green Mantle" unfolded.

Lichens remain a scientific mystery because they house both a Fungus and a Photosynthetic Green Plant, in one organism - Lichens defy classification despite three centuries of Search and Research. In their case let us be satisfied with old-fashioned "Description and Interpretation".

Of the known fourteen thousand Lichens globally, Ireland's thousand or so are represented by different Communities (Assemblages) associated with Geological Diversity. Very Acidic Quartzite; Strong Acidic Granite; Moderately Acidic Old Red Sandstone; Neutral Dolomite and Moderately Alkaline Limestone - each support their own Lichen Assemblage.

Uibh Laoghaire's elevated humidity as a consequence of South-West Ireland's position in the "Eucoceanic Zone" (Super Hyper-oceanic) is evidenced by both Moss Domination and Lichen Diversity of international importance. Moss captures moisture within our high rainfall, fog-induced cloud zone and only slowly dries out - stable humidity and unpolluted rain of PH 5.7 are absolutely required for our 95% Fungus / 5% Plant Partnerships to function and to reproduce.

Because Lichens can produce sugar alcohol based anti-freeze, they crawl and live as hermits in Earth's most hostile environments such as the Arctic wastes of the North.

Both partners set up home called a "Thallus" - the Fungus shallowly clothing its' Chlorophyll mate to ensure solar penetration and CO₂ absorption - and sup on moisture. By "Osmotic Pumping", the Fungus obtains Glucose through the porous (semi-permeable) Algal cell walls. And then chemically cranks these sugars into "Mannitol" with which the Fungus feeds and sustains itself.

On his visit to our Parish some years ago (at the invitation of Kevin Corcoran and the author), Howard Fox was impressed. As one of Ireland's more accomplished Lichenologists, he believed very many, if not all of the 31 Indicator Lichens of "Wildwood" may be present along the Toon and therefore colonising across the Field Boundary network. The attached "Lichen Gallery" record the easily identifiable species of both "Epiphytic" and "Saxicolous" forms. (The former attach and grow on trees for physical support - the latter on rocks and dry stone walls

and tombstones.) Epiphytic Lichens are either bushy or leafy - the Saxicolous are crust-like that grow as little as 0.1 millimeter in a good year.

Because powerful antiseptic bio-chemicals are out-gassed aerosol-fashion by many Lichens, our breeding birds stitch them into their nests. After their young have fledged, from mid-summer, check the nests of Goldcrest and Chaffinch. *Parmelia* species adorn the interior and exterior of all Long-tailed tits' nests. Hawfinches are reputed also to paper their home with Lichens.

Our Tree Creepers (*Certhia*) that climb trees from the base and fly on to others, are known to spread the "Soredia" (Fungal Spores) of Epiphytic Lichens.

Many Lichens have Scots Gaelic names - Lichens provided the dyes for their Family Tartans (as did Aran Sweater designs record Family Identities among our Fishing Communities). The Gaelic "Crothal" (silent "T") give us "Crothal Dubh" (*Hypogymnia* Species); "Crothal Coille" our *Lobaria*/Lungwort Species, etc.

Diana Beresford, acclaimed bio-chemist and Botanist (U.C.C. graduate) in her "Global Forest" (Penguin 2000), tells us of the 600 newly discovered Organic Chemicals unique to Lichens including *Umbilicaria esculenta* (Rock Tripe) that "holds the HIV Virus at bay".

If there is sufficient interest among our Readership lets invite Howard Fox back to Uibh Laoghaire for the purpose of a Parish-wide Lichen Survey and Recording of these "Gems" that originate from only God knows where.

Compiled by Ted Cook in Peter O'Leary's honour

Visit www.irishlichens.ie for more information.



Cladonia Portentosa (Reindeer Lichen), IWT Nature Reserve - Cleanrath 2014



Several colonies of crust lichens - note black margins like Berlin Walls. (Kilbarry) 2014



Parmelia Furfuracea, Silver Grove 2014



Cladonia Coniocaea on Oak Stump, Cooleen 2014



Roadside whitethorn - c.30% lichen cover, 2014



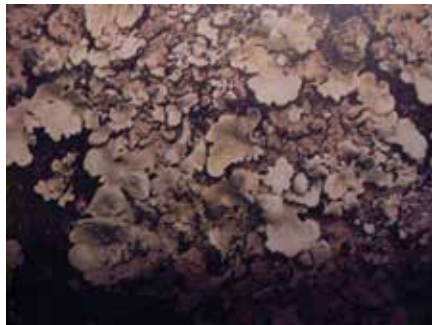
Parmelia Perlata, Silver Grove 2014



Hypogymnia Physodes (also *Parmelia*) Both Epiphytic and Saxicolous, Silver Grove 2014



Lecidella Spp - crust lichens on smooth barks of Hazel, Rowan + Sycamore, 2014



Parmelia Caporata, Silver Grove 2014



Peltigera Canina (Dog Lichen) (variety on old mortor wall), Cluain Siar Mór 2014



Left: *Usnea Articulata* (young specimen), Silver Grove 2014



Right: *Bryoria Fuscescens* (Lacey Shawls), Cooleen Woods 2014

PHOTO GALLERY



Scoil Mhuire 1992

Front Row L to R: Margaret Ní Thuama; Eithne Ní Shuibhne; Marie Ní Riordáin; Sinead Ní Bhriain; Patsy Ní Chroinín; Mary Ní Shuibhne.

Middle Row L to R: Ann Ní Thuama; Rosarie Ní Laoire Ronán Ó Drisceoil; Jerry Ó Laoire; Declan Ó Laoire; Noel Ó Tuama.

Back Row L to R: Neasa Ní Laoire, Bernie Ní hÉalaithe, Siobhán Corcoran; Gobnait Ní Loinsigh; Mary Healy.



Scoil Mhuire 1997

Front Row L to R: Miriam Ní Shúilleabháin; Aoife Ní Dhuinnín, Gobnait Ní Laoi; Joan Ní Thuama; Anita Ní Chruaí; Eidin Ní Mhuimhneacháin; MaryAnn Ní Chríodáin; Pauline Ní Riordáin; Ann Ní Luasa.

Middle Row L to R: Marie Ní Laoire; Eamonn Mac Suibhne; Paul Ó Ceallacháin; Bríd Ní Choitir; Joan Ó Laoire; Caitríona Ní Laoire; Jerry Ó Críodáin; Mairéad Ní Mhathúna & Barra Ó Croinín.

Back Row L to R: Eoghan Ó Súilleabháin; Kevin Ó hÉaluithe; Donal Ó Buachalla.



Scoil Mhuire 1985

Front Row: L to R. Toni Kelly, Helen Ní Laoire; Dónal Ó Laoire; Máire Ní Bhriain; MaryTheresa Ní Laoire.

Back Row L to Right: Orla Ní Ghealbháin; Mary Ní Chéilleachair; Nora Ní Laoire; Noel Harrington; Derry Ó Laoire; Mary Ní Liatháin; Eibhlín Ní Laoire.



Mná Barra Naofa 1990

Front Row L to R: Mary Lucey, Mary O Leary, Mary Burke, Noreen Ring, Bernie Twomey, Eileen Sweeney, Nora Levis, Cathleen Lehane & Lil Kelleher.

Middle Row L to R: Mary Uí Choncubhair, Liza Kelleher, Joan Kelleher, Cáit Lynch, Cathleen Callaghan, Sheila O Leary, Ann Cotter, Nonie Callaghan, Joan Kelleher, Joan Healy, Mary Cotter & Margaret Lee.

Back Row L to R: Mary O Shea, Siobhán Twomey, Peggy Sweeney, Mary McCarthy & Joan Dineen.

FOCAIL ÉAGOITIANTA AGUS A MBRÍ (UIMHIR 2)

Le Con Ó Murchú

Gabhail éadair = ní bheadh aon eolas ag mo leithéid-se faoi seo ach bheinn ag súil go míneofa-sa dom am éigin amach anseo. !!!
 Gabhairín a' reotha= jacksnipe
 GabharTabac=dúil millteanach san tobac.
 Gachra sea =back chat Cuir uait an gachra sea sin. Bhí gachra sea acu/eatarthu!
 Geáits = Cuma nó cruth
 Gaillseach = earwig
 Gam a' ghortais= country cábóg (clodhopper)
 Gaimbín – huckster?
 Gamall=thicky
 Galavantiing= aon áit ach sa bhaile!
 (dealramh na Fraince air, ceapaim)
 Garbh-shíon na gcuaich=drochaimsir timpeall deireadh an earraigh
 Geadach=spota bán ar an éadan (cf Abhainn na Geadaí ag teacht anuas ó Chorrán Tuathail)
 Gealáin Thuaidh = Aurora Borealis
 Geanc= srón, cuinnín
 Geataire=cipín solais (taper)
 Geobhais amach! le cat nó le gadhair = Scat!
 Geosadán= focal a bhíodh ag mo mháthair ach nach bhfuil fhios agam an feochadán é nó an praiseach bhuí é anois.
 Ginnc/geanc = srón ghairid casta anuas*
 Giobal = ins na giobail (raggedy)
 Gíocs ná míocs = hum or a hawm! Húm ná hám
 Giodam = lán de spraoi na h-óige nó jittery
 Glib nó glibín = píosa gruaige ar t'éadan
 Gligín = amadán/ óinseach gan ciall
 Gliogar=ubh lofa: droch-dhuine go meafarach
 Glíuchaíocht= ag faire sort i ngan-fhios
 Glúinéineach =henbane
 Gom/gam a' ghortais = clodhopper, gamalóg, country cábóg
 Gotam atam ivi oram=ditto [thereby hangs a tale!]
 Goybrick= ditto scoláirí samhraidh nuair a fiafraíodh díobh ar oibrigh an tsáile “dh'oibrigh”
 (ráite mar deir na Ciarraígh in ionad

“d'oibrigh”)(c.f. ólishers'.)
 Greadadh = dó nó ionsaí
 Grifléán = ag caint agus ag gearán faid atá an duine ina chodladh*
 Gruth agus meadhg= curds and whey
 Guidhean = an chré faoi bhun an bhun-fhóid sa phortach
 Hobble=cuir laincis ar rud éigin m.sh. to hobble a goat: fetter a goat. (Crúb nasc a chur air)
 Íde = sciúrseáil, m. sh. Íde na muc is na madraí/ drochíde/íde béil
 In umar na h-aimléise = I nduibheagán an éadóchais: an dubh orthu
 Ina threighidh = sean-fhondúir gan mhaith.
 Íochtar = an té nach raibh aon ‘tit for tat’ aige ar nós banbh lag i measc scuaine bannaí, nó an duine deireanach de mhuirear mór.
 Íochtar clainne = an duine deiridh sa chlann runt/dríodar a' phota
 Iomaire críche = lazy bed – iarsma den ngorta nuair a theip ar na prátaí san iomaire - ann fós timpeall na tíre in áiteanna.
 Iomlasc = ag déanamh head over heels/ nó capall ag rolladh ar an bpáirc tar éis lae chrua oibre Kip o' the reel ag rince, is dócha, nó a lán fothram ar siúl
 Lamhnán = bladder
 Laethanta na Bó Riabhaí (laethanta a fuair Aibreán ar iasacht ó Mháirta a mharaigh an bhó riabhach – mhúin sé sin ceacht di!)
 Laprachán = síog
 Lascaí =cuid de bhróig
 Leac mheala = honey comb
 Leadhb(h)óg = liver fluke
 Leadránach=longwinded
 Leadránaí na leisce = duine mall-ghluaiste
 Leathlaí = shaft cairte
 Líreachán = lollipop Daidi an Airgid (Ha Ha)
 Liobar na leisce =duine leisciúil, eidgeorach
 Liobarnach= gan dealramh, gan brí, tuathalach
 Liúdramán = ainniseoir
 Lucht na leath-bhróige =an daoscar slua.
 Lucht plátaí a' líorac = (1)lad siúd ar a ngannchuid. (2) lad siúd ag sodar i ndiaidh

na n-uasal

Liúdar na leisce = lazy bones

Mac ar muin = humbug

Mac dual = sponge

Mac imreasc = reflection

Maidhm seicin = rupture (uirlis lámh-dhéanta chun do leis (thigh) a chosaint ó sáfach shluaiste nó ó rámhainn nuair a bheifeá ag obair (óm'athair)

Máilín an domlais = gall bladder

Mairg = trua, brón m. sh "Mairg a dhéanann olc ar na mná" versus "Is beannaithe..

Maistín = bullaí nó gadhar Mastiff

Maistín(t)eacht =bullaíocht nó cos ar bolg)

Mangaire = salesman

Marbh le tae agus marbh gan é!

Masmas = déistin

Meas= respect nó toradh(fruit) (cf an Dán Cill Aodáin ag Raifterí ".. agus meas de gach sort."

Meatháin=liathróidí sa mháilín

Meigeall = féasóg

Meitheal=scuaid oibre

Mealbhóg= mála

Mearbhall = meascán mearaí

Méarachán na bPúcaí = fairy thimble

Meascán mearaí = trína chéile, meadhrán, mearbhall.

Méirín fionn mheán, eite bhulla, eite bhalla, crann seoil, buailteoir is buille beag i lár do bhoise (véarsa a bhíodh againn sa bhaile i dtaobh ainmneacha na méar).

Méirscrí = leochail a bhíonn ar ordóga daoine a bhíonn ag obair le coinceid- sort scoilteanna a thagann de bharr úsáid na suiminte. Uaireanta bíonn metatisis ann agus deirtear méirscrí.

Meitheal = scuaid oibre

Mílítheach= bán san aghaidh

Mórán=saxifrage

Min bhuí=gruel (déanta as arbhar Mheiriceá) (Arbhar na n-Indiach Meireacánach)

Minic a thigh = cuairteoir rialta/annamh a thigh (nó minic nach dtig) =nach bhfuil rialta

Mín-mhá = fairway; Garbhas = the rough

Mín Scoth Bhán = ainm áite i gCnoc na gCaiseal=Áit leibhéal leis an mbláth Scoth bhán flúirseach ann.

Miodóg = dagger

Minic a thigh =Duine a thagann ar chuaird chuig tigh go rialta – Mar atá ins an

cheathrúin seo a leanas:

Fáilte agus fiche roimh mhinic a thigh agus fáilte agus fiche roimh minic nach dtigh, Ach is trua é mo chás nach minic nach dtig a thigh chomh minic le minic a thigh!!!

Nó

Ólaim do shláinte a mhinic a thigh agus ólaim do shláinte a annamh a thigh

Ach is trua é mo chás nach annamh a thigh a thigh chomh minic le minic a thigh!

Masmas = disgust/bréantanas

Míntíreachas =land reclamation-talamh a thógáil chun míntíreachais

Mínseach = gabhar baineann

Míreanna mearaí =jigsaw

Mochrach = mórán préachán i dteannta a chéile

Moing =portach

Móinteán = píosa talún nach bhfuil in úsáid – nó atá gan mhaith – bunús móna ann

Mór is fiú = éirí in airde gan tabhairt suas

Muine = thicket

Muisiam = codladh? (nodding off?)

Mustar=Éirí In airde

Ní h-aon ghlóir féin glóir/ agam féin-lag iarracht!Self praise no praise.

Niúdaí náidí=cráiteachán, deacair a shásamh

Naimbí paimbí=deacair a shásamh ó thaobh ithe de.

Ochlán = osna nó únfhairt

Ocras tar éis altaithe – i dtigh na gann-choda!

Olishers=ditto scoláirí samhraidh-d'óladar an tsáile! Ar ólais í? D'Ólas-hence "olishers"!

Ar "Ghoibrigh" sé? Dhoibrigh (ráite mar ghoibrigh – hence "goybricks" Muintir na Rinne atá i gceist, ar ndóigh.

Ordóg, an chormhéar, mear fhada, méar an fháinne, an lúidín

Paidhseán = duine lom, ainis (deirimis-ne 'a delicate paidhseán' sa bhaile fadó)

Paltóg, clabhtóg = buille (wallop)

Patuar=lukewarm

Peata ceana = peata mór le meas mór air/ uirthi

Peiriúic =wig

Pilib a'Chleite = scríneoir

Pilibín a' gheataire = daddy long legs

Pilibíní mídeach =plover

Pilimiliú = fothrom - círéibe go minic

Plucamas = mumps
 Plúr na mban agus scoth na bhfear = Na daoine is fearr dá bhfuil ann!
 Póirse = bóthar caol, cúng le h-aghaidh coisíochta, de ghnáth. Cf póirsín thíos
 Póirsín = bóithrín cúng, caol: cosán(Póirsín Joe) (Póirsín Chaitlín) Póirsín Caol, Póirsín na gcac, le h-ais na ceartán i dtreo Chnoc an Eireabaill agus na Carraige agus araile BAG.
 Pótaire=Meisceoir
 Praiseach=leite, [go meafarach 'to make a mess of']
 Pramsálaí =Ag marcaíocht ar chapall agus ag bagairt ar na plebs thíos fút "Pramsáil bhagrach" san dán Caoineadh Airt Uí Laoghair
 Práta chlúracháin(fairy)= práta milis, fiáin
 Práta clúracháin/lapracháin = práta milis, fiáin
 Práta clúracháin / liúracháin = sweet potato
 Purgóid na manach = biabhóg
 Putachán = bonger nó coinín óg (i Magh Chromtha glaotar 'grazier' air)
 Rábaire= duine a chaitheann airgead mar nach bhfuil amárach ann!
 Rabchán = amhrán
 Rabhdalam Raindí, Patsy Nora Andy, Seáinín Bán Garbh agus Thady (Líne as rabhcán)(BAG)
 Raidealach =barrfhód an phortaigh a bhíonn gan mhaith, de ghnáth
 Ráinneach = capaillín Spáinneach /jennet
 Raidhse "you can't bate the raidhse" lotsa!
 Raidhse= plenty
 Ráiméis =caint seafóideach
 Raom = seile sa scornach*
 Réalt an Earbail = comet
 Réadóir=duine a dheineann rianadh ar ghinealach daoine go speisialta má bhíonn siad ag pósadh ar eagla go mbeidís ró-chóngarach i ngaol.
 Réubo seáram = tabhairt amach fíochmhar ag duine éigin da ndéanfaí aon díobháil dó
 Ribe róibéis=shrimp
 Rinnear = crowbar
 Riser/nó funt-focal a bhíodh againn ar scoil i gCnocán na Biolraí 'cic sa tóin'
 Rith an Ráis= bua
 Rogha an dá dhighe = Hobson's choice
 Rogha an dá dhighe =i gcás idir dhá

chomhairle, for better for worse?
 Ropaire = highway man/raparee
 Rothlálaí = fear grinn, cainteach*
 Rúmáil =rúmáilte(a deirtear i mBaile Mhúirne) = Planda glas a fhásann i dtobar nó in uisce
 Sáimhín só =ar do shocracht, sona sásta.
 Saith =gadhar baineann N.B. (A shaith! U B...h! An tsaith mhac tíre (Wolf Fang)
 Saobhchaint glas=focal a d' airíos ó m' athair a bhí aige ar fhéar éigin a bhuaileá leis ar thaobh an bhóthair go dtiocfadh ocras an domhain ort dá bharr agus laige iar sin. D' airíos daoine i mBéal Átha 'n Ghaorthaidh ag labhairt faoi 'n rud céanna ach ní dóigh liom go raibh an focal céanna acu.
 Saoi = fáidh, fear cliste
 Saol na gcaorach = the high life!
 Scaball= Carraig a' scabail (le hais Mhaigh Chromtha)=diallait=Saddle
 Sceadamán = gullet na scornaí
 Scaimh (deirtear 'scú') mar " táim scaimhte (scúite) chuige, a dhuine
 Scairbhín (nó gairbh-shíon) na gcuach – droch-aimsir timpeall am teacht na cuaiche
 Sceartán=feithid ólta fola
 Scairt = diaphragm (sa mbolg) m.sh greadadh trí lár do scairt (Séadna)
 Scairteach = seamlas (offal) e.g. Scairteach a' Ghlinne, Co. Chiarraí
 Scaothaire= bóiceálaí
 Scar-ghabhlaigh= ón iomad marcaíochta.
 Sceachaill = abcess*
 Sceamhcháil*= cur amú bia trí droch-lomadh na bprátaí
 Sceilimis = naire, uafás
 Sceilp = píosa beag de aon rud. Bhain sé sceilp as an bhfeoil.
 Sceimhle =eagla nó uamhan(terror)
 Sceitimíní = floscadh áthais nó uamhan/eagla mhór
 Scodaí =duine gan mhaith, cailín le gachre sea á tabhairt aice leat (An Béarla "scut, scutting, a bit of a scut? N' fheadar-sa)
 Scolb= bainteach le tuíodóireacht "...lá na scolb"
 Scoraíocht = airneán oíche nó ag bothántaíocht
 Scoth na bhfear agus plúr na mban

GAELIC GRACE NOTES

Leabhar faoi thuras Ole Mark Sandvik agus a shaothar

Ag an Ollamh Séamas Ó Catháin

I samhradh na bliana 1927 chaith fear ón Iorua (Norway) mí i mBéal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh. Ba é sin Ole Mark Sandvik, eolaí ar cheol agus bailitheoir béaloidis. Bhí deontas faighte aige ó Chiste Taighde an Stáit san Iorua chun comparáid a dhéanamh idir cheol agus amhráin na ndaoine sna hoileáin in iarthar na hEorpa agus a thír dhúchais féin. Tugadh comhairle dó gur fearr eolas bunúsach éigin a bheith aige ar an nGaeilge chun an hamhráin a thuiscint. Dhein sé teagmháil le rúnaí Choláiste na Mumhan, Liam de Róiste agus sin an tslí gur tháinig sé anso. Bhí lóistín aige i 'dtigh na sagart', in aice leis an clapper bridge agus a chuid béilí i 'dtigh na mban', tígh mhuintir Luasa, an tÓstán sa lá inniu.

Tá turas agus saothar Sandvik le fáil i leabhar nua, Gaelic Grace Notes, The Musical Expedition of Ole Mark Sandvik to Ireland agus Scotland, curtha le chéile ag an Ollamh Séamus Ó Catháin ó U.C. D. Ba é Séamus a tháinig ar nótaí agus grianghraif Sandvik sa leabharlann Náisiúnta in Oslo.

Ar an turas thóg Sandvik roinnt mhaith grianghraf agus tá na cinn a bhaineann le Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh ar shuíomh idirlíon an Cumann Staire. Tá cuid díobh le feiscint sa leabhrán seo. Tógadh roinnt mhaith díobh ag Feis a ritheadh i bpáirc mhuintir Luasa, páirc an droichid, an áit ina bhfuil an pháirc peile anois. Tá pictiúir de bhanna píobairí ann. Ní dócha gur bhanna Bhéal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh atá iontu mar ceaptar nár cuireadh é sin ar bun go dtí 1928. An rud is iontaí fé na grianghraif seo ná go rabhadar ina luí sa leabharlann in Oslo ar feadh 80 bliain nó mar sin go dtí gur aimsigh an tOllamh Ó Catháin iad.

Thug Sandvik cuairt freisin ar dheisceart Chiarraí (Cill Rialaigh agus Baile an Sceilig), ar chathracha Chorcaí agus Baile Átha Cliath, chomh maith le hOileán Barra san Albain. Tá suíomh idirlíon luaite sa leabhar inar féidir éisteacht leis an gceol a bhailigh Sandvik.

Tá an-chreidiúint ag dul don údar, an tOllamh Séamus Ó Catháin as an obair agus an taighde go léir a chuir sé isteach sa tionscadal seo. Is i mBéarla atá an leabhar scríte agus tá an-chuid nótaí in Iorua.

Déanfar an leabhar a sheoladh i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i gCiarraí theas go luath agus táimid ag súil é a sheoladh anso i mBéal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh go luath san Earrach. Bígí ann.

Donncha Ó Laoire



Photo taken where GAA field wall is now. Ole Mark Sandvik on the right.

LOGAINMNEACHA

ó Bhéal Átha an Ghaorthaidh go dtí Na Buachaillíns agus
ó Chrosaire Eachrois go dtí Browne's Bridge.

le Páidí Ó Céilleachair

Sa saol nua aimsire ina mhairimid inniu tá sé deacair a shamhlú an tábhacht a bhain le logainmneacha sa tseanaimsir agus an úsáid agus an leas a baineadh astu. Tugann na logainmneacha eolas dúinn ar an tírdhreach ina iomláine, conas mar a mhair na daoine agus cérbh iad a mhair in áiteanna difriúla. Taobh amuigh d'ainmneacha na mbailte fearainn bhí logainm ar gach páirc, ar gach carraigh, ar gach tobar, ar gach sruthán, ar gach cosán, agus geall leis ar gach céad slat de na bóithre. Bhí na hainmneacha seo a bhí ar na bóithre agus ar na cosáin an tábhachtach ní hamháin ó thaobh tomhas fhaid an tslí ach thug sé tomhas ama chomh maith. Bhain sin leis an am nuair nach raibh gás ná aibhléis, ná fiú amháin *primus*, agus go raibh ar bhean a' tí béile a bheith réidh agus gan aici ach an tine agus é a fhadú. Is nuair a chuala sí fuaim na rothaí iarainn de'n chairt ag teacht timpeall cúinne ainmnithe éigin nó go bhfuair sí amach go raibh na páistí scoile ar áit éigin ar an gcosán scoile go raibh sí ábalta chur leis an tine agus béile a bheith ullmhaithe in am. Is iad seo leanas sampla de na logainmneacha a bhí, agus is ceart go bhfuil fós, ar an bhóthar ag dul ó thuaidh ó shráidbhaile Bhéal Átha an Ghaorthaidh:-

- Moore's / Jerh Lucey's House.
- Joanie's Gravel Hole.
- Hurley's Fields.
- The Quays / The Platform / Aharas Path.
- The Grotto.
- Dan Thade's Well.
- Dan Shades.
- The Rock above Dan Shades.
- Keimcorravoola Path / The Caisleáns.
- The Big Turn.
- Seanabhaile Cross.
- Healys / Mahoneys / Keimcorravoola Cross.
- Benzie's.
- Gurteenakilla Cross.
- Traoth an Mhuilinn (Mill Headrace).
- The Tinkers Rock.
- Dan Dennehy's Bog.
- The Turn of the Bogs.
- Lapa an Ghé / Seanathigh Benzie.
- Aharas Cross.
- Siobháiníns.
- Bawneel Well.
- Bawneel Lower Cross.
- Bawneel Upper Cross.
- Jackie The Lodge's / Neoin Jackie's.
- Katie Quill's Cross.
- Cahir Cross / Rathgaskig Cross.
- The Ré.
- Johnny Lynches.
- Bealavama Cross / The Buachaillíns.

Ag dul soir ó Chrosaire Eachrois:-

- Lochán Páirc a' Chlé.
 - Ciseach Fada.
 - Cnoicín Gorm / Din Patsy's Gate.
 - The Lochán.
 - The Black Bush / Hedge's Field.
- The Setlín.
- The Graifín.
 - The Cross.
 - Póirsín Dubh.
 - Dockadys.
 - The Céim.
 - Creeds.
 - Baker's Cross.
 - Hugh's Hill.
 - Hugh's Well.
 - Dinneen's / Lehane's Cottage.
 - The Ciseach.
 - Connolly's Cottage.
 - Paddy Eugene's.
 - Lucey's.
 - Gortnamona Bridge.
 - Gortnamona Cross.
 - The Black Gate.
 - Carraig na Muc.
 - Matties.
 - Jerh Mattie's / Horgan's Cottage.
 - Upper Currahy Cross.
 - Arthurs.
 - Tirnaspidoga / Lower Currahy Cross.
 - Browne's Bridge.

AG ITHE AN GHANDAL



Nell Lynch [McCarthy]

Do ví nós i gCiarraighe sa tsean-shaoghal agus tá an nós céadna ag leanúint ann go dtí an lá atá ann indiú. Is é nós é nuair a víonn lánúmhú óg le pósadh, tugann muintear an chailín óig cuireadh don ógánach agus do roinnt da dhaoine muinteardha, teacht go tigh an chailín oidhche nó dhó riomh an bpósadh. Bíonn saghas fleadh nó feasta beag acu an oidhche sin agus is é ainm a ghlaodhtar ar an bhfeasta san ná "Ag ithe an Ghandal".

Uair éigin fadó ví lánúmhú le pósadh i gCo. Ciarraighe agus do thug muintear an chailín an cuireadh don ógánach agus do bheirt no triúr dá dhaoine muinteardha teacht ag ithe an Ghandal. Do thánadar agus nuair a ví gach aon nídh ollamh, do ví coinneall ag lasadh i lár an bhuird agus do ví gé no gandal breágh reamhar acu. Do ví an gé ar an mbórd agus do ví ana-dhúil ag an ógánach san gé. Do dhein duine éigin botún mar do leag sé an coinneall agus do chuaidh an solas in éag, agus nuair a ví an dorchacht ann, dúirt athair an chailín le cleasa nó le maghadh, "Seadh anois, ar seiseann "beiroadh gach aenne ar a ghrádh féin". Do labhair an tógánach agus dúirt sé "Ó", ar seiseann "sé mo ghrádh sa an Gé". Do

fhreagair an cailín óg agus dúirt sí "O Mhuise má's í dein léi". Níor phos sí in aon chor é.

13 – 8 – '32.

[Maighréad Ní Chárrthaigh, Na Curraighthe a thug an sgéal dhó]

This story was collected in 1932 from **Diarmuid a' Coitir**, Doire na Sagart, Baile Bhúirne, who was a native of Currahy. It is from the National Folklore Collection (Main Manuscript Collection) and it was sourced in the Special Collections, Boole Library, UCC where it can be viewed on microfilm. It has been transcribed as accurately as possible, using the spellings used by the original writer. Diarmuid got the story from **Maighréad Ní Chárrthaigh**, who I believe was my great grandmother and a close neighbour of his. She lived in the house now occupied by my brother Padraig Lynch, Upper Currahy and she died there in 1950. I have also included photos of two of her children, my grandmother **Nell** (born in Currahy 1894) and **Flor McCarthy** (born in Currahy 1890) who emigrated to Boston. The photo was taken on the occasion of his son's wedding. On the left of the photo is Florence (Flor) McCarthy. Flor worked for a time in Michael Lucey's hotel (where the Óstán now stands) in Ballingearry village, where he learned to cook. Later he emigrated to Boston. He served in France with the US army during WWI. The skills that he learned in the Ballingearry



hotel meant that he was not involved in active combat during the war as he was given the job of cook in the army. Seated in front of Flor is his wife Nell Sweeney, from Ballingearry village (next to Tigh an Chúinne, where Mrs Eileen Corkery's new house was built). The photo was taken on the occasion of their son's wedding. His name was also Flor McCarthy; he was in the American Air Force during WWII.

[Marian O'Leary (née Lynch)]

COGAR 1989 - 1991

Those of us of a certain age may or may not, remember COGAR magazine. But anyone under the age of thirty will definitely never have heard of, or seen a copy of COGAR. This is because there were only three issues and then COGAR ceased to exist. Here is a very brief history of COGAR magazine:-

Sometime during the summer of 1989 a few people from Ogenek and Emerald got together and came up with the idea of an annual publication featuring items of local interest. All the clubs were contacted and articles/information on any subject were invited. Each club secretary was asked to fill in a detailed questionnaire on the club's history and achievements. Quite a good deal of valuable information was collected at that time – over 25 years ago.

After a few busy weeks of writing and editing in November, COGAR was launched in the middle of December 1989. Five hundred copies were printed and the magazine was well received both locally and by the dozens of emigrants who got copies from their friends and family back home in Béal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh. COGAR was priced at 50p (about 63c) and just about broke even when printing costs were taken into account.

Each year on the front cover COGAR featured an article on one of our senior citizens. In the first issue in 1989 Julia Quill of Goirtín Fliuch, who had just celebrated her 103rd birthday got pride of place. Julia told us she *"never took an alcoholic drink, nor smoked and never wore powder, lipstick or make-up of any kind."*

Then in 1990 it was the turn of Cornelius (Nelius) O'Leary of Doire na Buairce who was 94 years young at the time. He subsequently lived until he was almost 104 and is one of the very few people in the world who lived in three centuries – born 23/04/1896 and died 25/01/2000, just three months short of his 104th birthday. Unlike Julia, Nelius said he was *"smoking ever and liked a drop of punch, and a pint of stout after a hard days work."*

1991 featured another popular local man – Timmie (Tadhg) O'Leary – the youngest of our trio at only 92 years. Timmie said that his longevity was *"due to his Faith in God, good friends, hard work, the odd glass of punch, and a raw egg every morning."*

As well as lots of information on local clubs and events, other items in COGAR were as diverse as :- a poem about a match between Ballingearry and Inchigeela, a report on the visit of Hothouse Flowers to the Halla, Births and Marriages during the year, Ballingearry Show, Fr. Martin Keohane, Table Quizes, Tug of War, Cardinal Manning, Tidy Towns, Ballingearry rivers and townland names, Fr. Pat Stevenson, Mná Barra Naofa, Scouts, the Girls old School, Canon Jack Murphy, Cumman Peile, Comórtas Peile na Gaeltachta, and "The Local History Society" etc.

Then in 1992, due to changes in personnel in both Ogenek and Emerald, together with other pressures of business, COGAR was not issued. And happily in 1993 Cumann Staire Uimhir 1, Historical Society Journal was launched. It has been issued most years since then and continues to go from strength to strength.



THE LAND WAR IN BALLINGEARY

By Michael Galvin

The Land War, triggered off by the disastrous harvest of 1879 and collapsing agricultural prices led to an inability to pay exorbitant rent (rackrent) with resultant evictions, cattle seizures (in lieu of rent), arrests and violence. Coercive legislation led to many arrests and imprisonments against the backdrop of hardship and immiseration.

The Land War lingered into the mid and late 1880s, simmered through the 1890s, had about died out by the turn of the century, but erupted in a new phase during the purchase negotiations following the Wyndham Act of 1903.

In response to the unfolding crisis, Inchigeelagh Land League was formed on November 29th 1880 in Brophy's Hotel with Henry Browne presiding. Prominent too were Fr. J. O'Her, Fr. Daniel Coveney, Ben Shorten, and later, Fr. Patrick Hurley and Fr. William McCarthy.

Probably the best known phenomenon of the Land War was "boycotting", a practice which followed rent evictions and the letting of evicted farms to other tenants who were then termed "land grabbers" which bore the most odious stigma of the Land War. Indeed the adjective most used to describe such individuals was "obnoxious". Another hated figure was the "emergency man" who defied a boycott and worked on a boycotted farm.

Ballingeary, and Iveleary parish in general, was typical in the principal attributes of the Land War; i.e. evictions, boycotting, execution sales (selling seized cattle in lieu of rent), arrests, boisterous Land League meetings, agitation and violence.

Amongst the principal landlords in Iveleary parish were Grehan, Barter, Hedges, Orpen, Baldwin, Pyne, Warren and Hoare. When the crisis first hit some leniency was shown in regard to rent reduction i.e. William Hoare 15%, Douglas Pyne 12%.

One of the most notable aspects of the Land War was outrage and violence perpetrated for reasons ulterior to legitimate agitation i.e. long standing family feuds (faction fighting), economic competition, greed and even crime itself. This phenomenon is quite common in all revolutionary situations. One famous instance in the neighbouring parish was the Johnstown School Saga whereby two families who had candidates for a teaching post boycotted each other and urged others to do likewise. When the parish priest, Fr. John Lyons, appointed an outsider one family in a fit of rage blew out one wall of the school with dynamite. Another episode was when Ballineen and Enniskeane Fairs boycotted each other, though both were established by the Land League. Ballingeary had its *cause célèbre* too in the form of the Butter Market Boycott, January 1885, whereby Ballingeary reacted furiously when Macroom traders decided to set up a rival operation in the town.

Immediately Ballingeary Butter Market Committee passed a boycott resolution thus:

"That we the people of Ballingeary and surrounding districts meeting as assembled denounce the conduct of Macroom shopkeepers in attempting to take away the market recently started here in Ballingeary. That we believe their reason for doing so as being most selfish in trying to take away this market which is giving employment to a large number of labourers who could get no other work during the winter. It is our intention if they take it away not to send any butter to Macroom, or deal with any shopkeeper in that town who has taken a prominent part in the matter as we shall prefer to deal in Bantry and Dunmanway; to buy any goods we may require. Furthermore we shall not patronise any of our present buyers who attend at the Macroom market".

Those present at this meeting included:

Ben Shorten – Currahy
John Lucey – Kilmore
John Shorten – Ballingeary
John O'Leary – Inchinossig
James Cotter – Kilmore
John Lucey – Cahiracaha

John Moynihan – Cahiracaha
Richard Walsh – Toreenduve
James Scriven – Ballingeary
John Dineen – Aharas
Denis Cronin – Gorteenakilla
John Cronin – Inchidroile

This was at a time when Cork Butter Exchange was perhaps the most important in the world with its product highly valued, thus the fierce competition.

The introduction of the railways to the American Prairies in the 1860s and 1870s revolutionized corn production

resulting in cheap imports into the British market thus depressing prices at home (no longer protected by the defunct Corn Laws) was as aforementioned one of the triggers of the Land War.

Paradoxically then, so to speak, many viewed a railway line from Macroom to Inchigeelagh as a means to employment and progress. Accordingly the Macroom and Inchigeelagh Light Railway Company was set up offering shares to finance the putative project. At a meeting in Brophy's Hotel Fr. Patrick Hurley P.P. and Fr. William McCarthy were the principal instigators. It was optimistically envisaged that cattle, sheep, pigs and butter could effectively reach Cork from Ballingeary via an Inchigeelagh terminus; with a trade linkage to the vast Bantry hinterland. Not surprisingly, it was soon realised that the project was not viable and thus never came to fruition. The tourism potential from Macroom terminus (by coach to Inchigeelagh, Ballingeary, Gougane Barra, Glengarriff and Bantry) did gain some traction though and was promoted by the railway company. On one colourful advertisement the route was described thus:-

"By this route tourists have the opportunity of seeing the celebrated lakes of Inchigeelagh ; the road runs along that edge for four miles to Ballingeary or the wilderness thence to far famed Gougane Barra or the Holy Lake, to Bantry Bay, Glengarriff and the Kenmare River"

The other means by which employment could be created during the Land War years was road and bridge building by landlords' and cess payers' (rate payers) representations to the Grand Juries (forerunners of the County Councils); meagre enough though they were. The following samples may suffice to give an idea of these proceedings or Presentment Sessions.

- June 1880
Dunmanway Presentment Sessions
£150 granted for road repairs from Dunmanway to Ballingeary
- May 1882
Macroom Presentment Sessions
£10 granted that Tim O'Sullivan and John McSweeney build road fences at Caha.
- February 1885
West Muskerry Presentment Sessions
£50 granted to repair road from Ballingeary to Gougane Barra.
- August 1887
1,420 perches of road to be maintained at £17 per annum.
- March 6th 1890
Macroom Presentment Sessions.
Sir Augustus Warren presiding.
£80 was granted that contractors John Shorten and Con Cremin build an arch bridge and sink 24 perches of river on the Ballingeary – Inchigeelagh road.
- July 7th 1890
Granted by the Commissioners of Public Works, £70 to repair potholes throughout Ballingeary Electoral Division.

Providing a modicum of employment too throughout the Land War years were cottage building schemes under The Labourers Acts (1882-1896).

Provision was also made for a plot for minimum self-sufficiency; initially a half acre and later a full acre.

These efforts were mostly associated with Charles K. Tanner, M.P. for Mid Cork, and his successor Daniel Desmond Sheehan; and known popularly as "Tanner's Acre" and "Sheehan's Cottages".

The following samples may suffice to give the reader some idea of these schemes for the Ballingeary and Inchigeelagh Electoral Divisions and sanctioned by Macroom Poor Law Union Board of Guardians and subsequently Macroom Rural District Council (Local Government Act 1899).

- February 7th 1886
Ballingeary 5 cottages.
- June 12th 1890
Ballingeary 6 cottages.

- April 14th 1894
Ballingeary 2 cottages.
Inchigeelagh 7 cottages.
- November 13th 1895
Inchigeelagh 8 cottages
- May 10th 1899
Inchigeelagh 14 cottages
- June 7th 1900
Macroom Rural District Council
Inchigeelagh 9 cottages
- November 16th 1901
Ballingeary 8 cottages
Inchigeelagh 11 cottages
- April 9th 1902
Ballingeary 1 cottage
Inchigeelagh 6 cottages
- October 10th 1903
Ballingeary 2 cottages
Inchigeelagh 6 cottages

The economic and agrarian depression resulting from the Land War visited extreme hardship too on the labouring population and the short-lived Ballingeary -Inchigeelagh Labourer's League sought to alleviate their plight. Accordingly on March 6th 1883 the League, in large numbers, marched from Ballingeary to a meeting of the Land League in Brophy's Hotel, Inchigeelagh, not only to demand work and better wages from local farmers but also lower rents for plots and accommodation let out by farmers. Inchigeelagh Ladies Land League in a deputation to the same meeting also demanded better conditions for labourers and collected £30 for hardship cases.

In the midst of all, evictions proved especially cruel to a rural community under psychological and material stress.

The most notable evictions during the early phases of the Land War included:

- Rossmore 1880
Labourer evicted by tenant farmer following which he complained to Inchigeelagh Land League, of which the tenant farmer was vice-chairman. The tenant farmer claimed that he had little choice as he was under pressure to pay his rent to his landlord Sir Augustus Warren. It should be remembered that all layers of the tenurial pyramid (landlords, middlemen, tenant farmers and cotiers) often sublet and themselves evicted. Thus boycotting was used against all classes and ironically tenant farmers and not landlords were the greatest perpetrators of evictions.
- Inchinossig 1881
Tenant farmer evicted by landlord. Land League built a hut for the tenant, his wife and six children. Tenant who took the evicted farm was attacked by a party of men with sticks and blackened faces. Subsequently termed an "obnoxious land-grabber" he threw up the holding and the original tenant was reinstated when his rent arrears were collected by the Land League.
- Kilmore 1882
Eviction threatened following the seizure of seven cows and three heifers to be sold in Macroom Pound in an execution sale in lieu of rent due. Livestock returned when rent due collected by Land League and neighbours.

Another aspect of the Land War was the Evicted Tenants Fund committee. The Ballingeary committee comprised John Moynihan and Daniel Lucey. In 1885 they collected £20.

The severe outbreak of potato blight in 1894 aggravated the general hardship; whereby the hardy and reliable Champion variety was badly affected. Widespread immiseration ensued with many consigned to Macroom and Dunmanway Workhouses and many more emigrating.

Various fundraising efforts were undertaken in the Ballingeary area by the National League (successor to the Land League) which had a Home Rule as well as an agrarian policy, the Ladies Land League and the Irish National Federation (anti Parnellite nationalists). On January 7th 1894 the Inchigeelagh branch of the United Irish League was formed with Fr. D. O'Driscoll as chairman. The U.I.L. was the grass-roots organisation of the reunited Irish Parliamentary Party under John Redmond. A procession led by Macroom Brass Band and Inchigeelagh Fife and Drum marched through the village and then Ballingeary.

Fortunately Ballingeary Electoral District benefitted from the Congested Districts Board legislation in 1900; one scheme being classes by Miss Anne Forrest for 40 girls in laundry, dress-making, cookery and butter-making. In this regard a Butter Show was organised by Fr. Patrick. Hurley PP.

Another agent of hardship arrived in April 1901 with an influenza epidemic which killed six people in the Ballingeary vicinity. To counter this particular curse somewhat a coal fund was set up in the parish.

As aforementioned the agrarian agitation had well ceased by the turn of the century, but erupted once more in 1905-6 following the Wyndham Act of 1903. This act facilitated outright land purchase by tenant farmers by means of a government grant which bought out the landlords. The conditions were quite reasonable, but the annuity paid to the government was directly related to the pre-existing rent paid to the landlord. Turmoil erupted during pre-purchase negotiations when tenant farmers tried to get their rents reduced, thus ensuring a lower future annuity. When landlords refused these reductions tenants withheld rent so that cattle seizures and evictions followed reminiscent of the 1880s.

The Grehan estate was the focus of much agitation during this last phase with numerous meetings and arrests, and more than 500 assembling in Inchigeelagh in May 1906; addressed by Daniel Desmond Sheehan M.P. of the Irish Land and Labour Association following the eviction of Jeremiah O'Mahony.

Thus petered out one the most painful episodes of Irish history to be replaced as a burning issue by the momentous last push for Home Rule.

10148 L/CPL JAMES CRONIN IRISH GUARDS. 21st Mar. 1893 - 15th May 1948

By Donal O'Sullivan, Melbourne.

10148 Cronin
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON ENLISTMENT.
 Applicable to all ranks. To correspond with entries on the Medical History Sheet.

Name..... *James Cronin*
 Apparent age..... *22* years..... *1893* Height..... *6* feet..... *0* inches.
 Chest measurement {Girth when fully expanded..... *40 1/2* inches.
 (Range of expansion..... *2 1/2* inches.
 Distinctive marks..... *Nil.*

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY RECRUIT.
 Name and Address of next of kin..... *Mary Cronin*
Carrignadoura, West Cork Relationship..... *Mother*
Ballingary PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.

James Cronin was born in Carrignadoura, Ballingearry on 21st March 1893. His parents were James Cronin and Mary O'Leary. He was known as Jamesy Mary Leary. When he was about 18 years old he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary and was stationed in Powerstown in Co. Kilkenny. On 3rd November 1915 he enlisted in the Irish Guards in Caterham

barracks, Surrey. He was 6 foot tall, girth 40½ inches, no distinctive marks and was of good character. On the night before he left Carrignadoura to cycle to Macroom, with a friend, in order to catch the train to Cork, he had a visitor. This person warned him not to go to Macroom via Inchigeelagh but to go through Reninaree instead, as they would have been ambushed and shot. At the beginning of the war there were about 21,000 Irishmen in the British army, during the war about another 130,000 enlisted. Why did so many join? Poverty and unemployment were two reasons, another reason was the promise of Home Rule. The Irish Volunteers (Óglaigh na h-Éireann) were formed in Nov. 1st. 1913 as a counter to the Ulster Volunteers. By Sept. 1914 there were 180,000 Ogligh na hÉireann. John Redmond pledged his loyalty to Britain, and said that the volunteers would fight for Britain on condition that Ireland got Home Rule after the war ended. On 12th Aug. 1914 (8 days after Britain declared war on Germany), the Irish Guards landed in Le Havre, deployed to the Western Front as part of the 4th Guards Brigade and would remain there for the duration of the war. The 3rd Battalion of Irish Guards was formed in July 1915. While deployed at the Western Front the Guards were engaged in some savage battles, Mons, Ypres, the Somme, Aisne Menin Ridge, Verdun, etc. On the 21st March 1918 the Germans launched a major offensive against the British. The artillery bombardment began at 4.am. The shells hit targets over an area of 150 square miles. Over a million shells were fired in 5 hours. By the end of the first day, the British had lost 20,000 dead and 35,000 wounded. On the 23rd while charging the enemy, L.Cpl. James Cronin was shot in the head. He was taken to Etables Field Hosp. (G.S.W. Head), from there to Rouen Field Hosp, where he was operated on to remove fragments of bone from his head, from there to Gen. Hosp. Camiers and then to Gen. Hosp. Whitechapel London, (for 3 months.) After that he was sent to Leytonstone convalescent Hosp. (1 month). Bethnal Green Military Hosp. (9 days) Hollywood Co. Down convalescent Hosp (.4 weeks). On 18th Oct. 1918 he was discharged from the army as being no longer physically fit for war service. He had a steel plate implanted in his head which he had for the rest of his life. By this time the war was almost over. At the end of the war nearly 100,000 Irishmen returned to Ireland whereas, almost 70,000 decided not to return. One of the 70,000 was James Cronin, who settled in Hastings where he ran a public house. He also received a War Pension of 27/6 p.w. from 19/10/18, to be reviewed. He died in St. Leonard's Hospital, Hastings on 15th May 1948. He is buried in Hastings cemetery. His brothers John, Denis and Jerry went across for his funeral.

G.P.H. 2637
 A 10
 2
 Week ending *6-11-18*
 MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,
 THE ROYAL HOSPITAL,
 CHelsea, S.W. 2
 Sir, I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to inform you of the undermentioned decision in the case of a man whose discharge documents have been recently received with the view to having the claim to pension considered.
 I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
 MATTHEW NATHAN,
 Secretary.
 To the Officer Commanding
 "1st Irish Guards Bn" Regiment.
 3rd Bn
 Name *CRONIN James*
 Regiment or Corps *Irish Guards 3rd (R) Bn*
 Date of discharge *19-10-18*
 Address on discharge *Ballingearry, Macroom, Co. Wick*
 Weekly Pension *27/6 from 19-10-18 to 26/6 to be reviewed in 52 weeks*
 Disability *Head 100% 6 months 80% 6 months*
 Entered
 P.T.O.

Copy of pension details

INCHIGEELAGH CHURCH

Alan Daniel O'Rourke

SMR Number:	Townland	Civil Parish	Archaeological Inventory Classification	Archaeological Inventory Ref. No.
CO081-015001-	Glebe	Inchigeelagh	Graveyard	5935 ¹
CO081-015002-	Glebe	Inchigeelagh	Post 1700 Church	9581 ²



Inchigeelagh church (view from the south east)

Introduction

This study focuses on some aspects of the existing Anglican Church ruin on the northern edge of Inchigeelagh village. The building has been dated by the Archaeological Inventory to about 1814. The report focuses primarily on aspects its history including details about the now lost medieval church.

The parish of Inchigeelagh, or Eveleary³ lies 'partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, but chiefly in the barony of West Muskerry, ... area of the Carbery section, 5576 acres; of the Muskerry section 39839 acres.'⁴ The parish consists of four religious sites Kilbarry, Inchigeelagh, Augeris and Gougane Barra. Bruno O'Donoghue translated the parish name of Inchigeelagh to 'Inse Geimhleach - River inch of the fetters.'⁵ The evidence that the 'parish was formerly well wooded is borne out by the fact that the word Doire meaning a wood or an oak grove, occurs in the names of up to twenty townlands⁶ in the parish.

¹ Denis Power, *Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Mid Cork. Comprising the Baronies of East Muskerry, West Muskerry & Barretts* vol. iii (Dublin, 1997), p. 386.

² Ibid., p. 400.

³ *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland*, vol. 2 (Dublin, 1846), p. 313.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Bruno O Donoghue, *Parish Histories and Place Names of West Cork* (Kerry, 1983), p. 238.

⁶ Ibid.

Papal mandate of 1493

An early reference to Inchigeelagh in a papal mandate addressed to the 'Holy See on behalf of Matthew O'Mahony, Dean of Cork and perpetual vicar of Macloneigh,'⁷ led to the creation of Kilmichael parish on 24 May 1493. Matthew O'Mahony became its first priest. *'The petition asked that the church be elevated to parochial status, that certain townlands should be incorporated in the parish and that the church, the townlands and the inhabitants should be granted to Matthew O'Mahony for his lifetime The reasons given for the favour sought were (a) the distance to be traversed by the inhabitants of the townlands in question to get to the churches of Macloneigh and Inchigeela, and (b) the enmity then existing between the people of Kilmichael and the parishioners of Macloneigh and Inchigeela. The townlands to be annexed from Macloneigh were Ballina and Lackmalloe (now collectively known as Lackmalloe), Terelton, Ardaneneen, Dunkynayge, Kilcummer, Greenville, Kilnarovanagh, Mount-music, Cooldaniel, and an ancient townland called Kylmokeallog which is believed to have become absorbed into Cooldaniel. The parish of Inchigeela was to surrender the townlands of Deshure, Cooldorragha (Cooldorrihy), Shanacashel, Mamucky, Cusduff, Kileanna (Johnstown) and Clonmoyle. The petition entered on behalf of Matthew O'Mahony was granted and all the town-lands requisitioned were transferred to Kilmichael with the exception of Kilnarovanagh which remained attached to Macloneigh, although in the present arrangement Kilnarovanagh is incorporated in Kilmichael'*⁸

Parish tythes of 1641

The tythes of the parish in 1641 were divided into several equal parts *'one moyety of the tythes of all the lands lying on the south of the River Lee, being an impropriation belongs to ye Earl of Corke English protestant, & the other Moiety to the vicar. And the one moiety of the tythes on the north side, of the sd river, being an impropriation belong'd in Anno 1641 to Charles McDonough Carthy Irish pap' decess'd, and the other moiety to the vicar.'*⁹ Inchigeelagh parish in 1641 was described as; *'there are three castles in this parish, two whereof are demolish'd. The other vizt Carrignageelah is garison'd. No other buildings, not as much as an Irish Cabbin. The Names of ye demolish'd castles, are Carrignacora, and Dromcara, both wch are seated near the sd River Lee.'*¹⁰ This statement indicates a lack of population in the parish at that time.

The parish of 1700

In 1700 the parish was described by Bishop Downes stating; *'there were lately 2 or 3 Protestants in this parish, but now there are none. Mr Brown did preach before the troubles once in three weeks for some time in Mr Lock's house.'*¹¹ Later he records that *'on the north of Fanlobish lyes Kilmichael and Inchyeela in a coarse country. The people are all Irish, except one or two familys no church nor divine service.'*¹²

Church history & design

The church focused in this study lies on the northern edge of Inchigeelagh village. The village is situated four miles *'west of Kilmichael, on the north side of the River Lee.'*¹³ The existing church was used by the Established Church of Ireland. However the site was in use for generations, in medieval times another church stood here.

Inchigeelagh medieval church was then described about 1645 as *'nothing thereof remaining but the walls, with about 8 acres of Gleab land.'*¹⁴ The best description recorded for the style of the church was in October 1700, during the Royal Visitation of Bishop Downs. The report described the church as *'Tis about 70 feet long. The walls, built with stone and lime, are standing uncovered. The west end hangs over. A good large churchyard a ditch about it, only three small windows in the church.'*¹⁵ It should be noted that the window locations are not recorded, but it may have been similar to South Kilmurry church, with a window on the west south and east walls and none on the north.

The Archaeological Inventory stated that the existing church replaced a mendieval building *'which became a ruin between 1639 and 1700,'*¹⁶ however Smith in c. 1750 records that the medieval church is in repair.¹⁷ From the general condition of the medieval churches throughout the Lee Valley and beyond *'it is difficult to see how many of them could have survived in use down to the late eighteenth century when the Board of First Fruits funded so much rebuilding.'*¹⁸

⁷ Evelyn Bolster, *A History of the Diocese of Cork: From the Earliest Times to the Reformation* (USA, 1972), p. 270-1.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Robert C. Simington, *The Civil Survey. A.D. 1654-1656: County of Waterford. With Appendices: Muskerry Barony, Co. Cork: Kilkenny City and Liberties (Part) Also Valuations, Circa 1663-64, for Waterford and Cork Cities* (Dublin, 1942), p. 323.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Thomas A. Lunham, "Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of His Diocese, 1699," p. 24.

¹² Ibid., p. 12.

¹³ Ibid., p. 24.

¹⁴ Simington, *Civil Survey. A.D. 1654-1656*, p. 323.

¹⁵ Lunham, "Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of His Diocese, 1699," p. 24.

¹⁶ Power, *Archaeological Inventory*, iii, p. 401.

¹⁷ Charles Smith, *The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork: Containing a Natural, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Historical and Topographical Description Thereof*, The Second Edition with Additions ed., vol. Volume 1 (Dublin, 1774), p. 76.

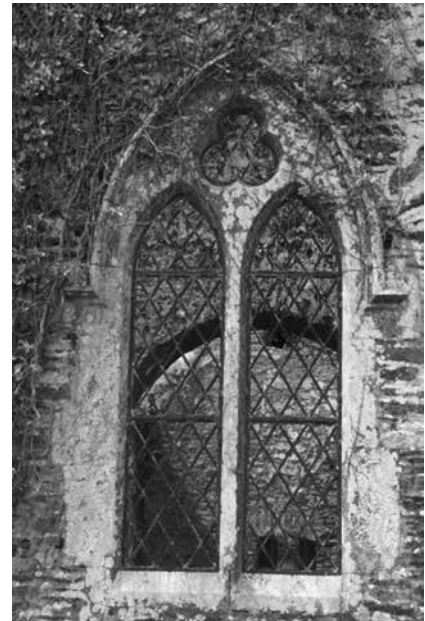
¹⁸ Michael O'Neill, "The Medieval Parish Churches in County Meath," *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 132 (2002): p. 1.

*'These church ruins, more often than not isolated in the present landscape, with their grave yards, and sometimes associated with features such as mottes, field systems and tower houses are often the only remaining clues to indicate an earlier settlement pattern. This was for the most part overlaid during what is termed the long eighteenth century with the field and road system with which we are familiar today.'*¹⁹

The existing church was bicameral in form (i.e. two chambers nave and chancel), consisting of a 'rectangular nave (int. 10m E-W 5.6 N-S); with rectangular chancel (int. 4.3m N-S; 3.2m E-W)²⁰ with a two stage belfry tower at the nave-west wall, followed later by the construction of a vestry north of the chancel.

The nave consists of 'two pointed-arch window openings, splayed internally and inserted into earlier round-arch window openings, in the south wall of the nave. Two similarly arranged window openings are located opposite in the north wall.'²¹ A rounded chancel arch separates the nave and chancel.²²

The most complex window design in the church is on the chancel –east wall. The window design is a three light form. The window uprights and curves have a flat surface to their outer face edge. Within the top curved triangle is a tri-foil light. There are a number of cross diagonal metal bars within the frame. These bars held glass in place. The weight of the glass was supported by wire fixed to the lead wrapped at points to the metal bars. Below the tri-foil are two large lights separated by a single mullion. A total of three lights make up the design of this window. The head of this window is capped with a gothic arched hood.



Chancel window

Similar to many other churches of its time, the existing church was probably constructed on the foundations and walls of the earlier medieval church. The church was funded through tithes and a loan from the Board of First Fruits (Ireland), of £250 in 1815.²³ An Account of the sums of money which have been granted by the Board of First Fruits since its institution in 1712 is recorded in The Ecclesiastical Register. Brady records; 'one church, capable of accommodating 100 persons, built in 1814, by means of a loan of £230 15s 4¾d brit., granted by the late Board of First Fruits; of which loan there remained £109 16s chargeable on the parish in 1832, repayable by annual instalments of £6 10s.'²⁴ Lewis records; 'the church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently granted £168, is a very neat edifice, with a square tower, built by a loan of £250 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1815.'²⁵ Therefore the church constructed c. 1815 was then repaired in c. 1837. According to the Archaeological Inventory, the church was 'built in 1814 in place of earlier church which became a ruin between 1639 and 1700.'²⁶ The contradiction in dates should be noted, 1814 or 1815. A statement by Thomas Crofton Croker in 1824 stating the 'church and parsonage are inconsiderable and ruinous,'²⁷ advances the question which building is he referring to. The statement also raises questions about the reliability of the 1814 date for the existing building.

In 1860 the church and glebe-house are in good order.²⁸ 240 acres of glebe land is attached to the church 'of which 23 are in the rector's occupation.'²⁹ 'Divine service twice on all Sundays, and once on the usual holidays &c. Sacrament monthly average of communicants, 8 and on festivals, average 10. 11 children attend

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Power, *Archaeological Inventory*, iii, p. 400.

²¹ Brenard O Mahony, "Condition Survey of Ruined 18th and Early 19th Century Churches in County Cork," (Cork: Historic Monuments Advisory Committee Cork County Council, 2007), p. 86.

²² Ibid.

²³ John C. Erck, *The Ecclesiastical Register;: Containing the Names of the Prelates, Dignitaries and Parochial Clergy in Ireland; the Denominations of Their Respective Dignities and Benefices: And Exhibiting the Progress Made in Providing Churches, Glebes, and Glebe-Houses for Each Benefice* (Dublin, 1820), p. 98.

²⁴ William Maziere Brady, *Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Taken from Diocesan and Parish Registries, Mss, in the Principal Libraries and Public Offices of Oxford, Dublin, and London, and from Private or Family Papers*, vol. 1 (London, 1864), p. 122.

²⁵ Samuel Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, vol. ii (London, 1837), p. 15.

²⁶ Power, *Archaeological Inventory*, iii, p. 401.

²⁷ Thomas Crofton Croker, *Researches in the South of Ireland: Illustrative of the Scenery, Architectural Remains, and the Manners and Superstitions of the Peasantry* (London, 1824), p. 284.

²⁸ Brady, *Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, 1, p. 122.

²⁹ Ibid.

a school taught by a Protestant mistress, and maintained by aid of Church Education Society. The Protestant population is 57. The rent charge is £300, and the land is worth £80. Total value of benefice £380 per annum and residence.³⁰

Edward Spring R V Inchigeelagh, from September 1867 to 1871, while there 'renovated the church of Inchigeelagh, and built a vestry room.'³¹ The Irish Church Act 1869³² broke the connection between the state and the Established Church. The act also repealed the law that required tithes to be paid to it. This severely curtailed the funds of the church. On the death of Henry Fitzalan McClintock, R. V. Kilmichael and Macloneigh on 6th October, 1879 these parishes were joined to Inchigeelagh, and later formed part of Macroom union. The last resident rector at Inchigeelagh was Rev Patrick O'Rourke, from Ventry in County Kerry who resigned in 1885.

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³⁰ Ibid., p. 122/3.

³¹ John Harding Cole, *Church and Parish Records of the United Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Comprising the Eventful Period in the Church's History of the Forty Years from A.D. 1863, to the Present Time* (Cork, 1903), p. 56.

³² *Irish Church Act 1869*.

BÉAL ÁTH 'N GHAORTHÁIDH, FAITHNÍ IS UILE

Le Con Ó Murchú

Slí a bhí ag an Athair Ó Cearnaigh a bhí ina shagart óg i mBéal Áth' n Ghaorthaidh(1865) cuimhneamh ar na bailte fearainn a thug sé cuaird orthu lá éigin tar éis dó bheith ceaptha ina shagart cúnta. N.B. Ni bhaineann gach ceann leis an Athair Ó Cearnaigh, áfach. Ba muintir na h-áite féin a d' ainmnigh na cinn eile ar fad agus a léirigh a meas nó a ndroch-mheas ar na ceantair éagsúla:

Ráth Gaiscígh, gaiscíoch calma

Doire Mhaigh Uíbh Fhloinn -Fuílleach Madra

Meall Móráin cladarán carraigeach nó (clúdán carraigeach)(móráin=saxifrage)

Gort na móna tóin le h-Eachros

Eachros Brónach – toisc nach bhfuair sé pingin rua ann i gcomparáid leis an gcoróin a fuair sé i gCathair na Cáitheadh

Cathair na Coróineach cf. thuas.

Curraithe Thiar An maíomh ar fad acu

An Choill Mhór lán de scampanaibh, (des na bacacha)

An Baile sin thiar lán de chacanna/(BAG féin)

Sráidín na gcacanna (nó na Banaltra mar a ainmní é i Scoil na gCailíní !!) an bóithrín suas thar thigh Tom Murray nó an sean-bhóthar go dtí an Guagán .

Sráidín an Bhéarla (Béal Átha' n Ghaorthaidh)

An t-Oileán Aibhneach áit ba ghreanta acu

Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh:

Baile beag gann idir dhá abhainn

Ith do dhinnéar sula dtéir ann

Baile beag briste idir dhá uisce

Agus mná gan tuiscint ann

Tuairín Dubh An tsean-ainm a bhíodh ar an áit seo ná Inse na Scuab¹. Ní raibh sé seo galánta go leor “do na cacanna sin thiar”(ní mo fhocail-se iad seo, ná dearmad!!) agus bháistíodar Tuairín Dubh air.

An Tuairín Dubh:

An Tuairín Dubh, an baile fuar fliuch,

Cúl leis an ngréin, agus aghaidh ar a' sioc,

An gút 'na bharr, an bascadh 'na lár agus báitheadh 'na bhun,

Ach, mar sin féin, is trua gan é agam.

¹Inse na scuab. Bhíodh an planda “besom”(“giolcach”?) ag fás go flúirseach ins an Inse ann agus théadh muintir na sráide amach chun birt a bhailiú as a ndéanaidís scuaba .

Tuar na Spadóga: Ainmnithe anois mar Thír na Spideoige, go h-éagórach (An brí le “tuar” Páirc na sean-bhó raimhre (an spadóg) le h-aghaidh na h-oíche)(brí eile atá ag an bhfocal ‘tuar’ áit a leagtaí amach éadaí ar an dtalamh go bhfaighidís lán na gréine ann nó ‘bleaching’.

Curraithe thiar an maíomh ar fad acu.

Gort Luachra :

Breasta a's ciach air nú 'r aoinne eile beo

A thug Gort Luath-churtha riamh air -

Bailín bocht suarach, buartha briadhta

A 's gurab í an ghaoth aduaidh a dhein an diabhal air.

Sin a bhfuil go fóillín de ráitis a d'airíos ó mhuintir na h-áite. Nárbh dhiabhail iad na sean-bhuachaillí!

WEDGE TOMBS

by Tony Miller B.A. Licensed Archaeologist



Lackabaun wedge tomb

The parish of Uibh Laoire has a rich and diverse history stretching back for almost five thousand years to the time of the first farming communities. Evidence for these ancient times has been gathered through archaeological surveys and excavations. We are fortunate that some of these early monuments have survived intact to this day within the parish. They form a visible and accessible part of our heritage and we should continue to appreciate and safeguard them for the benefit of future generations.

Oldest Monuments

I would like to start with the oldest of the monuments found within Uibh Laoire. These are known as megalithic tombs or more specifically, wedge tombs.

Around 3800BC the new farming economy began to replace the old way of life which had involved hunting and gathering wild food. As only the pig had a wild ancestor in this country, the necessary cereal seed and domesticated animals had to be imported, carried across the widening seas by boat. It now even appears that red deer might also have been introduced for hunting.

This was a period of great change throughout Europe, allowing communities to become more settled. Along the lands bordering the Atlantic a new tradition emerged of the building of megalithic (Greek for 'big stones') tombs, used for communal burials. In Ireland there were four main types of these tombs, namely passage, court, portal and, finally, wedge tombs. It is of this last type that the Parish and indeed much of the South west, have a significant number.

Wedge Tombs

A wedge tomb, as the name implies, has a distinctive shape which is wider and higher at the entrance than at the back of the tomb. It is constructed of side walls, made up of a gallery of upright stones supporting large roof slabs, thus creating a chamber open at one end. This entranceway always points to the south-western or western horizon where the sun sets each day. For example the wedge tomb on Pipe Hill, in the town land of Lackabaun, appears to be orientated on the setting sun of the Equinox, when the days and nights are of equal length. Furthermore, the sun sets directly over the top of Douce Mountain, just visible on the horizon.

Most of the wedge tombs in the parish are on the smaller end of the scale, just a few meters in length. The largest one in the country, at an impressive 14m in length, is Labbacallee which is just off the road between Fermoy and Glanworth and well worth a visit.

Originally each wedge tomb was covered with a stone or earthen mound which was often contained by a sizeable stone kerb. This cairn might also have facilitated the placing of the capstones on top of the uprights during construction. Occasionally the capstones were also decorated with cup marks, such as the ones at Clogher and Cloghboola.

The wedge tombs that have been excavated have revealed that cremation burials were deposited within them, along with other offerings such as pottery vessels. It appears that the tombs were used for burials over a long period of time. Built of stone, while the houses of the period were built of timber, they would have probably formed a stable centre for an extended community, much as our churches are today. Thus they would have provided an important marker for a territorial unit.

Dating Tombs

Carbon 14 dating has indicated the date range for wedge tombs extending from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age, that is from c.2500BC to c.1900BC. Ireland and the southwest in particular, were at the heart of extensive trading networks which covered much of northwest Europe at this time. This trade was centered on the search for metal ores, especially copper, tin and gold. West Cork was rich in copper ore and these prehistoric copper mines can still be seen, in particular on Mount Gabriel to the north of Schull. Copper was mixed with tin, probably coming all the way from Cornwall, to produce bronze, the great technological advance of the

time. Bronze was cast into useful tools to help in such tasks as woodworking and hunting, tools that would have been well known to the builders of the wedge tombs.

During the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, about 4000 years ago, the country's climate was warmer and drier than today and much of the land would have been covered in trees. The distribution of the wedge tombs reflects a focus on more upland areas, where the soils would have been lighter and easier to farm. A sparser tree cover in the hills made the grazing of cattle and sheep much easier. If we look at the maps covering the parish (OS Discovery Sheets 85, 86 and 79) we can see a concentration of these monuments between Douce and Shehy and as far east as Johnstown, south of which there is a very fine example at Inchinkurka. A further collection of these monuments also occurs in the area extending from Gougane (especially Keamcorravooly) to the east towards Reanaree.

I hope this article gives an impression of these early monuments which can be found within Uíbh Laoire Parish. Visiting such sites can add interest to a day out. I would encourage everybody to visit them, where possible, using the Discovery maps as a guide. (Bear in mind that they are on private land so ask for permission where possible) Another great resource for finding archaeological sites can be found at www.archaeology.ie. This is the National Monuments website containing the Archaeological Survey of Ireland which can be browsed by townland, county or monument type.



Inchicurka wedge tomb



Cloghboola wedge tomb



Labbacalle wedge tomb



Pipe Hill Wedge Tomb

Derryriordán wedge tomb

FOCAIL ÉAGOITIANTA AGUS A MBRÍ

(UIMHIR 3)

Le Con Ó Murchú

Scraiste = bligeárd
 Séacla = duine an – lag, - íochtar na clainne!
 Nó íochtar leis féin, lagachán
 Seamlas = offal. Sráid Seamlas na n-Éisc, BÁC. Fishamble Str.)
 Sean-fhondúir = old timer
 Sean-fhondúir=old timer agus ní clog atá i gceist!
 Seascair = sona, sásta
 Seibineach=Duine fásta ramhar
 Séipeálaí= bóiceálaí
 Seisreach = péire capall anois – tráth ba sé cinn de chapail a bhí i gceist – ceapaim?
 Scigireacht = seithgháirí
 Scolléir = Duine a bhíonn ag tabhairt amach*
 Seitgháire = giggles
 Sinseán =uvula
 Síofra =changeling fágtha ag na síoga in ionad an linbh a ghoideadar. An tseift chun an leanbh a fháil ar ais ná a bhéiceadh amach “Tá an lios trí thine” is thiocthadh do leanbh féin ar ais. Ní h-aon ionadh go ndeirtear fúinn “they were away with the fairies.”
 Slama=codladh trom, domhain*
 Slibire nó slibearálaí =An té a dhéanann na jabanna beaga, suaracha timpeall an chlóis – slibire an mhóinteáin
 Smeathán xxx = póg
 Smuarán =Páirc inar dódh aithinn agus araile gur fágadh an speánach nó an smuarán ina dhiaidh an dó inti
 Snamhaire = creepie crawly, fear a bhíonn ag éisteach i ngan fhios, a shrón sáite isteach i ngan fhios agus araile ..eaves-dropping
 Snamhaireacht=cf thuas
 Soineann = dea-aimsir (doineann= drochaimsir) Seanfhocal;-Dá mbeadh soineann go Samhain bheadh breall ar dhuine éigin
 Sodar= rith ar leath luais (i ndiaidh na n-uasal – camp follower)
 Sonuachar=páirtí nó céile leapan: Guí:
 Sonuachar maith chugat
 Sotal = díomas (arrogance)

Spág = cos mhór thuathalach
 Spailpín = fear nó buachaill aimsire a bhí á chur féin ar híreáil ar mhargadh na saoire
 Sparainn = Báisteach éadrom*
 Sparainneach = fliuch, ag cur báistí*
 Speánach = an bruscar a bhíonn fágtha an tráth seo bliana (an t-earrach) tar éis páirc aithinn a dhó cf smuarán
 Spéicéir = basadóir, fear cleamhnais*
 Spéirling = Stoirm mhór
 Spreabhraoidí = meascán mearaí
 Sprealairín = cniopaire
 Srathair-fhada
 Sruimealálaí = ainniseoir (san sean –fhocal “Bíonn an rath ag an sruimealálaí agus an leanbh ag an amadán. “
 Sruthlam tarrac=Tonn a thagann isteach cliathánach don gcósta agus a théann amach ingearach.
 Starragán=gléas chun breith ar bhradáin nach n-éireodh leo dul in airde ar easach nuair a bheidís ag dul suas an abhainn – go dtitfidís isteach ann agus nach bhfeadfaidís teacht amach as – saghas gaiste é (trap).
 Straois = gáire ó chluais go cluais
 Strumach= bó thirim. Ráiteas:- “Is maith iad na gabhair lá na strumach. ”When all fruit fails welcome haws.”
 Starr=tréimhse fhada(níl sé coitianta):an pluga i mbolcán; Na stáir-fhiacra.
 Strapaireacht=striapachas. N’ fheadar an dtagann an focal sa Bhéarla “that strap” ón bhfocal? An-sheans go dtagann.
 Streapa = stile
 Striapach=cailín na h-oíche
 Stúmpa=dúramán
 Súil ribín = snare chun breith ar choiníní
 Súmaire = leech (fig. “sponger”)
 Suarachán= scraiste, low life
 Tadhg a’ dá thaobh = fear le cois in dá champa ag an am céanna / fear liom leat
 Tadhg na Cuaiche = cf. cúcól
 Taobhfhód= scaith a chastar ar an sceallán nuair a bheifeá á chur “ ag casadh taobhfhód ar an iomaire /na n-iomairí (óm’ athair)
 Tapaídh do dheis =gabh do sheans. Fair do

sheans
 Táthaire = An té gur mhaith leis a 'vice versa'!!! nó Tadhg na Cuaiche
 Teanga liom leat= caint Taidhg a' dá thaobh!
 Tearmann = áit sábháilte (m.s. Tearmann
 Feichín nó Termonfeckin
 Téisiúil=scaimhte chuige , a dhuine!
 Timpeallán = roundabout
 Timpeall-ghearradh=baint bharr micímouse!
 Tionlachan na n-óinseach=Beirt
 bhan.=Duine ag scoráíocht i dtigh an duine eile agus téann
 bean a 'tí ar ais, mar chomhluadar, cuid den slí leis an mnaoi eile, agus filleann an bhean sin cuid den slí leis an gcéad bhean agus araile agus araile.....
 Tonn ar bogadh = quagmire; gaineamh shúraic = quicksand
 Triopall=bouquet, nosegay triopaill bhláth
 Trumpallán =Ciaróg an chairn aoiligh a chloisfeá ag crónán na tráthnónta fadó,

Véarsa a 1:

An té a thabharfadh gal* dom nuair a bheadh gal aige agus gan aon ghal agam
 thabharfainn gal dó dá mbeadh gal agam agus gan aon ghal aige,
 Ach an té nach dtabharfadh gal dom nuair a bheadh gal aige agus gan aon ghal agam
 Ní thabharfainn gal dó dá mbeadh gal agam agus gan aon ghal aige.

*gal tobac

Véarsa a 2:

Tá banjo ag Joe agus tá banjo ag bean Joe
 Ach is fearr go deo Joe ar bhanjo bhean Joe
 Ná bean Joe ar bhanjo Joe.

Bóiceálaí = duine a bhíonn ag maíomh, ag cur guthaí air féin

Cac a' phúca = An lobhadh a thagann ar shú craobh, ar shú talún agus ar sméara dubha sa bhfómhar, go h-áirithe i ndiaidh thréimhse bháistí.

Cuimil a' mháilín= dearmata agam!

Ceil má múta = renege ag imirt cártaí: cúpla téarma eile bainteach le cártaí:- cheilis, a bhastaird! Cé leis an tabhairt? Is liomsa an tabhairt (deal); Cad tá in a mhá? ? Trumps? An má mór = best trump; an cuireata = knave ; fear na gcrúb = joker; airt, spéireata, muileata agus triuf : an t-aon hart =ace of hearts, nó, go logánta, 'an banbh'.

Tá an oiread san maitheasa ins an gcuid is measa againn agus an oiread san oilc ins an gcuid is fearr againn nár chóir d' aoinne againn faic a rá faoin gcuid eile againn!

Throideamar an dea-throid agus níor ardaíomar dorn!

Mór is fiú = éirí in airde

Snáthadán= cuileog phortaigh

Greamaire = pliers

Treighid = duine leointe

tráthnónta breátha samhraidh a bhíodh ann le linn ár n-óige ag an gCéim Dearg!!!
 Truslóg= coiscéim (ainm áite i mBéal Átha ina mbíodh cónaí ar Ger Healy tráth dá raibh.

Tuaitshiúir = áit ag féachaint ó thuaidh;

deisiúir = áit ag féachaint ó dheas

Tuar = páirc ina leatar éadaí amach ar an dtalamh chun an ghrian d'fháil(bleach)

Tuarga = Bean íseal, leisciúil, ramhar*

Uisce faoi thalamh = bligeardaíocht i ngan fhios

Uisce faoi thalamh=lúbairacht,

caimiléireacht i ngan fhios

Um a' dá seach =idir dhá phointe ama

Umar na h-aimléise = na duibheagán(pits)

ráite mar (doygawn) i ndroch-áit(depression) (an dubh)

Urla an dá dhúnadh = an S-hook nó

uaireanta urla an dá ionga

“Tá Séamus ina threighidh ins a' gcúinne,
 Sraidhm lena shúil is lena shrón,
 Is mura bhfaighidh sé an aidhbhéis ón gcúlfhionn,
 Beidh sé de shíor faoi bhrón”*

*(ó Thadhg Ó Muíneacháin fadó)

PHOTO GALLERY



**Connie Jamesie's
Thresher in Denny
O'Leary's Cahir 1950**



**Threshing In
Gougane Barra**



**1946 at Kate Kearneys
Cottage**

From left; Connie Cronin,
Gougane; Patie Pead Rua Cronin,
Rossalougha; Jack Galvin, Cork;
Battie Kit O'Leary, Gougane.



Scoil Mhuire 1990

Front L-R Siobhan Ní Laoire; Helen Crowley, Eithne O'Mahony, Ananda Geluk, Noreen Riordan, Geraldine Creedon.

Middle L-R Elaine Crowley, Patricia McCarthy, Bernadette Lucey, Sean O'Murchu, Connie Moynihan, Joanne O'Leary, Brid O'Sullivan

Back L - R Brian Concannon, James Cotter, Conor O'Sullivan, Sean Dineen, Angela O'Leary, John Hyde.



Scoil Mhuire c.1991

Front L - R: Imelda Ní hÉalaithe; Elenor Kelleher, AnnaMarie Ní Shúilleabháin; Annette Ní Shuibhne; Mairéad Ní Shuibhne.

Middle Row L to R: Eoin Ó Tuama; Pat Ó Laoire; Lucy Ní Mhuimhneacháin; Ninidh Ó Tuama; Finbarr Ó Tuama;

Back Row L to R: Sheila Ní hÍarfhlaithe; Cathal Ó Críodáin; Sandra Ní Mhathúna; Deirdre Ní Cheallacháin.



Currahy c.1947

Back l to r. Mikey O'Sullivan, Dan Mick Owen and Margaret O'Sullivan, Willie Rahey Murphy; John, Danny and Eugene O'Sullivan;

Middle; l to r; Annie and Mary O'Sullivan; Mary Ann Murphy (nee O'Leary, Willy Rahey's wife); Ellie O'Sullivan; Maggie Kelly (nee O'Sullivan) and Dan Kelly, Cuil Aodh.

Front l to r; Eileen Kelly, Cuil Aodh; Nuala Rahey Murphy; Joe Kelly, Cuil Aodh.



Jim Kearney of

Coornahahilly, posing for Johnny Twomey at Johnny's homeplace in Gortaknocane. Jim was a mason and was building the wall in the picture. He put down the trowel, the handle of which can be seen on the right, turned to face the camera, and the "shnap" was taken.



Jack Mickey, his wife Shiela.

Jack Mickey, his wife Shiela (nee Sullivan, Inchincurka) and their daughter Maureen in Currahy c. 1947. (Una O'Sullivan Twomey, Kealvaugh's grandparents)



Scoil Mhuire 1992

Front L - R: Sinéad Ní Laoire; Ronan Ó Tuama; Conor Ó Mathuna; Micheál Ó Duinnín; Finbarr Ó Luasa; Orla Galvin.

Middle Row L to R: Mick Ó Tuama; Gerald MacCarthaigh; Eoin Ó Criadáin; Aisling Ní Laoire; Áine Ní Laoire; Denis A'Choitir; Helen Ní Dhuinnín;

Back Row L to R: Claire Galvin; Anne Lucey; Majella Ní Loinsigh; Sam Ó Croinín; Jean Ní Mhuimhneachain; Maureen Ní Chroinín; Helen Murphy..



Gougane Sunday 1947 with Bishops Lucey and Manning



Legion Of Mary retreat in Gougane Barra 1953

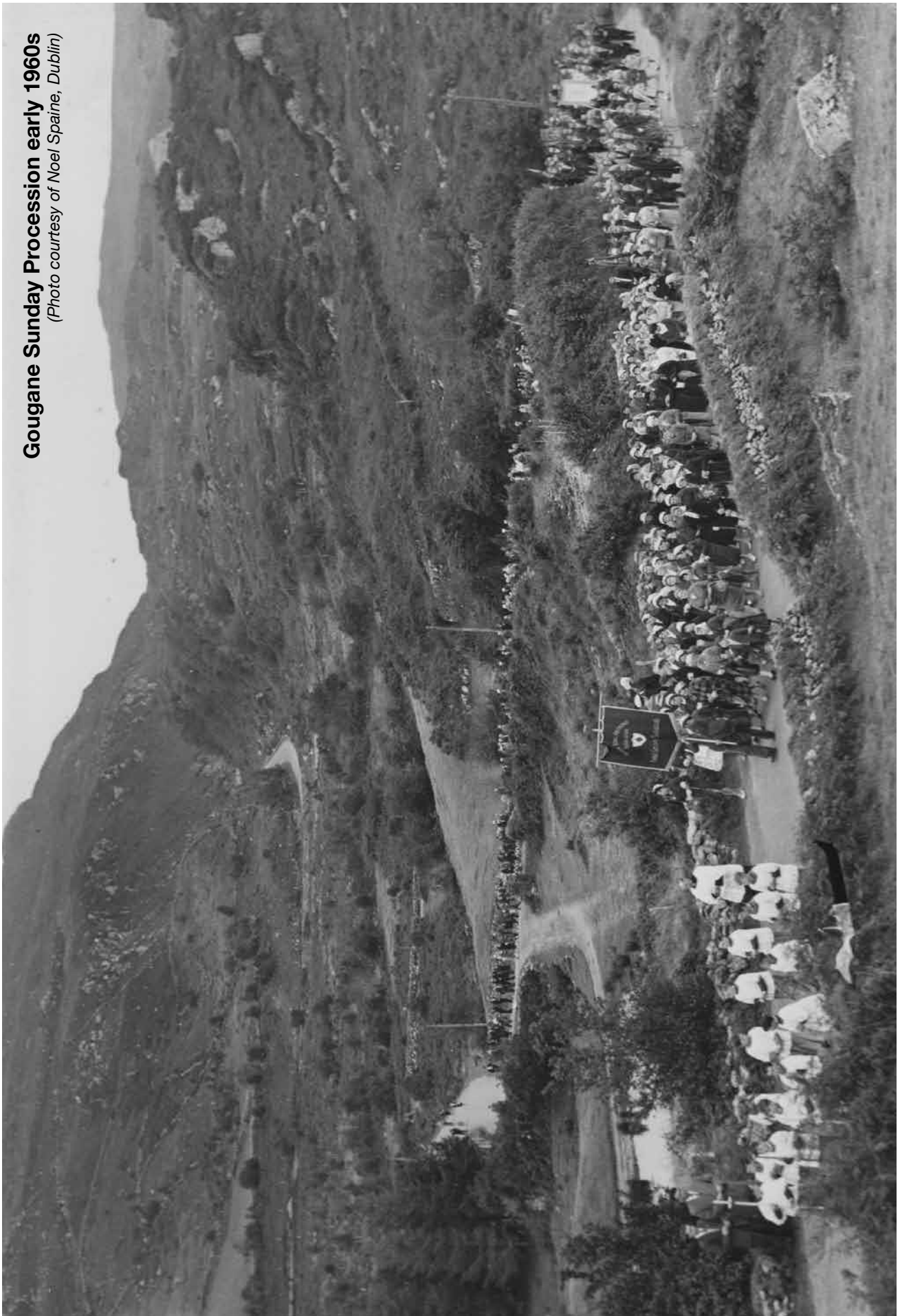


Nonie Con O'Sullivan, Tirnaspideoga; **Jack Micky O'Sullivan**, Currahy (Una O'Sullivan Twomey, Kealvaugh's grandfather) and Nonie's sister **Mary Con O'Sullivan**



Mary Twomey, Gortaknockane (Sitting. Sister of Johnny Twomey); **Han Cronin**, Insedroille. This was probably taken sometime in the late 1930s. The dog on the left, who was a real pet, lost part of his leg in a trap.

Gougane Sunday Procession early 1960s
(Photo courtesy of Noel Spaine, Dublin)





Scoil Mhuire 1997

Front l to r; Celestine Ní Chriodáin; Órla Ní Ghealbháin; Fionnuala Ní Charthaigh; Treasa Ní Mhuimhneacháin; Máire Ní hIarfhlaithé
Back l to r; Máire Ní Bhuachalla; Finbarr Ó Liatháin; Liam Ó Coincheannáin; Caitriona Ní Mhuirthile; Cáitríona Ní Thuama.



Scoil Mhuire 2000

Front Row L to R: Julia May Ní Chróinín, Caroline Ní Ríordáin; Aoibheann Ní Laoire; Paul Ó Buachalla; Máire Ní Laoi; Maura Ní Chriodáin;
Middle Row L to R: Kieran Ó Luasa; Eimear Ní Mhathuna; Gearóidín Horgan; Louise Ní hÉalaithe; Siobhán Lynch, Síle Ní Laoire;
Back Row L to R: Seán Ó Súilleabháin; Joey Giluk; Pádraig Quill, Leonard O Concubhair; Sebe Beukers.



Station In O'Leary's Derrivacorreen 2004

Station at Connie Jamesie O'Learys', Derrivacorreen in May 2004.

From left to right; Connie Lehane, Gortnarea; Diarmuid O Leary, Kealvaugh; Donal Cronin, Ballincollig (Son of Diarmuid Coill); Dan 'Dick' Cronin, Carrignadoura; James O Leary, Derrivacourneen: Michael Kearney, formerly Coornahahilly



**Jack Ceim McSweeney
1958**



**Joan, Sean and Connie O'Leary, Cahir with
their Aunt Cáit Cronin 1941**



Three Kelleher sisters and friends

Three Kelleher sisters, Gurteennakilla, and friends. Ann Seán, Sheila Kelleher, Aharas, & Mary Seán, with Angela Seán kneeling. Ger Healy (back) & Diarmuid O Mahony (right). 1957.



Sean and Diarmuid O'Leary Cahir bottom of Maoileann 1952



Outside Annie & Patie Dineens house 1971

Seated Mrs Hannah Dineen with Din Kelleher, Standing Joan Kelleher with John in arms. Standing Annie Dineen with Paul O Hanlon in front. On window sill Micheál Kelleher. Girl on left Mary Kelleher. Three boys on left O Hanlon cousins of the Kellehers, Willie, Denis & Gerard.



Tooreenalour 1914

This was taken in the yard of the old Tooreenalour school at the dipping tank in 1914. Kate Kearney, Coornahahilly, is the little girl holding the plaque in the middle of the front row, with the year 1914 written on it. She was 7 years old at the time. The little boy on the right of the front row is Ger Creedon, Gortnarea. The fourth little boy in from the right is Timmy Kearney, Coornahahilly. The man to the left of picture is Master Lyons. His two daughters are at each end of the front row. Most of the other pupils have not been identified. Can anybody help in this regard?



**John Johnny Phaddy Cronin in Cahir
22nd September 1950**



**Joan O'Leary, Cahir and Mary
Thompson Cronin in 1950. At the
back is Con Joe Lucey.**

CONFIRMATION IN BALLINGEARY ON TUESDAY 27TH MAY 1952
(see page opposite)

Front Row sitting (Left to Right):- John Murphy, Coolagrenane; John Cotter, Droumnagopal; Barry O'Leary, The Castle; Diarmuid O'Shea, Gaorantornora; Paddy Noonan, Gortaveer; Michael Galvin, Cappanclare; Paddy Oldham, Rossmore; Dan Creedon, Gortnarea; Eugene Corcoran, Inchigeela; Paul Collins, Inchigeela; John Buckley, Graigue; Connie Murphy, Mall; Michael Creedon, Inchigeela; Jerome Kelly, Tullagh; Sean Twomey, Tuirín Dubh; Tadhg Kearney, Derravane;

Second Row kneeling:- Finbarr Smyth, The Barrack, Inchigeela; Peter Smyth, The Barrack, Inchigeela; Eoghan O'Sullivan, Keimaneigh; Johnny Creedon, Goirtín na Coille; Padraig Hyde, Screathan Mór; Tadhgíe Twomey, Leaca Bán; Diarmuid O'Mahony, Carrignadoura; John O'Leary, Currahy; Connie Cronin, Gaornapeaka;

Third Row sitting:- Joan Creedon, Gortnarea; Joan (Hannah) Hurley, Tooreenalour; Eileen Ring, Coornahahilly; ?-----?; Eileen O'Riordan, Aharas; Fr. Jack Shorten CC; Fr. Michael Murphy PP; Bishop Cornelius Lucey; Fr. Michael O'Driscoll CC. Annie O'Riordan, The Glebe; Sheila Murray, Milleen. Ellen O'Riordan, Derrivoleen; Mary Twomey, Currahy; Bridget Moynihan, Leaca Bán; Julia McCarthy, Illaninagh; Sheila Noonan, Gortaveer; ?-----?;

Fourth Row standing:- Kathleen O'Reilly, Tooreenalour; Margaret O'Mahony, Cooraglagh; Kathleen O'Sullivan, Briar Rose; Anne O'Sullivan, Briar Rose; Teresa Creedon, Inchigeela; Mary Murray, Milleen; Mary O'Leary, The Castle; Joan Cronin, Barnagoithe; Nancy Scriven, Dromanallig; Margaret Moynihan, Currahy; Kathleen Lehané, Cahir; Nuala Murphy, Currahy; Sheila Lucey, Dromanallig; Noreen Vaughan, Currahy; Pat Vaughan, Currahy; Bina O'Sullivan, Keimaneigh; Maureen Duggan, Rossmore;

Back Row:- Julia Creedon, Rossmore; Myra Cotter, Cappanclare; Bina Lucey, Gortnahochtee; May McCarthy, Tirnaspideoge; Mary Twomey, Dooneens; Mary Twomey, The Pass; Maureen O'Sullivan, Keimaneigh; Sean McSweeney, Ceimcorabuile; Denis Moynihan, Cahir; Donal Hyde, Screathan Mór; Sean O'Sullivan, Carrignadoura; Donal McCarthy, Graigue; Jerry Cronin, Goirtín na Coille; Peggy Walsh, Tuirín Dubh; ?-----?; Noirin Cronin, Gaornapeaka; ?-----?. Eileen O'Leary, Gortaveer;

We were unable to identify four girls in the photograph. Any suggestions?

And, according to Parish records the following boys, who are not in the photograph, were also confirmed on that day??

John O'Leary, Inchinossig; Liam Kelleher, Aharas; Dan O'Riordan, Aharas; John O'Riordan, Aharas; Patrick Kelly, Clogher; Michael Twomey, Dooneens;

Parish records also have the following names on the list and they *may* be among those whom we failed to identify:- Johanna Herlihy, Coornahahilly; Nora O'Callaghan, Coolmountain; Annie O'Leary, Tullough; Abina O'Leary, Carrignacurra.

We would like to thank Annie and Eugene Corcoran for identifying many of the people in this photo.



CONFIRMATION IN BALLINGEARY ON TUESDAY 27TH MAY 1952
(see page opposite for details)



Scoil Na gCailíní Bliain: 1979/80

Front Row: L to R. Nóra Ní Chéilleachair, An Choill Mhór, Saffron Smolka, Eachros, Nóirín Ní Chéilleachair, Eachros, Damhnait Ní Thuama, Dromanaillig, Christín Ní Chróinín, An Choill Mhór.

Back Row: L to R. Mairéad Ní Thuama, Na Curraithe, Helen Ní Chróinín, Carraig na Doura, Elenora Ní hÉalaithe, An Choill Mhór, Rosaire Ní Luasa, Doirevoleen, Nóra Ní Charthaigh, Goirtíneoin, Máire Ní Charthaigh, Cathair.

Múinteoirí: Máire Bean Uí Dhuinnín, Eachros, & Chrissie Bean Uí Dhrisceoil, An Choill Mhór.



Scoil Mhuire 1982

Front Row L to R: Collette Ní Chroinín; Ted Ó Buachalla; Richard Ó Súilleabháin; Ann Ní Laoire; JulieAnn Ní Thuama, Mary Ní hÉalaithe; Brian Hartnett.

Middle Row L to R: Caitríona Ní Thuama; Micheál Ó Duinnín; Donnacha O Laoire; Denis Ó Luasa; Danny Perry; Anthony Ó Laoire; John Herlihly.

Back Row L to R: Ann Kelleher; David Keane; Donnacha O Laoire; Paul Ó hÉalaithe; Eoghan O Laoire; Murty Ó Luasa; Maura Mc Carthy; Siobhán Ní Laoire; Helen Ní Laoire.