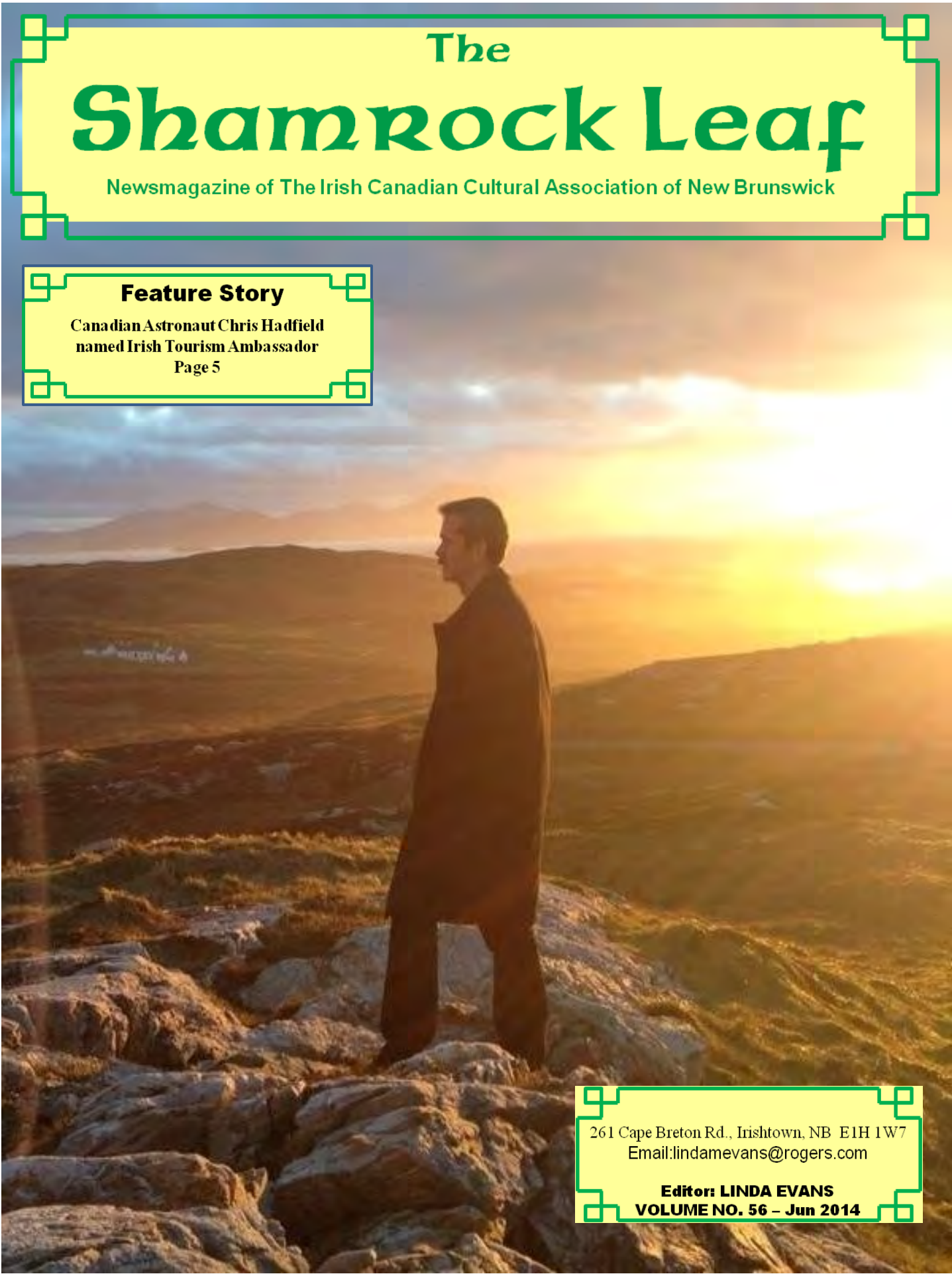




The Shamrock Leaf

Newsmagazine of The Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick

Feature Story

Canadian Astronaut Chris Hadfield
named Irish Tourism Ambassador
Page 5

261 Cape Breton Rd., Irishtown, NB E1H 1W7
Email: lindamevans@rogers.com

Editor: LINDA EVANS
VOLUME NO. 56 – Jun 2014

Inside This Issue:

Letters to the Editor.....	4
Jim Flaherty remembered in N.B. ..	4
Astronaut Chris Hadfield.....	5
ICCA Chap. News..8, 16, 31, 32, 40	
News from P.E.I.	9
Book review	10
Cassidy family of Cassidy Lake.....	11
James Daniel O'Connell	13
History of the McGivney family ..	14
Landmarks go green.....	17
Popular Derry man laid to rest	18
Monsignors Connolly & Boyd.....	19
Ode to Patrick Collins—a poem ...	20
An Amharclann performs	21
The way we said it	22
An Irish stamp album	24
St. Lawrence O'Toole Church	26
Logic puzzle	27
N.B.'s Downton Abbey.....	28
Changes: working holiday	30
Canada's Irish festival.....	33
Does anyone know?	36
Bits & Pieces	37
Like a sentinel on the hill	38
From the Irish Room	43
From the bookshelf	46



Irish Canadian Cultural Association Of New Brunswick

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Editor: Linda Evans

Assistant Editor: Marilyn Driscoll

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The Shamrock Leaf is published twice a year—June and December. Designed by ICCANB; Printed by *Acadie Presse*, Caraquet, NB. Deadlines for submission are April 15th and October 15th respectively. Anyone wishing to submit to an issue should first contact the Editor at: lindamevans@rogers.com or by regular mail to:

Editor, ICCANB, 261 Cape Breton Rd., Irishtown, NB E1H 1W7 Canada

ISSN 1928-3296

A note from the Editor



As we settle into summer – will it ever come? – we hope that you will enjoy this issue of the Shamrock Leaf. It was a tough one to put together for both Marilyn and I. We are both Type 'A' personalities and

because of that, our schedules and commitments – which are self-inflicted, by the way – kept intruding on our time.

This issue has a good blend of pieces that should interest many of you.

In a previous issue we informed you that the Irish, Scottish and Welsh associations had banded together to form the Celtic Affairs Committee and that we had canvassed the government to be recognized as a significant cultural group within NB's cultural landscape. Many have been asking how that is progress-

ing. The quest for recognition continues.

We have been informed that New Brunswick's new cultural policy should be released soon. Apparently all of New Brunswick's cultural groups will be pleased with it and so we hope that we will finally be recognized as a cultural group rather than as we are listed now – as one of several 'Anglophone' cultures. This classification not only describes the Irish as an insignificant and unimportant entity. It also ignores a large number of Irish New Brunswickers who are 'Francophone'.

Watch for the anticipated release of the province's new cultural policy and 'keep your fingers crossed'.

See you at the Irish Festival in July!

Linda Evans
Downtown Irishtown

Email:
lindamevans@rogers.com



The President's Message



It has been a long hard winter for most New Brunswickers but the resilience of the Irish prevailed and we have now moved our thoughts to warmer times. I would like to thank you for showing interest in your Irish culture and welcome you to participate in our 30th anniversary of our 1st Annual General Meeting during the Irish Festival July 17-20. There, we will be acknowledging our founders along with the presenting of the Inishowen Fiddle Award. So come on out and explore and enjoy our Irish culture. If you do enjoy our events, I hope you will consider joining us in an active way.

The ICCA's diverse activities contribute greatly to our Irish Canadian community in New Brunswick. Each Chapter has their own unique

ways of celebrating - usually through a social event which include food, drink and entertainment.

Whether you come from Ireland or have an ancestor from Ireland I am sure you will find something that will energize you, if you attend any of our events. For those who have no Irish ancestry but are curious about us, you too are most welcome to join us at our association events. We want to share our heritage with you and hope this might provide an opportunity for you to share a bit of your heritage with us.

Many thanks to all the volunteers of the ICCA and the Irish festival as we look forward to celebrating our Heritage.

To learn more about our activities as a people, our chapters, events



and stories I encourage you to visit our website:

<http://www.newirelandnb.ca>

Sincerely yours,

- Keith Vickers
ICCANB President
keith.vickers@live.com



Letters to the Editor



Celtic Connections conference—August 14

Dear Editor:

TIARA (The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Boston, MA) and IGSI (Irish Genealogical Society International of Minnesota) invites your members to attend a CELTIC CONNECTIONS CONFERENCE, August 15 & 16, 2014 at the LaCava Conference Center, Bentley University, Waltham, MA, USA.

Sponsored by Tourism Ireland, Findmypast.ie, Eneclann and Waltham Tourism, the conference will include two full days of lectures covering many aspects of Celtic genealogy, history, and music. National and international genealogists, such as John Grenham, Eileen and Sean O'Duill, Brian Donovan, Kyle Betit and Dwight Radford will offer sessions on using resources in the United States and in around the world.

Visit our website at: <http://celtic-connections.org> for more details and to register online. An online brochure is also available at the website for registering via paper. Join us in August for what promises to be a great event.

Mary Choppa/Greg Atkinson
Co-Presidents - TIARA



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be sent to:

lindamevans@rogers.com or by regular mail to
Editor, ICCANB, 261 Cape Breton Rd., Irishtown, NB E1H 1W7 Canada

Due to space limitations, not all letters are guaranteed to be printed.
We reserve the right to edit for length or content.

Jim Flaherty remembered in New Brunswick

By Bruce Driscoll

The Irish community in New Brunswick was saddened by the loss in April of the Honourable Jim Flaherty, who had been, until very recently, the Minister of Finance for Canada. His mother and father were both born in New Brunswick, and his father's roots were said to go back to the family's arrival at Partridge Island during, or just following, the famine years.

Eventually the family settled in Loggieville, now part of Miramichi City. Mr. Flaherty's father was born in Loggieville, while his mother came from Campbellton. His parents migrated to Quebec and

Mr. Flaherty was born in Lachine in December of 1949.

He always had a place in his heart for New Brunswick and particularly for the Loggieville/Miramichi area. In July 2010 he was Parade Marshall and keynote speaker for Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi. He also expressed a deep interest in the future of Partridge Island and had hoped to visit there someday. The ICCANB offers condolences to the Flaherty family. The spirit of Jim Flaherty will always walk the banks of the Miramichi River.



Jim Flaherty with ICCA member Austin Malone at the 2010 Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi

Astronaut Chris Hadfield is now an Irish tourism ambassador



Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield made the universe just a little bit smaller when he began tweeting from space to people around the world while Commander of the International Space Station a year and a half ago.

Hadfield became an international sensation as his twitter account chronicled life aboard the ISS. Many schools tied into his tweeter feed and the world watched his twitter account regularly throughout his four months in space. Over a million regularly followed his exploits in space even surprising Hadfield himself who had no idea he would have so many interested in his venture.

Amazingly, over 20 million worldwide watched Hadfield sing David Bowie's Space Oddity from space as well. Until then, no one would have expected someone to bring a guitar to an international space station! Hadfield, through his twitter feed, brought the space station and it's workings into everyone's lives.

A student at Mount Allison Uni-

versity in Sackville, New Brunswick, his son helped set up the account which would bring many stunning views of earth into everyone's homes.

One of those who followed his fascinating twitter account was Niall Gibbons, CEO of Tourism Ireland and when he saw one tweet which included a photo of Dublin Harbour out the space station window and the tweet, "Good morning Ireland!", he took note.

Ireland was often a backdrop of Hadfield's tweets from the International Space Station. Hadfield tweeted several times as he went over Ireland and at one point tweeted, "Tá Éire fíoráinn! Land of green hills and dark beer. With Dublin glowing in the Irish night" out of the space station window. He also

did a duet with The Chieftains from space and sang "Danny Boy" from the ISS on March 17th.

Hadfield has no known Irish roots, but had visited Ireland a number of times as his daughter has been completing a Doctorate in Psychology at Trinity. He fondly remembered "hiking in Glendalough, attending the Jameson Dublin Film Festival and a Gaelic football match".

Back home on terra firma, Tourism Ireland approached Hadfield to see if he would be interested in becoming an official Irish tourism ambassador and he readily agreed. Hadfield agreed 'because of the interest Irish people had shown in his photographs from space as well as his daughter Kristin's happiness at living in Ireland.'

(cont'd...)



Chris Hadfield in the west of Ireland

Astronaut Chris Hadfield is now an Irish tourism ambassador (cont'd)



Hadfield Seisun in Inishowen

As tourism ambassador, he did a series of short film ads for some of Ireland's best known attractions including the Guinness Storehouse, Titanic Belfast and the new Wild

Atlantic Way. And he provided his services free of charge. He "loved Ireland and its people and enjoyed his visit there immensely".

Tourism Ireland is hoping that the videos will be particularly helpful in encouraging Canadians to come to Ireland now that there are year-long direct flights between Ireland and Toronto.

While doing the filming, he also tried hurling at Dublin's Croke Park, and performed in a session in Inishowen, County Donegal. He also met up with The Chieftains again redoing the rendition of 'Moondance' which they had done together from the ISS.



Hadfield in Croke Park

As one reporter stated, "...you have to wonder how the Canadian Tourism Commission didn't think of this first. Yes, indeed.



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Ireland introduces its “Wild Atlantic Way”



Don't know why it hasn't been done before...

Great Britain is well-known for its many coastal tour guides over the years but until now, those going to Ireland relied on 'one guide for all areas' – much like our tourism guides over here for various Canadian provinces.

Now there is new way to see Ireland – at least the west coast of Ireland. The Wild Atlantic Way, a tour guide for visitors, is a new coastal travelling route that covers the entire western coast of Ireland and includes 2,500 kms of breathtaking scenery, highlighting many 'must see' spots along the way. The touring guide begins in the Inishowen peninsula in County Donegal and continues down to Kinsale in County Cork. It is ad-

vertised as the longest coastal drive in the world.

The Wild Atlantic Way includes over 500 visitor attractions, more than 1,500 activities to check out including 580 festivals and events, 17 trails and 50 looped walks. It lists 53 amazing blue flag beaches and no less than 120 golf courses. All of the information is found in one place.

The guide also includes 159 'discovery points' along the journey's path as well as 15 'must see' discovery points – some obvious like the Cliffs of Moher in County Clare and Skelligs in County Kerry – but also some lesser known spots like Killary Harbour in County Galway and Dursey Island in County Cork.

Much like Tourism New Brunswick displays various routes (i.e. the Fundy or Acadian drives) with signage, the Wild Atlantic Way does the same and there are also

suggestions as you travel along the way. Check out the numerous tourism videos on YouTube “The

Wild Atlantic Way” and the Irish tourism site for more details.



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Tralee portion of Wild Atlantic Way

Bathurst Chapter News

By Pat Murphy

The Chapter finished 2013 with our annual egg-nog Christmas party. where everyone had a very pleasant evening.

Our first meeting of the new year was held in February and was mainly concerned with preparations for St. Patrick's week and supper.

For our Irish week we had our tri-lingual sign and Irish flags flying at the entrance to the Veteran's bridge and Irish flags in each window at city hall.



The St. Patrick's supper and entertainment was held at the Gowan Brae Golf and Country Club with over a 100 in attendance and all enjoyed the ham and scallop supper put

on by the Club. Thanks to everyone for a wonderful evening.



Our next Chapter meeting is scheduled for Sunday, May 17th at the Colin Taylor room in the Heritage museum. The main topic for discussion will be the increasing of our high school bursary which now stands at \$400.00. Tickets for a beautiful stained glass piece (*as seen in at right*) are on sale now for a dollar per book.

Thanks to the efforts of member, Mike Hennessey, the Chapter now has a new web-site. We are looking forward to everyone having a chance to take part in this. We are in the process of loading materials on the

site that visitors should find interesting and informative. You are invited to visit us at bathurstirish.com

Volunteers from the Chapter will be ready to help with the Provincial booth in July at the Irish Festival.

The annual corn boil is scheduled for the second week of September at the Belledune Rec. Center, followed in November by the Christmas Egg-nog party.

We wish everyone an enjoyable and safe summer.



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Ceilidhs and August concert on PEI this summer

By George O'Connor

For the last twenty-nine years, Ceilidhs have been held at the Hon. Edward Whalen Irish Cultural Centre in Charlottetown. If you are travelling 'Across' to Prince Edward Island, these sessions are a definite 'must'.

The cultural centre is the home of the Irish Benevolent Society of PEI and Ceilidhs are held every Friday night from early May to mid-October. These sessions are not just for members but for visitors to the Island as well. They include some of the best traditional musicians Prince Edward Island has to offer and sometimes surprise visiting musicians from 'Away' who have a habit of just 'dropping in'.

All Friday night Ceilidhs begin at

8 P.M. and the cost is \$10. They also include a 50-50 draw and a light lunch at intermission. Doors open at 7.

On Friday August 1st, there will be a special concert by Muiris (Mossie) Ó Scanláin and Cian Ó Morain of County Kerry, Ireland. Ó Scanláin is a sean nós traditional singer and Ó Morain a master instrumentalist. While on the Island they will also be doing half day workshops on sean nós singing, traditional Irish storytelling and Irish piping. For more information, contact me at goconnor@pei.sympatico.ca or at (902) 566-3273.

The Hon. Edward Whalen Irish Cultural Centre is located at 582 North River Road in Charlottetown. Coming into Charlottetown on the TCH, at the top end of Charlottetown

in what is known as West Royalty, turn right at Tim Horton's and you are on the North River Road.... the centre will be a ways down on the left hand side.

Do drop in! We'd love to see you.



Entertainers performing at an Irish Benevolent Society of PEI ceilidh



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Local history kept alive in “The Way It Was Along My Bay”

By Carole Doyle

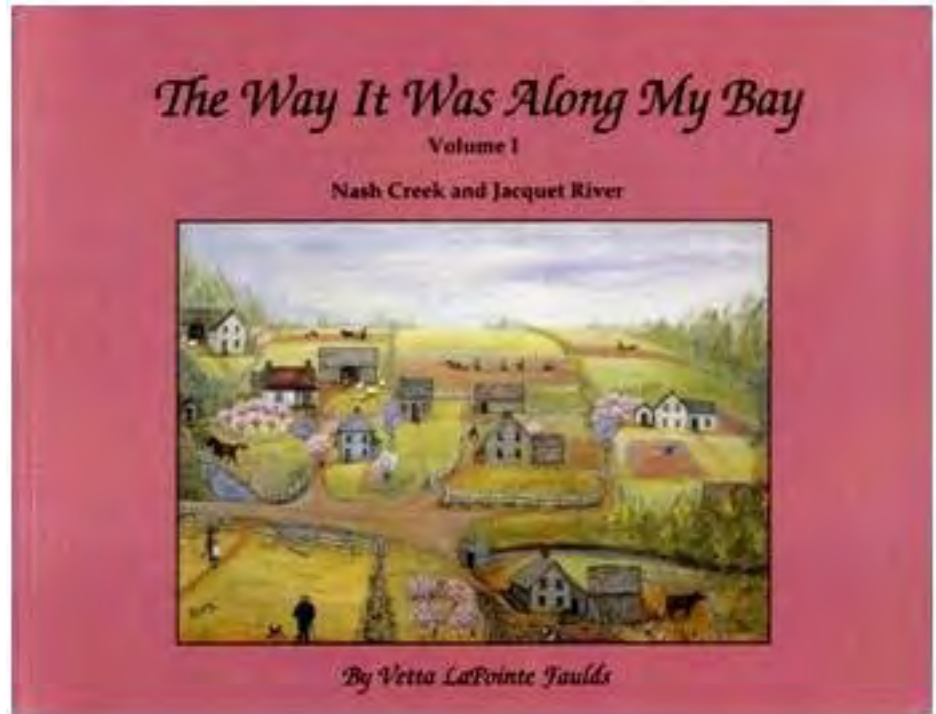
Vetta LaPointe Faulds has kept local history alive with a series of publications that offer a blend of local history, family stories and her own artwork that would be of interest for anyone interested in the history of the northeast corner of New Brunswick.

Since Volume 5 of ‘*The Way It Was Along My Bay*’ (about Campbellton and the communities of Atholville, Tide Head, Flatlands and Ristigouche [Listuguj]) was published in 2010, Vetta Lapointe Faulds has been working on a revised edition of Volume 1: Nash Creek and Jacquet River. This revised edition, due to be published this summer offers much more information on the families and communities of Nash Creek and Jacquet River.

Born in Lapointe Settlement, Nash Creek in 1928, Vetta is an artist as well as an author. Her many paintings are found throughout the five volumes of ‘*The Way It Was Along My Bay*’.

Her books are known as ‘Works of Art’ and show her labour of love and her absorbing interest in capturing history in a charming way, in a visually magnetic form which has been recognised by many as a gift for posterity.

Over 31 years, Vetta researched the histories of the families and places from Belledune to Campbellton; including over sixteen communities. The information is vast: Irish names include Ahern, Brown, Culligan, Doyle, Egan, Flanagan, Grennan, Hayes, Killoran, Lawlor, McDonnell, Nolan, O’Neil, Parle, Quinn, Roherty, Shannon, Talbot, Ulitcan and Walsh to name a few.



Settlement, Armstrong’s Brook, Atholville, Becketville, Belledune, Benjamin River, Blackland, Black Point, Campbellton, Charlo, Dalhousie, Flatlands, Heron Island (Tesnegeg), Jacquet River, Lapointe Settlement, Listuguj (Ristigouche), Nash Creek, New Mills, Ristigouche (Listuguj), Sea Side, Tesnegeg (Heron Island), Tidehead and Turgeon.

As well as information on the places and families, the books include the history of the schools, post offices, light-houses, churches, railways, hospitals, lumber mills, hotels, etc. etc. In the revised edition of Volume 1: Nash Creek and Jacquet River the new information includes the list of Hong Kong Veterans from the Parish of Durham.

‘*The Way It Was Along My Bay*’ include: Volume 1: Nash Creek and Jacquet River (1995 now out of print) (revised 2014 due this summer), Volume 2: Dalhousie By The Sea (2000), Volume 3: Six Villages and an Island: Black Point, Sea Side, Benjamin River, New Mills, Blackland, Charlo, Heron Island (Tesnegeg) (2005), Volume 4: Belledune (2006) and Volume 5: Campbellton & the River Communities of Atholville, Tide Head, Flatlands and Ristigouche (Listuguj) (2010).

If you are interested in any of these publications, they are available by contacting the following at

marieresmer@yahoo.ca

or

vetta.faulds@bellaliant.net

Communities include: Archibald

Her published works in the series



New Brunswick was well over 50% Irish at the time of the first New Brunswick census. Nova Scotia, known more for its Scottish roots than its Irish roots, also saw a large influx of Irish. Many sailed into the Halifax-Dartmouth region from the southern counties of Ireland before and during the famine years. They stayed as labourers and skilled craftsmen and were instrumental in building much of the Halifax waterfront as well as the Schubencadie canal. By the early 1860’s it is estimated that nearly 50% of Halifax-Dartmouth’s population was Irish.

The Cassidy family of Cassidy Lake - Part II -

By Brian Cassidy

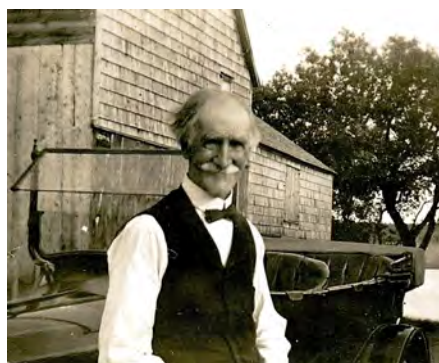
This article continues the story of William and Jane Cassidy who came from The Port, County Donegal to Cassidy Lake, New Brunswick. Part I appeared in the December, 2013 issue.

William Cassidy was clearly a religious man. He and his wife Jane were Church of Ireland (Anglican) which was the predominant religion where they grew up in County Donegal.

It's worth noting that historically, the Cassidys were Catholic. This fact is well documented in County Fermanagh. Thus William Cassidy would have had a Catholic heritage. Adoption of the protestant faith may have been a desire by the family somewhere along the way to fit into the English mainstream. Around 1830, William and Jane, wanting a good religious upbringing for their twelve children, became Methodists and opened their home to the Circuit Riders of the Sussex Circuit. Services were held in the Cassidy home and the minister always stayed overnight.

In the 1800s, members of the Methodist church were formed into small companies, called classes, which met weekly for religious conferences and devotional exercises. The members of each class had their names enrolled in a class-book, and each member had a society ticket. This society ticket was renewed quarterly in December, March, June and September. These society tickets were needed to gain entrance to many Methodist services. In large circuits, the renewal of tickets added greatly to the preacher's labor. William Cassidy received a society ticket in 1831 so there is no question that he was serious about his religion.

By the 1880s the head of the Cassidy household had passed to William's seventh son, Francis Edward. Around 1882, Circuit Rider James Cripps, who we understand Francis Edward thought highly of, gathered people together and convinced Francis Edward to build a church.



Francis Edward Cassidy c. 1925

So, construction began on what would be known as the Clover Hill Methodist Church. Timber was hewn for its construction from the properties of John Jamieson, Francis Edward Cassidy, and others. The lumber from this timber was sawn on a water-driven up-and-down saw mill; then hauled to Upham where it was planed. This lumber was used for flooring and ash sheeting around the walls.

Ash, cut by Francis Edward himself, formed the main part of the pulpit, while the front part was built of wood salvaged from the wreck of the H.M.S. Royal George, a man-of-war of the nineteenth century. This wood was brought from England by Joseph

Robinson of Norton. The ends of the pews were purchased from Portland Street Methodist Church in Saint John. The main pews, window sashes, pulpit, chair, etc. were all constructed by Francis Edward himself.

When first built, the interior of the church was plastered. However in 1911, the interior was redecorated in metal plating and the ceiling painted sky blue and the walls pink. These colors prevail today.

Francis Edward Cassidy framed the church and his father, William, who would have been 86 years old, did the clapboarding. Francis Edward's wife, Jennie, cooked meals for the workers. In 1883, the church was dedicated as the Clover Hill Methodist Church. The church and cemetery were deeded to the Methodist Church June 3, 1890.

William died on March 26, 1886, eleven years after his wife who had died on January 7, 1875. Both are buried in the cemetery on the Cassidy farm at Cassidy Lake. The following excerpt from a memorial service given by J.C. [full name unknown] gives us a sense of how serious William was about his religion:

It was under the preaching of some of the Wesleyan Methodist preachers on the Sussex circuit that he [William Cassidy] was led to Christ. When referring to this charge, he used to say, "God was

(cont'd)

The Cassidy Family of Cassidy Lake (cont'd)

pleased to send some of the Wesleyan preachers to Sussex, whom I had the pleasure of hearing. Thank God that he brought me to see that I was a sinner, and that nothing but faith in Jesus Christ could save me. Thank God for his mercy to me in plucking me as a brand out of the fire." Bro. Cassidy received a society ticket from Rev. P. Bent in Sept. 1831.

By 1949 the Clover Hill Methodist Church was showing its age and a major renovation was undertaken including a new foundation, a new roof, and a fresh coat of paint both inside and out. It's worthy of mention that Matthew Cassidy who completed this renovation of the exterior and interior, also worked as a boy on the original construction in 1883.

The dedication was a big celebration that drew people from as far away as Boston. The service on that September day in 1949 was led by Rev. Eddie Shanklin. The same Rev. Shanklin who had first preached here 46 years earlier in 1903 and had also conducted the funeral service of Francis Edward in 1927. At the rededication in 1949, the church was renamed The Francis Edward Cassidy Memorial Church in memory of its founder.

The dedication of the church on September 25, 1949 was also cause



**Children of Francis Edward Cassidy
1949**

for a great reunion of the Cassidy family. This reunion became an annual affair hosted by Robert Allen Cassidy and his wife Edythe until 1954. The first few reunions were recorded on 16mm color movie film by Stan Cassidy. The film captured pictures of the homestead, church, and many family members. These film clips were combined into a single 30 minute film, converted to video tape, and annotated by Stan as a video record of that era. Brian Cassidy has the video tape master. In 2004 the film was converted to digital media, edited and made available on the Cassidy family genealogy website www.cassidys.ca.



Cassidy homestead from the air c. 1950

Regular Sunday services were held here for 71 years, until 1954 when Robert Allen Cassidy retired from farming and moved to live with his oldest son, Stan in Fredericton. The church we see today is essentially as it was in 1949. The only things missing are the pot-belly stove that provided much needed heat in the winter, lights, and the pump organ. The organ was purchased from Sam Freeman, agent for the manufacturer and the father of Edythe Freeman Cassidy, for the sum of \$85. The lights were from the church in Newtown, Kings County and were installed at the same time as the organ.

In the 1970s the stove and chimneys were removed when a steel roof

was installed. The pump organ had deteriorated to the point that it became unplayable and so was removed with the thought of refurbishing it. That however was found to be too costly. The church continues to be maintained by the Cassidy family with the help of friends and neighbors in the Cassidy Lake area.

We have no formal records of church activities such as baptisms, weddings and funerals. We do know of at least three weddings. Andy and Hazel Douthwright were married here in 1972, and then in 1997, Harvey and Denise McDonald, and on Sept. 25, 2005 Andy and Hazel Douthwright's son. On August 17, 2003, Lillian Mary Para, a 7th generation descendant of William and Jane, was baptized.

Beginning in 1977, less formal reunions and services have been held every year on or about the first or second Sunday in August. The format is simple, a church service at 2:00 pm followed by a picnic. Both family and visitors are welcome. Families bring sandwiches and refreshments sufficient for themselves plus extra to share. There is always plenty of food. Stan Cassidy made the arrangements until his death in 1993. Since then, the Douthwrights, who also maintain the church and cemetery, have done the organizing.

Well over 60 years have passed since the 1949 renovation and the church is once again showing its age. The Cassidy family is working with the United Church of Canada to determine the best way to preserve the legacy of this unique structure. 

Portions of this article are excerpted from The Cassidy Story from Ireland to Cassidy Lake and Beyond by Peter and Brian Cassidy, 2007, ISBN 978-0-9692351-4-9. You are also invited to visit www.casidys.ca for more information.

James Daniel O'Connell

Orphan's friend, picnic king, and summer Santa Claus



J.D. O'Connell, as he was known, was a philanthropist, sugar producer and sometime cattle rancher in Cuba. Born of Irish immigrant parents on June 23, 1860 in Havelock, New Brunswick, he was raised by his parents, James and Johanna (McCarthy) O'Connell, on a "hard scrabble" farm in nearby Thornbrook approximately thirty-five kilometers north-east of Sussex. O'Connell who died in Camaguey, Cuba on October 13, 1943 is fondly remembered because he devoted his time and money holding free picnics and providing Christmas treats mainly for orphaned children in Canada and the United States. This idea was related to an incident that happened when he was just a boy. Then, O'Connell collected scrap metal and sold it to a junk dealer and with the proceeds held a so-called

"gumdrop picnic" for children in his neighborhood. He never forgot the joy he experienced from this gesture. Much later, at his picnics children received not only candy but ice cream, cake, peanuts and fruit. They were also given thirty cents each and sometimes even earned more money by participating in a "penny scramble". In order to finance these free picnics, O'Connell established a trust fund in upwards of fifty municipalities where picnics were often held long after his death. No one knows how much money O'Connell gave away in his lifetime but it is said to be in the thousands of dollars.

When O'Connell was about twenty years old he went to Boston where he worked in the egg department of North Packing Company. It wasn't long before he took over that company. A little later, he bought into a milling company with branches in Washington State and Idaho. About 1896, he sold out and returned to New Brunswick where he established a sheep farm near Sussex and engaged in land speculation. Then in 1903, he left New Brunswick and made his way up in the world by purchasing a sugar plantation near Hatuey, Province of Camaguey, Cuba where he prospered. Each year he wintered in Cuba but almost every summer he worked his way back to New Brunswick giving picnics along the way. His visits became less frequent after 1937 when he suffered a paralytic stroke although his last visit to New Brunswick was in 1941.

O'Connell was married briefly, but his wife, the former Elizabeth

J. D. O'Connell

AMIGO DE HUERPHANOS
(ORPHAN'S FRIEND)

IN SUMMER
SUSSEX, N.B.
CANADA

IN WINTER
HATUEY, CAMAGUEY
CUBA

James D. O'Connell's business card

Cronin of Boston, died in childbirth on 28 August 1909 along with his newborn son. Both are buried in the family plot in Camaguey along with O'Connell. This tragic event marked a turning point in O'Connell's life and after his wife's death, he went into semi-retirement devoting most of his time to bringing what happiness he could to disadvantaged children.

During his lifetime, O'Connell received several honors for his generosity. For example, he was given the Freedom of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick in 1943 and earlier on was made an adoptive son of the City of Camaguey, Cuba. He is especially remembered in the Town of Sussex where there is an O'Connell Park and an O'Connell Street both of which are situated on land he once owned there. In addition, there is still an O'Connell picnic – the last children's picnic given under his name.

- James M. Whalen
February 2014



A partial history of the McGivney family in New Brunswick

By Harry McKone

According to a well-preserved tombstone in the Old Saint Patrick's (RC) Cemetery in Stanley, NB, Garrett McGivney (my great-great-grandfather) was born in 1791. Although his birthplace is unknown, the McGivney surname is commonly found in Cavan, a small county in the present Republic of Ireland, bordering 'The North'. According to the same tombstone, Bridget (McCormack), his future wife, was born in 1801, (somewhere in Ireland). The New Brunswick Census of 1851 indicates that they arrived in Canada in 1824. At that time, Garrett was 33 and Bridget, 23. There are no records to indicate where they landed, where or when they were married or where they lived prior to 1851.

There are, however, some interesting documents in the NB archives on the activities of Garrett McGivney soon after his arrival in the Province. On September 1st, 1826, Garrett filed a claim in the Supreme Court of NB against Mr. Elisha A. Cunliffe for the sum of fifty pounds of 'lawful money' for work Garrett had performed for which he had not been paid. He retained Mr. George F.

Street to prosecute the case. On September 18th, 1826, Garrett was awarded the sum of twenty-five pounds by the court. He signed the agreement with an 'X'; probably indicating that he was not literate.

Six years later, found in a different document in the NB Archives, another lawsuit involving Garrett McGivney surfaces. The case involved Mr. Allan McClean, who refused to pay for work done by Garrett McGivney. It appears that Garrett was awarded fifty pounds from this second suit.

Garrett's name next appears in the records on a land grant purchase dated December 8, 1835. These records indicate that he purchased 300 acres of land for '80 pounds of lawful money' from Mr. Thomas R. Robertson, Esq. and his wife Fanny, both of Fredericton. The land was described as 'part of the property owned by David Bruce' and was bordered by land 'owned by Thomas Robertson and formally owned by Duncan McKay'. This land is most likely the land that my grandfather and his brother, Matthew owned on the Stanley Road in Nashwaak Bridge.

In the 1851 Census, it is stated that both Garrett, 60,

and Bridget, 50, were 'Roman Catholics' living in a 'log house'. Their land was recorded as being between the homes of Charles Croan and William McLeod. Garrett died on April 8th, 1877 at 86 and Bridget died on January 30, 1886 at age 85.

The 1851 Census also states that Garrett and Bridget had four sons and two daughters living with them: Richard (my great grandfather), John, Bridget, Catherine, James, and Matthew. Richard and John married two sisters, Mary and Phoebe McNeil. Bridget married Michael McMennamin, Catherine married John Sweeney, James married Rhoda Dow and Matthew married Catherine Campbell.

The 1861 Census shows that Garrett (age 70) and

Bridget (age 60) were living with their son John, his wife Phoebe, as well as John's brother Matthew and John and Phoebe's son Charles.

The 1871 Census strangely omits mention of Garrett or Bridget. The 1881 Census shows "Mrs. McGivney", 80, living with her sons James and Matthew. Garrett died in 1877 and Bridget died before the next census.

My great grandfather, Richard, married Mary Elizabeth McNeil on Christmas Eve., 1856 at Saint Dunstan's RC church in Fredericton. The celebrant was Rev. Edmond Doyle. As was common at that time, they had many children, ten in fact. They were James #1, William Lyman, Richard Wellington, Edward, (*cont'd...*)



Richard and Mary Elizabeth McGivney

A partial history of the McGivney family (cont'd)

Matthew, Mary Ann, Charles Galen, James #2 (my grandfather), Bridget and Jane. The first James died at age 10 in 1867. My great grandparents named a second son James, in memory of their first, departed son. I am not sure how common this was, but I found it a bit strange.

Richard was listed in the 1896 McAplene's Directory, so we know he was alive at that point. We do not know when Richard died because his name is not on the tombstone of his wife Mary, who is buried in the Old Saint Patrick's Cemetery in Stanley. Mary's tombstone, of pink granite, is the largest and the best preserved in this old cemetery. Richard's three siblings, John, James and Bridget are also buried there. Matthew is buried in the Saint Anthony's (RC) Cemetery in Fredericton.

Richard and Mary had nine children that reached adulthood. Five of their children (William Lyman, Richard Wellington, Edward, Bridget and Jane) eventually moved 'to the states'. William (called 'Lyman') Richard (called

'Wellington') and Edward moved to Berlin, NH, the site of an active lumber industry and paper mill. Bridget and Jane moved to Western Maine, to Rumford and Lovell respectively. Lyman married a local Stanley 'girl', Grace Fraser; Edward also married a local 'girl' Mary Ellen Crotty. Some of descendants of these NH and ME McGivney's have remained in the area, while others have since settled in places as diverse as Minnesota and Oklahoma.

Three of Richard's children remained in Nashwaak Bridge: Charles, Matthew, and my grandfather, James. Matthew ran a store in Nashwaak Bridge and, according to stories was said to be 'loved by his Protestant neighbors even though he was a Catholic'. I remember him and his store clearly. He sold everything from candy to caskets. Matthew married Mary Cassidy. Charles, my grandfather's brother, married Julia Dinsmore, who was originally from Zionville.

My grandfather, James married Edith Reid, a de-

scendent of Corporal Thomas Fraser, of the original 42nd Highland (Black Watch) Regiment, who settled in the Nashwaak in 1787. Edith was a Protestant, and neither side of the family approved their Roman Catholic marriage. James was a gentle, quiet man who was a woodsman and farmer. He and Edith had ten children, one of whom was my mother, Ida Kathleen. Edith died one month after the birth of her 10th child. After her death, most of her 10 children (ages 11 to one month) were brought up by neighboring Catholic relatives, since my grandfather could not care for 10 children while farming and

working in the woods. It was important that these 'foster parents' be Roman Catholics.

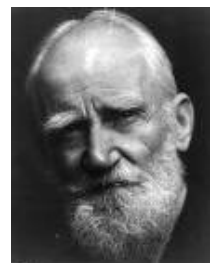
There is much more that I have discovered about this large, ever expanding family. There are also many unanswered questions. For example, family history indicates that "McGivney Junction" was named after my grandfather, James, and his two brothers, Matthew and Charles, all of whom worked on the railroad at "McGivney" around 1914 when the station was built. Unfortunately I have not been able to substantiate this claim. Any comments or corrections would be greatly appreciated. 🍀



Wise words from George Bernard Shaw (Irish author playwright 1856-1950)

"The reasonable man adapts himself to the world: the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man."

"If you cannot get rid of the family skeleton, you may as well make it dance."



Capital Area Chapter News

By Mary Beth Gorey

Fredericton's "Irish Room" opens to the public

2013 ended with Christmas in Killarney at Kingswood Lodge where, in addition to celebrating Christmas, we also introduced the Certificate of Recognition for members of the local community who help promote Irish heritage and culture. Two awards were presented – Sharon Stanford-Rutter, of the Stanford School of Irish Dance and Marion Beyea from the NB Provincial Archives – both well deserved.



Beth McDermott, Chair, Recognition Committee, recipients Marion Beyea & Sharon Stanford-Rutter, Mary Beth Gorey, Capital Area President

Our chapter held its winter meeting in January and with that, the activities of 2014 began!

Celebration of Cultures took place at Park St. School in January where we were honoured with a visit from Lt. Governor Graydon Nicholas and Mrs. Nicholas. Several school visits occurred over the winter and spring months, sharing information and stories of the Irish in New Brunswick with students in a variety of grades.



Celebration of Culture at Park St. School, Jan. 2014
L to R: Emer O'Flaherty, Lt. Gov. Graydon Nicholas, Mrs. Beth Nicholas, Mayor Brad Woodside, Donna Styant, Councillor Mike O'Brien, Mary Beth Gorey, Eileen Malone and Roly McSorley.

February saw us hosting the provincial meeting of the ICCANB at the Provincial Archives. Due to poor weather, it was a small showing, but productive nonetheless.

The Irish Week celebrations in March were a huge success despite the weather with lots of activities for all.

The week started with the flag raising ceremony at City Hall, followed by lunch at Dolan's Pub.

The weather caused a bit of havoc with the schedules, but we were able to have the Irish Person of the Year celebration (24 hours late) where Dick Russell was honoured. This took place at the James Joyce, where Dick's name has been added to the plaque.



ICCA members joined Deputy-Mayor Eric Megarity for the raising of the Irish flag

The Saturday evening was spent at the Fredericton Playhouse, where an audience of approximately 400 was well entertained by Kathleen Gorey-McSorley, Eoghan Mac An Ghaill, Emer Ni Fhlaitheartaigh, Anna Scheidler, and Troy McLaggan. The concert was a major fundraiser for our new Irish Room at the Fredericton Intercultural Center at 28 Saunders Street. In addition to



2014 Irish Person of the Year, Dick Russell, with Mary Beth Gorey and Beth McDermott

(cont'd...)

Capital Area Chapter News (cont'd)

providing meeting space for some of our activities, the room features a research and a lending library with books and computers to research Irish genealogy and history on site as well as a wide variety of fiction and non-fiction materials available to take out on loan. It's currently open for the public 2 days a week and run by volunteers.

April saw us participate in the Northside Heritage Fair, which has been ongoing for 10 years now and in May, two of our members visited

the Minto Elementary and Middle School where they gave a talk and presentation on Irish culture to grade 6 and 7 Social Studies students.



Pictured at right, Emer O'Flaherty proudly displays materials from her native Co. Clare at the 2014 Northside Heritage Fair



Seven well-known sites in Canada went 'Green' on St Patrick's Day

Adapted from a Tourism Ireland press release in March

Some communities across Canada were glowing forty shades of green this weekend as seven of the country's famous sites and buildings went "green" in celebration of St Patrick's Day and Tourism Ireland's **Global Greening** campaign.

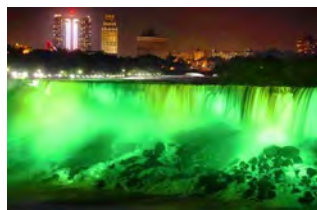
For the first time in history, skiers and snowboarders in Whistler, BC were surrounded by shimmering emerald lights as the great stone Inuksuk and the Town Plaza were among the famous corners of the Olympic resort "going green"; Newfoundland & Labrador's Cabot Tower atop Signal Hill National Historic Site was also "greened" – next stop is Ireland from its iconic perch!

Also joining the Global Greening for the first time

on March 17th was the Canadian Museum for Human Rights in Winnipeg - and Montreal also embraced the *Global Greening* this year as the Hotel de Ville de Montréal made its "greening" debut.

Returning to the "greening" party in 2014, Toronto City Hall turned its lights green, saluting the 250,000 Irish-Canadians which call the city home. Also, the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa was returned with its "Green Lantern" on St Patrick's Day; and Niagara Falls, the first site go green in Canada in 2012, illuminated its wild waters green once again, on this very special day, when everyone is Irish.

The Global Greening is an annual initiative coordinated by Tourism Ireland in celebration of St Patrick's Day. The campaign sees a host of major



Niagara Falls goes green

landmarks and iconic sites around the world turn green for St Patrick's Day. Over 70 global sites came together with the Canadian greenings to create a global spectacle, saluting Ireland, its culture, its history and the 70+ million Irish diaspora living around the world.

Other famous places turned green in 2014 included the Great Wall of China, the Pyramids of Giza, the Sydney Opera House, the London Eye, the city of Chicago, Table Mountain, the Empire State Building, Sleeping Beauty's Castle at Disneyland®, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and the Welcome

to Las Vegas Sign, plus many, many more.

Speaking about the St Patrick's Day greenings and celebrations before St. Patrick's Day, Jayne Shackelford, Manager of Tourism Ireland Canada said, "We are delighted to welcome so many Canadian sites participating in the "Global Greening" this year. It is a wonderful example of the ever strengthening bonds that exist between the island of Ireland and Canada and the communities which share Ireland's spirit of collaboration, celebration and admiration."



The London Eye goes green

Popular Derry man laid to rest

By Bruce Driscoll



"The funeral has taken place of the popular Derry man, Mickey McGuinness, who passed away on Thursday after a brief illness." (Derry Journal)

The above headline was a clear and uncomplicated salute to the passing of a man of great substance and character, and a person who holds a special place in the hearts of the Irish people of New Brunswick. Indeed, anyone who met Michael "Mickey" McGuinness could not help but come away with the distinct feeling that, as Foyle MP Mark Durken said in tribute, **"Mickey McGuinness was a man of constant cheer with a heart as warm as his smile. He was a really proud Derry man with a profound love for the city, its history, hinterland and culture."**

Mickey's passing on April 10th, 2014 in his beloved City of Derry brought to a close a relationship with the ICCANB that had existed since 1991. In speaking with Denis Noel, a close friend of Mickey's and a man who has a great store of memories from their times together over the past 23 years, I offer just a brief glimpse into the relationship between Mickey and New Brunswick.

The first contact with Mickey was made by Ann Brennan when she visited Derry in 1990. He then travelled to New Brunswick in 1991 for the "International Gathering of the Irish" a major provincial undertaking by the ICCANB. The announcement

of this event was made at the Irish Festival that year. Mickey was a supervisor for, and an active participant in, the "Different Drums" musical tour, a group project from Derry which travelled the Province.

In 1992, a group from New Brunswick, including Denis Noel and Marion Beyea, from the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, travelled to Ireland as part of the outgrowth in relationship building that followed the Gathering of 1991. They again met up with Mickey, and the connections grew. Over the



years, by Denis's estimation, Mickey visited New Brunswick at least 6 times, while Denis has been to Ireland 10 times, and in each instance Mickey's comradeship was part of the visit. Mickey was renowned not just as an historian but also as a musician, and a supporter of Derry music, and for Denis the lure of Irish music was very strong.

Mickey spoke 3 times at the Irish Festival, and Denis recounts one particular instance when Mickey was speaking about the rebuilding of Derry, and a listener said: "You speak very fast." Mickey replied: "I'll try and slow down, but you'll have to try and listen faster."

The historical links between Derry and New Brunswick, and in a very strong way between Derry City and Saint John resonate through the migration years, and the Famine

times, as Irish people left looking for a new start. Both cities are ports, industrial, blue-collar, Catholic and Protestant. In fact, David Lynch, one of the largest shipbuilders in Saint John in the later 1800's, was born in Derry. It should not be surprising then to have seen a warm bond grow between a Derry man like Mickey McGuinness and the Irish of New Brunswick.

Andrew Ward, Manager, Inishowen Development, another friend of the ICCANB and the man who brought the Inishowen Fiddle to us, had this to say to St. Thomas University's Stewart Donovan on Mickey's passing: *The article made me think, which is I suppose what poetry is all about. Prose condensed for sure but for me another front "to promote local, to get attention for those who need it, to look among the undergrowth for small but perfect" this is the difference between existing or being here for a reason. This is why Mickey was a poet of Derry, waging a war for the factory girls, showing how respect empowers the giver, and despite the bullets, his bloody march was a lifetime waged in triumph. The tide may ebb and flow but poetry lies in the heart of man...."*

And so a very special person and one of the modern ties between New Brunswick and Ireland is laid to rest, but the memories survive and the accomplishments endure.



Rt. Reverend Thomas Connolly and Monsignor Charles Boyd had strong Irish ties

Ed note: this is part III of a series on Irish religious figures in NB

By Eugene Campbell

Although there were many religious figures in New Brunswick who were born in Ireland, there were also others with strong Irish ties to the Emerald Isle.

Monsignor Thomas Connolly was one of them. He may have been born in Saint John in March of 1824, but his father James Connolly was born in Ireland about 1790. James and his wife Dorcas Connolly came to New Brunswick in 1818 and moved to Fredericton about 1826. James Connolly was a mason and contractor and had been a contributor to the building of St Malachy's church. He also worked on the construction of what is now known as Sir Howard Douglas Hall on the University of New Brunswick campus. He would die in Fredericton in 1856.

Thomas Connolly was but a boy in the parish of St. Dunstan's during the pastorate of Father Michael McSweeney and Irish-born Bishop William Dollard. By the end of 1848, however, Connolly would become an assistant to Rev. Walter Aylward at St. Dunstan's.

Thomas Connolly was ordained into the Priesthood on July 8, 1848 by Bishop Dollard, and history records that the newly ordained priest was fluent in both English and French. His first posting was to St. Louis, Kent County. In those days, for the most part, masses were often held in private homes. In 1849 he was serving the parish of Woodstock.



Rt. Rev. Thomas Connolly

In 1860 Connolly was asked by Bishop John Sweeney to help found a new community, now known as Johnville, up in Carleton County and he would offer the first Mass there in 1862 in a cleared-out wooded area. He would be ultimately responsible for construction of the first Church in that newly-founded commu-

nity.

Connolly died at his home in Broad Street in Saint John in 1902 but his body was brought back to Fredericton and placed in the Hermitage cemetery, next to the grave of Bishop Dollard. He was 80 at the time of his death and looking back, we find that Connolly was the first priest to be born in New Brunswick, and to be ordained in the Diocese of Saint John.

Another well-known religious figure from the Fredericton area to claim strong Irish ties, but born in New Brunswick was Charles Thomas Boyd. His grandfather, Andrew Boyd had been born in Ireland. Records show that he moved to the colony in 1834. In the 1861 census, records show that he was a farmer, and living in the parish of St Patrick's in Charlotte County. It would appear that he died before the 1881 census returns were completed as he was not listed. His wife, Susan Monahan was still living and was 72 at the time.

His son, Charles Boyd, the father of Monsignor Charles Thomas Boyd was born about 1856 in Charlotte County. As a note of

interest, when Monsignor Boyd applied for his birth certificate in 1969, he gave his father's birthplace as Bocabec, Charlotte County.

Charles Boyd moved to Cork Settlement in York County and married Mary Cecilia Morris, of the Parish of Douglas on January 7, 1886. The ceremony was performed in St Dunstan's Church on Regent Street in Fredericton by Father McDevitt.

Monsignor Charles Thomas Boyd was born in the community of Acton on June 13, 1895 and was baptized by Father William O'Leary in the mission church at Cork on July 2, 1895.



Monsignor Charles Boyd

(cont'd...)

The Rt. Reverend Thomas Connelly & Monsignor Charles Boyd (cont'd)

May 26, 1923, Boyd was ordained a Sub-Deacon at the Cathedral in Toronto. In 1841 he became a pastor of St. Dunstan's church in Fredericton and would remain the parish priest for 24 years. He died on December 7, 1970 and, like so many others, was buried in Hermitage Cemetery. He was the builder of the present St. Dunstan's Church of which Archbishop Alfred

Leverman laid the cornerstone on August 15, 1965. The adjoining Family Centre is named in Monsignor Boyd's honor.

- Just a brief note about another Irish-born person to make a substantial contribution to the religious community in New Brunswick. My great-great-grandmother came to New Brunswick in 1847. Jane Acton had been born, probably in Donegal, Ire-

land in 1781 and died at Maplehurst, Carleton County in 1886 at the remarkable age of 105. What gives her a place in the province's church history? She was the founder of the Upper Kent, Carleton County Baptist church in the 1860's.



R: Jane Acton



Ode to Patrick Collins

by Tim Chaisson (1987)

Editor's Note: This is the poem referenced in our December 2013 issue in the tribute article on the late Eva Steele

*The year was 1847
To Saint John they did pour
Thousands of starving Irishmen
Washed upon its shores*

*Cramped in Stinking timber ships
They crossed the sea alone
To find a tiny parcel of land
That they could call their home*

*The ships stricken with disease
Were put in Quarantine
Partridge Island was all
That many would ever see*

*They fell in such great numbers
That not enough wood could be found
To build their simple coffins
And lay them in the ground*

*Young Dr. Patrick Collins
Irish born and bred
Heard word of this dreaded plight
Quickly left the girl he wed*

*Behind he'd leave an expecting wife
A child he would never see
To aid his fellow Irishman
This his goal would be*

*While caring for his countrymen
He too became quite ill
He perished on that tiny isle
But he's remembered still*

*Dr. Collins gave his own life
In hope of saving a few
Who'd carry on the Irish ways
In a land so strange and new*

*Some wonder why he stayed
With all the Suffering he saw
But he did it for his countrymen
All for Erin Go Bragh*

Reference: jayhall.edublogs.org/james-collins/



This plaque, installed July 21, 1997 at St. Peter's Church in Saint John, commemorates Dr. James Patrick Collins, who succumbed to typhus July 02, 1847 while voluntarily treating Irish famine victims on Partridge Island.



An Amharclann performs 2 plays

By Marijke Blok

In the past few months, An Amharclann, New Brunswick's Irish theatre company in Saint John, has been busy staging two Irish productions: Hugh Leonard's *Da* in March and Tom Murphy's *Bailegangaire* in May.

[The play *Da*, was set in Dalkey, County Dublin and was well received. It was essentially an autobiography of the main character Charlie, and included many flashbacks to his youth and his interaction with the father figures of his past, his adoptive father, 'Da' and Drumm, a cynical civil servant who had been his mentor.]

Bailegangaire was staged May 1st-3rd in Saint John, prior to being showcased at the Acting Irish International Theatre Festival, held this year in Delray Beach, Florida. This was An Amharclann's second visit to the festival.

The play, directed by Patrick Toner, featured three strong female characters: an elderly senachie, Mommo, and

her two granddaughters Dolly and Mary.

As Mary Stilwell (Mommo) describes it, the play explored "complex relationships and shifting loyalties." Audiences walked away surely thinking about their own families. In the course of the play, Mommo moves back and forth between an 84-year old woman, suffering from Alzheimer's, to a powerful middle aged senachie, to an unhappily married young wife. Despite the strife throughout, Stilwell feels the audience left with a "sense of closure [because] we get to a point where we all put down our gloves ... the audience can leave us ... the doubt has been dealt with." Stilwell enjoyed the challenges of Mommo, "probably the greatest role in contemporary theatre for a woman ... because she is so powerful and motivated."

Mommo's granddaughters, Dolly and Mary were equally challenging roles. Lindsay Bell played Mary "a really



Actors Andrea Arbour (Dolly, left), Mary Stilwell (Mommo) and Lindsay Bell (Mary, right) star in An Amharclann's production of Tom Murphy's *Bailegangaire*, which played at the Sanctuary Theatre from May 1-3.

Photo by Carl Mackinnon/ An Amharclann

complex character, being pulled in many directions." Bell feels the role was demanding because "... the terrain that Mary had to manage was really precarious."

Andrea "Dre" Barbour played Dolly, whom she described as "a much bolder character" than herself. Of *Bailegangaire* itself, she says "people related to finding comfort in a tough situation" and appreciated "the funny moments that come out of

the bleakness."

Patrick Toner, artistic director of An Amharclann felt that the performance at the Acting Irish International Irish Festival afforded our New Brunswick group the opportunity to see what other Irish theatre groups in North America, Ireland, and elsewhere were doing, and to further explore the great Irish theatre tradition. ✿





The way we said it

By Máirín Lankford



With the kind permission of the author, we have taken a few of her articles on the influence of the Irish language on English that have appeared in the Journal of Skibbereen and District Historical Society, the Mizen Journal, and the Drimoleague Parish Journal and edited them into a four-part series for The Shamrock Leaf.

Part I, II and III of IV were presented in our December 2012, June 2013, & December 2014 editions.

Part IV is presented here.

Language and speech reflect the lifestyle of a people. Apart from those who emigrated to North America and England, the people among whom I grew up in Drinagh didn't move very much outside their own parish. They worked their own patch well and mined deeply into the rock of ancient, local wisdom and lore. In this intimate relationship with local terrain and familiar occupations, old terms for places and landmarks, implements and habits lived on.

The 'leaca' was the slope or the brow of the hill. The word was also used adjectivally to describe land of a certain type. When a girl married a farmer in a neighbouring parish, the neighbours would be more interested in the quality of the farm she went into than in the character of the man she married. A begrudger might say 'She's gone into a very leaca oul' place, God help us'.

The 'latrach' was a piece of rough ground, sometimes rocky or marshy, where a single cow might graze. I often helped to 'turn out' my uncle, John Hegarty's cow to the 'latrach' or 'turn her in' again for milking in the evening. Sometimes I'd get 'codladh gribhthín' (pins & needles) in my legs from sitting on my 'giorradh giob' (on my hunkers), listening to him coaxing the milk from the cow with soft talk. 'Ceartaigh!' (straighten up there!), he'd say to her if she became restless, or, if she became too giddy, he might put a 'laincis' (spancel/fetter) on her.

Today we consult road maps before we travel on the M1 or the N4, or timetables for information on quality bus corridors and contra-flow systems. We bypass towns by taking the peripheral route or we travel from one suburb to another on a bus that provides an orbital service. In my young days we needed no map as we went 'wesht the cumar' (ravine), 'aesht the caol' (narrow place), up the 'céim' (hill) or down the 'leaca' (slope). Then, perhaps through the 'clais' (small valley) to pick the weed we called 'caisear bhán' to mix through the turkey food, or the withered, long grass we called 'fionnán' to make a soft lining for the hens' nests. We encountered nothing that excited road-rage in us and our mode of travel didn't contribute to the hole in the ozone layer.

In our daily lives then, pragmatism and common sense, of necessity, ruled, so we didn't make much use of the weighing scales or the measuring tape. Nevertheless, we had terms that expressed fairly precisely both the bulk and the texture of what we used or carried. We'd bring in a 'gabháil' (armful) of turf, a 'beart' (bundle) of 'brosna' (kindling), or a 'dornán' (fistful) of 'cipins' (little sticks). A 'mám' (fistful) or two of flour was the makings of the brown cake. When there was only a 'taoscán' (dregs) left in the water bucket, it was time to go to the well for fresh spring-water. When the hand-me-down dress that came in

the parcel from America was too long for one of us, our mother simply cut a 'stráic' (strip) off the end of it and away we went.

The social geographer too, may find some interesting facts by looking at local language patterns. I am thinking of instances known to me where local language usage was enriched or extended within a particular enclave with the arrival of someone new from a nearby parish. This phenomenon usually occurred with the marriage of a young woman into a local farm. One such, from the townland of Coornishal, came 'cliamhain isteach' (married in) to our neighbourhood and brought her mother to live with her. That old woman had words that were not in usage in our locality - 'muiriol', to describe an awkward encumbrance, being one of them. Likewise, a neighbouring woman, who had originally come from Cooladreen in the parish of Rosscarbery, used terms that none of us had. A 'púdarlach' was her way of describing a heavy surly type of person, while any poor creature for whom she felt a particular degree of venom would be called a 'red breen'. It took me a long time to work out that this was, in fact, 'rud bréan' - a foul-smelling, useless article. She would throw 'lag-mheas' (poor respect) on a young woman who had notions of herself by describing her as 'a meela creatur', one supposes from the Irish 'mí-lí' (of pale colour).

(cont'd...)



The way we said it (cont'd)



Yet another woman came, on marriage, from Kealkil and her favourite utterance was what sounded like 'widda', sometimes in recitative as 'widda, widda' or even 'widda na glowre'. This was, of course, a form of prayer to the Virgin Mary - 'A Mhuire na glóire'.

This phenomenon of local fertilization illustrates how language distinguishes groups of people in the context of their own place and also how well language survives when the sphere of influence is restricted because of its own self-sufficiency or constrained by economic circumstances. It also shows the value of collecting and recording even the smallest scraps of language.

The language of our childhood, like our place and our family, persists with us through our life. It is a

comfort in which we take refuge when we tire of the more shallow aspects of living. Language is, perhaps, also a form of play that we enjoy in a childlike way when we meet a fellow traveller, marching to the beat of the same old, familiar words and phrases. Childhood language is many things but, above all, it is a thing of the heart.



Main Street, Drinagh,
West County Cork,
Ireland



Máirín Lankford grew up in rural West Cork and has had a life-long interest in the lore of her own place and people, especially in the Hiberno-English culture that was background to her childhood.

Educated at Drinagh National School; Coláiste Muire, Crosshaven and University College Dublin, she became a teacher and worked for many years as a methodologist at the Education Department, University College Cork.

Her work, both in Irish and in English, has been published in various journals and she is author of *The Cloth-capped Men: The Story of a West Cork Slate Quarry 1841-1961*, Cork, 2005



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An Irish stamp album

An Post gets top marks for early issues for 2014



By Michael O. Nowlan

I hope this 'Album' gets you excited about the new issues from An Post as well as some of those to come in 2014. Before I plunge into this year, let me take a quick glance at how 2013 ended with the Irish Post office.

On October 17, An Post released an impressive set of four stamps to illustrate Irish contemporary public buildings. Ireland's rich architectural heritage spans the centuries, but in recent years a thriving contemporary style has emerged. Just inside the main entrance gates of University College Cork, the Lewis Glucksman Gallery designed by O'Donnell & Tuomey is both a cultural and artistic centre while the Cork Institute of Technology building reflects the prestige and pride of the institution,

The Fingal County Hall, Swords, represents another example of modern Irish architecture at its very best. It comprises four separate office blocks - the first of which is elegantly curved - arranged along a central pedestrian way. Lastly, a gleaming cathedral of contemporary Ireland is the magnificent Croke Park Stadium. The spiritual home of the Gaelic Athletic Association, with a capacity of 82,300, it is the fifth largest sporting stadium in Europe.

For Christmas 2013, An Post chose a robin for its 60-cent SOAR stamp while the 90-cent SOAR features a sprig of holly. A third stamp featured a book depicting a Nativity scene designed from a photograph by Edward Coady - a stained glass window in the Black Abbey Church in Kilkenny.

For 2014, An Post opened quickly on January 23 with a commemorative marking the 100th anniversary of the Irish Citizen Army or ICA, a small group of trained trade union volunteers established in Dublin during the great strike of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union in 1913 better known as the Lockout of 1913.



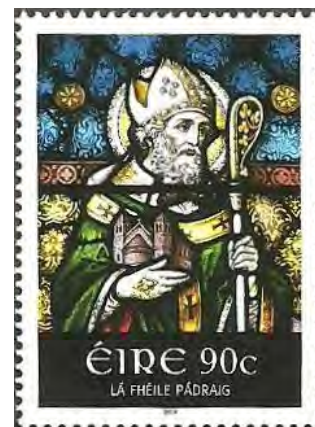
An annual release from An Post is the Greetings stamps series, vibrant and cheerful stamps designed to reflect the rich tradition of Irish hospitality and friendliness. The two stamps are based on illustrations by Phil Elliot, a multi-award winning Irish designer and illustrator. The designs focus around a more youthful celebration of occasions that warrant greetings. They are joyful images of robots and an alien which were issued on January 30. They may be purchased in pairs or in books of 10.

Another annual from the Irish Post Office is the Love and Marriage stamp which arrived on February 13, just in time for Valentine's Day. A single stamp, it depicts a gorgeous bright red rose which is available in self-adhesive format in booklets of 10 stamps. Even though Canada Post does not issue a wedding stamp, it is worthy of note that the two Canada Flower stamps featuring roses

issued on April 23 are as stunning as the Irish deep red rose. If you collect or like roses, you will want all three.



Before February dashed into March, the annual Irish St. Patrick's Day stamp appeared on February 20, in time for everyone's St. Patrick's Day greetings. The 2014 stamp is also based on a photograph by Edward Coady but designed by Oonagh Young. It depicts a stained glass window in Saint Canice's Church in Kilkenny, which is one of the most important ecclesiastical settlements in Ireland.



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An Irish stamp album

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Founded in the 6th century, the site combines an early Christian settlement, a round tower, and an Anglo Norman cathedral. Worship has taken place here for over 800 years. Actually, Cill Channigh, or Kilkenny, is the Irish for the Church of Canice, the church that originally stood on the site.

For literary enthusiasts, on March 20 An Post marked the 50th anniversary of the death of one of Ireland's greatest writers - Brendan Behan. Behan was an Irish poet, short story writer, novelist, and playwright who wrote in both English and Irish. He was born in Dublin's inner city to a republican family where there was a strong emphasis on Irish history and culture, which meant he was steeped in literature and patriotic ballads from a young age. A one-stamp issue, the Brendan Behan stamp significantly pays tribute to a world-class writer.

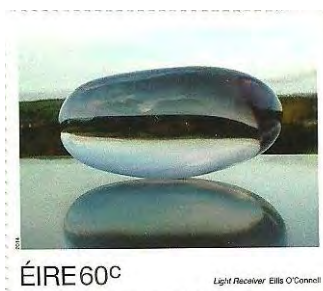


As March drew to a close, The Irish Post Office

continued with its Contemporary Arts series with the Visual Arts II segment. This year's set of four stamps featured Diana Copperwhite, whose work has been exhibited the world over, and has her multi-coloured *Patterned Behaviour* on one of the stamps while *Maesta* is by Sean Scully, an American artist of Irish birth whose work hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Tate Gallery in London.



A third stamp depicts Eilis O'Connell's *Light Receiver*. O'Connell is a remarkable sculptor whose works may be seen all over the world. The fourth stamp has Alice Maher's *Chaplet*. She is one of Ireland's most respected and influential visual artists. Like the 2013 Visual Arts stamps, these are available in a self-adhesive booklet of four.



The last 2014 issue to arrive before my deadline was a tribute to Cumann na mBan - a women's organization set up to facilitate Irish women playing a role in nationalist activism. This year marks their 100th anniversary. It was formed to "advance the cause of Irish liberty and to organize Irish women in the furtherance of this object."



To come from An Post in 2014 will be two stamps relating to Viking heritage, and the annual Europa stamp which depicts a common theme among the European community. The 2014 theme is musical Instruments and no one will

be surprised that the harp and the Irish Bodhran will be the Irish Post Office's contribution.

Other stamps will mark historical events like the Home Rule Act of 1914, World War I, and the Irish Prison Service while other significant events will contrast with the history to celebrate 'Bloom', Ireland's largest gardening, food, and family event and the World Flower Show - "a showcase of the most extravagant" flower arrangements in the world.

There will also be an issue on Cats, Game Icons, the fifth series of Irish Animals and Marine Life and individuals Seamus Heaney and Thomas Davis. It is a modest, but exciting philatelic presentation for An Post and those who like Irish stamps.

I find it is important to cite the An Post quarterly publication: *Irish Stamps: The Collector*. The first two issues for 2014 are packed with great information on Irish stamps as well as two timely essays one of which cites the November 2013 United States Postal Service issue of 20 stamps which focuses on the "Magic of Harry Potter" and a second which accents "A Collection Worthy of a King": philately's royal enthusiast King George V.

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An Irish stamp album

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Finally, each year, the Irish are invited to vote on the Stamp Issue of the Year. The 2013 stamp is the John F. Kennedy issue because "this stamp captures the aura and greatness of the man."

To learn more about Irish stamps visit the user friendly website at <http://www.anpost.ie> or write An Post, General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Have a great summer! Before I

am back to you again, my wife and I will have completed our third tour of the Emerald Isle.



St. Lawrence O'Toole Church establishes a Legacy Fund

By Jane Bell

St Lawrence O'Toole Church in Irishtown is establishing a "Legacy Fund" to ensure the preservation of the church which has served the community for over 150 years.

When Irish families began arriving in New Brunswick during the early 19th century, many settled in a large area just a few miles northeast of Moncton during the 1820's. They were mainly from the southeastern Irish counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford. They were joined in the 1830's by arrivals from County Cork and then families from Emyvale, County Monaghan. Additional Irish settlers trickled in during the Irish Famine years (1845-1851). By 1851, there were over 70 Irish family names throughout the region and the area became known as "Irishtown". It was primarily a farming and lum-



bering community, and for the most part, Roman Catholic.

A small log church was built around 1829 and replaced soon after by a proper wooden church. When it burned down in 1859, the community was quick to replace it with the present building. It was consecrated in 1861 and placed under the patronage

of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Dublin's 12th century historic Archbishop.

Over the years, many of the Irish families moved away from the area and their farms were taken over by Acadian families. To reflect the new linguistic make-up of the parish, French masses were added in 1938.

To keep the historic

building and cemetery in choice condition, the church is launching the "Legacy Fund".

This fund can be supported by choosing "St. Lawrence O'Toole Legacy Fund" as the choice for donations upon the passing of a loved one through memorial donations cards which will be available in local funeral homes. In addition, the parish office will also have a supply of donation cards available. For further information contact the parish at (506) 857-4223.



Ed note: this would be a good idea for many of our Irish parish communities around the province. Many of the old parish churches are as old, if not older, than the above parish and this would be a good idea to keep them all in repair.





Logic puzzle—Irish style!



Row, row, row your boat —a logic puzzle

by Marilyn Driscoll

Ireland is known not only for the beauty of its rock-walled fields and mist-shrouded mountains and valleys, but also its many lakes and rivers. For those lucky enough to live alongside one of these beautiful waterways, travelling by small boats, powered by the strength of their own arms, is very common. Here we present four such lucky persons, each living by a different river, and have paid four different prices for the wee boats which carry them through their daily business. Can you determine the first and last names of the four, which river they travel by, and how much each of them paid for their boats?

1. The person with the \$1500 boat does not live by the River Bann and does not have O'Connell as a last name.
2. The person who lives on the banks of the River Bann is not Moira.
3. Con lives on the banks of either the River Barrow or the River Suir.
4. The person whose last name is Collins is not Moira or Con.
5. The person with the \$1000 boat does not have Collins as a last name.
6. The person who lives on the banks of the River Barrow paid more money for their boat than the person who lives of the banks of the River Suir.
7. The person whose last name is O'Connell is Ciara.
8. Between Ciara and the person with the last name of Murphy, one paid \$1500 for their boat and the other paid \$2,000.
9. The person whose last name is O'Connell lives on the banks of the River Shannon.
10. The person whose last name is Walsh doesn't live on the banks of the River Barrow.
11. Moira paid less for her boat than the person whose last name is Murphy.
12. The person who lives on the banks of the River Suir is not Seamus.
13. Between Seamus and the person whose last name is Walsh, one lives on the river Suir and the other paid \$2500 for their boat.

Think you've got this one? Well, if you're really patient, you can check your answers in our December 2014 issue of *The Shamrock Leaf*, or visit our website at <http://www.newirelandnb.ca> to find out now.

Answers to last issue's logic puzzle: Seisun Time!

In many rural communities in Ireland, sessions are an integral part of community life where the conversation and camaraderie are an essential component. Four coworkers have found that, despite the difference in their ages, they share a love of traditional music acquired in their younger days. They have agreed to get together once a week for a traditional session to keep the tradition alive. Though all are Irish, each was born in a different city and each plays a different instrument.

From the clues given in the December 2013 issue — did you figure out which was born when, where, and what instrument each plays? Check your answer here.

Year born	Name	City of birth	Musical instrument
1945	Maeve	Waterford	Tin whistle
1950	Declan	Cork	Bodhran
1958	Brianne	Dublin	Fiddle
1964	Aidan	Galway	Uilleann pipes

Ann Foley – a genealogy mystery

New Brunswick's own Downton Abbey story

By Walter Hughes, Ottawa

Ann Foley was an Irish woman who emigrated from Ireland to New Brunswick in the middle of the 19th Century. In the 1861 census, 28-year-old Ann Foley is a servant in the home of

William Hunter Odell. His grandfather was a Loyalist and a parson and first Provincial Secretary of the Colony of New Brunswick. Hunter's grandfather and father together held that key post for a com-

bined period of 60 years. The family became significant land-owners. Their family estate, which they called Rookwood, is the basis of what became the Odell Park.

Our family tradition says that Ann Foley, also known as Mrs. James Abram, was caretaker of the Rookwood estate around the early 1890's. As caretaker, she was given a cottage separate from the family dwelling. Possibly, she inherited her position from her husband, James Abram. Her husband was also mistakenly called Mr. Abrams, Mr. Abraham, and even Mr. Foley, so does not seem to have been a memorable character. He died at the age of 61 in 1889 and is buried in Cork Cemetery, York County.

William Hunter Odell drew up his will in 1887 and shortly after moved to Halifax. In 1891, he died and Rookwood was inherited by his son, Captain William Henry Odell, who was fighting on behalf of the Queen in India. Captain Odell returned to Canada to wrap up affairs and then returned to the Indian border with Afghanistan, being promoted to Major

Odell in the process. In 1894, Major Odell died while on duty. It appears that he may have died intestate and without issue. So who was to inherit Rookwood, a very valuable piece of real estate?

Around 1894, Mrs. Abrams brought her 'niece', Anna Keating to Fredericton. Anna was my grandmother. For my family, this is where the mystery starts. What my family did not know until recently was how Anna Keating was related to Ann Foley.

Anna Keating was born in 1886 in Charlestown (Boston). Her father was Owen Keating, a tram conductor. Her mother was Fanny Wilson, daughter of Catherine Gallagher and George Wilson, a farmer in Kingsclear NB. It turns out that Catherine Gallagher was previously married to Patrick Gallagher and that Catherine Foley is her maiden name. Ann Foley was her sister. They had two brothers, Hugh and Barney. So, solving a long-time family mystery, Ann Foley was sister to Anna Keating's grandmother.

(cont'd)



Caretaker's Cottage at Rookwood, Fredericton, N.B.

Photo courtesy of Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
York Sunbury Historical Society collection: P4-2-18

Ann Foley—a genealogy mystery (*cont'd*)

Anna Keating's mother, Fanny (AKA Francis) died in 1893, leaving behind Anna and her younger brother, Robert Allen ("Uncle Al") Keating. The father could not care for his two children, so parked the boy with his sister's family and his daughter with the mother's family. However, the only one on the mother's side who could take in Anna was the widow Ann Foley.

Thus, Anna Keating was placed into an orphanage in Boston because her destitute Irish immigrant father could not care for her, then plucked out of there by Ann Foley and taken far north to Fredericton to live in a mansion. Anna Keating was given in marriage to Matt Malone in 1911 by G.A. Lannigan, as recorded in the press in 1911. Ms Keating and Mr. Malone are my grandparents. Matt Malone opened a grocery store in Saint John NB and was a successful businessman during the first half of the 20th century. So Anna had a happy ending to her life that began in misery. Charles Dickens, where are you

when I need you to tell this story?

While I have unravelled the family mystery, I remain gobsmacked by Ann Foley. She seems to have been a strong character and many of her Irish expressions have been passed down four generations. Ann Foley was quite a woman to rise from a simple housemaid to be an estate caretaker, particularly in those days. Moreover, when she was buried in the new Roman Catholic Cemetery called the Hermitage, which borders on the Saint John River, a seven foot cross is said to have been placed over her grave site. Not bad for the immigrant daughter of an Irish farmer!

If anyone can help solve the mystery of Ann Foley, I would love to hear from you. I am particularly trying to untangle information on the following:

1. Who was Patrick Gallagher? Did he widow Catherine or did he just run away? I have no information on his death. However, I have found a US record of a Patrick Gallagher living in New Bruns-

wick, close to Holton Maine at the time of the US Civil War and simultaneous with Catherine living with George Wilson.

2. Did Catherine (Foley) Gallagher marry George Wilson? George was a neighbour in Kingsclear and brought a child into his mixed family with Catherine. Is there any evidence that they were in fact married?

3. Who eventually inherited Rookwood from Major Odell? What was the process? How did that property come into the hands of the City of Fredericton?

4. Was Ann Foley in fact the caretaker for Rookwood for a number of years? How many? Did her nephew succeed her after her own death in 1911?



I can be reached at waltathome@hotmail.com.

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It's all in the way you say it

There is nothing like a nice 'cuppa'. But the Irish pronunciation of the word tea (written *tae* in Gaelic) is generally pronounced 'tay'.

Obviously not a native Irish or English word, the word 'tea' derived from the Chinese word *chai*, and the Irish pronunciation reflected the way that 'tea' was pronounced in Elizabethan times in both England and Ireland.

Although the English began saying 'tea' as we know it today, the Irish continued to pronounce it *tay* over the years, although you hear both pronunciations in Ireland today.

The Irish pronunciation even created fodder for a very important question in 1772 in the British Houses of Parliament!

There was actually a long debate in the House of Commons about how to say "Great Britain". Sir William Yonge, in the House of Commons, thought that "Great" should rhyme with *seat* claiming that "none but an Irishman would pronounce it *grait*."

However, Lord Chesterton of the House of Lords, said to leave the word alone. We know of course which pronunciation prevailed over time but the whole debate of the day revolved solely around the way the Irish said, and still say, 'tea'.

So the word 'great' became an exception to the rule along with two other words – 'break and steak'. It is a funny language we speak today. Anyone for a 'cuppa'? 

Tánaiste announces improvements to Ireland-Canada working holiday visa programme

The new agreement on the Ireland Canada Working Holiday Programme was signed in Ottawa in early March by Irish Ambassador, Dr. Ray Bassett, and Mr. David Manicom, Director General at Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

The Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Eamon Gilmore, T.D., in March of 2014 welcomed the signing of a new visa arrangement which will allow more young Irish professionals and students to gain valuable work experience in Canada.

Improvements to the Ireland Canada Working Holiday Programme will result in 3,000 additional work visas in new categories geared towards young Irish professionals and students.

This will bring the total number of visas to 10,700, the largest ever quota of visas for Irish applicants. The same scheme applies to Canadian young people coming to live, work and travel in Ireland.

Welcoming the new agreement, the Tánaiste said,

"When I was in Toronto in 2012 I witnessed the beneficial nature of

this programme and agreed with the Canadian authorities to expand the scope and numbers involved. I am delighted today to see that commitment fulfilled.

This programme offers Irish and Canadian young people the valuable opportunity to experience living and working abroad and today's changes mean that the programme is more focused on the needs of participants and prospective employers.

The decision to work overseas should always be a matter of choice and the Government is striving to create an economic climate which allows young people to put the skills and experience gained abroad to use in quality jobs in Ireland".

The improvements to the visa scheme come amid continued strengthening of Ireland-Canada relations. 14% of Canadians claim Irish descent, Canada is one of the biggest investors in

Ireland and Irish companies now employ 7,000 people in Canada.

The current International Experience Canada programme has been in

place since 2003, when it commenced with an initial allocation of 100 places per year in each direction. Since then, the number of places on the scheme has increased rapidly, with 6,500 visas available each way in 2013. Of the 10,700 visa allocation for 2014, 7,700 are in the working holiday category which will continue to be for two years duration. The remaining 3,000 visas are devoted to two new categories, young professionals with a pre-agreed work contract (two year) and international students with a pre-agreed internship, paid or unpaid (one year). The student visa can also be held before or after either a working holiday or young professional visa, so applicants can now apply for visas for up to 36 months in total. Young Irish people wishing to apply can do so online through the International Experience Canada website, which also gives full details of the launch dates:

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ireland-irlande/experience_canada_experience/index.aspx?lang=eng



Film mania hits Wexford — From Michael Green's Irish newsletter irishnewsletter@ireland-information.com

Producers of the film 'Brooklyn' which is an adaptation of the award-winning Colm Toibin novel expected perhaps 1000 people to turn up for auditions for 300 bit-parts in the movie. The film stars Saoirse Ronan, Domhnall Gleeson, Julie Walters and Jim Broadbent and is an eagerly anticipated production of the much acclaimed novel.

It was with a degree of surprise then the film-makers greeted over 3000 hopefuls who flooded the town of Enniscorthy for the auditions. The allure

of fame and fortune was enough to prompt one eight-year old to try her luck. Asked why she wanted to be in the movie she replied with refreshing honesty:

...because celebs get lots of presents.

The Mayor of Enniscorthy was clearly delighted with the influx of people declaring that the town had been 'brought back to life' and that *...most importantly it brought a feeling of happiness and pride back into our*

town.

So that is all it takes to make a town happy. A few movie stars, some lighting and a few cameras.

Should have invited them in years ago.



Irishfest a success in Moncton

Westmorland—Albert—Kent Chapter News

By Paul McCloskey

This year Irishfest in Moncton was bigger and better than ever. We had a couple of new events and the response from the Moncton community was our largest to date.



Paul McCloskey opening Moncton's Irish Fest

Even before the event began, Mike Magee and Linda Evans gave a talk and presentation to students at MacNaughton High School with entertainment by Tyler Haché.

On Monday, March 10th, we opened the festival with a soiree at Moncton City Hall. The Irish flag was unveiled, while Kyle Lafferty sang the Irish National Anthem. Also, the Galway Exhibit was unveiled. It includes a grouping of 50 photos celebrating Galway's ties with the sea on loan to us from by Galway City, Ireland. The photos were on display in the lobby

and on the mezzanine of City Hall as well as an electronic display of the photos on a big screen TV. Drinks and snacks were supplied by the City of Moncton and music was supplied by Bernie Houlahan, Eddy Poirier, Laurie Dauphane, and three members of the Saint John Chapter of Comhaltas – Stuart Hook, Bob Burgess and Greg Marquis. The whole affair was well attended and appreciated by all present. Thanks to Comhaltas for making the journey from Saint John to brighten up our evening. Thank you also to Justin Ryan of MAGMA for emceeing the affair.

Friday, March 14, we took the Galway Exhibit to the Capitol Theater lobby. We enjoyed fruit, cheese, meats and vegetables from our sponsor Sobeys and everyone enjoyed the homemade Irish soda bread supplied by Joyce Murphy and Linda Evans. We then moved inside the theater for a show of Irish music supplied by local budding star Tyler Hache and the ever popular Carey Beck, on loan from The Old Triangle Irish Alehouse. This was our first time using the Capitol Theater and



Eddy Poirier, Brian Poirier and Bernie Houlahan entertain at Moncton's Irish Fest

given the response we'll be back there for St. Patrick's festivities in the future.

We continued our celebration on Sunday the 16th at the Moncton Press Club with our traditional Irish breakfast of eggs, beans, bacon, fish cakes and homemade Irish soda bread supplied by Valerie McCloskey. Following breakfast we swung right into our annual kitchen party with music supplied by Eddie Poirier, Bernie Houlahan, Brian Poirier and myself. Members joined in singing a song or two and reciting poetry. This event is always a sell-out and everyone has a great time.

We concluded Irishfest 2014 with a Mass at St. Bernard's Church followed by a meal of Irish stew at the Moncton Air Force Veterans Club. The mass at St. Bernard's is

where our chapter receives the funding for two of our three scholarships. The church is most generous to us by giving us the collection from the Mass.

I have to take the time and thank the following members of the Chapter for the untiring efforts, donations and plain hard work in order to make Irishfest 2014 the big success it was. Thanks to Mike Magee, Brian Murphy, Don O'Connor, Claudia McCloskey, Joyce Murphy, Maeve Murphy, Bernie and Alice Houlahan, Evan Houlahan, Eddy and Rose Poirier, Linda Evans, Valerie McCloskey and all our generous sponsors. Thank you too to the people of Moncton, Dieppe and Riverview for your support; it's what makes it all worthwhile. Plans are already underway for next year!



Miramichi Chapter News

By Maureen English

The Miramichi Chapter met in December for our "Christmas in Killarney" gathering at the Seaman's Hospital. We presented Colleen Gorman with our scholarship this year. She is a mature student at N.B.C.C. in the 2 year Correctional Techniques Course. We had a lovely afternoon with Irish music and hot clam chowder, chili and a wee drop of wine. The afternoon was enjoyed by all.

On March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, we raised the Irish flag at the Miratech Building on General Manson Way in Miramichi. The flag was raised by Farrell McCarthy, founding member of both the I.C.C.A. and the Irish festival in Miramichi.

We are getting ready to "Spring into Summer" in June. We will meet at the Senior Citizens Hall in Nelson on June 15th. There will be entertainment by Jimmy Lawlor among others, and it will be a social gathering with lots of friendly chatter and tea, coffee and some tasty offerings.



1. *Frances Connell presents scholarship to Colleen Gorman*

2. *Miramichiers gather for flag raising. L to R: Jerry Donahue, Farrell McCarthy, Mike Connell, Agnes O'Neill, Bill Fraser, Liberal MLA for Miramichi-Bay du Vin; Tilly O'Neill-Gordon, Conservative member of Parliament for Miramichi; Paul Sweeney, Maureen English, Deputy Mayor Lisa Harris, Brian Gallant, leader of the N.B. Liberal Party; and Shelly Williams, City Councillor.*



3. *Farrell McCarthy raises the Irish flag in Miramichi*



Derry—Londonderry City of Culture 2013 a success

When Derry-Londonderry was chosen as the UK's first 'City of Culture', there were a number of 'doubting Thomases' about. It was hoped that thrusting the city into the limelight would bring Derry-Londonderry both social and economic accolades as had happened when Liver-

pool, England was selected as the European City of Culture in 2008.

After a year of festivals and celebrations - 56 events filled the calendar - 2013 was a huge success. The city showed that it was progressive and forward, but at the same time, did not shy away from showing its troubled past. Or-

ganizers decided that the Troubles were part of the city's cultural make-up and couldn't be ignored. At the same time, it portrayed itself as a city rising from the ashes of the past and moving towards a brighter future.

It was an absolute social success and hopefully, in these trying times, will

benefit economically in the years ahead. The next UK 'City of Culture' - Hull, England - will have the challenge of outdoing Derry-Londonderry when their turn comes in 2017.



Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi July 17th-20th

New format...new venue...check us out!

By Paddy Quinn

Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi has been held at the Lord Beaverbrook Arena since 1984. But this year the festival is trying something totally different. Organizers are taking the festival to the Miramichi waterfront for a fresh start.

There is nothing 'same old...same old'... about this year's four day event. Co-Presidents, Chopper Robinson and Paddy Quinn, and the devoted festival committee, which works a good part of the year preparing for the event, are trying something completely new.

The festival will take place between July 17th – July 20th and many of the events will take place on Waterford Green, along the Miramichi waterfront near the Rodd Miramichi. The parkland setting, overlooking the beautiful river where many Irish emigrants first set foot in Canada, is very appropriate.

An opening concert, on Thursday night will be held in the Rodd Miramichi. It will feature Rob Currie and The Hard

Tickets. Currie, a former Miramichier, who now lives in Halifax and is a Professor at Dalhousie University, is no stranger to regular festival goers. He was a member of the Halifax based band "The Cornerboys" who were festival favourites for many years.

The pubs and festival day events will all be held on Waterford Green.

Friday's pub features the legendary McGinty, who now include Joe Breen in their lineup, and Miramichi favourites, Durty Nellys. They will set the tone of rest of the weekend as they hit the stage with the mighty Miramichi as a backdrop.

Matt and Marty, a group from Bathurst, are no strangers to the stages along the Miramichi River and will be opening the Saturday night pub along the river. They will be followed by Town Pants, a Vancouver based group who blend Celtic Traditional and Rock. With their unique blend of high energy, they will be returning to the Miramichi after a few years' absence and promise an evening of 'West Coast Celtic'.

There will again be a Saturday evening concert



The Town Pants

this year. Formerly known as the Ennis Sisters, and now known simply as Ennis, their concert will take place in St. Michael's Basilica. With Maureen and Karen Ennis' clear voices and the stunning interior of St Michael's as a backdrop, this concert promises to

be a highlight of the festival. With Juno, SOCAN awards and numerous ECMA and Music and NL awards and nominations, Ennis have performed in Australia, the Middle East, Europe, America and Canada, accumulating 3 gold records along the way. (cont'd)



Ennis

Canada's Irish Festival on the Miramichi (cont'd)

They have shared the stage with Mary Black as well as the Chieftains. This is an event that should not be missed!

There will be several other performers who will take to the stage throughout Friday and Saturday. They include Gerry Roberts from Ireland who now summers in Miramichi, Bob McCallum, Jimmy Lawlor, Sons of the River, and Miramichi Retired Five among others. Miramichi's own Nelson Doyle Dancers will continue to be a highlight for all who love Irish dance.

parade participants gather at James M Hill Memorial High School, and will proceed down Henderson Street, turn west on Duke Street and continue down historic Water Street, ending at Waterford Green, where the Saturday schedule will take place on the Main Stage.

Just up the street from Waterfront Green, there will also be 'Sessions in the Kitchen' at Saltwater Sounds on historic Water Street. These sessions are open to everyone so drop in and check it out! If you perform as well, don't be



Miramichi Chapter President, Frances Connell, and Provincial ICCA President, Keith Vickers, proudly display their banner at the festival's family walking parade.



The Nelson Doyle Dancers

The Fredericton Society of St Andrews Pipe Band will also be performing a set. Again they will be leading the Family Walking Parade. A popular event, the parade will wind through the streets on Saturday with families proudly displaying their Coats of Arms. The route is slightly different this year and many will be pleased to know that with the change of venue, there will be no uphill portion at the end of the walk! The

shy as all are welcome to join in with a story or a song.

Nor have your stomachs been overlooked. The ever popular Irish Tea Room venue from past events has been transformed into "The Irish Tea Room at Seasons View Cafe". It is only a few steps from Waterford Green, the main venue of the festival.

The genealogy displays will again be part of the festival at a place yet to be

decided.

The mass will be held at 11AM on Sunday morning in the magnificent St Michael's Basilica, just a short walk away.

There are also three James M Hill Memorial high school reunions which are including the Festival into their schedule. This will be a great opportunity to see old friends and make new ones as well.

Sunday is dedicated to Family Day at the Middle Island Historical Park.

There will be a barbeque, games and live entertainment.

For more information on tickets, prices and schedules, please contact the Irish Festival website at

www.canadasirishfest.com.



MARITIME TRAVEL MIRAMICHI TOUR OF IRELAND 2014



Aug. 26 to Sept. 9

"15 Day Irish Genealogy/Heritage Tour"
(8 places remain) Check it out at:

<http://www.maritimetravel.ca/heritage-tour-of-ireland>

For further information contact:
Maritime Travel Miramichi at 622-1100
OR Marven at marven@rogers.com

Be Irish proud at the Irish Festival this year!

By Linda Evans, Editor

When the Irish Festival began in 1984, there was a lot of excitement. Although we Irish represented a large part of the province's cultural make-up, we had never celebrated together. We finally had a festival to celebrate our Irish culture and history in New Brunswick and we did so happily. It was standing room only in the Lord Beaverbrook arena in Miramichi that year.

The festival was OUR festival. It fulfilled an obvious large void and it was organized by the Irish Canadian Cultural Association itself.

Over the years, the festival did become much the same year to year, and the numbers who attended, began to dwindle. Some said it wasn't our festival anymore but one of

many Miramichi parties. Others found that it had become repetitive, and interest waned. It is normal for festivals to go through ebbs and flows, but unless we support our own festival, it will disappear all together.

This year's event is fresh and new – with a new location and plenty to offer. I encourage one and all to give it a try again – for a day or even for the entire weekend of events.

I am as guilty as the next guy. When the festival began, I was there for the entire event. But over the last number of years I only attended the festival for one day and last year didn't attend at all. I had other commitments and should have felt a bit

guilty, but because it had become a bit monotonous over the years, I felt no guilt at all.

I am excited by the changes to this year's event and will be returning for the entire celebration.

The Irish Festival on the Miramichi is our showcase of 'all things Irish'. The Irish in New Brunswick represent 38% of New Brunswick's population and it is important that we celebrate together as a group. We need to attend. We need to participate. We need to celebrate our culture and history again – proudly! We need to show the rest of New Brunswick that we 'are here', we are proud, and we do count.

See you there!



Down Survey of Ireland Project

Ireland was changed forever after the Cromwellian conflicts. From the ashes, the Down Survey of Ireland was undertaken - the first detailed land survey on a national scale ever done.

The survey sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to facilitate its redistribution to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers.

The detailed maps of the townlands and parishes of Ireland are shown before Cromwell arrived as well as how they looked after the lands were redistributed. In many cases the details of who owned them

is also listed.

The sources are also geo-referenced with 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, Google Maps and satellite imagery and are easy to use. There is even a user guide to help you along the way.

For 'carto-ophiles' and those interested in who owned the lands where their ancestors came from, this is a great resource.

A project of Trinity College, Dublin, it can be accessed at <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie>.



Does Anyone Know...???

We regularly receive questions from readers of the SL or from visitors to our ICCANB website regarding historical or genealogical research. While we do not have the resources to assist with this type of research, we will provide limited space in each production run to post questions for others to respond to. Unfortunately we cannot post them all but will draw from those received.

To be included, requests **MUST** include a contact email address as the SL **will not** act as intermediary between parties. *Please respond directly to the person requesting the information.*



Hickey :

Searching for descendants of Michael Hickey, born Ireland appr. 1794; married Sarah Jane Wheaton, of Richibucto, NB, born 1812, moved to Upper Rexton area.

Bobby Jo Hickey

bobby-jo.hickey@nbed.nb.ca

James Matthews/ Cape Enrage:

I am trying to find the burial place of my ggg grandfather - James Matthews b circa 1804 and died 1885. I find no stone for him in Alma - I have visited there half a dozen times. But, someone has said he is buried in Cape Enrage but others have said there is no cemetery there. Wonder if I could correspond with someone who is knowledgeable about Cape Enrage.

Phil Matthews

Readfield, Maine

PMatth9878@AOL.com

Lewis/ Crombie/Crumbie:

My great-grandmother, Annie Matilda Lewis, d/o Henry Lewis and Matilda Crombie/Crumbie was born in Juvenile Settlement in 1869. I am trying to locate descendants and relatives of both these families. I believe Henry Lewis died there between 1891 and 1901 and Matilda died there after 1901 and before 1911, but I don't know where they are buried. My great-grandmother migrated to the United States in 1889 and died in Minnesota in 1916. Any help getting in contact with my relatives will be deeply appreciated.

Ms. Dale Amann

djcamann@charter.net

[Ed. Note: Third time lucky?? - We apologize for any inconvenience: the following question was in the last two issues but with an incorrect email address (our fault entirely). If anyone was trying to reach Ms. Doyle—could you please try again with the correct address?]

Mary Amanda Doyle McLaughlin:

Looking for information on the McLaughlin family who were living at 826 Charlotte Street in Fredericton in the 1911 and 1920 census books. Mary Amanda Doyle was born in New Westminster BC on 7 Apr 1887, the daughter of Michael Doyle of Doyleville and Ann Clancy of Petit Rocher/Beresford. She was married to Alexander McLaughlin and had two daughters: Mary Eva Gertrude McLaughlin born 23 May 1909 and Marjorie Anna born 17 Aug 1911.

Carole Doyle Roberts

doylec40@yahoo.ca

Bits and Pieces

By Linda Evans

Actor Peter O'Toole, who died in December at the age of 81, was one of a kind. Best known for his portrayal of T E Lawrence in *Lawrence of Arabia* in 1963, his roles as *Becket* and as King Henry II in *Lion in Winter* along with Katherine Hepburn and Anthony Hopkins were classic O'Toole. He won many awards but the Academy Award for best actor always eluded him. He initially turned down an honorary Oscar in 2003 saying 'he was still in the game, and might eventually win the bugger outright', but he did accept it eventually, saying, "Always a bridesmaid, never a bride, my foot!" ♣♣♣

According to Irish authorities, there are at least 5 million Canadians with Irish roots. Over 134,000 Canadians visited Ireland last year alone. ♣♣♣

Nothing on TV, and looking for something to fill the hours? Do check out YouTube. You can watch a full one hour documentary entitled "A Short History of Ireland". Looking for more details? YouTube has a number of Irish documentaries on various themes of Irish history in hourly segments. There are also tourism and music videos there as well. Check it out on the next miserable rainy day. ♣♣♣

As PEI prepares to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Charlottetown conference this year, it seems a good time to remember that Thomas D'Arcy McGee was not the only Father of Confederation with strong Irish roots. PEI's Edward Palmer's father, Joseph Palmer, was a lawyer from Ireland. One of the two delegates representing Newfoundland at the Charlottetown conference was Ambrose Shea. His father came from Carrick-on-Suir, County Waterford and his mother was a Ryan. Although not at the Charlottetown conference, journalist Edward Whalen represented PEI at the Quebec conference. He was born in Balina, County Mayo. ♣♣♣

Travelling to Ireland this summer? If you're in Dublin on a Sunday, check out the new 'weekly festival' to be held every Sunday from June to September. Alternating between the North Side and South Side each month, streets will be closed to traffic and will include market stalls as well as performance areas for musicians and theatre acts. When on the south side of the river, South William Street, and the area between Grafton St and George's St will be used and when on the north side, Wolfe Tone Park on Jervis Street will be used. ♣♣♣

St Dominic's RC Church in Portland Maine closed its doors in 1997, and is now home to the Maine Irish Heritage Center which houses Maine's Irish genealogical center, a museum, archives and library, preserving the story of the Irish in Maine. With so many NB Irish crossing the border to work in Maine's back woods, on the railway and the factories – many of Maine's Irish have NB roots and so their story is part of our story as well. Their website is www.maineirish.com. ♣♣♣

While on the topic of Maine, Paula Gibbs of the Lewiston Sun Journal stated, "The Irish came to Maine long before the potato famine... - many coming from Canada – beginning the process of integration as early as the Civil War. They have founded our communities, built our ships, organized our churches, led our government, run our factories and pioneered our arts – In Bangor and Lewiston, they built and ran the mills. In Portland they worked the docks..." hmmm – sounds a lot like our own story here in NB doesn't it? ♣♣♣

The excellent on-line history magazine *Scoláire Staire* is no more. Founded to bring Irish History to the masses, contributors found a 'starting point' and have since gone on to publish in other journals and reviews. Old topics from *Scoláire Staire* for those looking for them, are now found on www.irishhistoryreview.com in their search engine. ♣♣♣

Like a sentinel on the hill

Bathurst's Doucet Hennessey House

By Melynda Jarratt

Co-president, Maison Doucet Hennessey House Association

The Maison Doucet Hennessey House Association was officially established as a charitable association in 2010. Its main goal is to maintain, restore and preserve the Doucet Hennessey House, located at 375 St. Peter Avenue, Bathurst, with a view to educating the public and commemorating this historical site.

The Doucet Hennessey House has stood like a sentinel at the top of St. Peter Avenue in Bathurst for nearly two centuries since it was originally built ca. 1808 by the pioneering Acadian, Charles Doucet.

The Acadian, Irish and Scottish families who were born, lived, worked and died in this heritage home bear witness to the historic economic, social and cultural forces that transformed what was once a tiny outpost called Nepisiguit, in the wilderness of northern New Brunswick, into a multicultural city with proud Franco-phone and Anglophone roots.

Irish families connected to the house over the years include the names Varrily, Hennessey, Kane, O'Toole, Garrett,



Manus Kane and Lucy Hennessey Jarratt

McManus, Keenan, Vickers, Burke, Kelly and Pendergast.

When our Association was first established, our main goal was to raise funds to purchase the house and save it from demolition. In February 2012, we officially took over ownership of the building and, for the first time since 1808, the house moved out of the Doucet and Hennessey families into the hands of our charitable Association.

Our Association has consulted with professionals in the heritage and economic development sectors and, with the financial support of the Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, Enterprise Chaleur, as well as fund-

ing from many local businesses and our own members, we have commissioned three reports that will form the foundation of a business plan / feasibility study.

The three reports include a Dendroarcheological Report by Mount Allison University's Dendrochronology Lab (MAD Lab) which was released in February, 2011. This scientific report and analysis of wood core samples proved that there is wood in the foundation of the Maison Doucet Hennessey House dating back to at least 1808 and 1811. Its findings support our belief that the original house was built by Charles Doucet within five years of receiving a land grant from King

George III in 1807. The study also confirmed that there is wood present from 1858, lending credence to our theory that the building was renovated and additions built over the course of 50 years from ca. 1808 to 1858.

A second report by Jacques Boucher and Associates addressed the architectural issues and future plans for the building. This report was delivered in February, 2012 and provided our Association with blueprints and a cost estimate for a full restoration and renovation of the Maison Doucet Hennessey House.

The third report is a history of the Maison Doucet Hennessey House written by Mr. Fidèle Thériault, the well known Acadian historian who specializes in Bathurst's Holy Family parish in which the Acadian / Irish / Scottish history of the house is so deeply intertwined.

All three reports are found on the Doucet Hennessey House website. The third report is only available in French but the supporting documents are in English. We intend to have this report translated

(cont'd)

Like a sentinel on the hill (cont'd)

so that all reports will be available in both official languages.

In August 2012, the AMDHHA raised funds with the help of Xstrata, Chaleur Building Supplies, Daniel Morrison, Carpet Ranch, and Kent Home Improvement to paint the building's exterior. At the same time, Wanamaker's Horticultural Services, with the support of Ace Leasing and Environ Organics of Fredericton, professionally landscaped the property for free. The painting and landscaping has transformed what was an overgrown, run down looking space into an architectural gem that overlooks the cityscape from the highest point of land in Bathurst. It has been, quite literally, turning heads while creating a sense of optimism and appreciation for our shared multicultural heritage despite tough economic times in northern New Brunswick.

In February, 2013, our



Board held a three-hour strategic planning session with representatives of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Heritage and Culture, the NB Department of Economic Development, the City of Bathurst and Enterprise Chaleur with a view to mapping out a strategy for our proposed business plan.

Many worthy ideas have been suggested for the building, but we are favouring the development of creative cultural space /

incubator for artists / entrepreneurs in a one-of-a-kind restored heritage building. The concept of charity / art / heritage / entrepreneurship is based on Aberdeen Cultural Center in Moncton and the highly successful Charlotte Street Arts Centre in Fredericton, which has 100% occupancy and a waiting list of artists seeking space in the building.

We believe this project presents a number of excellent opportunities for tourism, heritage and eco-

nomie development in the north. The time is right to position its development within the framework of the commemorations marking the 150th anniversary of Canadian confederation in 2017 as well as various other anniversaries connected to the house and the establishment of the City of Bathurst.

This summer, we will be conducting a survey of arts and community groups in the Chaleur region to develop a vision for the Doucet Hennessy House that can be used as the basis of a business plan / feasibility study. If you have any ideas or suggestions for this important heritage building with roots that run deep in the Irish community, we would love to hear from you!

For further information, please contact: Email: info@DoucetHennessy.com and on the web : www.DoucetHennessy.com.



Woman fined for tearing up political pamphlet –

From Michael Green's Irish newsletter
irishnewsletter@ireland-information.com

A Mullingar woman has been fined 150 Euro having being found guilty of littering after she tore up a pamphlet given to her by a politician canvassing for support. The politician clearly picked a bad time to call at the house of Michelle Byrne who later said that she was fed up with the endless stream of politicians calling to her door. She promptly ripped up the leaflet, only to find that she

was reported to the local County Council and then handed a fine of 150 Euro (over US\$200).

It was clearly pay-back time, because I challenged the person who called, whom I am not identifying. What I did wasn't personal, I was just fed up with people looking for my vote, and I'm disillusioned with the whole political scene. I've had

too many real problems to worry about, with three young children. I picked up the pieces of paper and put them into the bin. One of them must have blown away.

Clearly the election candidates in Westmeath have a strange way of wooing voters.



Saint John celebrates its 30th anniversary—a photo collage

By Terry Mullin and Lorraine Brown

The 30th anniversary of Saint John Chapter ICCA saw us celebrating in fine Irish style this year. Everyone pitched in to make this one of the finest St. Patrick's Week celebrations held in our fair city - Canada's largest Irish city.

Setting the tone for the activities was the St. Patrick's dinner as well as the ecumenical service held at the Celtic Cross. From here we can look out to Partridge Island as we reflect on our history and the struggles, achievements and successes of our ancestors.

Many citizens in the greater Saint John area got caught up in the Irish festivities and enjoyed themselves immensely throughout as can be seen from the pictures.

Mass and afterwards



1. Men singing at Mass at the cathedral
2. Singalong at Bishop's Palace after Mass
3. Thanks to Father Doug McNeill for the lovely reception and support throughout the entire week of events.

Irish breakfast at O'Leary's Pub



4. The Hook family—Helena, Stuart, son Ian and grandson Aiden enjoy a great breakfast
5. Volunteers serve up a great breakfast in support of I'Arche
6. Comhaltas provides the tunes at breakfast

Saint John celebrates its 30th anniversary — a photo collage (cont'd)

Family day at Market Square



7. Alexandre Banks, 2012/13 holder of the Inishowen fiddle performs
8. Saint Johners enjoying the family day at Market Square
9. Terry Mullin and Katherine Coughlan serve soda bread to the many participants



10. All decked out in green
11. Children learning Irish dance



Ecumenical service at St. Patrick's Square



12. Celtic cross in St. Patrick's Square after the service.
13. Saint Johners proudly raise the Irish flag

Flag raising at City Hall



Saint John celebrates its 30th anniversary — a photo collage (cont'd)

Gala Dinner



14. Honorary Chairperson of the week was Ed McDermott
15. The McDermott family enjoys the opportunity to gather at the ICCA Gala dinner
16. Father Doug McNeill, guest speaker at dinner, was a very busy man as he said prayers at Ecumenical service at the Celtic Cross Mar 9th, Celebrated mass on the 17th, and held a reception afterwards in the Bishop's Palace.



In closing, the Saint John Chapter is delighted to announce the winner of the draw for the lovely queen size quilt made by the Kennebecasis Valley Quilters Guild. Congratulations to Mary Crilley, of Saint John, who was the appreciative winner of this quilt, called *"Ella's Choice"*

We leave you with a beautiful shot of the Celtic Cross in St. Patrick's Square with a view of Partridge Island in the background. Hopefully someday we will once again be able to witness the view from the other direction as did so many Irish immigrants as they gazed longingly across the water with hope in their hearts.



The Irish Room

By Linda Evans

New Brunswick's Irish history has, for many reasons, been largely ignored in this province, and yet our rich and colorful past deserves a place within New Brunswick's story. While gathering research on NB Irish families, I often come across small snippets of information that are of interest. For this issue, we learn about an early Irish entrepreneur who built his new life in the Richibucto area..

Henry O'Leary left his mark in Richibucto

Sometime about 1852, a young boy stepped onto an emigrant ship in Cobh, County Cork and crossed the Atlantic. Landing in Chatham, New Brunswick, and with no more than a cooking pot lashed across his back, he headed inland through the woods and bog on his way to the new community of Kouchibouguac where he heard there was work.

Henry O'Leary was just 16-and years old at the time and worked for William Shand Caie, who was building ships for Cunard.

Three years later, in 1855, he moved on to Richibucto to find his way in the world. Some of his siblings had emigrated earlier and were in this region. He continued to work for Caie until 1859, when bought a small store on the northeast corner of Sheddon and Water Street (where the Riverside mall is located today) as well as a small wharf.

In 1864 he acquired a piece of land on the dune to the north of Richibucto, where he built a lobster and salmon canning plant as well as larger wharves. There had been salmon canneries in the region, but

this was the first lobster canning facility along the east coast of New Brunswick.

With an amiable personality, charitable nature and a keen business sense, Henry O'Leary's enterprises prospered. In the first six months of 1877 he canned more than 500,000 pounds of salmon, which he shipped to England and France. In 1884, his exports of lobster totaled nearly 750,000 pounds. Two years later he controlled about fifteen canneries in Kent County and four in Prince Edward Island. In 1895, he owned 30 or more in New Brunswick alone.

Nor were his commercial interests solely in canning. He was also interested in lumbering and shipbuilding. He owned large sawmills in Richibucto and Campbellton, as well as general stores. To transport the produce of his mills and canneries, he built four large ships and acquired several others. Most of his trade was with England and the United States.

Twenty years after arriving in New Brunswick, he was elected and repre-



O'Leary family home in Richibucto

sented Kent County in the provincial Legislative Assembly. He replaced his first employer, William Caie in a bi-election in 1873. He left the legislature in 1878 to run federally, but was defeated. He continued to be very active in politics throughout his lifetime.

Henry O'Leary was born in Castletown, County Cork on 13 May 1836, the youngest son of Theophilus (Timothy) O'Leary and Mary Ellen Noreen Power. He was married twice. His first wife was Mary Ann Brittain who was born in 1840

in Prince Edward Island. Married on 28 Nov 1861, they had at least six children. However, she died of childbirth complications on St Patrick's Day, 1872 at the young age of 31. He married his second wife, Mary O'Leary of Saint John in 1875. Born in 1844, she died in February 1897 in Richibucto, just nine months before Henry died while in Dorchester, NB on 07 November, 1897. They are both buried in Richibucto.

Between the death of his first wife, and his second marriage sometime in 1875, he must (cont'd)

Henry O'Leary left his mark (cont'd)

have courted Mary Connaughton of Richibucto as she was under the impression that she was engaged to Henry. In March 1875, she went to court on a 'Breach of Promise of Marriage' as was reported in the Saint John 'Daily News' on 19 March 1875.

By his first marriage to Mary Ann Brittain, Henry O'Leary had at least five children. Their eldest daughter Christena 'Tena' O'Leary was born on 25 Dec 1863. She married George Valentine McInerney a lawyer and politician in 1882. The son of Hon. Owen McInerney and Mary McAuley, he was born in Rexton in 1857 and died in 1908. He was educated in St Joseph's, Memramcook, Boston University and Harvard and was a criminal lawyer in Richibucto. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1892 representing Kent County and served until 1900. He also lectured at Saint John Law School and died in Saint John at the age of 50. Before he died, he was also co-editor of the *Freeman*. His father was an Irish immigrant from County Longford, a merchant in Rexton and politician as well. George McInerney and Christena O'Leary had at least 12 children. Christena O'Leary McInerney died in 1936.

Their second child and eldest son was Richard O'Leary, born June 1865 in Richibucto. At the age

of 18 his father sent him to Campbellton where he set up a general store and built a large sawmill at Cross Point. He returned to Richibucto after his father's death to run his father's legacy along with his brother Arthur. He was a pioneer industrialist giving Richibucto and Rexton electricity in 1901. He also owned the local telephone system and various amalgamations and helped set up NBTel along with Howard Robinson. He canned both fish and fruit and had a freezing plant that stored mackerel, salmon and bass and smelts. He was the largest handler of frozen smelts in the world and operated from Dalhousie to Port Elgin. He also had sawmills in Richibucto and Rexton and even owned the Father Morrissey Medicine Company. He married Elizabeth Buckley of Newcastle in 1886 and had six daughters and one son. He died at his summer home in Kouchibouquac in 1932.

Daughter Catherine O'Leary was born in 1867 but she died of scarlet fever during an epidemic that spread through the area in 1875. Son Frederick William O'Leary arrived in 1868, but died of diphtheria in November, 1877. Another son, Henry Jr., born in 1870, also died that same month of congestion of the lungs.

Henry O'Leary and Mary Ann Britain's

youngest son was Arthur Edward O'Leary, born in March 1872. He took care of his father's business interests along with brother Richard for awhile. He lived in Richibucto where he died in 1950. He married Alvina 'Vina' Percy and had three children.

Henry O'Leary and his second wife, Mary O'Leary had four children. Their eldest, William O'Leary was born in 1876 and was an electrical engineer. He graduated from St Joseph's, Memramcook and from Georgetown University in Washington. He married Margaret McIntyre of Newcastle, NB in Boston in 1900. She was the daughter of Allan McIntyre and Ann Hogan. They lived in Dayton, Ohio.

Their second son, Louis James O'Leary was born in 1877. Never in good health, Louis James O'Leary died in 1930 while visiting his brother in Ohio - but not before leaving his mark. He studied at Memramcook, NB and the Grand Seminary in Montreal, before going on to Rome where he was ordained in 1900. He was auxiliary bishop in Chatham from 1914-1920 and became sixth Bishop of the Diocese of Charlottetown from 1920 until his death in 1930. He had succeeded to the position replacing his younger brother, Henry Joseph O'Leary who had been

appointed Archbishop of the Diocese of Edmonton at the time. While bishop, he worked tirelessly on several projects, including St Dunstan's University, the Charlottetown Hospital and St Vincent's Orphanage.

Third son, Henry Joseph O'Leary was born in 1879 and also studied at St Joseph's College in Memramcook and the Grand Seminary in Montreal. He was ordained in Richibucto in 1901 and then continued on to Rome where he studied. He became parish priest in Bathurst in 1907 and was Vicar General of the Diocese of Chatham in 1907. In 1913, he became the fifth Bishop of the Diocese of Charlottetown. His first act was to build a new St Dunstan's parish in Charlottetown as the church had burned down just before his appointment. His legacy is the present St. Dunstan's Basilica, completed and opened in 1919. He also founded a convent - St. Martha's of PEI in 1916 and during his tenure, St. Dunstan's College became a university. He was appointed Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Edmonton in 1920 and he died there in 1938. He is interred in Edmonton. The Archbishop O'Leary Catholic High School in Edmonton is named after him.

One more son was born

(cont'd)

Henry O'Leary left his mark (cont'd)



Henry Joseph O'Leary

to Henry and Mary O'Leary. Frederick Alphonsus O'Leary was born in 1881 and died in Campbellton in 1947. He is buried in Richibucto. He was an electrician and married Myra Elizabeth Meyers.

Henry O'Leary was not the only son of Timothy and Ellen O'Leary to come from County Cork to New Brunswick. His siblings included Arthur O'Leary, born 1810 in Cork. He married Honora Sullivan in 1849 in Thornhill, Castletownbere, County Cork. He died in 1862 in Rexton. They had eight children. There was also Daniel O'Leary born in 1818 in Cork who died in 1894 in Richibucto. He married Hannah Murphy in Richibucto in 1840 and had 11 children. He came to New Brunswick in 1838 and was also prominent in business affairs in Richibucto. His modest home, built in the 1850's still stands at 92 Acadie Street in Richibucto. Sister Catherine O'Leary was born in 1820 in Cork and died in 1869. She married Daniel Lanigan, who was born

in County Tipperary, and they lived in the same area. They had about nine children. Another, Keady O'Leary was born in Castletownbere, County Cork in 1825. He married Catherine Moore in St Louis de Kent in 1851 and so was already established here in New Brunswick before his brother Henry arrived. They had at least 10 children. He was involved in lumbering and fishing. Keady O'Leary died in 1901 in Richibucto. Another sister – Mary O'Leary – was born in 1827 in Berehaven, County Cork. She married Michael Murray (Brennan) and died in Campbellton in 1905. They had 11 children. There were also two other known siblings – James O'Leary, born in 1828 in Castletownbere, County Cork and Richard, born in 1833 in Cork.

Henry O'Leary left his mark on the political, economic and social life of Kent County for almost half a century. He made his fortune in the lobster and lumbering industries but his legacy can still be seen today. His home at 9402 Main Street in Richibucto is now the Auberge O'Leary Inn. Built around 1874, the imposing Victorian structure was built to reflect the economic status of O'Leary himself. Built in the Queen Anne Revival style, the house has beautiful stained glass window adornments and the tower still has 'fish shaped shingles' which reflect O'Leary's economic concerns of the day. The interior of the house has also remained intact.

When he died, the following appeared in the Saint John Globe one day after his death. Some of the facts are slightly different from the story above.

"Mr. Henry O'Leary, of Richibucto, whose death took place at Dorchester early on Sunday morning, was sixty-two years old, and

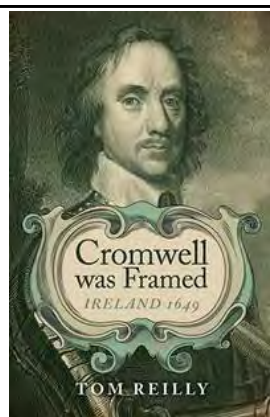
was a native of Bantry, County Cork, Ireland. He came to America forty-four years ago, and landed at Richibucto without a dollar in his pocket. He was then eighteen years old. His estate today is probably worth \$150,000. For many years he was one of the leading business men of the North Shore. He was active and energetic with a keen eye for business chances, and in most of his enterprises he was very successful. He engaged in store-keeping, milling, ship-owning and fish exporting. In the last mentioned line he did a very extensive and profitable business. Mr. O'Leary was an amiable, kind-hearted and charitable man, and a popular and public-spirited citizen. He worthily represented Kent County in the Local Legislature for two terms, but he was unsuccessful when he ran for the Dominion Parliament..."

Henry O'Leary was a man who was well-known, and loved and respected far beyond the borders of Kent County or even New Brunswick. His story needs to be told. This is just a beginning. There is surely a lot more to tell.



From the Book Shelf

To understand the heart and soul of a country you must know its history, language, folklore and culture. 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. Here we provide a selection of books that have been brought to our attention. Hopefully you can find one that speaks to your own interests.



Cromwell was Framed

By Tom Reilly
320 Pages
ISBN: 978-1-78279-516-2

Revealed: The definitive research that proves the Irish nation owes Oliver Cromwell a huge posthumous apology for wrongly convicting him of civilian atrocities in 1649.

Dissatisfied with the counter-explanations of 17th century “experts”, Tom Reilly throws down the gauntlet to his critics and, using actual contemporary documents so the authentic primary source documents can be interpreted first-hand by the general reader, without prejudice, tackles his academic detractors head-on with original and radical insights.

Whatever your view on Cromwell, this book is persuasive. Conventional wisdom is challenged, Lingering myths are finally dispelled.

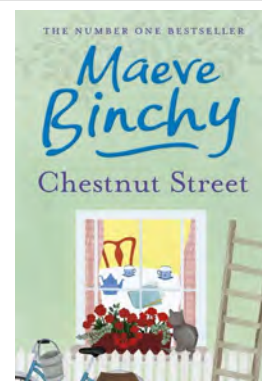
Chestnut Street

By Maeve Binchy
320 Pages
ISBN: 978-1-4091-5178-4

A collection of previously unpublished, linked short stories in Maeve’s beloved inimitable style.

Just around the corner from St Jarlath's Crescent is Chestnut Street. It is here where the lives of the residents are revealed in Maeve Binchy's wonderfully compelling tales:

Bucket Maguire, the window cleaner, who must do more than he bargained for to protect his son; Nessa Byrne, whose aunt comes to visit from America for six weeks every summer and turns the house—and Nessa's world—upside down. Lilian, the generous girl with a big heart; there’s the fiancé not everyone approves of; and of course Melly, whose gossip about the neighbours leads to trouble in the form of the fortune teller, 'Madame Magic'...



Fenianism—The Toronto Reaction 1858-1868

By Robert McGee
654 Pages
ISBN: 9781483409054

Fenianism’s effect on Catholic-Protestant relations in Toronto from the rise of Irish nationalism in 1858 to the assassination of Thomas D’Arcy McGee in 1868.

Topics covered include Fenianism in the Canadian-American Context; Increasing Irish nationalism and the Fenian “menace”; Fenianism and the political arena; rising tension in Toronto; Fenianism on the move; invasion on the horizon; the effects of the Fenian raid; and McGee widens the battlefield.



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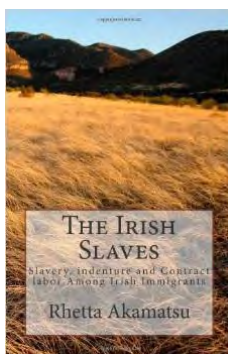
The Irish Slaves: Slavery, Indenture and Contract Labor among Irish Immigrants

by Rhetta Akamatsu

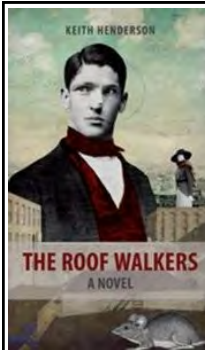
202 pages

ISBN-10: 145630612X

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They came in the holds of overcrowded ships, packed in among cargo and animals. They were sold to others to work as hard and under as dismal conditions as their owners chose. They were taken to the West Indies, to Barbados, to the American colonies, and beyond. A familiar story, is it not? But these immigrants, derived of all personal freedom, were Irish, and their servitude started long before black slavery was common. Even among those not enslaved, many were treated nearly the same as indentured servants, or later as contract labor on the railroads, mines, and other dangerous tasks. Your eyes will be opened by this book if you dare to allow them to be, as you learn more of this nearly forgotten part of world history.



The Roof Walkers

By Keith Henderson

266 pages

ISBN-10: 1897190964

ISBN-13: 978-1897190968

Christmas, 1864, in the last years of the civil war, a twenty-year-old Irish Canadian, Eoin O'Donoghue, is newly hired as the personal secretary to the prospective head of the embryonic Irish Republican Army in New York, William R. Roberts. Appalled that the mayhem he sees around him is also being planned for his own country, Eoin offers his services to Gilbert McMicken, head of Canada's secret police. So begins the trajectory of what Eoin himself calls, self-disparagingly, his 'Judas informantcy.'... The book is a tribute to D Arcy McGee, and in many ways a companion volume to David Wilson's highly praised biography of this Father of Confederation. This story will help Canadians realize that McGee was an important visionary and yet a highly pragmatic politician a hundred years ahead of his time. A devout Catholic, McGee realized that his community would do better in Canada than in the USA, Ireland, or Britain. In clear but colourful language, the book brings out why this ideology made this Montreal politician persona non grata to his Fenian murderers.

The Yellow Briar: A story of the Irish on the Canadian countryside

By Patrick Slater

192 Pages

ISBN-10: 1550028480

ISBN-13: 978-1550028485

Folktale, memoir, fiction, literary hoax, *The Yellow Briar* is all of these. Ostensibly the charming remembrance of an Irish orphan who escapes the Great Famine of 1840s Ireland and comes to the New World to seek a fresh start on the streets of Toronto and in the pioneer hinterland of Canada West (Ontario), the book was actually a fictional humbug perpetrated by John Mitchell, a Toronto lawyer, who first published the tale in 1933.

Patrick Slater, the protagonist of the "memoir," is said to have died in 1924 but not before setting his saga down on paper. And what an account it is! The Globe and Mail felt that the book "gives a picture of Ontario to be found in no other work of fiction we know and has won for itself a permanent place in Canadian literature." If nothing else, Slater/Mitchell captures perfectly the lilt of the Irish and the wry wisdom of an old soul to paint an affecting portrait of trials and tribulations in a long-ago time.



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Provincial President
Keith Vickers

507 Old King George Hwy.
Miramichi, NB E1V 1J8
keith.vickers@live.com
Tel: 625-8705

Capital Area Chapter
Mary Beth Gorey

9 Spruce Terrace
Fredericton, NB E3B 2S6
mbgorey1@gmail.com
Tel: 454-3486

Saint John Chapter
Marijke Blok

1351 Manawagonish Road
Saint John, NB E2M 3X8
marijke.blok@nbed.nb.ca
Tel: 672-0294

Westmorland Albert Kent Chapter
Paul McCloskey

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Moncton, NB E1E 4H9
pjm@nb.sympatico.ca
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