

# Wicklow County Genealogical Society



*Wicklow  
Roots*

No.10. 2005

**WICKLOW COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
JOURNAL.**

**No. 10.**

**2005.**

**ISSN 1393-3248.**

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**Published by:**

**Wicklow County Genealogical Society,  
1 Summerhill, Wicklow Town,  
Co.Wicklow, Ireland.**

Price Euro 3.00 (Members), Euro 5.00 (Non-Members),  
Postage Euro 1.50 (Ireland and UK), Euro 2.50 (Other).

The views expressed in this journal are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor and Executive Committee.

## EDITORIAL

Patrick Kennedy, from Dunganstown in County Wexford, was only thirty five years old when he died during a cholera outbreak in Boston in 1859. A humble bartender, he left behind an impoverished widow and four young children.

A century later, in November 1960, the great grandchild of those inauspicious beginnings, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was elected 35th President of the United States of America.

The descendants of Sarah Jane Hilliard, who died so tragically in Geelong, Australia, in October 1878, may not have risen so high in the establishment of that country, but their very survival represented a rebirth from those dark days.

These two stories may seem to be very different but they represent what is often a common thread in the history of emigration, the loss of a generation who never truly settled in the country of their choosing and for whom their only hopes were invested in their children.

Stephen Johnson, the great great grandson of Sarah Jane Hilliard has been researching his family with the help of George O'Reilly, the results of those researches are published in this years journal.

Old newspapers provide a fascinating insight into the lives of our ancestors. Unfortunately brevity was not a highly prized trait in those times, even minor reports extended over many columns with much embellishment and extraneous detail. The need to condense original reports into a more accessible format without losing the essential information contained therein has led to the "Wicklow Cuttings" feature.

To those who have wondered about the possibility of having Scottish ancestors, 'Highland Heritage' by Grace Campbell may provide the answer.

To those who have wondered why the McDonalds have always been so numerous in Ireland, but not the MacGregors, why the Campbells and Gordons while prominent in Scotland have rarely appeared in Ireland, even more rarely in the south?. The answers to these and many other questions are provided in our extract from this travelogue of the people and places of the Western Highlands which is published within.

The extract which we have published on Wicklow casualties of the World Wars appears courtesy of Mr Patrick Hogarty, who spent many years researching the Irish casualties in those great conflicts. We hope to publish further extracts in future journals. Sadly Mr Hogarty died just as we were going to publication. We hope that this extract will stand as a memorial to his work in this area, and that it will not be long before his complete researches find a publisher.

This year marks the centenary of the opening of the cemetery in Rathnew. We have published a number of inscriptions from that place in "Wicklow Roots" and hope to produce a complete set of inscriptions in a separate booklet at some time in the future.

## Hilliard - From Wicklow to Australia

G.H. O'Reilly & Stephen Johnson

Like most other family researchers I have ended up with a lot of information which does not, at this time, appear to have any connection with my family line. But, of course, one does not throw anything away. However, how this miscellaneous data is stored is often reflected when you see a possible connection but just can't remember where that little piece of paper is now filed ! Latterly, I have used Family Tree Maker for proven connections and Custodian to hold all the other bits and pieces insofar as names are concerned – birth, baptism, marriage and death records. Not all of the many lists, bits of paper, etc., have been converted into a format suitable for use in Custodian but I have circa 6,000 records filed in that program at the moment. But there are many other ways of dealing with such information and in the case of Hilliards of Carnew and surrounding areas I did make an attempt to see if I could connect all the information on hands – whether in Word documents or elsewhere – and eventually produced a 4x4 feet sheet with all the various entries thereon – in pencil ! In doing this I attempted to link the various births, marriages, etc., by using occupation, address, sponsors, and so on, and from that show family lines. The end product of this exercise was that there seemed to be about 4 main Hilliard families in and around Carnew circa 1800. Looking at the forenames it does seem to me that if I could get back about another 60-80 years I would find that there was only one Hilliard line and based on other evidence I think they arrived in Ireland about 1600 - but that is another story.

The point of explaining my efforts above is that I watch the Internet genealogy newsgroups, etc., and quite often find myself in a position to help further someone's research. This of itself is interesting and led to getting permission to see parts of the Royal Hospital for a missing wallplate ; getting great assistance in Christ Church to find another memorial ; spending two days exploring a graveyard in Drumcondra, etc., and while these bits of research did not advance mine they reflected the sort of help I had experienced from queries I had placed on these newsgroups<sup>1</sup>. So when Michael Merrigan passed me a query he had found seeking information on a Sarah Jane Hilliard born possibly in Dublin or Wicklow the name rang a bell and I looked up my 4x4 ! An email to Steve Ward in Australia confirmed that Sarah Jane was born around 1838 and that her father's name was James Hilliard (farmer). Sarah had left Ireland for Australia and, after a voyage of 120 days aboard the 'Commodore Perry' as an assisted passenger, arrived on August 24<sup>th</sup> 1859, at Warrnambool, Victoria, approximately 220kms S/W of Melbourne. The ship probably left from Liverpool, but unfortunately, no further information was given in the relevant document.

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<sup>1</sup> A very good example is in my article 'Whatever Happened to Uncle Tom' which appeared in the Summer edition, 1997 of the GSI journal.

Anyhow, my record showed a Sarah Hilliard born<sup>1</sup> on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1836 with an address of Carnew, Co. Wicklow. She was a twin – her sister was Susan.<sup>2</sup> Their father was James Hilliard with occupation ‘cooper’. However, another child (James) of James Hilliard born on September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1839 showed the occupation as ‘farmer’. There was an earlier birth – that of Catherine on February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1834 – and in this case the father was shown as James Hilliard and mother, as far as I could read, was ‘Sandi’ which was rather unlikely and was probably ‘Sarah’. I also found a James born in 1831 and a Joseph who died May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1839 aged one week. Although these records are from the Church of Ireland records the latter death is recorded in the Roman Catholic Register. The address for some entries above is ‘Hot Pot Lane’ which was apparently in the small townland of Croneyhorn. The former is not mentioned in Price<sup>3</sup> and there are few houses in Croneyhorn even now.

The rest of what appears here comes from subsequent correspondence with Stephen Johnson in Australia.

Steve, as he states, ‘stumbled across her information by a fluke’. He could find no birth record for his great grandfather Edmund Henry Perry and had just about given up when he found his name in an orphanage record. It stated that his mother Sarah Jane Carr was found dead in the street and that he had two half-sisters. He checked for the birth of Sarah Carr and found her maiden name was Hilliard. Then he found a birth record for Edmund<sup>4</sup> Henry Owen born November 25<sup>th</sup> 1867 which stated that the mother was Sarah Hilliard and the father Henry Owen. Henry was 61, thereby being over 30 years older than Sarah, whose age was given as 27. For some reason the Owen surname was later changed to Perry, by whom it cannot now be ascertained, but possibly because Henry was a convict from Tasmania. However, the important issue is that the records clearly show that the date of birth for both Edmund Henry Owen and for Edmund Henry Perry are the same. As Steve says – ‘I think my heart stopped when I saw the name Edmund Henry Perry coming across the microfiche of the Boys Home records’. However, Sarah Hilliard did eventually get married to a Samuel Carr who was also a convict from Tasmania and by whom she had three children - one girl before marriage and two girls later. An extract from the marriage certificate is shown below where it can be clearly seen that Sarah came from Wicklow, Ireland. It is interesting to note that the marriage ceremony was performed by an ‘accredited Minister’ at his house.

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<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, I now can’t recall whether any of the dates given here were for birth or baptism but I recorded them as ‘birth’ even though they were in the Church Register and so are probably correct – it’s a pity that I didn’t copy both dates but I have learned since then !

<sup>3</sup> I noticed on the Net that a Susan Hilliard got married on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1853 to Patrick Cooney who died in the USA in 1902. Could this possibly be this Susan ?

<sup>4</sup> ‘The Place-Names of Co. Wicklow’, Liam Price, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1945.

<sup>5</sup> Also referred to as Edward.

44	November 8 <sup>th</sup> 1873 William Carr Galang	Samuel Carr Sarah Hilliard	Bachelor Spinster		Birkenhead England Dublin Ireland
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I, William Higgins was a certified Minister  
do hereby certify, that I have the day of 8<sup>th</sup> November 1873  
celebrated Marriage between Samuel Carr of Galang  
and Sarah Hilliard of Galang Galang  
and the same duly made and published, as by law required (and I do the written contents of

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of November 1873.  
Signature of Minister, Registrar-General, or other Officer William Higgins

Despite the fact that the dates don't tie up Steve suspects that Sarah also had an illegitimate son named William Hilliard in Melbourne on April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1863 as there is a birth record of a child born to 'Sarah Hilliard, aged 21' but, however, the place of the mother's origin is given as Dublin. Steve has been unable to trace the father or, indeed, the child.

Samuel Carr was born in Birkenhead, England, around 1832, the son of Silkweaver John Carr. Samuel also had a brother named William. Samuel worked as a 'piecer' in a clothing factory as a young child. Times must have been hard as Samuel regularly got in trouble with the Police and went before the courts for Petty Crimes under the Juvenile Act charged with larceny, vagrancy and other minor crimes. But his brushes with the law did not deter his light fingers and he was once again arrested for Larceny. This would change his life forever.

At age seventeen, Samuel went before Manchester Court on the 23rd November 1849. This was his eighth time in prison and Samuel was sentenced to seven years, spending time in Salford and Millbank Prisons. On the 26th of March 1850, he was transferred from Millbank Prison to Parkhurst Prison. Samuel spent the next two years at Parkhurst Prison with other Juvenile Offenders, who were educated and taught trades in the hope of rehabilitation. Children such as these had earlier been transported to the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand. But by 1852 the Australian Colonies were refusing to take any more Convict Transportees from England. With Labour short in the new Colonies, it was decided to send the Offenders who showed signs of rehabilitation to the Colonies as "Exiles". This meant that the offenders were sent to "Australia for the term of their sentence, but were basically free people. Many were assigned to certain employers. Samuel became one of these "Exiles".

On August 19<sup>th</sup> 1852 he boarded the Ship "Equestrian 3" for Van Diemens Land. The ship arrived in Hobart, Australia, on December 16<sup>th</sup> 1852. Samuel had just come half way around the World to a Colony he may never heard of! On December 22<sup>nd</sup> Samuel was taken to the Police Barracks in Hobart where he was

housed until employment was found with Mr. J. Clarke of Maquarie Plains on February 6<sup>th</sup> 1853. Samuel was employed as a labourer and also resided on the Clarke Property.

Samuel was given a Conditional Pardon on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1853 and his ticket of leave on the October 18<sup>th</sup> 1853. Samuel worked at labouring jobs around Hobart but on September 8<sup>th</sup> 1863 he was sentenced to three months hard labour for stealing a 'Paling'. Records then show that he married Eliza Donovan on June 5<sup>th</sup> 1868 in Tasmania but she died on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1868 in Hobart.

Samuel must have decided it was time to leave Tasmania as he boarded a Ship, making the journey across Bass Strait to the Colonies of Victoria. There he worked as a labourer in the Geelong district where he met Sarah Jane Hilliard and her son Edmund Perry. At Colac January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1872, Sarah gave birth to Samuel's daughter, Sarah Jane Carr. With their young daughter and son the couple moved to Geelong, where Samuel married Sarah Jane Hilliard on November 8<sup>th</sup> 1873 at Villa Manta, Geelong, while they resided at Wellington Street, Geelong. The couple's second daughter, Elizabeth Kate, was born on the January 26<sup>th</sup> 1875, followed by a third daughter, Mary Ann, born in 1877.

Tragedy then struck. On November 13<sup>th</sup> 1877, while Samuel was away working in the country (Wellington) he would have got word that Mary Ann (now aged 8 months) had died in her sleep. When the inquest into the death of Mary-Ann Carr was held the autopsy showed her last meal as being boiled cabbage. Some bleeding was also found in the brain. Young Edmund stated that Mary-Ann was accidentally dropped by another lady. Sarah Carr claimed she fell asleep breast feeding Mary-Ann and found her dead next to her in the early hours of the morning. The Coroner's finding was that Mary-Ann Carr died from 'Accidental Suffocation'.

Sarah had a hard and miserable life with, it seems, her misfortunes passed on to her children. One night in 1878 Sarah did not return home and Samuel, suspecting that she had been locked up in the local watch house for drunkenness, made her a coffee and went to the Police Station to pick her up. Instead, the local policeman informed him that his wife had been found dead near Geelong Grammar School.

Sarah's death was recorded in the "Geelong Advertiser" of October 16<sup>th</sup> 1878 from which the following is extracted –

**'An Awful Death in the Street'**

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a woman named Sarah Jane Carr, the wife of a labourer, residing in Chilwell, was

found by Constable McCracken lying close to a tree-guard at the intersection of Maude-street with Yarra-street. The constable, thinking that the woman was drunk, endeavoured to lift her up, but finding that the body was cold and stiff, he ran down to South Geelong, a quarter-of-a-mile away, and got Constable Casey to visit the spot. Casey carried the woman on his back to the Rosemary Branch hotel, and there tried to restore animation by using brandy and rubbing the body, but without avail. It appears that the woman had been drinking on Monday night and had evidently fallen asleep at the spot where she was found and had there died from exposure to the intense coldness of the weather.

At 8 o'clock last evening an inquest was held by Mr Heron, P.M. when the following evidence was adduced : - Samuel Carr, labourer, residing at Chilwell, deposed that his wife went away from home at six o'clock on Monday evening. She had been suffering from palpitation of the heart for a month. At the time she left home she showed signs of being intoxicated. She asked witness to lend her sixpence, and on his refusing to give the money she took her son's trousers and waistcoat to pawn. The clothes were new and belonged to a boy eleven years of age. Deceased was never quarrelsome when intoxicated. Deceased was of intemperate habits, and sometimes stopped out at night, but not to a very late hour. Witness was quite sober on Monday night. When his wife did not come home he did not think it very strange conduct. He thought that his wife had been locked up on a charge of drunkenness, and he went to the watchhouse on Tuesday morning with coffee for her. He then ascertained that his wife was dead.

Catherine Gittings, wife of Thomas Gittings, landlord of the Criterion Hotel, Ryrie-street, deposed that she had refused to serve the deceased. Two men, names John Burns and Plunkett, were present. Witness and her husband asked Plunkett to take deceased out of the hotel, and Plunkett went outside with the woman. James Plunkett, a carrier, residing in Clarendon Street, Athby, deposed that he left the deceased outside the front door of the Hotel. Witness walked off towards his home. He did not think that the deceased was capable of walking far.

The two constables then gave evidence and mentioned that they found 3½ pence on the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had been found dead, and that death arose from natural causes. Sarah was buried on October 16<sup>th</sup> 1878 in the Church of England Section of Geelong Cemetery where the record shows her as born in Dublin. However, there is no doubt but the person buried was Sarah Hilliard from Carnew, Co. Wicklow.

Later that year Samuel was admitted to Geelong Hospital complaining of chest pain and he later died from heart disease and was buried in Geelong Cemetery. The three children were now orphans and were taken in by a lady named Mrs Annie Barnach. On November 11<sup>th</sup> 1878 the children were taken before the Police Court (Messrs. Connor (Mayor), Heron, P.M., and Convee, J.P.) and charged as being 'neglected children'. An extract from a newspaper report of the time is as follows:-

**ORPHANS** – Edward Henry Perry, Sarah Jane Carr, and Elizabeth Kate Carr, aged 11, 6, and 3 years respectively, were charged with being neglected children. From the evidence of Mrs Annie Barnach, wife of Wm. Barnach, an employee of the Albion Factory, it appeared that the mother of these children was found dead in Yarra-street some time ago. Their father, who was a labourer, was admitted to the Hospital on Friday last, suffering from heart disease, and he died the same day. Neither of the deceased parents had any relatives in the colony at the time of their death, and were in very poor circumstances whilst alive. Witness took them into her house after the father died. Constable Rice stated that he visited their house after the death of the father, and found it in an unfurnished and miserable condition. The boy, Perry was the son of Mrs. Carr, by a former marriage. Perry was sent to the Industrial School, at Sunbury, for three years ; while the girls were sent to the Royal Park Industrial Schools, until each shall attain the age of 15 years. The police magistrate referred in terms of approval to the conduct of Mrs Barnach, in acting the part of the good Samaritan towards the unfortunate children.

There is no evidence regarding the first marriage mentioned above. Sarah Jane and Kate Carr never saw their half brother again. The girls remained in the Industrial School until they reached the age of fifteen. Both girls eventually married.

Elizabeth Kate Carr married Charles Taylor in 1897. A son, Cyril Malcolm, was born at South Yarra in 1897 and a daughter, Beryl Leonora, was born in Hawthorn in 1901. She died in 1976 at Ferntree Gully. However there is a record of a Jemina Mary Carr born in Northcote in 1889, with father 'Unknown', mother Elizabeth Carr. Jemina died, aged 5 months, in 1890 at Northcote.

Young Edmund married Ellen Mahoney (parents Timothy and Margaret) on March 3rd 1903 and they had four children – Edmond Howard Raymond born Carlton in 1903 ; Oswald William Kew born in 1905 and died in Donvale in 1972 ; Grace born in 1908 in Balwyn and Alfred Albert on whose birth Edmund's wife died shortly after the birth from 'inflammation' in 1909. The family then move to Boolarra, Victoria, where Edmund worked as a Bullock driver. The baby survived

but was fostered out to a family named Latters in Boolara while his other three children were raised by his step-daughter (herself the illegitimate daughter of his wife, Ellen) while Edmund went away working. Edmund, lived to the ripe age of 82 years and died December 19<sup>th</sup> 1949 and was buried in Frankston Cemetery.

Sarah Jane Carr married Ernest Hall at Geelong in 1898. They had a son, John, born 1899 in Clifton Hall who died aged only 2 days and a daughter, Elise, born in 1900 also at Clifton Hall and who died in Fitzroy in 1902. Sarah Jane had also given birth to an illegitimate daughter Alice Carr in Carlton 1897. Alice Carr's parents at time of birth has father as 'unknown' ; mother as Sarah Carr. There is a record of an Alice Tucker who died in Mitcham in 1949, aged 52 years. At her time of death at 1949 her father is listed as Ernest George Hall and mother as Sarah Jane Carr. There is a record of an Alice Hall who married a Harold Tucker in 1923. These records suggest that the references are to the one person.

The last child of Edmund and Mary, Alfred, was 18 years old before he learned of his other family members. (Alfred was, of course, the grandfather of the co-writer of this article.) He served in the 2/22<sup>nd</sup> Battalion during WW2. Most of his battalion was captured or executed during the Fall of Rabaul. Alf was 'missing in action' for many months until he and others escaped to New Guinea on a Catalina Flying boat. He died in 1987 in Rosebud. He had married Jesse Wells in Frankston 1929. She was the granddaughter of an early Victorian pioneer Henry Cadby Wells and Hannah Wells (nee Hill) from Wiltshire, England, who went to Australia in 1841. Alfred and Jesse had two children, Raymond and Beverly June, who are both currently alive.

Below are photos of Alfred at 14 months in 1910 and while serving in New Britain in 1942



Beverley married Murray Chadwick Johnson who is a grandson of Halstein Johanssen and Elizabeth Jones and who got married in 1876 at Bellarine near Geelong, Victoria. It is interesting to note that Halstein's body was removed from a River in Tasmania in June 1903 with his occupation given as 'rabbit trapper' at time of his death. Halstein was the son of Johannes Andersen and Marta Olsdatter from Haesdal (valley of the horse) estate in Norway.

Beverly is, of course, the mother of the co-author of this article and he, Steve, was born in Frankston, Victoria in 1974. He is married to Melissa Ward and they have three daughters – Emily Jade, Morgan Paige and Matilda Leah.

And so the line from James, father of Sarah in Wicklow, to Steve in Australia has travelled almost 200 years and many generations. A few weeks ago Steve visited Sarah's grave, which has no headstone, the place she died and their house site in Chilwell (now Newtown). Newtown is now a very classy suburb even though it was a slum area when the family lived there in the 1870s. The research by Steve has been tremendous but, while the certificates pile up and microfiche continued to be scrutinised, the above is the essence of the information which Steve has gathered so far. He continues to seek out any descendents of the people mentioned above and, indeed, only recently received an email from a great great granddaughter of a Susan Cooney (nee Hilliard) from Hawaii ! Does she come from Sarah's family line ? The question now remains also as to what further information I can find regarding the family of Sarah Jane Hilliard who left for Australia so long ago.

The story, and the search, never ends!

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### ***Wicklow Spooks..***

*A lady correspondent states that her cousin, a nurse in Sir Patrick Dun's, was attending a case in the town of Wicklow. Her patient was a middle aged woman, the wife of a well-to-do shopkeeper. One evening the nurse was at her tea in the dining room beneath the sick room, when suddenly she heard a crash overhead. Fearing her patient had fallen out of bed, she hurried upstairs, to find her dozing quietly with not the least sign of any disturbance.*

*A member of the family, to whom she related this, told her calmly that the noise was always heard in the house before the death of any of them and that it was a sure sign that the patient would not recover. Contrary to the nurse's expectations her patient died the following day.*

***True Irish Ghost Stories By Seymour & Neligan  
Published by Allen Figgis Ltd, Dublin, 1969.***

## **WICKLOW CUTTINGS..**

### **Wicklow Newsletter: Saturday 17th March 1900: Malone.**

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*Amongst the gallant heroes who fell in the grand charge up Pieter's Hill, immediately preceding the relief of Ladysmith, was a young Wicklow man named John Malone, whose aged mother resides at Ballinacloe, two and a half miles from Wicklow town.*

*Malone had seen over eleven years service and was regarded as one of the most daring men in the Enniskillen Fusiliers. As a pugilist had few equals in the regiment, but his letters to his mother disclosed a very tender heart. It is such men that a country is proud to call her sons.*

### **Wicklow Newsletter: Saturday 17th March 1900: Clarke.**

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*With much regret we record the death, which took place on Tuesday, of Mr Michael Clarke of Ballanagh, Avoca and Church Street, Wicklow. Mr Clarke was widely known and greatly esteemed. He had the reputation of being an honest man.*

### **Wicklow Newsletter: February 1895: Kavanagh - Maguire.**

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*Marriage, at Kilquiggan, 21st February 1895: Thomas Kavanagh, Green Tree Hotel, Wicklow, youngest son of the late Peter Kavanagh, Furzeditch, to Rosanne, third daughter of Patrick Maguire, Mullinacuff, County Wicklow.*

### **Wicklow People: August 1935: Drowning Incident.**

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*August 12th: Hugh Burke, Ferrybank, Arklow, a retired teacher, drowned while on a shooting expedition at Sallymount, Ardinary. The body was recovered by William Byrne, County Council Overseer, who gave evidence to the inquest of raising the body with a hook and bringing it ashore.*

*\* Mr Burke, 52, was married to Molly Byrne, Bonagrew, they had no family.*

### **Wicklow Newsletter: May 1885: Stabbing Incident.**

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*April 29th: Stabbing at Ballyclough, near Jack White's. A labourer named Daniel Hanlon was stabbed four or five times by a sixteen year old youth named Neill. His life was in danger for ten days. The youth involved worked at Byrne's, Ballyvaltron. The stabbing followed a stoning incident which which involved the victim's family.*

*\* The youth involved was Jack Neill, he later fought in the Boer War. The Hanlon family were to be involved in a local murder five years later..*

## ***HIGHLAND HERITAGE.***

### ***Grace Campbell.***

Grace Campbell is not a Campbell at all, but a Grant (a clanswoman of the diarist, Elizabeth Smith, nee Grant, whose path we already have crossed). Nor is she in fact Scots, but Canadian, though in the latter case migration from Scotland during the estate clearances of the nineteenth century was probably a badge of true patriotism. Like all those forcibly separated from the land of their birth the Grants of Glenmoriston have always longed for their homeland, on her return she reveals a deep affection for the Highlands and the Highlanders from whom she sprang.

Our trip to the Highlands begins in Glasgow, thence to the “Bonnie, Bonnie, Banks of Loch Lomond”...where..

”The wee birdies sing, and the wild flowers spring,  
And in the sunshine the waters are sleeping”.

At Loch Fruin we visit Castle Bannachra. This is the country of the Colquhouns, has been since 1246, when Humphrey De Kilpatrick got a grant of the lands from the Earl of Lennox. Always the Colquhouns were plagued by the attentions of their turbulent neighbours to the North. In July 1592, the Castle was besieged by a band of the McGregors and MacFarlanes. The Chieftain prepared to oversee his defences, in the darkness he rushed up the winding stair to the battlements, as he passed a window his servant turned his full light on him, outside an archer took aim, an arrow flew, the chieftain fell dead, betrayed.

The activities of the McGregors would eventually bring down on it the full sanction of the Government, a price was put on the heads of all those who had taken part in the raids on Glen Fruin. The very name McGregor was abolished and severe fines levied on all who sheltered or aided them in any way. This drastic action meant a long period of outlawry and distress for the Clan.

Other related septs to the Colquhouns were the Kilpatricks, Kirkpatricks, Cowans and McCowans.

The MacFarlane’s were also a warlike and turbulent Clan, much given to creaghs and deparadations on the fat farmlands to the south, so much so that it was said..”The McFarlanes lantern is the moon”. Ironically the most notable chief of the MacFarlanes was one who was to lead in peace rather than war. Walter, the Twentieth Chief of the Clan, pursued a career as a Lawyer, Genealogist and Antiquary. His successor sold the estates that had been in his family for five and a half centuries and in 1784 he emigrated to America.

Other related septs the Allans. Allansons, Parlanes, McEoins, Millers, Napiers

and Weirs. The Galbraiths also belong to the Clan, there is an Island called Inch Galbraith in Loch Lomond. At Crianlarich the road forked towards Strath Fillan, named after a Saint of that name. The McNab Clan claim their descent from Ferchar, brother of St Fillan. Other authorities cite the Abbot of Glen Dochart, a younger son of Kenneth McAlpin, King of the Scots. The Dewar family, standard bearers to the Clan McNab were for many years custodians of St Fillans Cross which was said to date from the eight century.

To the south on a rise of land stood the ruin of a stone building, "Rob Roy's Castle", in reality it looked like the remains of a good sized cottage, but on a commanding site where a man could find a hiding place.

Rob Roy McGregor was the Robin Hood of the Highlands. He was a younger son of McGregor of Glengyle. In earlier life a respectable drove master, he became indebted to the Duke of Montrose, who prosecuted him. When officers of the law broke into his home in his absence and illtreated his wife the die was cast and in vengeance he embarked on a life of outlawry. He made regular raids on the estates of Montrose and openly disposed of his booty. When Montrose complained to the Duke of Argyll, whom he believed had offered protection to the outlaw, he was told, "I house him, you feed him".

His life was lived in these Glens round about, and when he died he was buried in Balquidder, a few miles over the hills to the south.

Angus McNab of Glen Dochart was related by marriage to Red Comyn whom Robert Bruce slew at Dumfries. After Bannockburn, Bruce set about rewarding his allies and reducing the power of his enemies. The McNab lands were forfeited for over a century, only finally restored to Gilbert McNab of Bovain in 1336.

The McNabs are one of the member Clans of Siol McAlpine, that great confederacy of the descendants of Kenneth McAlpin, who was the first King of the United Picts and Scots. To this group belong the MacGregors, MacKinnons, Grants, McAulays and McPhees. Among the septs of Clan McNab are the Dewars, Abbots, Gilfillans and McLellans, the McLellans are also numerous in Morar and Uist, where they are connected to Clan Donald. The name is common, too, in Galloway.

On the north shore of Loch Earne a river runs down from the hills and a deep glen cuts into the mountainside, this is Glen Beich and nearby is Ardveich of the MacLarens. They are an ancient people, said to be descended from Laorn or Laurin who settled in Argyll around 503 and who in the reign of Kenneth McAlpin obtained lands in Strathearn and Balquidde, and moved east though a branch remained on the Isle of Tiree.

The McLarens fell victim to a feud with the McGregors in 1558, who, it was claimed, "killed aughtene householders of Clan Lauren, their wyves and bairns". It was two hundred years before the McLarens with the help of their old friends the Stewarts of Alpin, had their lands restored to them.

In the Jacobite Rising of 1745 the McLarens marched with the Stewarts of Alpin and died in great numbers at Culloden.. After the battle the MacLaren of Invernenty was taken prisoner, but made a dramatic escape en route to Carlisle. When they came to a deep ravine near Moffat that is known as “the Devils Beef-Tub”, he flung himself over the edge, rolled down and hid himself in the morass, remaining under water and covering his head with a turf. Later he made his way home where he lived disguised as a woman until the Act of Indemnity offered him pardon.

The principal septs of the McLarens are McPhatter, Paterson, McPatrick, MacGrory and McRory. There are three main branches of the Stewarts in the Highlands, Athol, Appin and Balquiddar. The family at Ardvorlich trace their ancestry to King Robert II through his son the Duke of Albany. William Stewart of Baldorran was appointed Royal Baillie of the Crown Lands of Balquiddar about 1490 and in the years that followed a small Clan took form in the area.

At the east end of Loch Earne is a ruined church at St Fillans (not to be confused with St Fillan of the McNabs), here. Gordon Bottomley, “the Bard of Ardvorlich” is buried here. The heroine of one of his plays, Margaret Drummond, was wife of Alexander Stewart of Ardvorlich, they also are buried here where the Stewart inscriptions date back to 1586.

The story of Margaret Drummond is a tragic one. Drummond Ernoch was keeper of the Royal Forest of Glenartney. One day he apprehended a party of McGregors, of the branch of the Clan known as the “Children of the Mist”, in the act of killing the Kings deer. Justice was summary, the ears of the offenders were cropped. The Children of the Mist lay in wait in the deep woods and took their revenge, Drummond was slain and his head wrapped in plaid as a trophy.

The wife of Stewart of Ardvorlich was Margaret Drummond, sister to the Kings Forester. Margaret was alone when the young mauraders came battering on her door, demanding hospitality. With much trepidation she complied, leaving her unwelcome visitors to their noisy feast. On her return to the room she was horrified to see the bloody head of her brother on a dish in the middle of the table. Demented and screaming she fled the house, dissapearing into the wild country to the south.

For days her husband and his ghillies searched in vain. Finally, it was the herds and milkmaids in the high corries who noticed cattle who gave little milk. Keeping watch they found her and restored her to her husband. In time the wife of Stewart, treated with care and tenderness, recovered her senses, but the child she bore soon after grew up to be the morose and hot-tempered Stewart of Ardvorlich. It was he who killed his friend Lord Kilpont in a sudden altercation and deserted the forces of Montrose for Argyll.

Not far from Loch Earn lies Edinchip, the home of the Chief of Clan McGregor. At Edinchip there are numerous mementos, a great two handed sword used against the Colquhouns at Glen Fruin, and later in the Jacobite Rising of 1745, also a dirk belonging to Bonnie Prince Charlie, given to his aide-de-camp, Major Evan

McGregor. More prosaically there is also a whiskey bottle used by Rob Roy and a drinking cup which once belonged to Prince Charlie.

The motto of the McGregors is, "Royal is my race", which means they are a branch of old Clan Alpine, claiming descent from Gregor, third son of Alpin, King of the Scots. After the proscription of the Clan in 1602, a period of persecution followed, only to end finally with act of Parliament in 1775 which restored their ancient rights.

Members of the Clan adopted other names during the period of the proscription, most notably, Murray, Douglas, Campbell, Graham, Leitch, Dougall, Gordon, Cunningham and Ramsey. Clan septs included Gregory, Fletcher, Black, Caird, Greig, Grier, Grierson, Leckie, MacAdam. The names McNee, McAree and King, recall the Clans claim to Royal origin.

The area of the Trossachs is Graham country. One of the most valiant supporters of Braveheart, Sir William Wallace, was Sir John Graham of Dunadaff, who died at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298. Sir John's great grandson, Sir David, was the founder of the House of Montrose and ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, the famous Royalist General who was executed in 1650. Also greatly celebrated was John Graham of Claverhouse, who died in the moment of his greatest victory at the Battle of Killiecrankie in 1689. He is the "Bonnie Dundee" of the song.

Other branches of the Clan were based at Duchray, Garvock, Ardoch and Gartmore. the Grahams of the Border were descended from the celebrated Sir James Graham of Castle Kilbride, near Dunblane, who was called, "Sir James of the Bright Sword". James, Third Duke of Montrose, proposed the Act of 1782 that repealed the 1747 ban, not alone of on the carrying of weapons in the Highlands, but also on the wearing of the tartan. The Honourable Archibald Fraser of Lovat seconded the proposal..

The septs of the Clan Graham are the Buntings, Allardices, Monteiths. There is an interesting tradition that the McHargs, in a time of trouble, changed their name from Graham, reversing the order of the letters in their name.

The Buchanan were once very numerous on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond. The Clan has a long military tradition, dating from the time of Bruce. In 1296 Sir Maurice Buchanan, Chief of that day, refused to sign the bond of fealty to Edward I, and later fought at Bannockburn for Bruce. Another Chief fell at Flodden, and later the Buchanans fought bravely at Pinkie in 1547, and then at Langside in the time of Mary, Queen of Scots.

One of the most distinguished members of the Buchanan Clan was a latin scholar. George Buchanan, born at Killearn in 1506, was Tutor to Mary Queen of Scots and later her son James the VI (of Scotland) and I (of England). He was a poet, satirist and historian. He lead a varied and adventurous life, being at one time a prisoner of the Inquisition in Portugal, and later Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A great part of the former Buchanan lands now belong to the Duke of Montrose. However a small island in Loch Lomond, Clairinch, has been presented to the

Clan Society. In Glendaruel in Cowal there are Buchanans who have been there for five hundred years. The Clan Buchanan has along list of sept names, among them, Colman, Donleavy, Dow, Gibb, Gibson, Harper, MacCormack, MacKinley, McMaster, Masterson, Ruskin, Watt and Watson.

Westward along the Firth of Forth we come to Ardincaple of the McAulays. The McAulays were in possession of Ardincaple since the time of Edward I. They were at times co-conspirators of the MacGregors, but enjoyed the protection of the Earls of Lennox and so were spared the consequences the other clan suffered. Extravagant living eventually led to the sale of the family estates in 1767 to the Duke of Argyll. It was however from the McAulays of Lewis, an interesting and warlike, but unconnected clan, that Lord Macaulay, the famous historian, came.

Nearby is the village of Strachur, a pleasant village by the water, with a mountain sky-line all about. This place has been connected with the Fergusons who were in early times Hereditary Maors of the lands of Strachur, under the Earls of Argyll. They were also, from the remote past up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, in possession of Glen Shellish near the head of Lough Eck, and are still in large numbers in Cowal and throughout Argyll.

A little further down the loch, a celtic cross on a stone pedestal bears an inscription to the memory of Captain Donald MacLachlan, mortally wounded in South Africa in 1900. We are now in Strathlachlan, where the MacLachlans have flourished since the eleventh century. Ancient documents indicate that in 1292 Gilleskel MacLachlan had a charter of his lands from John Balliol.

The MacLachlans fought in the Crusades. They joined Argyll's army in 1615 against MacDonalds of Isla. Later they supported King Charles and were out with Montrose at Philipshaugh in 1645: and again they were with Dundee at Killiecrankie.

At the time of the 1745 Rising, three hundred clansmen stood for the Stewart cause at Culloden, with their Chief, who was aide-de-camp to the Prince. He died there with many of his men and a stone stands to their memory at Culloden Moor. There is a tradition that after the battle his horse made it's way alone to Castle Lachlan, so bringing the news of his defeat and death. After "Forty Five" the estates were forfeited, but they were returned to the son of the late Chief in 1749.

The oldest cadet branch of the MacLachlans is that of Coruanan, these MacLachlans were hereditary standard-bearers of the Camerons of Lochiel. The Clan name is variously spelled, MacLachla, McLaughlin, even Lachlan or Lauchlan.. The Gilchrists, Ewens, McEwens, Ewings are sometimes included in the septs of the Clan, though the McEwens of Otter were once an important clan in their own right. In later times they were dispersed to Lands held under the MacLachlans, Argyll, Campbells of Craignish, and also to Dunbartonshire and Galloway, A branch of the family were hereditary bards or sennachies to the Campbells of Glen Orchy.

From Otter Ferry the group made it's way to Glendaruel, a place of great pastoral beauty, thence around the end of Loch Striven to the seaside resort of Dunoon. On a nearby slope there is a statue of "Highland Mary". Mary Campbell was born on a farm near Dunoon and died in the bloom of her youth. Burns wrote these lines to her memory..

"The golden hours on angel wings  
Flew o'er me and my dearie:  
For dear to me as light and life  
Was my sweet Highland Mary."

By the roadside at Dunoon there is a rough hewn monument with an incised Celtic Cross, it was erected by the Lamont Clan to commemorate their forefathers who were executed here in 1646 during the struggle between the Covenanters and the Royalists.

Clan Lamont is an ancient one in Cowal. It dates back to approximately to 1200, to a noble known as Fhearchair, whose grandson, Laumun, gave his name to the Clan. At one time they possessed the entire district of Cowal and part of Argyll, with the family seat at Castle Forward, where Sir John Lamont entertained Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1563. The Clan also owned lands at Otter, Willowfield, Kilfinan, Silvercrags and Knockdowe.

Seats of the Lamonts include the Lamb, Landers, Burdon, Lucas, MacSorley and Turner families.

From Toward Quay there is an unobstructed view of The Island of Bute and to the town of Rothesay in the curve of the bay. Bute is the ancestral home of the Stewarts of Bute, who are descended from a natural son of King Robert II. The Chief of this branch of the Clan Stewart became Marquis of Bute in 1796. Other names common to the island are, McMutries, Bannantyne, Fullerton, Jameson, McCloy and MacMunn.

The burying ground at Kilmun has been for many years the place of sepulchre for the family of Argyll. The first family burial here was that of a young boy. Celestin, the eldest son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, known as Black Duncan. The boy had died at a school in the lowlands in wintertime. When the funeral party reached Kilmun they found the road to Loch Eck blocked by snow. The sorrowing father appealed to the local Chief in distress. Lamont of Cowal gave him a "grave of flags" in the cemetery of Kilmun. In gratitude Sir Duncan endowed the church at Kilmun and in 1442 founded a college in connection with it.

On the west Shore of Loch Fyne stands Dundarave, an old castle of the MacNaughtons. This is "Castle Doom" in Neil Munro's novel of that name. "A grim and forbidden ruin" was how he remembered it. The name MacNaughton derives from Nechtan or Nectan, the name of a line of Pictish Kings. This origin supports the still current pronunciation of the name in the West of Ireland.

In the thirteenth century they were in possession of lands on Loch Awe and Loch Fyne, here in Argyll, their main fortresses were at Dundarave, Dub Loch in Glen Shira and the castle on Fraoch Eilean.

The Clan's fortunes have varied over the centuries, their estates were lost for supporting their kinsman, MacDougall of Lorne, at the time of Bruce, restored under David II. A later Chief, Alexander, was knighted by James IV, and died with him at Flodden. Another supported Charles I with two hundred archers who intimidated their adversaries not alone with their weapons but with their "baggypperis and marlit plaids."

The Chieftainship passed in 1818 to an Irish branch of the family, descended from a McNaughton who went to Antrim in 1580.

The name also appears as McNachton and MacNaught. There are several septs, Hendrie, Kendrick, MacKnight, McNair, McVicar, Nair and Weir.

Inverary Castle is the home of the Duke of Argyll, Hereditary Master of her Majesty's Household in Scotland, Keeper of the Grand Seal of Scotland, Keeper of the Royal Castles of Dunoon, Dunstaffnage, Tarbert and Carrick, and Admiral of the Western Coasts and Isles. The estate includes a large tract in the Mull of Kintyre farmed from Inverary, the islands of Tiree, Iona, Lismore, the Ross of Mull and the small estate of Scamdale, altogether one hundred and forty thousand acres.

At the Kirk at Kilchrenan there is an ancient stone slab bearing the inscription, "Huic jacet Calean Mor" ..nearby a more recent inscription...

"Calean Mor, slain on the Screang of Lorn. A.D 1294.

Erected by George Douglas Campbell,  
8<sup>th</sup> Duke of Argyll, 28<sup>th</sup> Baron of Lochow." 1866.

Calean Mor was the father of the Campbells of Argyll, killed in a battle with the MacDougalls, his true memorial is the Clan Campbell itself, the chiefs of which are known to this day as, "The sons of Calean Mor". Sir Neil Campbell, son of Calean Mor, was a follower of Bruce and was rewarded when the latter's success was secure. In contrast to the isolated clans such as the MacDonalds, it is suggested that more central clans, such as the Campbells, entered early into the mainstream of the country's administration and became more nationally minded while the former clan who jealously defended their own hegemony.

There are four main branches of the Clan Campbell – Argyll, Bredalbane, Cawdor and Loudon. The septs connected with the Clan are very numerous, most notably, Burns or Burnes of Burnhouse, Burnett, McIver, Ure, Calder, Harris, MacDiarmid, MacKellar, MacNichol, Thomas and Thompson.

The McTavishes are often considered a separate Clan, they are descended from a son of Colin. Lord of Lochow in the thirteenth century. The McCorquodales lived at Loch Tromlie, near Kilchrenan.

The MacArthur homeland is at Inistrynich, close to Cladich. There is a tradition that they are descended from a brother of Cailean Mor. They were loyal followers of Bruce and were rewarded with lands lost to the MacDougalls and with the Castle

of Dunstaffnage. For many years a numerous and prosperous clan, they suffered a setback in the days of James I.

When the young King returned from his captivity in England he set out to restore order to his northern dominions. He called the Highland Clans together in Inverness in 1427. Not least amongst them was John, Chief of the Clan MacArthur. When King James had his guests securely inside the castle he arrested them. Some he pardoned, and some he executed. John of the MacArthurs was one of the latter. Not only was the Chief beheaded, but the Clan lands were forfeited.

There are still MacArthurs in Argyll, especially around Dunstaffnage and Loch Awe. Other branches of the family lived at Strachur, the McArthur Campbells, also they were at Glen Falloch and Glen Dochart and Islay, where they were armourers to the MacDonalds. Another branch of the Clan were hereditary pipers to the Lords of the Isles. The Arthurs and MacCarters are sept members of the Clan.

Loch Fyneside, south of Inverary, has a special interest for the McColls. Evean McColl, gaelic poet, author of "The Mountain Minstrel" was born at Kenmore. Though considered a branch of the Clan Donald, they also followed the Campbells and the Stewarts of Appin, whom they supported in 1745. They were also involved in the feuds with the McGregors and McPhersons and suffered great losses in an encounter in 1602.

Dunadd was the capital of an ancient Dalriadic kingdom. Around A.D.500 there came from Ireland a great influx of people called Scots. The Scots were led by three brothers, Lorn, Fergus and Angus. The Dalriadic Kingdom covered an area which roughly equates with Argyllshire, it is immensely rich in archaeology.

The MacCallum Clan originate in the country around Colagin, near Oban. Reginald MacCallum was granted lands at Craignish by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow in 1414. There is a fanciful tale about an early chief who sent out his three sons to find their fortunes, each was to settle where their panniers fell. One horse dropped its panniers before he left the estate, that son stayed at home. Another shed its load at

Glen Etive, and his rider took up residence there. The third reached Kilmartin and established himself there. The Clan adopted the anglicised version of the name in 1779. The main branches of the Clan are at Poltalloch, Fife and Dumfries.

At Loch Sween we come to Castle Sween. Despite being in ruins there are still signs of habitation, it was once the home of the MacMillans, McNeills and MacDonalds. The McSweens were here in 1263 when Haakon of Norway made his way down the western coast to meet his destiny at Largs. Septs of the MacMillan Clan include the names Brown and Baxter.

With the victory at Bannockburn behind him, Bruce set sail for the Western

Isles. He established a castle at Tarbert, the ruins of which, capped with ivy, are plainly visible from the road. James IV was here in 1494 when he re-furbished and garrisoned the place, and received the homage of the local chiefs. It was an important occasion since it marked the end of the Lordship of the Isles and establishment of Crown Supremacy in this region.

Along the Shores of Loch Tarbert we come to the ancestral lands of the McAlisters at Loup. The McAlisters, also known by their anglicised name, Alexander, are a branch of Clan Donald and are descended from Alastair, great grandson of Somerled, the famous progenitor of the Lord of the Isles. In 1481 their Chief was appointed to the Stewartry of Kintyre, his son was designated John of the Loup. The 8<sup>th</sup> Lord of the Loup fought at Killiecrankie under Bonnie Dundee. The family once once Constables of the Castle at Tarbert. They were also numerous on Bute and Arran. The chief branch of the family later settled at Kennox in Ayrshire.

Gigha is an enchanted place where the lies past close to the present and old customs survive. The McNeills have held this island from a very early period, the line of Chiefs deriving from one Neil brother of Murchard of Barra. In times of war the McNeills of Gigha followed the McDonalds, while the McNeils Barra supported the McLeans of Duart. The McNeil Chiefs were closely linked to the Lordship of the Isles, but were confirmed in their lands by the Crown following it's collapse.

Duart Castle on the Isle of Mull is the home of the Chiefs of MacLean. It is said that at the time of the flood there were no McLeans on the Ark, they had a boat of their own. This surely indicates that the Clan is an old one.

As long as the Lords of the Isles held power, the MacLeans were their loyal and devoted vassals, and prospered accordingly, acquiring lands in Mull, Islay, Coll, Tiree, and on the mainland. Even after the Lordship was forfeited in 1493, they continued to prosper and became one of the most important clans in the West Highlands. Of the four main branches into which Clan MacLean, or Gillean, was divided – Duart, Lochbuie, Coll and Ardgour – Duart was the foremost.

In the sixteenth century the MacLeans engaged in a long quarrel with the MacDonalds, it ended in defeat at Traigh Ghruinneiri in Islay and the death of their most famous Chief, Lachlan Mor.

When James VI went to London as James I of England he was shocked to discover the contact which his predecessor had had with the Western Chiefs. He resolved to punish those Chiefs who had plotted against the Scottish Crown. He called a great meeting at Iona where certain statutes were passed to implement the dantoning of the Isles.

During the Civil Wars the MacLeans were loyal supporters of the Stewarts. They fought under Montrose, and later on the return of Charles I, under their Chief, Eachrunn Rua or Red Hector.

Among the septs of the MacLeans, are the Blacks, Rankins, Beatons, McVeys, these latter were noted for their medical skills, being hereditary physicians to the Lords of the Isles for many generations.

When the remnants of the Spanish Armada sailed home around the north of Scotland in 1588, they lost a number of vessels off the stormy shores. At Tobermory Bay the Spanish pay ship exploded and went down. Over the years many attempts have been made to recover the lost treasure, with only very limited success. Many Spanish soldiers were rescued from the wreck and were immediately hired by Lachlan Mor to aid him in his struggle with the MacDonalds of Islay.

The part of Mull around Tobermorey is called Mishnish and was once the home of the MacKinnons, who were vassals of the MacDonalds, during the great days of the Lords of the Isles. It is known that a number of Abbots of Iona, including the last one were MacKinnons.

A little to the north of Tobermory is Bloody Bay. The name commemorates a great battle around 1480 when John, Lord of the Isles went down to defeat before his son Angus. Many clans were involved, the MacLeans of Duart, the McLeods of Lewis and the McNeills of Barra were on the side of the old Lord, while the Clanranald MacDonalds turned the tide of battle for young Angus.

On the far side of Loch Tuath lies the Isle of Ulva. Remember the lines of the poem..

“Now who be ye, would cross Lochgyle,  
this dark and stormy water?  
Oh, I’m the Chief of Ulva’s Isle  
and this, Lord Uilin’s daughter.”

The Chief of Ulva’s Isle would be a MacQuarrie. This Clan held Ulva since very remote times. The Clan belongs to old Siol Alpine or Clan Alpine, and are kin of sorts to the MacGregors, Grants, MacAulays, MacNabs, MacKinnons and MacPhees.

In 1249 the Clan supported Alexander II against the the Norse held Western Isles. They supported Bruce at Bannockburn. They followed the Lords of the Isles until their demise. In the troubled times of the Civil Wars they they stood with the MacLeans of Duart, and Alan Chief of Ulva, with most of his men was killed at Inverkeithling, fighting Cromwell’s troops. The family estates were lost in 1778.

Septs of the Clan include the names, MacCorrie, McCorrie and MacGauran. The road to Iona runs along the shores of Loch Scridain and through the Ross of Mull and is part of the old Pilgrims Way. Iona’s history dates back to Druidic times. In 563 Saint Columba came over from Ireland and made it a shining centre of Christianity.

Columba made a prophecy about Iona..

“ In Iona of my heart, Iona of my love,  
instead of monk’s voices shall be the lowing of cows;  
but ere the world shall come to an end,  
Iona shall be as it was.”

For many centuries Iona continued to be a great centre of religion, pilgrims came from afar, monarchs were brought here for burial; Kenneth McAlpin, first King of the United Picts and Scots in 860, Macbeth lies here, and Duncan, and kings from Norway and Ireland.

Presently hard times came to Iona. Viking raiders who brought martyrdom to the Columban monks. There was a revival in the time of Reginald of the Isles, a new Benedictine Abbey was founded and also a nunnery.

Finally the buildings fell into ruin and only the tower remained to tell of former glories. It was as had been prophesied a thousand years before.

In recent times the second part of the Columban prophecy has come true with the restoration of the religious site at Iona. Pilgrims once again flock to the Island as in former times.

This is an area of great natural beauty. A little to the north lies Staffa, remarkable for its peculiar pillar like rock formation, and for Fingall's Cave. Many a traveller has been awed by the lonely grandeur of this place. Nearby lies Tiree, an enchanted Isle of green fields and little lochs, in the days of Colomba it was called "the Granary of Iona." Southeast of Iona lie the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, separated only at high tide.

Colonsay was the home of the MacDuffies also MacPhees, the gaelic original name was MacDubh Shithe, "Son of the dark man of peace." The Clan was prominent under the Lords of the Isles, acting as hereditary keeper of the records. When the Clan lost Colonsay they settled in the land of the Camerons and fought bravely under the banner of Lochiel at Culloden.

On the coast a little north of Oban lies the Castle of Dunollie, an ancient castle of the MacDougalls, it dates back to the Lordship of Lorne. This place was first mentioned in the Annals of Ulster as having been burned in 685. In 700 "Dunollaigh" was once again destroyed by Selbach, King of Lorne in a civil conflict.

Dugall, eldest son of Somerled, progenitor of the Lords of the Isles, was the father and first chief of Clan Dougall and lord of Dunollie, the place is still in possession of his descendants. Dugall's great grandson, Alexander, married the daughter of John, the Red Comyn, and became the bitter opponent of Bruce in the War of Independence. In an affray at Dalrigh with Bruce the Clan seized a plaid with an attached brooch. The brooch of Lorn has been in families possession ever since. It is a reliquary brooch with a central crystal and surrounding pearls. It is reckoned to be almost a thousand years old.

The final success of Bruce cost the MacDougalls their lands. In 1344 a reconciliation was effected with the marriage of John, the fifth Chief, to a grand daughter of Bruce, which redeemed his patrimony. The property later passed through marriage to the Stewarts, who took the name Lords of Lorne. The eldest daughter of the MacDougall Chief, while still unmarried, bears the title, "Maid of

Lorne”, the name has been immortalised in the poetry of Sir Walter Scott.

Among the septes of the Clan MacDougall are the MacCowans, Cowans, MacCullochs, Carmichaels, Livingstones, the names Dougall, Dowall, MacDowall, MacCowl are variants of Mac Dougall.

Dunstaffnage Castle, high on a wooded hillock, is a great square of massive stone walls with one corner rounded into a tow. Window slits pierce the thick masonry which rises sheer from the rocky summit of the knoll. This was a Royal Castle, built in the thirteenth century by Ewen of Lorn for King Alexander. There was however, an earlier stronghold here in the time of the Dalriadic Kingdom, it was a place of great importance then, it was claimed that the far famed Stone of scone on which Kings were crowned was kept here for many years.

It was Sir Ewen’s son, Alexander, who married a daughter of Red Comyn and became an enemy of Bruce. The McDougalls defeated Bruce at Dalrigh, but the fortunes of war soon changed and Bruce set out to punish the McDougalls. He and young John of Lorn met in the pass of Brander, on the steep slope of Ben Cruachan, and Bruce won the day. Then he made his way to Dunstaffnage and reduced it to submission.

Nearby is a height called Begonium, it was also known as Selma, in the Ossian poems, Here also was once a palace of the Pictish kings. The place has also been called a “Fort of the sons of Uisneach”, indicating a link with the legend of Deirdre.

The Stewarts of Appin stem from a romance between John Stewart, the Lord of Lorne, and a daughter of MacLaren of Ardveich. Their son Dougal lost his struggle for Lordship of Lorne but was successful in his claim to Appin.

One cannot think of the Stewarts of Appin - “The gallant devoted old Stewarts of Appin”, as the poet Hogg calls them –without recalling the “Appin Murder” of 1752. The story was used by Robert Louis Stevenson in his story, “Kidnapped”. The facts were as follows:

Stewart of Ardsheal had his estates forfeited after the Rising of 1745, and the Government appointed Campbell of Glenure as factor. He was a sociable, friendly fellow, brother to Barcaldine and grandson to Cameron of Lochiel: but because of his office it was inevitable that he should have enemies. One day as he was riding along between Kentallen and Ballachulish, a shot suddenly rang out and he fell from his saddle. He called to his companions to flee and save themselves, and then he died, Witnesses saw a man running, and some thought they recognised him as James Stewart, a natural brother of Ardsheal. Stewart was apprehended, tried at Inverary by a Campbell jury, and in due course hanged. To the last he claimed to be innocent and many believed him.

The Stewarts have been in the lovely land of Appin for hundreds of years, their septes include the Livingstones. The great explorer and missionary, David Livingstone, belonged ancestrally to this area.

There is a ghost story attached to nearby Inverawe House. In the eighteenth century Duncan Campbell was Laird of Inverawe, and to his door one day came one of the Stewarts of Appin, fleeing for his life. He had slain a man and he craved sanctuary, Campbell took him in. That night a ghost appeared to the Laird, it was his brother Donald, who told him that he was the man slain, and demanded revenge. The Laird demurred, Stewart was his guest and ancient highland hospitality demanded that a man protect a guest with his life. The following night the ghost appeared again and left his brother with one strange and warning word..”Ticonderoga,”

Later Duncan of Inverawe joined the Black Watch and fought against the French in America under General Abercrombie. In July 1758 he was sent with his regiment against an enemy fortress. It was called Ticonderoga, most of his regiment died at that place. A memorial stands there now commemorating the three hundred and fourteen who died. The name of Major Duncan Campbell of Inverawe is on that memorial. It was some weeks before the despatches reached Britain bringing the news. At Inverawe they had had the report by a swifter messenger for the ghost of Lord Duncan had appeared to his Kinsmen on the night of his death half way across the world.

Where the River Noe flows down into Loch Etive is Glen Noe, the MacIntyre Clan held this glen for more than five hundred years, up to the beginning of the seventeenth century. In the beginning this Clan seems to have been connected to the Lords of the Isle. Later they were hereditary foresters to the Campbells of Glenorchy.

The name MacIntyre or McIntyre is derived from the Gaelic “Mac An t’Saor”, “Son of the carpenter”. This also translates into Wright, another version of the name. The names Tyre and MacTear (and presumably McAteer) are further derivations from the Gaelic.

The Pass of Brander, just east of Taynuilt, has been the scene of many battles: one in 1300 when William Wallace and Neil Campbell fought MacPhadian and his Englishmen, and another between John of Lorn and Robert Bruce. The Pass with its steep dark hills falling sheerly down to the water seems a fitting place for battle, peril, and death. An old writer called it “An evil place. so strat and narrow.”

Glen Orchy is an enchanting place, but lonely now. Once it was filled with people but then came progress. In the Statistical Survey of 1843 the Rev.Duncan MacLean of this parish writes of a rapid decrease in population around 1795, owing to the introduction of sheep and the “absorption” of small into large tenements or holdings.

Glen Orchy was bestowed on the MacGregors in 1222 by Alexander I as a reward for his support in the conquest of Argyll. Their line ended in a daughter, Mariota, who married John, son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe. A later Chief, Sir John of Glenorchy became Earl of Bredalbane. The title was granted to him when the courts rejected his claim, supported by arms, to having purchased the titles, as well as the properties of the Earl of Caithness. The ruling favoured the Sinclairs of Keiss.

Unlike so many of his contemporary bards, Duncan Ban McIntyre was a kindly man. He lived at Inveroran and sang of the things dearest to him, Maire Ban Og, his wife, and his country surroundings, particularly Ben Dorain and the deer on it's slopes.

The story of Deirdre and the Sons Uisneach is centred on Glen Etive. It was to here that Deirdre, the lovely daughter of Callum the Harper, fled with her lover Naoise and his brothers to avoid an unwanted match with Conacher, King of Ulster.

They lived in this place happily for many years. Then one day some old friends from home came to visit and issue an invitation for them to return to Ulster. Against Deirdre's better instincts they returned to Ulster, there the brothers and their friends were killed and Deirdre taken captive by the King.. Within a short time she too was dead and laid beside her lover.

Glencoe is a place of gloom and grandeur. All around the peaks hide half the sky, Stob nan Cabar, Beinn Fhada, the Study, and Aonach Dubh to the south, to the north, that palisade of peaks called Aonach Eagach. Ahead the rounded tip of of the Pap of Glencoe framed against the sky. It is a stark place that has witnessed stark deeds. In the aftermath of the battles at Killiecrankie and Cromdale in 1690, the Stewart cause lay in ruins.

An oath of allegiance was required by the Government. The deadline had come and gone and still MacDonald of Glencoe had not presented himself.

Robert Duncanson, The Master Of Stair, Under Secretary of State, decided to make an example of the rebel clan. In February 1692 he sent a detachment of the Argyll Regiment, under Captain Campbell of Glen Lyon. It was probably no coincidence that Glen Lyon had recently been ravaged by the MacDonalds. The regiment were initially received with hospitality, then orders were received for the troops to act..

In the early hours of 20<sup>th</sup> February 1692 the slaughter began, by the time the day ended thirty eight members of the Clan, including two women, had been despatched in cold blood. Others perished afterwards as they fled up the mountainside or through the snowy passes. When news of the massacre reached the Court of King William, it was received with horror. Instead of the commendation which he expected, the Master of Stair was dismissed. The Jacobite cause would never forget, or cease to venerate those "Slaughtered in the snow".

At Ardgour there is a grassy coastal strip where a white lighthouse strands at the point where Loch Linnhe narrows. The village of Ardgour spreads along the roadway, most of it to the west of the ferry. Ardgour house lies farther in towards the hillside and behind it a long white waterfall drops, cascade after cascade, from a high crag, this has been known from remote times as Maclean's Towel. It is said it never dries up, providing a constant water supply for both the house and village.

The MacLeans have been here for five hundred years succeeding the MacMasters. The MacLeans also received the lands of Boreraig in North Uist from MacDonald of Sleat.

Morven was the original homeland of the MacInnes Clan, they fought under the great Somerlad against the Norsemen and were later vassals of the Lords of the Isles. Later they are found supporting the Covenanting cause and the House of Argyll, but a branch of the clan followed Stewart of Ardsheal in the Jacobite Rising of 1745.

The clan name is MacAonghais in gaelic. The MacMasters are a sept of the clan. The local MacGillivray Clan are descended from Gillebride, father of Somerlad. Close by Kinlochaline Castle on Loch Linnhe on a rocky headland lies the old castle of Ardtornish.

“Ardtornish is a grim and ancient fortress around which history swirls like the wind that sweeps down the Sound of Mull and bends the bracken and grass that grows high and rank about the old stone walls.”

This is all that is left of one of the main fortresses of the Lords of the Isles and the seat of their parliament. The site is magnificent, commanding the whole length of the Sound of Mull. Brown cliffs rise steeply from the curve of the bay to the east, with trees crowding their base, while up and down and on either side sweep the blue waters of the Sound; and beyond are the mountains of Mull - all exactly as it must have been when the Lords of the Isles looked out from the battlements of their Castle of Ardtornish. They, the Lords of the Isles, were descendants of Somerlad, one of the earliest heroes of the Gael. It was he who ended the the period of Norse domination in the Western Highlands and founded a great Gaelic culture there. When he died in 1164, Somerlad left his lands to his three sons – Dugall, from whom came the MacDougalls of Lorne; Angus, whose three sons were lost in battle; and Reginald, the progenitor of the Lords of Islay and the House of Garmoran, and eventually the Lords of the Isles.

Though the title is sometimes attributed to his antecedants, the Lordship of the Isles is generally recognised to have begun with John of Islay. He was the son of Angus Og, the friend of Bruce, he married Amy MacRuari, heiress of the House of Garmoran (also descended from Somerlad) thus strengthening his position and increasing his territories with Uist, Barra, Eigg, Rum and Garmoran. From that union came the Clanranald MacDonalds and the MacDonalds of Knoydart, Morar and Glengarry. In 1354 John assumed the title, “Lord of the Isles”. His ambitions still soared, soon he divorced Amy in order to marry Margaret, daughter of the future king, Robert II. It was John, first Lord of the Isles, who built Ardtornish, and it was to here he returned to die, having been taken ill at Ardour in his 55<sup>th</sup> year.

The Second Lord of the Isles, Donald was the son of his fathers second marriage, and probably the best known member of the dynasty. He married the sister of the Earl of Ross, and claimed that Earldom when his wife’s niece, the sickly Euphemia, retired to a nunnery. The Duke of Albany, great-uncle of the little nun, disputed his claim. Calling upon the “biorlanns of Clan Donald”, Donald raised a huge army which marched east to take Dingwall and burn Inverness, before successfully facing the Earl of Mar at the bloody field of Harlawe.

Alexander, Third Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross was among the Chiefs invited to the Castle of Inverness by King James I in 1427. Alexander was jailed on that occasion and in revenge attacked and burned Inverness as his father had done. The King was outraged and threatened a terrible retribution, at which point Alexander decided that contrition was to be recommended. He presented himself before the Royal Family at prayer in Holyrood. On one knee he offered his sword in surrender, and, to the surprise of many, his life was spared.

The Last Lord of the Isles was John and it was in his time that the Lords overreached themselves entirely. Representatives were sent from Ardtornish to treat with the British Court, and returned with a treaty which would have divided Scotland between the Lords and the Earl of Douglas under the Suzereinty of the English Crown. The Scottish Court were not happy with this arrangement and quickly took advantage of feuding between the branches of the Donald Clan to undermine the Lordship. The fact that John had no legitimate heir exacerbated the situation and finally in 1493 the Lordship was forfeited.

While the Lordship of the Isles lasted less than one hundred and forty years, it marked a golden age in Gaelic power and culture. Learning and poetry flourished. The old heroic tales of Gaeldom were not only recited at the fireside but were written down and preserved. Music and dancing were part of everyday life. Religion was fostered – witness the wonderfully carved stone crosses found all through these lands. Justice was practised, there was a judge on every Island. A governing council of sixteen was made up of the heads of important families. Certain families were assigned special functions, the MacKinnons were marshals, the McDuffies or MacPhees were recordkeepers, the MacArthurs were famous as pipers, the MacEacherns and MacRuries were sword makers, the MacLaverties..orators, the MacMurrichs..poets, and the MacBeths, Bethunes or Beaton were physicians.

For many Ardtornish has been immortalised by the opening stanzas of Scott's poem, "Lord of the Isles", as he describes the castle, when *en fete* for the betrothal feast of Edith, Maid of Lorne, and Ronald of the Isles. The visiting party, struggling up the Sound in their small boat, saw -

*"Ardtornish on her frowning steep  
Twixt cloud and Ocean hung,"*

And sought shelter there. Presently they were taken to the Great Hall -

*"Where feasted fair and free  
That Island Prince in nuptial tide,  
With Edith there, his lovely bride,  
And her bold brother by her side,  
And many a Chief, the flower and pride  
Of western land and sea."*

It is quiet now, and lonely. But to those of Clan Donald, and to the clans that claim kinship with them, Ardtornish is rich in memories of the old heroic days of the Lords of the Isles.

*“Highland Heritage”*

*by Grace Campbell,*

*Published by Collins, London & Glasgow.*

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***Families and family history, some random thoughts..***

*“But you will be drawn to places  
where generations lie  
side by side with each other:  
fathers, mothers and children  
in the family prayerbook  
or in the country burying-ground.  
You will hack your way through the bush  
to the Jodensavanne  
where the gravestones are black with mould.  
You will stare at old family albums  
with their smiles, their resemblances.  
You will want to believe that nobody  
wandered off, became strange  
no woman dropped her baby and ran  
no father took off for the hills..  
no axe splintered the door  
that once at least was in order  
and nobody came to grief”.*

***“In the Wake of Home”.***

***..Adrienne Rich.***

**FAMILIES OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS**

<b>Family</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Page</b>
Alexander	19	Jameson	16	MacLaren	12
Allan	11	Kennedy	28	MacLaughlin	15
Arthur	17	King	14	MacLavertie	26
Bannantyne	16	Lamb	16	MacLean	19
Baxter	18	Landers	16	MacLellan	12
Black	14	Laughlin	15	MacLeod	20
Brown	18	Leitch	14	MacMartin	28
Buchanan	14	Livingstone	22	MacMaster	15
Bunting	14	MacAdam	14	MacMillan	18
Burns	17	MacAlister	19	MacMurrich	26
Cameron	22	MacAonghas	25	MacMutrie	16
Campbell	14	MacAree	14	MacNab	12
Carmichael	22	MacArthur	17	MacNaughton	16
Clarke	28	MacAulay	12	MacNeill	18
Clarkson	28	MacCloy	16	MacNicholl	17
Colman	15	MacColl	22	MacPhail	28
Comyn	12	MacCormack	15	MacPhee	12
Cowan	22	MacCullagh	22	MacPherson	18
Cummings	27	MacDiarmuid	17	MacRory	13
Cunningham	14	MacDonald	24	MacSorley	16
Dewar	12	MacDougall	17	MacSween	18
Donleavy	15	MacDowall	22	MacTear	23
Douglas	14	MacEachern	26	MacVey	19
Drummond	13	MacEoin	11	Masterson	15
Ferguson	15	MacEwen	15	Miller	11
Fletcher	14	MacFarlane	11	Monteith	14
Fraser	14	MacGillivray	25	Murray	14
Galbraith	12	MacGorrie	20	Napier	11
Gibson	15	MacGregor	11	Paterson	13
Gordon	14	MacInnes	24	Stewart	22
Graham	14	MacIntosh	27	Thomas	17
Grant	20	MacIntyre	23	Thompson	17
Gregory	14	MacIver	17	Turner	16
Greig	14	MacKechnie	26	Tyre	23
Grier	14	MacKellar	17	Watson	15
Harper	15	MacKinley	15	Watt	15
Harris	17	MacKinnon	12	Weir	12
Henderson	25	MacKnight	17	Wright	23



## ***RATHNEW MEMORIALS.***

### ***An Extract.***

- 1 Edward and Margaret Boyce, also their sons, Thomas and Edward (Old Village, Rathnew).
- 2 Patrick Clarke, wd 27/10/1928, and his wife Bridget Clarke, wd 22/7/1933, also their daughter Bridget, wd 30/11/1922, also their sons, Patrick, wd 9/3/1974 and James wd 21/5/1975, also Esther Clarke, wd 3/3/1982, aged 95 yrs. Our aunt, Molly Clarke, wd 9/5/1984 aged 87 yrs.
- 3 My Wife, Elizabeth Jameson, wd 17/2/1974 aged 72 yrs, late of Market Square, Wicklow, also James Jameson, wd 21/6/1980 aged 79 yrs, also baby son, William, wd aged 2 mts.
- 4 My Wife, Maureen Marah (nee Jameson), 2 Crinion Park, Wicklow, wd 15/1/1998 and her husband, Edward (Ted) Marah, wd 11/7/1999 aged 77 yrs. Erected by her husband, Ted.
- 5 Patrick Roche, wd 3/11/1923. Sarah Roche, wd 6/9/1932, their grandson, Patrick Brennan, wd 5/4/1952, their daughter, Sarah Rourke, wd 3/6/1954 and Hubert Reilly, wd 6/5/1926. Erected by their family.
- 6 William Roche, 45 St.James Avenue, Clonliffe Road, Dublin, wd 16/11/1957, his wife, Catherine Roche, wd 19/12/1958, his father, George Doyle, Summerhill, Wicklow, George Roche, wd 16/8/1969 (interred in East London cemetery). Erected by their daughter, Elizabeth.
- 7 Patrick Canavan, born, 26/9/1872, died, 22/10/1942, also his wife, Mary Ann Canavan, wd 15/10/1951. Jane Byrne, wd in England, 8/5/1980.
- 8 William Greene, wd 25/5/1956. Annie Gregg, wd 16/5/1923. Elizabeth Gregg, wd 16/10/1932.
- 9 James Kearney, wd 18/3/1923. Elizabeth Kearney, wd 9/8/1943.
- 10 James Kearney, born 7/8/1864, died 17/3/1923, his wife, Elizabeth, born 3/3/1872, died 9/8/1943, their son Edward (Ned), born 5/10/1911, died 30/8/1999, his wife, Theresa (Croom), born 28/5/1928, died 22/5/1984. Erected by the Kearney family, Croom, Co.Limerick.
- 11 James Brennan, The Mall, Wicklow, wd 21/1/1921. Catherine Brennan, his wife, wd 3/10/1937. Their son, Michael Brennan, drowned 25/3/1917, also their daughter, Annie Armitage, wife and mother, wd 22/6/1989. Erected by their son, Robert.
- 12 John Vickers, Ballyguile, wd 26/1/1955, also his daughter, May, wd 22/7/1920, and his wife, Bridget Vickers, wd 15/2/1965, also their daughter, Bridget (Bridie) Vickers, wd 16/11/1985. Edward (Teddy) Vickers, 8/2/1991.
- 13 Mrs Mary A.Murray, 11 Parnell Road, Harolds Cross, Dublin, wd 10/9/1942, aged 89 yrs, also Maeve Murray, wd 8/8/1932, aged 6 yrs. Patricia Murray, wd 22/1/1940, aged 17 yrs. Desmond Murray, wd 28/11/1943, aged 23 yrs. Rita Murray, wd, 29/11/1944, aged 16 yrs.

- Laurence Murray, wd 22/3/1990, aged 96 yrs.
- 14 John O'Grady, husband of Sara O'Grady, Abbey St., Wicklow, wd 7/4/1919, aged 38 yrs, also the above, Sara O'Grady, wd 7/1/1960.
- 15 Patrick Hegarty, High St., Wicklow, wd 9/9/1929, aged 57 yrs, also his wife Mary, wd 7/9/1953, aged 83 yrs, also their son, Patrick, wd 8/11/1986, aged 80 yrs.
- 16 Joseph O'Keefe, wd 3/4/1926, aged 14 yrs, also his father, David O'Keefe, wd 12/1/1928, aged 41 yrs, also his son, Daniel O'Keefe, wd, Sydney, 31/7/1958. Frances O'Keefe, wd 15/3/1962, aged 72 yrs, wife of David O'Keefe, also his son, David O'Keefe, wd 25/10/1986, aged 66 yrs (interred in Leeds) and his daughter, Mai Fitzpatrick, wd 31/1/1991, aged 76 Yrs (interred in Kilrus, Wexford, also his son Kevin (John), wd 6/8/2000 aged 75 yrs (interred in Kilrus, Wexford), late of the Green Tree Hotel.
- 17 John O'Connor, wd 8/5/1940, his wife, Mary Ann, wd 22/5/1926 and their Baby Daughter, Margaret. Erected by his sister, Ann.
- 18 Ellen Hayden, wd 16/1/1926, her husband, Michael Hayden, wd 27/2/1951, their son, Joseph, wd 8/12/1967, his wife, Eileen, wd 4/4/1969. Noel, son of Michael and Ellen, wd 2/2/1994.
- 19 Catherine Doyle, wd 18/3/1925. Elizabeth Doyle, wd 5/5/1929. Annie Malone, wd 2/4/1959, also her husband, Philip Malone, wd 26/11/1951, and children. Late of Colley Row, Wicklow.
- 20 William Kelly, wd 22/2/1927, aged 91 yrs, his wife, Anne, wd 10/9/1924, aged 87 yrs, their son, William, wd 17/10/1953, aged 78 yrs.
- 21 Margaret Jameson, wd 15/6/1902, aged 45 yrs, also Edward Jameson, wd 12/2/1947 aged 86 yrs. Mary Connor, wd 13/10/1951, aged 65 yrs, wife of George Connor who died in France.
- 22 Erected by Bridget Keane, Kilnamanagh, for her husband, Denis Keane, wd 10/2/1920. His wife Bridget Keane, wd 3/2/1935. Hugh Keane, Corballis, Rathdrum, wd 18/1/1961, aged 73 yrs.
- 23 Patrick Murray, wd 23/9/1932, also her mother, Mary Murray, wd 13/7/1937, aged 88 yrs. Late of Co.Down.
- 24 The Olohan Family.
- 25 Richard Fitzpatrick, Inchinappa, Ashford, wd 27/3/1940, aged 85 yrs, also his wife, Ellen Fitzpatrick, died 21/3/1956, aged 91 yrs. Their son John Fitzpatrick, wd 22/1/1957, aged 55 yrs. Their son Michael Fitzpatrick, wd 7/12 aged 63 yrs.
- 26 Thomas Kinsella, Harbour View, Wicklow, wd 25/5/1929, his wife, Margaret Kinsella, wd 22/1/1947, their son, Thomas Kinsella, wd 12/2/1957.
- 27 Erected by her parents for Elizabeth Mary (Bellie) Rourke, wd 18/2/1929, aged 21 yrs, also her father, Andrew, wd 17/4/1930, aged 71 yrs, and her mother, Elizabeth, wd 21/2/1937, aged 74 yrs.

- 28 Margaret Doyle, Wicklow, wd 31/12/1927 aged 54 yrs, and her husband, Patrick Doyle, wd 26/8/1957, aged 88, also their son-in-law, John Redmond, wd 2/6/1978, also Michael O'Connor, 8 Crinion Park, Wicklow, wd 14/8/1999, aged 87 yrs. Erected by her husband, son and daughter.
- 29 Mary Cleary, wd 23/9/1959, her son, John Cleary, wd 2/11/1944, aged 2 mts. Phoebe Busher, wd 5/10/1925. John Busher, wd 12/3/1939. Michael Knowles, 12 St.Bride's Road, Summerhill, Wicklow, wd 25/2/1969, aged 72 yrs, also his wife, Mary Knowles, 19/12/1975, aged 70 yrs, also their son, Paddy, wd 29/4/1984, aged 66 yrs. Interred in London. Erected by wife and family.
- 30 Pierce Murphy, Milford Station, Co. Carlow, wd 3/8/1937, aged 61 yrs, also his daughter, Anne Mary, wd 22/7/1921, aged 2 yrs and 10 mts, also his grandchild, Eileen Murphy, wd 19/7/1937, and his wife, Elizabeth, Milltown Station, Dublin, wd 10/6/1949, aged 68 yrs, also his son, Thomas Murphy, 3 wd 11/3/1985, aged 73 yrs.

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### ***Wicklow Cuttings..***

*Margaret Boyce, Rathnew, summoned Sarah Boyce, her sister in law, same place, for assaulting her. The defendant did not appear, and the complainant said that she was coming home with a load of firewood, when she encountered the defendant, who struck her with a bucket.*

*Lieut-Colonel Herbert asked the complainant if there had been any previous altercation between her and the defendant.*

*Complainant - Never a word, since I was bound to the peace. My husband had no altercation, only her husband wants to fight every night.*

*Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.*

***The Wicklow News-Letter and Arklow Reporter,***

***Saturday, March 5th 1904.***

***MERCANTILE MARINE CASUALTIES.***

***World War I & II.***

***Compiled by Patrick Hogarty.***

Ordinary Seaman. John Bergin. S.S. "Walter Ulric". Mercantile Marine, Presumed drowned, 29<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of Mrs. Elizabeth Bergin, Dunbur, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman. Patrick Bergin. S.S. "Walter Ulric". Mercantile Marine, Presumed drowned 29<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of Mrs. Elizabeth Bergin, Dunbur, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Sailor. James Brien. S.S. "Cardiff". Mercantile Marine. Age 20. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 10<sup>th</sup> January 1918. Son of George and the late Mary Brien, 8 Abbey Street, Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman. Michael Brien. S.S. "Astoria". Age 26. Mercantile Marine, Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 9<sup>th</sup> October 1916. Son of Matthew and Catherine Brien, 7 Fair Green, Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Master Joseph Dickinson: S.S. "Alacrity". Mercantile Marine. Age 43. Died as a result of a mine explosion, 30<sup>th</sup> March 1916. Son of the late Master Michael Dickinson and Mrs Mary Ann Dickinson, of Arklow, Co.Wicklow; husband of Frances Sherwood Dickinson, 6 Belvedere Place, Dublin. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Chief Engineer Richard Henry Dowes; S.S. "Towneley." Mercantile Marine. Age 48. Drowned as a result of an attack by enemy submarine, 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1918. Son of Mary Dowse, St. John's Vicarage, York Road, Dun Laoghaire, and the late Richard Henry Dowse. Born at Carnew, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Cook Charles Doyle; Mercantile Marine. Age 17. Presumed drowned, 24<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of Thomas and the late Jane Doyle, 6 Ashwood Walk, Wexford Road, Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Master Edward Gregory. S.S."W.M.Barkley." Mercantile Marine. Age 46. Ship sunk by enemy action, 17<sup>th</sup> October 1917. Son of William and Letitia Gregory, Lower Main Street, Arklow; Husband of Catherine Gregory, 2 Meadows Lane, Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Mate John Judd; Mercantile Marine. Age 24. Drowned in sinking of S.S. "Walter

Ulric," 29<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Husband of Annie Judd, Strand Street, Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Seaman Joseph Kavanagh; Mercantile Marine. Age 19. Presumed drowned, 24<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of John Kavanagh, Ballyguile, Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman Thomas Kavanagh; S.S. "Lodes," Mercantile Marine; Age 41. Killed by mine, 5<sup>th</sup> May 1917. Son of Patrick and Mary Kavanagh; Husband of Elizabeth Kavanagh, 10 Tyndall's Lane, Arklow. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Mate Edward Victor Kearon; S.S."Lapwing," Mercantile Marine; Age 19. Killed by mine 10<sup>th</sup> November 1917. Son of Frances and the late Joseph Kearon, "Kylemore," Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Ordinary Seaman George R.Kearon; S.S."Lapwing," Mercantile Marine; Age 17. Killed by mine 10<sup>th</sup> November 1917. Son of Frances and the late Joseph Kearon, "Kylemore," Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Master Joseph Kearon; S.S."Lapwing," Mercantile Marine; Age 65. Drowned as a result of a mine explosion 10<sup>th</sup> November 1917. Son of the late Edward and Catherine Kearon, Meadows Lane, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Mate John Kearon; S.S."Lodes," Mercantile Marine; Age 53. Killed by mine 5<sup>th</sup> May 1917. Son of late Michael and Kate Kearon; Husband of Kate Kearon, 57 Lower Main Street, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Second Mate. Thomas Randolph Kearon; S.S. "Solway Queen," Mercantile Marine; Age 19. Drowned, as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1918. Son of Margaret Kearon and the late Richard of Salem House, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Fireman and Trimmer. Richard Keegan; S.S."Snowdon Range," Mercantile Marine; Age 29. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 28<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of John and Martha Keegan, 2 Essex Quay, Dublin. Born at Carnew, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Sailor Patrick Kenny; S.S."Algiers," Mercantile Marine; Age 37. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 26<sup>th</sup> February 1917. Son of Sarah and

the late Thomas Kenny, 15 Tinahask, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Bosun. William Lambert; S.S."Dowlais," Mercantile Marine; Age 33. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 3rd December 1917. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lambert, Husband of Ann Lambert (nee Loughlin), 2 Old Chapel Ground, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Liverpool. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman. John Mitchell; M.V. Vessel ."Arabis," Mercantile Marine; Age 48. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 16th September 1917. Son of the late Thomas and Winifred Mitchell (nee Flanagan). Born at Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Chief Steward. Alexander Moore; S.S."Garron Head," Mercantile Marine; Age 37. Killed by mine, 16<sup>th</sup> November 1917. Son of late Catherine and Thomas Moore; Husband of Kathleen Moore (nee Maguire), 3 Orwell Terrace, Ballygomartin Road, Belfast. Born at Rathdrum, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman. Anthony Murray; S.S."Denebola," Mercantile Marine; Age 33. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 17<sup>th</sup> August 1918. Son of Mary Ann Murray (nee Longbrill) and the late John Murray, 13 Old Chapel Ground, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

Able Seaman. Richard Nicholson; S.S."Solway Queen," Mercantile Marine; Age 29. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1918. Son of Annie and the late Thomas Nicholson (nee Kearns), 4 King's Hill, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

Sailor Andrew Phillips; S.S."William Middleton", Mercantile Marine; Age 30. Killed by mine, 28th September 1917. Son of the late Patrick and Ann Phillips; Husband of Margaret Ann Phillips (nee Breen), 18 Clarence Street, North Strand, Dublin. Born at Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman William Spencer; S.S."Toro," Mercantile Marine; Age 39. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 12<sup>th</sup> April 1918. Son of Joseph Spencer and the late Mary Ann Spencer, 18 Proby's Row, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Born at Gorey, Co.Wexford. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Able Seaman. Charles Tyrrell; S.S."Astoria," Mercantile Marine; Age 27. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 9<sup>th</sup> October 1916. Son of Mary and the late Charles Tyrrell, 11 Halls Lane, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

Boy. George Tyrrell; S.S."Lapwing," Mercantile Marine; Age 18. Killed by mine explosion, 10<sup>th</sup> November 1917. Son of Mary Tyrrell (nee Browne) and the late Charles Tyrrell, 11 Halls Lanel, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

Quartermaster Henry Tyrrell; S.S."Leinster," Mercantile Marine; Age 57. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 10<sup>th</sup> October 1918, off the Kish Lighthouse, Kingstown, Co.Dublin. Son of the late Michael and Elizabeth Tyrrell, 2 Jane Villa, Tivoli Road, Dun Laoghaire. Born at Arklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

Master Christopher Wall. S.S."Laura Ann," Mercantile Marine; Age 62. Killed as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 5<sup>th</sup> July 1917. Husband of Elizabeth Ellen Wall, Ardmarra, Summerhill, Arklow, Co.Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

Master Christopher Wall. S.S."Walter Ulric," Mercantile Marine; Age 22. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 29<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of George and Mary Wall of Leitrim Place, Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Cook, John Walsh; S.S."Walter Ulric," Mercantile Marine; Age 17. Drowned as a result of an attack by an enemy submarine, 29<sup>th</sup> March 1917. Son of Hugh Walsh, Summerhill, Wicklow. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London.

Mate. Michael Weadock. S.S."Thetis," Mercantile Marine; Age 17. Drowned, 30<sup>th</sup> April 1918. Son of Mary Weadock (nee Dempsey), 21 The Gardens, Arklow, and the late Daniel Weadock. Name on the Tower Hill Memorial, London

### ***World War Two..***

Lieut. John E. Adams; 151925. 6.H.A.A. Regt. Royal Artillery. Age 32. Killed in action, 1<sup>st</sup> March 1942. Son of Frank and Sarah Anne Adams; Husband of Kathleen Ruth DeQuincey Adams, Newcastle, Co.Wicklow. Grave in Djakarta War Cemetery, Indonesia. No.6.A.2.

Major Charles J. Ainsworth; 6<sup>th</sup> Batt, The Hampshire Regt. Anti-Tank Regt. Royal Artillery. Age 39. Killed in action, 13<sup>th</sup> July 1944. Son of Percy and Alice M. Ainsworth. Husband of Daphne Ainsworth.

Second Lieut. Peter R.H. Browne; 1<sup>st</sup> Batt, Royal Irish Fusiliers. Age 22. Killed in action, 24<sup>th</sup> May 1940. Son of Cyril and Alice Browne, Bray, Co.Wicklow. Grave in Longuenesse (St Omer). Souvenir Cemetery. No.10.B.2.

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