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1984

This is the year of centenaries: indeed every year is, but 1984 has caught a great draught - The G.A.A., rugby clubs Garryowen and Nenagh Ormond; De La Salle brothers in Kildare, the Irish post office boasts 200 years; while Lord (Manny) Shinwell has reached his century. However, Galway outshines all; it celebrated its quincentennial as a chartered city. Imagine, Christopher Columbus, on his way to discover America, called into this city of the tribes - he is reputed to have attended Mass there.

"Match me such marvel, save in eastern clime,
A rose-red city, half as old as time."

Mayhap not Galway, but it has taken its stand among the cities of the world. Having sent Columbus on his way, it has received two world dignitaries in return. The Pope came in 1979 - not to celebrate the Italian sailor, but to meet the youth of Irish Ireland. Go raibh rath Dé air.

Secondly, President Reagan, came on official visit to Ireland; he called on Galway City and was fêted; he based himself in County Mayo. Fuair sé Fáilte Móir roimhe. As the O.C.S. got from Professor Tom O'Neill on our outing to Galway...

The survival of people and things, towns, institutions and associations points up the necessity for preservation and conservation; "to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race", according to Joyce. Doubtless the production of our journal and the continuing of our museum help in some respect towards these ideals.

Kildare and Leighlin got a new coadjutor bishop, Dr. Laurence Ryan, a native of St. Mullins one of the oldest parishes in the diocese. He should prove a great assistant to our present revered bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Lennon also a south county man. May their association be long and fruitful, is go mbeannuidh Dia ortha ar an tseachtain.

Carlow town suffered a severe loss with the fire which destroyed Hadden's store in Tullow street and at one stage threatened to engulf most of the street. Thanks to our intrepid fire fighters the holocaust was contained: however, we were left with the shell of one of the finest provincial stores in the country. It was formerly owned by the late Victor Hadden, who more than any other was responsible for the success of the Old Carlow society; he was a bulwark of strength. The business was reopened in a new building in potato market. We wish its proprietor every success and trust it will fully replace its predecessor in the hearts of Carlovians.

Os cead bliadhna atá i gceist imbiadhna tá súil againn go mbeidh ár gCumann 'na bheatha go cheann cead bliadhna. Is maith an saothar é mhaireann sé abhfhad. Maireann an 18gach acht ní mhaireann an láthair a chuair é. Saothar fada chughaibh uilig.

— Eogáthóir.
THE Patron of the Old Carlow Society, Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Lennon, a native of Borris had a co-adjutor Bishop appointed on the 9th September this year in the person of Most Rev. Dr. Laurence Ryan. Dr. Ryan who is a native of St. Mullins was previously president of St. Patrick's College, Carlow. We wish both of them every blessing and many happy years in the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.

The Old Carlow Society founded to encourage and develop an interest in the history and antiquities of Co. Carlow, can feel justifiably proud of its achievements in the past year. Membership has increased. The summer outings were over-booked on every occasion and the biggest occasion of all was of course, our outing to Galway for the Quincentennial year of that fair City. Professor Tom O'Neill spared no effort to make the day a success. For this we say to him — a thousand thanks.

Visits to the museum, especially by pre-arranged parties, have increased enormously. We had a very special visit when Mr. John Byrne of Hornsby Hobbies, presented the museum with a working model of Carlow Railway Station. This was built specifically for this year's 150th Anniversary of railways in Ireland. It took one thousand hours of John's spare time spread over fifteen months to complete. We thank him for handing over this model so generously to the museum.

This year for the first time the Old Carlow Society hosted the Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Local History Societies. This proved both interesting and informative and gave us a greater insight into broader historical facts.

This year also we moved into a completely new field by sponsoring two projects:
(1) Registering old tomb-stones in the area.
(2) Indexing old parish records in the surrounding parishes. These two projects employed quite a number of young school-leavers, who not only enjoyed the work, but got an insight into the past, which served to whet their appetites for a greater knowledge of their heritage.

This we feel is of paramount importance, because it is imperative to get the young people interested, if our society is to continue with the good work for which it was founded. Very often we hear it said that young people are not interested but this is mainly due to the fact that nobody has ever made any effort to get them interested. Through these projects we hope that these young people may develop a whole new outlook on their town, and on their county. We all grow used to the everyday eye-sores, but do we ever look beyond, for the beauty and the history that has made us what we are. Our town is expanding fast. New housing estates that are needed badly are springing up on all sides. It is up to us to be diligent in our efforts to make sure that our historic past is retained and preserved as we make progress. I believe that nobody destroys an artefact deliberately. It is generally ignorance of what is at stake that is the problem. Only a proper knowledge of the past can make us aware of what is to be retained. Let us all acquaint ourselves of this knowledge and then go out and do our utmost to preserve history which was already old, when Columbus knelt to pray in St. Nicholas' church in Galway before sailing west to discover America.

Veronica Crombie.
Nothing in the Church happens by chance. It is only to be expected that in a conservative organisation which has survived for 2000 years tradition is a dominant force. Bishops are products of the Church which nurtured their faith, informed their understanding and developed their priestly style. Sociology as much as theology determines how a bishop will be and clerical conditioning is one of the most crippling constraints on any Irish bishop.

Bishop Patrick Lennon inherited a pre-Vatican two style of episcopacy from Bishop Keogh, a style which was autocratic, and by today’s standards, ruthless. Under the old order the bishop’s word was law, his wisdom unassailable. His slightest nod assumed the significance of a decree. His vicars and advisers told him only what he wanted to hear. The new bishop understood this manner of ruling — he had been a seminary professor for more than a quarter of a century; he had been president of Carlow College for ten years. He knew what absolute authority was about. However he also knew that the theology of Vatican II had radically changed the understanding of Church, of the role of the Christian lay person, and very definitely, the understanding of the role of bishops and priests. In spite of this the going was not easy for the new bishop when he assumed the responsibilities of Ordinary in January ’68 on the retirement of Bishop Keogh. He was still surrounded by the old guard. The vicars were formed in the old faith, in the old language of feudal servility. The man who was “Paddy” to his friends became “my Lord”. The paraphernalia of importance pushed the bishop towards the old worlds where the priests would have him, safe and like the Czar, God Bless Him, far away from us! To this day a tension is evident between those who would keep the bishop where they would like to have him, remote and authoritarian, and those who would have him as first among equals, listening and affirming, leading and advising, examining and exploring what it means to be Christian and what it means to be Church.

Bishop Lennon has weathered a difficult episcopacy well. At the first ever diocesan assembly of priests held in Waterford in November, 1983, his style of benign leadership was acclaimed.

In the same year he was appointed to the staff of Carlow College where he taught for six years. He succeeded Fr. Martin Brennan as president of Carlow College in 1956 and continued in that role until he was ordained Bishop of Vira on July 3, 1966. He was parish priest of Mountmellick for about a year. He was appointed Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin on September 25, 1967. Motto: “CARITATE”.

The Borris deanery comprising of eight parishes Leighlinbridge, Paulstown, Clonalgeal, Graigueamanagh, Muine Bheag, Myshall, Borris and Saint Mullins has given Kildare and Leighlin four of its last five bishops. The four were Patrick Foley (1896-1926) from Leighlinbridge, Thomas Keogh (1936-69) from Graigueamanagh, Patrick Lennon, ordained bishop in 1966, a native of Borris, and his co-adjutor Laurence Ryan ordained on September 9, 1984, a native of Saint Mullins. The Borris domination of the combined dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin was broken briefly by the episcopacy of Bishop Matthew Cullen, from Hacketstown, who was bishop from 1927 until 1936.

Bishop Ryan’s ordination before seven thousand people, in the presence of more than a score of Irish bishops and 300 priests, was an event of considerable historical interest and is the occasion of this article which will endeavour to understand his ministry in the light of the tradition into which he was ordained.

**Church tradition**

Nothing in the Church happens by chance. It is only to be expected that in a conservative organisation which has survived for 2000 years tradition is a dominant force. Bishops are products of the Church which nurtured their faith, informed their understanding and developed their priestly style. Sociology as much as theology determines how a bishop will be and clerical conditioning is one of the most crippling constraints on any Irish bishop.

**PROFILES**

**BISHOP PATRICK LENNON**


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**BISHOP LAURENCE RYAN**


In the same year he was appointed to the staff of Carlow College where he taught for 21 years (He spent one year on sabbatical in Munich).

He succeeded Fr. P. J. Brophy as president of Carlow College in 1974 and continued in that role until he was appointed parish priest of Naas in 1980. He was ordained co-adjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin on September 9, 1984. Motto: “MINISTER CHRISTI JESU”.

He was described as tolerant and kind. It was acknowledged that triumphalism died in his time. He heard the priests affirm his compromise style. He was seen as neither aggressive nor lacking in courage, neither radically progressive nor yet recalcitrant in the face of change, popular without ever courting popularity, humble, fair-minded, and receptive to the initiatives of his priests though not an initiator himself.

**Progressive change?**

However, Bishop Lennon’s episcopacy highlights the weakness of the system which he inherited. Twenty years after Vatican II defined the Church as the People of God there is still no structure whereby lay Christians can make a significant contribution to Church policy at diocesan level. There are still no adequate communication structures between priests and bishop. On the occasion of parish visitation there is sacramentalization, but no real recognition that priests or people have anything to offer the bishop by way of insight or understanding. An uneasy sociability is no substitute for dialogue. There is still no personnel board; appoint-
IN October 1983 the Wolfhound Press, Dublin, published *Towards a National University: William Delany S.J. (1835-1924). An Era of Initiative in Irish Education.* (£17.50, 424 pp). The result of ten years of research, it has been well received by reviewers both here and in America. The personality of Delany, his contacts with people from different backgrounds, and his central role in Irish education from 1878-1908, all combined to make the book not just a biography but a new window on aspects of British and Irish politics, culture and church history.

A boy at the time of the great famine, William Delany studied in Rome as a Jesuit and served as unofficial chaplain to the Irish Brigade which had gone out to defend the Papal States. Later he became the leading educationalist in Ireland, corresponding and making friends with, and advising not only Irish bishops and the leading Irish politicians but the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Marlborough, his son Randolph Churchill, and other English parliamentarians such as John Morley, George Wyndham and Augustine Birrell. As President of University College, Dublin, he had on his staff men destined to become famous in the after-glow of history such as the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins, and nationalist figures like Eoin McNeill and Padraic H. Pearse; while the brilliant body of his students included Tom Kettle, James Joyce, Francis Sheehy-Skeffington, and many others who were to play leading roles in the new Ireland. And, in addition, there were the problems of nationalist and feminist expressions of dissent within the College, and there was his clash with the Gaelic League over its insistence on Irish being a compulsory requirement for entry to the new university. All are part of Delany’s story. All were tributary to his lifelong struggle to win for the Catholic majority in Ireland equality of educational opportunity at secondary and university level. His career above all, is associated with wresting from the government, in the teeth of opposition from the northern unionist minority, a university for the majority of the population. “It was probably due to Fr. Delany more than to any other single man”, wrote Professor Michael Tierney, vice-chancellor of the university, in 1956, “that the National University was given its present form”.

**Eviction: Prosperity**

William Delany was born at Leighlin Bridge, Co. Carlow, on 4 June 1835. His father, John, had been one of four brothers who held a moderate-size farm in the neighbouring townland of Coolnakieran. It had been in the family since the middle of the eighteenth century. Their land, as indeed the town of Leighlin Bridge, was the property of William R. Stewart, Esq. In 1825, coinciding with the growing trade in corn and butter, expulsions took place on the Stewart estate. The Delany brothers were among the dispossessed. Three of them emigrated to the United States. John moved to Leighlin Bridge and set up a small bakery business on the main street. When this began to prosper he bought some land of his own, and married a girl from Old Leighlin. Mary Brennan, his wife, proved a resourceful, strong-willed woman, who built a united home and contributed much to the development of the business. Ten children were born to them, of whom five survived to maturity. William, the second child, was born just ten years after his father’s eviction.

Leighlin Bridge, during his boyhood, was a busy post and market town of some two thousand inhabitants and three hundred and seventy buildings. Through its main streets, where William lived, there clattered day coaches to Kilkenny and Waterford, while at night, and in the early hours of the morning, the mail coaches to and from Dublin stopped, changed horses, and hurried on. The town’s location, also, and the surrounding good agricultural and pasture land, fostered its development as a market centre. Fairs were held four times a year, and markets three times a week. The presence of a well-known spa nearby brought, moreover, a wider cross-section of people through the town. The river stimulated further activity. Goods were sent to Carlow, Dublin and intermediate towns; and following the expansion of the corn and butter trade in the eighteen-twenties, the milling industry prospered and butter was transported down stream to the port of Waterford for the London market.

The picture of the Delany household which has survived is one of close family affection, frugality and hard work. The children were expected to play their part in the running of the home and business. To his mother’s eyes, William, from an early age, displayed an exasperatingly impractical bent. His business. Ten children were born much to the development of the business. Ten children were born to them, of whom five survived to maturity. William, the second child, was born just ten years after his father’s eviction.

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**Studiousness**

By the age of fourteen, many of the features later associated with William Delany were in evidence: intelligence, studiousness, impracticability where business was concerned, a care of the correctness in accent, pronunciation and manners characteristic of a ‘gentleman’, a fluency of speech, and an independence of character to the point of wilfulness but tempered in expression by the requirements of socially acceptable behaviour. These many facets were embodied in a small, compact frame, set off by an alert face and a head of fair, curly hair which gave him a permanently youthful appearance; years later, at the age of forty-two, the Duke of Marlborough was to mistake him for a divinity student. William’s formal education was
The new Royal University was founded in 1878 and depending on his Jesuit leges. To Delany, the Royal University College which was in St. Stephen's Green, in 1883, gave him a central platform to press his aspirations, from attending Dublin College to study for the priesthood. During his three years there he became associated with the Irish Brigade and did so well at his studies that the Jesuit General singled him out as the person likely to revitalise Jesuit education in Ireland. He was to live up to those high expectations.

Education

From 1845 to 1851 he was driven the few miles to Bagenalstown school, making his way home on foot. They were particularly indelible years for an Irish boy. The horror of the great famine impressed itself vividly on the local towns as the starving country people swelled the population. Their plight overcame social barriers and distinctions of wealth. Those who had sufficient frequently responded to those who had little or nothing. The Delanys with their bakery were in a privileged position. Quantities of soup and bread were made available, and the children, at times of special demand, were kept at home from school to assist in distributing bread at the door, and in carrying bread and soup to the houses of the sick.

At the age of sixteen, William informed his parents that he wished to go to Carlow diocesan school to study for the priesthood. They were much opposed. As the eldest son he was the natural heir to the family business. In face of protestations he remained adamant.

None of the family, in fact, was to carry on the business. The only diocese, supported the tenants during the land agitation, and died at an early age in October 1880. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria, married a cousin, James Maher, and their son, Michael, became a Jesuit of the English province, and a distinguished lecturer and author. The youngest girl, Elizabeth, entered the Irish Sisters of Charity. The second girl inherited the business which passed to the name of her husband, William Bacon of Carlow. Two of their sons. John and Thomas, were to become prominent members of the student body of University College under William Delany. John becoming in addition a member of the teaching staff and, later, after 1909, a member of the governing body of the new University College, and a senator.

After two successful years at Carlow, William moved on to Maynooth. He was there from 1853 to 1856, when he entered the Society of Jesus. His noviceship was spent between France and England. On returning to Ireland he was appointed to teach first at Clongowes Wood College and then at St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore, near Tullamore, Co. Offaly. In 1865 he was sent to Rome to complete his studies. During his three years there he became associated with the Irish Brigade and did so well at his studies that the Jesuit General singled him out as the person likely to revitalise Jesuit education in Ireland. He was to live up to those high expectations.

Enthusiasm for students

Returning to Ireland in 1868, he was appointed to Tullabeg. Within eight years he had made this small, obscure school, set amidst the midland bogs into one of the leading colleges in Ireland. He did it by hard work and an infectious enthusiasm which motivated teachers, pupils and parents, and by confidently entering his brighter students for the London University Matriculation examinations. Their success attracted nationwide attention to the school. Among the Catholic population there was, at the time, a great sense of inferiority towards the well-endowed Protestant schools. Tullabeg's success showed that pupils of the majority population, with no endowment, could more than hold their own with becoming a public figure. He was invited to speak on public platforms and became educational advisor to the Irish Party. His gifts as a speaker and conversationalist, moreover, gained him access to a group of notable conversationalists which included Gerald Fitzgibbon, the solicitor-general, Dr. Mahaffy of Trinity College, and the celebrated parish priest of Little Bray, Fr. James Healy. An occasional partaker at their sessions was Randolph Churchill, M.P.

Delany's friendship with the latter and his role as educational advisor to the Irish Party led to his being involved in preparations for the Intermediate Education Act (1878), which greatly improved opportunities for Catholic secondary schools, and to his being a partial architect of the Royal University Bill of the following year.

Royal University

The new Royal University was but an examining body, but it did offer to Catholics an opportunity to obtain university degrees. Church legislation of the time prevented them, with limited exceptions, from attending Dublin University or the Queen's Colleges. To Delany, the Royal University was seen as but a stepping stone to the setting up of a full teaching university to serve Catholics at home and from overseas. For thirty years, from 1878 to 1908, he relentlessly sought this objective by correspondence, by lobbying, and above all by proving that his students by their achievements deserved such an institution. His appointment as President of University College, St. Stephen's Green, in 1883, gave him a central platform to press his case. With little or no funds, with a University College which was in Bishop O'Dwyer's words but "a house on the side of the street", and depending on his Jesuit members of staff teaching for no salary or ploughing back such salary as they received, he gradually transformed the course of Catholic higher education. At the end of his first year, his students outstripped in results those of the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway. By the end of the century they were achieving more

Continued page 9
THE first I heard of Henry Faulkner was the local legend “Henry Faulkner went to Africa to look for Livingstone, he was killed by cannibals and all that was recovered was his watch.”

This colourful legend of the man who once owned Castletown was given to me by the Cummins, one of whom, Nanny Cummins, recalled seeing him en route to Ballybar races in a fur coat—he asked her if her father Owen was at home. Sixty years later she told me the story.

The true story of Henry Faulkner is even more colourful than the legend.

Henry and his brother Bolton, both sons of Hugh Faulkner, who we will call Hugh III. Hugh was son to William Cole Faulkner, who was a son of “our” Hugh, who inherited Castletown from his brother Samuel Faulkner. So Hugh and Bolton were great grandsons of “our” Hugh.

Soldier

Henry and Bolton were the Faulkner boys who riddled the wooden door of the garden house with pistol bullets, and we suspect were the ones who marooned the clergyman on the island in the middle of the farm yard pond.

It was Henry’s death that led to my great grand uncle Charles Kennedy buying Castletown from the Faulkners. The local legend was that Henry had spent all the Faulkner money in his search for Livingstone.

We first started taking an interest in Henry when we were lent a copy of his book “Elephant Haunts” by the late Admiral Hugh Faulkner. This book is now graded as a great classic report on African exploration by one of the explorers. When I was allowed to read the copyright copy of Elephant Haunts in Trinity Library I was amazed to find that I was the first reader since it was deposited there in 1869. The pages were uncut. Now we have just found out that the book is in great demand among antiquarian book sellers in America.

First of all, we must demolish the legend—Henry did indeed search for Livingstone, and did indeed get killed in Africa in what is now Malawi.

Henry, as did his brother Bolton, “went for a soldier”. In those days there was no Royal Military College to start an officer’s training, and it was necessary for an aspirant to buy his commission. He could buy a commission and become an officer despite having no training at all. However there was a way to get military training, outside the regular army—this was the Militia, a force raised for home defence from which it was possible to cross over into the regular army.

On 16 October 1857 Henry became an ensign (or second lieutenant) in the 2nd Battalion of the Staffordshire Militia. On 21st July, 1859 he achieved the rank of Lieutenant in the Staffordshire Militia. Then on 23rd April, 1861 he obtained a commission in 17th Lancers by purchase. He served in India with this famous and “swell” regiment until April 1865 when it returned to England, landing at Tilbury, when Henry exchanged his commission in the Lancers for one in 5th Regiment of Foot (an infantry unit) and returned with it to India in the spring of 1866. On 8th May, 1867 Henry cashed in on his investment and sold his commission and left the Army.

About this time the Royal Geographical Society was forming the “Search Expedition” under Lieutenant Young, R.N. to look for the explorer and missionary, David Livingstone who was missing in Central Africa. Perhaps through the influence of the Reverend Mr. Waller, who was a relative of Faulkner’s, he was included in Young’s little group.

The plan was to take their boat “Search” to explore Lake Nyasa (now called Lake Malawi) to see if they could pick up the trail of Livingstone.

The “Search” was described by Henry Faulkner as “An iron boat, cutter rigged, divided into thirty-seven sections, her length was thirty feet, her beam was eight feet and her draught of water was eighteen inches”. There was only one possible route to follow, up the Zambezi river from the coast, then up its tributary, the Shire. On this river they would have to portage past the cataracts (through country which was still wild and rough in 1969, to Matope. From there they could go up on the Shire into Lake Malombe and on into Lake Nyasa (Malawi).

Trip up the Zambezi

Young, Faulkner, John Reid, a navy carpenter, and Patrick Buckley, a former stoker, picked by Young, who had known them before, sailed from Southampton on 9th June, 1867. When they reached Capetown they went aboard a navy ship HMS Petrel, took them to the mouth of the Zambezi. There “Search” was launched and also a small Whaler—a double-ended row boat—and another boat from Petrel were launched and the trip up the Zambezi began. Young in the meantime had recruited four Africans he knew as interpreters—two were “Kree Boys” and two were liberated slaves. They got help from local Portuguese, and another boat from Petrel were launched and the trip up the Zambezi was successful. From there they could go up on the Shire into Lake Malombe and on into Lake Nyasa (Malawi).

Sources: Stories of Miss Nanny Cummins, Mr. Jack Cummins and Owen and Willie Cummins. "The Livingstone Search Expedition, 1867" by P. A. Cole-Ring, published by the Department of Antiquities, of the Malawi Government, Zomba, Malawi, Correspondence with the Librarian, Department of Defence, Whitehall, London, Correspondence with Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, London, etc. Information from Commander William Faulkner, R.N.

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Fr. William Delany S.J.—Continued

honours, than the combined honours of Belfast, Cork and Galway. The case was unanswerable, and yet the government procrastinated and the Orange minority opposed all concessions. The final years at the old College in the Green, as a result, tended to be tense and troubled. Eventually, in 1908, the National University Bill was passed.

Marking the achievement, Dr. John Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, expressed the hope "that neither the present nor a future generation, nor the historians of the new university, will ever forget the labours of the man who led that forlorn hope, so to speak, through the desert, through so many toils and troubles, and brought his people to take possession of that happy land for which they had ... laboured so zealously".

The following year, William Delany was made Provincial of the Irish Jesuit Province. He continued in that post until 1912 when he had a serious breakdown in health from which he never fully recovered. He lived on through a dramatically changing world. A world marked by industrial strikes, a world war, an Easter Rising, the Troubles, the Treaty, and the bitterness of civil war. He who had been a nation-builder, became a virtually forgotten figure. So much so, indeed, that four years before he died, Eoin MacNeill in the preface to his Celtic Ireland (1920) spoke of "the late Dr. Delany". He wrote:

"About eighteen years ago, a great Irishman, great and Irish in his zeal for learning and education and in his love for Ireland, the late Dr. William Delany, S.J., rector of University College, offered me an unexpected honour, inviting me, an outsider, to give a special course of lectures in the college on early Irish history. Dr. Delany's request was to me more than a call, it was a calling".

When William Delany did die on 17 February 1924, at the age of eighty-nine, his close friend and colleague, Fr. Tom Finlay, co-founder of the Irish Co-operative Movement, wrote that Fr. Delany for forty years fought for fair play in university studies. He inspired generation after generation of students and commanded the devotion of generation after generation of helpers. "Step by step, now using the London Matriculation, now the Intermediate system, now the Royal University, he made good his proposition, that Irish Catholics were capable of profiting and being the stars of this meeting. Safely back in Europe both Young and Faulkner were to decide to go to Africa again. In 1872 the Times published a report of the death of Captain Faulkner, and expressed great regret that his maps and charts, for which he was famous, might have been lost with him. Commander William Faulkner has a photograph of Henry with his big double barrelled .570 calibre elephant gun across his knees. In his book Henry praises this "Bigby" big game rifle. He goes on to say that anyone going to Africa should go to Dublin and buy their gun from Bigby's. The Company still exists, not in Dublin but now in the Strand in London. Commander Faulkner called there and was welcomed in the 1980's as a connection of their valued customer, the late Henry Faulkner. This is the story of Henry Faulkner, Carlow landowner, African explorer, famous game shot, musician, ex-soldier, map-maker, and author of Elephant Haunts. We feel that there is a book in Henry — and there are plentiful sources other than Castletown traditions.

Sources: Stories of Miss Nanny Cummins, Mr. Jack Cummins and Owen and Willie Cummins. "The Livingstone Search Expedition, 1867" by P. A. Cole-Ring, published by the Department of Antiquities, of the Malawi Government, Zomba, Malawi, Correspondence with the Librarian, Department of Defence, Whitehall, London, Correspondence with Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, London, etc. Information from Commander William Faulkner, R.N.

1. The book is written by the present author. The contents of this article are an abridgement of sections of the book.
2. From text of introductory address' in Irish Jesuit Year Book, 1956 pp. 31 ff.
By Frank Taaffe

Kildare", Rheban Castle in common with Woodstock Castle and Ardree Castle, formed an important link in the chain of defence which the Anglo Normans drew around the Pale. Particularly vulnerable to attack, Rheban attracted the unwelcome attentions of Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce King of Scotland in 1315. Again in 1325 Rheban Castle was captured by Lysagh O'More and his followers and thereafter Rheban, hitherto a prominent feature of the Anglo Norman defences, passed into near oblivion.

Rheban and Kilberry

Not until 1537 do we meet another reference to Rheban Castle when the State Papers describe the Castle as being uninhabited and out of repair. In 1581 we find the last reference in the Patent Rolls to a member of the St. Michael family and so far as we are aware, the last Baron Rheban was Walter de St. Michael.

Rheban Castle survives in part to this day, having remained largely intact until 1890 when the local landlord Mr. Large removed the North Wall of the Castle.

Moving down river leaving Castle Rheban on our right, we see immediately to our left Bert House, the former seat of Lord Downes. Built in the early part of the 18th century with additional wings added a century later, the house presents an imposing but stark sight standing unprotected and unscreened in the middle of the countryside. The Downes family have long left the area and the only visible remains of their past presence in our midst, is the clock on the Town Hall Athy presented to the people of Athy in 1840 by the then Lord Downes.

Further back the River Barrow we recall the oft forgotten and seldom seen remains of Kilberry Castle and Castle Reddy.

Both were erected after Castle Rheban but obviously were unable to withstand the rigours of time being entirely rural and organised on a community basis with each community or tuath constituting a small but self sufficient rural state. The home of the local ruler provided the focal point for the members of the community. Roads were at best rough tracks and rivers, which were important landmarks, were traversed by fords. The River Barrow, anciently written as “Bearbha”, i.e. the dumb water meaning the silent flowing river, was crossed by a number of fords close to where the town of Athy now stands. Three of the most important of these fords were located at Rheban, Ath Ae (Athy) and Ardree, in an area known as Passnagh Rheban or the wilderness of Rheban.

With the coming of the Normans in 1169 the strategic importance of the fords on the River Barrow surrounded by forests on every side was immediately recognised. Richard de Clare, otherwise Earl Pembroke and better known in history as Strongbow, as overlord of most of Leinster, granted the Barony of Rheban to Robert de St. Michael. Land allocation was generally followed by the construction of military fortresses in localities selected for their strategic importance. Such precautions were necessary against the dispossessed Irish who had been driven from the fertile lands. Rheban Castle, Woodstock Castle and Ardree Castle were all erected in close proximity to fords on the River Barrow.

Defence chain

Rheban Castle was constructed on a site approximately half a mile to the North of the ancient Moat of Rheban. Robert de St. Michael, the original grantee of the lands in South Kildare, held the title of Baron Rheban and in the Calendar of Carew Mss, Robert de St. Michael is listed as holding Rheban in return for two Knights Fees. The French speaking Catholic invaders as far as possible played an important part in Anglo Norman life as they had done in ancient Ireland. Hence it is no surprise to find references to David de St. Michael, son of Robert, granting the Church of Rheban to the Abbey of St. Mary's in Dublin before the year 1200.

As a fortress on the “Marches of
In referring to Woodstock Castle, one cannot but relate a tradition concerning John, son of Rohesia, daughter of Richard de St. Michael. John, whose father was Thomas Fitz Maurice, was destined to be the first Earl of Kildare, and in childhood he lived for a while in Woodstock Castle. On the occasion of a major fire in the Castle, the child was overlooked and feared to have perished. To the parents’ relief it was found that a pet monkey had taken the child from his cot and brought him to safety. In gratitude the Geraldines adopted the monkey as their crest, adding the motto “Non Immemor Beneficii”.

Woodstock

Woodstock Castle today stands in silent vigilance over the River Barrow, which with drainage schemes and other improvements has retreated far from its walls. Finally destroyed during the 1641-49 Rebellion, the Castle was never again inhabited. Up to 40 years ago, its outer court with a fine arched gateway, remained intact, but whilst Cromwell and centuries could not destroy presented no difficulties to an uncaring Urban Council and mindless vandals of this modern age. Woodstock Castle today bears but a faint resemblance to the Castle of the yesteryear.

Not so shabbily treated was Whites Castle, perched overlooking the East side of the Crom-a-Boo Bridge which straddles the River Barrow. Erected in 1414 by Sir John Talbot, Whites Castle was for three centuries the centre of administration in Athy and as a garrisoned fortress, it served as one of the last outposts of the ever receding Pale. This Castle, more than Woodstock Castle, heralded the development of Athy as an urban settlement. Figuring in all of the military attacks on Athy, the last of which took place in 1649, Whites Castle was rebuilt and remodelled in 1506 and again in 1575. It was the work of one Thomas White in 1575 in repairing the Castle which is traditionally stated to have given its name. Another source states that the Castle is more properly called “The White Castle” from the colour of stone used in its construction. With the construction of the Military Barracks in Athy in 1710, Whites Castle ceased to house the horse troops and thereafter served as a county jail. In this capacity it served until 1830 and counted amongst its more famous “patrons” Thomas Reynolds, the 1798 informer and Nicholas Grey, appointed by Robert Emmet as General for Co. Kildare in 1803. The earlier mentioned Military Barracks was built by the Quaker Joseph Gill who is also credited with similar buildings in Carlow and Tullow. In later years Whites Castle served as a constabulary Barracks and today it serves as a private residence.

Ardree and Grangemellon

Continuing downstream, we arrive approximately one mile outside Athy on our left at the site of Ardree Castle. The earliest references to Ardree is in the Judiciary Rolls for 1306 which show that on 27 June, William de Athy won a damage suit against William Le Poer for destroying his apple trees at Ardry. The Register of St. Thomas Dublin indicate that Ardree was a Boro. However it is in 1595 that we find our most significant account of Ardree Castle and its inhabitants, the Fitz James Family.

Following the collapse of the revolt in Leinster led by Lord Baltinglass, Fiach McHugh O’Byrne laid down his arms. Peace was not guaranteed as in 1593 it was reported as follows to the Privy Council:

“We received very assured advertisement of a lamentable murder committed in the County of Kildare by Walter Reogh and Feagh McHugh... upon Sir Piers Fitz James,
Knight, his wife and sundry others in his own Castle standing upon the River of the Barrow near to Athy . . . ."

A petition forwarded to the Council by James Fitzgerald, son and heir of Sir Piers Fitz James, showed that Walter Reogh and others came to Ardree and fired the Castle shortly before dawn when Sir Piers, his wife, two of her sisters and three others were shot and burned to death. Ardree Castle the outline of its foundation which can be seen from a height, was described as being "a little Castle that was thatched with straw or sedge".

Of more substantial construction was Grangemelton Castle, the last standing remains of which were bulldozed by a local farmer some years ago. Located three miles South of Athy, the Castle on the East bank of the River was prior to 1620 the property of Sir James Fitzgerald. In 1626 we find Sir Erasmas Borrowes in occupation until it passed back into Fitzgerald hands in 1674. In 1716 it was bought by Sir John St. Leger who was son of John St. Leger of Doneraile, Co. Cork. The new owner died in 1743 and the property passed to his son John who was born in 1716. Handsome Jack as he was called, left his mark on society, and amongst his many activities was membership of the Hell Fire Club, some of whose meetings were held in Grangemelton Castle. Handsome Jack is remembered in the St. Leger Race which was run off at Doncaster for the first time in 1776. He was to outgrow the antics of his Hell Fire Club days and served in later years as Governor of Ceylon where he died. Grangemelton Castle was destroyed towards the end of the 18th century and never rebuilt.

On the opposite bank of the River stands the all too visible remains of Kilmoroney House. It was an imposing two storey 5 bay Georgian house, which up to 1860 was the home of Rev. Frederick S. Trench, the last Sovereign in the town of Athy. Rev. Trench was Church of Ireland Rector of Athy for many years and was elected Sovereign of Athy in 1840, shortly before the Borough was abolished. On 16 October 1860 Rev. Trench, while being driven in his gig to Athy, had a mishap at Prestons Gate on the Carlow Road whereupon the gig overturned. The Rector died on 23 November from his injuries, and the Town Commissioners immediately set about removing the last remains of the ancient town wall of Athy. Prestons Gate was completely removed within a week, having witnessed almost 500 years of Athy's history.

The Weldon Family, whose ancestors came to Ireland at the start of the 17th century, came into possession of Kilmoroney House following Trench's demise. For the next sixty years Kilmoroney was the centre of social activity for the gentry of Athy and district. Parties on the lawn and cricket matches on the adjoining field were common events in the life of the great house. During the 1914-15 War Sir Anthony Weldon was Commander of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Battalions of the Leinster Regiment. He served in Africa during the Boer War for which he earned the D.S.O., but unlike the volunteers of 1914-18, Sir Anthony did not see service abroad and passed away far from the sound of shells and shot in the Officers' Hospital in Dublin in June 1917. With him died an era which was never to be recaptured and Kilmoroney House was to pass slowly out of the Social limelight in the years following the setting up of the Irish Free State.

In 1940 the house was demolished and its remains now stand with its Anglo Norman contents of Kilmoroney House. The Borris Dynasty — Continued

ments are often compromise, ad hoc arrangements. The hierarchical model of Church is still operative in a subtle form. In spite of structures like the council of priests, real executive power is in the bishop's hands, power altogether out of proportion to the capability of a mere mortal with such a huge pastoral charge.

How can a bishop lead a diocese as extensive as ours without an efficient diocesan executive, comprised of priests and laity, to formulate policy, organise finances, inform the appointments board, and ensure that there is adequate on-going education of clergy and laity to enable the Church to address itself to the challenge of our times in an articulate and contemporary fashion?

These are but some of the problems to which Bishop Laurence Ryan will have to address himself. Bishop Ryan is two removes from the old order. True, he is in the older age bracket at 53, but he has spent most of his priesthood in the post-Vatican II Church. He taught theology for 22 years in Carlow College and saw a new generation of priests through a seminary formation which was significantly different from his own at Maynooth in the fifties. His role as seminary president, his contact with student democracy, his pioneering work with the Catholic Marriage Advisory Council, his presidency of the National Conference of Priests and his four years as parish priest of Naas, must have taught him that he cannot expect the sycophancy of the past, nor must be tolerant that kind of servility when it raises its ugly head.

Pastoral strategy

Being a bishop in the eighties and nineties will be no joy-ride. Bishop Ryan has had the benefit of seeing two episcopates and serving under bishops who were formed in a Church which no longer exists even in the memory of more than half the population. This will help him work out a pastoral strategy and a personal style which will be in continuity with the bridging work done by Bishop Lennon and yet sufficiently new to be relevant to a new generation.
IN a short article it is impossible to give all the details of St. Mullins and South Carlow. St. Mullins Parish is situated between the River Barrow and the Blackstairs Mountain. St. Mullins village itself is a most beautiful and peaceful place on the banks of the River Barrow. It attracts many tourists during the Summer and all year for fishing. St. Mullins has won the Barrow Awards for the past three years.

St. Moling and the King

The original name of this place was Ros-broc i.e. badgerwood. Fionn Mac Cumhaill is said to have prophesied the coming of St. Moling and that St. Mullins would be a peaceful abode for his monastery and his monks. We know that St. Moling founded his Monastery in the year 600 at St. Mullins. It was called at that time Achadh-Cainidh, which was previously Ros-broc. Later called Teach-Moling, now St. Mullins. St. Moling was said to have worked many miracles. This is just one of the many miracles attributed to him.

The story was told the King of Leinster pretending his first wife died, as he intended to marry her sister, locked her away in hiding in his castle. The sister not knowing anything about this went ahead with her marriage to the King. On the wedding day his wife somehow got free and appeared at the wedding. When the sister saw her, thinking she was after coming back from the grave, had a seizure and died. The wife died also a short time afterwards.

When Tuathal High King of Ireland (A.D. 106) heard of this happening he was furious, so he levied on Leinster what was called the Boromean tribute, said to be called that on account of all the cows involved. There were six tributes in all: the one that affected St. Mullins was the five thousand fat cows. This levy carried on to St. Moling's time. The people were not able to give their cows any longer so they asked St. Moling to do something. The Kings men had all the cows collected at Temple na Bó (co called to this day after the cows). At this point all the cows took fright and ran in all directions. The Kings men could not get the cows together anymore and had to leave without them. This was the result of St. Moling's prayer. All this gave time for St. Moling to visit the High King, making a bargain with him. St. Moling, using the Irish word Luan, which means Monday, also the day of Judgement. The King signed an agreement that he would not touch the cows until Luan or day of Judgement, so that was the end of the tribute and the people were very happy.

Pattern Day

St. Mullins was plundered by the Danes in 824, also in 888, but the worst plundering was in 951 by Laric, a Dane who sailed up from Waterford and that's how Waterford got its name Port Lairge.

The Pattern Day is held on the Sunday before the 25th July each year and Mass is celebrated at the penal altar in this ancient and historic graveyard. All the people who come to the Pattern each year visit St. Moling's Well. Buried in this graveyard is Art McMurrough, King of Leinster and a lot of the men of 1798.

In the St. Mullins parish area there were battles fought against the English. The most notable on 18th March, 1642 at Ballybeg between James Marcus of Ormonde and Lord Mt. Garrett. So much for our past history. 1984 was a very historic year for the parish of St. Mullins. We had a young man, John Murphy Curran, ordained to the priesthood in Drummond Church, also Monsignor Laurence Ryan from Ballcrinnehan, consecrated Bishop.

Successes

St. Mullins is a great place for the G.A.A., winning the senior hurling championship two years in a row. The junior football in 1984, the first time ever to win a football title in centenary year, to make it better still. The camogie club is also very active.

Pat Doyle and his Muintir na Tire team did the book of St. Mullins and St. Michael's tombstones inscriptions which appeared on T.V. on Newstime some weeks back.

There is a very active Macra na Feirme Club in the parish since about 1944, starting in Glynn, then Newtown and presently in Drummond.

We have a very active I.C.A. branch doing great work for the parish.

You could fill several books with the history and stories of St. Mullins and anyone will be very welcome to come to St. Mullins at anytime. We would be only too delighted to show them around.
WHILE Galway is over seven hundred years old and probably had a charter from its de Burgo overlords sometime before 1270 its major development took place in the late fifteenth century. At the beginning of that era it was already recognised as the key to Connacht and to the West of Ireland. Its merchant families were asserting independence not only of the surrounding Irish families but also of the Clanricarde de Burgo descendants of their first Norman lords. As the Norman colony in Ireland declined the Galway merchants became a mini-Pale on the Atlantic coast and, with the Irish revival of that period, they felt threatened in church and civic affairs. Then a disastrous fire in 1473 threatened their very existence. Out of the embers of that fire grew a Renaissance city trading with France and Spain. Among those who sailed into its port was Christopher Columbus some years before his great voyages of discovery.

Restoration: Civic freedom

Of course the restored city could not compare with the great cities of Northern Italy of the period anymore than the merchant princes of Galway can be ranked for pomp and splendour with their contemporaries in Florence, Milan or Venice. Nevertheless there are certain similarities which strike the historian and undoubtedly the Galway families of that time were children of their age. They showed this to some extent in their buildings but perhaps there was an even greater touch of it in their politics and their successes in this field in 1484 are a tribute to a diplomatic skill worthy of the period.

Their earliest success in winning increased civic freedom was won on 28th September, 1484. Then Donatus O'Murry, Archbishop of Tuam, in the presence of William Lynch, sovereign of the city, and of Domnich Lynch, John Skerret and many others, put his seal on the document establishing the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. By this authority the city officers, the sovereign, provost or mayor and bailiffs and their equals, had the right to appoint the warden and clergy of St. Nicholas's. It was a unique right not accorded to any other city council in Ireland, or indeed in these islands, in fact it appears to have had no parallel in its time in any part of Europe.

Mayoral charter

The most intriguing fact about that document, the original of which is in the British Library, is that the very words used in it show that Archbishop O'Murry was aware of progress having already been made by the city fathers towards the raising of the city to mayoral status. The mayoral charter had not yet been issued but the Archbishop anticipated it by listing the mayor as one of the possible officials who would have rights in the ecclesiastical appointments. The King's agreement to issue a charter had already been obtained but the charter itself was not issued until 15th December, 1484. Obviously the Galway merchant families had been pressing both Richard III and the Archbishop for the granting of unique rights in civic and ecclesiastical affairs. Not content, however, with the Archbishop's diploma they sought and obtained confirmation of it from the recently elected Pope, Innocent VIII.

The Lynch family was foremost in winning the freedom achieved in 1484 and was to dominate the mayoralty for many decades. In the rebuilt city their castle was to dominate the centre as it still does to this day and it proclaims on its facade the political astuteness of the family. They had got their charter from Richard III a few months before his defeat at Bosworth. Lest their loyalty to his successor he doubted because of this they placed the arms of his successor, Henry VII, in a prominent place on the facade of their new castle.

The events of 1484 had given the merchant families a bulwark against their former overlords, the Hibernicised Burkes, and the older Irish families who were firmly outside the gates. Events of the following century, however, were to bring a new threat to the founding families who were later to describe themselves as the Tribes of Galway. This was a title adopted with pride in the seventeenth century by those who claimed special privileges under the documents of 1484. There were fourteen of them. Rome had no more than seven. But then the Athy, Blakely, Bowrane, D'Arcy, Deane, Ffent, French, Joyce, Kirwan, Lynch, Martin, Morris and Skerret families all claimed their share in the city of which they were proud. Their coats of arms carved hundreds of years ago still decorate the houses they once occupied. The threat to them came in the religious changes of the reign of Henry VIII.

It is remarkable that despite those upheavals the peculiar religious jurisdiction established in 1484 was to survive for centuries. The temporalities of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas were to be for the most part to be in the hands of the state church and, through to the nineteenth century, Protestant control of the College was only rarely challenged, though the Duke of Donegal and the Catholic bishops of Elphin and Tuam were able to elect a pope. Nevertheless there are certain similarities which strike the historian and undoubtedly the Galway families of that time were children of their age. They showed this to some extent in their buildings but perhaps there was an even greater touch of it in their politics and their successes in this field in 1484 are a tribute to a diplomatic skill worthy of the period.

Tribesmen and Corporation

Among the majority of "tribesmen", as they called themselves, the religious changes did not weaken their loyalty to Rome. Neither did they prevent them from vigorously maintaining their rights under the 1484 arrangements. In their darkest days they maintained a kind of government in exile, an underground Catholic corporation, which regularly appointed Catholic wardens and priests under the authority of the Bull of Innocent VIII. It was out of their tenacity...
Quincentennial
Continued

that grew in 1831 the diocese of Galway, the only diocese created in Ireland since the Middle Ages.

The celebration of those events of five centuries ago crosses religious barriers and has brought together the churches in a spirit of ecumenism. It has also given the people of Galway an opportunity to look at their history and learn from it. Galway suffered much through the centuries. Its sixteenth century trade with France and Spain was to be replaced by the human cargoes to the United States of America of the nineteenth century. Its mayoralty and corporation were to be for long periods the exclusive property of powerful coteries and were for almost a hundred years to be extinguished. The city, however, survived and in 1937 its mayoral status was restored by a native Irish government.

University

As a university city since 1849 it had a number of advantages as the economic corner was turned. The population growth since the 1960s has been phenomenal. It has been accompanied by great industrial development. There are now three times as many people in Galway city as there were sixty years ago. In the last decade the population has increased by about one-third. Many of these people are new to the city. They live in areas which, but a few years ago, were green fields. An important aspect of the Galway celebrations is to involve them all, to integrate them into the ancient city to which they now belong.

The Galway celebrations lend an extra touch of glamour to the ancient city this year. Since the ecumenical service on New Year's Day and the opening ceremony by the President of Ireland, Dr. Patrick Hillery, the Mayor, Dr. Michael Leahy, has brought together the Mayors of almost all the cities and corporate towns of Ireland, both north and south, to participate in the joyous historic occasion. He has led a delegation to the United States of America and to Britain to tell people of what is planned. The Quincentennial Committee has arranged a wide-ranging programme of events to suit all tastes. Highlights during the spring and summer included street festivals, a major golfing tournament and university summer schools on literature and genealogy. Perhaps one of the most interesting weeks, from 1st to 8th July, was devoted to the Festival of the Tribes and Families of Galway. In that week the ancient families of the area, the Lynches, Blakes and Brownes as well as the older Irish families of O'Flaherty, O'Hynes and O'Madden, mingled on the ancient streets where their ancestors walked through the centuries.

The celebration caught the imagination of Irish people everywhere. All who visit Ireland wish to include Galway and Connemara in their tour. President John F. Kennedy in 1963 and Pope John Paul II in 1979 did so. In June this year President Ronald Reagan, because of the Quincentennial, made Galway a special feature of his Irish visit.

It was for me a special pleasure to show the members of the Old Carlow Society, led by Mr. Sean O'Leary, around Galway during its celebrations and their visit recalled for me memories of the first time Galway Bay reached the charts. Perhaps some other Carlow people share that memory. It was when the song was sung on Radio Eireann from Carlow at the National Ploughing Championships in 1938. The singer was Dermot O'Connell. Thanks for the memory.
NEARLY everyone at sometime or other has heard of the R.I.C. from an elderly person or perhaps from a grandfather or grandmother. Almost every town and village in Ireland was either occupied or patrolled by the R.I.C. forces during the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries.

In my quest to uncover data concerning the past history of early police forces in Ireland I discovered that the first was formed in 1787. The main function of this force was to maintain law and order set down by the British authorities who resided in Dublin. Their first duty was to be loyal to the Crown.

Firstly let us investigate the dress and habits of this force. This early force was dressed in heavy dark green uniforms decorated with brass buttons. Around the waist they wore a strong leather belt and on their feet heavy-duty leather boots. The head was protected by a hard pointed hat. A long wooden truncheon was worn by the side and when necessary they carried a flint-lock carbine.

Re-formed force

The first Constabulary Force was not very effective and in 1814 it was reformed. This force was called The Peace Preservation Force. 1822 sees the beginning of the Royal Irish Constabulary which was formed by Robert Peel. To be eligible to join a man had to be under the age of forty, able to read and write, be not less than six feet, be of good character and most important of all, willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown. The “Royal” part of the title was granted and approved by the Queen in 1867.

The following facts concern the structure of the R.I.C. and their salaries in the 1850’s:

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On a more relaxed note we shall look at the day to day life of the R.I.C. officers. Recently I read two manuscripts, one written by a District Inspector in Carlow dated 1909 and the other written by a number of Constables stationed in Tullow dated 1900. The following account is from these books. We all heard the old saying “all work and no play makes one a dull boy”, this was not the case with the Constabulary forces. R.I.C. officers partook in many pastimes like fishing, tug-o-war, they also held boxing tournaments among themselves. This force included many Irishmen and was generally liked by the local populace. On patrol officers were likely to encounter anything. Their duties were varied.

The following facts were written by a number of constables stationed in Tullow in 1900. Left Tullow Barracks at 9 p.m. and returned at 11.45 p.m. On patrol I inspected lock-up shops in Tullow: no presence of any irregularities. After inspection of shops I proceeded to the townland of Ardattin. I crossed fields in search of vagrants and poachers. After laying in wait for two hours without any detections I continued on patrol. In 1901 a small patrol left Tullow Barracks dressed in civies to patrol the River Slaney in search of poachers, they returned two hours later without success. One report tells of a constable making a report to a local farmer, on the behalf of the Department of Agriculture, the presence of sheep infected with scab in his flock.

Constables visited vacant houses where local tramps were known to frequent. If any were discovered they were duly moved on. The second report tells of a constable arriving at the scene of a fight between two women having cautioned them he sent them home. From time to time cases of larceny were investigated.

They usually concerned missing animals, horses, cattle, sheep, and young dogs of pedigree. On July 22nd Constable Brady got a report of children being mistreated by their parents. He visited the house in question upon arrival he discovered the front door locked and the children hiding inside unattended. He later returned and cautioned the parents. Constables attended religious services in an official capacity to ensure that there was no disturbance. From time to time liquor was sold locally from the back of vans. These vans moved from place to place to avoid detection, however many were detected. As in all areas each constable attended petty sessions in their locality.

The usual procedure for acquir-
keepers and have a friendly chat. On occasion constables were put guarding vacant houses belonging to local gentry. Also they observed weddings and wakes to ensure that no fighting took place. The busiest day was fair-day. Officers patrolled roads and streets as part of their normal duties. Other duties included taking tillage census for the Dept. Agriculture. This was to ascertain the number of acres under tillage and the amount not used.

Now we shall look at a District Inspector's report book. The page (Fig. 1) was taken from a report written about the R.I.C. barracks in Rathvilly in 1909:

In the 1920's the every day life of the members became dangerous. This was a time of revolution. Patrols were stepped up, their numbers increased. District Inspectors called more frequently. In the past the R.I.C. were involved in many conflicts such as The Tithe Wars, and now the Fenian Rising and the Land Wars. These disturbances were usually quelled with a show of force. At this particular time constables were armed with pistols and rifles. They also watched and questioned strangers to ascertain if they were I.R.A. sympathisers. Many officers lived in fear of death by the hands of local insurgents. As time progressed a number of officers were shot.

To quell this unrest the British Government sent over a new military force called the Black and Tans. Their name came from the uniform they wore which was black and tan in colour. This force was shunned by the R.I.C. and hated by the insurgents because of their brutal tactics. Many R.I.C. officers resigned and others were forced to resign because they would not conform to this change. Ambushes became an everyday occurrence. Local estates were attacked and were either burned or looted. New precautions were taken, at no time was there to be less than two officers in any barracks. Windows were covered with metal shutters and doors were padlocked in all Barracks.

Ex British Officers took the place of the resigned R.I.C. officers. These men were more military minded than their predecessors. On the 31st August, 1922 the Royal Irish Constabulary was disbanded. After this many a

Aird an phobail

Gan dabháil 'se bunaíomha na gluaiseachta le déanáil i gCeatharlach ná aird an phobail a dhiúr ar chursaí na Gaeilge i gcóitinne agus an duine a spreagadh chun a úsáid mar mhean cumarsaide in imeachtaí na lae. Ba ri-sholáire go raibh an pobal céanna fábharaí nuair a reachtálaíodh Eigse '79 agus is in mheid atá an tacaíocht ag dul ó shoin i leith. Le meas na phobail agus an t-atmosfear oírtúmacha cruthaithithe de bharr d'fhada gar thug muinint na gluaiseachta go raibh todhchaí na teagana i gCeatharlach maird le cumas labharta ag braithe ar an aósóig. Chuirte san cuireadh Naionra Ceatharlach ar an mbóthar.

Naionra agus Gaelscoil

Séad atá sa Naionra ná grúpa beag de pháiste réamhscoile i dtimpeallacht tháitneamhach le stiúrthaithseoir chun a bhfhorbait iomlán a chur i gcrích agus é sin tré mheán na Gaeilge. Ar ndóigh agus leas a bhaint as mod an taighdeatartha — modh a thugann atáthint do mhdh fhoghlaimthá pástiú do anoisgrupa dírithe seo. Ba léir go raibh túismitheoirí an cheanntair oscailte chun glacadh go fonnmar leis an modh nua seo. Glacadh agus fé látair tá tri Naonrá ag feidhmí uathu i gCeatharlach. Grupáid de pháisteí tri blianta d'aos ag glacadh le teanga a sinsear gan stró ar bith. Ceim ar a gnáthú Naionra Bunscoil lánghaelach. Tugadh ar cinn sé feidhmiú Gaelscoil Eoghan Uí Thairice ag Meán-Fomhair 1982. Fiche naonín Shóisearchach agus múinteoir amháin abhí mar bunús na Gaelscoile a chas ach ábhall agus atá agus gan dabhú a bheith in ndáin dí. Scéal na Gaelscoile na múinteoir sa bhreis agus rang sa bhreis in aghaidh na blianta agus fé láthair tá tri rang le trí triúr múinteoir agus 64 páiste mar chuid de Stair an Oideachais i gCeatharlach. BÁ IOMLÁN (Total Immersion) atá mar príomh-sabal an Oideachais i nGaeil oilm leis. Atmosfear taitneamhach gan brú gan stró a spreagann na páiste agus a chiontann go mbíonn siad bháth le haghaidh agus tharlaíochtaí go thréimhse gairid. Agus todhcháin na bpáiste céanna? Iarbhunscoil lánghaelach do Ceatharlach sa bhliain 1990?

An Ghaeilge agus déagóirí

Is léir go bhfuil athrú soutsasach tagtha ar dhaearacht déagóirí Ceatharlacha i leith na Gaeilge. Festal ar Chursaí Samhradh agus Choláiste Samhradh gan teораí — rudaí a churthaíonn nach bhfuaisigh an mhargadh de réir próiseas a bhíodh in ann a bhíodh agus an t-athrú i gCeatharlach sa bhliain 1890.

The Royal Irish Constabulary—Continued

barracks was vacated. Once they were left unattended they were duly burned down. I was informed recently by men who fought in the 1920's that local insurgents burned down the barracks in Rathvilly in the 1920's that local insurgents burned down the barracks in Rathvilly and Tullow. They also told me stories of different ambushes and raids but alas that is another story yet to tell. Shortly after the disbanding of the R.I.C. the present day Garda Síochána was established. Many ex constabulary officers were recruited to this new peace-keeping force. If you have any facts or knowledge of the R.I.C. I would appreciate it if you would contact me through the editor.
ON the Dublin road north of Leighlinbridge and over one mile distant from the village, there is a bridge crossing the stream, which flows between the townlands of Orchard and Powerstown at this point, it is known as Orchard bridge.

Great improvements have been made on the road here and the marks of the earth works remain which show us that there was a very steep hill down to the bridge.

Back in the 1760's there was no bridge here; the road just ran through a broad, shallow hard bottomed stream. Coach or cart splashed through, and if going south towards Kilkenny the weary horses had to face a very steep climb up from the river and then on through Leighlin.

The wayfarer could cross the river and keep a dry foot by an arrangement of granite stones which were spaced out across the river bed. The stones were circular about 22” in diameter, chiselled flat on top and stood about eight or nine inches above the normal water level. The stones were probably put there by the people who owned Orchard Mills. They were known as “The Stepping Stones of Orchard”.

There was a road junction here and one could avoid the hill, bear east through the village of Orchard and go on through Ballinaboeley, Rathellen, Rathduff, Dunleckney and cross Bagena’s Bridge to the Royal Oak.

The little road (part of which is still open) was the route which Bagenal hoped to see developed into the main coach road. The mail coach would pass by his main gate and through his town. Thus Leighlinbridge would have been by-passed about 200 years before its time.

There was a family who possessed Hotels at Leighlinbridge and The Royal Oak who had other ideas. They were led by the young proprietor of The Royal Oak Inn who was a wild and very popular character named Cornelius Hackett. "The Devil himself an Inn bespoke

And he placed it in The Royal Oak
When he wanted someone to back it
What better man, than blind Con. Hackett".

Hackett’s face was marked by a sword cut which disfigured his right eye; such marks were worn with great pride by young men in those days. This stanza was rhymed about him in his latter days.

The Hotel was three storied, Georgian and bearing the name ‘Royal Oak’. Fraser wrote in 1805 “a sign hung aslant over the door bearing the representation of a very rotund Charles II peeping from an Oak tree.

Ryan the historian wrote:

"This well known Inn was established here, probably a century ago; and if we judge from the signboard that ornaments the front of the house, is named in commemoration of the famous escape of King Charles II by concealment in an Oak tree."

Bagenal tried to get the coach road to pass by his main gate at Dunleckney and through his new and handsome town. But while they were the most powerful family in Carlow, Bagenal was not favoured in Parliament at that time. When the Act came up to improve the Dublin-Kilkenny road the Hacketts lobbied successfully, they had access to some of the M.P.’s from the South, as they stayed overnight at the Royal Oak or Leighlinbridge.

In 1768 the bridge of Leighlin was widened by 8 feet and the hill at Orchard was lowered to some degree. The turnpikes at Powerstown (just up from the bridge of Orchard) and at Ballyknockan seem to have been erected at the same time. There is no trace to be found of the Pike of Powerstown and the house known as Ryans of the Pike is gone long ago. The base of the Pike at Burgage is still there.

Ryan the Historian mentions a stone at Burgage which was he said, one of the marking stones of the Burrough of Old Leighlin. Other historians referred to Ryan and so this minor local mistake is perpetuated; perhaps Ryan may have been describing a different stone. The antiquary will find but one stone now, a holed plinth recessed in the wall, with 18 feet clearance on each side to permit the pike to yield to the traffic from either direction. We have no documented proof on this stone which bears the appellation “The Wart Stone”; because due to the danger and difficulty of collecting tolls at country turnpikes the whole business of tolls was removed to the Tholsel in Kilkenny in the year 1780. If Ryan had enquired from the locals he could perhaps have spoken to people with memory of the turnpikes.

The ‘Royal Oak’ was important because the horses were changed there at every call and no change would be normally made nearer than Kilkenny and Carlow.

The Cork mail coach with a double guard set out from Camden St., Dublin at 7.45 p.m. through Naas, Kilcullen, Castledermot, Carlow, Leighlin, Royal Oak — Clonmel, and arrived at Cork at 9.30 p.m. the following night, doing that distance in 25½ hrs. The coach from Cork sets out at midnight and passed through the County Carlow at the dead of night or small hours of the morning.

The day stage coaches were from Dublin to Kilkenny and Kilkenny to Dublin leaving 7 o’c. a.m. and 8 o’c. a.m. The traveller from Dublin could expect to be in time for dinner at Kilkenny. If the coach ran late they could dine at
Highwaymen and ghosts

There is a point on the Dublin road near Kilcullen where the road bends on a hill and has a wooded embankment on the east side. This spot was a favoured spot for 'Hold Ups' and is known as the Highwaymen's turn to the present day.

Again at Maudlin just a ½ mile south of Leighlinbridge, the coach was often 'held up' as it was forced to slow down while crossing the river. This was said to be done by the notorious highwayman "Freaney the Robber" who having robbed everyone aboard, made away up a lane to the west into the townland to which he gave his name; Fear na Freaney (The place or fields of Freaney). From this place he could ride in so many directions that pursuit was impossible.

The Hackett family of the Royal Oak prospered during the life of Cornelius Hackett (who died 1821) despite the rise of the thriving town of Bagenalstown just ½ mile away. The decline started during the 1830's. William Hackett son of Cornelius Hackett was then the proprietor. He was a curious O'Connellite and was named as ring-leader of a group of people who brought politics to the streets of Carlow, Leighlinbridge and Bagenalstown. He was wounded in an affray in Leighlinbridge during a midnight demonstration against Henry Bruen M.P. He lost the Post horses in the late 1830's but battled on hiring out his stables to Purcell's Day coaches of Kilkenny.

The Hackett family of the Royal Oak Inn at Leighlinbridge (now Higgins' Shop) made a brief and lurid appearance in history in 1798 when it was taken over by the Yeomen of Militia. It was in the great room, over the wine shop that the trials ran for days during the month of June in that year. Here Paul Cullen of Graan and his cousins Garrett Kinsella of Rathornan, Denis Carey, Old Leiglhn, Lacey, Lannin, Carroll and many others unknown were tried. They were all executed in a lane known as "Murdering Lane" which bounded the Hotel premises on the east. Their bodies were dragged down to the Inn yard which was open to the street, as it is to the present day. There they were identified by those who dared to come and claim them. The unclaimed dead were buried in a field still known as the 'Croppie Field'.

The Hackett family survived this ordeal and were better off than their Royal Oak cousins in the early years of the 19th century possessing a thriving wholesale and retail business. But they had not the colour or notoriety of the latter and so have passed into anonymity.

Before we leave this perusal of bygone days there is a short story about the 'Haunted' room in the Royal Oak Inn.

On a winter's evening William Hackett and his daughter Cecilia had but one guest, a reserved, sad and distant young gentleman. Sometimes after all had retired for the night the guest heard a most distressing sound; the sound of a woman in great grief. He lit his candle and opened his bedroom door, the distressing sound was coming from a room across the corridor, the door of which stood ajar. On impulse he crossed, pushed in the door, the candle snuffed out, but not before he saw something lying on the four poster bed with two great eyes like balls of fire. He reeled back into the corridor with a loud cry and his candle stick crashed to the floor. This brought the landlord and his young daughter from their rooms. William Hackett kindly steadied the man and lighting a chilly with little furniture other than the old four-poster bed on which an ancient sheep-dog lay. William patted the old dog on the head and spoke affectionately to him. Then they all went down to the kitchen. A drink was brought to the guest. Cecilia made tea, which was still a great novelty and talked away 'till all were relaxed and friendly. They told him the dog always retired there, he was an old member of the family. The young man confessed that his nerves were upset, he had lost someone very dear to him under tragic circumstances. He was travelling by the stage coach seeing the different places in an effort to dispel his unhappiness. It was a sad story and he had a sympathetic listener in William Hackett. The young man went back to bed in good spirit and all was well. What William Hackett did not tell him was that it was to that bedroom some years, before his eldest daughter had retreated in bad health. Then on one wild Winter's night, she had fallen through the window and was found in the early hours of morning smashed to death on the cobbled yard in front of the Hotel. The haunted room was not used by anyone, the door, which stuck a little on the floor was left ajar to let in the only light.
THE MEETING in Thurles in Lizzie J. Hayes Hotel on November 1, 1884, which launched the “Gaelic Association for the Preservation and Cultivation of National Pastimes”, was held as a result of Citizen Michael Cusack’s (Cartron — 1847-1906) article in “United Ireland” appealing to Irish people to develop their own games and to bring athletics under National control, in a spirit of true amateurism and get rid of the dishonest practices which prevailed and also get rid of the then current and first ban.

The key to understanding the Clare schoolteacher’s motivation was his passionate love of the language of his youth. His express testimony was; the G.A.A. was born out of the language.

His article was replied to by Maurice Davin (1842-1927), the farmer from Deer Park, Carrick -on -Suir, an internationally famous athlete who became first President and the first great lawmakrer of the Association and the perfect foil to its Secretary Cusack. He insisted on drafting the rules of both games and may be regarded as the father of Gaelic football.

We find, therefore, Cusack of the “Dublin Hurling Club” who organised games in the Phoenix Park before the G.A.A. was formed, was reported in the Cork Examiner as confining his interest at the first meeting to athletics while Davin the athlete referred once more to games and not to athletics.

Effectively only six attended this inaugural meeting but the following month the most important letter ever written in the annals of Irish sport was received at 4 Gardiner’s Place, Cusack’s grinding academy for the Civil Service, from Most Rev. J. W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly (Mallow 1824-1902) accepting the position of Patron (as did Ml. Davitt and Charles S. Parnell).

Archbishop Croke’s letter became the Charter of the Association. It embraced very emphatically not only the games and pastimes of the people but their very way of life and rejecting as inferior anything English.

This letter from such a distinguished and world travelled Prelate ensured the immediate success of the infant Association.

This is not to say all was plain sailing. In 1888 1,000 clubs had affiliated. By 1891 it had fallen to 220 as a result of the Parnell split. Ml. Cusack was dismissed in 1886 on a 47 to 15 vote with the President absent from the meeting. Davin himself resigned in 1887 and Cusack in his paper Celtic Times stoutly defended him. The “Physical Force” men split the Association later and indeed not until the early 1900’s when James Nowlan (Kilkenny) and Luke O’Toole (Tipperary) became President (1901-21) and Secretary (1901-22) respectively and the Provincial Councils were set up did the modern G.A.A. evolve on a steadily rising graph.

**Carlow start**

Carlow were late though by no means last in the field. Following a very successful athletics meeting in Greenbank field (Seven Oaks Hotel), John Conlan one of the brothers who founded the Carlow Nationalist urged editorially that the G.A.A. be established and a meeting was held in the CYMS, College Street (Sports and Social Club) in April 1888. Delegates attended from Aghade — Paul Maher, Wm. Nourse; Ballon — J. Swaine, M. Hennessy; Borris — Jas. Murphy; Carlow — F. Stinson, W. Bergin; Clonmore — Patrick McCall, Denis Dolan; Hacketstown — Andrew Kavanagh, Owen Doyle; Rathvilly — John Kehoe, M. P. Maher; Ticknock — Laurence Dolan, Pátrk Donegan.

Being late in the field meant that when the split came in 1890 the Association in Carlow lacked the stability to ride the storm as some other counties did, albeit with fewer clubs.

Some clubs did continue in a limited way playing against other isolated clubs with the Carlow Shamrocks being particularly active in keeping the game alive in the town in this difficult period.

Prior to the establishment of the G.A.A. in the county there was a club in Carlow town with colours green and black. Its base was the CYMS whose members paid 2/- and others 3/-. Training was at Heeney’s field on Burris St. N. P. Roche, President, M. McDonnell, Treasurer and captain. F. Stinson was probably Secretary with J. Ryan Asst. and later T. Keegan.


*Winners Co. championship 1890.

**J. Hughes, 69 Tullow St.

The Club faded after being presented with their medals by Ml. Governey, T.C., (no doubt due to the “Parnell” split) and re-formed with J. Hughes, capt., Treasurer P. Hughes, Jas. Reddy, Secretary, as the Shamrocks. The goalposts were stored at Hughes’ for erection at Doyle’s Hotel field (the Paddock) adjacent to St. Patrick’s College for games. The club obviously taking its name from its benefactor.

**Carlow town**

The strength of the Association in the county could be gauged at any time from its standing in the capital town whose record I believe to be a National one, its teams always being the ones to beat as their record in the premier championships minor and senior show, winning on average each two years. Indeed O’Hanrahans (1931-39) and Eire Og (1963-71) jointly hold the national record of MFC titles won in a row.

This is a tribute to the early pioneering Carlow families, so many of whom are still involved. Despite being a garrison town and enclosed in the Pale and being a particularly heavily settled area and having suffered heavily after 1798, Carlow Town kept the old traditions of the games. It is one of the few areas of the county with a genuine hurling and handball tradition and while Ml. Cusack was reported as saying on seeing them play, their style is of the soldiers game; this is entirely understandable.

Being first in the field, it was only right Carlow should play in the first game in the county championship...
First Convention


Elected: President E. J. Doyle (Ballon); Secretary J. Conlan (Carlow); Treasurer, John Reid (Grange); Committee: P. Kelly (Ballon); M. P. Maher (Rathvilly); M. McDonald, P. Kinsella (Nurney); T. B. Donoghue (Clonegal); W. Prandy (Donore); Murta Rooney (Tullow); J. Brophy.

The first championship, 1889, was won by Ballon/Ratho played in Doyle's Shamrock field on June 9, beating Tullow in the final. Referee John Reid (Grange).


While the 1899 championship was won by Carlow who beat Creerin (Ballinebanna) and later the Co. Board donated the proceeds of the Co. championship for the erection of the Fr. Murphy Memorial in Tullow.

The turbulence of the early years continued into the 1900's. The 1903 Co. final was played in Baitinghall — Carlow v. Meaney (between Clonegal and Tullow) and despite the choice of venue the game was unfinished. Barney Hennessy stayed in Mill Lane so as to be legal to play with Carlow.

Enter now the dominating force of Carlow/Graigue in 1905. This club was to dominate the G.A.A. scene until its suspension in 1926. It was ahead of its time in many ways and maybe its too total dedication to winning and its too partisan supporters were a source of trouble at times. Its record of five wins in the SFC in a row still stands.

In 1913 Carlow won the Leinster beating Meath having lost the 1910 and 1912 finals. Carlow: Wm. Mulhall (capt.) (Ca.-Gr.), D. Fitzgerald (Ca.-Gr.), M. Lawler (Ca.-Gr.), A. Murphy (Tinryland), W. Cooney (Ca.-Gr.), Joe Millett (Borris), Jas. Murphy, M. Hyland (Commercials), P. Haughney (Ca.-Gr.), M. Hogan (Ca.-Gr.), T. Shaw (Commercials), M. Hogan (Ca.-Gr.), Wm. Murphy, P. Donoghue (Ca.-Gr.).

The end of this decade saw the “Oath of Allegiance” rule cause considerable consternation in the Co. Board in fact leading to its suspension in 1919, the year Palatine won its first SFC and insisting on gold medals which cost twice the Co. final gate!

In 1923 Carlow again won the Leinster JFC but lost the All-Ireland to Tipperary — Carlow: Barney Hennessy (capt.) (Ca.-Gr.); W. Hogan

Turning point

In 1926 the Co. final Milford v. Carlow/Graigue at Rathoe was abandoned with Milford leading by four points with seven minutes to go. After the game there were violent clashes even miles from the venue. The Chairman of the Co. Board, Rev. J. Lawler, P.P., cancelled the games fixed for the following Sunday and called a meeting of the Co. Board at which Car.-Graigue were suspended for two years and Milford awarded the match. Car.-Graigue appealed the suspension (as the club had successfully done re a previous suspension) but lost this appeal. Bob O'Keefe, (Borris - in - Ossory), Chairman Leinster Council then invited the club to play in Laois! They have done so since with great success.

It is not true the Carlow Co. Board are to appeal this extraordinary decision of Leinster Council!

1926 teams —
Milford: Pat Foley (Balinagagole); Tom Foley (do.); Jim Brennan (Ballybanna); Rubert Curran (Busherstown); M.P. Curran (Bridewell Lane); Tom Shaw (do.); Cheeta Nolan (do.); Paddy (Cromane) Kavanagh (Sleaty Rd., later Staplestown Rd.); Matt Murphy (Ballyloe); Billy Moran (Staplestown); John Gorman (Newtown); Paddy Claxton (Balinabanna); Renie McDonnell (Cloughna); Johnny Roche (Tomard); Ml. Price (c/o Alexanders Millford). Subs.: Peter Kelly (Clonmelsh); Tommy Cogley (Cloughna); Jim McDonnell (Cloughna); Paddy Geraghty (Clonmelsh); Billy Hughes (Mommor).

Happily still surviving are R. Curran, Billy Moran, Matt Murphy and Paddy Geraghty, while John McDarby, John Hennessy are also very much alive T.G. from the Ca.-Graigue panel.

Ca.-Graigue: Christy Townsend (Bridewell Lane); Jas. (Lightning) Byrne (Henry St.); Wm. Quigley (Bridewell Lane); John McDarby (Maryborough St. now Staplestown Rd.); John Farrell (Morrins Lane); Ned Price (Henry St.); Ed. (Puddin) Byrne (Henry St.); Joe Price (Chaff St.); John (Buller) Moore (Pollerton Rd); Ml. Comerford (Sleaty); Martin Farrell (Morrins Lane); Will Doyle (Borris), selected for Tailteann Games, Ml. Tobin (Henry St.); Wm. Hogan (Chapel St.); Ml. Callinan (‘98 St.).

The legendary Barney Hennessy did not play as he was bereaved on the death of his father who was a Thatcher
by trade, nor did his son John play. John who later played for Leix was the principal steward (up to a short time ago) for many years at Dr. Cullen Park. He attended the 1919 final and recalls with pride on having carried the Carlow jerseys for the 1923 county team.

The short term effect of this was a great upsurge of interest in Carlow with clubs now anxious to compete in the SFC with the Ca.-Graigue stranglehold ended. The arrival of Martin Lynch, (Old Leighlin), as Co. Secretary (1929-42), gave the Board much needed stability and an administration second to none.

The Shamrocks based now principally on the Dublin-Pollerton Rd. areas were reformed in 1927.

In 1933 Carlow won again the Leinster JFC. Team v. Mayo: Jackie Geoghegan, Tom Hallie Mulhall, P. Fennell, Tom Walker (O'Hans.), Lar Keefe (Leighlinbridge), Billy Nolan, Dinny Nolan (Fighting Cocks), Jim Hendrick (Kilbride), R. McDonnell, M. Brennan, Ml. Price (Milford), P. Shine (Tinnyland), P. Barron (Muinebheag), Ned Butler (Kilbride), Vesty McGrath (Shamrocks), Tommy Moran (O'Hans.), Pat Brennan (Milford), Jack Byrne (The Hootle), (Leighlinbridge), John Mullins, John Farrell (Milford).

In the Golden Jubilee Year (1934) of the G.A.A. Carlow played SFC again, a status enjoyed ever since and while having to wait until 1935 for its first championship win, the county could be said to have "arrived" when they played a colossal game v. Laois in Athy in 1940; the ball never going over the sideline". Dr. Cullen Park was purchased in 1935.

The forties were undoubtedly Carlow's golden era with excitement throughout the county at fever pitch and every form of transport being used to get to games. The writer personally knew a group who walked along the Railway line to Athy. It was of course during the War 1939-45. Smut Mt. Deegan, Pollerton Rd., scid colours for the games and attached to each — a real scallion. "The Carlow Scallion Atery" — a name applied to the county as a result of the number and quality of scallions "exported" for sale on the Dublin market. The county also being described as the model county — Wexford please note.

Carlow won two Leinster SFC titles, one won and shortly afterwards lost in the Boardroom in 1942 and the one in 1944 remembered in song:

"The Carlow Fifteen".

"In the year '44 towards the end of July,
The great Leinster final was played at Athy,
This fine game of football was listed between,
The Boys from the Liffey and the Carlow Fifteen", etc.

For the All-Ireland semi-final v. Kerry which we lost 0-10 to 3-3 (ten scores to six) the attendance was a record which considering the transport difficulties of the time still deserves to stand.

In the fifties Carlow reached NFL final 1953/54 losing the final to Mayo while Tinryland completed their hat trick of SF championships 1948-50, O'Hanrahans having done so in 1930-32 and Eire Og in 1967-69 and again in 1976-78.

Eire Og formed in 1956 won the first ever MFL competition in that year and have gone on to become the most successful club in overall number of titles won — over 70.

The O'Hanrahans Club amalgamated with O'Tooles in 1941 and with the Shamrocks 10 years later, with similar conditions with regard to the jerseys to be worn. This which was filled by Eire Og.

The 1960's saw Carlow with some great teams and some great results — reaching the NFL semi-final v. Down, winning the John Player Cup and beating Kerry in the League. Unfortunately coming up against the great Offaly team of that era in the championship.

The 1966 SFC final being drawn was finally awarded to Kildavin (the first since 1926), Tullow refusing to replay on the dates appointed. The drawn game attracting the second biggest crowd since the record set by Ballymurphy / Palatine in 1952 of 5,920.

The late 60's saw the advent of the Scór competitions for music, song,
After 1959 Total

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<td>Muinebheag</td>
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<td>(Erins Own)</td>
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<td>St. Mullins</td>
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<td>Carlow</td>
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<td>Naomh Eoin</td>
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<td>Tullow</td>
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<td>Sinn Fein</td>
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<td>St. Fintan's</td>
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<td>Borris</td>
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The county competing in N.H.L., it was decided to upgrade the Hurling Championship to Senior status in 1960.

The team and the men behind it of 1960-62 which won the All-Ireland Home J.H.C. final and the All-Ireland I.H.C. final. The '62 team first: Pat Somers (Capt.), Willie Walsh, Paddy O'Connell, Tony Fortune (Carlow); Willie Hogan, Martin Hogan, Peter McGovern, Jackie O'Connell (goal), (Erins Own), Ned Glady, Red Liamy Walsh, Black Willie Walsh, Molding Morrissey, Tommy Nolan (St. Mullins), Mick O'Brien (of Hacketstown); Christy Hynes (Borris). Subs.: Brendan Hayden (goal), Noel O'Gorman (Carlow), Ben Mulhall (Tullow), Dicky Hickey (Erins Own). Trainer in '60 was Dinny Hyland, All-Ireland pole vault record holder, Co. senior footballer of Tullow St., and son of the more famous Mick Hyland who won a Leinster J.F.C. medal with Carlow in 1913.

The men behind the team and the game in their areas included Ballyragget's Jimmy Phelan (Carlow) who won an All-Ireland in '39 and who was responsible for Carlow entering the N.H.L. in the late 50's and who laid an excellent foundation for the game as the first chairman of Coisde Iomana and Ned Long, R.I.P. "Achara" of Kilcooley who was chairman of the selectors. Others were Fr. A. Murphy (St. Mullins), Jack Monaghan, R.I.P. (Erins Own), Jack Mulhall (Tullow), Bill O'Toole (Borris). Carlow has won its Division of the N.H.L. four times and while languishing in Div. (III) at present the spirit of its hurlers will rise to the challenge in 1985.
and Cusack been fulfilled? The answer must be a definite yes insofar as the G.A.A. restored pride in things Irish and in being Irish. Difficult to understand as being necessary maybe, after 60 odd years of partial independence: perhaps though maybe not, if the book “Operation Brogue” to be published shortly is even partially correct.

In 1888 at a public meeting in Aghade a resolution of protest was passed against the employer of club captain James Byrne who was pressured to resign from the G.A.A. One of the town Bellmen was employed to go through the streets of Carlow crying out offensive charges against the Gaelic Club and attracted a considerable crowd who followed him and the club was refused the letting of a playing field.

In this atmosphere of hostility the founders of the G.A.A. at National and local level found a rapport with the people and it suddenly (possibly too suddenly for orderly development) developed into the most important mass movement ever in Ireland and it turned the tide of anglicisation and helped create the environment which led to Easter Week. The part it played in healing the wounds of the civil war was most important too and the Association has not as yet been credited fully for its role in shaping Ireland.

Can you visualise an Ireland without the G.A.A.?

Seamus O Brion.
Copyright

Politics and the G.A.A.

MICHAEL Cusack wrote in his paper “Celtic Times” —

“The GAA is non-sectarian — it is non-political in that it was not founded for political purposes. But I hold that every Irish movement which is supported by a large section of the robust manhood of the nation is, to a certain extent, political . . . . The GAA is non-political in so far as that no man’s political convictions, openly and manfully expressed, and consciously adhered to, are a bar to his entry to the ranks of hurlers. My place of business is non-political in the same sense and in no other sense. But the cry of slaves and denationalisers is never heard there. Away with that miserable subterfuge of craven cowards”.

And Brendan O h-Eithir in his book “Over The Bar” writes —

“I do not wish to moralise but it seems to me that it is far more important for the GAA to continue to be a meeting-place for Irishmen and women, of all political and religious persuasions and of none who wish to play or support Gaelic games, than to strike attitudes on issues that seem to change from decade to decade. This applies particularly to the central and constant issue which was stitched into the GAA from its foundation, despite all the efforts to run away from it or turn a blind eye to it. In his book “Irish Nationalism”, Seán Cronin wrote: “The GAA is more than an athletic association; it is a declaration of national faith and it is very strong in Nationalist Ulster”.

The issue is central to all the furor about political, non-political and party political resolutions. It does not mean that there is no room in the GAA for those who do not believe Cronin’s thesis, or who who wish matters to be different. What it does mean is that the GAA will have to contain the Provo, the Garda Síochána who plays on the same team but who may have to arrest him, the bank clerk who thinks all politics are boring, the Northern Nationalist who wants more attention focused on British Army harassment, the Munster anti-Nationalist who believes all such stories are Provo propaganda but who admits to getting the vapours when he hears the rattle of an Easter Lily box . . . it will have to contain them all, and many more diverse elements, and trim all their views so as to keep the ship on an even keel in rough seas.
STARTING from Market Cross, my earliest recollection of what is now the First National was Governor's Boot Depot. This was previously licensed as McDonald's Public House and Keatings held it before them.

Next door, now Sean Donnelly's, was John Brennan's; he sold bacon and salt in large blocks for feeding animals. Then comes a Children's wear shop, where the Fitzgerald Sisters (from Tipperary) had a confectionery business; prior to that it was a boot and shoe shop, run by the husband of Nurse Smith a renowned midwife. Jimmy O'Neill's father succeeded them as a butchery until he moved further down the street.

Nixey Whelan, a saddler, adjoining them, his house was a noted rendezvous for card players. Subsequently it was opened as a betting office by P. F. Robinson, one of the first registered in the county. The large premises now occupied by Allen's China and Glass store, was previously held by Suttons Stores, a supermarket, where William Burns had a large grocery and dealt also in China and Delph. The Leix Dairy was formerly O'Shea's Drapery and Boot Store.

Ready tongue

John Mooney, Barber, one of the great characters of the town, held what is now Fitzgeralds. He had a ready tongue, and woe betide anyone who fell foul of him; he would lash all and sundry when aroused. A tailoring premises run by John Colclough was beside this. John was chairman of U.D.C. for many years. He came from Tintern Abbey, County Wexford. Then came "Danky Buttons", the origin of the name is not known. Frank O'Neill owned it; it was a well stocked general store.

Mike O'Donahue's sports shop was a confectionery and dairy, run by the Misses McDonalds. The Walsh Brothers had a thriving shoe making trade in the following house; they were great tradesmen and many a shoemaker was trained there. A Ladies’ Hairdressing Salon is sited there now. Next comes Jimmy O'Neill, Wholesale Fruter; his father transferred his butchering business to this premises around 1912.

Immediately following was Sunderland's, a very old Carlow family of plumbers and gas fitters; one of the sons (George) was a well known painter. What is now the premises of Batchelor's Bookmaking Shop was owned by John Grace, a shoemaker from Graigueamannaigh; he married the Walshs only sister.

Three shops

Opposite at the corner of Church Lane, Pattersons had three shops — Public House, Bakery and Bacon Store. Keatings succeeded them and sold the pub to T. McDonald, uncle of Tommy in Mc's of Tullow St., the bacon shop to Miss McDonald, who ran it as a confectionery shop and tea rooms and the bakery to Jack Walsh of Burrin St., who in later years sold it to Willie Dunny, whose son now controls it. Next to this stood the L & N who traded there for many years before moving to their present Superstore in Tullow St. Window Fashions are now in occupation. Another small bakery owned by Donnellys adjoining. Tony Pender now has a radio and T.V. business on this premises.

Where Michael Byrne's Lamp Shop is now was formerly a Pawnbrokers, run by John Brennan. Miss Molly Conroy owned it in between. Brennan's also owned the shop known as Castle Creations; they traded in leather for shoe repairs and also sold boots and shoes.

On the corner of Castle St. and Dublin St. now the Irish Life Assurance Co. was the Bacon and Provision store of Michael Byrne. The basement was used for killing pigs, until a suitable slaughterhouse was got in Bridewell Lane.

Passing on to Kennedy St. formerly called Coal Market, we meet Mangan's house on the corner; they had an extensive premises stretching to the River Burren, where a large trade in corn was done. Next was Kings home where Pierce Hosey subsequently resided. A watch-repairing business was carried on by Thompsons in the following house.

One of the Thompson sons rode two Grand National winners in Aintree.

A small shop next door was run by Joe and Biddy Mulhall. They had a varied trade, selling turf, sweets and buttermilk. The house was for many years thereafter the home of the Purcell family.

Swans have now a Supermarket which encompasses three premises occupied by John Colclough, tailor and two shops owned then by Glendons and Finns. The latter were related to the Finn family who were printers of importance in Kilkenny in the last century. The two houses following are occupied by Brennans and Murphys whose families have been in residence there for many years.

Ryans occupied the next shop, a meal shop.

Corn stores

They had extensive corn stores on the opposite side of the road. Ed. Broughan succeeded them in the shop, which he transformed into a hardware store and where petrol was also sold. It has changed hands several times since. The licensed premises next door, owned now by O'Sheas, was owned and occupied by the Murphy family for a number of years. Occupants of the adjoining residence were the Brophys, who were printers of importance in Kilkenny in the last century. The two houses following are occupied by Brennans and Murphys whose families have been in residence there for many years.

The licensed premises next door, owned now by O'Sheas, was owned and occupied by the Murphy family for a number of years. Occupants of the adjoining residence were the Brophys, who were printers of importance in Kilkenny in the last century. The two houses following are occupied by Brennans and Murphys whose families have been in residence there for many years.

Ryan's occupied the next shop, a meal shop.

O'Neill's Public House, which was the port of call for the Castlecomer Coal Carters, as it
Be seen in the still the Square Pat Comerford In Walshs Monumental Stone Tel. 0503-31575

Hill where Hoseys and The James families have lived for years. The Factory as a leather store until it was accidentally destroyed by fire. A new residence, now occupied by The Meighan family, was erected.

In the Square Pat Comerford had a Pawnbroking and Drapery establishment. Now into Castle Hill where Hoseys and The James families have lived for years. The James' were tailors. Between them lived Dwyers. Two houses next to them lived Ryans and Hogans; they were demolished to allow for extension to the factory, which occupied the remainder of the street. The factory closure caused the sad loss of valuable employment. Rebuilding as an arcade is in progress and perhaps this will be as successful a source of employment.

Walshe's Monumental Stone Works is the last building on Castle Hill and completes my remembrances and recollections of the area since almost the turn of the century.

Correction
ON page 32, 'Carloviana', 1983 (No. 30), it is stated that the cross at Drumphea marks the site of an ancient church. In fact the ruins of the church can still be seen in the churchyard of Drumphea chapel. The cross is in the field beside the churchyard. W.E.
THE past year has been a very successful one for the Old Carlow Society. After thirty-eight years it still continues to be one of the premier organisations in the county. Despite the very many counter attractions its various activities attract large numbers of people.

Talks
During the Winter months there was a fine series of interesting lectures. On 20 October 1983 Dr. Donal McCartney, Dean of University College, Dublin and Professor of Modern History there (who is a native of St. Fiac's Terrace, Graiguecullen) gave a lecture entitled "The Irish Language in Co. Carlow". Dr. McCartney dealt with the decline of the language in Ireland and especially in Co. Carlow down the centuries and the revival which began with the foundation of the Gaelic League.

On 17 November 1983, Mr. Kevin Kennedy gave a commentary on a fine series of coloured slides entitled "The Camera in Co. Carlow". These slides of historical sites throughout the county were taken by Mr. W. Ellis and Mr. Kennedy during the Summer of 1983.

On 8 December, 1983 there was an enjoyable Social for the members in the Museum during which Mr. Seamus Murphy, The Chairman, showed an interesting series of slides which he took on a recent visit to Zambia.

On 19 January, 1984, Mr. Francis Taaffe, Solicitor, Athy gave a talk entitled "The Norman Influence on the River Barrow between Rheban and Ardreigh". The audience were surprised at the number of Norman Castles on that portion of the river.

On 16 February, 1984, Mr. John Monahan gave a talk entitled "Charles Kennedy of Castlelow".

On 15 March, 1984, Mr. Andrew Jordan, N.T., Myshall gave an interesting and instructive talk entitled "Place-Names of Myshall".

The A.G.M. was held on 26 April, 1984. The Officers and committees elected are on another page.

Outings
Unprecedented numbers went on each of the Summer Outings and enjoyed them to the full.

Russborough
On Sunday 20 May there was an afternoon outing to Russborough House to see the Alfred Beit Collection, then to Poulaphuca and Blessington Lakes and finally to Baltinglass where Mr. Gorry of the West Wicklow Historical Society conducted the party around the ruined Cistercian Monastery.

Galway
On Sunday 17 June there was a Full Day Outing to Galway this year celebrating its Quincentennial. Professor T. P. O'Neill of University College Galway conducted the party around the many places of interest in the historic City of The Tribes.

Powerscourt
On Sunday 15 July there was an afternoon outing to Powerscourt, Glendalough, Vale of Avoca and The Meeting of the Waters. The beautiful scenery in The Garden of Ireland was admired by all.

New Ross
On Sunday afternoon 12 August there was a two-hour cruise on The Galley from New Ross up the Barrow and Nore almost to Inistioge. Returning to New Ross the party proceeded to St. Mullins where Mr. Moses Murphy was guide to the many places of interest in that hallowed spot.

Slieve Blooms
On Sunday afternoon 16 September the Slieve Bloom Mountains were visited. The route was from Mountrath, over the mountain to Kinnitty where Dr. John Feehan of Birr, author of "The Landscape of Slieve Blooms" joined the party and gave a fascinating account of the area. Returning via Cadamstown and Clonaslee the coach proceeded to Ballyfin where Mr. J. Carter showed the visitors over the beautiful Patrician College.

The Museum
The County Museum continues to attract streams of visitors not only from all parts of Ireland but from America, Australia and other places overseas. Several new show cases and improved lighting have been installed. The Stage Area has been tastefully panelled. Very many school groups and Historical Societies visited the Museum during the year.

Youth Project No. 1
Beginning 14 May 4 young people under the supervision of Mr. Kevin Kennedy were employed for 14 weeks copying, recording and indexing the inscriptions on tombstones in the old graveyards in the Carlow Area. This was a most interesting and valuable work. The wages and other expenses were defrayed by the Youth Employment Scheme.

Youth Project No. 2
Beginning the same date for 30 weeks ending at Christmas 10 young people under the supervision of Mr. Michael Purcell have been copying, recording and indexing the Baptismal Registers of all the Churches in the Carlow Area. Some of these Registers go back hundreds of years. This project was also financed by the Youth Employment Scheme. Both of these Projects were sponsored by the Old Carlow Society.

Exhibition
A working model of Carlow Railway Station and Environns attracted huge crowds to the Museum on October 5, 6, 7. The model, the whole width of the Museum, was complete to the tiniest detail. It took Mr. John Byrne, a representative of Hornby Hobbies 1,000 hours to construct. He and Miss Theresa Coogan were present to demonstrate the working of the model which will eventually be presented to Carlow Museum.

Carloviana
The 1984 edition of Carloviana was up to its usual standard. Sales were rather slow probably due to the present financial recession. Editor Tomas MacGabhan will always welcome old photographs and suitable articles.

Obituary
During the year two very faithful members of the Society passed to their Eternal Reward — Mr. Edward Chmelo of Rathnapish and Thomas Curran, Knocknaturally, Tullow.

I bhFlaitheas Dé go raibh siad.  
Sean O'Leary,  
12 October 1984 Hon. Secretary.
His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Lennon, Bishop of Kildare & Leighlin

Life Vice-Presidents
Mr. Liam D. Bergin, Editor, Nationalist & Leinster Times, Tullow Street, Carlow.
Mr. Alec Burns, College Street, Carlow.

Chairperson
Mrs. Veronica Crambie

Vice-Chairman
Alec Burns

Secretary
Sean O’Leary

Treasurer
Mrs. Mona Fenlon

Editor
Tomas MacGabhann

COMMITTEE
Miss Iona MacLeod, Mrs. P. Maddock, Mrs. E. Maguire, Miss D. Coughlan, Messrs. K. Kennedy, E. McDonnell, S. Murphy, M. Murphy, J. Moran, P. Kavanagh, M. Holden, G. Denieffe.

Delegates to the Historical Advisory Committee of Carlow
County Council
Alec Burns, Kevin Kennedy

Museum Committee
Mrs. P. Maddock, Messrs. K. Kennedy, A. Burns, P. Purcell, G. Dooley.

MEMBERS
Agar, J. R. & Mrs., 13 Larkfield, Rathnapish, Carlow.
Alcock, Noel, 46 Staunton Avenue, Graiguecullen, Carlow.
Behan, Mrs. C., Station Road, Carlow.
Bolger, Mrs. James, Henry Street, Graiguecullen, Carlow.
Brady, Mrs. B., Beann Ard, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Brennan, Michael, Paupish, Carlow.
Brooks, W. & Mrs., "Highfield", Dublin Road, Carlow.
Burns, Alec, College Street, Carlow.
Burns, C. & Mrs. "Malasha", Killeshad Road, Carlow.
Byrne, Mrs. A., Barrack Street, Carlow.
Byrne, Rev. J., St. Patrick’s College, Carlow.
Byrne, Mrs. Mary, Friary Lane, Castledermot Road, Carlow.
Connolly, Mrs. T., Ballyfoyle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.
Cooney, Mrs., St. Mary’s Park, Carlow.
Corcoran, Mrs. B., 132 J. R. L. Avenue, Carlow.
Corcoran, Margaret, 56A Wafer Street, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Coughlan, Misses M. & D., Montgomery Street, Carlow.
Crombie, B. & Mrs., Pembroke, Carlow.
Cummins, Mrs. J., Dublin Road, Carlow.
Cummins, Roddy, Aghade, Carlow.
Cumpane, Very Rev. Canon James, Our Lady of the Taper Church, Cardigan.
Darcy, John, Kilmacnag, Tinnylad, Carlow.
Darcy, Pat, Newtown, Ardattin, Co. Carlow.
Dempsey, Randal & Mrs., Brangan, Carlow.
Denieffe, Greg, Gallipot Lane, Carlow.
Dolan, Hugh, 35 Oakley Park, Tullow Road, Carlow.
Dooley Family, 14 St. Killian’s Crescent, Carlow.
Doyle, Mrs. B., St. Joseph’s Road, Carlow.
Doyle, Mrs. C., Sycamore Road, Carlow.
Doyle, Mrs. Kathleen, The Green, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.
Doyle, Kevin, 54 Derryn Heights, Tullow Road, Carlow.
Doyle, Miss Nellie, Granby Row, Carlow.
Doyle, P. M., Newtown, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Doyle, Thomas, Courneylen, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Duggan, W. L. & Mrs., College Street, Carlow.
Ellis, J. J. & Mrs., 17 Burnaby Park, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.
Ellis, William, Ballykeen, Carlow.
THE Museum Committee are glad to announce another successful year, various improvements in the lighting and display system, different artifacts on show helped to highlight its attraction for visitors and to supply a worthwhile amenity for the town which was the original committee’s intentions.

Without doubt the crowning effort was the working model of Carlow Railway Station and its environs, as never before was there ever such a congregation of people together at the one time in the former Town Hall, young and old got great enjoyment watching it travel on its merry way. On every Sunday since then, visitors are disappointed at it not being on display. However the owner, Mr. John Byrne, Tallaght, has very graciously decided on donating it as a gift to the Museum when he has finished taking it on tour, so in the coming year Carlovians will have the pleasure of seeing it on display again.

Further exhibitions are planned in the near future, one is to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the GAA, also Carlow Rowing Club who celebrate 125 years of successful existence, what a remarkable record.

John Tyndall, world renowned Scientist, and William Dargan, first builder of Irish railways and canals, both born not too many miles from our town will through the generosity of Martin Nevin, M.C.C., Norman McMillan, and other members of the Tyndall Committee, be meriting a special display around the Christmas period.

Due to the depression and the structural improvements being carried out by the council staff at our entrance (now happily completed) the attendance was down on last year’s numbers.

The Co. Council grant and proceeds from a Cabaret Show and Flag Day helped to balance the budget, however. We were very glad to accommodate a Youth Employment project for several months which was sponsored by our parent body the Old Carlow Society. This gave work to 20 or more young people recording names on tombstones in the cemeteries in the town and adjoining districts. Those records, when completed, will be placed for future perusal and safe keeping in the County Library through the goodness of Miss O’Sullivan, the County Librarian.

During the year a transformation job was completed on the stage section, high panels were erected on all four sides forming it into a very compact picture gallery, suitable for exhibitions.

It was a major operation and couldn’t have been carried out so successfully without expert help. This was fortunately supplied gratuitously by the Maddock family and the practical skilled help of Joe McGeeough, a master craftsman. All did a magnificent job in providing this community exercise. The Society is justly indebted to them for such a team effort. Contributions such as this and the future planned exhibitions help us to look forward with confidence to another year of progress in 1985.

Members — Continued

O’Hara, Mrs. Ann, Frederick Avenue, Carlow.
O’Hare, P. J. & Mrs., Rathellin, Leighlinbridge, Carlow.
O’Keefe, Family, St. Killian’s Crescent, Carlow.
O’Leary, Angela, “Arun na Gréine”, Montgomery Street, Carlow.
O’Leary, Maria, “Arun na Gréine”, Montgomery Street, Carlow.
O’Leary, Paula, “Arun na Gréine”, Montgomery Street, Carlow.
O’Leary, Sean & Eileen, “Arun na Gréine”, Montgomery Street, Carlow.
Oliver, Miss B., Dublin Street, Carlow.
Oliver, James & Mrs., “Carrig Rue”, Kilkenny Road, Carlow.
Oliver, R. J., 611 Bordeaux Rue, Green Bay, Wis. 54301, U.S.A.
Oliver, Sr., Presentation Convent, Carlow.
O’Neill, Dr. James, Wilton Gardens, Cork.
O’Neill, Miss Mary, 167 Colclough Avenue, Graiguecullen, Carlow.
O’Shea, Mrs. M., St. Patrick’s Avenue, Carlow.
O’Shea, Rev. F., Geashill, Offaly.
O’Sullivan, Miss Hannah, County Librarian, Dublin Street, Carlow.
Policic, Mrs. Una, 15 Bullock Park, Carlow.
Patricia, Sr. M., Presentation Convent, Carlow.
Purcell, Michael, Kennedy Street, Carlow.
Purcell, Patrick, Quinnaugh, Carlow.
Ratusky, Mrs. M., Montgomery Street, Carlow.
Reddy, Michael, Rathana, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Redmond, Thomas J. & Family, Bank of Ireland, Court Place, Carlow.
Reynolds, Miss K., 7 Governey Park, Graiguecullen, Carlow.
Rosater, Mrs., 6 Roncalli Avenue, Carlow.
Sheehan, Miss Eileen, 119 Upperfield Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., England.
Sheehan, Richard, Box 353M, Morristown, New Jersey 07960, U.S.A.
Shoclen, Mrs. S., Ballylinan, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Slater, Mr. V., 39 Sycamore Road, Rathnapish, Carlow.
Smith, Dr. Robert, Kilknock House, Ballon, Co. Carlow.
Smith, Miss Veronica, Kilknock House, Balloe, Co. Carlow.
Smyth, Miss Mary, Sleaty, Carlow.
Smyth, Thomas, Sleaty, Carlow.
Tenany, Mrs. M., Rothes Park House, Rothes Park, Leslie, Fife, Scotland.
Treacy, Miss Eileen, College Street, Carlow.
Tully, M. & Mrs., Oak Park, Carlow.
Walsh Family, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Walsh, Philip, 115 Lakelevs, Naas, Co. Kildare.
Weekees, Rev. C. M., The Glebe, Urglin, Carlow.
Visit the
County Carlow Museum
TOWN HALL, CARLOW

Open daily during Summer
2.30 to 5.30 p.m. every Sunday during Winter

VIEW THE WIDE RANGE OF EXHIBITS