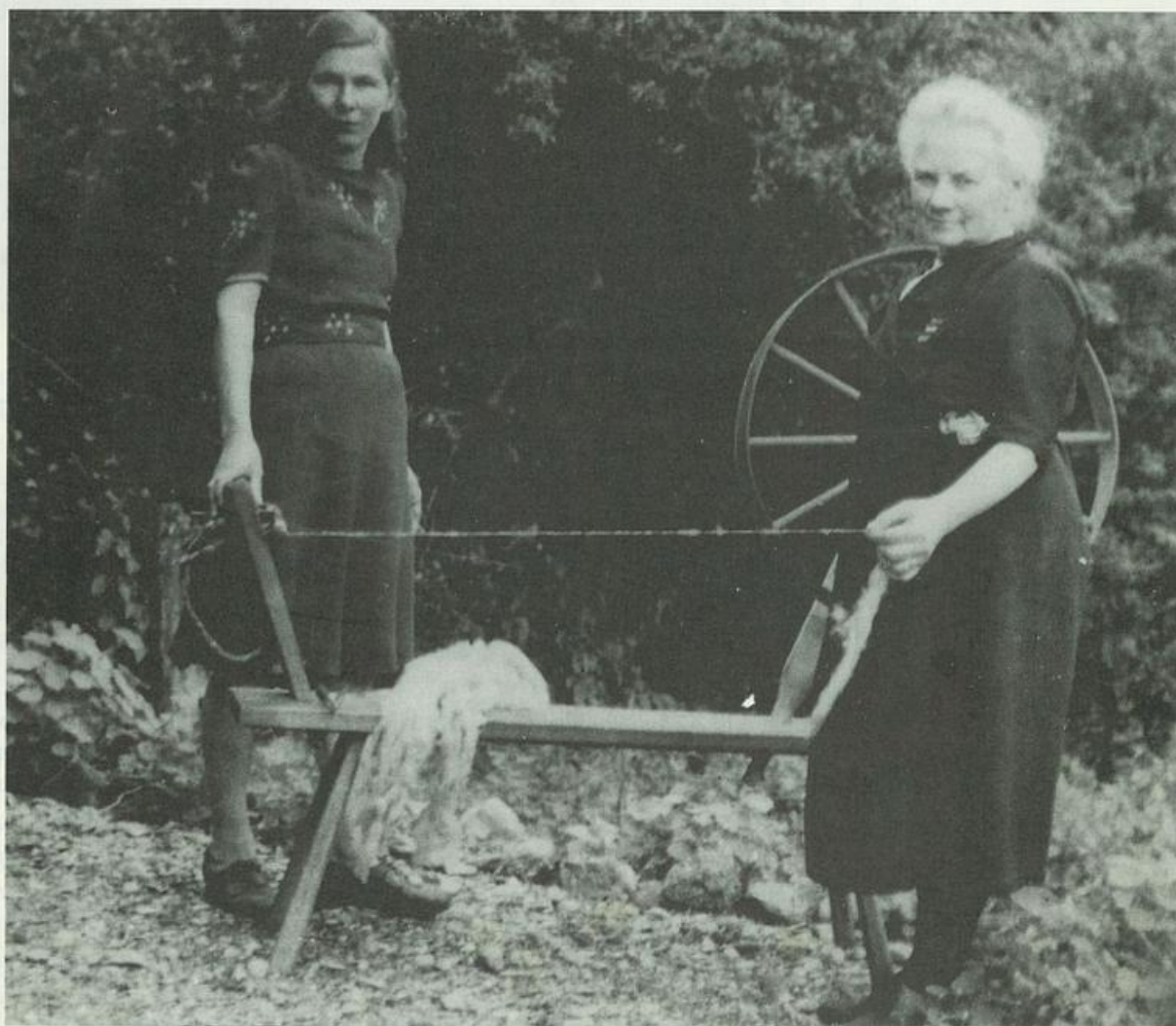


béal átha'n ghaorthaioh

An Cumann Staire

# Historical Society

JOURNAL 1997



Nora Lovett and Mrs Margaret Manning in Gougane in the 1940s

Included in this year's Journal are articles on the War of Independence in Ballygeary and Inchigeela, Iveleary and Ballygeary G.A.A. Club Histories, The Last O'Leary Chieftain.

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**Editorial**

Fáilte go dtí eagrán a cúig de Iris an Chumann Staire. We hope that you will enjoy the different articles, songs, etc. in this, the 5th edition of the Journal, and that you will learn a little more about the history of our parish.

This Journal contains articles on the activities of the Volunteers (1917-1920) in both sides of the parish, a history of both the Ballingeary and Inchigeela Football Clubs, extracts from the Vestry Book of the Church of Ireland, notes on Ballingeary Church taken from the papers of Fr. O'Donoghue, an article on Béilic an Iarla and many more. This year we have also included a selection of old songs which we hope you will enjoy.

Ba mhaith leis an gCumann Staire míle buíochas a ghabháil le gach éinne a thug isteach altanna, dánta, amhráin, grianghrafanna &rl. agus le gach éinne a chabhraigh in aon slí chun an eagrán seo a chur le chéile.

The Cumann Staire has attempted to do it's bit to commemorate the Great Famine by putting on display in Ballingeary village a Famine Pot which was used to feed the people of the Parish in those terrible times. Hopefully this project should be completed by the end of 1997, or very early in the new year. A special word of thanks to Dave Walden for all his work on this special project. The Cumann Staire would also like to thank Dairygold for providing the site, Luc Racine for designing the structure and Firebird Boilers, Ballymakeera for the supporting frame.

Volume 2 of "The Uibh Laoire Collection" - our book of photographs, is also in the shops. We hope you will enjoy it. Seán Ó Súilleabháin has worked long and hard over the past few months compiling this book of photographs. Míle buíochas a Sheáin.

Thanks again to everybody who has helped in any way. Nollaig shona agus Ath Bhliain faoi mhaise dhaoibh go léir.

Nóra Levis.

**Chairman's Address**

Fáilte chuig an 5ú eagrán de Iris an Chumann Staire. Ó bunaíodh an Cumann i 1991 tá neart oibre déanta ag a lán daoine chun stair an pharóiste a bhailiú agus a scaipeadh.

As the two principle aims of the Cumann Staire are to collect the history of the parish and then to make it available to Muintir Uibh Laoire we feel that we are fulfilling our objectives very successfully.

In the past 12 months we have seen the publication of Volume 1 of the Uibh Laoire Collection and this Christmas sees the publication of Volume 2. These two volumes have been very well received and have helped to preserve the memory of many Uibh Laoire people.

During 1997 there was also a very important dig in Kilmore by Glasgow University which investigated this ancient church site. We would like to thank Finbarr Cotter, Kilmore for his generosity in allowing the dig to go ahead on his land.

With the continued support of the people of Uibh Laoire we will continue to collect and make available the parish's history through this Journal. There are many people, who through a love of history have helped us all understand various periods of our past. All have contributed in their way to the preservation of our history, as have all those who contributed to the photographic collections.

We would like to encourage everybody to do their bit to collect what they can, and this Journal will make it available to the public.

Mar focail scoir tá súil agam go mbainfidh sibh taitneamh as an Iris seo agus go dtabharfaidh sibh bhur dtacaíocht dúinn i 1998.

Nollaig shona agus Ath Bhliain faoi mhaise dhaoibh go léir.

Seán Ó Súilleabháin.

# The Second O'Leary Clan Gathering 1997.

By Peter O'Leary



The O'Leary Clan at Gougane Barra

The worldwide family of O'Leary must be gluttons for punishment. Despite last year's heavy programme, here they were again in September 1997 for more of the same. A slightly smaller number, but again representative of many continents and countries. There were 70 at the dinner on Saturday evening, and over 100 at the outdoor Mass on Sunday.

This year, 1997, is the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Keimaneigh, so The Battle, and Máire Bhuidhe Ní Laoghaire, were the themes of the event. Most of Máire Bhuidhe's living descendants come down from her marriage to Seamas Burke, and many of this family emigrated to Chicago where they have remained to this day.

So we were happy to welcome some 17 assorted Burkes, Burns, Gearens, Fischers and Kileys from Chicago, and they in turn kept us all on our toes with much craic and light banter.

On the Friday morning we had an

interesting and amusing talk from Doncha Ó Luaisigh on "Máire Bhuidhe and the Battle of Keimaneigh" supported by his videos showing Gougane Barra and Keimaneigh in the days long past.

This was followed in the afternoon by a leisurely bus drive to the battle site and the Máire Bhuidhe monument, where the Ballingearry Pipers gave us some lilting airs, and we all had our photos taken. Then on to Gougane Barra for a stroll around the Oratory and its other delights.

At the evening dinner we had an inspiring talk from Fr. Jim Burke a Dominican Father from Chicago, on the life in that great city. Also we learnt that it was all a lie - It was not Mrs O'Leary's cow who was responsible for the Great Fire, but a man called O'Sullivan!

On Sunday morning we had another lucid but controversial talk from Dr. Doncha Ó Laoire on "The Irish Language Legacy of the O'Learys".

The questions and comments following this talk had to be guillotined eventually to allow us to have some lunch.

And finally the last event, the usual moving outdoor Mass at the Old Cemetery. The celebrant and preacher was our good friend Fr. Jim again, supported by Fr. John and Fr. Dan Crowley from Boston.

We also had a visit by the C. of I. Rector from Aherla who showed us the church plate from Inchigeelagh parish in the early 18th.c. A beautiful silver chalice and patten which had been donated by William Masters, the landlord.

As last year we were granted the blessing of some beautiful weather, despite much rain on the days immediately preceding and following our meetings. The large gathering of new friends then dispersed to their various parts of the world, apparently happy and prepared to do it all again next year.

## Ballingeary Volunteers

This account of I.R.A. activities by the Ballingeary Brigade in the year 1920 was compiled by Donal Cronin, Bawnatoumple from his uncle, John Cronin's account of that period. The periods 1914 - 1916 and 1916 - 1920 are covered in Journal No. 2 and No. 4.

### 1920:

Volunteers now collected contributions for the national loan which was organised by Michael Collins, Minister for Finance, to fund the newly elected First Dail and aid the struggle for independence. 168 households subscribed and a total of £262 10s 0d was collected. By July 1920 £379,000 had been subscribed nationwide. To add to the heavy responsibilities of the company many wanted men frequented the area. Prominent officers included Tomás MacCurtain, Terence McSweeney, Pat Higgins, Pat Hyde, Sean Hyde, Sean Murphy, Sean Hegarty, Tadg Barry etc. and we were responsible for their safety. Assistance had been given to Donncha McNeilus after his dramatic rescue from Cork jail. Members canvassed for Sinn Fein in the local government elections, January 1920. Tomás MacCurtain and Terence McSweeney were elected to Cork Corporation.

On January 30th Tomás MacCurtain was elected Lord Mayor of Cork. He immediately fired the High Sheriff of Cork. On the night of March 20th R.I.C. and Military broke into his house and murdered him in front of his wife and family. His death caused great sadness locally and volunteers attended his funeral. Terence McSweeney was elected Lord Mayor and also Officer in Command 1st Brigade, Sean Hegarty moved to Vice O.C.

On Whit Sunday, 23rd May 1920, an attack was planned on the local barracks. On the previous Sunday the R.I.C. had lazed around the yard enjoying the sun, most without their weapons. If they repeated this on the 23rd it was planned to rush the building and take them by surprise. Selected men armed with revolvers from Kilnamartyra and Ballyvourney were brought in to front the attack as the locals were too well known and would arouse suspicion. They mingled with crowds going to the Whitsun and filtered into Shortens Bar. Local volunteers stood by to join in once the attack began.

The R.I.C. under Sergeant Applebey had been reinforced by Black and Tans and now numbered 14 men. After a lengthy

wait the door finally opened and a policeman appeared. However he quickly went back inside again and rifles appeared at all the portholes. The plan was abandoned. Five or six naval officers with radio equipment were now sent to further reinforce the barracks. However the threat of attack, the continuing boycott and the serious overcrowding had the desired effect and on the 7th June 1920 the British withdrew. That night the building was thoroughly searched and then burned to prevent re-occupation. The following men reported: John P. Cronin, Liam Twomey, Dan Corcoran, Jerh McCarthy, Timothy Callaghan, Dan T. O'Leary, John P. Cronin, Daniel O'Leary, James O'Leary, Danny Shea, John McSweeney, John Lynch, Tadg Twomey, Tim H. Twomey, Jerh Shea, Denis Cronin, James D. Cronin, Pat Murray, James Cotter, Jack Moynihan, Dan Sullivan and Dan Lehane.



The monument in Carrig which was erected to the memory of Cristóir Ó Luasaigh.

On June 24th the Batt. planned another attack on Inchigeela Barracks. Arrangements had been made to deliver poteen to the garrison beforehand. A lorry was borrowed and driven to Inchigeela to enable the attackers to remove the captured equipment and arms quickly from the area. It was driven by James D. Cronin and the following travelled in it, John C. Cronin, Patrick Cronin, Jerh McCarthy, James Cotter, Danny Shea, Liam Twomey, John P. Cronin. All were armed. The agent failed to deliver the poteen and the plan was called off.

On July 15th Ballyvourney and Kilnamartyra men inflicted heavy casualties on the British during an attack at the "Geata Bán" near Ballyvourney. No arms were captured and the lorry load of

soldiers managed to escape. On July 28th the area west of Macroom was declared a special military area. Among the restrictions imposed was one compelling every homeowner to display a list of the occupants on the door. As this posed a threat to the men on the run, people risked severe penalties and refused to comply.

### July 27th:

On the evening of July 27th two heavily laden army lorries passed through Ballingeary en route to Castletownbere. One of the lorries broke down near the lochán at Túirín Dubh. The soldiers in the leading lorry stopped at Keimaneigh to wait for their companions. They pulled into the soft dyke and quickly sank there. Dan Sullivan scouted the area and then alerted the volunteers. As the message was relayed from man to man, they began to assemble near O'Learys in Gurtafluiddig. When 13 men had arrived they decided to move off and attack in case a search party arrived for the soldiers. Their arms were one service rifle, one old rifle and 11 shot-guns. They took a wide detour to the west and approached the first lorry from the south. The men involved: Danny Shea, Jerh Shea, Christy Lucey, Tadg Twomey, Dan Lehane, Pat Murray, Jack Moynihan, John P. Cronin, Dan T. O'Leary, John Con Cronin, John Mc Sweeney, Connie Cronin, Denis Cronin. They advanced through Keimaneigh School yard until they were directly over the lorry. The five armed soldiers and the unarmed driver were taken by surprise and immediately surrendered. They were disarmed and held under guard. The next task was to take the armed sentry who patrolled between the two lorries. Dan Lehane and Tadg Twomey confronted him as he passed a gateway some distance to the east. He too surrendered and was held captive. They now approached the eastern lorry. However the six soldiers here refused to surrender and opened fire. Fire was returned and very soon they waved a white cloth attached to a rifle barrel. The driver here was also unarmed. Eleven service rifles and eleven hundred rounds of ammunition were captured. Other volunteers had now arrived on the scene: Patrick Cronin, Liam Twomey, Dan Corcoran, James T. O'Leary, Con D. Cronin, James D. Cronin, Jerh McCarthy, Danny O'Leary, Pat Sweeney, James Cotter, John J. Cronin, Con Cronin, Neilus Kelleher, Ned Sweeney, George Riordan and Paty

Twomey. They helped to remove and hide the weapons and unload the lorries. They were heavily laden with sheets of armour plating, tins of paint, and household goods including ware and cutlery. All these were hidden at Gurtafluddig and the lorries were burned. The captured soldiers were taken to a vacant house south of the road. Some began to cry and plead for mercy as they thought they were about to be shot. They were quickly reassured. A fire was lit in the hearth and they were treated to tea and bread courtesy of Dan Sullivan. When darkness fell they were released and escorted through the village. A short time later they were met by a large search party from Ballincollig.

#### Two Volunteers arrested:

During widespread follow up searches by R.I.C., Black and Tans and military, our youngest volunteer, Tadg Callaghan, aged 17 years was arrested while working in a field saving hay. A tin of paint found hidden in a nearby field was the only evidence they could produce against him. Sargent Maunsell recognised Dan Sullivan as a volunteer and he was identified by a soldier he had given tea to. They searched his house and ransacked his shop. Both men were interrogated but refused to yield any names or information. They were held in Cork Jail, where they did nine days hunger strike along with other prisoners, claiming they were illegally held by the British. Both were tried by a military court at Ballincollig. Soldiers acted as lawyers for them. Both were convicted and sentenced to prison. They served time on a prison sloop off the coast of France, where they suffered sea-sickness, in Winchester Jail, in Pentonville Prison and in Wormwood Scrubbs. They joined numerous protests and further hunger strikes.

On August 12th Terence Mc Sweeney was arrested and began his long hunger strike. Sean Hegarty was now appointed Brigade O.C. Tadg Barry was Vice O.C. On August 17th Ballyvourney and Kilnamartyra men attacked a British cycle patrol at the "Slippery Rock" near Ballyvourney. British casualties were one killed and four wounded. Eleven rifles were captured.

On the evening of August 23rd Sargent Maunsell was shot dead in Inchigeela. A party of R.I.C. travelled from Bandon to collect his body on the 24th. They were ambushed at Lissarda. This ambush was unsuccessful and there were casualties on both sides.

On August 25th a party of soldiers set up camps at the Mouth of the Glen. As volunteers were assembling to raid them, large numbers of British troops arrived from Macroom, Kenmare, and Bantry. The volunteers quickly left the area and worked throughout the night removing all guns and ammunition from the area. Most volunteers also left. At dawn next morning over two hundred soldiers, R.I.C. and Black and Tans began thorough searches. Particular attention was paid to Keimcoraboula. These searches proved unsuccessful. It became known locally as the Keimcoraboula Round-up. On Sunday 6th September, Liam Hegarty and Michael Lynch were shot dead by Black and Tans at Ballyvourney. Both were unarmed and it caused outrage in the area. Large numbers of local people attended their funerals.

We now received information that secret service men were to visit the area and a guard was mounted at the Pass of Keimaneigh for almost a month. One suspect was captured and held prisoner for a few days. However he proved innocent. He was a British Magistrate named Brady who was touring Ireland on a motor-bike. He was well treated and was released unharmed. The company had now acquired a motor-bike which proved invaluable for delivering dispatches and conveying officers to meetings etc.

#### Death of Terence McSweeney:

On October 5th Terence Mc Sweeney died after seventy four days on hunger strike. Around this time a Battalion Flying Column or active service unit (A.S.U.) was formed. It numbered thirty two men, armed with twenty six rifles and six revolvers. It included men from Ballyvourney, Coolea, Kilnamartyra, Inchigeela and twelve men from Ballingearry: John Con Cronin, Cors. Cronin, Danny Shea, John P. Cronin, Jerh Mc Carthy, James Cotter, James Cronin, Liam Twomey, Cal O'Callaghan, John McSweeney, Pat Cronin, and Dan Lehane. The Black and Tans had arrived in Macroom during March 1920 and occupied Macroom Castle and Mountmassey House. They numbered over sixty. During September a hundred auxiliaries arrived there also. All were now housed in the castle for safety. Thirty six R.I.C. occupied the police station. They carried out widespread raids in the area, often two or three times a week. The local volunteers now numbered over a hundred men and they countered these

raids as best they could by trenching roads etc. On successive Sundays in October and November 1920 the Tans cordoned off Ballingearry village as people attended Mass and questioned people at gunpoint as they returned to their homes. On Sunday 15th November, Jerh Shea, Tadg and Liam Twomey came under intense fire as they escaped through the cordon to warn a group of officers holding a meeting at Túirín Dubh.

On Sunday November 7th the newly formed flying column took up ambush positions at the Mouth of the Glen. They were joined there by ten other men from Ballingearry: Dan T. O'Leary, Pat Murray, Jack Moynihan, Jack Callaghan, Danny D. O'Leary, Dan Corcoran, Denis O'Leary, Jerh Shea, Con Cronin and Johnny Lynch. All were armed with shotguns and they took up positions on the flanks and as out-posts. We waited in vain. On that Sunday and on successive Sundays the Black and Tans raided south of Macroom and on November 28th they were wiped out at Kilmichael by Tom Barry's men.

#### Criostóir Ó Luasaigh:

On Wednesday, November 10th Black and Tans again raided Ballingearry. Twenty two year old Christopher Lucey (Section Commander, B. Company, 1st Battalion, Cork City) and late of Pembroke Street, had been on the run in the area all Summer and Autumn. He slept in a "béilic" south of the road, at Túirín Dubh but had his meals in Twomey's of Túirín Dubh. He spotted the approaching lorries and ran to the Twomey house to warn his companions. They had already left and when he ran from the rear of the house, he failed to follow the pre-arranged and often proved escape route. He came under heavy fire and was shot while crossing open ground near Carrig. He was unarmed.

When the Tans returned to Macroom they entered the Market Bar and began to celebrate. They were toasting one man in particular and he described in detail how he had taken aim and fired the fatal shot. The barman, an ex R.I.C. man named Vaughan was able to identify him and he informed the Macroom volunteers. All companies were notified about this man and some time later he was again identified by volunteers in Cork City, when he signed his name to a docket, while ordering military stores. When he returned to collect his order he was taken prisoner and executed. (Great credit and thanks is due to Donie Cotter, Carrig and his brother-in-law Pat O'Sullivan, Kealkil for the restoration of the Conchúr Ó Luasaigh monument in Carrig. Míle buíochas).

## An tAmadán Mór

Tógadh an scéal seo as an leabhar "Béaloideas Bhéal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh"-cnuasach scéalta a bhailigh Conchubar Ó Múimhneacháin ó mhuintir an cheantair agus a foilsíodh i 1934.

Bhí baintreach ann fadó, agus bhí aon mhac amháin aici ar a dtugtaí an tAmadán Mór. Tháinig lá sneachta agus chuir a mháthair d'iarraidh na ngabhar é, agus thug clóca dhó chun é chuir aniar air ón bhfuacht. Ag teacht abhaile dhó, chonnaic sé gallán, agus cheap sé gur fear a bhí ann. Tháinig trua aige dhó agus bhuail a chlóca aniar air i dtreo na leathfaí é. Nuair a tháinig sé abhaile d'fhiafraigh a mháthair de cár ghabh sé leis an gclóca. D'innis sé di.

"Greadadh chugat a amadán", ar sise, "rith thar n-ais agus faigh dom mo chlóca go mear." Nuair a chuaigh sé go dtí an gallán, is amhlaidh a bhí an clóca séidthe de ag an ngaoith, agus é clúdaithe ag an sneachta. Chrom sé ar bheith ag baint sásaimh de'n ghallán, agus ghá rádh leis clóca a mháthar do sholáthar dó gan mhoill. Nuair ná raibh sé ag fagháil aon admháil uaidh, tháinig fearg air, thug a ghuala fé agus do leag.

Fuair sé próca óir fé bhun an ghalláin, agus thóg leis abhaile ag triall ar a mháthair é. Geallaim-se dhuit ná raibh an clóca ag déanamh buartha dhi as san amach. Bhuail an duine uasal gur leis an talamh i dtreo an ghalláin, nuair a bhí an sneachta imithe. Fuair sé rian an phróca ann agus roinnt píosaí óir. Casadh an t-amadán air agus d'fhiafraigh sé dhe an bhfeaca sé aoinne ag leagadh an ghalláin, nó ag tógaint an óir. Dubhairt an t-amadán leis gur é féin a leag é, agus a rug leis an t-óir.

"Airíú, cá bhfuil sé agat?" ar seisean leis an amadán. "Tá sé istigh sa chómhrainn ag mo mháthair", ar seisean.

"Téanam ort, go dtugair dom é, mar is liomsa é", arsa an duine uasal.

Nuair a shroiseadar an tigh dubhairt sé leis an amadán é a thógaint aníos chuige. "Tóg féin é", arsa an t-amadán.

Nuair a chrom sé síos chun é thógaint, do bhuail an t-amadán a dhá lámh leis, agus chaith isteach é, agus d'fhág ann é agus glas air, go dtáinig a mháthair isteach.

Nuair a d'oscail a mháthair an doras fuair sí an duine uasal múchta marbh. D'árduigheadar leo agus chaitheadar isteach i bpoll é. Nuair a chuaigh an t-amadán a chodladh do mhairbh a mháthair gabhar agus chuir sí sa pholl ina raibh an duine marbh é. Thóg sí léi an fear agus chuir i bpoll eile é, ar eagla go scéithfeadh an t-amadán uirthi, agus go n-ídeochtháí í.

Nuair nár fhíll an duine uasal do gluaiseadh á lorg. Do bhuail duine de'n lucht cuarduigh um an amadán agus d'fhiaruigh sé dhe an bhfeaca sé in aon bhall é. Dubhairt seisean go bhfeaca, gur mhairbh sé féin agus a mháthair é, agus gur chuireadar i bpoll portaigh é. "Téanam ort,

agus taispeáin an poll dúinn", ar seisean. Chuadar go dtí an poll, agus d'iaradar ar an amadán é thógaint aníos chúchu, i dtreo ná beadh orthu iad féin a fhliuchadh.

Nuair a sháith sé síos a lámha, is é céad rud a bhuail uime ná adharca an ghabhair. "Gcloistí, an raibh adharca ar bhúr máistir?" ar seisean, á tharrac aníos chúchu.

Chuireadar d'obh, agus dúradar nár tugadh aon leas-ainm air.

Nuair a fuair a mháthair amach cad do dhein sé, thug sí fágaltas airgid dó, agus dubhairt leis scrios leis féin, agus gan filleadh go deo arís.

## Béillic an Iarla

Since its first mention in our National School History class, Béillic an Iarla has fascinated me. "Caves?". "Earl?". Who could be associated with this rocky structure at Bearna Gaoithe?

It was of course Garret FitzGerald 15th and last Gaelic Earl of Desmond.

Elizabeth the First, having struggled to put down the Desmond Rebellion and despairing of success, declared Garret an outlaw. The Crown demanded the unconditional surrender of the Earl of Desmond. The Earl's land would be divided to help pay the expense of the war waged against him. His death would serve the same purpose. For four years from 1579 Garret hid in the woods and bogs of Munster and Connacht. His capable and strong willed Countess Eleanor Butler shared these rough conditions until mid June 1583, when she surrendered to her cousin the Earl of Ormonde. It was probably in the next few months that Garret sheltered in the hills North of Inchigeelagh in the protection of his ally Denis O'Leary.

The end came on November 11th 1583 when Garret was 51 years of age and described as "old and emaciated". He was attacked as he slept in a glenside not far from the present "Earl of Desmond" Hotel near Tralee. The Earl awoke to the sight of a soldier swinging his sword. He suffered a severe wound to his arm. When the attackers discovered his identity, the most wanted fugitive of his time, was beheaded. Elizabeth ordered the head to be impaled on London Bridge.

Seán Ó Faoláin said of the Earl.

"Natural Traditions reached out above individual human weaknesses and translated him into one whose equal was not, in nobility, honour, or power".

In 1598 the Desmond Estates of 400,000 acres in Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Waterford were divided amongst Sir Walter Raleigh, Christopher Halton, Sir Edward Denny, Sir Warham St.Leger, Sir Thomas Norris, Hugh Cuffe, Edmund Spenser the poet, Francis Barclay, Sir William Courtney, Sir George Bouchier, Alex and Richard Filton and others.

In 1597 after years of persistence, Eleanor had her portion of the Estates restored.

Garret's son James who had spent most of his life in the Tower of London died young without issue.

Garret and Eleanor's daughters fared well in their marriages.

Ellen m. (1) Baron Dunboyne, (2) O'Connor Sligo, (3) Sir Robert Cressey of Cong.

Margaret m. Dermot O'Conor Don.

Joan m. Dermot O'Sullivan Bere.

Margaret m.(1) Lord Roche, (2) Donal O'Brien, Viscount Clare.

Ellis m. Sir Valentine Browne of Ross, Killarney.

Béillic an Iarla offered accommodation 340 years later to Tom Barry of the West Cork Flying Column.

What is to be seen at the site today, is a shelter formed by three large glaciated rocks. Three people could take shelter here.

Joe Creedon, Inchigeelagh.

*The following is taken from the O'Donoghue Papers. This collection of notes on local history by Fr. O'Donoghue C.C. comes from 1917. We would like to thank Gobnait Creed for lending the collection to the Cumann Staire.*

## Ballingeary Church

Ballingeary Church (The First Church): John Corcoran, Chapel Man 2.11.1917.

With John Corcoran I visited the site of the old Church. It stood in a small enclosure behind the houses at the S. W. end of the village. (Up Mike Shea's Lane... Ed.) The old main road skirted the S. end of the village, and passed by the southern fence of the enclosure. It is now a póirse or laneway. The entrance to the enclosure is still pointed out, as it quits this laneway on the north. Nothing now remains of the old Church, except a few corner stones, scattered here and there. But the site of the old Church is fairly traceable. It was about 40 feet long by about 30 feet wide, and was roofed with heath. The heath of the roof could be reached by a person standing on the ground. The doorway was on the East side, and the Altar on the West side.

### The Present Church (built in 1809):

Mass was said in the Church one Sunday in the fortnight. For the rest the parishioners had to travel to Inchigeela. The priest came on horseback. When Fr. Jerh. Holland arrived in the parish he was determined to erect a new Church. A site was procured, where the present Church stands, free of rent from Graham, the landlord. The flags and slates for roofing were forthcoming from the slate quarry at Illauninagh, and soon the good priest had the joy of seeing an edifice suitable for the time and the locality erected to the worship of the Lord. The Church as it then stood remains entirely, comprising the aisles and part of the nave of the present Church. It ran north by south and was about 100 feet long by about 20 feet wide. The entrance door was on the north side and the Altar on the south. There were four windows to light the Church.

As the wall behind the Altar was damp, the idea was conceived of putting slates to preserve the dryness. A little sacristy was fitted up west of the sanctuary, a door led through into the sanctuary.

Some 40 years later, as the congregation grew in numbers, it was determined to add

to the Church, and part of the East wall was thrown down, and the modern nave of the Church was erected, running East by West. The old door was closed up, and the two modern aisle doors, one on the north side and another on the south side were then opened. The main door was put at the entrance of the nave on the southside where it stands at present. The Altar was then removed and placed at the centre of the west wall of the old Church facing the new nave and so situated that it lay between the two windows on the west wall. A window which was over the old north door was also shut up by Fr. Holland.

A gallery, too, was erected at the East end of the nave (the back of the Church) supported by four props standing on a line with the E. end of the doorway and of the present Baptistery. The gallery was entered by a stairs and door from the E. end inside of the doorway. It was large enough to contain ten seats each side. Some of the seats with pointed heads still remain in the nave of the Church.

The Altar was shut off from the nave and the aisles by a railing. At the southern end of the railings inside, a door led from the sacristy where the modern bookcase now is in the present inner sacristy. Through this door the priest went and along inside the rails to the Altar. The S. wall of the old sacristy was on a line with the Southern wall of the old Church, but the N. wall went further in towards the sanctuary than the modern dividing wall between the two sacristies just enough to give room for the door (2 feet). There was a window in the South side, and an old cupboard since gone to ruin in the W. side, and the door on the N. side. The roof slanted westwards. At the N. corner of the Altar rails, and on the eastside nearest the nave stood the Baptismal Font.

On Fr. Hurley's arrival in the parish he commenced some improvements which

were completed in the Easter of 1888. He cut the field behind the sanctuary and made way for the Altar to be removed back. Two present sacristies built, stained glass windows, seats, roof and ceiling, new slates were put in, and the old were given away. Some of them are all over the country, viz. J. Corcoran's and principally Healy's (formerly Sullivan's). The gallery was knocked down, and taken to Fr. Hurley's, the priests house. Porches and Baptistery were erected. The old font is still in the Parish Priest's house.

### The Old School:

Besides the Church, Fr. Jerh. Holland also built a school on the south east angle of the present chapel yard. The school was about 45 feet long by 14 feet internal measurement. It was slated with the old slates from Illauninagh. Before the Irish College started in Ballingeary, Fr. Hurley added 10 feet to the school, and roofed the whole building with new slates. The additional portion was put on the eastern side, nearest the public road, on which side also is a large double door, bearing the inscription.

The old school was built in 1831, (old boy's school). Williams, a Protestant farmer who lived where Luceys in Kilmore lived, refused the site. So the bed of the river was raised by old Fr. Holland and Richard Browne gave the site of the school. The school came under the Nat. Board in 1845.

In 1831 the Nat. Board was established. Healy was the first teacher, he was born in Kerry, probably in Derrynane, was 6 feet tall, athletic and used to teach the boys to swim. In 1847 he went to America, owing to bad times. The school was then mixed. After him came Corkery from Bealnamarv, - came to Ballingeary from Inchigeela, married Fanny Barry, first cousin of old Barry (Kilbarry). After him in 1880 came Diarmuid Ó Tuathaigh.

*The following article on Ballingearry G.A.A. Club was first published in the "Southern Star" on the 5th December, 1959.*

## Ballingearry G.A.A. Club 1919-1959

### Many Adverse Factors Overcome

In the summer of 1919 Pádraig Ó Caoimh, the present General Secretary of the G.A.A. was on holidays in Túrín Dubh, Ballingearry. One Sunday evening he noticed the local lads kicking a ball in a nearby field. He immediately advised them to register with the County Board. They agreed enthusiastically and he made the necessary affiliation himself.

Under the guidance of Din Sullivan N.T. and Pádraig Sweeney N.T. training was begun in a serious manner. The team was drawn against Ollamh Fodhla in the first round of the intermediate championship. At that time Ollamh Fodhla had the pick of Newcestown, Bandon and parts of Kilmichael and presented formidable opposition. Ballingearry would not hear of defeat and caused a major surprise by winning easily. The team was - Din Sullivan, Jamsey Cotter, Jim Leary, Connie Cronin, Dan Leary, Pádraig Sweeney, Dan Sullivan, Danny O'Leary, Seamus O'Leary, James Scriven, Jack D. Cronin, Jim Cronin, Denis Hurley, Bill Dillon, Din Leary, Jack Downey and Denis Cadogan.

### Mid Cork Champions

They were drawn to meet Skibbereen in the second round but the game was not played owing to the Black and Tan War.

A few years elapsed before the men from Ballingearry were again heard of in the football field.

In 1926 they were victorious in the Mid Cork League and won the Championship the following year and were eventually defeated by Bandon in the County Championship. The team doing duty in that period was - Danny Shea, Jerh. Shea, Peter Leary, James Leary, Danny Leary, Dan Sullivan, Din Sullivan, Connie Cronin, Timmie Callaghan, Jamesie Cotter, Pádraig Sweeney, Danny Lucey, Jack D. Cronin, Dan T. S. Leary, Denny P. Lucey, Mick Vaughan.

Year after year Ballingearry fielded teams that were a credit to the Association but Lady Luck seemed to desert them when it came to winning championships. This was especially true in 1939 when the Ballingearry team composed of such stalwarts as Den Cronin, Jim Corkery, Timmie Ronan, Paddy Ronan, Johnny Leary, Seamus Twomey, Liam Twomey, Sean Twomey, Jerry Lehane, Donal Sweeney, Fr. Michael Buckley, Willie Shorten, Mick Barry and Seamus Leary were reputed to be the best team in Mid Cork at that time. Humphrey Leary was an outstanding member of the Cork senior team in that year and Donal Sweeney

was honoured by the selectors of the Cork junior team.

### Champions Again

It became increasingly difficult, owing to the scarcity of players, to field a team and in 1941 Ballingearry joined forces with Iveleary and won the Mid Cork Championship that year. That year Ballingearry saw one of her most famous footballing sons - Paddy Cronin - in action. Later Paddy was a member of the Fermoy team that won the Senior Championship in 1945 and won an All-Ireland medal playing at right half-back for Cork in the same year.

### Re-Organised

In 1956, Rev. Fr. Murphy, C.C. re-founded the Ballingearry Club and Willie Shorten who has the unique distinction of being the longest serving member of the club, was elected chairman. With the emphasis on youth (the average age of the team was 20 years) Ballingearry met Canovee, who were Mid Cork Champions in the previous year, and were narrowly beaten. They were later runners-up in the League

### A New Pitch

Under the leadership of Fr. Murphy the club undertook the task of procuring and laying out a suitable pitch. A large field was purchased in the village. Much work had to be carried out before the pitch reached the high standard which was envisaged by the committee. With the help of voluntary labour and a few bulldozers the pitch was soon transformed to resemble the proverbial "billiard table". The

incline on the southern side provides a natural grandstand to a pitch that ranks with the best of its kind in the country. A few games have already been played on the new pitch; it is expected to have the official opening in the New Year.

### 1957 League Winners

The great enthusiasm that surrounded the new Ballingearry side was rewarded by winning the League in 1957. The line-out was Christy Walsh, Con Lehane, Ted Galvin, Johnny Thompson, Noel McCarthy, Eoin Moynihan, Eoin Lynch, Michael Healy, Connie Cronin, Jerry Galvin, Vincent Sullivan, John Galvin, John Healy, Seamus Scriven and Danny O'Leary.

Ted Galvin (who is also the Club Secretary), Eoin Moynihan and Michael Healy have been members of the Muskerry team for the past few years. Newcomers to the side have shown exceptional form and with more experience should test the best in Mid Cork. Among them are Sean Sweeney, Jerry Galvin, Con Hyde, Todie Twomey, John Leary and Sean Hyde.

The present officers of the Club are: President, Rev. Fr. McCarthy C.C.; Vice-President, John Ring; Chairman, Willie Shorten; Vice-Chairman, Seamus Scriven; Hon. Secretary, Ted Galvin N.T.; Hon. Treasurer, John Healy. The Selection Committee is composed of Rev. Fr. McCarthy, C.C.; Willie Shorten; Dan Driscoll; Con Lehane and Con Cronin. The team is captained by Con Cronin with Con Lehane as vice-captain. Willie Shorten and Ted Galvin represent the Club at the Mid Cork Board.



**Ballingearry 1958:** Back l. to r.; John Galvin; Eoin Din O' Sullivan; Eoghan Moynihan; Micheal Healy; Eoin Lynch; Noel Carthy; Con Lehane; Sean Sweeney; John O' Leary; Denis Moynihan. Front l. to r.; Seamus Scriven; Sean Healy; Teddy Galvin; Con Cronin; Diarmuid O' Sullivan; Jerry Galvin; Danny O' Leary.



# Comhthionól d'iarscoláirí Meán Scoil Mhuire

## 1959-60 agus 1960-61

"Abhaoinn beatha an scoláire". B'shin díreach mar a mhothaigh grúpa áirithe d'iarscoláirí a fhreastal ar Mheán Scoil Mhuire i mBéal átha'n Ghaorthaidh tráth agus a tháinig le chéile arís ar an 2ú Lúnasa 1997 sa Ghuagán chun sean-chuimhní a ath-chíoradh agus a shuathadh. B'iad na scoláirí a bhí sa chéad bhliain i 1959-60 agus scoláirí céad-bhliana 1960-61 a bhí i láthair.

Ba sa bhliain 1959 a bunaíodh an scoil. Dob é Fionnbarra Ó Murchú (nach maireann) bunaitheoir agus príomhoide na scoile. Meán Scoil comhoideachais a bhí ann - rud a bhí neamhchoitianta go leor ag an am ach atá forleathan go leor i láthair na huaire. Cláraíodh fiche dalta an chéad bhliain agus tionóladh na ranganna i seomra de chuid mhuintir Chorcora in aice na huachtarlainne. Tionóladh na ranganna i Halla an Choláiste taréis bliana.

Dob í Cáit Ní Ruairc a d'eagraigh an teacht le chéile iontach seo. Bhí na h-iarscoláirí go léir an-bhuíoch di de bharr a cuid éifeachtúlachta agus riaracháin - thaisteal sí bóithríní Mhúscraí ó dhubh dubh le flosc dá gnó.

Tosaigh na h-imeachtaí le hAifreann, i Séipéal an Ghuagáin. Dob é an tAthair Peadar Ó Cróinín, S.S. CC., duine des na



Roinnt des na múinteoirí a bhí ag múineadh i Meán Scoil Mhuire ins na blianta tosaigh: ó chlé: Antóin Ó Clúimháin; Síle Bean Uí Chorcora; Máire Bean Uí Mhurchú; Tadhg Ó Léighin.

h-iarscoláirí, a dhein an tAifreann a cheiliúradh. Bhí Peadar ar cuaird abhaile ó Los Angeles agus é féin ag comóradh cúig fichead mar shagart do. Ina sheanmóin thagair sé do Fionnbarra Ó Murchú - mheas sé go bhfuair sé inspioráid éigin teacht go Béal átha'n Ghaorthaidh, rud a thug seans dó oideachas meán-scoile a thabhairt do dhéagóirí an cheantair in sna seascaidí, seans ná bhfaigheadh cuid acu mura mbeadh é. Dúirt sé go raibh an saol

mar phíosa táipéise agus go raibh an-bhaint ag Fionnbarra i bhfí na táipéise seo i saol a chuid scoláirí.

Chan Dónal Ó Cróinín ó Chill na Martra iomann bheannaithe le linn an Aifrinne agus ba bheag súil tirim a bhí san aireagal nuair a dúradh paidreacha do mhúinteoirí agus do scoláirí a bhí ar shlína fírinne. Ina measc siúd bhí Fionnbarra Ó Murchú agus Nollaig Ó Súilleabháin (múinteoirí), Pádraig Mac Carthaigh, Eibhlín Ní Choitir (Suibhne) agus Amhlaobh Ó Luasaigh (scoláirí). Grásta ó Dhia orthu go léir.

Bhí cóisir in Ostán Uí Chróinín mar bhuille scoir ar na h-imeachtaí agus cuireadh mór-fháilte roimh na h-afonna speisialta, Eibhlín Uí Chorcora, Máire Uí Mhurchú, Síle Uí Chorcora, Tadhg Ó Léighin, Seán Ó Fathaigh agus Antóin Ó Clúimháin. Ansan deineadh bronnadh ar an Athair Peadar. Bhí an-óiche caidrimh, cuideachta agus ceoil ina dhiaidh san. Chuir timpeallacht an ostáin agus suaineas an oileáin go mór le himeachtaí na hoíche.

Bhain lucht freastail na hócáide an oiread sin taitnimh as an ócáid go bhfuiltear ag súil nach fada go mbeidh teacht le chéile eile á reachtáil.

**Eibhlín Ní Luasa, Drom an Ailligh**



Naonúr as an 20 scoláire a chláraigh sa chéad bhliain, nuair a bunaíodh Meán Scoil Mhuire - tógtha os comhair Tigh Uí Chorcora.

ó chlé: An tAthair Peadar Ó Cróinín, S.S.C.C.; Mairéad Ní Chróinín (Uí Laoire); Siobhán Ní Suibhne (Fehily); Gobnait Ní Loinsigh (Uí Cheallacháin); Eibhlín Ní Luasa; Cáit Ní Thuama (Uí Mhuimhneacháin); Máire Ní Loinsigh (Uí Thuama); Cáit Ní Ruairc (Uí Cheallaigh); Diarmuid Ó Laoghaire.

# The Last O'Leary Chieftain

**Donal MacArt (1575 - 1657)**

by Peter O'Leary.

Donal MacArt was the last elected chieftain of the O'Leary people. Raised to this office in 1638, he survived as effective and fully operating chieftain until the 10 years war, (1640-1650), and the Cromwellian settlement which followed it. This settlement destroyed most of the ancient Gaelic system, including the election and rule of the chieftains. Even after the return of King Charles II in 1660, there was no full revival of the old systems, and the Williamite war of 1689 finally put an end to all the former Gaelic traditions including the demise of the O'Leary and other chieftainries.

## **Donal - born in 1575:**

Donal was born in 1575 in Uibh Laoghaire. His father was Art O Laoghaire of Carrignaneelagh, and his wife, Margaret NíMhoroghie of Currabig. Donal was only the third son. His father, the eldest son of the previous chieftain, Conchobhar of Mannen, had succeeded to the chieftaincy three years previously in 1572, and at his election there was the usual redistribution of land which gave him the temporary ownership of a huge piece of property, including what had now become the chieftains tower house in Carrignaneelagh.

The eldest son of Art and Margaret, named Tadhg, was one of the victims of the terrible slaughter of the O'Learys at the hands of the MacCarthy Maol Reaghs and the O'Crowleys at the cattle raid and "battle" of Ahakeera in 1601.

Art's second son, Conchobhar, also died some time between 1612 and 1620, leaving the third son, Donal as the heir.

## **Art deposed on the grounds of "incapacity":**

In 1593 Art was deposed from his chieftainry, on the grounds of "incapacity". This may have meant sickness, but Art was in his 60s, a mild and considerate man, and it is more likely that he did not conform to the aggressive military requirements which Hugh O'Neill was demanding from the Gaelic peoples in preparation for the great war to finally drive out the English usurpers.

Art was succeeded as O'Leary by his younger brother, Amhlaoibh Ruadh, a red haired, aggressive and fiery leader much more in tune with the O'Neill army. Unfortunately his peppery nature proved his undoing. He was also killed at Ahakeera leading his men into battle against MacCarthy Maol. To be slain in

this manner, without the consent of the Queen's President, would have resulted in the confiscation of all O'Leary lands, so a little deception was agreed upon. It was put about that Amhlaoich had been wounded in the battle, and some time later it was announced that he had died a natural death

So later in the year of 1601 the O'Learys met again to elect a new chieftain, and this time it was the turn of the fourth son of Conchobhar of Mannen, Donnchadh an Ghaorthaidh, who was chosen and who received the white rod from Cormac macDermot MacCarthy of Blarney and Macroom, liege lord of the O'Learys.

Donnchadh had a long and successful time as chieftain, living until 1638, and dying just in time to avoid the ten years war. On his election he moved into the old O'Leary stronghold of Mannen, where Inchigeelagh National School now stands. This was a large ringfort and house which had been the home of O'Leary in earlier times up to the 15thc. when the first tower house was built at Carrignacurra.

## **Surrender and Regrant:**

An odd situation had arisen as a result of "Surrender and Regrant". This English imposed law was intended to weaken the Gaelic order, and was widely welcomed by chieftains who only saw in it a means of strengthening their own branch of the family. The tower houses became the personal property of the incumbent at the time, whereas previously, like all property, they had been owned by the Clan in general, and occupied by the current chieftain and his tanaiste.

After the "Composition of 1593" those in occupancy of a tower house became its legal owner. So when Donnchadh was elected in 1601, his cousins, Conchobhar macArt and Tadhg Dermot Meirgeach, hung on grimly to their tower houses at Carrignaneelagh and Carrignacurra, leaving Donnchadh without this symbol of his authority.

## **Tower House in Dromcarra:**

This position was eventually corrected by Donnchadh building himself a new tower house on his land at Dromcarra. It was smaller than the other two, but no doubt honour was satisfied. The tower house in Dromcarra was completed in 1625, and stood, albeit in ruins, until 1966 when it was "knocked" by its owner because he deemed it to be unsafe.

So far in our story it has seemed that the

chieftaincy of the O'Learys had become hereditary as with many other families. That this was not so was proved in 1638 when Donnchadh died and the clan reverted to a previous line and elected his first cousin, Donal macArt. This despite the fact that Donnchadh had a further brother, Diarmaid Ruadh, and two sons, Amhlaoich of Dromcarra and Conchobhar of East Graigue, who were passed over.

Donal was 63 when he achieved the chieftaincy. He then became the lord of 13 townlands and some 3,000 acres of the best land in the Parish, mostly on the North Eastern strip lying to the South of the River Toon. His income from rentals was £30 pa. which would be the equivalent of about £60,000 in today's money.

## **1641:**

But there were dark clouds on the horizon. Three years later, in 1641, there was a massive and universal uprising throughout the Country. The opportunity had come for all Irishmen, Gaelic and Anglo-Norman, to unite against English rule, by supporting an English King, Charles I against the forces of his Parliament, later to be led by the infamous Cromwell.

As the storm clouds were gathering in 1641, popular leaders were established in each area, and Lord Muskerry, Donoch MacCarthy of Blarney, raised the flag in his territory. He started by summoning a meeting to Blarney castle of delegates from each sept who could provide men and horses for the new army to be created. The newly created O'Leary, Donal went along, and took with him his tanaiste, Conchobhar Meirgeach of Carrignacurra. Conchobhar seems to have been the more dynamic, and made more impact on the meeting. Reports of the occasion describe them as "Conor, O'Leary of Carrignacurra, and his brother Daniel". They were in fact second cousins, and Donal was of course the senior.

The united front was to be represented in the Country at large, by the Confederation, a gathering of representatives of all the people, which initially met in Kilkenny in May 1642. Donal is mentioned amongst the delegates at the General Assembly, where he was representing the O'Learys. Sadly for Ireland the Confederation was not a success, as factions arose and no common agreement could be found between the splinter groups. Whilst the supporters of O'Neill, Rinuccini, Preston, Ormonde etc. squabbled amongst

themselves, the Parliamentary army in England were slowly but surely grinding the Kings armies to defeat, and eventually the King to the gallows. Then this seasoned and experienced army were turned on Ireland, under their General, Cromwell, to wreak vengeance for the uprising, and to confiscate the land of all Irishmen, Gaelic or Anglo-Norman, and redistribute it amongst the unpaid troopers and the Adventurers who had put up the money for weapons.

**“Sent to Connacht”:**

In actual fact only the large landowners, and heads of clans, were “sent to Connacht”, the smaller tenant farmers being required to remain as labourers on the land. Donal was amongst them, and at the age of 80 and accompanied by his second son, Dermot, was transplanted in 1655 to Ballymacdonellane in County Clare. His third son, Tadhg was sent to Killclogher in County Clare where he appears as a titulado in 1659.

Dermot, the second son featured in a curious incident in 1641 at the start of the war. Large numbers of dispossessed English settlers were trying to get back to England with such of their property as they could carry. O'Donovan of Castle Donovan had arranged a convoy to escort one of these parties, and Dermot was one of the escorting officers. After the war he was accused, with others, of robbing some of the settlers. They were tried but there was insufficient evidence and no convictions. Meanwhile in Uibh Laoghaire the lands of the O'Learys were divided up and awarded to soldiers as back pay. The other landowners could stay on as tenants under the new owners or as labourers. Some did not chose to do either, and large gangs of “Tories” or landless men, gathered in the mountains around Gougane, including many O'Learys but none that we know from Donal MacArt's family.

Old Donal died in Connacht some time between 1655 and the Restoration in 1660. Historians have had considerable confusion about these events. They have overlooked the fact that Donal's eldest son was also called Donal, and have tended to merge the two men into one, thus making the life span of the elder Donal stretch off into the 1689 period when he would have been an active 114 had he survived.

**Charles II:**

In 1660 when Charles II was restored to his late father's throne, there was a general belief that the land would now revert to its previous ownership. The owners in 1641, or in many cases their sons, flocked back to their patrimony in 1660. Amongst these was “young” Donal óg, now himself aged 55, who moved into his fathers lands of



Eugene O'Riordan, Bishop John Buckley and Fr. John Cotter at the launch of The Uibh Laoire Collection in Creedon's Hotel, December 1996.

The late Eugie O'Riordan, who passed away in 1997 will be missed in many quarters due to his involvement in various organisations. For a long number of years he helped, along with others, to improve the lot of his fellow farmers and by extention the Community through the Co- Operative movement. He contributed an excellent article on the region's Creamerys in the 1996 issue of this Journal. We wish to convey our sympathy to Bridie and all the O'Riordan Family.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a hanam dilis.

Gortsmorane, Kilbarry, Carrignaneelagh etc. The tower house had been garrisoned during the occupation by Cromwellian troops, but they had “slighted” it on leaving. Nevertheless it was capable of being lived in.

The true facts turned out to be very different. Charles had largely been restored by Protestant Parliamentary leaders such as Monk, and they had obtained guarantees of continued ownership of their ill-gotten lands. Charles, like most of the Stuarts was a weak man who could not take difficult decisions like this. The Cromwellian settlement largely remained, and his loyal Royalist followers had to suffer, whilst his previous enemies gained.

Donal óg had moved into his fathers old lands, and in 1677 he managed to obtain a 99 years lease of these lands from their new owner, no other than Lord Muskerry. This sort of thing was possible because most of the soldiers did not actually want to live in Ireland but only to turn their property into cash and return whence they came. And Lord Muskerry was one of the few great Lords who were exempted from the general situation and had their properties restored to them.

Twenty nine short years after, all this changed. Once more the Irish people supported a Stuart King in his struggle against his own people, and once more they lost. This time it was James II, Charles brother, and this time they were

supporting a Catholic King who, they thought, would right all the Protestant wrongs. But James lost the military contest with William, and fled to France deserting his Catholic Irish supporters.

Donal Óg, who was born in about 1605, did not live to see this latest disaster. In 1700 the Land Court at Chichester House examined all the tenancies and most, including his, were declared unsound and were forfeited to the Crown. The freeholds of the lands of Uibh Laoghaire were granted to the Hollow Sword Blade Company to settle their debts for financing the war. A few tenancies were validated, but most went to new tenants of the choosing of the new landlords. By and large these were not O'Learys, who were regarded with suspicion that they might get above themselves.

Donal Óg and his eldest son, Arthur, were never elected as chieftains, but they and their successors called themselves “O'Leary”, and were regarded as such by the local people in the Millstreet area. Arthur was a Captain in King James' army in 1689. He went to Millstreet with his sister Juliana, where she was married to old Colonel Owen MacCarthy of Drishane, and the family stayed there for three further generations until Denis O'Leary could only produce one heir, his daughter Helen, thus bringing this branch to an end.

# What's in a name? Early Tribal Names

Surnames were not introduced into Ireland until the period 950 to 1050 AD. Before this, there were large Family Groups, usually called Tribes, who occupied separate areas and were ruled by a King. Because of the growth in population this system had become too unwieldy, and individuals were difficult to identify.

In the South West of Ireland we find a number of important Tribe Names which are useful to remember.

There are of course many variations in the spelling of these Tribal Names, but the ones below are typical.

1. Eoganachta. The Eugenians - descendants of Eoghan Mor or Eberians - descendants of Eber. They spread through Counties Tipperary, Kerry and Cork. The most successful, powerful and numerous

of the Gaelic Tribes in the South West. The surnames they adopted included McCarthy, O'Sullivan, O'Callaghan, O'Keefe, and MacAuliffe.

2. Uí Eacha. A branch of the Eoganachta who migrated to North Carbery. Split into two Families, the Kinel Aedha, later known as O'Mahoney; and the Kinel Laoghair, later known as O'Donoghue.

3. Corca Laoidhe. An earlier, non-Gaelic, or Errainn Tribe. Occupied South Carbery. Their later surnames included O'Driscoll, O'Leary, O'Coffey, O'Fihelly, and O'Hea.

4. Uí Liatháin. Related to the Corca Laoidhe and lived in what is now Barrymore. Their surname became O'Liatháin or Lyons.

5. Uí Baghamna. Or Muscraige Muintaine. Lived in Muskerry. Their later surnames included O'Flynn.

6. Ciarraide. Occupied Central Kerry. Their later surnames were O'Conor Kerry, and O'Cahill.

7. Corca Duibhne. Occupied the Corkaguiney Peninsula, (Dingle Peninsula). Later surname O'Falvey.

8. Clanna Degadh. Or Degadians. Had migrated previously from the North to Limerick. Later surnames were O'Shea, and O'Connell.

9. Dal gCais. Occupied the South Clare area. Another highly successful Tribe. Later surnames included O'Brien, and MacNamara.

## Inchigeela Land League - 1881

In 1996 Eugene O'Riordan, Gortnalour received from Sean Coveney, Carrigaline the minutes and accounts book of the Inchigeela Land League Branch established in 1881. Sean Coveney's grand-uncle Rev. Daniel Coveney was curate in various parishes in West Cork in the 1870's and 1880's and was involved in the agitation for land reform at the time and encouraged the setting up of Land League Branches. In the late 1870's economic conditions in Ireland led to widespread civil unrest. Bad harvests, famine due to potato-blight and mass evictions of tenants by landlords who wished to put cattle on their estates instead of corn, all put enormous pressure on the population.

The Land League was set up in 1880 by Michael Davitt to push for:

1. Fair Rents
2. Fixity of tenure
3. Freedom of sale for tenant.

A Branch was set up in Inchigeela in May 26th 1881 to cover the entire parish. Rev J. O'Hea C.C. was elected Chairman and Ben Shorten vice-chairman.

The Committee set about collecting contributions from all farmers in the parish. The Accounts Book contains entries from the various collections from 1881 to 1887. The name and townland of all the contributors is given in most cases. We reproduce here a small selection of the 1881 collection. The original runs to 18 pages.

NAME	AMOUNT				
	£	s d			
Jerh. Driscoll, Tullogh	2	0	Cors. Lucy, Coolegrenane	2	0
Stephen Horgan, Clogher	2	0	Cors. Murphy, Coolegrenane	2	0
John Coffee, Gurtinahoughtee	2	0	Wm. Cotter, Coolegrenane	2	0
Danl. Leary, Lackabawn	2	0	John Hallisy, Currehane	2	0
Timothy Ahern, Lackabawn	2	0	Cors. Lucy, Currehane	2	0
Danl. Burke, Shanacrane	1	0	Patrick Kearney, Monevodrah	2	0
Denis Crowley, Coolmountain	2	0	Wm. Cotter, Lackgneave	2	0
Denis Mahony, Clogher	1	6	John Delea, Inchigeela	3	6
Charles McCarthy, Tullogh	2	0	John Lucy, Kilmore	3	0
Jeremiah Crowley, Coolmountain West	2	0	Richard Oldham, Rossmore	2	0
Dan Carey, Shanacrane	2	0	John Lucy, Caharnacaha	2	0
John Hurley, Shanacrane	2	0	Mrs. Lucy, Gurteenowen	2	0
Danl. Hurley, Shanacrane	2	0	Cors. Cronin, Keamcorobula	4	0
James J. Hurley, Shanacrane	2	0	Maurice Buttimer, Corohy	2	0
Patrick Lucy, Coolegrenane	2	0	D. C. Cronin, Gurteenakilla	2	0
C. P. Lucy, Coolegrenane	2	0	Tim Dineen, Inchideraisle	1	0
Michael Twomey, Muniwodrah	2	0	George Nichols, Teergaith	2	0
Matt Kelleher, Gurtnacarriga	2	0	Dan Leary, Inchineave	2	0
Patrick T Cotter, Gurtinahoughty	2	0	John Cronin, Inchideraisle	2	0
Cors. Hallisy, Monevodrah	2	0	Murty Kelleher, Inchideraisle	1	0
Patrick Cotter, Gurtinahoughty	2	0	Denis Dinneen, Inchideraisle	2	0
Wm. Cotter, Gurtinahoughty	2	0	Denis Leary, Derrivacomeen	2	0
James Cotter, Gurtinahoughty	2	0	Tim Leary, Derrivacomeen	2	0
John Kelleher, Gurtnacarriga	2	0	John Leary, Kealvaugh	2	0
John Ring, Monevodrah	2	0	Jerh. Leary, Kealvaugh	2	0
			Jas. Cronin, Kealvaugh	2	0
			Mrs. Leary, Kealvaugh	2	0
			Mrs. Kearney, Coornahahilla	2	0
			Mrs. Twomey, Kealvaugh	2	0
			Jerh. Cotter, Gurtnearea	2	0
			Ben Shorten, Corohy	2	0
			Cors. Cotter, Corohy	2	0
			Tim McCarthy, Corohy	2	0
			Cors. Leary, Corohy	2	0
			Jerh. Leary, Corohy	2	0
			Wm. Twomey, Corohy	2	0
			John Callaghan, Corohy	1	0
			Owen Sullivan, Corohy	2	0
			Denis Sweeney, Ahaross	2	0
			Wm. Shinnick, Gurtafludig	2	0
			Mrs. Horgan, Keamcorobula	2	0
			Jas. Ahern, Keamcorobula	2	0
			Pat Ahern, Keamcorobula	2	0
			Matt Reardon, Keamcorobula	2	0
			Denis Corcoran, Keamcorobula	2	0
			Denis Healy, Scrahanmore	2	0
			Danl. Hyde, Scrahanmore	2	0
			Wm. Murphy, Gortloughra	2	0
			Mrs. P. Murphy, Gortloughra	2	0
			Jerh. Leary, Derrinabourkey	2	0
			John Leary, Derrinabourkey	2	0
			Jas. Hoare, Coomdorohy	2	0
			Richard Lucy, Caharnacaha	2	0
			J. Lucy, Caharnacaha	2	0

# Famine Commemoration

by Dave Walden

Famine commemorations have been taking place throughout the country and the Cumann Staire had several discussions at their meetings as to how they would make their small contribution.

There are few records of how the famine affected the parish of Iveleary, and it is possible to draw certain conclusions from, for instance, a study of population statistics. Even so, apart from some well-known stories, there are few facts about the effects and ramifications of such a seminal event in the history of this area.

Undoubtedly some fared better than others, but for many at the time, the soup kitchen provided at least a temporary reprieve from hunger.

Many soup kitchens were set up in parishes all over the country. Some were operated by charitable individuals doing what they could, some by humanitarian organisations.

During a field trip by the History Society in 1995, Coolmountain house was visited, where during the worst years of the Famine a soup kitchen operated. A Mr. Denis O'Leary, the owner of Coolmountain House at the time, ordered a large soup pot from England and proceeded as best he could to alleviate the suffering in his area. The story goes that a large bell was tolled whenever the soup was prepared. The bell seems to have been lost but the large vessel, the famine pot, had survived intact and was being used as a tank for watering the cattle.

The present incumbent of Coolmountain House suggested that the Cumann Staire take the pot away, as he felt that the use he was putting it to did not reflect the importance of such an historical artifact.

Unfortunately the society did not act on the suggestion immediately, and the pot was collected by another person, Les Carter.

As it happens, for a year the pot was used by its new owner in a lively fashion. Fires were made beneath it, water heated and it became an outdoor bath for the family of Les Carter in the Mealagh valley.

The Society made a few overtures to get the pot returned to the parish and eventually it was agreed that if the pot was going to be respected according to its history, then the Society repatriate to the parish where it belonged.

With the pot back in the parish, ideas were then discussed as to what to do with it. It was decided to locate the Famine Pot in a permanent position as a memorial to the famine victims, the emigrants and the survivors.

Several sites were proposed and the small green island outside the Dairygold creamery became the favourite. During the discussions with Dairygold over the use of the site, Dairygold came up with the idea that

the ground in question should be donated by them to the Historical Society. This was agreed and with the help of the Tidy Towns Committee the site has been improved with a new wall and top soil.

If the Famine Pot were left in the open it would fill with water and litter in no time at all, so it was decided that a small structure should be built over it. The design for this structure was undertaken by Luc Racine and the final design incorporates bent oak beams and old slates. The shape is deliberate and intends to imitate a type of 'ehouse' that many poor people of those times had to live in, that is bent wood laid together with straw thatching over to keep out the rain.

With the sponsorship of a supporting frame from Firebird Boilers, Ballymakeera, and a grant for some of the materials from Údaras Na Gaeltachta, the project was able to get underway. At the time of writing the plans to erect this memorial are well advanced. If everything goes according to plan it should be completed before the end of 1997, Famine Commemoration year.



The Famine or Soup Pot

*Our thanks to Mary Lynch (nee O'Connell) for providing us with the following article.*

## History of the E. Company Inchigeela from 1917 to 1920

This Company (Coy.) was formed in the early part of 1917. Prior to this a very strong branch of Sinn Fein was working in Inchigeela. From this branch sprang the Volunteers. Our first bit of excitement was when the Sinn Fein flag was flown from the western chimney of the Lake Hotel.

The Local R.I.C. took this very bad. The flag was flying for most of a week as the R.I.C. were afraid to climb that height. Matt Kelleher who feared no height was the man who climbed the ladders to this chimney top. His helpers were Jerh Riordan (Yank) whose laugh often made this flag ripple, Jack Manning and Danno Reilly.

The Company Officer in Command (Coy. O.C.) was Denis Quinlan whose age at this time was around 20 years, was a College educated man, stood six foot one and was a fearless leader. Under his command the Company expanded rapidly and carried out their first activities. These activities consisted of often drilling, collecting arms and opposing conscription. The Company had several trial mobilisations. At this time the Coy was attached to the 7th Batt. Macroom. The Batt. Commandant was Dan Corkery Macroom. President De Valera reviewed troops of the 7th Batt in Macroom in the fall of 1917, in which all the men of E Coy. took part.

Pikes from spring steel were now made in Jack Mannings forge and men of this Coy. spent many a night sledging them out, and 'we forged some steel for Ireland' said Paud O'Donohue. Home made bombs were made from tin boxes, cement and scrap iron. When filled with Dynamite these were very effective. The Coy. O.C. - D. Quinlan and a section of men took part in a daring raid on Shorten House in the Coppeen area. A Grand Hammeless shot gun, a 3.8 revolver, ammunition for both, a large amount of powder and some dynamite was secured.

A few nights later in May 1918 this Coy. made an unsuccessful raid on Norrishe's House near Coppeen. This man refused to open the door and hand over the shot gun. The Coy. O.C. watched him load and cock his gun through the key hole. It was now a case of who would shoot first. The Coy. O.C. had a consultation with his men and they decided that this shot gun was not worth a life. The men who took part in the above were D. Quinlan, T. O'Connell, D.J. Leary, Jack Kelleher, Jack Manning, Jim O'Connell, Jerh Twohig and M. O'Sullivan. On that night the O.C. did not return to Inchigeela. He stayed with some friends near Teraltan and the following day went to attend a 7th Batt. meeting in Macroom. He was carrying his revolver and on his way home that evening he was accidentally shot. This caused a severe shock to his Company and more especially to the men who did duty with him on the previous night. Even at this early date this daring man had already made plans in his own Coy. for the capturing of the Local R.I.C. Barracks

The 7th Batt. gave him a glorious Military Funeral from Macroom to Neweastown Cemetery.

A week later Jerh Twohig was elected Coy. O. C. A vigorous

Boycott was now carried out against the R.I.C. and after the Mouth of the Glen Ambush, Martial Law was proclaimed in this and other Coy. areas. British Military occupied the Glebe House Inchigeela. Their estimated strength was about 80 strong. This house was one time owned by the late Protestant Minister and stood alone in open grounds and therefore was a very safe outpost for the enemy. The enemy was very active in the district now. The following houses were searched for men and arms - Jerh Twohig, T O'Connell, M. Vaughan, D.T. O'Leary, Will Murphy, and M. O'Sullivan. Those men were on the run but nothing was found.

The Glebe House outpost were daily sending out patrols, sometimes towards Macroom, at other times to Ballingearry. Four men of this Coy. planned to attack the two men of the Rear Guard of this patrol. On this evening the two Rear Guardsmen were close up to the main body and for that day our plans fell through. At this time a civilian who was on friendly terms with the military made a deal to buy two Rifles. These Rifles were to be delivered to him after dark at the Weir Cross. Four men were told off to watch the enemy movements and if everything went right to secure the Rifles. The next thing that happened was the patrol came on and lay in ambush. Our men got wise to the move and were able to slip quietly away.

To the delight of the E Coy. The British Troops evacuated the Glebe House at the end of 1918 and the Coy. Area was again in charge of the R.I.C. who were now finding it difficult to maintain law and order. Owing to a temporary break down in health Jerh Twohig, the Coy. O.C. was forced to resign. He went to a Cork hospital and later went to work in the City where again he became an active Volunteer and had a distinguished Record through the Tan and Civil wars.

In the early months of 1920 R.I.C. Barracks attacks were the order of the day. The 8th Batt. now planned an attack on the Inchigeela Barracks which took place on January 3rd. 1920. This attack was to start at 8.30pm. All men were to be in their positions by that time. A week before 6 men of this Coy. were told off to watch the movements of the R.I.C. and close up scouting of the building had to be carried out.

### **The plan was like this:**

The Batt. Commandant P. O'Sullivan was in charge of this attack. A number of picked men from Coolea, Ballyvourney, and Kilnamartyra Companys were met at the Weir Cross by guides from this Coy. They crossed the Weir and moved westwards by the River Lee. A section of these men took up positions behind the fence which was 20 yards in front of the Barrack, while 4 men were to take up positions at the gate and 2 men were to throw petrol on the door by throwing a lighting cloth, and set it on fire. When the door burned down the 4 men at the gate were to rush through and enter the building while the section behind the fence covered them with rapid fire. Another section, some of them Ballingearry men, who had taken up positions at the back or west of the Building were to do likewise. Another section of men took up positions in the village, and a strong barricade was erected and guarded at the Weir Cross.

As the 4 men were silently moving from the South towards the gate where an R.I.C. man was now standing peeping over the pillar. It was 10 minutes before the opening time set for the attack, but the R.I.C. man and the I.R.A. opened fire simultaneously and the fight was on. The R.I.C. man escaping into the Barrack, the windows which were steel shuttered were now ringing with rifle and shot gun fire. While the R.I.C. flung hand grenades in all directions, and fired their pistols in the air in an effort to attract reinforcements, the I.R.A. now cut off all communications from Inchigeela. One R.I.C. who was in a local Pub and who tried to reach the Barracks during the attack was fired on and badly wounded. The hand grenades prevented the I.R.A. setting fire to the door. Their ammunitions were running low. The attack which had now lasted almost 3 hours was called off at 11.00pm. The I.R.A. suffering no casualty.

At this time R.I.C. were also in occupation of Ballingearry Barracks and a section of the Coy. erected and guarded a barricade two miles west of Inchigeela near to O'Connells Cottage. The M.O. Dr. Good who was visiting a patient was held up at this Road Block when returning home to Raleigh. He was taken into the cottage where old Mrs. Connell made him at home with a good hot cup of tea. He enquired "What the Devil is all this about" and was told by his guard from the cottage door "You may be wanted before the night is over". About 3.00am. he was left pass through in his old Model T. Ford. A few days later the Cork Examiner published a long story of the Doctor's ordeal.

Another funny incident took place while this attack was on. An old man by the name of Jim Brien, who was on the spree, came singing into the firing line, in front of the Barrack and after each volley used to shout "Fire again". There was a short cease-fire by both sides and Jim returned again to the pub. The following men took part in the above attack: Con Cronin, T. O'Connell, D. T. O'Leary, Denis S. Murphy, Jim Connell, Jack Kelleher, Syl J. B. Cotter, Mick Vaughan and M. O'Sullivan. While 12 more of the Coy were scouting.

The Inchigeela R.I.C. were now reinforced by 7 more men and a wireless receiver and transmitter was installed. Both gables of the building were doubly loop-holed and barbed wire entanglement erected. After the above attack the R.I.C. made several raids on I.R.A. men's houses and the following men were constantly on the run: Con Cronin, T. O'Connell, D.T. O'Leary and M. O'Sullivan. The R.I.C. were now compelled to stay within Barracks from dusk until dawn.

The next attack on Inchigeela Barracks was planned for March 8th 1920. This was planned by the Officers of the first Cork Brigade who brought with them a large trough packed with explosives. This was to be placed against one of the gables, and it was electrically detonated, owing to barbed wire and tin cans. They were unable to reach the gable. Had this plan succeeded 6 or 8 picked men from the Battalion were to rush through the breach using revolvers and hand grenades. The usual precautions of blocking and guarding the roads were taken. A large number of men from the 8th Battalion mobilised at Cooleen, 3 miles north-west of Inchigeela. Here they were met by men from the E. Coy. and led into their positions, where they waited for hours on snow covered ground. The greatest credit is due to those men who had to travel 10 - 12 miles back to their Coy. areas, and shoulder this heavy trough back to Kilnamartyra.

## Lonely Gougane

*As sung by Patrick Dinneen*

In the west of Cork County sequestered and lonely  
There lies a meek, holy and beautiful lake  
Where nothing can rival with a surface so lovely  
As the breeze that comes down from that  
mountain so bleak.

Descending quite rapidly those sparkling  
white fountains

To swell its blue waters, majestic and calm.  
Surrounded by lofty precipitous mountains  
There lies the blessed island of lonely Gougane.

Now fair Inchigeela in scenes they are splendid  
With beautiful valleys, long head lands and breaks  
And among their bright scenes we are surely  
out numbered

By breakwater lilies that survive in the lake.  
Fair Ballingearry is famed in proportion  
That beautiful village with its well shaven lawns  
Yet nothing sublime can excite your emotions  
Until you are approaching sweet lonely Gougane.

By Ceims lovely pass the rocks do assemble  
I'm sure they would fill the spectator with awe  
Fearing each moment that downward they'll tumble  
And give the spectator no time to withdraw.  
But the cliffs are so steep that the deer stands  
in danger

It being the retreat of the Ro-buck and fawn  
Themselves so sublime for in awaiting the stranger  
To come to the place they call lonely Gougane.

Now this beautiful island was once deeply planted  
The trees are now moulding unto decay,  
Where really its focus is a place of enchantment  
Where many a poor pilgrim so often did pray.  
The days of Finbarr, the saint so distinguished  
From worthy treasures retired and withdrawn  
It's cells are still seen in the ruins of the abbey  
That lies in that island of lonely Gougane.

Not I to be gifted like Homer the Grecian  
Or had I the genius of famed Callinan  
A son so rightful, sublime and superior  
In praising the regions of lonely Gougane.

*The following history of Iveleary G.A.A. Club first appeared around 1960 in the "Southern Star". We reproduce it here in full as it appeared then. Thanks to Donal Kelleher, Derrevane for lending us the original.*

## Iveleary G.A.A. Club

As well as having the distinction of being one of the oldest clubs in the country Iveleary can claim the proud record of having affiliated a team annually since the foundation of the G.A.A. seventy five years ago. In fact the game was played in the parish for many years prior to the foundation of any organised competitions.

As a result the first Iveleary team captained by the great Jack O'Sullivan, Inchigeela was one of the foremost teams competing in the early competitions. At that time all teams were of the one grade and composed of 21 players on each team. Many a hectic game was contested against such legendary teams as Dohenys, Clondrohid, Kilmurry, Barryroe, Kilmacabea and Macroom.

In 1891 Iveleary were ousted from the County Championship by the famous Clondrohid team that later went on to contest the All-Ireland final. In this thrilling encounter Clondrohid were only one point ahead in the dying moments of the game when Iveleary were awarded a close-in free. In the tremendous excitement that ensued Jack O'Sullivan made a do-or-die attempt to give a clear-cut victory to Iveleary but his shot was blocked down by the stonewall Clondrohid defence and thus Iveleary's high hopes for county and All-Ireland victories were dashed.

Prominent members of that great team were Jack O'Sullivan Capt. (father of Dr. T. J. O'Sullivan, Macroom), his brother Tim O'Sullivan, Inchigeela, Daniel D. O'Sullivan, Teernaspideoga, Dan Creed, Augharas, Dan McCarthy, Graigue, Dan Dennehy, Direen, Peter and James Cronin, Inchidroile, William Cotter, William T. Cotter and James P. Cotter, Gortnahochtee, Thady McCarthy and Jerh. Cronin, Coolmountain, Ned Hallissey, Munivadre, John McSweeney, Clounshere, John Horgan, Millen, James Cronin, Inchineave, Tim O'Riordan, Rossmore, Shaun O'Leary, Kilbarry, Tim O'Sullivan, The Glebe, Dan O'Leary, Cooleen, (father of Mick O'Leary, V.C.), Michael M. Murphy, Inchigrada, Gilpin Galvin, Curra, William Scannell, Scrahane, William Cotter and Denis Murphy, Gortnalour. All of that team have since died.

Iveleary learned many tricks of the game from the renowned Dick Fitzgerald, the Kerry star, who often holidayed in Inchigeela with his brother who was parish priest of Iveleary at the time.

### Turn of Century

The young men in the parish came together at the turn of the century and elected Cornelius Kelleher, Carrigleagh, captain of a team composed of such notable players as P.J. O'Sullivan and R. Dromey, Inchigeela, Con and Jim Farrell, Pat Kelly and Dan Noonan, Coolmountain, Paddy and Mick Ring, Coornahilly, John Coakley and Jerh Leary, Derryleigh; Dan Riordan, Gortnalour; Billy and J. Cotter, Droumnagopple; William Tanner and Tim McCarthy, Coorolough; Michael Connell, Carrignacurra; Denis Dennehy, Dirreen; Dan Lehane, Coolgrehane; Mike Cronin, Derrivane; Frank Field, Cooleen, Dan Creedon, Rossmore; Tim Buckley, Kilbarry; Jack Thompson, Carrignamuck; the brothers Cornelius, Jerh. And Pat O'Sullivan, Teernaspideoga; John Twomey, Curragh; James Galvin, Gurtaveer (father of Jim Galvin who was a member of the Cork team that won the National League in 1952).

Exciting games in a very friendly manner were played against Ballyvourney, Kilmichael, Killnamartyra and Ballingearry. The ever increasing popularity of the game was manifested in the large crowds that cheered each team in every match that was played. The only surviving members of that noteworthy team are: James Galvin, Dan Dennehy, Cors. Kelleher, Frank Field, Tim Buckley, John Twomey, Pat Kelly, Billy Cotter, Paddy Ring, and John Coakley.

### 1928 Re-Organisation

At a special meeting convened in 1928, Cors. Kelleher proposed that Ballingearry (who were having difficulty in fielding a team) be invited to join forces with Iveleary thus having one team to represent the parish of Iveleary. Danny O'Leary vouched the co-operation of the Ballingearry club. A preliminary meeting at which Jimmy O'Leary and Cors. McCarthy represented Iveleary took place in Iveleary and great enthusiasm heralded

the eventual formation of a combined parish club. Cors Kelleher, Inchigeela was elected chairman, D. J. O'Sullivan, secretary and Dannie O'Leary, captain. Meetings were held alternately in Inchigeela and Ballingearry.

The Following year 1929 Iveleary defeated Ballincollig in the Mid Cork Championship and proceeded to contest the County Final against Bandon at Dunmanway but were narrowly beaten.

This team was: Eugene Corcoran, Inchigeela; Bill and Jack Cotter, Coolagrenane; James O'Leary, Gort-naknockane; Syl. B. Cotter Gortnalour; Cornelius McCarthy, Graigue; Tim O'Callaghan, Macroom; Roger Cooney, Knocksaharuig; Danny, Paddy and Seamus O'Leary, Bawnaneel; Jack D. Cronin, Danny Shea, Connie Cronin, Ballingearry; Denis Kelleher, Clondrohid; Denis P. Lucey, Gurteenraven and Donal Scannall, Ballingearry.

### Mid Cork Champions

The next championship victory came in 1932 when they defeated Ballinora in the Mid Cork Final but Iveleary were in turn eliminated by St. Annes in the County Championship. The team was D. Lucey, Seamus O'Leary, Pat O'Leary, Syl. Cotter, D. Riordan, Sean Corkery, J. O'Riordan, D. O'Leary, Finbarr O'Leary, Jerry Moynihan, D. O'Leary, Jack Cotter, W. Cotter, J. Buttimer and Jack Cronin.

Three years later Iveleary were again to the fore with a victory over Ballincollig in the Mid Cork Final but were beaten by Brian Dillons in the County Championship. Doing duty that year were Anto Callaghan, Den Cronin, Frank O'Leary, Den Lucey, Dan P. O'Leary, John O'Leary, Jerome Galvin, John Lyons, Bill Cotter, Syl. Cotter, Paddy Sullivan, Connie O'Leary, Christy Vaughan, John Creedon, Paddy O'Leary, Jackie Riordan, Sonny Riordan, Connie P. Creedon, Denny Lordan and Denis Kelleher

### 1941 Effort

The following years saw a decline in the amalgamation of the Ballingearry and Inchigeela forces. In 1941 an effort initiated by Rev. T. A. Coffey, C.C. Inchigeela and Rev. Fr. Murphy, C.C. Ballingearry, was successful and the following parish



committee was elected. Chairman, Rev. T. A. Coffey, C.C.; Vice-Chairman, Rev Fr. Murphy C.C.; Hon. Sec. Donncha ÓLaoghaire, Inchigeela (now secretary of Comhdhail Náisiúnta na h...ireann); Hon Treas. Willie Shorten, Ballingearry; Committee, Timmy Ronan, Johnny O'Leary, Ballingearry, D. J. O'Sullivan, Inchigeela, Michael O'Sullivan, The Glebe; and Eugie O'Riordan, Gortnalour.

Players in both villages trained diligently each evening and their enthusiastic efforts were rewarded by victory over Inniscarra in the Mid Cork final at Coachford. They later went under to Millstreet at Macroom by one point. The 1941 champion team lined out as follows: Frank O'Leary, Inchigeela; Den Cronin, Ballingearry, now resident in Dunmanway; Den Lucey, now resident in Cork; Sean Lucey, Ballingearry; Dan O'Leary, Inchigeela, now in Skibbereen; Timmy Ronan, Capt. Ballingearry; Sean Creedon, Ballingearry, now Sec. Coláiste na Mumhan; Paddy Ronan, Ballingearry; Eugie Riordan, Gortnalour; Johnny O'Leary, Ballingearry; Sean Corkery, Inchigeela; Paddy D. Cronin, Keimaneigh, member of Cork 1945 All-Ireland team; Denis O'Riordan, Gortnalour, now in the U.S.; Conny Lyons, Tooreenalour, now in Cork; Sean D. Cronin, Keimaneigh.

The Iveleary supporters looked forward with great expectations to 1942 feeling certain that this great team would bring county honours to Iveleary in that year. But alas, many of the best Ballingearry players transferred to Macroom, though men (with inter-county experience) such as Frank O'Leary (goalkeeper) and Den Lucey (fullback) gave their loyalty to the parish. In 1944, Ballingearry and Iveleary again parted company. In that year Rev. M. O'Driscoll, C. C. was elected chairman of Iveleary (Inchigeela), Eugie O'Riordan secretary, and Charlie Kelleher, treasurer.

A league was formed in which teams from Coolmountain, Johnstown, Toames, Kilbarry, Ballingearry and Inchigeela competed. The league proved a great success and resulted in a play off between Ballingearry and Johnstown. The latter emerged victorious by a two point margin but a series of objections and counter objections resulted in Johnstown withdrawing and amalgamating with Toames to revive the Kilmichael Club, the first meeting of which took place in Cooldorrihy on 2nd. February 1945.

### 1951 Victory

The Mid Cork Championship was again won in 1951 but an investigation followed and the medals were not awarded. The County Championship was not contested by the division that year. The team was Sean Corkery, John O'Sullivan, Paddy Galvin, Jack Lynch, Nick Murphy, Michael Murphy, Conny Cronin, Sean McSweeney, Michael McSweeney, Conny Lehane, Seamus Sullivan, Jimmy Oldham, Conny Corkery, Colman Concannon, and Jack Healy.

### Sixth Title

In 1958 the Mid Cork title came to Iveleary for the sixth time. Ballingearry also fielded a team that year. Kilnamartyra was defeated in the Mid Cork final that year. Selection Committee was John O'Sullivan, Michael Murphy, James Oldham, Anto Callaghan, Sean Lucey. Paddy Galvin was trainer.

The club has always shown a tendency to cater for the youth, and their minor and juvenile teams are among the best in the division. In the minor grade the following have worn the Cork jersey with distinction: John Ronan, Donal McSweeney, Pato Galvin, Jack Higgins (3 years), Donal Cotter and Jim Galvin who captained the 1947 Cork Team. The Cork Junior team had the services of Paddy O'Leary, Frank O'Leary, Denis Lucey, Sean Corkery and Jim Galvin.

In senior inter-county football Paddy Cronin played right-half back on the Cork

1945 All-Ireland team and captained Munster the following year. Jim Galvin won Munster Championship and National League with Cork in 1952, played in the St. Brendan Cup competition in New York, for the Combined Universities and Munster V the rest of Ireland and also won a Sigerson Cup medal.

The following were prominent members of the 1959 Muskerry team: Pato Galvin, Donal Cotter (capt.), Liam Connors and Hugh Creedon.

### Present Officers (1960)

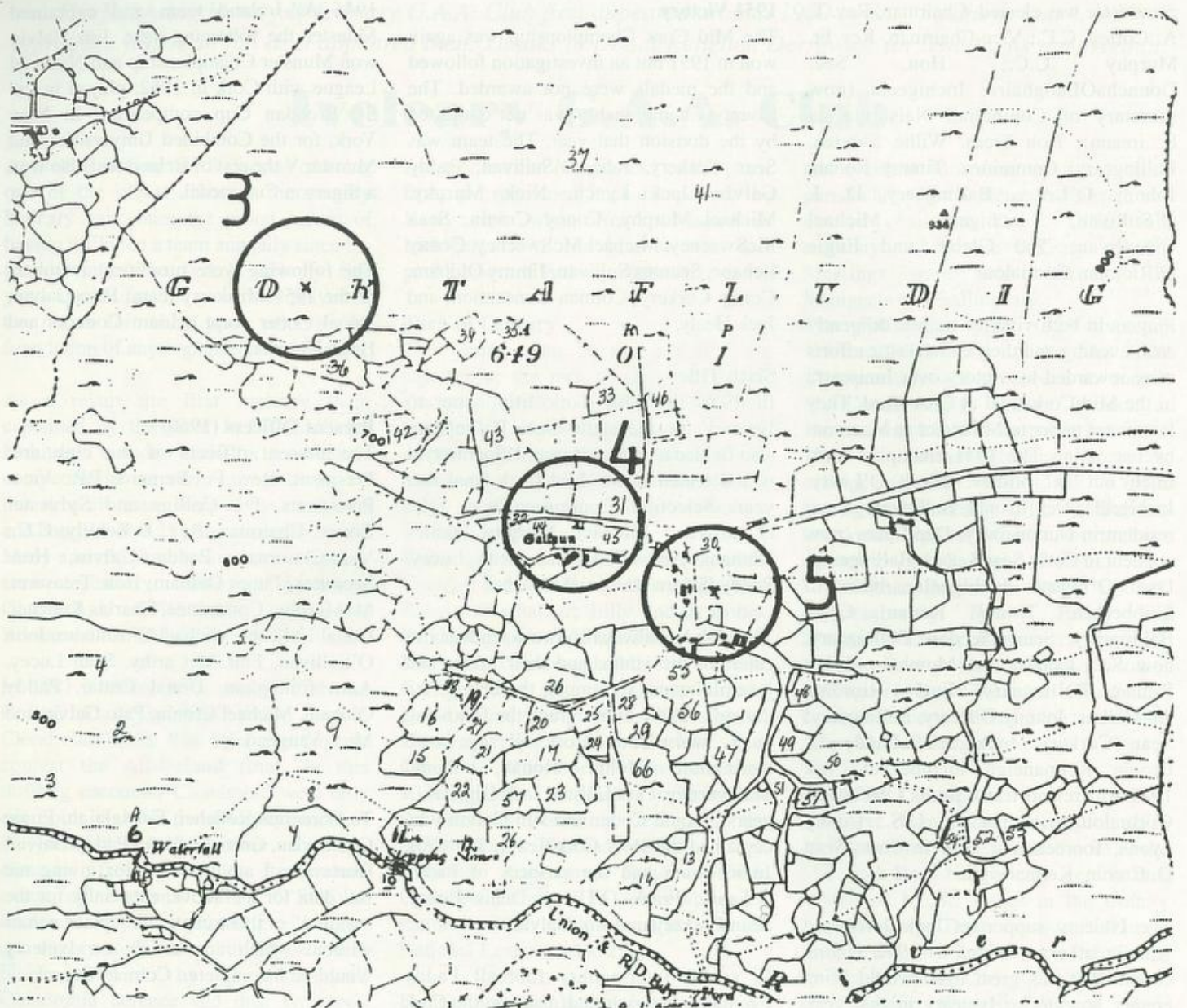
The present officers of the club are: President, Rev. Fr. Bernard, P.P.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Collins and Sylvester Cotter; Chairman, Rev. J. Kehilly, C.C.; Vice-Chairman, Paddy Galvin; Hon. Secretary, James Oldham; Hon. Treasurer, M. Murphy; Committee, Charles Kelleher, Donal Kelleher, Michael O'Sullivan, John O'Sullivan, Flor McCarthy, Sean Lucey, Anto Callaghan, Donal Cotter, Paddy Oldham, Michael Cronin, Pato Galvin and Mick Vaughan.

To Cornelius Kelleher, Carrigleigh, Eugie O'Riordan, Gortnalour and Paddy Galvin, Gurtaveer, I am indebted for giving me full data for the above, especially for the "raidhse" of those captivating place names without which any article on Iveleary would be incomplete. Colman Cusack.



Iveleary :Mid Cork Champions 1958

Back L. to R; Christy Lucey; Pat O Mahony; Johnny O' Sullivan; Pato Galvin; J. Hinchion; Nick Murphy; Michael Vaughan; Hugh Creedon; Sean McSweeney; John Cotter.  
Front L. to R; Chris Collins; Donal Cotter; Michael Murphy; Paddy Oldham; Sean Lucey; Jimmy Oldham; Dermot Horgan; Paul Collins.



## Gortafloodig

### Ainmneacha Páirceanna

- |  |                                       |                                |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Glaisín na Coille                           | 21. Páirc Eoin                        | 40. Cnocán na Féithe Báine     |
| 2. Cnapóg na Coille                            | 22. Páirc a bhóthair Íochtraigh       | 41. Céim a Bhacaigh            |
| 3. Cnapóg na hAbhann                           | 23. Cnoc Mór                          | 42. Páirc na Clainne Riabhacha |
| 4. Carraig a'Luisne (Shadow)                   | 24. Páirc na Dráiní(drain)            | 43. Goirtín Dromach            |
| 5. Páirc an Aitinn                             | 25. Páirc a Phóirse                   | 44. Páirc a Bhogaigh           |
| 6. Easach Luinnín                              | 26. Sealachán                         | 45. Páirc Sheáin Liatháin      |
| 7. Oileán Mór                                  | 27. Sealachán garbh                   | 46. Páircín Chait              |
| 8. Lúb   | 28. Páirc na hAbhansaí                | 47. Creach a Bhiolair          |
| 9. Leaca an Aitinn                             | 29. Glaisín Chaorthain (Mountain Ash) | 48. Páirc a'Tobair             |
| 10. Cloc na Laoi                               | 30. Tobar Dubh                        | 49. An Páirc árd               |
| 11. Leaca Cloc na Laoi                         | 31. Cnocín Beag                       | 50. Páirc a Claise             |
| 12. An Lug / Leaca Croill (Crowley)            | 32. Árd a'Bhóthair                    | 51. Láthair Tí Mhaighréide     |
| 13. Drom Buí                                   | 33. Páirc a'Bearna                    | 52. Drom an Óir                |
| 14. Carraig Drom Buí                           | 34. Páirc a'tsíol féir                | 53. Drom a tSeabhaic           |
| 15. Páirc na Bó Riabhacha                      | 35. Cnocán na Spioraide               | 54. Páirc na Staile.           |
| 16/17. Páirc na Sceach Iochtarach / Uachtarach | 36. Na seana-pháirceanna              | 55. An Moinfhear               |
| 18. Páirc na Bó Buí                            | 37. Poll na nGabhar                   | 56. An Moinfhear Iochtarach    |
| 19. Páirc Dhiarmada Báine                      | 38. Talamh Madra Ruaidh               | 57. Páirc a Tuadh (hatchet)    |
| 20. Páirc a'Bhóthair                           | 39. An Féith Bhán                     | 66. Talamh na gCoinini.        |

*Tá an scéal beag seo tógtha ós na 'Schools Manuscripts 1938'  
le Cáit Ní Chróinín, Inse Beag - Rang a hocht.*

## Na Daoine Maithe

Nuair a bhí fear gurb' ainm do Donnadh Ó Ríordáin, atá ina chómhnaidhe fé láthair ar an Inse mBig ina bhuachaill óg tímpal sé bliadhna déag do cuireadh i n-aimsir é go dtí duine de mhuintir Ríordáin a bhí na comhnaidhe thiar sa Chúm Ruadh. Tugtar gleann Deasmhumhan uaireanta ar an áit seo atá suidhthe tímpal míle siar ón nGúgán Barra.

Oidhche tar éis dul a chodhladh do Dhonnadh agus do mhuintir an tighe d'airigheadar an fothrom uathbhásach tímpal na cistineach. Bhí na h-ártaighe ag cliotaráil, corcáin á mbriseadh, cathaoireacha á gcaitheamh ó thaobh go taobh an tighe agus mheasadar go raibh gach aon rud ann ina smidiríní. Bhíodar ag faire cun go dtiocfadh amharc an lae cun go bhfeichfidís cad é an dfoghbháil a bhí déanta.

Thug na daoine maithe cuaird ar an sgioból chomh maith agus d'airig muintir an tighe iad ag raobadh agus ag briseadh. D'éirigh muintir an tighe le breacadh an lae chun feiscint cad é an dioghbháil a bhí déanta tar éis na h-oidhche. Ní fheadar aon lot agus fuairadar gach rud san ionad chéadna agus ar an dtreo inar fágadh iad an lá roime sin.

I gcionn seachtaine do buaileadh breoidhte sean-bhean a bhí sa tig gur b'ainm dí Máire Ní Laoghaire, Máire Thomáis. Aniar ó Chill Gharbháin i gConntae Chiarraige abeadh í agus do cailleadh í trí mhí ón oidhche a buaileadh breoidhte í agus dá chómhartha san féin tá sí curtha i n-Inse Geimhleach.

## Tochailt sa Chill Mhór

(Archaeological Dig in Kilmore - July 1997)

Thosnaigh an obair go moch maidin Luan, an cúigiú lá déag de mhí Iúil. Bhí ceathrar seandálaithe ó Ollscoil Glasgow ag obair ar an suíomh agus ochtar ón gCumann Staire áitiúil ag cabhrú leo. Fad is a bhí baill an Chumainn ag aistriú téad agus ag leagadh amach grideanna, bhí beirt des na seandálaithe ag tomhas an suíomh agus rudaí eile sa timpeallacht.

Bhí Restestivity metre ag duine amháin agus bhí sí ag siúl suas sfos na páirce chun pictiúir iomlán a fháil den pháirc. Bhí an ceathrú duine ag obair le Magmamoter ag tomhas chomh maith agus arís bhí air an pháirc go léir a chlúdach.

Bhí JCB sa pháirc ar an ceathrú lá chun an talamh a bhriseadh. Fuairadar rian de "enclosure" le dhá chlaí. "Enclosure" an-mhór a bhí ann.

Oíche Dé hAoine d'osclaíodh an pháirc don phobal agus bhí seans ag daoine féachaint ar an obair a bhí déanta le linn na seachtaine.

Tá ceithre acra sa suíomh ar fad agus d'obraigh na seandálaithe ar pháirt den suíomh seo. Bhí fhios acu go raibh "souterraine" ar thaobh amháin den pháirc agus níor dhein siad aon obair ar sin i mbliana, mar bhí stracfhéachaint acu ar sin seacht mbliana ó shin nuair a fuairadar an "souterraine" an chéad lá.

Sé toradh na tochailte, de réir na

seandálaithe i nGlasgow ná gur suíomh mór eaglaise a bhí ann sa 6ú nó sa 7ú aois ach ceaptar nár baineadh úsáid as ró fhada. B'fhéidir gur baineadh úsáid as an áit mar áit cruinnithe (Assembly Place) ina dhiadh san. Níl aon fianaise go raibh settlement ann.

Tá "souterraine" ar thaobh na páirce agus cuireadh dáta sa 9ú aois ar sin. Tá rian settlement sa "souterraine" seo agus

b'fhéidir, le tacaíocht go dtiocfadh na seandálaithe thar nais chun tochailt a dhéanamh ar an suíomh seo, an samhradh seo chugainn.

Ár mbuíochas do gach éinne a chabhraigh linn i rith an tSamhraidh, fhaid is a bhí na seandálaithe ag obair sa cheantar.

Máire Uí Léime, an Chill Mhór.

## Christmas Fruit Cake Recipe!!

### Ingredients:

1 cup water	2 cups dried fruit	1 cup brown sugar
1 cup sugar	1 tsp. Salt	8 oz. Nuts
4 large eggs	1 tsp. Baking soda	Juice of 1 lemon
	1 Bottle Whiskey	



### Method:

Sample the whiskey to check for quality.

Take a large bowl. Check the whiskey again. To be sure its the highest quality, pour one level cup and drink. Repeat.

Turn on the electric mixer, beat one cup of butter in a large fluffy bowl. Add one tsp. Sugar and beat again. Make sure the whiskey is still ok. Cry another tup.

Turn off the mixer. Break two eggs and add to the bowl and chuck in the dried fruit. Mix on the turner. If the fried druit gets stuck in the beaters, pry it loose with a drewscraver.

Sample the whiskey to check for tonsisticity.

Next sift two cups of salt. Or something. Who cares?

Check the whiskey.

Now sift the lemon juice and strain your nuts. Add one table spoon of sugar or something. Whatever you can find, grease the oven. Turn the cake tin to 350 degrees. Don't forget to beat off the turner. Throw the bowl out the window, check the whiskey again and go to bed!!!!

Tried and tested by Conchúr A'Coitir, Curraithe.

*This poem is a translation of one of Seoirse Seartan's poems, relating to the adventures of the Capaillín Bán. Seoirse worked in Liverpool for most of his life and it was there he wrote his poems about the Capaillín Bán and the adventures of his friends in Ballingearry. He composed these poems in Irish at first, and later translated them to English at the request of his English friends who were curious about his writings.*

*He returned to Ballingearry on holidays every summer and he was often accompanied by his English friends. While on holidays here they spent many happy hours fishing in the River Lee and on the Lake in Gougane, hence fishing being the theme of many of his poems.*

## “Fishing”

by Seoirse Seartan

In the waters of Lee there's abundance of sport  
Fishes in plenty of every sort;  
Thousands of anglers come hither to try  
Their fortunes in casting the bait and the fly.

From the “Rock of Gibraltar” there's a glorious sight  
The salmon are leaping all silver and bright,  
The rays of the sun make a shimmering glow  
Reflected from scales of the fishes below.

It's there that the trout and the roach may be found  
And tis said that in olden times perch did abound  
Happy the angler who keeps his line tight  
And returns with creel full ere fall of the night.

That fresh water shark, the ravenous pike,  
Its greater in number than fishermen like;  
He grows to a size that makes men pale  
And gives anglers the cue to adorn a tale.

The shapely red trout is the prettiest of all  
With the loveliest skin like a belle at a ball  
A dish for the gourmet who chooses with taste,  
And a meal for the sick who'll let none go to waste.

Down in the depths and the bottoms they wait,  
They're shy of the spinner, the fly and the bait,  
But the floods from the hills bringing food in their wake  
Entice them up stream from their home in the lake.

All arts of the anglers couldn't bring them to hook,  
Though they cast every fanciful fly in the book,  
They tried out the otter and found staragan  
Not a fish could they capture from even to dawn.

So the Bards of the village bethought them a scheme  
They would cast a wide net in the pools of Paideen  
One night in the Autumn when the moon shone on high  
They set off to Southward their fortunes to try.

At the very first cast the captain called out  
“There's a strain on the net with the weight of the trout.  
Let someone go quick for the butt and the mare  
To carry this load that's too heavy to bear”.

There's enough in the net to keep famine at bay  
We'll pickle and pack them in the old fashioned way.  
“Haul boys, haul, pull together with might  
Every trout in the pool will be landed this night”.

The net was nigh bursting when hauled on the shore,  
The mountain of Seithe seemed moved to the core,  
The eyes of the bridge with amazement did gleam,  
At the marvellous draft just brought up from the stream.

The pebbles and stones did a dance on the strand,  
For never was weightier catch brought to land,  
But alas, when the net from the water got free,  
Not a fish could be seen but the stump of a tree.

Dejected with failure and perished with cold,  
They headed for home with a tale to unfold,  
Twas just retribution for poachers to bear,  
The anglers who heard it were quick to declare.

They fear what their wives and their children will say,  
They dread the sharp jibes of their neighbours next day,  
These five stalwart fellows with a cart and a mare,  
Who went out to catch fish and came home in despair.

But the Capaillín Bán saved them all from disgrace  
When crossing the ford at the place shallowest  
The net trailing loose as determined by fate,  
Entangled a salmon of twenty pound weight.

## The Poteen Song

Seo sean amhrán a d'fhoghlaim Donnchadh Ó Luaisigh, Baile an Chollaigh nuair a bhí sé óg i mBéal Átha'n Ghaorthaidh.

Come all you jovial fellows and give joy to my oration;  
I hope you'll cheer me in my song and give me an ovation;  
So now intend your voices and your kind congratulation  
For I wish you joy and happiness in expecting transportation  
Is gheobham arís an crúiscín is bíodh sé lán.

It was early one morning a cowardly-hearted traitor  
Went into the barracks and a story he related;  
He said that in the western glen, far far out in the mountain  
There was a poteen Irish still, a clear and crystal fountain  
Is gheobham arís an crúiscín is bíodh sé lán.

It was early next morning the police made preparation,  
They went then and they hired a car to drive them to the station  
But when into the shanty went, they found they were mistaken;  
It was neither manufactured nor manned for adulation  
Is gheobham arís an crúiscín is bíodh sé lán.

This crystal drop fresh from the still, it would cure all sorts  
of ailments,  
It would cure the yellow jaundice, both scarletina and measles;  
It would banish heart diseases, from the lungs drive  
inflammation;  
From the soul it would drive the devil, from the heart  
disperse temptation  
Is gheobham arís an crúiscín is bíodh sé lán.

Now that Christmas is approaching, we are in a consternation;  
We don't know where to get a drop without adulteration.  
Our Irish manufacture is the finest in the nation  
Because it is distributed without duty or taxation  
Is gheobham arís an crúiscín is bíodh sé lán.

Now to conclude and finish, I hope I've said no treason  
For freedom is now dawning and we'll have Home Rule in Erin;  
We'll banish Irish land grabbers, b..., knave and traitor  
And we'll have our poteen Irish drop to the west of Ballingearry  
Is gheobham arís an crúiscín is bíodh sé lán.

## The Buck From Bunán

Ye lads and gay lassies I'll claim your attention  
Until I will tell you what happened to those  
Who left Ballingearry on the 15th of August  
And went back to Borlin in search of a goat.

They travelled Coom Rua and the wild cliffs of Maolach  
From Fail a'Staicín and through sweet Leaca Bán  
Through the raes of Muing Mór and the high tops of Borlin  
They never cried stop till they came to Bunán.

When they saw this bold hero they thought him quite pleasing  
Said Carthy to Sheehan get fast on his throat  
Cotter and Creedon they ran up most pleasing  
And soon on his horns they placed a strong rope.

Homewards they started with hearts full of motion  
No doubt they were dry when they came to Gougane  
They put this bold ranger quite safe in a car house  
And drank up the health of the buck from Bunán.

When they walked out after drinking some porter  
In that hotel of Cronins at lonely Gougane  
They came to the place where they left this bold ranger  
But no doubt by that time he was half ways to Bunán.

They commenced shouting and loudly were bawling  
The company all they began for to sigh  
They said to each other we must look for another  
Or the goats of our place will surely go dry.

When the buck got his liberty out of the car house  
He cocked up his tail and he puffed with his nose  
He ran back the field like any young racehorse  
Thanking James Leary for letting him go.

He went back to Maolach and slept in a Bealick  
Because it was too late for him to go home.  
Early next morning he started for Borlin  
No doubt he was laughing when he thought of his course.

On his way backwards he met with the Tacker  
Who bid him good morrow, where were you, you rogue?  
I was taken eastwards by the wild Ballingearry  
And they will see me no more or either the rope.

As we spoke of this hero it is time for us praise him  
I will tell you his age, it was scarcely sixteen.  
His size was enormous, he was shaped and well formed  
And very well armed with horns indeed.

His eyes they were shining like two sparkling diamonds  
His meigeall so fine hanging down to his knees.  
With age he was brown, his limbs they were sound.  
And in front of his mouth had a set of fine teeth

So now me brave boys an advice I will give you  
If ever again you will want a Buck goat  
Go back to Murt Shea, to the owner that owns them  
And pay him down cash in both silver and gold.

And when you come back to that hotel of Cronins  
Get someone to hold him in lonely Gougane  
And now in conclusion I think I'll give over  
And sing you no more of the Buck from Bunán.  
(To the tune of "Bold Tady Quill").

*A man called Harold Delaney composed the song "My Inchigeela Lass". He was a Fenian who was on the run and happened to be at Mass in Inchigeela Church one Sunday morning when the church was surrounded by soldiers and yeomen who were ready to capture him. A young girl called Máire Uí Rathailigh, who was related to Delaney, took him to the bottom of the church and exchanged clothes with him. Delaney went out dressed as a woman and was not recognised by the soldiers. He headed for Cobh and boarded a ship for America. The song "My Inchigeela Lass" is a song of praise about this girl Máire.*

## My Inchigeela Lass

I greet you proud Iveleary's sons and daughters fair and true  
Assembled at the south-end club, old friendships to renew,  
This annual opportunity I'm loth to let it pass  
Ere I recite a tale to-night of my Inchigeela Lass.

Iveleary ah, how sweet your name rings in an exile's ear  
Tho'I've not seen those heath clad hills those five  
and twenty years,

T'was there I met my heart's delight one Sunday morn at Mass  
As I knelt in prayer in the chapel there with my Inchigeela Lass.

She was modest as the cooing dove and gentle as the fawn  
That roam over Desmond's storied heights, those highlands  
o'er Gougane

No goddess fair in Grecian days in beauty could surpass  
My winsome rogue, my Máirín Óg, my Inchigeela Lass.

Like all the boys along the Lee I joined a rebel band  
And pledged myself to freedom's cause for dear old motherland  
An outlaw, I was chased from Cork to Keimaneigh's famed Pass  
And forced to flee from Erin's Lee and my Inchigeela Lass.

Before I from my native land for ever would depart  
I slipped beyond the soldier's lines to the darling of my heart  
Her pictures on the moonlit lake that mirrored as in glass  
The pattern queen of sweet Keimeen, my Inchigeela Lass.

Over Muskerry's heights and Sheehy slopes a waning  
moon shone pale

As I clasped her to my heart that night in Keimeen's emerald vale  
And when inside her cottage door her nimble form did pass  
T'was the last I saw of my Cailín Breá, my Inchigeela Lass.

I sped thro' Inniscarra's groves before the dawn of day  
To a passage in a Yankee ship that in Queenstown Harbour lay  
The Captain being a Fenian bold my safety to compass  
And the ship set sail from Gráinne Mhaol and my  
Inchigeela Lass.

Oh, what became of Máirín Óg, Iveleary's fairest flower  
She drooped as drops the May bloomed leaves, belated  
Winter showers

The Autumn trees had shed their leaves as they laid her'neath  
the grass

My promised bride, Iveleary's pride, my Inchigeela Lass.

Were I beside the Lee to-night I'd quickly find the spot  
Where Máirín smile brought sunshine to her widowed  
mother's cot

The smile that lit the eyes of my sweet Cailín deas  
Still cheers my way, I will always pray for my Inchigeela Lass.

Iveleary, ah Iveleary, far away across the wave  
You own what I prize most on earth, my Máirín's moss-grown  
grave

My present habitation is in Broadway, Boston, Mass.,

And the Buachaill Rua is always true to his Inchigeela Lass.

*The following is compiled from notes made by Fr. Denis O'Donoghue in 1917. They are from the Vestry Book of the Church of Ireland in Inchigeela. This book was a compilation of notes on Parish Meetings and Church Expenditure.*

## Abstracts from the Vestry Book

The Vestry Book of the Parish of Inchigeelagh starts with a minute of a meeting held in May 1807 with reference to approving the sum of £22 to be raised in the Parish for the coming year, £10 of which was to be the Clerk's Salary.

Signed Nicholas C. Bowen, Curate.  
Wm. Boyle, Michael Williams, Joseph Browne.

A minute of a Vestry Meeting held on the 13th day of November, 1807, for the purpose of raising a subscription in the Parish in order to provide substitutes for the agreeable to the Act of Parliament, it was agreed that the sum of 3 shillings and 6 pence a gneeve be applotted on each gneeve in the Parish and that John Tobin be appointed Collector for which he received the sum of 3 guineas.

(Editors note: 1 gneeve - one twelfth of a ploughland)  
Signed Nicholas C. Bowen, Curate. James Barry and Wm. Boyle.

A minute of a Vestry Meeting held on June 16th 1806.  
Wm. Boyle of Drumcarra and Alexander Larymore of Inshunanave, Church Wardens and Barry Crean of Kilbarry, Sidesman for ensuing year.  
Signed Nicholas C. Bowen, Curate. Wm. Boyle, James Barry, Michael Williams and Thomas Williams.

At a Vestry Meeting held 3/4/1809 being Easter Monday it was agreed that Michael Williams of Currihy and Joseph Brown of Inchigeelagh be nominated Church Wardens.

Vestry Meeting held on 23rd April, Easter Monday 1810. It was agreed that Wm. Brown of Inchigeelagh and Chris Woods of Teeranassig be appointed Church Wardens.  
Signed Deane H. Nash, Curate.

Vestry Meeting held on 18th April, 1811, being Easter Monday was signed by Deane H. Nash, Curate. James Donleson.

Vestry Meeting held on 27th May 1811, for the purpose of the Church Wardens to give in their accounts for the year 1810, but which they have not done, nor attending this Vestry. It is resolved that the applotments of 1 shilling and 8 pence per gneeve (£22) having lain on Commission Table, be confirmed.

Vestry Meeting held Easter Monday 30th of March 1812, Richard Busted of Drumcarra and Charles Connel of Inchineal be appointed Church Wardens, also George Grainger with Michael Williams and Joseph Brown do applot the sum of £22.

At a Vestry Meeting held on the 7th of July 1812 it was agreed that 4 pence per gneeve should be added to the former allotments for to pay for the interest of £250 which is to advanced by the Board of First Fruits for the Rebuilding of the said Parish Church, and it is also ordered that a plan and estimate of the intended work be laid before the bishop of this Diocese for his approbation.  
Signed Richard Henry Rogers, Curate.

Copy of a letter found pinned on to a leaf of the Vestry Book, giving an account of a meeting held on the 23rd May 1809.

Glebe, April 9th

*Dear Miss Brown,*

*Corly Callaghan told me that you wished me to prevent strangers sitting in the pew in which you and your sisters generally sit. I have neither the power nor the inclination to prevent any persons of sitting in any part of the Church they please, not appropriated to the requirements of Divine Worship, but, as you have probably perceived, Mrs Spring, to prevent unpleasantness has made Miss Brown, who has been staying at the Castle, sit with herself. I have also got the Church Wardens to make an entry in the Vestry Book, which I hope will answer your purpose as it recognises the fact of your occupying the sitting you wish should be left for you with the option of better accommodation any time you should desire to make the exchange. I enclose you a copy of the entry, and on back of it a copy of the only other allocation of pews in the Book, for a term of 67 years, the period over which it extends.*

*Very truly yours,*

*Edward Spring.*

As an instance of the value of money in Inchigeelagh in 1825, the following extract from an entry in the Vestry Book will show:

Nineteen perches of the Church wall at 7 shillings a perch = 6 pounds and thirteen shillings.

To the Mason - 1 shilling and 10 pence per day = 1 pound, 14 shillings and 10 pence.

To floor the Church = 11 pounds.

For letters from Vicar Gen. = 4 shillings and 4 pence.

For Labour - 5 men at 7 pence each = 2 shillings and 11 pence.  
For horse hire - 10 horses at 2 shillings and 6 pence each = 1 pound and 5 shillings.

24 labourers for planting and carrying = 14 shillings.

For building the walls under joist and getting stones = 4 shillings.

For 30 joists at 5 and a half pence each = 13 shillings and 9 and a half pence.

For timber for a gate and painting and nails = 8 shillings and 8 pence.

To Mangan for 8 lbs. of Iron at 4 pence per pound = 2 shillings and 8 pence.

To the Smith = 3 shillings and 6 pence.

Pay Tobin for making do. = 2 shillings and 2 pence.

1825 money expended = 24 pounds, 6 shillings and 4 pence.

Money in hand = 23 pounds, 9 shillings and 9 and a half pence.

Due by the parish to Mr. B. = 16 shillings and 6 and a half pence. A Note on the Vestry Book.

The Notes written by the Church of Ireland clergyman at the beginning of the 19th c. throw an interesting light on how the local representatives of that church intended to spread the costs of the upkeep of that Institution across the parishioners. In this first instance they were considering the required sum of £22 for the following year, of which £10 was for the salary of the Clerk, and the uses of the remaining £12 is unstated. This £22 would represent about £22,000 in today's money.

In May 1807 the principle is agreed that the total sum to be raised is £22 for the year.

In November 1807 it is agreed that the individuals contribution shall be based on 3/6d. per gneeve, where the gneeve is an old land measure equal to 1/12th of a ploughland, itself an archaic and imprecise unit of land measure.

John Tobin, who has the dubious pleasure of "collecting" this imposition, will be rewarded by receiving 3 guineas, ie. £3-3-0 or £3,150 in today's money.

By May 1811 the contribution is amended to 1/8d. per gneeve, but this is still calculated to bring in £22 for the year.

In March 1812 it is confirmed that £22 is required for the year.

In July 1812 the sum of £250 is required apparently for interest on the capital sum provided by the Board of First Fruits for the rebuilding of the Church. To raise this £250 requires an additional contribution of 4d. per gneeve.

These notes raise a number of queries.

### 1. Who was the "Clerk"?

The term "Clerk" could be taken to mean a "Clerk in Holy Orders", ie. the Curate himself, in this instance Nicholas Bowen, and later, Deane Nash, and then Henry Rogers. But Brady tells us that in 1837 the Curate was employed at a stipend of £18 per annum, not £10.

An alternative interpretation is that "Clerk" refers to a "Parish Clerk", ie. the official in a large Parish who kept the Parish Records, and other similar clerical duties. He would be a layman, a prominent and active parishioner, and likely to have other means. eg. a local landlord. It is difficult to believe that there was enough work for a Parish Clerk in Inchigeelagh. But we do have a reference to a William Browne who died in 1862 and is called "the Parish Clerk."

### 2. What are the "gneeves" referred to?

A gneeve was 1/12th of a "ploughland" in the archaic land measure system. The concept of a ploughland was "that amount of land which could be ploughed by one team". By this definition, it was an imprecise measure. It could represent 100 acres of good flat arable land, say in Milleen. Or 1000 acres of rough "unprofitable" land up in the mountains.

In common parlance, a gneeve often referred to a small farm unit, say 10 to 30 acres, which could support one family. The term had also become a unit of taxation, which was probably the case in this instance.

In the Survey of 1655, the Parish of Inchigeelagh, excluding the

eleven townlands in Carbery, was described as being 23 ploughlands and one gneeve. This division into ploughlands and gneeves was probably still in use in the beginning of the 19thc. Thus when it is expected to raise £22 from an imposition of 1/8d. per gneeve, the calculation becomes:

$20 \text{ pence} \times [(23 \times 12) + 1] = £23$  which is not far out. There were 240 pence per £ then. 240

It would, of course, have been well known, which were the individual gneeves, and who owned them.

This does not explain why, in May 1807 they thought they needed to impose 3/6d. per gneeve to raise this same £22. Perhaps this was a simple miscalculation, which was put right in May 1811. Or there may be no connection between the sums calculated in May and November 1807., which would have been for different purposes.

### 3. How could 4d. per gneeve pay for the interest of £250?

Again reference to Brady shows that the final cost of rebuilding the Church in 1814 was £230-15-4 3/4d. ! In other words, the £250 was the total cost, and it should read "to pay for the interest on £250". 4 pence per gneeve would yield £4.62, a rate of interest of 3.7% pa. average, which seems reasonable, although today's Banks would not agree, now that they have decided that Usury is no longer a sin!

### 4. Why was the Curate involved, and not the Rector?

Again Brady is a great help. From 1791 to 1838 the Rector was Rev. George Sealy, and for most of this time he was an "absentee". He lived in England on the princely benefice of £380 pa., and Inchigeelagh Parish was left in the care of a Curate who was paid £18 pa. plus a house and the rents of the Glebe. There were, as it can be seen, a series of Curates changing at regular intervals. We do not have a full list of them.

### 5. The letter to Miss Brown.

This again is of great interest, but is much later. Rev. Edward Spring was Rector of Inchigeelagh Parish from 1867 to 1871, so the letter was slipped into the book at a much later date. Miss Brown was probably a daughter of Joseph Browne (1786-1847) who had two daughters, Diana b.1813 and Elizabeth b.1817. All this family were Protestants. They were direct descendants of Dr. Jemmett Browne, Bishop of Cork (1702-1782) and who built Riverstone Park as his Bishop's Palace.



C. of I. Church and Cemetery at Inchigeela.

## Index of O'Donoghue Papers.

These Papers are notes written by a former Parish Priest, Father O'Donoghue, whilst he was living in Uibh Laoire. It was his intention to write a History of the Parish, but he died before completing this work. He left these notes to Gobnait Creed, and she in turn lent them to the Cumann Staire,. Copies are available to anyone doing Historical research.

Geographical notes relating to Iveleary Parish and described as "Ordinance Survey". 22 pages. A description of the townlands of Iveleary with Irish and English names, and meaning of the names.

- |          |   |              |  |
|----------|---|--------------|--|
| page 1.  | Inchigeelagh, Augheras.   | page 22.     | Tooreenalour, Tooreenaneane,<br>Tooreenduff, Tooreenlehard, Kilbarry.  |
| page 2.  | Bargarriff, Coolnacranagh,<br>Carrignaneela.  | 202.         | A lengthy, 143 page manuscript in Irish. A Geographical and Historical description of many of the townlands in Iveleary. |
| page 3.  | Coolroe West, Coornahahilly,<br>Coomlibane.   | pages 1-4.   | Caruntai Musgraidhe. (Barony of Muskerry). It's sub-divisions. Poems.  |
| page 4.  | Carrignadoura, Cahernacaha, Carrigbawn,<br>Coomdorrihy.   | page 5.      | A sketch.  |
| page 4a. | Tooreenduff, Coolcaum, Clogher,<br>Lackabawn, Munalea, Shanacran East<br>and West, Shehy beg, Shehy more.     | page 6.      | Ban Garbh no Barr Garbh. Barr an<br>Garaidhe. (Barrgarriff.)   |
| page 5.  | Cornery, Clonshear North, Cooleen,<br>Clonshear beg.  | page 7-8.    | Caair na Cathadh. (Cahirnacaha.)   |
| page 6.  | Curriheen, Carrig, Cappanaminna,<br>Currihy, Coolroe East.  | page 9.      | Ceapach na Mine. (Cappanaminna).   |
| page 7.  | Carrignacurra, Cappanclare, Cooralagh.  | pages 10-11. | Ceapach an Clair. (Cappanclare).   |
| page 8.  | Cloghboola, Carrignamuck,<br>Cooragreenane.   | page 12.     | An Charraig. (Carrig).   |
| page 9.  | Coomroe, Carrigleigh, Derrivane,<br>Derrineanig, Dromcarra.   | page 13.     | An Charraig bhan. (Carrigbaun).  |
| page 10. | Dromnagopple, Derrygurtnacloghy,<br>Derryleigh, Derryriordan North,<br>Dirreenglass.                          | page 14.     | An Charraig Liath (Carrigleigh).   |
| page 11. | Dirreendonea, Dirreenlunig, Dromanalig,<br>Derreen, Derrynagree,<br>Derryriordan South                        | pages 15-22. | Carraig na Corra. (Carrignacurra.)<br>Castle.  |
| page 12. | Dooneen, Derryvaleen, Derryvacorneen.   | pages 23-24. | Carraig na Dobhaire. (Carrignadoura).  |
| page 13. | Dirreenacusha, Derreenabourka,<br>Derreenaclodig, Gortsmorane.  | page 25.     | Carraig na muc. (Carrignamuck).  |
| page 14. | Glasheen, Gortnalour, Gortatanavally,<br>Gortaknockane.   | pages 26-35. | Carraig na nGeimhleach.<br>(Carrignaneela). Poems. School.<br>Church.  |
| page 15. | Gortnaneen,(?) Graigue, Gortnacarriga,<br>Gorteenadrolane, Gortavear.   | page 36.     | Claon Rath Thuaidh. (Cleanrath).<br>Lake.  |
| page 16. | Garrynapeaka, Gortnamona, Glebe,<br>Gortaneadin, Garryantornora East,<br>Garryantornora West, Gortnahoughtee. | pages 37-38. | Cloch Bhuaile. (Cloghboola). Lake.   |
| page 17. | Gortafludig, Gorteenakilla,<br>Gortnaloughra, Gorteenowen,<br>Gorteenflugh, Inchyneill.                       | page 39.     | An Chluain Siar bheag.<br>(Cloonhear beg).<br>Gallaun. Dolmen. Kileen.   |
| page 18. | Inchinaneave, Inchygrada, Inchideraile,<br>Illauninagh West, Inchinossig.                                     | page 40.     | An Chluain Siar mhor.<br>(Cloonhear more).   |
| page 19. | Inchybeg, Inchymore, Kilbarry,<br>Kealvaugh beg, Kealvaugh more,<br>Keamcorravooly, Kilmore, Laghneeve.       | page 41.     | An Chuilin. (Cooleen). Gallaun.  |
| page 20. | Lyrenageeha, Lackabawn, Milleen,<br>Monavaddra, Milmorane,<br>Maulmore, Rossmore, Rathgaskeeg.                | page 42.     | Cuil na Cruithneachta.<br>(Coolnacranagh).   |
| page 21. | Rossalougha, Scrahane, Scrahanmore,<br>Silvergrove, Teergay,<br>Teeranassig, Teernaspideoga.                  | page 43.     | An Cuil Ruadh. (Coolroe).  |
|          |   | page 44.     | An Cum Dorcha. (Coomdorraha).  |
|          |   | page 45.     | Cum an Leathbain. (Coomlibane).  |
|          |   | pages 46-48. | An Cum Ruadh. (Coomroe). Fields.   |
|          |   | pages 49-50. | Cuil an Ghrianain. (Cooragreenane).  |
|          |   | pages 51-53. | Cuil na hAth-thuille. (Coornahahilly).<br>Fields.  |
|          |   | page 4.      | Cuil Uhlach. (Coorolagh).  |
|          |   | pages 55-56. | An Cor nDoire. (Cornery). Dolmen.  |
|          |   | pages 57-58. | An Curraichin. (Curraheen).<br>Mass Rock.  |
|          |   | pages 59-64. | Na Curraiche. (Currahy). Lake. Song.<br>Mass Rock.   |
|          |   | page 65.     | An Doirin (Derreen).   |



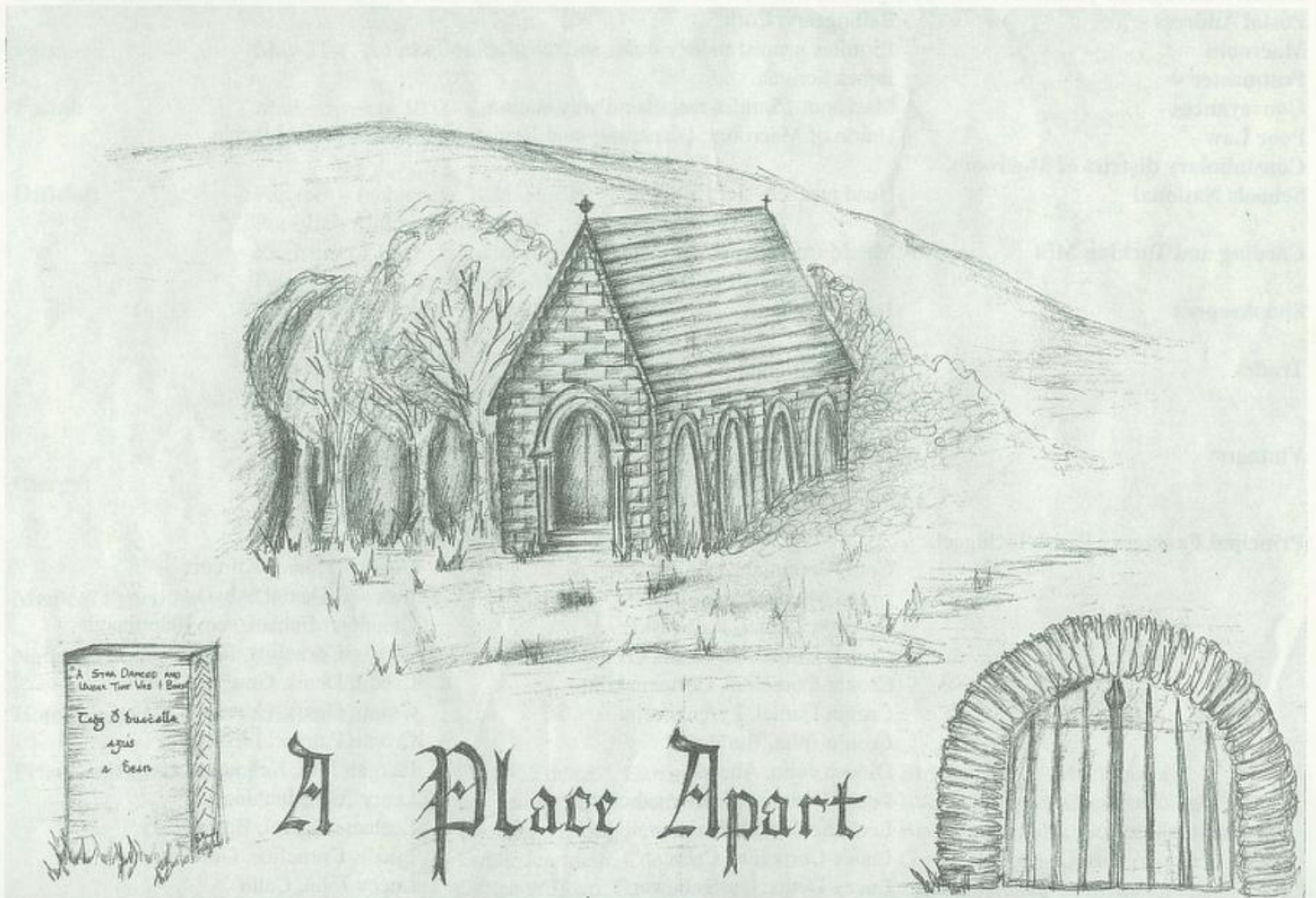
*These are the impressions of two students from Bantry - Mairead Cronin (Pencil Sketch) and Louise McCarthy (Poem) who visited Gougane Barra with their class in May of this year.*

## “Memories of Gougane Barra”

The sun hovered above us, young heads, glistening smiles,  
 Shimmering lagoons, dancing jocosely  
 A wonderful world enveloped in beauty alone  
 Long, twisting lanes unfolding before us,  
 Unfolding so gently, gently like silky serenades,  
 Happiness overwhelmed me amidst this peaceful fantasia  
 Schoolgirls laughed in lush green meadows  
 Innocent giggles, peaceful sighs, a dove upon a steeple,  
 A small church stood upon a hill,  
 Graceful memories embedded in its walls,  
 A stony cemetery where dead men lie,  
 They lie in perfect harmony,  
 This is a world full of love and laughter,

full of carefree memories,  
 A hearty laugh from a wise old nun  
 She speaks of days gone by  
 Days abundant with joyful ponderings  
 Romantic visions of lakes and woods  
 We listen readily in awe, passionately grasping  
 Passionately holding to these wild and wonderful tales  
 Of saints and scholars, of a world free of tears and sorrow,  
 We listen, we hear, we remember forever,  
 Forever, forever, forever in our hearts we see this wise, old woman.

Louise Mc Carthy



A Place Apart

The following articles on Ballingeary and Inchigeela are taken from

## “Guys Postal Directory of Munster - 1886”

This directory would have been similar to our present day “Yellow Pages”.

### **Ballingeary Co. Cork.**

Post office, parish of Inchigeela. The village of Ballingeary (“the place of wilderness”) is situated near Gougane Barra, the source of the Lee, at a junction of the Bunsheelan river with the Lee. The district is mountainous, rocky, and of wild aspect and forms portion of Iveleary (Ibh-Laoghaire), the ancient territory of the O’Learys. Gougane Barra (signifying the gurgling head) occupies a portion of the mountain recess or hollow about a mile and a half long, almost entirely environed by tall precipitous mountains. On the lake, connected with the shore by an artificial causeway, is a small wooded island, the greater portion of which is covered by ruins of buildings, consisting of some rudely constructed cells, with portion of a chapel and oratory. St. Finbarr who founded the school or monastery around which the city of Cork sprung up, occupied this lonely isle for many years. The neighbouring mountains attain a height of 1,700 to 1,800 feet. Near Gougane, on the road to Bantry, is one of the finest and most savage defiles in the south, known as the Pass of Keimaneigh (Ceim-an-eich - the path of the deer). It is about two miles in length, lying nearly north and south, and seems to have been a mountain river from summit to base by some convulsion of nature. It is thus described by Windele: “Nothing in mountain scenery, of glen or dell or defile can well equal this gloomy Pass. The separation of the mountain ground at either side is only just sufficient to afford room for a road of moderate breadth, with a rugged channel at one side for the waters, which in the winter season, rush down from the high grounds. ÖÖ. It is with associations of spoil, adventure, and daring, - of chasing the red deer, the wolf, or the boar, with horn and hound, that this place is properly connected. At its entrance from the Gougane side the Pass is seen with best effect; there its high close cliffs are steepest, and the toppling crags assume their most picturesque forms, and resemblances of fantastic piles and ancient ruins. These receive beauty and variety from the various mosses which encrust them and the plants, which lend their mellow hues to soften and give effect to the whole” During the disturbed year of 1822, a body of Rockites established their headquarters in this defile. Numerous interesting pre-historic antiquities in neighbourhood of village, and remains of several ancient castles are scattered through the parish. See also Inchigeela.

<b>Postal Address -</b>	Ballingeary, Cork.		
<b>Macroom</b>	15 miles nearest money order and telegraph office.		
<b>Postmaster -</b>	James Scriven		
<b>Conveyances -</b>	Macroom 15 miles nearest railway station.		
<b>Poor Law -</b>	Union of Macroom; Dispensary and Registration district of Inchigeela.		
<b>Constabulary district of Macroom.</b>			
<b>Schools National</b>	Head teacher - Jerh Twohig.		
<b>Carding and Tucking Mill</b>	Mrs Murphy, Kilmore.		
<b>Shopkeepers</b>	James Leehane,	Daniel Sweeney,	Jeremiah Twomey.
<b>Trades</b>	Timothy Manning,	Blacksmith	
	James Leehane,	Bootmaker.	
<b>Vintners</b>	John Shorten		

### **Principal Farmers - Parish Inchigeela:**

Cotter Jeremiah, Kilmore	Cotter Richard, Kilmore
Creed Michael, Illauninagh	Creedon Daniel, Aharas
Creedon Daniel, Rathgaskig	Creedon Michael, sen. Illauninagh
Cronin Cornelius, Keamcorravooly	Cronin Cornelius, Bargarriff
Cronin Cornelius, Gorteenakilla	Cronin Denis, Gougane Barra
Cronin Daniel, Lyrenageeha	Cronin Denis, Gorteenakilla
Cronin John, Bargarriff	Cronin Patrick, Inchibeg
Dineen John, Aharas	Horgan Mrs, Keamcorravooly
Leary Jeremiah, Derreenabourky	Leary John, Inchinossig
Leehane Daniel, Dromanallig	Leehane Daniel, Ballingeary
Lucey Cornelius, Cahir	Lucey, Cornelius, Gurteenowen
Lucey Denis, Gurteenowen	Lucey John, Cahir
Lucey John, Kilmore	Lucey John Jun. Cahir
Lucey Richard, Cahir	Moynihan Eugene, Currahy

Moynihan James, Carrig Lodge  
 Moynihan John, Lackabaun  
 Shorten Benjamin, Currahy  
 Sullivan John, Rathgaskig  
 Walsh Richard, Tooreenduff.

Moynihan John, Cahir  
 Scriven James, Ballingearry  
 Shorten John, Ballingearry  
 Walsh Richard, Inchimore

### Inchigeela

Sub post-office, 33 miles north west of Cork, 11 miles from Macroom, and 24 miles from Bantry. Inchigeela possesses Protestant and Catholic churches, a constabulary station, two schoolhouses, hotel, etc. The surface is mountainous, rocky and of wild aspect, but towards the east more level, and in a profitable stage of cultivation. About ten miles west of the village is the romantic "lone" lake of Gougane Barra - the source of the Lee. This lake is situated in a picturesque and sequestered spot, in a lofty chain of mountains between Cork and Kerry, the utter loneliness and stern magnificence of which it is difficult to conceive; and in whose rugged and precipitous acclivities the golden eagle is said still to breed. St. Finbarr - who founded a large school or monastery, towards the end of the sixth century, around which the city of Cork sprung up - lived for some time as a hermit in a cell on a small islet in the lake. A long series of ascetics succeeded him here, the last of whom was named O'Mahony, who lived in this lonely spot for twenty eight years and died in 1700. This small island, nearly midway in the lake, is overshadowed by venerable ash trees. It is connected with the shore by a rude artificial causeway, and the greater portion of its surface is covered by the ruins of a chapel, and a cloister containing eight cells, rudely constructed of brown stone. Close to the mountains encircling Gougane Barra is the celebrated Pass of Keimaneigh (the path of the deer), through which runs the high road between Macroom and Bantry. A mountain has been divided by some convulsion of nature : precipitous walls of rock, clothed in wild ivy, ferns and mosses, rise to a height of several hundred feet on either side of the gorge. Between the lake of Gougane and Inchigeela the Lee expands into a broad sheet of water, called Lough Allua, the eastern extremity of which is about a mile from Inchigeela. The lake (or rather series of lakes) is about four miles in length by one in breadth All the adjacent country is called Iveleary, from the sept of the O'Learys, its ancient owners, and to whom also belonged the castles of Carrignacurra (Castle-Masters) and Dromcarra, on the Lee towards Macroom. Carrignacurra was garrisoned by Cromwell's troops, and is still in tolerable preservation, consisting of a square tower about 100 feet high. About two centuries ago this locality now almost entirely destitute of timber, was a vast forest of oak, birch, ash and yew, abounding with red and fallow deer. There are vast marshes here, clothed with heather and aquatic plants, and in their seasons, frequented by great quantities of water fowl. Attempts, hitherto abortive, have been made to drain this extensive quagmire. Formerly, some metallic cubes, yellow and shining like gold, were found in this district, and metallic ores have, from time to time, been washed out of the adjacent rocks during floods. About midway between Inchigeela and Gougane is the village of Ballingearry, with a Catholic church and National schools.

**Fairs -** May 31st , August 31st , December 3rd.

**Postal:** Mail arrives at 10.00 a.m. and leaves at 3.00 p.m.  
 Postmaster - Patrick Lehane.

**Official:** Parishes - Inchigeela, Kilmichael.  
 Poor Law Union - Macroom.  
 Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages - Dr. Timothy Crowley.  
 Petty Sessions District - Macroom - every second Wednesday;  
 Clerk - John Grainger.  
 Quarter Sessions District - Macroom.  
 Resident Magistrate - Charles O'Connell.  
 Sub-Inspector Constabulary - T.B. Wilson.  
 Constable - John Timmony.

**Clergy:** Rev. Jeremiah Holland, P.P. Cappanacclare,  
 Rev. John Lyons, R.C.C.  
 Rev. Patrick O'Rourke, A.M. Rector.

**Medical Practitioner:** Dr. Timothy Crowley.

**National Schools:** Eight schools in the district, with 18 teachers.

**Hotel Keeper:** William Brophy.

**Principal Landholders:**

Barrett Edmond, Carrigbaun	Brophy William, Inchigeela
Browne John, Castlemasters	Buckley Daniel, Canananclogh
Buckley Timothy, Carriganeelah	Buckley Timothy, Gorteenadrolane
Cotter Jeremiah, Coolroe	Cotter Timothy, Gortnaloughra
Cotter William, Cloughboola	Cotter William, Gurtinahoughtee
Cronin Daniel, Inchineave.	

## BALLINGEARY GIRLS SCHOOL 1952



**The classes and teachers of 1952.**

Back L. to R: Bean Uí Ghealbhain; Peggy Sweeney; Noreen Vaughan; Mary O'Leary; Angela Kelleher; Mary O'Leary; Chrissie Creedon; Catherine O'Leary; Nora O'Leary; Pat Vaughan;  
Inion Uí Chronin.

3rd L. to R: Mary Twomey; Bridget Moynihan; Síle Ní Charthaidh; Joan Twomey; Síle Lucey; Mary Twomey; Nuala Murphy; Margaret Moynihan; Nancy Scriven.

2nd L. to R: Elaine McCarthy; Zena O'Leary; Nellie Cotter; Bríd Lehane; Siobhan Lehane; Ann Creedon; Ina Dineen; Maire Sweeney; Joan Corkery; Joan Cronin; Eileen Riordan; Mary Cronin;  
Josie Cotter.

Front L. to R: Margaret Twomey; Bina O'Leary; Síle Cronin; Julanne Moynihan; Noreen Galvin; Mary Moynihan; Eileen Riordan; Margaret Kelleher; Eileen McCarthy; Síle Ní Dhonnchu.

Kneeling: Sadie Corkery; Noreen Moynihan; Nora Lucey; Margaret Cronin.