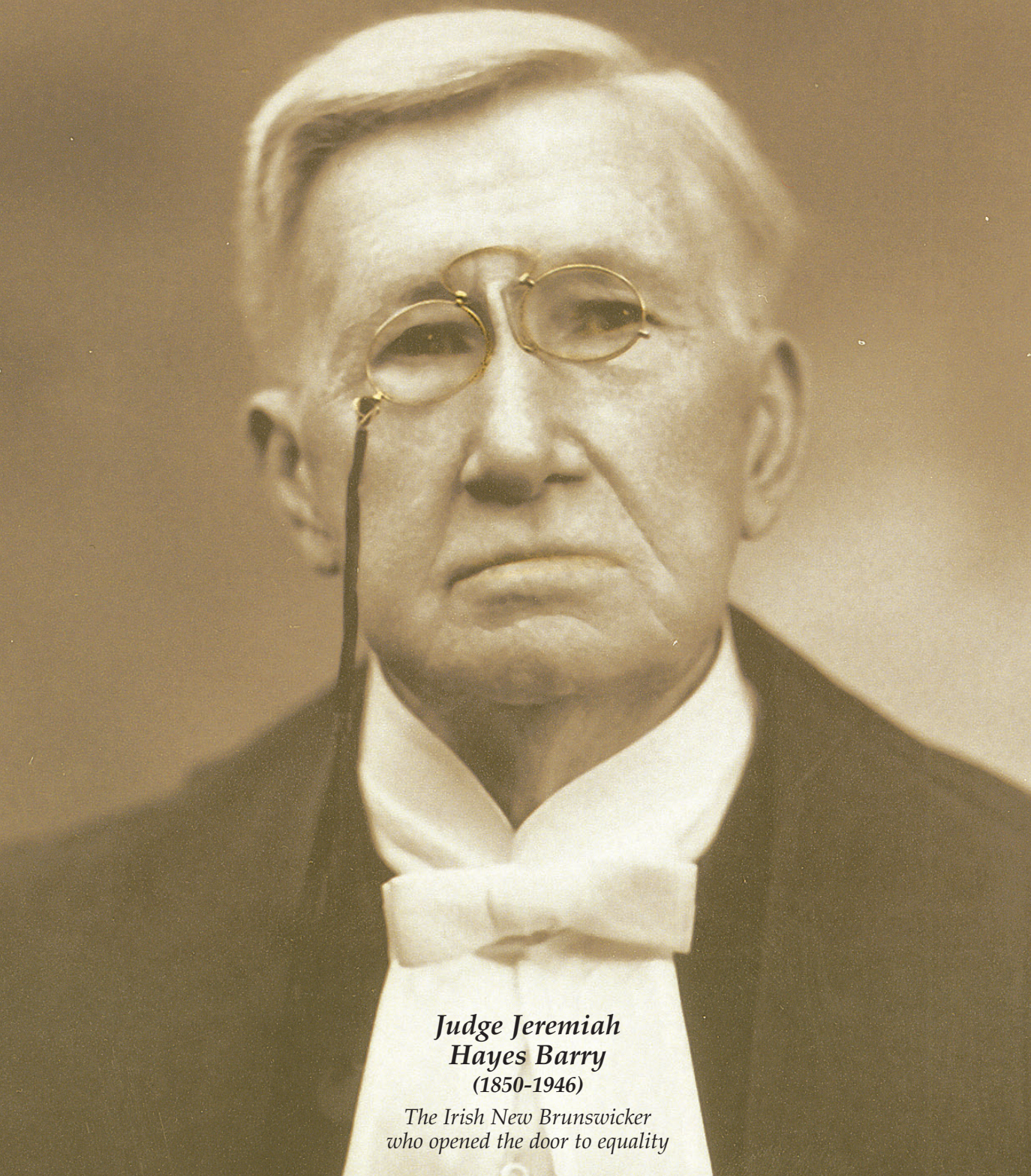


The Shamrock Leaf

Newsmagazine of The Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick
109 Roy Avenue • Miramichi, NB E1V 3N8 • E-mail: fmccarth@nbnet.nb.ca

EDITOR: FARRELL MCCARTHY

VOLUME NO. 38 • FEBRUARY 2004



**Judge Jeremiah
Hayes Barry**
(1850-1946)

*The Irish New Brunswicker
who opened the door to equality*



From the Editor

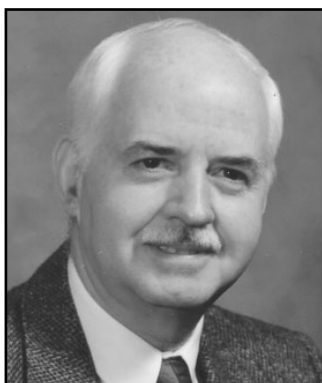


It's been 21 years since this newly formed ICCA of NB held its first board meeting in Fredericton.

New Brunswick author and poet, knows as a non-joiner, attended because he saw this association as a truly Irish Canadian Cultural catalysis for reviving our culture and honouring our ancestors. Our first Board of Director's picture is in this issue.

As St. Patrick's Day 2004, approaches, we must find time to attend or volunteer to organize an Irish event in your area. We must especially make an effort to approach our schools to get them to partake in drama, musicals, historical or local events pertaining to the Irish.

A number of years ago, it was almost a tradition that a member of the New Brunswick Legislature would give a speech extolling the role that the Irish played in building this province. Remember, there were so many of us here at one time,



Farrell McCarthy

that it was to be called New Ireland.

As I have stated before, there should be a large picture on one of the main walls in the Legislature, portraying our ancestors in a striking but appropriate setting.

Mr. Butler of Saint John has painted a few large pictures of Irish immigrants arriving on Partridge Island during the Irish Famine (1845-1850).

New Brunswick, as a colony and a province is 200 years old. It's about time we were recognized in such a way in

the law-making institution in our province that belongs to everyone.

Michael Nowlan, Oromocto, beginning with this issue, will write an article entitled *The Stamps Of Ireland*. You will also see in colour, a few of these stamps. In May 2004, Michael will also launch his 400 page history of the Knights of Columbus in New Brunswick. In English-speaking areas of the province, most of the members were of Irish descent.

Richard Hughes, Fredericton, NB, the son of retired Chief Justice of New Brunswick, the Hon. Charles J.A. Hughes, who is 94 years of age, has written an interesting article on his relative, Mr. Justice Jeremiah Hayes Barry entitled *The Irish New Brunswicker who opened the door to equality*.

Mr. Justice Jeremiah Barry was chosen to grace our cover because as Richard states in his article that *New Brunswick lawyers and other professionals with Irish roots owe a large debt*

of gratitude to a man, who, in the early years of the 20th century, found ajar the door of opportunity and pushed it open for others to follow.

In this issue you will also see articles on two of our members who died in the fall of 2003.

Jim Boyle was a former President of our Bathurst Chapter.

Margaret Donovan was a member of our Moncton Chapter.

Linda Donovan Evans writes a glowing tribute to her aunt, entitled *Remembering Margaret*. The last note I got from Margaret, she signed it *Your Friend Margaret*. She was indeed a loving friend to everyone.

Read Linda's article, and Margaret will show all of us what it really means to be Irish.

Happy St. Patrick's Day 2004.

Farrell McCarthy, Editor



From The President's Pen



I was certainly pleased to see such a grand turnout for our Provincial General Meeting held at the Thomas Williams Heritage House in Moncton on November 8, 2003.

It is very encouraging to have the loyal support of our members each and every year. At the meeting a new slate of officers and directors were elected and I was pleased to see that they represented all Chapters of the Association.

As your new President I know I can count on your support for the next two years and I hope to visit each Chapter at least once each year.



Paddy Addison, President
The Irish Canadian Cultural
Association of New Brunswick

I would like to sincerely thank our Past President Donna Blanchard, Executive and Directors for doing such a stellar job these past two years.

It is my hope that the new Executive, Directors and Membership will continue to work as a team to promote Irish Culture in New Brunswick.

In conclusion I would like to wish everyone good health and happiness in 2004 and have a happy St. Patrick's Day.



Always remember to forget the troubles that passed away,
But never forget to remember the blessings that come each day.

LETTERS to the Editor

Dear Editor:

The Shamrock Leaf on the Jeanie Johnston was great, she's a fine ship with a fine story.

There's an Irish band in the Greater Syracuse (NY) area (The Flying Column) who wrote a song about the Jeanie Johnston. I think it can be heard on the ship's website. Small world.

I bet there were great crowds in NB to see her.

Tess Brickett

Baldwinville, NY

Dear Editor:

My neighbour originally from NB, spent part of the summer back in Moncton. She brought me back a copy of the Shamrock Leaf. I found the articles very interesting. I told my friend I would take out a membership if just for the magazine.

I immigrated back in 1965 from Co. Down in N. Ireland and now make Canada my new home. I plan on retiring in 2005 and will be making a trip through the Maritimes

where many Irish settled. I look forward to my trip.

Sincerely,
Michael J. McAteer
Fruitvale, BC

Dear Editor:

I read the Shamrock Leaf almost at one sitting. The book page is especially interesting. I read a couple recently, but I lent them both, so I cannot give you the total info ISBN and publisher and all that—but they are both worth reading:

Morgan Llywelyn has written with bare bald title like 1916 and 1921. I read 1916 (Easter Rebellion) a long time ago and you may have already reviewed it. I saw one review that said that her book had what came closest to a biography of Padraic Pearse. It is a beautiful book. 1921 recounts the civil war, I think she has also produced 1949 on the declaration of the Republic.

The other book is *It's A Long Way From Penny Apples*. I would say that it is a fine

counterbalance to *Angel's Ashes*. It presents the story of a family living either in or near the Dublin slums, but these people are go-getters, in contrast to the losers of the Limerick slums. The children go out with their grandmother who sells apples in front of the theatres at night in the city. Eventually the son, who is the author of the books, becomes the biggest Ford dealer in Ireland. A warm story of success. My bookstore gave the info I want: ISBN 076 530 7103 publisher Forge.

Has the Shamrock Leaf ever reviewed Anne Brennan's life of *Klondike Kate*?

Right now I am working on a series of books that I will call the REAL--Marriage Book--in contrast to that company that tries to fool people into buying a book that lists all the names out of the phone book. I enclosed a sample page. The first page is a histo-

ry of the Irish, short, like yours, and a story of the parish establishment.

Your article *Contributions of the Irish*...I liked it very much. Concise history, but beautifully written too--the poetry of ancestors is there! Good idea to have the history of the ICCA of NB.

I hope someday to publish a map of this province with Irish villages on it.

Thanks for all the work that went into the magazine. We manage to get a newsletter out every couple of months. We have a membership drive on now.

Best wishes

Marianna O'Gallagher
Quebec City, Quebec

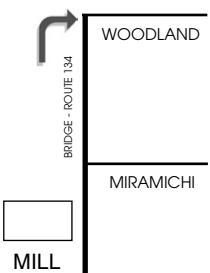
Dear Editor:

I love getting the news.

The Shamrock Leaf is a gem.

Adrian W. Brown
Campbellton, NB

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(Paid advertisement)

The Songman

The songman wandered,
Where high heather hills
Extended misty arms
To embrace the ever moving sea,
Casting his all-consuming musicmind
On men and maidens,
On sea and sky,
On vale and verdure,
On flower and feather,
Absorbing the tastes and textures
Of a quiet land
Ravaged by wars,
Haunted by hero hosts,
Softened by rain winds,
Lighted by lovers.
A garden to grow flowers of fancy.

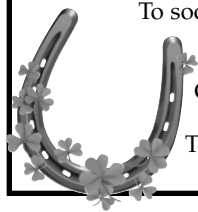
In the solitude of evening
He poured forth a rainbow-coloured
Tapestry of images,
Where dreamers could wander at will,
Picking many-hued threads of song
To soothe the world weary souls.

And the singers,
Brothers to the birdful west wind,
Carried the songs to the world's end.

Tommy Makem

Each time a man stands up for an ideal or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

Robert F. Kennedy, South Africa 1966



Bits and Pieces

by Farrell McCarthy

The Republic of Ireland has more than 4 million residents for the first time since the mid-19th century, when the population was decimated by starvation and forced emigration following the great famine of 1845-1849.

There are some 60,000 residents of Ireland whose main language is Irish Gaelic, and perhaps as many as 500,000 others there with some grasp of the language.

The next time you are in Charlottetown, PEI, make sure you visit the Settlers' Monument situated on the scenic waterfront. It was erected by public subscription and unveiled on June 30, 2001, as a monument to the Irish who settled in PEI.

The Canadian Irish Studies Foundation has launched a \$400,000 capital campaign to help pay for four additional courses at the Center for Canadian Irish Studies at Concordia University, Montreal. To date, more than 2500 students have taken 25 courses offered through 10 departments. Address: Centre for Canadian Studies, 1590 Dr. Penfield Ave., Montreal, Quebec H3G 1C5.

The harp is the symbol of Ireland-the only country in the world to have a musical instrument as its emblem.

The Smithsonian American Art Museum, Washington, DC, celebrates the completed restoration of Robert Emmet (1916), a bronze sculpture of the Irish patriot of Jerome Stanley Connor (1876-1943). Connor depicts Emmet making an impassioned speech at his trial in front of a British Special Court in 1803 following an uprising in his quest for Irish independence. He was hanged on September 20, 1803 at age 25.

On November 24, 2003, the

international health and human rights organization, Doctors of the World, USA (DOW) honoured Mary Robinson (formerly the UN High Commissioner of Human Rights and President of Ireland) at its annual Leadership Awards Dinner. Mrs. Robinson was chosen for her uncompromising pursuit of justice in a climate increasingly hostile to basic human rights, her outspokenness on HIV/AIDS and poverty as human rights crisis.

On July 22, 1975, Bronx born Vietnam veteran Owen Quinn became the first person to parachute from the roof of the World Trade Center. Hurling toward the ground, secretaries screamed as he passed their window before opening his chute. The NYPD had no idea what to charge him with. They settled on trespassing, disorderly conduct and reckless endangerment. At the end, the whole thing was thrown out of court.

Leon Uris, who died in June, 2003, was a talented non-Irish writer whose novels were meticulously researched and immensely readable, "Trinity", an epic of the struggle for Irish independence, sold some 2,000,000 copies as a hardcover. It was on the New York Times bestseller list for sixty weeks, 36 weeks in the number-one position. Time to re-read or read for the first time this classic.

So many Irishmen were involved in the digging of the Erie Canal that all workers, whatever their national origin, were called either "Longfords" or "Corkonians", depending upon from which area in Ireland the majority of the workers in a given encampment came. The work was backbreaking, the pay low and living conditions poor. In return for their labor, the canal diggers received 30 cents a day for 12 hours on the

job, plus board and lodging.

Matchmaking has long been an Irish pastime. The month long celebration, now called the International Matchmaking Festival, held in the tiny village of Lisdoonvarna, County Clare, continues to flourish each September with as many as 10,000 people in attendance. Hundreds of marriages have resulted from the annual gatherings.

Dennis O'Dowd, Edmonton, has spent \$1 million preparing his 450 square metre Celtic Hall. The hall, or castle will host Celtic feasts for up to 300 paying guests at a time under its soaring 38 foot high ceiling.

You can make all the money in the world, if you don't have your culture, then you have nothing.
-Tommy Makem

MIGRAINE...

A man in a Dublin pub complained to an acquaintance about his Migraine headache.

"Oh," said the acquaintance, "I found a cure for mine."

"I didn't know there was one," said the man.

"Oh indeed there is," said the acquaintance, "Every time I feel one coming on, I rush home and make love with my wife."

"That stops it?" said the man.

"Every time," said the acquaintance, "You should try it."

"I will", said the man.

A month later they happen to meet again.

"How are those migraines?" asked the acquaintance.

"Marvelous" said the man, "Just marvelous, you're a real life saver, and I must say, you have a lovely home."

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Prologue

The following poem was written as a tribute to the Irish immigrants laid to rest in the Tower Hill and Partridge Island Cemeteries. Both are located at Saint John, New Brunswick.

Tower Hill is situated in the city's west side near Martello Tower. From this site can be seen Partridge Island, where many fleeing the Great Famine were quarantined. It lies in the Bay of Fundy at the mouth of the city's harbour.

Under the Aegis of God

Forced from the country of green shamrocks, whence your
heritage was spawned,
You and many others fled on sailing ships that disembarked
you far beyond,

The Emerald Isle whose ancient soil was intended for all
children it had bred;
Where, alas, because of blight and cruelty you were uncar-
ed for, left unfed.

While this dirt may not be where, for the last time, you
should have lain,
It allows reprieve from the hurt that caused your Irish hearts
to suffer pain.

Now, oh lost souls from Erin, you rest in peace near the Bay
of Fundy's tide,

Waters which guided you to this distant shore, helping
restore your injured pride,

For in God's care you have found true comfort, as you slow-
ly turned to dust,

Since 'tis the Creator of earth who is your hope the one
whom you can trust,

To understand why you e'er longed for, the land touched by
His tender hand,

The isle of sheer splendor created for its children... your
birthplace Ireland.

James Lynch, Created on 8/4/2003



View of Partridge Island



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(Paid Advertisement)

Of The Country

A STORY OF A MCKINLEY FAMILY

by: Anne Breault and
Winnie Smith



All in the family
By Deborah Carr
Times & Transcript Staff
History of the McKinleys
explored in book co-authored
by aunt-niece team

Winnie McKinley Smith of
Riverside-Albert regrets that
she did not ask more ques-
tions about her Irish ancestors
while her mother was alive,
but fortunately she still firmly
believes it is never too late to
start.

After years spent collecting
information, photos and let-
ters from family members,
followed by meticulous inves-
tigation, interviews and
research, she and her niece,
Ann McKinley Breault, have
written an entertaining and
insightful book exploring the
ancestry of Winnie's parents,
the late Barney and Gertie
McKinley.

Of the Country, which starts
with a brief synopsis of the
lives of Barney and Gertie,
progresses backward through
their respective families to the
original Irish settlers who
came to New Brunswick in
the early 1800s, then returns
full circle at the end with a
brief biography of each of the
couple's 12 children.

It is a compilation of the
memories, stories, traditions,
anecdotes and photographs
passed down through the
generations, bound together
with fact and research to give

a vivid description of the pio-
ner life in New Ireland and
the hardships faced by those
in the small community of
Hastings, which was disman-
tled when Fundy National
Park was created. Barney and
Gertie spent much of their
married life in Hastings - they
worked and raised their fami-
ly there - before moving to
Riverside-Albert when their
home was expropriated.

However, as with any
genealogical effort, the book
goes beyond the story of a sin-
gle family. "The most interest-
ing thing in this is that almost
everyone in the Alma Parish
is related somehow, either by
blood or marriage," says Ann
with a laugh.

In 1818 Barney's ancestors
Hugh McKinley and
Catherine McAnulty left their
home in Ballyshannon,
County Donegal, Ireland and
sailed for New Brunswick,
most likely to avoid religious
persecution, explains Winnie.
Others were also coming in
that same period, enticed by
the promises of land owner-
ship in this new and wild
place.

The families of Hugh and
Catherine McKinley, Edward
and Eleanor Sweeney, Moses
and Mary Smith, Barnard and
Mary Collins, John and
Margaret Rossiter, and Barney
and Mary Doherty would all
soon become firmly rooted --
and interwoven -- in the area
surrounding what is now
Fundy National Park.

The most surprising find for
the authors was the discovery
of Winnie's grandfather Billie
Smith who, after separating
from his wife Annie, disap-
peared without a trace from
the Alma area in the 1890's.

"I was at a Bennett reunion
when I met a lady from
British Columbia who knew
of a letter my grandfather
sent," said Winnie. This
chance encounter led her to
discover that Billie had
moved to Minnesota.

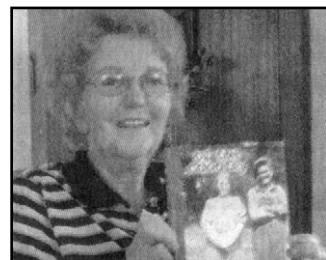
Winnie, who did most of the
original research and infor-
mation gathering, passed on

the reams of information to
Ann several years ago. Ann
then began the huge task of
filling in the blanks through
microfilm and archive
research, bringing all the
pieces of the puzzle together
for a story that vividly depicts
the lives of those who did
their best to make Albert
County home, in spite of
hardship and poverty.

"It is quite a complicated
story," says Ann. The
McKinley family, like so many
others, is wrought with pat-
terns of names repeated
through the generations. As
well, several children were
adopted or brought up by
other families. However, the
layout of the book and ances-
tral charts in each chapter
clarify the information and
serve to make the book an
enjoyable read for anyone
interested in the history of the
Albert County area.

As well, the authors includ-
ed a name index, glossary of
unique old terms passed
down through the genera-
tions and written sketches on
the history of Fundy National
Park and the Catholic Church
in Albert County.

This is the second book for
Ann, who is a former Liberal
cabinet minister, teacher, and
journalist. Her first book was
The Journey, an historical look
at the coming of the Irish and
the establishment of the
Roman Catholic church in the
St. Stephen and St. Andrews
area. She now lives in the
small community of Bocabeck
on the Bay of Fundy near St.
Stephen. **Of the Country is
available for \$24.95 (ship-
ping extra) from the authors:
Ann Breault (Tel: 506-529-
4267) and Winnie Smith (Tel:
506-882-2978 or email:
wesmith@nbnet.nb.ca**



The area that became Fundy
National Park once teemed
with activity as pioneer fami-
lies opened farmland and
sought a living from the for-
est. Many of those families
were of Irish origin and had
come through the port of
Saint John. Some settled at
first along the Immigrant
Road towards Shepody, par-
ticularly in the area known as
New Ireland.

Others settled in now-extinct
communities within today's
Fundy Park boundaries, com-
munities whose names
remain: Hastings, Point
Wolfe, Herring Cove.

This is the story of one of the
last families to live in the area
that became the park, one of
fifty, whose lands were expro-
riated in 1948.

It is about Barney and Gertie
McKinley and their life in
Hastings. It is also about their
people, the families of Hugh
and Catherine McKinley,
Edward and Eleanor
Sweeney, Moses and Mary
Smith, Barnard and Mary
Collins, John and Margaret
Rossiter, Barney and Mary
Doherty.

They were a rural, labouring
class - people of the country.
Escaping harsh conditions in
their homeland, they were
lured by possibility, possibili-
ty of land ownership, possi-
bility of a better life. It proved
to be a life of struggle.

Childhood was fleeting.
Parents lost children.
Children lost parents, some-
times with disastrous results.
Further migrations occurred.
But, there were also good
times, and a sense of hope
prevailed.

This story is told by Barney
and Gertie's youngest daugh-
ter, Winnie McKinley Smith,
and their eldest granddaugh-
ter, Ann McKinley Breault.

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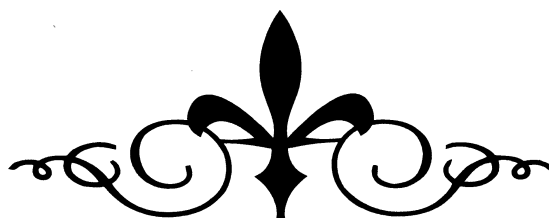
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Meet The Sullivans:

A Real Band of Brothers

A US destroyer, named after five Irish-American brothers who died in the Second World War, visits Castletownbere in Cork, Ireland. CLEO Murphy on a sad story that inspired a nation.

In *Saving Private Ryan* four brothers were lost in battle and a fifth, the youngest, was located behind enemy lines and hauled home.

But real life is always harsher than the Hollywood version. When the USS Juneau was torpedoed by the Japanese in the South Pacific in 1942 all five of the Sullivan brothers lost their lives. And, even though one of them survived on the surface for three days, the rescue operation came too late to bring him home. There was no "Saving Private Sullivan".

The Sullivans were a working-class Irish-American family of five boys and one girl from Waterloo, Iowa. They were descended from a young couple, Tom and Mary Bridget O'Sullivan, who left the Beara Peninsula, the very shadow of Hungry Hill, in 1849 at the height of the famine. Growing up, the five boys - George, Frank, Eugene, Matt and Al - were notorious rascals who graduated into a rough and ready band of brothers not to be messed with. Their father, Tom, a grandson of the Cork emigrants, was a quiet man who suffered from alcoholism. Their mother, Alleta, was a highly strung woman barely able to cope with her brood. The only discipline for the kids came from their maternal grandmother, May Abel.

In his book, *We Band of Brothers: The Sullivans and World War II*, John Satterfield tells the story of how, as children, the boys found an old boat on the river bank, plugged its leaky holes with mud and set off for their first adventure on the water. As the boat began sinking in the

middle of the river four of them swam to safety, leaving toddler Al clinging to what remained of the wreck until nearby adults came to his rescue.

Grandma Abel, a great believer in the value of family, was outraged by the abandonment of Al and the punishment was harsh. In future, they learned, they were to stick together no matter what.

Initially the older boys, George and Frank, left Iowa to join the navy in San Diego and did a four-year tour of duty before returning home, full of great adventures and stories of the ocean.

Meanwhile the three younger ones had come of age. Eugene was working in a local service station and riding a Harley Davidson and Matt was breaking hearts in the dance halls. Young Al had married a girl name Katherine in February, 1941, when they were both just 17, and now had a baby son, James.

In December, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour. And, as the five Sullivans were listening to radio reports with growing anger, they decided to join the navy together.

Al should not even have gone - the navy was not recruiting married fathers. The recruitment officer had a problem on his hands. If he didn't accept Al, the other four would not join up. And it was also a deal breaker if he didn't have them assigned to the same ship.

The Sullivans got their way. Not even Katherine would hold Al back. Her permission had to be granted for his enlistment and she gave it. "She knew how it was with the Sullivan boys," their mother Alleta said afterward. "They did everything together."

Despite repeated pleas from their navy superior to separate, the boys took up assign-

ments to the USS Juneau in February 1942. There were eight pairs of brothers among the ship's crew but five from one family was definitely unusual. They initially operated in the Atlantic and then headed out for the South Pacific where the US Marines had invaded Guadalcanal and were holding the islands at the southern end of the Solomon chain against Japanese attack.

On Friday, November 13, 1942, a Japanese torpedo hit the Juneau and destroyed her in seconds. Young Al Sullivan was in the loading room of turret five and, according to author John Satterfield, he wouldn't have had a chance. Frank, Matt and Eugene were elsewhere on the ship and probably died instantly.

Witnesses from other ships in the fleet spoke of the enormous sound of the blast, the dark cloud of oil and smoke which engulfed the area and the incredible weight of debris which came flying through the air. The commanders of the other ships took the view that all 700 crewmen on board had been killed and they directed their own ships towards safer waters. The lives of any survivors were weighed against the safety of the other ships and deemed secondary. They were wrong. It is estimated that 140 men were still alive in the water after the Juneau sank.

George Sullivan, who had been on the fantail of the ship, was thrown clear by the blast. He made it to a life raft with other survivors, burned, injured and covered in oil. The ultimate survivors recall that he was screaming the names of his brothers. He grabbed toilet rolls, blown from a store room to the surface, and swam through the bodies wiping oil from the faces, desperately trying to find the features most familiar to him. All around him men

were moaning and dying from their wounds.

In a tragic bungling of communication the ships making their way south assumed that news of the sinking would be relayed by a B-17 which was in the area and a rescue mission would be launched. The flight crew did not realise the onus on them and, according to Satterfield, they merely filed a standard report when they returned to their base.

Three days were wasted while the survivors, many without shirts on their backs, burned under the South Pacific sun. They held on to whatever boards, flotation rings or rafts they could find. They had no water and when the night fell they shivered in the chilling waters.

Their numbers dwindled. George Sullivan stopped calling his brothers and accepted the terrible fact that they were gone. Delirious set in and a far more sinister danger approached. As the oil cleared, the blood and human flesh in the water drew sharks and a number of sailors were killed.

Allen Heyn, one who made it back alive, saw George Sullivan reach the end of his tether. Delirious, wracked by grief and without hope of rescue. George took off his clothes one night and said he was going for a bath. "He...got away from the raft a little way and the white of his body must have flashed and showed up more because a shark came and grabbed him and that was the end of him," recalls Heyn.

In the end only 13 men were picked up. In the aftermath heads rolled for the miscommunications, purple crosses were awarded posthumously, a movie was made of the Sullivans and a battleship was named in their honour. But nothing would compensate the family for the loss of the boys.

Meet The Sullivans: A Real Band of Brothers ☪ Continued from page 8

Only Al's baby, James, could offer some comfort in the quiet empty house in Waterloo, Iowa. After the first battleship was decommissioned a second one, a guided missile destroyer, was launched under the name The Sullivans, officially using the brother's motto: "We Stick Together".

This weekend she sails into Berehaven, the harbour of Castletownbere, to commemorate them. Ships from the Irish and French navies will accompany the American ship on her visit. Tomorrow morning a flotilla will sail up towards the village of Adrigole. John Sullivan and his sister, Kelly Sullivan-Loughren - Albert's grandchildren - will lay a wreath at the old homestead from

which the young emigrant couple, Tom and Mary Bridget O'Sullivan, left for America, never dreaming that their as yet unborn family would draw such honour back to the Beara peninsula.

Who Are These Heroes?

•George Sullivan: George was the eldest and leader of the pack. He was a light-hearted rogue who was often in trouble. He was the last to die, some three days after the Juneau sank.

•Frank Sullivan: A more serious character than his older brother, Frank was a keen boxer and a good seaman. He was promoted in the Navy.

•Eugene Joseph Sullivan: The middle son, Eugene (sometimes known as Joe), brought his Irish heritage in

his genes and was nicknamed "Red" because of his red hair and freckles. Motorbiking was his passion.

•Madison "Matt" Sullivan: Matt was the quietest of the five and the most like his father. He loved music, was sought after by girls as a great

dance partner and left a fiancée after him.

•Albert Sullivan: A lovable charmer, Al, the youngest, was 17-years old when he married Katherine and 18-years old when their baby, James, was born. He died at the age of 20.



The Sullivan Brothers, Joseph, Francis, Albert, Madison and George who died on board the USS Juneau in 1942.

☪ The French Connection: Another Look ☪ At The History Of The Irish in Montreal

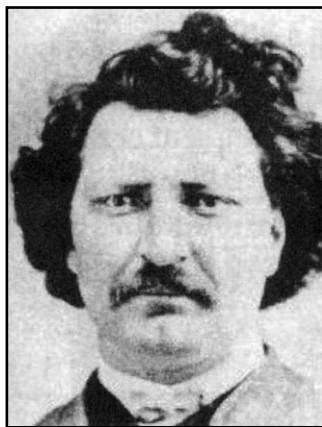
by: Shawn McAlear

The Irish College in Paris, located in the heart of the French capital since 1769, was first established in 1578 with a gathering of Irish students at the College of Montaigu. Priests, doctors, bankers, and soldiers were trained for Ireland though many of them were to remain in their adopted country.

In fact, in the wake of the Cromwell massacres in 1649, some 35,000 Irish soldiers had been in the service of France, forming distinct regiments.

In 1677, the Irish acquired the vacated College of the Lombards, thereby increasing the number of Irish in France significantly. After the flight of the Wild Geese in 1691, hundreds of thousands of Irish migrated to France.

It was through this French connection that many Irish found their way to New France -- some of them long before the English conquest of



Louis Riel

Quebec in 1759. Among them were Sister Mary Kirwin (1643),

Cornelius O'Brennan (1670), Jack Reilly (1704), an ancestor of Louis Riel, Timothy O'Sullivan (1718), who was to become Marguerite d'Youville's stepfather, and Charles McCarthy (1745), who was in charge of the port of Quebec City.

Accustomed to French ways,

they readily integrated with the early French settlers.

By the end of the 1600's, it was said that 130 of all the 25,000 families in New France, or roughly 5% were Irish. In 1871, after massive immigration from Ireland itself, the figure rose to somewhat more than 10%, making the Irish the second largest group in Canada after the French.

The Riels

Born in Limerick, Jack Reilly was married in Boucherville in 1704 under the name Jean Baptiste Riel. His descendants became the Riels coureurs de bois and Métis. The most famous of them, Louis Riel, was born in Saint Boniface, Manitoba the same year the Grey Nuns opened a branch there. When Louis Riel attended the Collège de Montréal in 1861, he lived at the Grey Nuns' motherhouse.

His sister, Sara, herself joined the Grey Nuns in 1865.

Riel, responsible for achieving provincehood for Manitoba in 1870, subsequently would be accused of treason for setting up a provisional government in Saskatchewan. He was hanged in 1885.

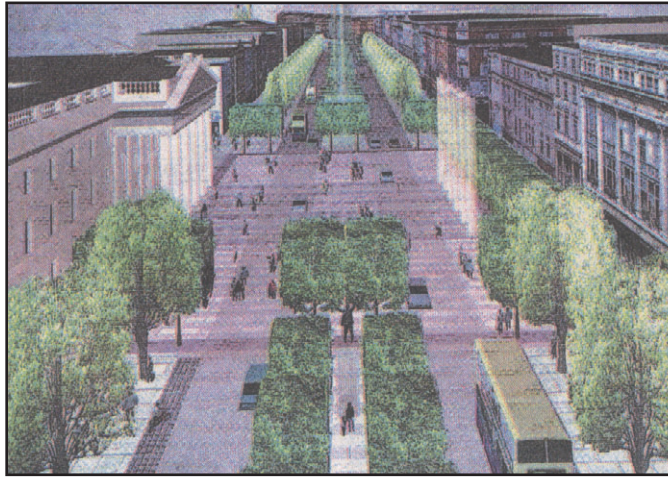
Timothy O'Sullivan (1695-1749) Born in Cork, the son of Daniel O'Sullivan and Elizabeth McCarthy, Timothy O'Sullivan (Timothée Sylvain) came to Montreal in 1718 and married Marie Renée Gauthier, a widow, two years later in Boucherville.

She has six children, one of whom, Marguerite d'Youville, founded the Grey Nuns in 1737. While he was a controversial figure. O'Sullivan, a doctor, was credited with "considerable cures" and ably provided for his new family. Two of the sons became priests.

Taken from Nuacht Newsletter of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal

Which heroes would you like to grace plaza-style O'Connell Street?

by Eoghan Williams
and Jerome Reilly



Boulevard Style: An artist's view of O'Connell Street, Dublin, Ireland

The 12m Euro redevelopment of O'Connell Street complete with a "European-style plaza", will be ready this June.

But which national figures deserve to be commemorated on our premier street? Although there is no special plan by Dublin Corporation to commission more monumental works, there are many who believe this redevelopment provides a once-in-a-generation opportunity to remember and honour Irish heroes.

Lobbyists include playwright, barrister, biographer, and diarist Ulick O'Connor, who has firm but conservative convictions on those who deserve a permanent place in O'Connell Street.

"I would plump for a poet, a politician and a musician. WB Yeats-our greatest poet-would be my number one. It's not too late for the Government and the Corporation to fund this," he said.

But he also believes that John McCormack-though Athlone born-deserves a statue in the capital.

"He was one of the world's three great tenors and he was-

n't just an opera singer. His music touched the heart of everyone. He was equally gifted singing popular song."

"My third choice would be the politician Pádraig Pearse. You would have to put him fairly close to the GPO. I know that are people who don't like him and never did, but if there is another politician to be commemorated on O'Connell Street, it should be Pearse."

Controversially, the development of O'Connell Street has included the removal of trees-a desecration that many find hard to forgive. But spe-

cial 'sculpted' trees reviving the art of formal topiary will be planted. Granite paving and kiosks will be in place by the summer. The GPO, an enduring symbol of the fight for Irish freedom, will also get a facelift.

Dublin city councillors say the street will resemble romantic boulevards such as the Champs Elysees in Paris, though environmentalists point out that the trees chopped down on O'Connell Street were the same species as those lining the Champs Elysees.

The council's manager for

the city center, Paul Moloney, said the street's facelift would make it very attractive to potential retailers. He pointed to the revamp of Roches Stores, home of the Zara clothes shop, and an imminent refurbishment of landmark store Clery's as evidence that big retailers backed the area's regeneration.

He said unsightly shop fronts on the street would become a thing of the past, with fast-food outlets due to smarten up their appearance.

"McDonald's, Burger King, and others are not the worst offenders," Moloney said.

Ulick O'Connor believes that removing the trees has ruined a perfectly good natural boulevard of attractive proportions. He would also demolish the Spire of Dublin-"a national joke," he says.

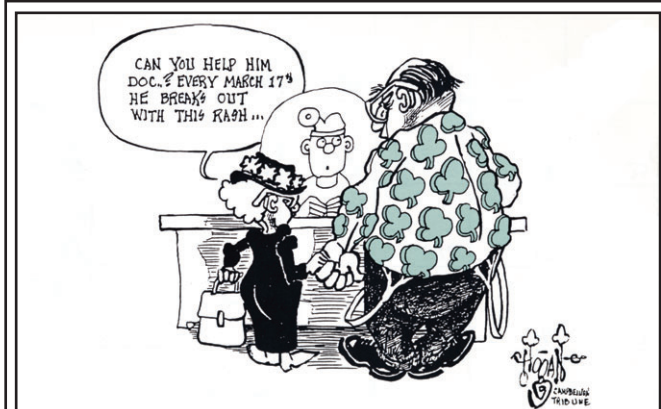
Between the Parnell monument and the O'Connell monument, the most popular statue is dedicated to Jim Larkin-although the time it was erected, many complained bitterly about the oversized hands as Larkin implores the workers of Dublin to rise up and seize their rights.

Taken from the Sunday Tribune, Dublin



O'Malley's Irish Pub, a traditional style pub located at 621 Rotheras Avenue, Saint John, NB. It is smoke-free and serves imported Irish beer and now offers delicious meals from Mike's Restaurant.

Look for the giant shamrock.



A cartoon by the late Bill Hogan, Miramichi, NB, who had a great love of his Irish Heritage. In 1991, he asked Farrell McCarthy to write the foreword to his booklet "Festoons" that shows some 50 of his Irish cartoons. He wanted the foreword to tell the story how the ICCA of N.B. and Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi began.

Copies are available for \$6. (includes postage)

Upper Saint John River Valley

St. Patrick's Church celebrates its 50th anniversary



St. Patrick's Church, located 15 km on the Trans Canada Highway, South of Grand Falls, NB, recently celebrated its 50th Anniversary. The Parish was founded in 1887 by Irish Immigrants. A potential tragedy was unfolding in the original church in 1948, when a fire broke out under the main steps while some 200 people were attending Sunday mass. I was present and six years old at the time.

By Farrell McCarthy

On Sept. 29, 1953, an impressive ceremony took place with the solemn blessing of the recently-built church of St. Patrick's, located some 15 kilometres on the Trans Canada Highway, south of Grand Falls.

The ceremony was presided over by His Excellency Most Rev. Roméo Gagnon, Bishop of Edmundston, Rev. Bernard Norbert, O.F.M., the parish priest, made the address of welcome to His Excellency and the visiting clergy.

He also congratulated the parish on its untiring efforts and generosity in working in building such a splendid building.

Then His Excellency administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a class of 28 children and 1 adult: Betty Ann McCarthy, Barbara Ann Gillespie, Marie Gillespie,

Joanne Theriault, Ruth Theriault, Edith Kenneson, Shirley Baker, Carolyn Roach, Joanne Roach, Lois St. Peter, Joyce St. Peter, Pauline McCarthy, Gregory McCarthy, Gerald McCarthy, Farrell McCarthy, Archie McCarthy, Cyril McCarthy, Peter McCarthy, Galvin McCarthy, Gary McCarthy, Frances McCarthy, Norma Roach, Floyd Dixon, Claude Dube, George Dube, Michael Moran. The Godparents for Confirmation were Mr. George Gillespie and Mr. Thomas Roach.

The Parish of St. Patrick's is 116 years old. In 1887, Rev. J.J. O'Leary, first pastor of the Assumption Parish in Grand Falls, inaugurated the mission of St. Patrick's. In 1897, Rev. M.A. O'Keefe built the first church of St. Patrick's. Father Joyner, pastor of the Assumption Parish, Grand Falls, also provided pastoral services to the parishioners of the mission of Limestone, NB (St. Patrick's) until 1921.

In 1921, Rev. Thoms Albert served the parish until 1923. The Parish of St. Patrick's was transferred to the Franciscan Fathers who looked after the spiritual welfare of the people until 1986.

The following Franciscan Fathers served the people: Rev. Raymond Pennefort, O.F.M. (1923-1940); Rev Grégoire Cormier, O.F.M. (1940-1942); Rev. Jean-Paul Morneau, O.F.M. (1942 until his departure for the Missions in Peru in 1948).

In 1948, shortly after Rev. Berard Norbert, O.F.M., was appointed Pastor, the church, hall and many thousand feet of lumber were reduced to ashes by a fire.

The fire started during Sunday mass. Since the mass was taking place on the second floor and the fire was burning under the wooden steps of the main door, a potential tragedy was beginning to unfold.

(continued on page 12)



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Upper Saint John River Valley ☪ Continued from page 11

A few people were able to escape by these steps, and went up the steps on the south side of the building, broke open the door behind the altar, and helped the other people to escape.

It was a very windy day and the fire quickly burned the wooden church, new hall and a large quantity of lumber that was going to be used build a new church.

Rev. Berard Norbert, O.F.M., and the faithful people of St. Patrick's, began the task of raising money to build a new church. In the meantime, mass was celebrated in Jim (James R.) and Alma McCarthy's new barn.

On Nov. 28, 1949, the first mass was celebrated in the basement of the new church. More money, potatoes, etc. were donated and, finally, on Sept. 29, 1953, the new church was officially blessed and opened.

Rev. Norbert served the needs of the parish from 1948 to 1969. He is buried in the cemetery of St. Patrick's where he worked so hard and loved so much.

Rev. Lionel Beaulieu, O.F.M., parish priest (1969-1978) would be the last Franciscan Father to have residence at St. Patrick's. Other pastors included: Rev. Ovide Tanguay, O.F.M. (1978-1985) and Rev. Norman Thibodeau, O.F.M (1985-1986).

The dedicated service provided by the Franciscan Fathers to the parishioners of St. Patrick's will never be for-

gotten and their mark will remain.

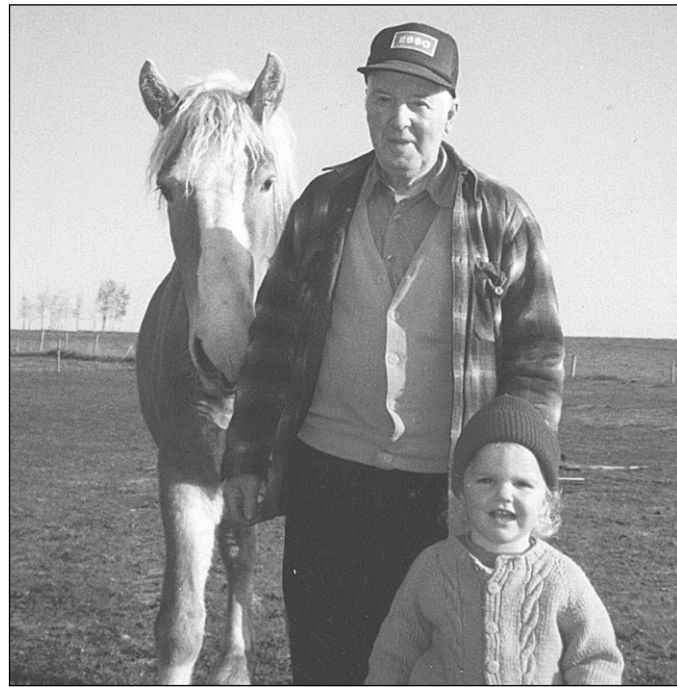
Since 1986, the secular clergy such as Rev. Leo Gregoire, Msgr. George Travers and the present pastor, Rev. Curtis Sappier, continued to serve the people.

As I walk through the well-kept and scenic graveyard of St. Patrick's and read the names on the tombstones - Morrissey, Moran, McCue, Gillespie, Mulherin, McLaughlin, Crain, McCarthy, Downing, Toner, Roach, Sullivan, Thériault, Laforest, Hartt and Dixon - I at once realized how such a cemetery could exist in County Cork, Ireland, the home of most of our ancestors. In fact, at least 30 percent of the tombstones have the name "McCarthy".

The land for the present church was donated by my grandparents, Alexander and Elizabeth McCarthy.

Many dedicated priests have served the parish of St. Patrick's, but priests alone do not constitute the parish. It is the people. Let us hope that today's generation keeps alive the spiritual and caring spirit of our ancestors.

(Editor's note: At the age of 6, Farrell McCarthy escaped the burning church with his father, Leoma McCarthy, who recently celebrated his 90th birthday, along with his sister, Charlene and brother, Arnold, plus hundreds more parishioners. At the age of 11, he was confirmed during the opening of the newly-rebuilt church on Sept. 29, 1953.



My father, Leoma McCarthy, now 90 years of age with his granddaughter, Amanda McCarthy, and his horse Molly, on his farm near St. Patrick's Church, Grand Falls (Portage), NB. His father donated the land for St. Patrick's church. Most of the land between Grand Falls and Perth Andover was cleared and still farmed by Irish Pioneer families such as the McCarthys, Toners, Kavanaughs, Savages, McLaughlins and Gillespies. (The picture was taken in 1993)

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*Always remember to forget the troubles
that passed away.
But never forget to remember the blessing
that come each day.*

St. Declan's Way

A Walking Tour in Ireland July, 9 - 19, 2004 With Tom Power

I invite you to join me in July 2004 to walk in the company of the saints from historic Ardmore, on the Waterford coast, to the celebrated Rock of Cashel, Co. Tipperary. Read on for more details...

St. Declan's Way is a marked walking tour that goes from Ardmore, on the coast of Co. Waterford, inland for about 94 km. to Cashel in Co. Tipperary. The marked trail of St. Declan's Way includes some stretches of roadway and runs from Ardmore, Co. Waterford on the coast northwards following the River Blackwater close to Cappoquin and Lismore, then heads north again through the Knockmealdown Mountains to Ardfinnan. From Ardfinnan the route travels to Cahir ending in Cashel.

It crosses the Knockmealdown Mountains via a high (537 m) pass - Bearna Cloch an Bhuideil. The Way is 94 kilometres (56 miles) in length.

There are historic links between St. Declan of Ardmore and Cashel, seat of the Kings of Munster at that time. Cashel became an important religious site in the 11th Century and there is a tradition of pilgrimage between them. Pilgrims on foot followed the trading routes of the day; in this case parts of St. Declan's Road,

Casan na Naomh (Path of the Saints), Bothar na Naomh (Road of the Saints) and the Rian Bo Phadraig (Track of St. Patrick's Cow). The modern St. Declan's Way is as faithful as possible in following the route of these ancient high-ways.

The walking difficulty of St. Declan's Way is considered gently undulating except the pass (537m) over the Knockmealdown Mountains, for which land transportation will be availed of. The route uses roads, tracks and paths, passing the ruins of many remarkable ecclesiastical sites, as well as holy wells and assorted prehistoric remains.

Most of the route is low level, though it has one high section where it crosses the Knockmealdown Mountains. There are many sites of historic and literary importance en route, and of course the scenery is spectacular.

While the entire tour is spread over 10 days, we will be walking for 6 of those with an average of 16 km per day.

A private minibus for our exclusive use will drop us off each day for our daily trek and pick us up at the end and return us to our bed and breakfast. The following day we will be dropped off the previous day's stop and we will continue our walk from

there.

There will be plenty of free time built into the tour for you to explore at your leisure, especially the historic towns of Ardmore, Lismore, Cahir, and Cashel.

On this site you will find more detailed information on the itinerary, cost, accommodation, links, maps and booking information. I invite you to explore the site.

Contact information is available opposite. Feel free to contact me about the details of the trip. Air travel bookings should be made through the exclusive agent for this trip, Robert Ross, of Frederick Travel.

Contact:

For general information on the walk:

Thomas Power,
Wycliffe College,
5 Hoskin Avenue,
Toronto, ON M5S 1H7,
(416) 946-3526.

For book information:

Robert Ross
Frederick Travel
405 King Street North
Waterloo, ON N2J 2Z4
Phone (Toll free)
1-888-297-8334
or local (519) 571-4786

Explore the website I have prepared for all the details

<http://individual.vtoronto.ca/power/declan/index.html>



Tom Power, (center), Toronto, a native of Waterford, Ireland and a resident of New Brunswick in the late 1980's is shown leading a walking tour near the Coughlan Cottage, Caraquet, NB. Join Tom on his walking tour of Ireland in July, 2004.

(Left to right): Farrell McCarthy, Miramichi, NB; Tom Power, Toronto; Marlene Power, Toronto; Hilarian Coughlan, Fredericton, NB; Rhonda Franceur Mann, Yuman, AZ and Patricia O'Leary Coughlan, Fredericton.

Bold Robert Emmet

19th-century rebellions in Ireland were failures, but the spirited idealists who led them are among the national heroes most affectionately remembered.

None became more famous than Robert Emmet. A young Protestant, deeply involved with Tone's United Irishmen, he fled to France on the eve of the 1897 Rising. He returned in 1802, resolved to succeed

where Tone had failed.

When his pathetic band of under 100 men attacked Dublin Castle, the seat of British power, in July 1803, they were easily dispersed.

Emmet escaped capture for a time but was finally tracked down, tried and hanged. His extraordinary speech from the dock rings down the years to the Irish people. The closing words were:

"I have but one request to make at my departure from this world, it is - the charity of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph...Let my memory be left in oblivion, and my tomb be uninscribed, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written".



Robert Emmet

♣ The Irish New Brunswicker ♣ who opened the door to equality

by Richard Hughes

Judge Jeremiah Hayes Barry (Cover story)

New Brunswick lawyers and other professionals with Irish roots owe a large debt of gratitude to a man who in the early years of the 20th century found ajar the door of opportunity and pushed it open for others to follow.

Hon. Jeremiah Hayes Barry, a son of immigrant Irish parents, became a distinguished New Brunswick barrister and jurist whose extraordinary success made him a role model for Irish Catholic families wishing professional careers for their children.

Born in 1850, Jeremiah Barry was a son of Patrick and Julia Barry, early pioneers from Bandon, County Cork, who settled in Maugerville in the early part of the 19th century. There they farmed and raised a family of nine children.

According to lore, in the late 1860's, the Barrys left their home in low-lying Maugerville to escape an annual plague of mosquitoes and moved up the St. John River to re-establish themselves at St. Mary's, now part of Fredericton.

It was here that Jeremiah Barry attended public schools and later studied law in the office of James Arthur VanWart, a notable Fredericton barrister. Eventually Barry sought admission to the New Brunswick Bar and was confirmed as a member in 1884.

Through hard work and good fortune, Barry was able to strike a legal partnership with a man who would become one of the most important political figures in the history of New Brunswick.

This was Fredericton lawyer



Mr. Justice Peter J. Hughes, KC

Andrew George Blair who would found the provincial Liberal party and later serve as premier of New Brunswick for 13 years.

Whether it was his friendship with Blair, his distinguished career as a barrister or his active involvement in municipal, fraternal and service organizations, Barry was rewarded with an appointment as judge of probate in 1889 and elevated to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick ten years later.

His selection as a momentous personal achievement and an inspiration for other Irish Catholics to follow his example.

Few people today are aware of the virulent discrimination faced by those early Irish New Brunswickers who professed the Roman Catholic faith. Not only were their children discretely barred from the professions but their best plans were often thwarted by the hateful machinations of the anti-Catholic Orange Order.

For most of the 19th century, university entrance and the best government appointments were reserved for the sons of the Loyalist elite. For the most part, the Irish were condemned to scratching a living from hardscrabble farms or working in the



Chief Justice
Charles J.A. Hughes

woods as exploited lumbermen.

Barry's precedent-setting appointment to the high court signalled that change was in the wind and that Irish New Brunswickers -- for the first time --- might pass the examination to see equal opportunity among the ranks of the professions.

Cited as a great New Brunswicker by the influential Ancient Order of Hibernians, Barry would be seen a model for others to emulate, including members of his own family. Both his sons, Paul and Charles, followed their father into the profession of law; the latter becoming a New Brunswick judge of probate.

Barry's prestige greatly influenced his extended family and they would resonate in the province's judicial history. Jeremiah's sister, Mary Jane, had married into the large Irish Catholic Hughes clan of Fredericton, and one of its members, Peter Joseph Hughes, would be inspired to become one of the most celebrated courtroom lawyers in 20th Century New Brunswick. He would later be appointed to the New Brunswick Supreme Court Appeals Division as the first Irish Catholic on this the senior court.

Another member of this remarkable family, Charles Joseph Arthur Hughes, would, like his uncle Peter, have a distinguished career as a barrister and solicitor and he, too, would succeed to the New Brunswick Supreme Court. Appointed Chief Justice of New Brunswick in 1972, a post he held for 12 years, he was the first Irish Catholic ever to hold this the most powerful judicial position in the province.

Interestingly, children of Hon. Jeremiah Barry, Hon. Peter Hughes and Chief Justice Charles Hughes would enter the profession of law and earn for themselves outstanding careers. As noted, both of Barry's sons, Charles and Paul Barry, became lawyers; Peter Hughes' daughter Dorothy was one of the first females ever admitted to the New Brunswick bar and later a noted Queen's Counsel; and two of Charles Hughes' children, Charles David Hughes QC and his sister Barbara Hughes Campbell would join forces to form a prominent law partnership in Fredericton.

Today the legal profession in New Brunswick is fully represented by men and women whose forefathers left Ireland to seek opportunity in this province.

But for nearly 100 years after their arrival, the early Irish families found only discriminations and passed through those barriers and in so doing ably demonstrated that the Irish could rise to the top -- for the bright and the quick, equal opportunity was finally there to be grasped.

Editor's Note: Richard Hughes, a retired journalist and public relations specialist is a son of Hon. Charles J.A. Hughes OC, a former Chief Justice of New Brunswick. He is active in the Fredericton chapter of the Irish Canadian Cultural Association.

Irish Studies On-Line

National University of Ireland Galway Ollscoil na hÉireann Gaillimh

Arguing the Celtic Invasion Theory from Okinawa, Japan

From a U.S. Military base in Okinawa, an Irish Studies On-Line student quotes from Professor Dáibhí Ó Cróinín's Early Medieval Ireland, 400-1200 to counter a suggestion by an on-line classmate that an army of sword swinging Celts invaded and conquered Ireland. From New York, a retired CEO of a stock brokerage cites Professor John Waddell to bolster an alternative argument in favour of the diffusion theory. A mother of two in Florida fires off an e-mail to the electronic forum chastising both men for neglecting to consider the relevance of Táí Bó Cuailgne. All three students are participants in Irish Studies On-Line which The Center for Irish Studies, NUI, Galway offers to students all over North America in collaboration with Regis University, Denver. All the on-line students view an interdisciplinary seminar, filmed in the President's Parlour, NUI, Galway, involving Professor John Waddell (Dept. of Archaeology), Professor Dáibhí Ó Cróinín (History Department, Feargal Ó Béarra (Scoil na Gaeilge) and chaired by Dr. Louis de Paor, before participating in the cyber space debate.

These two month courses are available to students via the Internet and offer an interdisciplinary introduction to Irish Studies. The students read selected texts in addition to the lesson content assigned per week and delivered via the internet. The Irish Studies On-Line CD ROM allows students to garnish further information and to hear some of NUI, Galway's leading faculty members expand on topics addressed in prescribed reading.

Irish Studies On-Line, the first program of its kind in the world, is an interdisciplinary introduction to Irish Studies, developed by the Center for Irish Studies, NUI, Galway in partnership with Regis University, Denver, Colorado. The courses offer an excellent opportunity for those interested in Ireland, especially those without access to traditional programs of study in this area. The purpose of the program is to provide a basic introduction to Irish life and culture through the disciplines of Archaeology, History, literature in English and in Irish, Political Science and Sociology. The full program comprises five eight-week modules leading to the award of a Certificate in Irish Studies from Regis University for students who successfully complete four of the modules,

and a Diploma in Irish Studies from NUI, Galway for those who complete all five.

The course provides an overview of Irish history from the pagan Celtic world and the coming of Christianity, through the cataclysmic famines of the 1840's, the establishment of an independent state in 1922 and Ireland's integration into the European community which has been ongoing since the 1970's. Students are introduced to Irish literature in both the Irish (Gaelic) and English languages, from the Old-Irish sagas and early Irish lyrics through the emergence of Anglo-Irish literature in the 18th century, to the 20th century revival of writing in Irish. Emphasis is also placed on the study of Irish society since independence with due consideration of such crucial issues as gender, religion, modernization, identity and socio-economic development.

All courses are taught via the internet using self-instructional materials prepared by scholars in the relevant individual disciplines at NUI, Galway. Course content is provided on-line, via the Internet, with the support of a qualified on-line tutor at the Centre for Irish Studies. Each student who enrolls in an Irish Studies On-Line course also receives the Course

Textbook(s) and CD-ROM.

The Courses

We currently offer five courses on line:

Introduction to Irish Studies I: Early Christian Ireland 431-1169.

Introduction to Irish Studies II: Medieval Ireland 1169-1603.

Introduction to Irish Studies III: Early Modern Ireland 1603 - 1845.

Introduction to Irish Studies IV: Modern Ireland 1845-1998.

Introduction to Irish Studies V: Social and Political Change in Contemporary Ireland 1922-2003.

For further details, contact Ms. Samantha Williams, Secretary to the Centre for Irish Studies at samantha.williams@nuigalway.ie, or Dr. Michelle Comber, Online Co-ordinator at michelle.comber@nuigalway.ie. Alternatively, visit the programme's website at www.irishstudiesonline.org for admission and technology requirements, course descriptions and tuition rates.



Check out our new website

by Denis Noel and Marilyn Driscoll

This is to inform you that the website for the Association has now gone live and can be found at:

<http://www.newirelandnb.ca>

The site is still in its infancy stage and we would like some input into how the Executive and members of the Association would like it to evolve.

In particular, if you click on the link to each of the six branches you will receive a message saying that the site is under construction and asking people to check back. What we need now is something from each of the Branches. It could be as simple as the list of their Executive and members and where and when their meetings are held to more informative with pictures, articles, or events specific to the Branch. Could you please ensure that

each Branch is informed of the site and what is expected of them in order to develop it further? We should also have the Provincial Executive listed on the front page and any provincial-wide items of interest there as well.

This site is "owned" by all of the members and will be only as good as the information provided will allow. Therefore, we encourage everyone to put their thinking caps on and come up with

interesting items to put on the site. We will ensure that they are posted to the site as quickly as we are able to put the appropriate html coding to them.

We hope you are happy with this preliminary attempt at the website and that you will provide feedback into its future direction and development.

Thank you from the "webmasters"

Denis Noel and Marilyn Driscoll

Irish cottage is shipped stone by stone to US

Alicia Manifold

Irish Independent

Developers in New York State have reconstructed a 19th-century cottage brought stone by stone from Ireland. It is the first building to be completed in an "Irish village" being built in the town of East Durham.

The 48-hectare (120-acre) theme park aims to recreate

the life of Irish people which they abandoned to emigrate to the United States in the 19th century.

The \$17m project will recreate thatched cottages, pubs and churches.

Developers say they hope to "promote and preserve the cultural and artistic heritage of the Irish".

East Durham, in the Catskill Mountains about 120 miles

north-west of New York City, was once called "The Emerald Isle of the Catskills".

The nickname came from the thousands of Irish people who descended on the region in the early 1900's for holidays.

Jerry Laverty, one of the village's architects, donated his family's cottage from Co. Donegal. It was disassembled and shipped to East Durham.

An Irish thatcher used traditional techniques to build the roof.

The cottage is expected to be open to the public next year, once 19-century furniture has been installed.

The whole village will consist of about 30 buildings, and is expected to take another four or five years to complete.

The New Brian O'Brien Medal for Irish Studies

At convocation in May 2002 a medallion was presented for the first time in many years to a student graduating with a meritorious record in Irish Studies at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS. The medallion is named The O'Brien Medal and was presented to Ron Beed, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, by Dr. Brian O'Brien of Halifax who has kindly donated the medallion to Saint Mary's Irish Studies Program. The O'Brien Medal serves both to honour the achievement of a graduating student in Irish Studies and to memorialize the contributions of two O'Brien's who have played pivotal roles in the history of the institution. Rev. Richard Baptist O'Brien was the first President of Saint Mary's when it acquired degree granting status in 1841. He served as president until he returned to Ireland in 1845. The other O'Brien whose name is commemorated is Rt. Rev. Archbishop Cornelius O'Brien who worked valiantly and successfully to have Saint Mary's re-established in 1903 after it had been closed for financial reasons in 1881.

Dr. Brian O'Brien, a renowned Halifax ophthalmologist, is a firm supporter of the Chair of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's and was happy

to reinstate by way of the O'Brien Medal a practice which had ceased when the Irish Christian Brothers left Saint Mary's in 1940. A medal had been awarded annually

in Irish History at Saint Mary's and for the last time in 1938; the final recipient being Edmund Boyd whose medal is shown along side the new O'Brien Medal. Edmund presented his medal to the Chair of Irish Studies archival col-

lection a few years ago.

D'Arcy McGee,
Chair of Irish Studies
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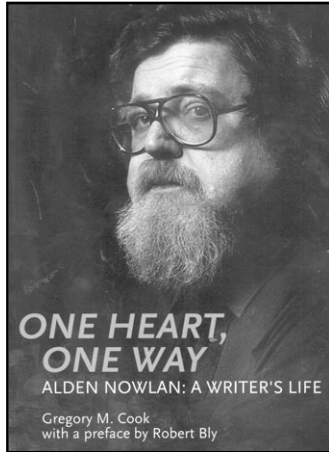
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"One Heart, One Way, Alden Nowlan: A Writer's Life"

by Farrell McCarthy

As David Adams Richards states "Mr. Cook has written a compelling biography of a great man who he knew and loved."

An article by Mr. Nowlan



Alden Nowlan by Gregory M. Cook
366 pages ISBN 1-895900-59-X

about his Irish ancestors in The Telegraph Journal in 1979, certainly got me moving to do something to remember and honour our Irish ancestors. Greg Cook relates the story in his new book on Alden Nowlan.

New Brunswick poet and author Alden Nowlan, writer-in-residence at UNB, Fredericton, invited us to hold our first board meeting at the Art Gallery. Two months later he was dead at the age of 50. As Gregory Cook states in his book "One Heart, One Way", in a break from his non-joiner position, Alden promptly offers to join the first board of a new Irish-Canadian organization.

The Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick's first official Board of Directors Meeting - April, 1983. Planning meet-

ings were held six months in advance. A meeting of the first Board of Directors' of the Irish Canadian Cultural

Association of New Brunswick was held in April, 1983 in Fredericton.



Left to right: Front row: The late Gerry McCarthy, Moncton; John Murphy, Vice-President, Saint John; Farrell McCarthy, Newcastle, Founding President; Kevin Mann, Bathurst, Vice-President; Gail Walsh, Dalhousie, Treasurer. Left to right: Back row: Cathy Bryan, Douglastown; Lou Duffley, Saint John; Dr. Daniel Britt, Saint John; Jerry O'Brien, Fredericton; Leo Campbell, Woodstock; Edward McCullough, Johnville, and the late Alden Nowlan, Fredericton.

☘ The Poet and The Piper ☘

Seamus Heaney and Liam O'Flynn
(Claddagh Records, 2003)

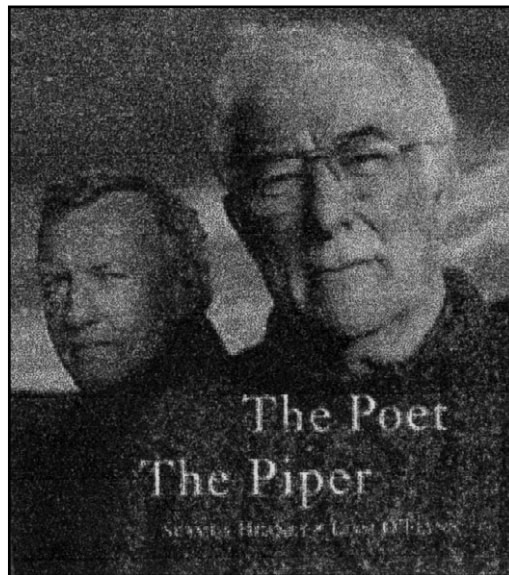
One is probably Ireland's greatest living poet, the other a piper of the highest renown. Each is a master of his own genre. When they combine on this unique CD, they are far greater than the sum of their parts. The blend of emotional poetry and haunting playing is electric.

Seldom have I found a collaboration that works so well.

I will be the first to admit that I prefer my poetry in the form of song lyrics. Perhaps I am too lazy to read poems. My excuse is that no one can read a poem with the inflections required to bring the poet's thoughts to life.

Here Seamus Heaney takes the work out of it. He reads his poetry and we find new insights in his vocalisation. Liam O'Flynn adds a new dimension with pipes or whistle. The only poems of Seamus Heaney that were familiar to me were "Requiem for the Croppy" and the stark, moving and very real "Midterm Break" that describes a young boy going home from boarding school to attend the funeral of his brother.

The former is not included here but has been used to intro-



duce the song "Boolavogue" by other artists.

On this CD he introduces us to a wide range of his work. The poem "At the Wellhead" is a revelation as he speaks of a blind neighbour.

Liam O'Flynn provides a beautiful haunting short tune on the whistle in "Ardai Chuain." "Tollund Man" recalls the body found in a peat bog in Denmark. (Hearing the poem, I realized that this is the body that I saw in a museum over a decade ago.)

Heaney's poetry has the nostalgic sense. He writes of things many ordinary people have experienced.

Here he writes of digging potatoes, an elderly relative nearing death, romance and "The Troubles." But there are also myths as in "The Annals Say" as a ship appears over an altar in medieval Ireland.

The music, the voice and the words interweave and draws us into a mystical but at the same time real world. Here are events we can all experience. Here a master poet and player give the ordinary a new coat.

This is a must-have CD if you like good music and great literature.

www.liveireland.com

Finding out more about our Irish Ancestors

and ourselves at the Centre for Migration Studies in Omagh, Northern Ireland

**By Sandra Creaghan
Bunting**

When Canadians hear the word migration, we might think of herds of reindeer crossing and re-crossing our northlands or the v-shaped flight of the Canada geese flying away from the red-mapled autumn to gentler climates. Indeed, we as a people are often compared to our feathered friends in our search for warmth. The label 'snowbirds' has been attached to Canadians wintering in Florida, Arizona or other areas with an abundance of sunshine.

Migration can also refer to a permanent one-way movement of a group of people, in what is known as emigration. That is exactly what a centre in Omagh, County Tyrone, is looking at. The Centre for Migration Studies deals with migration from the whole of Ireland, and especially Northern Ireland, to the US and Canada. The focus of study is on movement and settlement from 1600 to present.

Of special interest is the centre's database, which contains a large amount of information on migration to North America. Visitors are welcome to do genealogical research there or make use of the extensive library. Many original documents are the possession of the centre and have been scanned in the computer for easy access. These include newspaper articles, shipping ads, passenger lists, official government reports, extracts from books and various immigrant letters home-- interesting reading that gives insight into their experiences. Even if information on your particular relative is not there, a sense of where he or she came from, can be gained. A small amount of this data has been put on the web on an experi-

mental basis and the centre hopes eventually to have the entire database available on line.

As part of its aim to develop interest in the subject, the centre has hosted a series of events and conferences and offers a Masters Course in Irish Migration Studies. The course, part-time over two years, is affiliated to Queen's University, Belfast. Dr. Paddy Fitzgerald, lecturer and development officer, said the course has attracted scholars from both sides of the border, in all walks of life. There are teachers, genealogists and others.

"The course acts as a prism to view Irish history through in a relaxed way," he said. He went on to say that it allowed students freedom (away from divisions) to deal with the Irish diaspora, and through it, reach a better understanding of each other and themselves.

The centre is also important in encouraging the establishment of other such research and learning facilities around the world and maintaining ties with existing ones. The Centre for Migration Studies in Cork is temporarily closed. Its website stated lack of sufficient funding as the reason. The centre in Omagh has worked on projects with Cork and hopefully will do so again in the near future. Work is also being done at the Research Centre on Human Settlement in Galway and Omagh has been in touch with this institution. It has relations with other universities in the UK, the US and worldwide. Carleton University in Ottawa has been the latest Canadian connection.

When she visited the centre, the Irish President, Mary McAleese, described it as a place that valued the record of the individual in one of Ireland's defining stories, emigration. she said emigra-

tion was seen to be a sign of failure because people seeing chances closed down for them, left because of poverty, hunger or social or political exclusion. But because the ties were not cut, President McAleese said, Ireland today knows the strength of a global family, turning the tragedy of emigration into a success story.

The centre officially established in 1998, grew out of a previous resource facility of the Ulster-American Folk Park (something like New Brunswick's Kings Landing or Acadian Village). The project began with a descendant of Judge Thomas Mellon of Pennsylvania purchasing the old homestead outside Omagh with some kind of museum in mind. Judge Mellon had left the site at the age of 5 in 1818. Gradually, other historical buildings were either moved to the site or reconstructed to represent both sides of the Atlantic.

There is an American part and an Irish part. When I was there at Halloween we were given food in each section and asked to say which we liked best. I had to admit I liked the simple Irish colcannon and apple tart better. But then again my own pumpkin pie is nicer if I do say so myself.

Just a few kilometres out side of Omagh, the park is lively and holds seasonal events. As I said, I was there on halloween night with my children and their friends, and all the ghosts were out. A tour guide brought us from house to house, strange occurrences in most of them. As we did set dancing in one house, in another we did square dancing. There were grave robbers, fields of pumpkin-head scarecrows, pirates, fortune-tellers and witches. Out of the bushes, monsters jumped as we made our way

along the dark muddy paths. We bobbed for apples and sang along and ended up listening to a story that still frightens me at night. I won't tell you, you will have to go back next halloween. An enormous amount of work went into the festivities. It was an interesting way to see the park.

Fireworks are illegal to sell in 'The Republic' except for official displays. In the North, they were freely available and, on Halloween, went off in bursts of blues, pinks and greens all night.

Bonfires were also a tradition on the night and there were several huge ones, old rubber tires and all.

The town of Omagh, you may remember, was the scene of a huge terrorist explosion by the 'Real IRA' on August 15, 1998. The bomb destroyed much of the city centre, leaving 29 dead and many injured. A hilly town, it is almost all rebuilt or in the process of being rebuilt. It is a quiet place with friendly people. I was delighted to see Mickey Hart, the manager of the Tyrone Gaelic football who led his team to win the all-Ireland championship this year. also there was well-known Tyrone comedian, the dry Kevin McAleer.

Located near the Sperrin Mountains (that separate it from Donegal), the countryside around Omagh was beautiful with lakes, islands, hills and little country roads. I stayed in a delightful hostel, a big house in the country about 5 kilometres north of Omagh called, not surprisingly, The Omagh Hostel. It was not easy to find at night with all the turns and the narrow roads, but waking up in the morning to such peace was worth it.

Continued on page 19

Finding out more about our Irish Ancestors ☉ Continued from page 18

The Centre for Migration Studies would like to strengthen the links between Canada and Ireland. In last year's annual report, centre chairman, Sir Peter Froggatt, said it provided a vital link in Northern Ireland and a crucial resource for those who wanted access to 'credible and scholarly' information about their heritage.

The Maritimes has consistent links with the North of Ireland. Development officer, Dr. Paddy Fitzgerald briefly outlined emigration from Northern Ireland to eastern Canada by saying that it wasn't famine that mostly caused that particular migration. There was steady emigration in the first half of the 19th century when, because of ship-building, boats would bring timber to Derry and take back passengers. According to Dr. Fitzgerald, emigration actually started to trail off around 1847, the time of famine, and picked up again in the early 20th century.

Because of time restrictions, I was unable to use the facilities at the centre to trace my ancestors. My family has already found the origin of the Creaghan side in Mount Bellew in east Galway. However, the Bunting side was always more elusive. More than likely from the North, the family's last residence in Ireland was said to be at a Protestant rectory in Ballyvourney, County Cork. No one could even find the church. the trail had gone cold. However, although I had not time to use the data base at the centre, I did go away with some helpful tips from staff to help me with my search, if I still want to pursue it. And I can always go back another time to the centre.

Through the folk park, student exchanges and universities, the centre has established a strong working relationship with the United States. It would like to develop a similar connection to Canada and has set out a series of goals to that end. One idea is to use the web to provide informa-



The Pennsylvania farmhouse in the Ulster-American Folk Park near Omagh, Northern Ireland

tion, supply links and open channels of communication. Another is to act as a contact point for Canadians living on the island of Ireland and develop resources of particular interest to them. As a Miramichier living in Galway, I was delighted to hear that. Close links could also be formed through events that celebrate Irish-Canadian heritage. Conferences or visits would be useful. Tracing families remains an important aspect of the centre's planned activities, as well as promoting educational, cultural and community connections.

The website for the Centre for Migration Studies is located at www.qub.ac.uk/cms and the folk park is www.folkpart.com. The address is 2 Mellon Road, Castletown, Omagh, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, BT78 5Qy.

It is all about co-operation. If you have any information, documents or research on Irish in the Maritimes you would like to share, I'm sure they would be of interest to the centre. In the same way, if you have any question about family origins in Ireland, the centre website will be of great help once it is completed.

Editor's Note: Sandra Bunting

grew up in Miramichi, New Brunswick, among a large extended family 'The Creaghans', among them merchants, politicians and professionals. She worked in journalism before settling in Galway,

Ireland, not far from the home of her ancestors. Married with two daughters, she helped set up an English language school in Galway City and is now working on a novel.

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(Paid Advertisement)

Jeanie Johnston Visits Saint John

For a long time, it seemed like the impossible dream. Promoters in Ireland, in North America and here in Saint John, St. Andrews and the Miramichi, worked on **The Jeanie Johnston Project**.

The idea was to build a full-scale replica of the Famine-era sailing vessel Jeanie Johnston and re-create its historic Irish refugee voyages to North America.

The reasons: to recall and write closure to the tragedy of the Great Irish Famine of 1845-52 in a goodwill voyage around Northern Ireland and the Republic and across the Atlantic to North American ports.

There were many ups and downs, but the magnificent ship finally arrived here in August and her visit was a

triumphal success.

Our ICCA chapter contributed financially and provided volunteer help. Special credit to **Helena Hook** whose Tir Na n' Og ("Land of Youth") creation was a dockside highlight; to **Eva Steele** who portrayed the Queen; to the **Comahaltas Players and Young Dancers**, who entertained.

Credit for the ship calling here goes to **Capt. Al Soppit**, CEO of the Saint John Port Authority and to **Anne Gilbride**, who chaired a local committee including some of our ICCA members.

Complete with a major dockside program including **Denis Noel's** NB Archives geneology display in a huge tent, this historic visit was one of the summer's highlights.



Left to right: Lauren Bennett; Megan Palmer; Eva Steele, Queen of the Fairies; Maria Helene Crowley, Catherine Delaney and Maryanne Delaney, all of Saint John.

The little fairies were part of the Irish Fairies Storytime led by Toni Sutton of Hampton, NB. This took place on the dock when the Irish Famine Ship Jeanie Johnston visited Saint John, NB.



John David (Paddy) Addison, Saint John, the new President of the Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick, and Donna Blanchard, Saint John, Past Provincial President, display the Saint John Chapter's banner.

Saint John Chapter ICCA of NB Executive

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The Stamps Of Ireland

An Irish Stamp Album

By Michael O. Nowlan

Since there is much to learn about a nation by studying its postage stamps, the editor of *The Shamrock Leaf* has accepted a proposal for a regular feature on current stamp issues for An Post, the Irish Post Office.

As space permits, I will also try to inform on specific aspects of Irish postal history. The word 'Ireland', for example, does not appear on Irish stamps. They are identified by the word 'Éire'. Since Ireland converted to Euro currency in 2001, Irish stamps are now in Euro denominations.

Ireland has been issuing its own stamps since 1921, and, in that 80-plus years, the country has produced over 1,400 different postage stamps honouring people, history, and events. An overview of the stamps of 2003 captures a diverse cross-section of Irish life.



Oromocto Historian, Michael Nowlan of Oromocto is in the final stages of writing the 100 year history of the Knights of Columbus in the province of New Brunswick. The book will be completed to be launched during the convention to be held in Saint John in May 2004.

Ireland's stamp year commenced on January 28 with the 2003 Love stamp - photographic representations of

puppies, and a special miniature set for the Lunar New Year of the Goat.

On February 28, An Post celebrated the centenary of the establishment of St. Patrick's Day as a Public Holiday with a three-stamp tribute.

One has a classical image of St. Patrick while a second has a picture of the St. Patrick's Dublin parade with St. Patrick's Cathedral. The third captures the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York as it passes St. Patrick's Cathedral on 5th Avenue.

Many readers will remember the 1991 St. Patrick's Day parade in New York when we marched on 5th Avenue, in the rain, with the Tyrone County Pipe Band.

It is not the first time St. Patrick appeared on an Irish stamp.

St. Patrick and Paschal Fire was a topic in 1937, and a

second was issued in 1961. It is the intention of An Post that the 2003 stamp issue will develop into an annual release for St. Patrick's Day over the next three to five years.

The beetle world dazzles with a colourful issue on April 1 which continues An Post's Flora and Fauna Series commenced in 1978. The Seven-spotted Lady Bird, the Leaf Beetle, the Great Diving Beetle, and the Green Tiger Beetle make up a four-stamp set.



Continued on page 22

Ireland

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The Stamps Of Ireland Continued from page 21

In April, the Irish Post Office announced that the 2002 Rock Legends, which depicted U2, Rory Gallagher, Phil Lynott, and Van Morrison, was the winner of Best Stamp Competition as voted on by the people of Ireland.

The 11th Special Olympics World Summer Games were held in Ireland June 16 to 29. To mark the occasion, four stamps were issued on May 20 with Irish athletes in various competitions.

May also included a two-stamp issue to celebrate poster art. Paul Henry's "Connemara - Ireland this Year" and "Dingle Peninsula - Ireland for Holidays" were the topics. Henry is one of Ireland's best-known artists.

Transportation was the theme of three issues from An Post in June and July. June 30 marked the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit. Henry Ford's father William came from County Cork and the same county was the site of the first Ford Company plant outside North

America in 1917. One June 30, An Post also issued four stamps to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Gordon Bennett Automobile Race, an event that still takes place annually. The four stamps present Winton, Napier, Mors, and Mercedes cars.

July 29 saw another four-stamp issue to pay tribute to the 100th anniversary of powered flight. The stamps show the Wright Brothers flight in 1903, Harry Ferguson flying the first Irish monoplane in 1909, Lillian Bland a female aviation pioneer with her craft around 1910, and the Alcock and Brown Vickers Vimmy aircraft over Clifden, County Glaway after completing the first flight across the Atlantic in 1919.

The 200th anniversary of the Rebellion of 1803 was also an end-of-July issue. Three stamps depict dramatic images of Robert Emmet, Thomas Russell, and Anne Devlin against background images of the courthouse or jail associated with their capture.

More Irish history appeared on stamps on September 9 when An Post honoured the 150th anniversary of the National Gallery of Ireland with four paintings - two by Gabriel Metsu and one each by Antoine Watteau and James Barry. Irish literary figure Frank O'Connor and physicist ETS Walton were on mid-September stamps to cite the 100th birthday of each.

Irish Mariners took the stage on September 30 commemorating 200 years since the death of Commodore John Barry. Joining Barry (1745-1803) in a four-stamp issue were Admiral William Brown (1777-1857), Captain Robert Halpin (1836-1894) and Captain Richard Roberts (1803-1841), all of whom were among the distinguished men 'who go down to the sea in ships.'

Pope John Paul II was the subject of three stamps issued October 16 for the 25 anniversary of John Paul II's election to the Papacy. The stamp shows His Holiness during three phases of his pontificate.

An Post also issued a 64-page book titled *A Polish Pilgrim - Celebrating XXV Years of Pope John Paul II's Papacy*, and a limited edition of 3,000 superbly mounted Papal portraits with the stamps appropriately inserted in the portrait.

On November 10, An Post's last issue for 2003 commemorated Christmas with four stamps whose images represent the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, the Angel, and the Three Kings.

For all of An Post's stamp issues, there is a First Day Cover and some have special presentation packs. The Irish Post Office produces an annual Irish Stamp Yearbook which includes all the stamps issued during the year and a commemorative stamp collection of the year's stamps.

To get more information on Irish Stamps write Irish Stamps, P.O. Box 1991, G.P.O. Dublin 1, Ireland or visit their website at www.irish-stamps.ie which is quite impressive.



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♣ "On a clear day you can see Boston" ♣

On June 29th 1963 the Late President John F. Kennedy visited Galway

November 22, 2003 was the 40th anniversary of the tragic death of President John F. Kennedy. A new book, "The Kennedys: America's Emerald Kings: by Thomas Maier, ties the Kennedy legacy to the family's Irish immigrant roots and the Catholic Church, plus it offers a few surprises. This poem was written in 1963.



"Special Delivery from Heaven"

To: The Kennedy Family
From: John Fitzgerald Kennedy

1917 — 1963

Sorry I had to leave right away,
I look down and smile at you every day.
Little Patrick asks to say "Hi,"
I love you, I'm happy, so please don't cry.

And Caroline I'd like to say,
How proud Daddy was of you that day.
When you stood like a lady and watched me go by,
And doing as Mommy did, you tried not to cry.

Little John, now you're the big man,
So take care of Mommy the best you can.
You were just like a soldier—that salute was so brave,
Thanks for the flag that you placed on my grave.

And Jackie, there was no time for goodbye,
But I'm sure you could read the "Farewell" in my eyes,
Watch over our children and love them for me,
I'll treasure your love through eternity.

So please carry on as you did before,
'Til all of us meet on Heaven's bright shore.
Remember I love you, remember I care,
I'll always be with you, though you don't see me there.

Love,
Jack

© 1963—by Sam Fox Publishing Company, Inc., N.Y., N.Y. "Photograph Copyright Fabian Bachrach"



The Irish
Memorial
National
Monument



It was recently unveiled in
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



♣ Remembering ♣ Margaret

By Linda Evans

Last July, at Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi, I spent the day with my aunt - Margaret Donovan.

I was only up for the day, but she was there for the whole weekend - as she had been every year since the festival began in 1984.

At age 89, she looked smaller, a bit frail, and was losing her eyesight.

She even nodded off a couple of times, her green purse clutched tightly against her chest. I was concerned about her staying there on her own through the weekend, but I needn't have worried - she wouldn't have been anywhere else. The Irish Festival, from the opening ceremony to the closing pub, was Margaret's little bit of heaven on earth. It would also be her last.

Born Margaret Loyola McQuade on September 20, 1914, she was the daughter of James McQuade and Augusta Cameron.

She grew up in McQuade's Settlement, a descendant of a group of related Irish emigrants who had fled the Emyvale region of County Monaghan in 1832.

She married Michael Justin Donovan in 1935 and lived all of her married life in Sunny Brae, a suburb of Moncton.

A homemaker, she raised 5 children. Family was a very important part of her life. She may have been small in stature, but she was always large in character. Margaret's blue eyes were always shining.

No one enjoyed life more, and as the years crept up on her, she ignored the intrusion. She wouldn't let anything slow her down.

When the Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick came into being in 1983, Margaret was first in line to become a member. The



Margaret Donovan

association sparked a renaissance of Irish culture in the province. Yet, as we were all being reintroduced to our shared culture and history, I think in some ways were were just catching up to Margaret.

She had never forgotten her past and was fiercely proud of her Irish roots.

Reporter John Wishart of the Times & Transcript said it best when he penned the following after her death in October.

"Margaret wore her Irishness on her sleeve... and on her coat, her earrings, her hat and her car. St. Patrick's Day wasn't just a day -- for Margaret it was at least a week of wearing the green..." (T & T Oct. 22, 2003). Indeed, every day was St. Patrick's Day to Margaret. She lived in a green house - bedecked with shamrock lights on the "day itself".

She often had Irish music playing in the background, and throughout her house were the countless souvenirs she had collected on her many trips to Ireland.

Most of all, Margaret loved

♣ Ships From ♣ Hell

At a shipyard in Quebec, a christening took place in the year 1847 and "may all who sail on you be safe" could well have been the words used at the naming of the newly constructed Jeanie Johnston. A three-masted barque built from oak and pine, for the cargo cum passenger trade, she carried many Irish souls to this side of the Atlantic and never lost one passenger.

For those fleeing the Great Famine, and to have made passage on the well managed Jeanie Johnston, it was indeed good luck. Many others in the same circumstances weren't as fortunate. More often than not they sailed on what have become known as coffin ships and the following makes reference to the ill equipped '*ships from hell*', as I have chosen to call them.

Ships From Hell

They fled the Great Famine near the mid 1800's, with faith and anxious dreams,

Stowed in lower decks as though ship's ballast stretching rotting timer's seams,

Starving and forced to bear squalor that would compel most to cede their soul,

The wretched prayed the

Almighty would nurture their needs, from heavens merciful bowl.

Lynch, Quilty, McCarthy, McHugh and McLaughlin, surnames familiar to most all,

Irish bread families seeking a new existence by reaching out to a giving call,

Beckoning from a shore o'er the far-flung horizon, a land lying to the west,

The dejected of Eire, needing a revived life, found the answer to their quest.

So they left their land, the home etched on the their souls, as tears streaked their crusted cheeks,

In diseased coffin ships sailing toward the setting sun, atop the waves foaming palid peaks,

Somehow feebly outdistancing the demons, who had thoughtlessly cast them aside,

Like they were dirt under feet non-humans lacking feelings or Celtic pride.

Now, even though the years have soothed hurt hearts and spirit, it still remains difficult to dispel,

What forever will haunt the memories of the scattered descendants...the sagas of 'the ships from hell.'

Created by James Lynch

music -- and especially Irish music. She never missed an event. She was the first to arrive - and the last to leave -- and had more stamina than most of us! She was especially fond of the Sons of Gael, and was their most ardent supporter. She not only loved them -- they loved her as well. They sang, not only at her funeral, but also at her graveside service in Irishtown in October. She would have heartily approved and it was

entirely appropriate.

My son Owen, and his girlfriend Amy, now drive Aunt Margaret's little Cavalier. The inside has religious stickers, a St. Christopher's medal and of course a number of Irish stickers as well.

They have left them intact and the car has been re-christened "Margaret". I think she would approve.

I will miss Aunt Margaret. We all will.

Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Éireann

"A Gathering of Irish Musicians"

Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Éireann, pronounced coal-tis kyol-tory air-in, is an international organization dedicated to the preservation and enjoyment of traditional Irish music, dance, language and culture. The Irish translation is roughly, "A Gathering of Irish Musicians". Our organization is often called CCE or simply Comhaltas. Founded in 1951 in Ireland, Comhaltas has grown to encompass four continents, with over 400

branches worldwide (60 in North America). CCE has no political or religious agenda and you do not have to be Irish to join or attend our events. Comhaltas is open to anyone interested in traditional Irish culture. The organization offers a wide variety of activities that include music jam sessions, Irish country dance workshops, ceilis (kay-lees, dances with live traditional music), celebrity concerts, music lessons and Irish language classes.

Over the last half century,

Comhaltas has helped share the gift of Traditional Irish culture with millions of people worldwide. CCE offers adults and youngsters alike the opportunity to appreciate and participate in Ireland's living tradition. We always welcome new supporters to our growing organization. Our events offer a friendly, informal Irish atmosphere that all can enjoy. Whether you are a member or not, you are welcome to one of our many events. Tar is teach sa Comhaltas!!

Would you like to learn more

about the Saint John Branch of Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Éireann? Drop by O'Leary's Pub, Princess Street, Saint John, Tuesday nights at 7 p.m. Learn Irish music, Irish dance, Irish language and Irish tradition.



Long Time Member of Bathurst Chapter ICCA Dies At Age 74

Jim Boyle was a wonderful supporter of the Irish Canadian Cultural Association and was one of the people instrumental in founding the Bathurst Chapter in 1983 and continued to be a very active member until his death in 2003.

Jim served as President from 1990 to 1992. During his

Presidency our chapter was able to entertain Irish groups from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Jim also wrote articles for the Shamrock Leaf on the Bathurst chapter.

He was treasurer of the Celtic Cross Committee and was a driving force in acquiring a location and installation

of the Cross.

He was a valued member of the Knights of Columbus and always took care of making sure that the ICCA had a place

for meetings and other activities.

Jim was a very valuable member of the Chapter and will be dearly missed by all



Jim Boyle



Ireland's Latest Award-Winning Dance Sensation "The Spirit of Ireland"

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27 • 8 P.M.

The Playhouse Theatre, Fredericton, NB

Tickets: \$35.50 including tax and surcharge

SATURDAY, MARCH 6 • 8 P.M.

Imperial Theatre, Saint John, NB

Tickets: \$35.50, \$31.50 and \$25.50 including tax and surcharge.

With twelve dancers, many of whom are competition champions, two vocalists, and a hot live band affectionately dubbed by one radio reviewer as the "Young Chieftains",

The Spirit of Ireland is a broad-brush at Irish culture.

"It's the most authentic show of its type to come out of Ireland," promises Triona Breen, the show dance captain.

Playhouse Box Office: 506-458-8344

Imperial Box Office: 506-674-4100 Toll Free: 1-800-323-7469

Thank You

We thank all those who purchased tickets on our beautiful Belleek clock and our jolly Irish Santa. Your support toward our bursary fund is greatly appreciated.

Winner of the Irish Santa: Denis Noel, Fredericton, NB. A special thanks to the House of Tara, Saint John for donating the clock and Clara McLaughlin, Grand Falls, who donated the Santa. Money from the ticket sales goes toward our bursary.



Left to right: Donna Blanchard, Saint John, Past President ICCA of NB and Mabel Clancy, Miramichi, NB, winner of the Belleek Irish Clock



Emilee Layden, Riverview, NB is this year's winner of the annual Gerry McCarthy Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick Scholarship - Moncton Chapter. It is awarded to a student taking Irish Studies at an Atlantic Canada University. Emilee is attending St. Thomas University, Fredericton, NB.



The fall meeting of the ICCA of NB was held Oct. 4, 2003 in Bathurst, NB. The executive and Board of Directors - Left to right: Seated Paddy Addison, Vice-President, Saint John; Donna Blanchard, President, Saint John; Bill Brenan, Secretary, Saint John; Back Row: left to right: Frank Hughes, Moncton; Evan Hickey, Moncton; Uriel Whelan, Bathurst; Denis Noel, Fredericton; Mike Magee, Moncton Chapter President; Agnes Addison, Saint John; Pat Murphy, Bathurst Chapter President; Andrew Gunter, Fredericton; Ricarda Bradley, Fredericton Chapter President; Peter Rafferty, Riverview; Eva Steele, Saint John and Greg Riordan, Bathurst. A new executive and Board of Directors was elected at The Annual Meeting in Moncton on Nov. 8, 2003. See page 28.

The Dobson Trail - New Ireland, NB

By Kate Merlin

The Dobson Trail which runs through the now vanished settlement of New Ireland, NB, and traces the path that settlers would have used as they moved from community to community has just been declared a Heritage Trail.

It is one of eight trails from across the country that have been declared Heritage Trails by Hike Canada. They include the East Coast Trail from Newfoundland & Labrador, Granite Ridge from Nova Scotia, the Heritage Trail/Sentier Heritage from Quebec, Bruce Trail from Ontario, Centennial Trail from Manitoba, Gateway to the Rockies from Alberta, Goat River Trail from British Columbia and of course the Dobson Trail from New Brunswick.

On Friday, October 3rd, 2003, members of the Hike

Canada/En Marché Executive gathered with Dr. Dobson (founder of the trail), and members of the Dobson Trail Association and Irish Canadian Cultural Association of NB, gathered in the crisp fall air to hear the Hon. L. Joan MacAlpine, Minister of Tourism and Parks dedicate it as a Heritage Trail and proclaim the week of October 3rd to 12th Hike Canada Week on behalf of New Brunswick Premier Bernard Lord. She pointed out the tremendous physical and emotional benefits that hikers receive.

Hiking can help them connect with their natural environment and heritage and often brings tourist dollars into an area as well.

Jeff Hemming (President of Hike Canada/En Marché) thanked MacAlpine for her proclamation and recognition of the work that Hike

Canada/En Marché has been doing for the past thirty years. Edwin Melanson, trail master for the Dobson Trail is gratified with the honour which he feels will bring greater recognition to the trail.

Dr. Dobson, founder of the trail commented that he was amazed at the number of people that now use the Trail, especially since his father figured that it probably wouldn't last.

The Dobson Trail began as the dream of Dr. Art Dobson who wanted to walk from his home to Fundy National Park. With the help of a dedicated band of volunteers, a 58 kilometre footpath was cut through the New Brunswick wilderness in the early 1960's. It is still the longest trail in the country completely constructed and maintained by volunteers.

The first section of the trail is

outfitted with a guide wire for the blind. According to the CNIB, it is the only trail in the Maritimes so equipped. It is also the only volunteer funded trail in Canada with this type of amenity.

Today towns like Kerry and Galway in South Western New Brunswick have completely disappeared, but the Dobson Trail can help to keep their memory alive.

If you want to take a hike on the Dobson Trail, the Riverview trail head is located on the Pineglen Road across from the Cross Creek Village and about one kilometre south of the White Pine intersection.

(Kate Merlin is the great granddaughter of a Jane MacArthy from Skibareen, who emigrated to Canada when she was 16 and who must have been born during the potato famine)

Gathering of the Daley Clan

The International Gathering of the Daley Clan will be held in Miramichi, New Brunswick, July 16, 17 and 18, 2004 during the 21st annual Canada's Irish Festival.

Registration fee for the Daley Clan events for the weekend will be \$20 per adult, family members 16 years of age and under will be free.

Participation in Irish Festival activities is an important element in the Daley Gathering program and you are encouraged to do so. Saturday night pub will give us a great chance to socialize. Pub tickets and/or concert tickets may be purchased from the Irish Festival Office or use the order form from our website. Reserved seating will be available at the arena on Saturday night for the Daley's registered for the gathering.

You are eligible, most welcome and encouraged to attend if you are a Daley (regardless of spelling), married to a Daley or have Daley lineage. Come and enjoy our heritage and our namesake.

For further information please contact:

Daley Clan

c/o Miramichi Irish Festival

P.O. Box 415, 1745 Water St., Miramichi, NB E1N 3A8

e-mail: daleygathering2004@yahoo.com

<http://personal.nbnet.nb.ca/kdaley/daleywebsite.html>

Deo fidelis et regi • Faithful to God and King

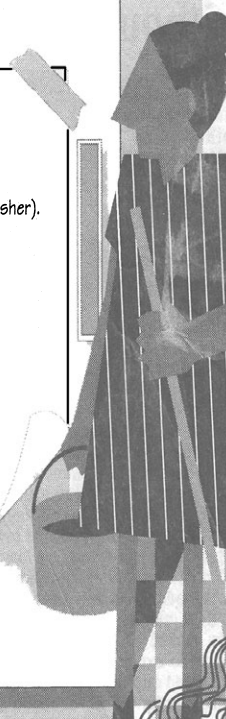


If you please ...

Women would be less overwhelmed by housework if they learned to delegate, says Marjorie Hansen Shaevitz, a marriage and family therapist in La Jolla, Calif. She recommends posting these rules for household members:

If you sleep on it, make it up.
If you wear it, hang it up.
If you drop it, pick it up.
If you lay it down, put it away.
If you eat out of it, wash it (or put it in the dishwasher).
If you make a mess, clean it up, now.
If you open it, close it.
If you turn it on, turn it off.
If you empty it, fill it up.
If you lose it, find it yourself.
If you borrow it, put it back where it belongs.
If you move it, return it.
If you break it, replace it.
If it rings, answer it.
If it howls or meows, feed it or let it out.
If it cries, love it.

Thank you. The management



Irish Canadian Cultural Association of NB

Officers and Directors 2003-2005

President Emeritus: Farrell McCarthy, Miramichi

President: Paddy Addison, Saint John

1st Vice President: Ann Breault, Charlotte Co.

2nd Vice President: Mike Magee, Moncton

Secretary: Donna Blanchard, Saint John

Treasurer: Patricia O'Leary Coughlan, Fredericton

Associate Treasurer: Marilyn Driscoll, Fredericton

Editor Shamrock Leaf: Farrell McCarthy

Website Resource Person: Marilyn Driscoll

Directors:

Saint John: Agnes Addison; Bill Brennan, Shirley Dysart, Helena Hook, Mary May, Edmund McDermott, Eva Steele

Moncton: Donna Daley, Gene Devereux, Evan Hickey, Frank Hughes, Peter Rafferty
Fredericton: Ricarda Bradley, Hilarion Coughlan, Andrew Gunter, Dick Hughes, Eileen Malone, Denis Noel

Bathurst: Pat Murphy, Jack Brown, Greg Riordan, Uriel Whalen

St. Stephen: Joan Jones

Upper Saint John River Valley: Ann Brennan

**Irish Canadian Cultural Association of NB
Bi-Annual Meeting
Moncton, NB. Nov. 8, 2003**

President Donna Blanchard called the meeting to order, established an agenda and thanked all those attending, noting that all chapters in the province are well represented here today. She called for a moment of silence in respect of those members who had passed on during the past year.

Mike Magee of the Moncton chapter introduced Deputy Mayor Mitton and both welcomed everyone to Moncton.

The minutes of the last bi-annual meeting, also held in Moncton, on November 10, 2001 were read. Moved by Eileen Malone and seconded

by Joan Jones, that the minutes be accepted...motion carried.

Treasurer's Report: Treasurer Patricia O'Leary Coughlan presented the following report as of October 31, 2003:

General Fund Bank Balance: \$6422.25

Book Account Balance: \$1714.72

Bursary Fund: \$4675 in GIC's and Bank Balance: \$784.14

Patricia noted that she has forwarded a cheque for \$400 to UNBSJ and that a generous donation of \$409 was received from Catherine Coughlan of Saint John. Also, we are paying \$40.19 monthly to Aliant for our website. Moved by Paddy Addison and seconded by Joan Jones, the report was accepted.

Membership: Patricia reported that we have a total of 575 household memberships. The breakdown is Bathurst 66; Charlotte Co. 9; Fredericton 80; Miramichi 27; Moncton 80; Saint John 248; and "from away" 65; 13 of whom are new and 10 members in the Upper St. John River Valley. She noted that we have members in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and all three Maritime provinces as well as 15 American States, England and Ireland.

Festival: Once again we had a successful booth operation at the Irish Festival. Ticket sales for our draw totalled \$755 and the winner of the Belleek clock this year is Mabel Clancy of Miramichi. Katherine Coughlan of Saint John marketed her collection of pottery and donated \$409 to our bursary fund.

Bursary: See treasurer's report.

Website: Denis Noel and Marilyn Driscoll of Fredericton gave an informative visual presentation of our website operation. They emphasized the enormous potential of the site for the provincial as well as the chapters of the association.

Registered as a Charity: Marilyn made a slide presentation regarding the requirements and obligations of registering our association as a charity. They emphasized the enormous potential of the site for the provincial as well as the chapters of the association.

Shamrock Leaf: Farrell McCarthy gave a detailed report on the "Leaf" stating that his health is much improved and he hopes to publish the next edition by year end. He stated that the minutes of our meetings will be published in the "Leaf".

Donna reported that our Memorial Cards have been distributed to the chapters and we have already had some results. Patricia and Mike Magee were authorized to order new membership pins.

Chapter Reports: The chapters gave detailed reports on their activities throughout the year and all were most successful.

At this point, Donna made a presentation to Linda Evans

in appreciation for her many years of service to the association, as a past provincial president and editor of the Shamrock Leaf.

Election of Officers and Directors: Bill Brennan chaired the nominating committee of those to be elected for the next two years. The names were presented to the members.

There being no further nominations, they were declared elected, unanimously.

Donna congratulated the new directors and turned the gavel over to the new president, Paddy Addison. She expressed her thanks for a most enjoyable and productive two years as president. President Paddy stated that he looks forward to a successful term in office and encouraged those attending to be active in the association. He thanked the Moncton hosts for their hospitality today and a delicious lunch and chowder. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Bill Brennan, Secretary

James Joyce Irish Pub



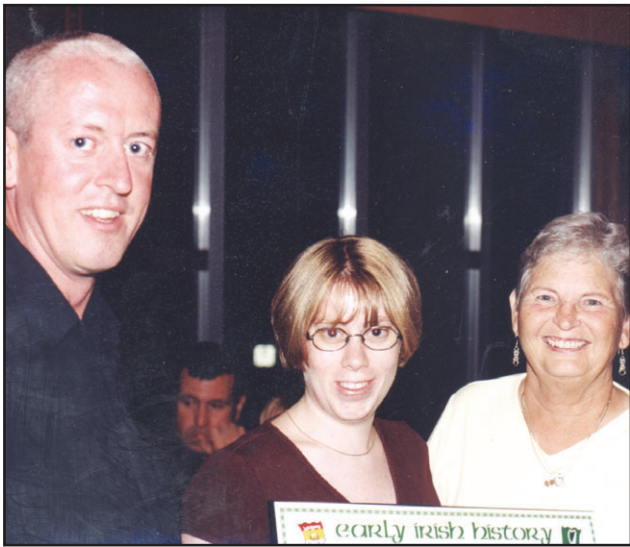
Opening Night: James Joyce Irish Pub, Fredericton, NB. Around the table, left to right - Austin Malone, Ferm Wolstenholme, Patricia O'Leary-Coughlan, Hilarion Coughlan, Richard Russell, Ricarda Bradley, Judy Gyuk, Donna Styant, Eileen Malone

THE IRISH IN CANADA

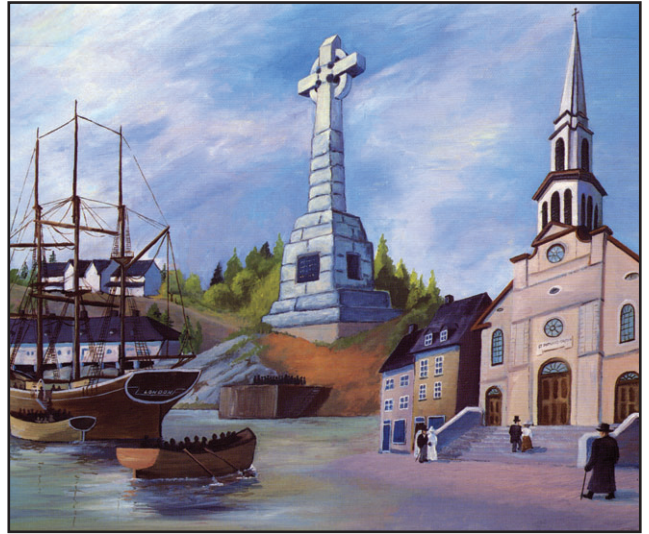
Did you know that...

- ❖ Up to four million Canadians are believed to be of Irish background.
- ❖ As many as 40% of French-speaking Quebecers can trace some Irish ancestry.
- ❖ At Confederation, the Irish were the second largest ethnic group after the French.
- ❖ Donegal-born Captain Walter Patterson, first Governor of Prince Edward Island, wanted to call the island New Ireland because of the number of Irish settlers.
- ❖ At one time New Brunswick was actually called New Ireland because of the high proportion of Irish – Protestant and Catholic – who lived there.
- ❖ Five of the early premiers of British Columbia were Irish, while six of Montreal's mayors have been Irish.
- ❖ So great in number were Irish immigrants to Newfoundland, that until the 1820s the dominant language in the Avalon peninsula was not English but Irish.
- ❖ In 1783, Richard Uniacke, from County Cork, was elected to the Nova Scotia Assembly and became Solicitor General just before his thirtieth birthday. He founded a dynasty by bringing Irish immigrants to Nova Scotia, where he built Mount Uniacke, his large country mansion which is now a provincial museum. A Protestant, he was a leader in securing civil rights for Catholics.
- ❖ In Canadian history, Lord Dufferin, Lord Dorchester, Robert Baldwin and Francis Hincks all have several things in common. All were Irish and all were political figures who worked to secure religious and linguistic rights for the French.
- ❖ Lord Shaftnessy, the man who completed Van Horne's dream of pushing a railroad to the West Coast, was descended from poor immigrants from Limerick
- ❖ In the field of arts and entertainment, Irish names include Morley Callaghan, Kate Nelligan, Maureen Forester, Max Ferguson, Jane Urquhart, Jocye Marshall and the Rankin Family. Today, Canada's hottest Celtic group, *Leaby*, consists of four brothers and five sisters from an Irish family in Ontario.
- ❖ In 1917, the Alberta government sent Katherine Hughes to Ireland to examine issues such as nationality, language and separate educational systems
- ❖ The towns of Vernon and Pemberton in British Columbia were named after the Irishmen who founded them.
- ❖ The father of Quebec's national poet, Emile Nelligan, came from Ireland – the land of poets.
- ❖ Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and Governor General Georges Vanier both had Irish mothers.
- ❖ Edward Blake was President of the Canada Permanent Trust Company, Premier of Ontario and the member of the Liberal Party most feared in debate by John A. Macdonald. He served in the British House of Commons as a Member of Parliament from Ireland and, although a Protestant, was an Irish Nationalist during the Irish Home Rule crisis.
- ❖ The current generation of Irish-Quebec politicians – Paul Martin, Jean Charest, Daniel Johnson, Claude Ryan and Brian Mulroney – follow a long and distinguished tradition of Irish politicians from La Belle Province who have shaped provincial and national politics.
- ❖ Peterborough in Ontario is named after Peter Robinson who brought 2024 Irish settlers to the region in 1825?
- ❖ In Montreal, St. Mary's Hospital, Loyola College, the Lachine Canal and the Victoria Bridge are all dramatic examples of the accomplishments of the Irish and French working side by side.
- ❖ Poet, Father of Confederation and native Irishman, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, said these words in Parliament, seven years before Confederation:
I see in the not remote distance one great nationality, bound, like the shield of Achilles, by the blue rim of ocean.
I see it quartered into many communities, each disposing of its internal affairs, but all bound together by free institutions, free intercourse, free commerce.
I see a generation of industrious, contented moral men, free in name and in fact—men capable of maintaining, in peace and in war, a Constitution worthy of such a country.

Taken from: **Canadian Irish Studies Foundation**
4630 St. Catherine Street West, Westmount, Quebec H3Z 1S3
Prime Minister Paul Martin is one of the directors



NEW IRISH PUB - Members of the Fredericton branch of the ICCA of NB were on hand for the official opening of New Brunswick's newest Irish gathering place, the James Joyce Pub at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel in Fredericton. To show its support for New Brunswick Irish culture, the pub's project manager, Irish-born Ross Carmody, left, accepted a mounted map showing where early Irish settlers left their mark on the province. The map is now prominently displayed in the pub. Other ICCA members in the photo are, left to right, Catherine Bradley Stairs and Donna Styant.



Our scene depicts the arrival at Grosse Île, Quebec, of one of the thousands of ships that transported the victims of the Great Famine in Ireland (1845-1847).

Crowning the island of Grosse Île, the Celtic cross was erected by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in 1909. This monument commemorates the sacrifice of all of those who helped to care for the sick and dying in 1847 when thousands of Irish immigrants perished and were buried on the island.

St-Patrick's Church, on McMahon Street in Old Quebec, still stands proudly as testimony to a period in time when the Irish community was an important segment of Quebec City's population.



Irish Families Memorial Expansion 2003

Four tablets and two benches were added to this impressive Irish Families Memorial located at Riverfront Park, Moncton, NB

Dreaming-Tracks

by: Mary Tanguay

There is a nomadic strain in most us: the blood and the bones only need to be stirred and the longing to ramble takes hold. This is how it happened to me.

One Sunday last spring, Ray McGrath from Low, Ontario, invited me to take a ramble with him and his friends. Twenty-three of us (all ages, shapes and sizes) set off through bush, each walking at his/her own pace through fields (soft underfoot) along muddy lanes, over fences, across streams. A couple of hours later we returned to Ray's for tea and lots of good cakes...and Irish soda bread. Was it the Irish bread or the happy faces of my fellow ramblers at ease by the fire-side, or was it Ray's storytelling that set me thinking of dreaming-tracks waiting for me in Ireland? Who knows?

The dreaming-tracks in Ireland lead everywhere, form the Dingle Peninsula to the Glens of Antrim, from the Burren in North Clare to the Wicklow Hills; they cross and recross, hardly visible even to natives, seldom if ever to tourists, for they are unpaved green, sometimes narrow, paths that meander through the hidden Ireland. Not the Ireland of leprechauns, blarney, not the mystique so often emphasized, but the real country, rich in history.

Imaging is seldom like doing. It was when Ray phoned me in June from County Waterford to make plans for the ramblers' meeting that I immediately got cold feet. Could I do it? Ten miles a day for ten days? My feet! I could only think of my feet!

"It's not a marathon," he assured me. "You can take a day off when you like." I then saw myself having a great rest while fellow Canadians took off every day with wild enthusiasm. A few weeks in the County Kerry had made me rather lethargic.

I met the group in Waterford

City. Ray was driving them down from Dublin (they had already walked many of the by-ways of that city); I got into the van and had a good look. My courage was returned. Yes, I could do it. These were all beginners like myself. We drove down to Dunmore East, in County Waterford, where our peregrinations were to begin the following morning.

In Dunmore East, Rosemary and I, stayed with a family in a most elegant house set in its spacious grounds, the others in a hotel by the sea. There was scarcely time to look around this picturesque town, its harbour full of fishing boats, (the rocky cliffs nearby, alive and kittiwakes (gulls) which later fascinated me), before we set off on our first ten-mile walk.

It was a beautiful day, the sea calm and blue, the sky luminous with soft light. Down to the sea, the eleven of us went then up on the headlands, Ray leading the way. Sometimes we followed tracks or ditches, sometimes made our own paths through high grass and weeds, sometimes edging our way along cultivated fields.

There were often thorny hedges to be jumped over. Barbed-wire fences were a real challenge: the first few are the worst. You get used to them!

A strange exhilaration seizes a person as he or she walks, perhaps like the "high" joggers are said to experience. With the sea on our right, one headland following another, with coves below into which the water gently churned, I felt as if I were on top of the world, but a very old and strange world.

Ray was telling us, as we walked, about megalithic tombs, dolmens, promontory forts and passage graves in which this area of Waterford abounds. We had gone back to 2000 B.C., to the time of the Deisies, a Celtic tribe that in their head-hunting sorties must have traversed the very

ground over which we walked. After a couple of hours we went down again to

the beach to look at the rich clusters of cockles that clung to the bog-deal on the sand.



Left to right: Irish author, Mary Tanguay, a native of Tralee, Ireland, who lives in Ottawa, and Farrell McCarthy, Miramichi, NB. A replica of the Irish Famine Ship the "Jeanie Johnston" is shown docking at Miramichi, NB as some 1000 people lined the dock and Waterford Green Park.

Continued on page 32



Imperial Theatre, Saint John, NB

Danú

Saturday, March 13, 2004 • 8 p.m.

Irish group, Danú combines traditional songs and harmonies, and swinging jigs and reels, with instruments ranging from the melodeon, villeann pipes and whistles to the Irish bouzouki, fiddle and bodhrán, to create a mountain of sound that stirs the blood and lifts the heart.

Call 506-674-4100

Toll Free: 1-800-323-7469

Dreaming-Tracks Continued from page 31

Bog-deal is a very ancient wood with its own historic aura; it lies there defying time, old and sacred.

After a snack (we had found before leaving some good raisin bread) and a stretch on a grassy slope, we entered the bothar na mna gorm (the road of the dark women), a green road sheltered by high luxuriant hedges in which we spotted the scarlet pimpernel, sweet amber and eglantine.

We had come into a very green, cosy world. As we walked we sometimes stopped, leant over a gate to look at the fields, the far-off hills, the farmsteads. My legs were tired but my feet were fine. I had managed.

We stayed two more nights in Dunmore East, enough time to walk the headlands east of the harbour where the Vikings, arch-enemies of the Deisies, landed in 795. We saw the remains of their ancient forts; their long-ships we could only imagine lying off this quiet coast, blond warriors ready for assault. When we left these promontories behind we rambled into green country where, at one point we climbed a steep slope to Buttermilk Castle. We went carefully inside the large gate remembering the threat posted at the entrance: 'those who escape the horns of the bull would be persecuted for trespassing'.

We escaped both threats. On our way back from Buttermilk Castle we stopped for lunch at Lesley Kenn's Country Shop, set in a meadow-like lawn where no lawnmower had ever been. Lesley served us her famous waffles with dandelion syrup before she came walking with us down a country-road near her home.

"I honestly believe that the good Lord gave us a herb to cure every ailment," she said. She pointed out many such herbs, explaining their medicinal value.

Another day in County Waterford our walk took us

inland to a large ringed dolmen, an eerie place, I thought, for under these huge slabs of stone, who knows, sleepers may still be watching us. I looked from these grey stones to the pleasant countryside, and then for the first time in my life I saw a skylark, soaring and singing like Shelley's skylark. It seemed at that moment that I had captured something golden that was called summer.

I was sorry to leave County Waterford, but our route led us into County Kilkenny. The sea behind us, we are now in the pleasant valleys of the Rivers Barrow and Nore.

At the head of the beautiful Nore Valley we came upon the ruined walls of Thomastown, founded in the 13th century. A mile or so from this interesting town is Dysart Castle (home of Dr. George Berkley, whose name was given to Berkley University in California). We were back again in time when our feet then took us to JerPoint Abbey Cistencian, dating from the 12th century, and later, to Graignamanagh (village of the monks) in the lovely Barrow Valley. In Duishe Abbey in Graignamanagh, we looked at 9th century Celtic Crosses, and felt the magic of the ancient place.

As I recall, at this last halt Rosemary, my walking partner, was seized by what seemed an insatiable thirst that could only be assuaged by a "pint of plain".

Still in County Kilkenny, we went into the village of Inistioge, crossed a beautiful 18th century bridge (with ten arches) over the River Nore, and made our way to Woodstock Estate where we walked for three hours.

This is a fairly long ramble, first along the pleasant River Nore, and then into open places. The weather is still lovely, the landscape green and luscious. To walk in the open green country, to have

nothing but to do is heaven indeed.

No wonder that on our way back we all lay down in a field of new-mown hay and rolled and rolled, while in a nearby field a bull looked at us with envy.

Kilkenny leaves me many memories, of green places, and quiet flowing water, and of Patricia. We quickly dubbed her Lady. With her waist-length red hair, her statuesque carriage, her unbelievable life-style, this lady of Cullintra House, where we stayed for three nights, received us as a Chieftan of old must have welcomed guests to his feast. With Patricia every night was a feast; dinner began at 10 p.m. and lasted to midnight or beyond. Cullintra House was another world. I have wondered since if it were real, or had I dreamt it up.

Our last walk in Kilkenny was round the foot of Mount Leinster before we headed for County Wicklow. The hotel in Timahely where we had our base for two nights was very different from Cullintra House, but the food was good, and the 'crack' (fun) first class. Ireland was playing soccer with Egypt in Italy, and the town was a festive mood. We joined the olés for Ireland's first soccer team, and their trainer, Big Jack (a Yorkshire man turned Celt).

In South Wicklow, we walked on the Wicklow Way, a stiff long ramble, but it was good to be on the hills again that Sunday morning with the countryside spread out below like a patchwork quilt.

An afternoon took us to Avoca (The Meeting of the Water, praised in song by Thomas Moore), and to Parnell's home at Avonmore. Other times, other memories!

We left Timahely...and regretfully Black Tom's where we spent our evenings...made our way through Glenmalur (scene of a famous ambush) toward Laragh in North

Wicklow. We are now in mountainous country with a beauty all its own.

Not wild like Donegal, but friendly and intimate. We had had no rain from the day we set out, but now clouds were gathering.

Derrybawn House at Laragh, set in its wide green lawns amid a blaze of flowers, was a welcome sight at the end of the day. The house is magnificent; again it was difficult to believe that we were in our problem-ridden modern times.

The owner of this mansion is a sheep-farmer and an haute-cuisine cook: a fair rival for Lady Patricia. Around his table, in a beautiful diningroom, we sat with people from several countries. The food was delicious, the talk stimulating. What more could we want after a day's walking?

There was not much time left to us, but we did get to Glendalough: site of one of Ireland's famous monastic cities, founded by St. Kevin in the 6th Century; it attracted students from all over Christendom.

And then there was our last walk, climb rather, up through rising land to the top of Mullaghmore Mountain, to the peat bogs, the heather and stretches of soft-bog cotton. On our way back we had our first shower in ten days, and had to snuggle into a thick hedge.

I'm now proud to say I walked a hundred miles, without taking a day off. Ten summer days full now of memories: good walking companions, chats on the way with strangers, lovely colours in hedges and fields, little Nora, her mother and brother in Dunmore East, and, of course, the paths that lead backward in time.

Back in Kerry, my feet being changed for ever, (no longer cold now, but itchy) I walked twelve miles of the Dingle Way. But that's another story.



Book Reviews

To understand the heart and soul of a country you must know its history, language, literature, folklore, and culture.

Today, we are much more able to achieve this because Ireland and the Irish Diaspora is experiencing a publishing and media renaissance.

Now is the time to begin a small Irish library in your home. In doing so, you will pass on to your children the richness of the culture of their ancestors.

Why not give an Irish book to a friend or family member for Christmas, a birthday or St. Patrick's day.

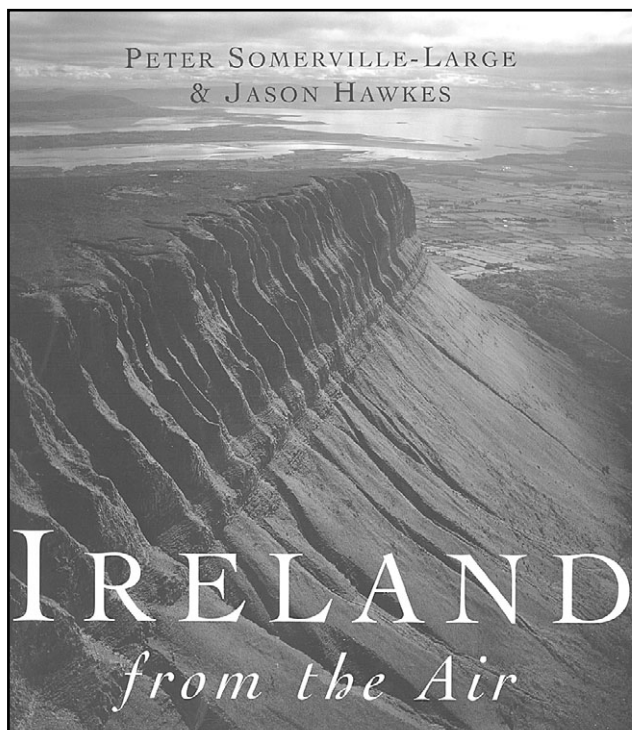
I have copies of all of these books that are reviewed.

Please contact me: Farrell McCarthy, 109 Roy Avenue, Miramichi, N.B. E1V 3N8. Telephone (506) 622-4007 or e-mail at fmccarth@nbnet.nb.ca or check your local bookstore.

I have enclosed ISBN numbers for easier identification.

Ireland from the Air

PETER SOMERVILLE-LARGE
& JASON HAWKES



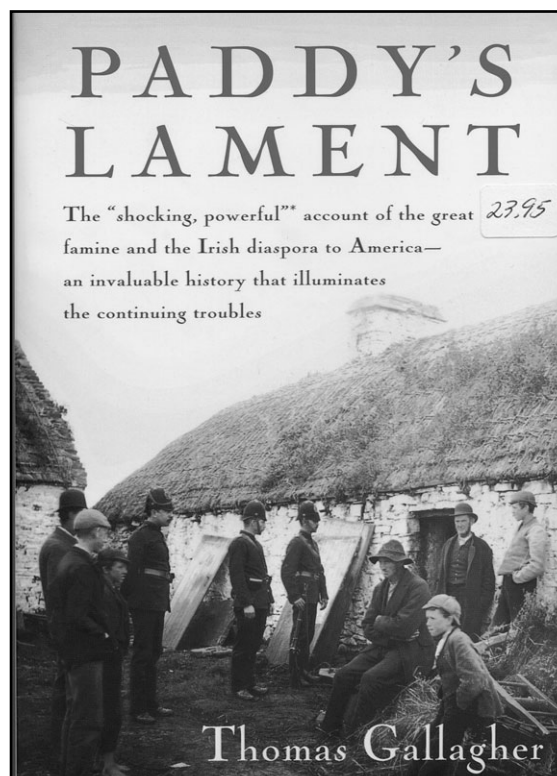
IRELAND *from the Air*

Ireland
from the Air
By: Peter Somerville-Large
and Jason Hawkes
160 Pages

Large glossy colour picture book & text.

From its cities and castles to its mountains and cliffs, the splendour of Ireland's glorious landscape is captured here with over 130 of Jason Hawkes' stunning aerial photographs and Peter Somerville-Large's informative and entertaining commentary.

Paddy's Lament



Paddy's Lament
By Thomas Gallagher
347 pages
ISBN 0-15-670700-4

Quite suddenly in 1846, an unknown and uncontrollable disease turned the Irish potato crop - the sole source of nutrition for the vast Irish peasantry--into inedible slime. Appealing to their British governors and their absentee landlords for help or at least a small share of the abundance of Irish farm products that were reserved for export to Britain, the farmers were met with indifference, eviction, starvation, and sickness. In less than two years, two million Irish -- a quarter of the population -- had died.

Since the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the British stripped Ireland of its religious and economic freedoms, hostility had been brewing, but the years 1846 and 1847 saw the hostility turn to true hatred. In this gripping account of the famine, the devastation of the Irish population, and the diaspora to America, Thomas Gallagher provides both an invaluable window into a pivotal period of Irish -- and -- world -- history, and gives readers the truest basis for understanding the hatred and violence that continue to fill headlines.

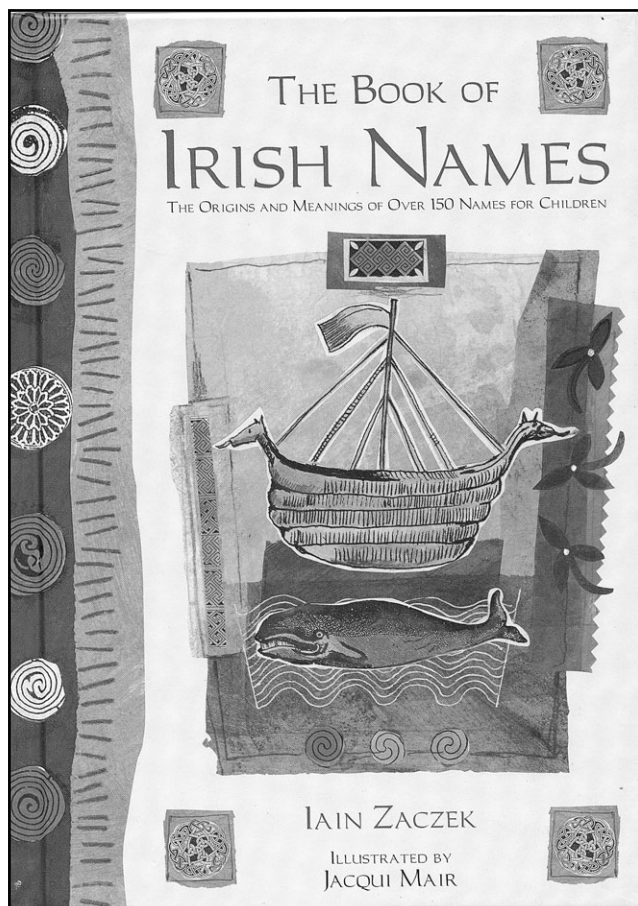
"Anyone wondering about the violence and depth of emotion in Ireland today need only read this book. It goes a long way toward explaining what's at its root."

-Milwaukee Journal

Thomas Gallagher (1918-1992), whose father immigrated to the United States from Ireland via England, grew up in New York. He was the author of several other books of world history and topics of Irish interest.



The Book of Irish Names

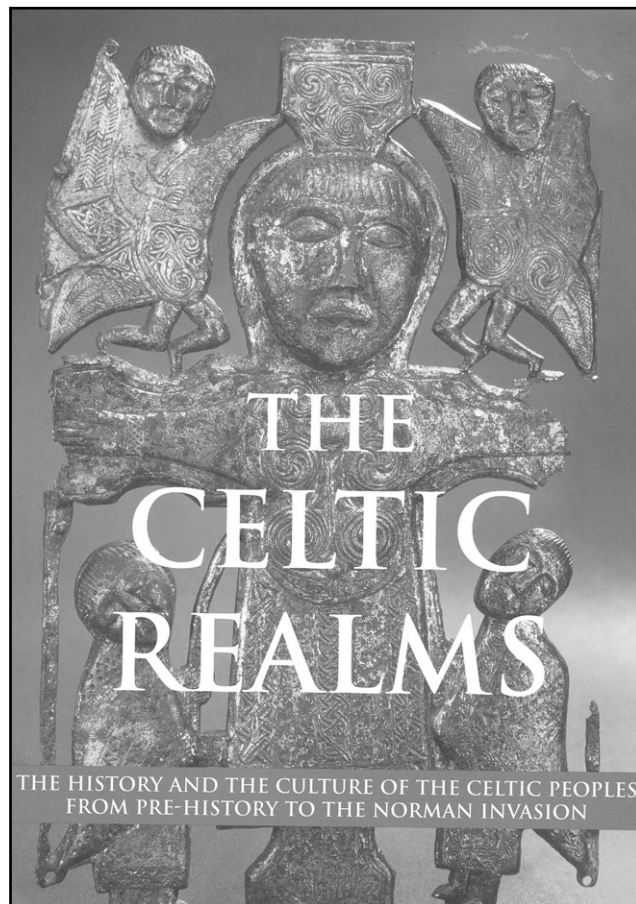


The Book of Irish Names
The Origins and Meanings of
Over 1500 Names For Children
 by Iain Zaczek
 125 pages
 ISBN 1-55278-131-3

The Celtic Tradition has given us some of our most beautiful and evocative names. *The Book of Irish Names* lists the most popular names for both boys and girls, giving their derivations, pronunciations, meanings and the legends associated with their historical and mythical namesakes. Comprehensive calendars of Irish saints' feast days also allow a baby's birth to be matched to the saint of the day.

The names, which range from the ever-popular Liam and Bridget to the more unusual Aoife and Lochlainn, are accompanied with specially commissioned illustrations, making *The Book of Irish Names* the ideal present for parents-to-be.

The Celtic Realms



The Celtic Realms
The History And The Culture Of The Celtic Peoples
From Pre-History To The Norman Invasion
 By Myles Dillon and Nora Chadwick
 355 pages
 ISBN 0-7858-1676-3

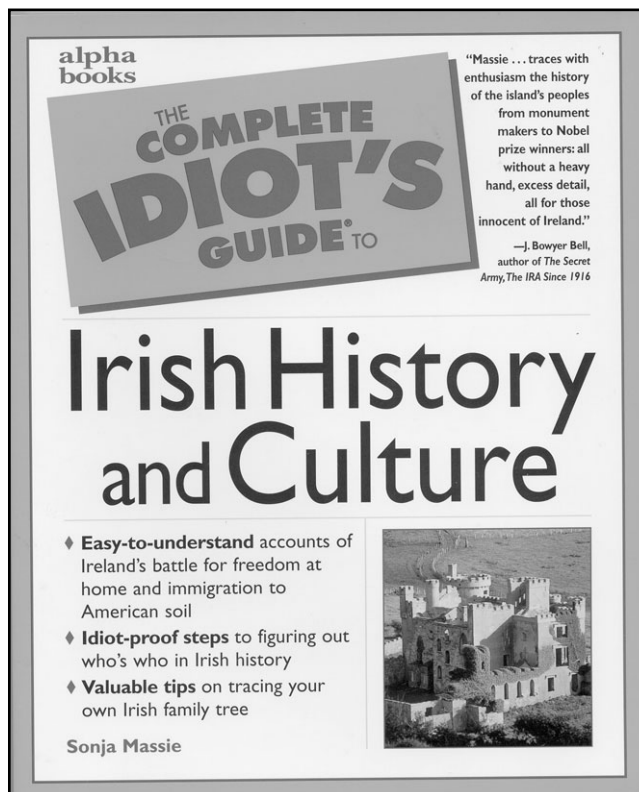
This masterly survey of the history and culture of the Celtic peoples covers the whole period from their prehistoric origins to the Norman invasion of Britain. The early part of the book is concerned with the narrative history of the period, beginning with the origins of the Celts and discussing the society and culture of ancient Gaul. The British and Irish peoples are then treated separately in their historical development.

The remainder of the book is concerned with the demonstration of the peculiar genius of the Celts, and the way in which this was manifested in religion, literature and the visual arts. Much of the Celtic art is relatively unknown, but has a grandeur and mystic quality which are enthralling -- the myths and legends being part of a great oral tradition which can only be compared to the epics of the Classical world.

The work is fully illustrated with 64 pages of photographs, which form an invaluable complement to the text and provide a striking evocation of the world of the Celts.

The Complete Idiot's Guide

to Irish History and Culture



The Complete Idiot's Guide to Irish History and Culture

By **Sonja Massie**
268 pages
ISBN 0-02-862710-5

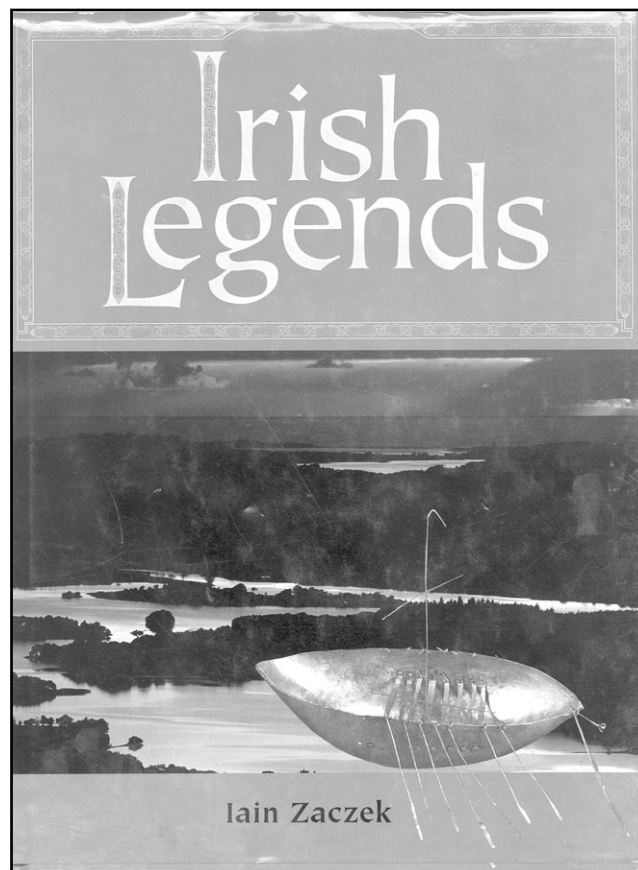
You're no idiot, of course. You know that St. Patrick's Day is in March, JFK was our only Irish-Catholic President, and that the IRA isn't necessarily a tax-deferred account. But when it comes to knowing about the history and culture of Ireland, you feel as Irish as a box of stale Lucky Charms.

Don't give up on the luck of the Irish just yet! The *Complete Idiot's Guide® to Irish History and Culture* is here to help you learn all about the Emerald Isle, from the Celts to the present day. In this *Complete Idiot's Guide®*, you get:

Discover quick and easy ways to:

- Trace your own Irish family roots.
- Make a mean Irish soda bread.
- Get the most out of a visit to auld Erin with advice on the how to get around, where to stay, and what to buy.
- Understand Irish myths.
- Comprehend Irish cultural traditions, from music to dance to storytelling.
- Learn about Ireland's past, present, and future.
- Know when you're gettin' a bit o' the blarney.

Irish Legends



Irish Legends
by **Ian Zaczek**
127 pages ISBN 1-894102-00-2

Irish Legends draws on three great literary cycles to recount the classic tales of the people of Celtic Ireland. In a modern re-telling of early myths and legends, the ancient gods and warrior heroes are brought vividly to life.

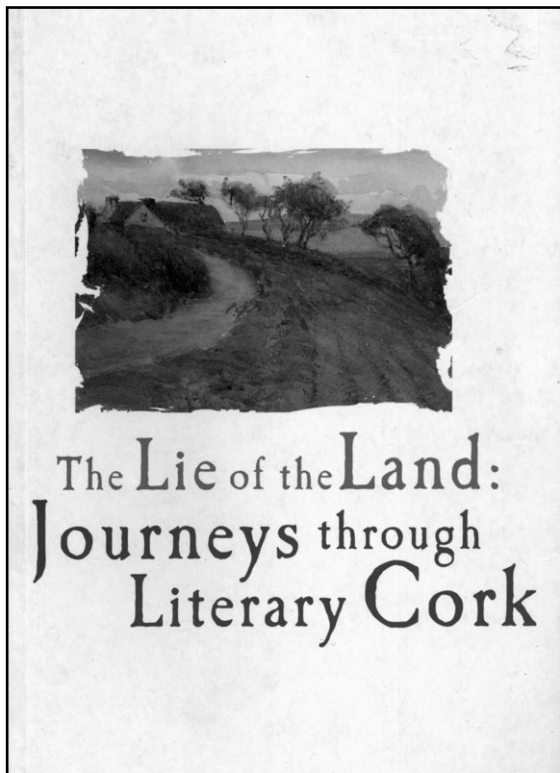
The stories start with the Mythological Cycle. These early tales of romance and tragedy feature the ancient gods of Ireland, such as the Dagda and his son Oenghus, the god of love.

In the Ulster Cycle, the exploits of the warrior Cú Chulainn are retold in graphic detail, culminating in the epic battle during the Cattle Raid of Cooley.

Finally, extracts from the Fionn Cycle introduce the noble champion, Finn MacCumhal, and his band of warriors - the Irish equivalent of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. These tales are set in the early Christian period, though the fairy people of the Otherworld still guide the fate of men.

Illustrated throughout with photographs of ancient artefacts and with features on aspects of Celtic culture, *Irish Legends* provides a fascinating introduction to a great literary heritage.

The Lie of the Land: Journey through Literary Cork



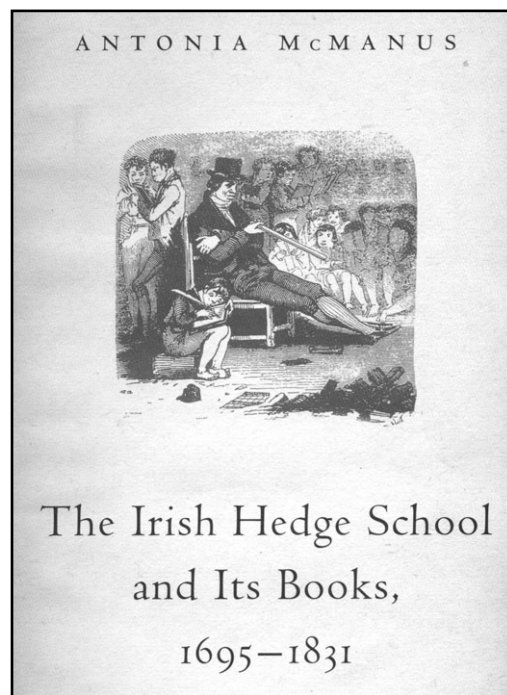
The Lie of the Land:
Journey through Literary Cork
By Mary Leland
264 pages
ISBN 1-85918-231-3

The rich literary heritage of Cork city and county is brought to life in this engaging new guide to the region which will be indispensable to visitors and citizens alike. Each chapter is divided by geographical location inviting the reader to follow in the footsteps of writers who have been profoundly influenced by the unique landscape of Cork.

Political rows, literary discords, romantic tragedy and a host of heroes and heroines are to be encountered in this volume. The first legends, the bardic poets, the scribes and recorders, editors, collectors and antiquarians join a vast array of well-known writers united in their shared relationship with the landscape.

The diverse range of writers includes Daniel Corkery, Frank O'Connor, Sean O Faoláin, Somerville and Ross, Elizabeth Bowen, Edmund Spencer, Sean Ó Riordáin, Alice Taylor, Paul Durcan, Lenox Robinson, Victoria Glendinning, Conal Creedon,... even Charles Dickens makes an appearance.

The Irish Hedge School and Its Books, 1695-1831



The Irish Hedge School and Its Books, 1695-1831
By: Antonia McManus
270 Pages
ISBN 1-85182-661-0

For over one hundred and thirty-six years the hedge school masters were the dominant educators in Ireland. For most of that time, they worked underground due to the strictures of the Penal Laws. Impoverished parents valued this education so highly that they bartered flitches of bacon and miscawns of butter for it.

Being independent of church and state the schools incurred the wrath of both on occasions. The state regarded their reading books as objectionable. In fact their books were an eclectic mix of romantic chapbooks and the best literature of the eighteenth century, purchased by parents as cheap piracies of expensive English originals.

The beginning of the end for the masters came when their erstwhile allies, the Catholic hierarchy, concurred with the official view of them as incompetent, at a time when the church was seeking state aid for Catholic education. But the masters remained deep in the affections of the Irish people as they fulfilled a multiplicity of roles such as local scribe, historian, poet, defender of religion, Bible Society teacher, land surveyor, lawyer, parish clerk, revolutionary and political activist.

This book studies the hedge schools and the texts used in their classes.

Antonia McManus was educated in Belmullet, NUI, Maynooth, and TCD. She currently teaches in the Education department of TCD.

THE ISLANDMAN



TOMÁS O'CROHAN

The Islandman

The Islandman - By Tomás O'Crohan
248 pages - ISBN 0-19-281233-5

Tomás O'Crohan's sole purpose in writing *The Islandman* was, in his own words, "to set down the character of the people about me so that some record of us might live after us, for the like of us will never be again". He was born on the Great Blasket Island in 1856 and died there in 1937, a great master in his native Irish, which he taught to scholars who came to see him from many countries.

He shared to the full the dangerous life of a primitive community, often stormbound going hungry when the fish or the crops failed, living well when the storm drove a wrecked cargo up the strand, and was a highly respected figure on the Island. However, he possessed a shrewd and humorous detachment from the whirlwind of everyday crisis which enabled him to observe and describe his world. His book was published in Gaelic, and subsequently in English, translated by Robin Flower, during his lifetime, and is an absorbing narrative of this life, written by one who had known no other.

PLEASE NOTE

Let me know if there are *Irish books* that should be included in future editions of the *Shamrock Leaf*. Also news items for "Bits and Pieces"

Address: Farrell McCarthy
109 Roy Ave., Miramichi, NB E1V 3N8
(506)622-4007 E-mail: fmccarth@nbnet.nb.ca



The Languages of Ireland ☪ Halifax Conference ☪ May 2004



Mrs. Walsh of Torbay, Newfoundland,
c.1900
(from the collection of Stewart Fraser)

The D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, will be hosting this year's Canadian Association for Irish Studies Annual Conference, May 26-29. The major theme of CAIS 2004 is 'Mother Tongues: The Languages of Ireland.'

Through a lively mixture of lectures and cultural events, participants will explore and celebrate the range and diversity of the languages that have enriched and continue to enrich the people of Ireland.

Confirmed presenters include Dr. Michael Cronin (Dublin City University), who will talk about the impact of recent immigrants on the linguistic landscape of Dublin; Dr. Terry Dolan (University College Dublin), an authority on Hiberno-English; Dr. Philip Robinson on Ulster-Scots; Trevor Ó Clochartaigh on the impact of TG4, Irish language television, on perceptions of

the language; the acclaimed writer, Éilís Ní Dhuibhne, on writing in two languages; and Sinéad Ní Shuineár on Irish Traveller language (Shelta).

There will also be readings by the well known poets, Rita Ann Higgins (Galway) and Gearóid MacLochlainn (Belfast); a presentation through song and commentary on the Ulster Song Tradition by Armagh-based traditional singers, Pádraigín Ní Uallacháin and Len Graham; and the first Canadian performance of *The Lonesome West*, a play by the London-Irish dramatist, Martin McDonagh.

Registration and accommodation information is available on line at the CAIS web site (www.irishstudies.ca) or by contacting Conference organizer, Pádraig Ó Siadhail by e-mail (padraig.osiadhail@smu.ca), by phone (902-420-5782) or by regular mail (Irish Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3).



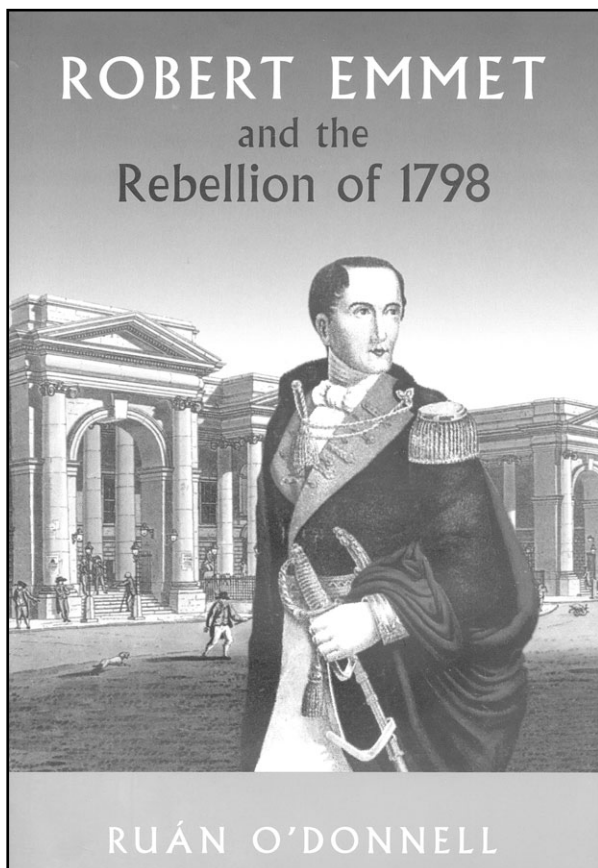
Canadian Association
for Irish Studies



**D'Arcy McGee
Chair of Irish
Studies**

Saint Mary's
University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3C3 |

Robert Emmet and the Rebellion of 1798



**Robert Emmet and the
Rebellion of 1798**
by Ruán O'Donnell
275 pages
ISBN 0-7165-2788-X

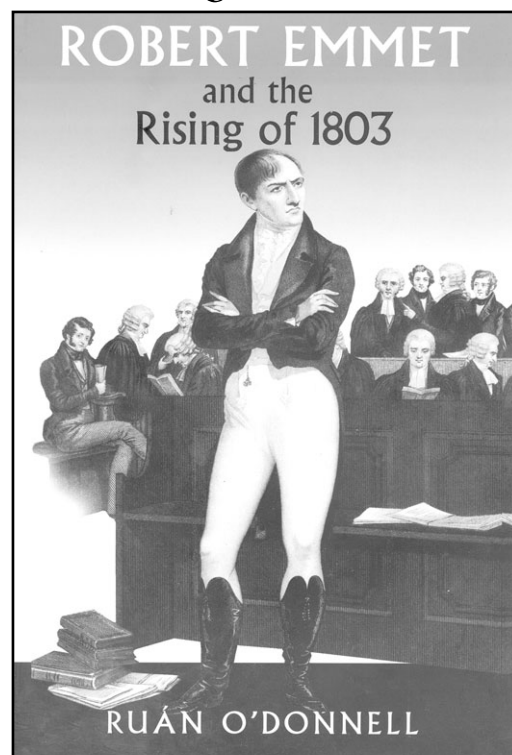
Robert Emmet is one of the most eminent Irish rebels and 2003 marks the bicentenary of his seminal revolt.

His 1803 uprising was the first attempt to break the 1800 Irish Act of Union by force but little attention has been paid to the formative years of this iconic martyr. As part of a definitive new 2-part biography, Dr. Ruán O'Donnell illustrates with verve and piercing academic insight, the influences on the young Emmet, how he was involved in the 1798 rebellion and how these events led to the launch of his own seditious conspiracy.

Only 25 when he died, he famously expressed in his speech from the dock his desires to see Ireland "take her place amongst the nations of the earth".

This excellent new study, endorsed by leading Irish academics, offers an opportunity to reassess Emmet in his proper historical framework, the revolutionary decade of 1793-1803. It is essential reading to anyone with a general or scholarly interest in Robert Emmet, the history of Ireland, and the evolution of the republic movement.

Robert Emmet and the Rising of 1803



Robert Emmet and the Rising of 1803
by Ruán O'Donnell
352 pages • ISBN 0-7165-2786-3

July 2003 marks the bicentenary of the Robert Emmet rebellion, the first attempt to break the 1800 Irish Act of Union by force.

Considered by many to be one of the greatest figures in Irish history, he was the main strategist of the 1803 uprising and colluded with great statesmen including Napoleon and Tallyrand, a facet of his life which has previously received scant attention. Having joined the United Irishmen while at Trinity College Dublin, he was expelled for his beliefs and was peripherally involved with the 1798 rebellion before taking his place to the forefront of the nationalist movement.

Aged only 25 when he died, he famously stated in his speech from the dock his desires to see "Ireland take her place amongst the nations of the world" and the "emancipation of my country from the superhuman oppression under which she has so long and patiently travailed".

In this, the second volume in a definitive new 2-part biography endorsed by leading Irish academics, Ruán O'Donnell draws on significant new research to establish the correct relationship between the pivotal events of the 1798 Rebellion and the 1803 Rising. He also considers Emmet's legacy in an insightful and informative assessment. Robert Emmet and the Rising of 1803 is essential reading to anyone with a scholarly or general interest in Emmet, the history of Ireland and the evolution of Irish republicanism.



St. Patrick's Week • Saint John, NB

20th Anniversary:

March 12-17: Agnes Addison (506)634-7919

St. Patrick's Week • Moncton, NB

March 12-17: Call 38 IRISH

**180th Annual St. Patrick's Day Parade
Montreal**

March 14 (Canada's Oldest Irish Parade)

St. Patrick's Day Parade • Toronto

March 14

104 Annual St. Patrick's Day Parade • Boston

March 21: Celebrates the 200th Anniversary of
South Boston (1804-2004)

**225th Annual St. Patrick's Day Parade
New York**

March 17: Largest in the world
200,000 participants and 2 million spectators

Next of Kin

A man was brought to Mercy Hospital and taken quickly in for coronary surgery. The operation went well and, as the groggy man regained consciousness, he was reassured by a Sister of Mercy, who was waiting by his bed. "Mr. O'Toole, you're going to be just fine," said the nun, gently patting his hand.

"We do need to know, however, how you intend to pay for your stay here. Are you covered by insurance?"

"No, sorry, I don't have any insurance," the man whispered hoarsely.

"Can you pay in cash?" asked the nun. "I'm afraid I cannot, Sister."

"Well, do you have any close relatives?" the nun persisted. "Just my sister in America," he volunteered. "But she's a humble spinster nun."

"Oh, I must correct you, Mr. O'Toole. Nuns are not spinsters, they are married to God."

"Wonderful," said O'Toole. "In that case, please send the bill to my brother-in law."



**6th International
McManus Clan
Association Gathering**

May 25 thru May 31, 2004

Holiday Inn • Boxborough Woods

Boxborough, Massachusetts, USA 01719-1735

For full details please visit our website at:

<http://members.aol.com/manusclan/mcm2004.htm>

If any questions, contact Phil McManus at Manus@aol.com
or at: P.O. Box 22273, Milwaukie, Oregon, USA 97269-2273

Irish Studies at St. Thomas University

2003. Art of the Golden Age: The Book of Kells (Special Topics for 2003-04)

In this course students will study the artistic and cultural legacy of the Irish illuminated manuscript the Book of Kells. A fine Art component of the course includes studio instruction in Celtic design, drawing, and illumination. 3 credit hours

2006. Introduction to Irish Studies

A general introduction to Irish society and culture. This course will provide an overview of the unique characteristics of the island and its people. Students will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with aspects of Ireland's land, cultural development, economy, politics, and literature. 6 credit hours.

2463. Irish Literature

This course is a survey of the major figures in twentieth century Irish literature including W.B. Yeats, James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, and Seamus Heaney. The Irish nationalism is a central focus. The course also includes a film component and features director/auteurs such as Neil Jordan and Jim Sheridan. The impact of the Irish diaspora on the literature and film of America is also considered, with special reference to Eugene O'Neill. 3 credit hours.

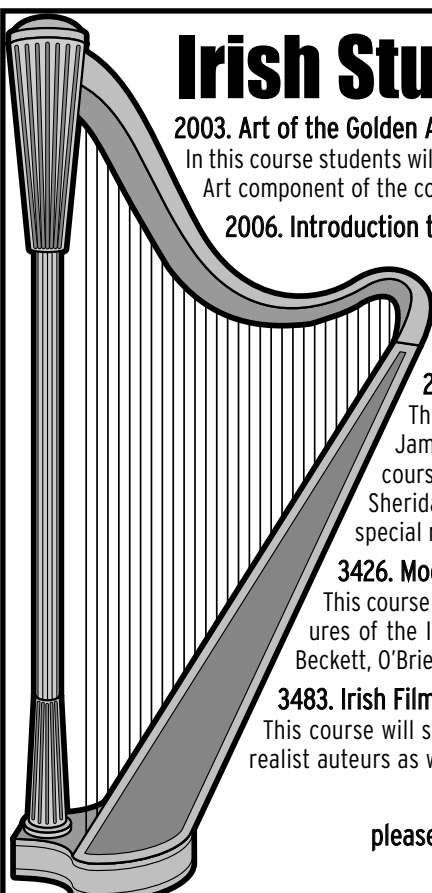
3426. Modern Irish Literature

This course is a survey of modern Irish literature which will introduce students to the works of the central figures of the Irish literary renaissance, including Yeats, Joyce, and Synge, followed by major writers such as Beckett, O'Brien and Kavanagh. 6 credit hours.

3483. Irish Film

This course will study native Irish culture and the culture of the Irish diaspora. Students will view films of high realist auteurs as well as adaptations of novels, short stories, and plays to the big screen. 3 credit hours.

**For more information about Irish Studies and St. Thomas University
please contact the Admissions Office at 506-452-0532 or at admissions@stu.ca
Fredericton, NB www.stu.ca**



MEMBERSHIP FORM

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Please check the boxes which pertain to your membership:

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Please include your thoughts and comments as this is "your" Irish Organization and it is important to know everyone's interests and concerns:

Enclosed you will find my: ☐ Cheque ☐ Money Order

Date: _____ Signature: _____