

**ins
cumann
staire
cualann**

**JOURNAL
of the
CUALANN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1990**

Bray, Co. Wicklow

JOURNAL OF THE CUALANN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1990

Editor: Jim Lynch

**Editorial Committee: Claire Crowther, Jim Lynch,
Colm MacCormack and Brian P. White**

© Copyright Cualann Historical Society, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

ISSN 0790-7451

PREFACE

In 1977, following a large public meeting concerning the closure of St. Paul's Church and its future use, a group of dedicated and enthusiastic Bray citizens founded the Cualann Historical Society for the purpose of encouraging and improving the recording of all aspects of our local history.

One of the principal objects of the Society was to publish a journal on a regular basis. However, with limited cash resources and time constraints on our committee members, it has not been possible so far to have an annual publication, but this still remains our ideal.

The first two editions of the Cualann Historical Society journal were very successful. They were completely sold out and are now treasured collectors' items.

In this edition, we have changed our design, layout and presentation, which we think you will find more pleasing. We have expanded our coverage to include some articles on Delgany, Dun Laoghaire and Greystones, not forgetting our primary function to cover Bray. Also included is our first article in Irish dealing with the fostering and development of the Irish language in Bray. Again, we have been very privileged to be able to include some rare photographs of the area.

However, the purpose of any journal should not be only to inform, but also to delight and entertain its readers.

I am very pleased to edit this journal and I would like to compliment all our contributors, who undertook their task so willingly, of recording and researching, their material. I do hope our readers will enjoy the results of their effort.

JIM LYNCH — *Editor*

1st August 1990

TO OUR READERS

Every care has been taken to render this volume accurate and thrustworthy. But it is the lot of all human beings — even of editors of journals, who, of all men, should be most careful — to err. In this busy age, too, changes take place, in both town and country, with marvellous rapidity, and thwarted times the efforts of the most painstaking writers. Should any of our readers discover errors, either of omission or commission, in these pages, if they promptly inform our Society. Such communications will be thankfully acknowledged and the inaccuracies rectified.

The Editor

CONTENTS

Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh — <i>Brian P. White</i>	5
Mail Boats — <i>Harry Fogarty</i>	9
Early Days in Presentation College Bray 1921-1933 — <i>Malachy O'Brien</i>	11
Scéal na Gaeilge I mBré — <i>Padraig Ó Fearail</i>	16
Finn Mac Cool and two Bray Residents — <i>Diarmuid Breathnach</i>	17
Delgany and District Horticultural Society — <i>John Markham</i>	19
On The Buses — <i>Brian P. White</i>	33
Some Wicklow and Other Memorials — <i>Brian J. Cantwell</i>	35
Grandfather was a Councillor — <i>James Scannell</i>	38
Greystones — A summary of its History — <i>Noel Kennedy</i>	40
St. Laurence O'Toole — <i>Jim Brophy</i>	43
Membership List and Photographs	44

Cover picture - Bray seafront taken mid 19th century from the foot of Bray Head.

Material for future publication is most welcome and should be addressed to the Secretary, Cualann Historical Society, Bray.

All ideas, information and opinion, expressed or implied, appearing in this publication are those of the contributors themselves and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editorial Committee nor the Society.

©The Cualann Historical Society, Bray 1990.

Application to reproduce the whole or any part of material herein must be made to the Secretary, Cualann Historical Society.

INTRODUCTION

History can be defined as the study of the foundation and growth of communities and nations. Local history is very much concerned with the community and its records and traces the events both great and small which effect and influence the lives of ordinary people.

Since our last journal in 1986 our museum and Heritage Centre in the Town Hall has gone from strength to strength.

We have put on some wonderful exhibitions, just to mention a few: RTE's 60 Years of National Radio 1926-1986 by Paddy Clarke; Antique Lace & Embroidery; Faces of Ireland: The Emergency Years; Spanish Armada; An Post Garden Festival of Wicklow; and at Christmas, Toys of Other Years.

During the winter months we have monthly meetings with very interesting lectures and sometimes slide shows. After Christmas we have our annual Social, enjoyed by all. During the summer, the last Sunday of each month, we have more outings which sometimes take us to interesting historical spots in our own town, not forgetting a full day's outing which this year was to Castletown House, Ballytore Quaker settlement and the Mill, Crookstown, also at Ballytore.

In 1986 we set up a genealogical reference section compiled from the registers of all the local Churches. Mrs. Claire Crowther has put a tremendous amount of work into organising and researching this project. It has become very popular with our members and we often receive requests from genealogical information from Australia, America and further afield.

At this moment of time I would like to thank sincerely all who have contributed to this journal and to our editorial committee.

T. F. SUTTON, *Chairman*

30th June 1990

CEARBHALL Ó DÁLAIGH

President of Ireland and Bray's most famous son

Brian P. White

Born 12th February 1911 to Richard and Una Daly, at 85 Main Street, Bray, where Richard was manager of a Fish & Poultry shop, Cearbhall started his education at Loreto Convent where he was enrolled in 1915, and was a pupil at Bray's Boys National School from 15th April 1918 to 8th May 1920. He later attended CBS and studied at UCD.

When he was only 13 his father died and the family moved to Dublin. Cearbhall stood for Dail Éireann in 1948 and 1951 but he was unsuccessful. He was appointed by the Government as Attorney General for two periods, 30th April 1946 to 1948 and 13th June 1951 to 11th July 1953. He was called to the Bar in 1934. In September 1960 he was appointed to a commission to enquire into "Higher Education in Ireland". He was appointed a Supreme Court Judge in 1953 and Chief Justice in 1961. On 15th August 1972 he was appointed to the European Court of Justice. When Pres. Erskine H. Childers died on 17th November 1974, the main political parties decided to have an agreed candidate for the office of President. On 3rd December 1974 Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh became the 5th President of Ireland and was inaugurated on 19th December.

President Ó Dálaigh had a great love for the Arts and the cultural heritage. When he was Chief Justice he was President of Bray Civic Institute. In 1969, sponsored by Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh, Brian King won the top prize at the Paris Biennial. On 10th March 1975 President Ó Dálaigh opened the Projects Art Centre, Dublin.

On Sunday 21st September 1975. President Ó Dálaigh was invited to Bray, the red carpet was rolled out and many thousands turned out to greet him. He was met at the Town Hall by the chairman of B.U.D.C. Mr. Dick McKeown and at a civic reception he reviewed a parade. The President went to Presentation College to unveil a sculpture by Brian King. The sculpture "Genona 4" is an abstract piece representing the sails of yachts.

In 1976 President Ó Dálaigh referred two Bills to the Supreme Court, The Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Bill and The Emergency Powers Bill. A Government Minister on 18th October referred to President Ó Dálaigh as "a thundering disgrace". When Taoiseach Mr. Liam Cosgrave did not discipline Minister Patrick Donegan for his remarks, President Ó Dálaigh resigned on 22nd October 1976 "to protect the dignity of the office". He returned to his home near Kilpedder Co. Wicklow and later moved to Sneem Co. Kerry, where he died on 21st March 1978.

Press Release

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR PRESIDENT O DALAIGH AT BRAY, CO. WICKLOW

On Sunday next, 21st September, the President of Ireland, Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh, will be formally welcomed at Bray, his native town, at a Civic Reception in his honour in the Town Hall.

The Bray Civic Reception Committee, formed by representatives from various local organisations, have for the past four months been organising and planning the reception which will be the biggest event that Bray has seen for some years.

President Ó Dálaigh will arrive outside the Town Hall at 3.00 p.m., when he will be met on arrival by Cllr. Richard M. McKeown, Chairman of the Bray Urban District Council, and Mr. Val Byrne, Chairman of the Civic Reception Committee. The Army No. 1 Band will be in attendance and sound the presidential salute. Col. McNamee, Brigade Commander F.C.A. and Comdt. Byrne will then invite the President to inspect a presidential guard of honour made up from local men of the 21st Infantry Battalion F.C.A. under the command of Comdt. Byrne.

The President will then meet the elected representatives of the Town Council.

A mass parade of over 1,000 people made up from all of the local

voluntary services and organisations will be reviewed by the President from a dais in front of the Town Hall. The parade will be headed by an F.C.A. Colour party followed by St. Kevin's Pipe Band, services and organisations and the Emerald Girls' Pipe Band.

This well-known Bray man, ex-Garda Sgt. Pat Cleary, will be acting as parade marshal and will supervise the parade from the Town Hall to Presentation College.

The formal Civic Reception will then take place in the Town Hall, where the President will be welcomed to the town by the Chairman of the Council, who will present a piece of Waterford crystal, suitably inscribed to record the occasion.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee will also present the President with a scroll commemorating his visit to the town.

The scroll is the work of local artist, Mrs. Celia O'Brien, who has carried out many of these to record memorable occasions over the past years.



A warm greeting for the President, Mr. Ó Dálaigh when he went to his native Bray, Co. Wicklow, where he was given a civic reception.

Photo - Irish Press 22/9/1975

BRAY CIVIC RECEPTION

Programme

PROGRAMME	Timer allocation	Expected start
1. Arrival of Army band. Arrival of FCA guard of honour	15 mins.	2.45 p.m.
2. Arrival of President Greeting President Inspection of guard of honour	5 min.	3.00 p.m.
3. Dispersal of guard of honour Introduction to town councillors etc.	10 mins.	3.05 p.m.
4. Start of parade Review of parade	15 mins.	3.15 p.m.
5. Inside Town Hall -- Introduction and chat to councillors etc. Speech by Chairman B.U.D.C. Speech and presentation by Chairman Civic Committee Speech by President	30 mins.	3.30 p.m.
6. Leave Town Hall for Presentation College	15 mins.	4.00 p.m.
7. Arrive Presentation College Greeting and presentation of bouquet to Bean Uí Dálaigh Meeting children of Bray Speech by Chairman Civic Reception Committee Unveiling of sculpture and speech by President	30 mins.	4.15 p.m.
8. Tea for President in library with councillors Assembly of people in hall	15 mins.	4.45 p.m.
9. Introduction of President to people of Bray Meeting people of Bray	60 mins.	5.00 p.m.
10. President leaves		6.00 p.m.

to back out of the inner Harbour at Holyhead and for this were fitted with a stern navigation bridge as well as a bow rudder.

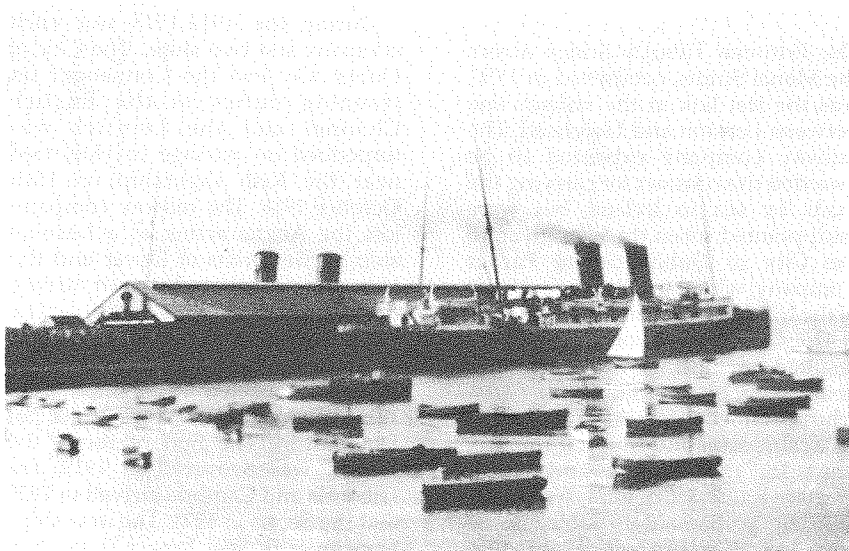
The print illustrated was taken during the departure of the 20.50 sailing, the outgoing ship having moved to the end of the pier, while the ship on the opposite side is preparing to warp around the end of the Pier to take the following morning's sailing, having arrived from Holyhead at 17.25. This practice continued until 1935, when the ship that arrived on the afternoon sailing, unloaded and warped around to the departure berth and returned to Holyhead the same night. This was no doubt one of Sir Josiah Stamp's economies, which also made employment aboard less attractive to Irish-based employees.

The photograph shows two of the ships prior to the major refits that were carried out during the winter of 1931/1932 on the last three ships delivered. This involved building a lounge on the boat deck under the bridge with an observation deck in

front, and plating the promenade deck with large observation windows to a point between the two funnels. The first ship to be delivered, the *Anglia*, was not refitted. It served on the route regularly for only two years, being laid up except for some holiday relief sailings until it was sold for scrap in 1935. It certainly never earned anything towards the capital invested in its building.

The *Hibernia* and *Cambria* remained in service until 1949, when the two new motor vessels of the same name were delivered. The *Scotia* was lost at Dunkirk in 1940.

These ships were the fastest cross-channel ships on the Irish Sea. The *Scotia* achieved the highest speed: 25.12 knots on trials. The *Cambria* was the fastest ship ever to operate out of Belfast, where it served during the 1939-1945 war. The scheduled time for the crossing between Holyhead and Dun Laoghaire was 2 hrs. and 45 minutes, which was often improved on if the departure was late. Today the crossing takes 3 hrs. and 30 minutes.



Carlisle Pier, Dun Laoghaire.

EARLY DAYS IN PRESENTATION COLLEGE BRAY 1921 — 1933

Malachy O'Brien

The Presentation Brothers came to Bray from Cork in 1921, and purchased Bray Head House — some called it "Elephant House" on the Putland Road. They also purchased some 55 acres of the adjoining land. The house and land were owned by Mr. David Frame. It was formerly the residence of the Putland family who were big land owners around Bray in the 1800's. In the early 19th century, Bray was quite a small town, in fact a fishing village, served by two principal roads, the Main Street and Seapoint Road leading to the seafront.

In 1854 Bray began to expand rapidly. It all started when William Dargan brought the railway to Bray and later built the Promenade. Quinsborough Road was beautifully laid out and Dargan Terrace, (later called Duncairn Terrace) and Prince of Wales Tce. were erected. Hotels and residences sprang up along the seafront and in various parts of Bray. Meath Road was laid out and later the Putland Road. At that particular time there were no houses around the Putland Road, apart from the ten big houses of Sydenham Villas. Money flowed in from England, mostly invested in Hotels and fine residences. Bray became known as the Brighton of Ireland.

In 1921 Brother Raymond, Superior, and his staff of three, Brother Bede, Brother Antonio and Brother Kennedy, started their day and boarding secondary school for the education of Catholic boys, mostly from a middle-class background. The College was fee-paying and

numbered 52 on the rolls, of which 10 were boarders from various parts of the country. Most Reverend Dr. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin, blessed and opened the new College on 5th September, 1921. There was need of such a College for Catholic Boys at the time. Up to 1921 they had to travel by train to colleges in Dublin (such as Blackrock) or be sent to a boarding school like Castleknock. Aravon School on the Novara Road catered for Protestant boys, day boys and boarders. It had been in existence from around 1868 and, incidentally, there is a very interesting booklet on the history of Aravon written by Mr. Mansfield who was a former Headmaster. St. Gerard's School was also in existence, but the fees charged were beyond the reach of most middle-class Catholic families at the time. There were of course the primary schools and the Technical school at Brighton Terrace, which however was in a poor structural condition.

Davey Frame lived for about three years in Bray Head House before it was sold to the Presentation Brothers. He afterwards moved to Corke Abbey. Davey relates how he cycled like mad to be the first boy in the school on the opening morning but was beaten by half a wheel by the late Jimmy Scannell as they raced in from the Putland Road entrance. Davey was my best source of information concerning early days in Pres. He lived there as a boy and recalls that his sister Honor was born there in the room which is now the College Oratory. His father was born in Scotland and became the main shareholder and founder of Hammond Lane Foundry. Davey had happy memories of Pres. in 1921 and the classes which were held in the main building. There were ten boarders but the biggest class was the infants, presided over by young Brother Antonio. Among the infants

were Jack Doyle, Brennie Scanlon, Malachy Griffin, Hadgy Murphy and other boys who later gained fame at Rugby when they won the Leinster Senior Cup for Pres. in 1932, having won the Junior Cup in 1930.

Jack Bailey recalls that the boarders were the favoured ones in the early days in Pres. and their needs took preference over those of the day boys. Davey Frame, still hale and hearty, recalls riding his pony to school. On Wednesdays and Saturday mornings when the Bray Harriers met, he would stable his pony in the College during morning classes and rely on his friend, Harold Rose from Shankill, to bring home his school bag. This same Harold Rose was a fine out-half at rugby. He later played for Wanderers and might have been the first Pres. boy to get capped for Ireland were it not for the famous Eugene Davey of Landsdowne who was capped at out-half for many years.

The Frame family suffered many tragedies. Peggy, a sister to Davey, was thrown from her horse near Hollybrook when returning from the local hunt. She was struck by a passing lorry and died immediately. She was 22 years of age. I can still recall the shock and horror felt in Bray when the news of the tragedy spread. Her funeral to St. Peters, Little Bray, was attended by hundreds of mourners. Jack Frame, who also went to Pres., died young from septicaemia incurred when shaving himself. Jack Bailey relates that they were all up on the County grounds ready to play a match. Jack Frame was to be on the team, and word arrived that he had died. There was terrible consternation and sorrow among the other boys. Bobby, another brother of Davey, also died young, in his 20's.

Among those boys who started in Pres. in 1921 were Paddy Keane, Dick Bolger, Cecil Higginbotham, Paddy Coady, Patrick Dunne (called Stiffneck), Jimmy Scannell, Jack

Bailey, Harold Rose and others. It was common enough for boys to arrive at school by horse and trap. Fr. Kevin Leheane S.J., recalls that his brother Christy and himself were often brought to school this way. Brian O'Brien recalls how Louis Doyle from Thornhill Road, Old Connaught, regularly came to school driving his father's pony and trap. He would leave the pony grazing in rough grass outside the classroom close to the farmyard and if someone left the gate open to facilitate the pony's escape, he would leap up from his desk and jump out of the window to retrieve the wandering animal. It must have been quite a distraction for his fellow pupils.

Dr. Des Hayes, now retired and living in Bray., started in Pres. in the Autumn of 1923. He arrived from Cork where he had attended the Christian Brothers College. The Hayes family lived at number 1, Sydenham Villas across the road from Pres. His father, a Senior Inspector of Taxes in the British Civil Service, had opted to transfer to the Irish Free State and was posted to Dublin in 1923. He later became a Special Commissioner for income tax. His two younger brothers also went to Pres. Paddy, who studied to be a dentist at the College of Surgeons, died at the early age of 20. Frank, the youngest, now lives at the Burnaby in Greystones. Dr. Hayes recalls some of his fellow pupils, particularly Dr. (P.X.) Paddy Birmingham, his brother Ned and an older brother Dr. Bill Birmingham. Dr. Bill is still alive in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. He was the first President of the Presentation College Past-Pupils' Union. Dr. Hayes also recalls Dermot Murphy and his brother Kenneth from Laxton, Novara Road. Dermot joined the British Colonial Service and became Sir Dermot Murphy, Governor General of St. Helena, where he died. Others were Bobby and Davey

Frame, Barney Mullen, Tony Gilmartin, Brian O'Brien, Willy Casey, Peter Castles, John Ryan, Paddy Bailey, Willy McQuillan, Dr. Donal Curran, Dr. Hugh Doyle, Gerard Gallagher, Robert (Sunshine) McCall whose father was the local Town Clerk, Jack Bailey, Hadgy Murphy, Malachy and Willy Griffin of North Co. Dublin farming stock, Des Fogarty, Paddy and Liam Byrne, Paddy McNeill, John McAuliffe Curtin now an eminent Surgeon in Dublin, Jim Balfe, Bernie O'Reilly, Dermot Mooney and the Cruise boys, Stafford, Barney, Harry, Frank and Aidan, all of whom were boarders.

The first Superior of the College was Brother Raymond Nealon, a remarkable man by all accounts. His influence on the boys was great. He demanded a high standard of conduct from his pupils and was a stickler for neatness of dress, good manners and discipline. However, it was as a rugby coach that he was outstanding. He made the name of Pres. synonymous with brilliant open rugby. He had no great numbers to choose from as the school was still very small. In 1930 there were only 125 pupils on the roll, yet his rugby training was so brilliant and intense that he fielded a junior team that won the Leinster Cup in 1930 and two years later the Seniors won the Leinster Cup by beating Newbridge College 6-3 in an epic final. How did he do it? Jack Bailey, one of his brightest proteges, considered him a trainer way ahead of his time. He taught a style of rugby more akin to the present day French game; attack, pass the ball slickly from back to back; when your opponents movements break down, nip in, grab the ball and counter-attack with zest. Pres. forwards naturally were very light and lost most of the scrums, so Brother Raymond played seven forwards and eight backs and the extra back often caused confusion in the ranks of the opposing team.

The Pres. Senior Cup winning team of 1932 went through the season without a single defeat and their line was not even crossed once. The team was built around three exceptionally young players — the legendary Aidan Bailey, who at 17 was capped for Ireland while still at school, Jack Doyle, Captain of the team and Irish International, and little Hadgy Murphy who played at centre and was later capped for Leinster. Hadgy was small but fast. A rugby reporter writing in the daily paper describing how Hadgy had won the match for Pres. when he scored a brilliant try. He wrote that he cut through the defence like a knife going through butter. It was a great team that won the Cup in 1932. They beat Terenure 30-0 in the first round, in the quarter final they beat Clongowes after extra time, Hadgy Murphy making a brilliant break to score a Jack Doyle converted try. In the semi-finals they met and beat Castleknock 3-0 again in extra time. Pres. lost the services of Willie Griffin, injured after ten minutes, and in those days no replacements were allowed. However, a brilliant Pres. back movement saw Willy ('Titchy') McQuillan score the winning try far out. In the final Pres. beat Newbridge 6-4 to bring the Cup to Bray for the first and only time. Again Hadgy Murphy scored an early try for Pres. Doyle missed the easy conversion which was in front of the post. Soon Waters dropped a lovely drop goal for the Kildare side and the score at half-time read Pres. 3, Newbridge 4. The heavier Newbridge team held on to the lead until a few minutes from full time. They lay up close to the Pres. backs and at last they were adjudged off-side. Aidan Bailey took the penalty from a few yards outside his own half and landed a penalty goal to give Pres. the lead — the Cup — and a glorious victory. The Newbridge player adjudged off-side at the time was

none other than Dr. Michael Kenny who is now a popular Bray Doctor himself. This famous victory made folk heroes of the winning Pres. team and names like Bailey, Doyle, Murphy, Castles, and Malachy Griffin and winger Barney Cruise were selected for the Leinster Schools' 15 for that season. Jack Bailey, who later captained U.C.D., recalls driving into Dublin with four passengers, old Pres. boys who like himself were all playing on the U.C.D. first team that day.

Education as such was not neglected in Pres. and most boys passed on to the University or went into the family business or farm. Rugby however was 'The Game' and cramming for exams was unusual. One irate mother whose son's school reports were not great, is reported to have marched up to the College and complained to the Superior that Pres. boys had brains only in their feet.

I was present at Lansdowne Road the day Pres. won that Senior Cup. What a cheer went up when Jack Doyle mounted the stand to receive the Cup from his mother Mrs. Doyle from Sunnybank. The team and supporters returned to Bray by train to be met by excited town people who packed them in horse-drawn carriages and side-cars and the procession set off through the town. They paraded round the town before returning to the College. Later a victory celebration dinner was held.

One of the Cup winning team was Willie (Bill) Casey*, now retired from the E.S.B. and living in Bray — he lives on the Killarney Road. He recalls an unusual incident as the Senior team were togging out at Lansdowne Road before the final. He noticed Aidan Bailey take a bottle of Holy Water and spill some on the toe of his boot before he took the field. No wonder he converted that famous penalty from half way to win the match for Pres. Willie also won a medal with the Junior team in 1930, when Pres. beat

Belvedere 14-6. Jack Doyle captained that team and Willie Casey recalls that he himself scored a try at that game. He remembers receiving a pass from Jack Doyle selling three lovely dummies, one to himself and scoring under the post.

I started school in Pres. about 1929. I'm not sure about the exact date, coming direct from Loreto Convent School where they had a class for small boys. In that year there was very little building on the Putland Road or on the Sidmonton Road. Opposite the ten houses at Sydenham Villas where we lived lay Dempsey's Field. In those days it was one big field but now it is completely built on with houses. From the first day I loved Pres: it became part of my life. I lived opposite the school as I said, in number 8, Sydenham Villas. The College sport field and woods became our playground. My four brothers went to Pres., and my eldest brother, Brian was on the famous 1932 team that won the Leinster Cup. My father taught Art in Pres. and my own three boys later went to Pres. and I reckon that there was an O'Brien in Pres. over a fifty year span.

My recollection of Pres. in my days was, I recall, the long Spring cool evenings when we played tennis for hours until darkness forced us to abandon the courts up in the school yard. Another favourite rendezvous of ours (I mean my twin brother, Eamon and myself) was the handball alley close by the College stream near the Newcourt Road. What joy to play there on a cool Summer's evening togged out in our Rugby gear or to arrive there on a Sunday morning and watch Martin O'Neill and Luke Sherry, who became all-Ireland handball champions, take on the best and beat the best at handball! Another

**Bill died 20th March 1990 while attending a Rugby Match. He was a valued member of the C.H.S. for many years.*

colourful character was the famous Matt Brittain from Alexander Terrace. He trained the handballers and was a great G.A.A. man. Originally I think he came from Wexford.

Like many of the Pres. boys I recall Brother Enda and especially his infants class: down the steps and into his classroom which looked out onto the farmyard. Brother Enda served in Pres. for about 27 years until his transfer to Cork about 1953. My recollections of him are filled with nostalgia and are bound up with my early days in Pres. I well recall his little classroom, the tiny seats under which only tiny knees could fit. There was one fellow there called Billy Castles who could never get his knees under those little desks. I remember the open window through which the rugged head of Mick Tynan, God rest him, would often appear to discuss farmyard finances with Brother Enda, who was the Reverend Bursar. Thrashing time in Autumn and lamb shearing time were always welcome events in Enda's class, for on such occasions the sights and sounds of the farmyard were always a source of never-failing distraction. From my tiny desk I could watch through that open window the glory of a May morning. The green sward close by the river, the greening corn fields, the rocks and the heather of Bray Head.

Brother Enda was synonymous with Pres. He was a familiar figure in Bray and held in universal esteem by town traders and parents alike. Everybody seemed to know him. I have happy memories also of some of my teachers — Brother Aidan Cotter (A.C. we used to call him) who was a brilliant Latin teacher. Brother Finian Reedy taught Geography and there was another young Brother Finian, who taught Irish — he was from Cork. I was very fond of him but I think he later died quite young. Then there was the famous Mr. Bevan who taught us Maths. He was a small, dapper

Dubliner with dark lumious eyes — a very Italian look about him. The story goes about him that he was an ex-Christian Brother who left the order to support his widowed sister and family. Miss Maudy Martin was Matron of the College when I was there. She was a lovely woman, kind and cheerful. She loved to play tennis on the grass courts out in front of the College and would sometimes invite Pat Geraghty (who is now a Senior Counsel), my twin brother Eamon, and myself to make up a doubles match. We enjoyed them very much but what really impressed us was after the match when she would invite us to have tea and cakes on the lawn. Poor Miss Martin: after her marriage we heard little of her until years later I read in the papers that she had been found drowned in Dun Laoghaire, near the harbour.

When I started in Pres. there were about 160 on the rolls — now I think there are about 1,200. I have always felt there was a great sense of comradeship among the old boys of Pres. especially among those who attended the school between 1921 and, say, 1936. I often think of the past and the reflected glory of those years, when Pres. won two Leinster Rugby Cups in the space of 3 years. They are certainly our best supporters when our Past Pupils' dinner is held every year. I loved Rugby at Pres., even the practice games we had after school every evening. In my years there we had good players like PAX Hackett, Pat Geraghty and Douglas Lamkin from Greystones.

We never got far in the Cup however, our best effort in the Senior Cup was to reach the last 8. Anyway we loved the game and it became our abiding interest even when we left Pres. I take great pride in the Pres. junior teams that won the Junior Cup in 1975 and 1985, and I also recall that excellent senior team that nearly won the Cup against Belvedere in 1971.

SCÉAL NA GAEILGE I mBRÉ

Pádraig Ó Fearail

Bhí an Ghaeilge á labhairt i mBré agus sa cheantar timpeall air ar feadh na gcéadta bliain ach is beag a bhí fágtha den teanga nuair a bunaíodh an chéad chraobh de Conradh na Gaeilge ann i 1897. Mar sin bhí Bré chun tosaigh i ngluaiseacht mhór na teanga i dtús and chéid seo.

I 1903 tháinig Dubhglas de hÍde, Uachtarán an Chonartha, agus Pádraig Mac Piarais, eagarthóir an Chlaidheamh Soluis, amach chuig chruinniú Chraobh Bhré i dteach ar Bhóthar Rinn na Mara (Seapoint). D'ímigh an chraobh sin ach tháinig sí ar ais arís. D'eagraigh an chraobh feis ar an dtrá i 1921, Mí Iúil nuair do bhí an Sos Chogaidh ar siúl.

Sna tríochaidí agus sna daichidí bhí craobh de Chonradh na Gaeilge i mBré an chuid is mó den am. Bhíodh ranganna Gaeilge agus céilithe á n-eagrú acu agus chuiridís daltaí scoile le scoláireachtaí chuig coláistí samhraidh san Gaeltachtaí.

Ach d'ímigh an chraobh sin tuairim is 1955 agus is ar éigean go raibh aon imeacht Ghaelach i mBré ar feadh deich mbliana go dtí gur bunaíodh Craobh Chualann i 1965. Seán Ó Briain an fear is mó a bhí fé ndear an iarracht nua seo. Thagaidís le chéile go rialta, i dteach Dhiarmuid Bhreathnach ar dtús agus ina dhiaidh sin san sean Ostán Idirnaisiúnta (nach maireann). Bhíodh idir fiche agus daichead duine i láthair agus bhíodh rang Gaeilge, diospoireachtaí, amhránaíocht, rince agus ceol ar siúl.

I 1967 cuireadh Fo-coiste Dúchais ar bun chun imeachtaí Gaelacha do sholáthar le linn Féile Bhré. D'éirigh thar barr le obair an choiste seo. Deineadh brabús airgid ar chuile ocaid le linn na bhFéile!

Go gairid ina dhiaidh cuireadh nuachtlitir darb ainm "Éistigi" ar siúl. Thagadh sé amach gach mí agus é lán le nuacht agus ailt spéisiúla. Sura deineadh é in aon pháipéar eile i mBré

bhí liosta ann de na daoine a fuair bás. I 1968 do chuir Craobh Chualann coiste Glór na nGael ar bun ionas go bhféadfadh le Bré bheith páirteach sa chomórtas naisiúnta seo. Sé aidhm an chomórtais an baile a aimsiú ina deintear an dul chun cinn is mó ar úsáid na Gaeilge le linn na bliana. Bhí duaiseanna le fáil agus an bhliain sin do bhuaigh Bré duais.

An bhliain dar gcionn leanadh ar aghaidh le obair cur chun chinn na Gaeilge. Bhíodh scoraíocht ar siúl go rialta, ranganna Gaeilge, "Éistigi" ag teacht amach, cruinnithe chun an tAifreann Gaeilge a fheabhsú, dinnéar bliantúil, agus bronnadh fáinní. Eagraíodh céilithe ar an dtrá agus tugadh faoi theach a cheannach ar Bóthar na Deargailge i gcomhar le Club Naomh Chaoimhín, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, agus oscláíodh naíonra ann, sé sin scoil Gaelach le haghaidh páistí ana bheag.

Ansin do tharla sé. Fuarthas an scéal go raibh Trófaí Ghlór na Gael buaithe ag Bré! An bhliain dar gcionn, ar an 26ú Aibreán, 1970, bronnadh an Trófaí ag searmanas ag a raibh roinnt mílte daoine i gColáiste na Toirbirte, Bré. I láthair chun an Trófaí a bhronnadh bhí Uachtarán na hÉireann, Éamon de Valera.

Cuireadh tús le h-imeachtaí an lae le Aifreann speisialta i nGaeilge i seipéal an tSlánaitheora Ró-Naofa agus bhí mórshuíl ina dhiaidh go Coláiste na Toirbirte ina raibh an Fórsa Cosanta Áitiúil, daltaí scoileanna, Cumann na Croise Deirge na h-Éireann, Cumann Lúthchleas Gael, An Fórsa Cosanta Sibhialta, Gásogaí na hÉireann, agus Banna Píob Naomh Caomhín, páirteach.

I measc na daoine a labhair leis an slua ollmhór i láthair bhí an Príomh Bhreitheamh, Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh agus an tAthair Tomás ÓFiaich, duine amháin ina Uachtarán agus duine eile ina Chairdinéal ina dhiaidh sin.

FINN MAC COOL AND TWO BRAY RESIDENTS

Diarmuid Breathnach

The world became interested for the first time in Irish literature almost 200 years ago when Charlotte Brooke in 1789 published the *Reliques of Irish poetry*. Two years earlier she had borrowed some manuscripts of poems in Irish from Joseph Cooper Walker (1761-1810) of St. Valerie, Bray.

In 1786 Walker had written in *Memoirs of the Irish bards*:

A young lady, on whose veracity I have the firmest reliance, informed me that her father had a labourer who was in possession of two volumes of Irish manuscript poems which, in her infancy, she often heard him read to a rustic audience in her father's fields . . . what pity that those precious volumes are irretrievably lost! — at least to this kingdom. Since the literary curiosity of my fair informant was awakened, she has made several enquiries for them. Perhaps they were picked up by some SCOTCH GLEANER of Irish poems — for such persons have been seen in this kingdom.

There seems little doubt that the young lady is Charlotte Brooke.

Walker's reference to the Scottish gleaner brings in James MacPherson. The publication in 1760 of his *Fragments of ancient poetry collected in the highland of Scotland and translated from the Gaelic or Erse language* is a great event in literary history. These poems were attributed to Oisín, the son of Finn and father of Oscar. They began a chapter in the story of the romantic movement in Europe.

How they captured the popular imagination can be gauged from the

fact that Napoleon carried them in his knapsack going into battle. He had read them seven times. His great marshal Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden, called his son Oscar and then there was King Oscar II of Sweden.

The debate about the genuineness of MacPherson's poems ranged far and wide. Samuel Johnson weighed in at an early stage and 100 years later Windisch, the father of modern Irish scholarship, first became interested in Old Irish when researching MacPherson. The French writer Anatole France summed up the situation when he said that Oisín was the equal of Homer while he was thought to be ancient, but was despised when he was found to be MacPherson.

The reference to Charlotte Brooke's veracity is an echo of the controversy. Were there poems by Oisín in the Erse? Walker was highly regarded as an antiquary and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy. He was on friendly terms with the scholars Sylvester O'Halloran and Theophilus O'Flanagan. But in the foreword to his magnum opus he says: "My knowledge of the Irish language is so very confined".

We have John O'Donovan's evidence that long after 1786 Irish was still the language of Glenasmole, not all that far from Bray. Outside of Dublin and the large towns of Leinster it was still widely spoken and the stories of Finn and the Fianna were told nightly at firesides. Any person with a spirit of adventure, curiosity and a knowledge of Irish could have established for himself that poems popularly attributed to

Oisín really did exist in the tradition of the people. In spite of his fair informant Walker strikes a note of incredulity:

Yet, we are told that the poems of Oisín are recited and sung, at this day, by ignorant Scottish hinds, though the characters of the language in which they were composed, are as unintelligible to the modern Scots as the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians.

Joseph Cooper Walker died at St. Valerie on 12th April, 1810. On 10th November, 1813 one William Kelly laid before the Archaeological Society his manuscript poems "taken from the mouth of the Connaught shepherd in the winter of 1812 at Killruddery". Mr. Kelly was then proposed by Colonel Keating and elected a member. In November of the following year he presented his translations of these poems by Oisín and was paid ten guineas.

A copy of Kelly's manuscript was made by the scribe Finín Ó Scanail; it was given to the British Museum, probably by James Hardiman and became there "Egerton 144". It is described by Standish Hayes O'Grady in the *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum* Volume 1. O'Grady says:

The original reporter for the most part used a rude and random phonetic system of his own, which our scribe reproduces faithfully; another hand has in pencil interspersed many orthographical and other corrections and conjectures; sometimes however the shepherd is in the right.

Egerton 144 consists of nine poems ascribed to Oisín. O'Grady was none of your dry-as-dust cataloguers (he had spent an adventurous career building railways throughout the world, prospecting for gold and everywhere, no doubt, carrying with him his uilleann pipes! and he added this memorable note about the Killruddery shepherd:

One would fain have learnt his name, his locality in Mayo, how long he had been in a country where not a soul could understand his recitations; lastly, whether he too got any little honorarium at all.

We know that many of the great story-tellers had the misfortune to live on into an age when nobody was willing to listen. Like Seán Ó Conaill of Cill Rialaigh, they resorted to telling their stories and poems aloud to themselves while minding cattle or coming from the fair. Neighbours observing them making the usual gesticulations of the storyteller concluded that they were light in the head!

One can visualise that shepherd while alone in the fields, bogs and mountains of Lord Meath's vast estate giving voice to the poems and stories of the Fianna while only a short distance away sat the bookish dilettante Cooper Walker looking out from the windows of St. Valerie south at those romantic stretches of loneliness. Perhaps a student of Bray history burrowing in the Meath estate archives will come up with answers to Standish O'Grady's plaintive wondering about the identity of that Mayo shepherd?

THE DELGANY AND DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

John Markham

The Origins and Development of the Society

We Know Today

Introduction

The Delgany and District Horticultural Society currently organises four Horticultural Shows, an outing and a lecture programme each year. The activities of the present Society can be traced directly to the 1940's when the idea of a Show emerged from the then newly formed Delgany Guild of the Irish Countrywoman's Association (I.C.A.). The local tradition of the Horticultural Show is much older, however, and its roots are to be found in the final decades of the last century.

This note traces the emergence of the "Garden" or "Horticultural Show" in the greater Delgany area. Prior to the forties there were at least four previous societies or groups who organised a Show annually in Delgany or Greystones. No definitive links have been established between the present Society and these groups but, as you would expect, some interesting personal and family connections have emerged from this historical review.

The development of the Society from its I.C.A. beginnings to the present day is also outlined, as are the merger with the Bray Horticultural Society which was active in the sixties. It appears reasonably certain that the first ever horticultural show was held in this area in the 1870's under the auspices of the "Delgany and Greystones Cottage Garden Society" and this is where our story begins.

The assistance of Mrs. Rhona Massey and Mrs. Judith Flannery in compiling these notes is gratefully acknowledged. Valuable information was gleaned from the "Delgany Parish Magazine", "I.C.A. Delgany Guild" Minute Book and the "Delgany and District Horticultural Society" records and these sources are acknowledged.

Delgany and Greystones Cottage Garden Society 1877

Extracts from the July and August editions of the 1878 "Delgany Parish Magazine" tell us that the "Second Annual Exhibition" of the above Society took place on Thursday, 15th August 1878 in a marquee on "the Summit of a gentle slope . . . in the demesne of Bellevue . . . (on a site) . . . commanding an uninterrupted view of the charming scenery along the coast to Wicklow" (See Appendix A). The event included competitions in fruit, vegetable, window plants, hand-craft and children's classes as well as a best-kept garden class. The Secretary, Miss Charlotte La Touche

required advance notice of the entries "upon the printed forms supplied by the Society", a practice continued to this present day though nowadays only two days notice is required compared to 15 days of yore. A "considerably larger than last year" attendance enjoyed the numerous entries, lovely weather, a "pleasing selection of music . . . by the Austrian band", tables decorated with "rare and valuable plants" from the "surrounding gentrys' greenhouses" with "large numbers gladly" availing themselves of a visit to the La Touche family's "gardens and greenhouses . . . thrown open to the public for the occasion". The main objective was undoubtedly to develop the "cottagers" expertise in the best gardening traditions but also to raise the standards of such essential home-crafts as butter-making, shirt-sewing, sock knitting, yarn-spinning, potato basket-making, garden broom assembly, etc. The object of the society was "to induce everyone to *do his best* in turning to account the materials at his disposal" and both this and the exhortation to have more vegetable entries can easily be identified with by the present day Society. A comparison of some of the salient features of the Show held in August 1878 with that held in August 1978 is given in Table 1, page 21.

Mrs. Massey has in her possession a silver medal which was presented to her grandfather. This bears the following inscriptions:

Side 1 - Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, 1830; and

Side 2 - Presented to Hugh McLinden, Winner of 16 prizes Delgany & Greystones Cottage Society's Show, 15th August 1883.

This medal confirms that this Cottage Society existed for at least six years.

Flower and Industrial Show 1897-1901

The "Delgany Parish Magazine" records that Saturday, 19th June 1897 was "very wet" and notes the good work of Miss Robinson (Uplands) in organising this "first industrial show" at the Schoolhouse in Delgany. Many of today's local family names are to be found amongst the 32 prizewinners for "flowers and plants", "sewing and knitting", "carpentry", "illuminated texts" and "home made bread" and there were 140 exhibits. Miss Robinson was the sister of the former Rector (1888-1896) at Delgany, the Rev. John Joseph Robinson whose daughter Mrs. Turton was to play an important part in the re-introduction of Horticultural Shows in the 1940's (on her return to the area).

On 25th June 1898 we learn that the "Temperance Grand Flower and Industrial Show" was held with Miss Charlotte La Touche (Clyde Road) offering a prize for "Ferns in Pots", a childrens competition. A rule, not unlike today's, stated that "All plants and vegetables for competition must have been grown by competitor and be in his possession for two months previous to the Show".

On 24th June 1899 the event was billed as the "Flower and Industrial Show". The earlier May 1899 issue of the Parish Magazine encouraged competitors and informed them that "seeds may be had" at Delgany (Mr. Forbes), Windgates (Mr. Keegan) or Bromley (Mr. Wellesley).

In the following year the June issue gives advance notice of the 1900 event including a schedule of 21 classes. Cash prizes ranging from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 0d. were the order of the day (equivalent to £10.80 to £3.10 in today's money terms) except in the "Group of Annuals in pots, three varieties; prizes given by Miss La Touche not in money, 1st, 2nd, 3rd". In the July issue there was a reminder to "exhort the workers to put their

TABLE 1

Details of two Horticultural Shows held in the Delgany/Greystones area 100 years apart, August 1878 and August 1978

DATE	15.8.1878	26.8.1978
DAY	Thursday	Saturday
VENUE	Bellevue Marquee	St. Patrick's Hall
	<i>No. of Exhibitors in main classes</i>	
Fruit	3	—
Vegetables	16	21
Window Plants	11	8 (pot plants)
Cut Flowers	12	33
Cottagers Prizes	10	—
Childrens	8	2
Amateurs	2	—
TOTAL	63	64
	<i>No. of entries in comparable classes</i>	
Cabbage	17	4
Lettuce	3	3
Carrots	4	7 (2 classes)
Turnips	4	2
Potatoes (round)	19	3
Potatoes (kidney)	6	3
Parsley	10	5
Broad beans	4	3
Peas	5	6
Tray of vegetables	4	4
Onions	17	6
Roses	1	6 (4 classes)
Asters	3	2
Gladioli	1	6 (2 classes)
Carnation	1	2 (2 classes)
Pansy	1	3
Dahlia	2	30 (12 classes)
Sweet Pea	3	4
Herbaceous Bouquet	7	1
Most first prizes	Mr. Edward Doyle (8 firsts)	Mr. Charles Golden (8 firsts)

best hand or foot formost" for the event. Miss La Touche was again much praised in 1901. The August Magazine lists the prize winners including Hugh McLinden (mentioned earlier) whose "Extra First Sterling Bleu" variety was awarded the first prize in "Class 2 Twelve early potatoes".

East Wicklow Horticultural Society 1907

On Monday 5th August 1907 the "first Annual Show" of the East Wicklow Horticultural Society was held in the grounds of Killincarrick Demesne. The "Schedule of Exhibits" was similar in many ways to that in use today with:

- the Executive Committee listed (Mr. H. Bland, Chairman, Committee Members Bardon, Childs, Fry, Jones, Lundie and Price, Treasurers Studdert and Kinlen, and Hon. Secretaries Vance and Wells);
- Exhibition Rules (e.g. entries "must be lodged . . . on or before July 27th");
- advertisements including Dickson's seeds, Greystones Summer Fête, Penwick Nurserymen, Weirs Jewellers, Heathers' Boots and Power Nurserymen;
- an entry form.

But the classes were subdivided along the lines of the earlier shows and there were a number of supporting activities:

- Cottagers' Section (9 vegetable, 3 flower classes), Open Section (15 mixed flower, fruit and vegetable classes), Amateur Section (23 mixed class including a "Best Garden", 3 "Ladies — Cut Flower" classes and 2 "Children" classes, and

Special Section (Industries) which was made up of eggs, fowl, butter and home-made bread classes, ten in all;

- a Bees exhibition arranged by Greystones and Delgany Beekeepers Association; and
- Button-holes, Nurserymen Exhibits, Music (Band of 11th P.A.O. Hussar) and a Refreshment Tent.

The Society President was the Earl of Carysfort and the distinguished Vice-Presidents included the Houses of Meath, Wicklow and Powerscourt, the Ladies Howard, Mrs. Le Bland (who provided the venue) and "J.P.s" Moore, Battley, Wellesley, Archer and Moses.

Greystones, Delgany and Districts Flower Show 1927, 1928

In July 1927 and 1928 the "Greystones, Delgany and Districts FLOWER SHOW" was held in Trafalgar Hall (now Saint Kilian's Hall, Greystones). The 1927 Committee was made up of Rev. Canon McGee (Hon. secretary), Mrs. D'Olier, Mrs. Tivy and Mrs. Weir, Miss Deering and Miss Radclyffe and Messrs. D'Olier, Cowper and Tottenham. There were 222 exhibits from 72 exhibitors.

There were some minor personnel changes on the 1928 Committee: Mr. D'Olier was Chairman, Mr. Tivy was Secretary and the Rev. Canon Weir and Mr. H. J. Evans were members. There were 56 classes with "Open", "Amateurs", "under 14 years of age" and "home industries" sections. An amateur did "not employ a Gardener more than 3 days each week". Entry fees varied from 3d to 1/- and the prizes ranged of "£1 1s. 0d. Cash" to 1/- with three cash prizes available in all the classes. The well known seed stockists of that time sponsored the prizes in the major classes and

included Watson, Rowan, Mackey, Power, Drummond, Dublin Nursery Co. and Dickson. An auction of some of the exhibits was held "in aid of the District Nurses' Fund". A photograph of the 1927 Committee was featured in a national newspaper. Canon McGee was regarded as the guiding influence and with giving the stimulus to these shows. It is not clear whether they continued in subsequent years. Interestingly enough Canon McGee's son, Major McGee, was active for thirty years (up to 1971) as a member and Committee member of the Delgany & District Society we know today. Before departing from these earlier shows it is only right to mention that Committee Member Mr. Cowper's wife, daughters and their Governess exhibited in 1927; Miss Beryl Cowper (Trudder) exhibited blackcurrants white currants and a collection of vegetables in 1927; today's members know her as Mrs. Beryl Whitworth, Killruddery Yard, Bray. She has served as a Committee member in the interim, remains a regular exhibitor and maintains her interest in the Society. It is also of interest that her mother was the widow of the last of the La Touche line, Major Peter La Touche (married 1902, died 1904) and later remarried.

I.C.A. Delgany Guild 1944

It is now generally held that these shows were the forerunners of today's Society. Credit for this is usually attributed to Mrs. Turton (mentioned earlier, daughter of Rev. Robinson, a former rector at Delgany) who in the forties recalled seeing horticultural exhibitions on the major estates in her earlier years. During the Second World War she wished to make life a little brighter and also to raise funds for the anti-tuberculosis campaign then under way. To Mrs. Turton is attributed the original idea of running a horticultural show at that time, but

to the I.C.A. (Delgany Guild) must go the credit for bringing her ideas to fruition. The early years were marked by a fête cum flower show being run completely by the Guild, then in some years being run jointly by an independent Flower Show Committee and the Guild and occasionally being run independently by either organisation. However, the I.C.A. Guild always appear to have a role. The Guild's minute book holds the key.

On 10th January 1944, the Delgany Guild held its Annual General Meeting at the Irish National Foresters' (INF) Hall Delgany and announced a new committee: Mrs. Sherriff as President, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Fox, Miss Sweeney (later to be Mrs. Loughran, Assistant Principal St. David's School), Mrs. Andrew, Mrs. Turton (all now deceased, R.I.P.) and Mrs. Hayden (now Mrs. Campbell, Laytown), Miss B. Fitzpatrick (Glen O'Downs) and Miss McLinden (now Mrs. Rhona Massey who remains actively involved in the Delgany Guild, is custodian of the guild's record books and without whose assistance these notes would not have been possible). On February 14th of that year the monthly guild meeting "discussed whether the I.C.A. would run a fête on 15th August for the anti-tuberculosis fund or have a stall with work done by the members at a flower show on that date". One week later the Guild Committee met at Hillside, "discussed at length the possibility of running a fête . . . at Mrs. Turtons" on 15th August 1944. During the March guild meeting "Mrs. Turton spoke for a few minutes to make clear to the members what we intended to do about the fête". From the April guild meeting we learn that "all were willing to help with stalls and side shows". There was no August meeting that year as "all were attending the fête". This was held on 16th August in the garden at



THE COMMITTEE OF THE GREYSTONES FLOWER SHOW.—Front Row (left to right)—Mrs. L. Deering, Canon McGee (Honorary Secretary), Miss Radelyne, Mrs. D'Olier and Mrs. Weir. Back Row—Dr. C. W. Platt, Mr. J. F. Cowper, Mr. G. Tottenham and Mr. H. F. Try.

Photo - Irish Times - 1927

Glenowen (Mrs. Turton's home) and the records recall that it was "an outstanding success" with "all members working very hard to raise funds for Dr. Collis' Anti-T.B. campaign. Mrs. Massey recalls helping with teas in the marquee that day; teas contributed £29-0-8 to the final outcome of £131-15-3 shown in the guild's 1944 balance sheet (roughly valued at £2,600 today).

The August 1945 Guild minutes recall that "the local Flower Show Committee" asked the Guild President if the Guild "would undertake to provide and serve teas at their annual show on 15th August . . . the proceeds to go towards I.C.A. funds" and this was done with "great success".

Two years later on 21st August 1947 at a Committee meeting at Mrs Turton's home we learn that "the Committee then joined the Flower Show Committee and were handed over all the books and property of that Committee together with £35-7-11". No guarantee was given to carry on the Show but the Guild promised to do all in its power to do so.

At a Guild meeting on 18th October 1948 the "happenings of the last Flower Show Sub-Committee" were reviewed and it was suggested that the "Flower Show should carry on as an independent committee no longer attached to the ICA Guild". We learn that Mr. Stronach had consented to act a Chairman in place of the Sub-Committee Chairman, Mrs. Irwin. Dr. Fitzpatrick recalled the "handing over of the Flower Show equipment to the ICA" but Mrs. Irwin was firmly of the view that a "permanent and more or less independent committee composed largely of men and with a man as Chairman" was needed. No decision was taken then but in May 1949 the ICA Committee considered a letter "from the Secretary of the Horticultural Society" asking to hold a Flower Show on the same day as

the ICA fete. The relationship with the ICA exists to this day; the Delgany Guild runs a cake stall at Society Shows for Guild funds. There we leave the early days of the Society and now examine its own records.

Delgany Horticultural Society 1950

Regrettably there is a gap in these records and the minute books are available only from 1956. Here we learn from the late Councillor Nancy O'Neill's (then Honorary Secretary) extremely clear hand-written minutes that on Monday 30th January 1956 Mrs. J. F. Thornton presided over the Annual General Meeting; the Hon. Sec. read her report for 1955 and Mr. J. C. Stronach Hon. Treas. (mentioned above) showed that the "Society was in a good position financially". Those elected to the committee that year included Mr. C. W. Beare (who became Chairman and has remained so to this date), Miss O'Neill (who "agreed to carry on as Hon. Treasurere and Hon. Secretary for another year"), Mr. P. Fitzpatrick Snr., Mrs. Turton and Mrs. Loughran (both mentioned earlier), Mrs. Evans, Mr. P. Brady, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Pat Fitzpatrick (Uplands), Mr. Kiely, Mr. Black and Mr. Nolan. It is of interest that Major McGee mentioned earlier, acted as "scrutineer" on that occasion.

This Society is undoubtedly the direct descendant of that referred to in the earlier I.C.A. minute books as, apart from Mr. Stronach being common to both Committees, the author recalls a personal conversation with the late Councillor O'Neill in which she recalled having been Secretary for sixteen years. This suggests that Miss O'Neill became Secretary in 1948 as she retired from this office in 1964. A list of the various name changes which the Society went through since 1944 and of the officers is provided in Table 2 (page 26).

Table 2

The Officers of the Delgany & District Horticultural Society and various name changes through which the Society has gone through from 1944 to the present day.

Name of Society	Date of taking up office	President/Chairman	Hon. Treasurer	Hon. Secretary
Joint I.C.A./Flower Show Committee	16.08.1944	Mrs. Sheriff (ICA)	Miss Sweeney (ICA)	-
I.C.A. Sub-Committee	Mrs. Irwin	-	-
Horticultural Society	18.10.1948	Mrs. J.C. Stronach	-	-
Delgany Horticultural Society	Mrs. J.F. Thornton	Mr. J.C. Stronach	Miss N. O'Neill
"	30.01.1956	Mr. C.W. Beare	"	"
Delgany & District Hort. Soc.	04.02.1959	"	"	"
"	29.04.1964	"	Dr. E.O. Hagedorn	"
"	11.02.1966	"	"	Mrs. C.F. Wallace
Delgany & District Hort. Soc. incorporating Bray Hort. Soc.	16.11.1966	"	"	"
Delgany & District Hort. Soc.	16.01.1967	"	"	"
"	30.08.1972	"	"	Miss P. Hartwell
"	09.01.1974	"	Mrs. P. Huët	"
"	08.01.1975	"	"	Mr. P. Harrison
"	05.01.1977	"	Col A. Ashe	"
"	16.11.1977	"	Mr. J. Markham	"
"	15.11.1978	"	Mr. E. McClean	Mr. J. Markham
"	01.05.1981	"	Mrs. H. Lowe	"

In 1956 the Annual Membership subscription was 2s. 6d. (or £1.60 in today's money terms). The Committee was active with meetings held on 12th March, 14th May, 23rd July, 28th August and 12th November in that year and the main events or activities included:

- A Delgany win of "1st prize at the R.H.S.I. Spring Show in the Affiliated Societies Group Class";
- A Spring Show at the Old Schoolhouse Delgany on 21st April ("an outstanding success");
- A question-time at the I.C.A. Hall on Monday, 30th April ("well supported");
- A visit of sixty persons to the Barton gardens at Annamoe in July;
- The cancellation of the Annual Summer Show scheduled to be held in tents at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Goodbody "Stylebawn" Delgany due to bad weather; elaborate preparations including the attendance of the American Ambassador and the Army band came to nought; the I.C.A. were closely involved and a "combined dance" in the I.N.F. Hall did go ahead with "faithful followers" saving it from being a "liability"; and
- An Autumn show, not unlike that run today, was successfully run at the Old Schoolhouse in early October.

The Society had its own tents at that stage. These were purchased in 1951 from Messrs. Coleman & Co. who were going out of the tent business. They were repaired in 1954 by Petries. Two years later the Committee of the day with the August weather probably still fresh

in their minds were reluctant to lend them due "to the battering they had received, their age" and a ruling opposed to lending or hiring.

There was also a close relationship with the INF Hall and this was chosen as an alternative to the open-air/tented venue for the Summer show in 1958. Bad weather did occur and a very successful Show was held at the INF Hall, so much so that an agreement was made to assist with re-furbishing that Hall and a sum of £3-10-6 was spent on paint for this purpose. Subsequently the tents were erected in Mrs. Turton's for inspection by prospective buyers and eventually sold to the Belvedere Newsboys for £35. The INF was the venue for all three shows from 1959 up to 1962 when St. Patrick's Hall, Greystones came into use. A farewell party was held for Mrs. Turton (who left the area) early in 1960.

A Rose Show was introduced in 1960 and the pattern of the four shows, Spring, Rose, Summer and Autumn (each catering for cut flowers, shrubs, pot plants, cacti, succulent vegetables, fruit, flower arrangements and childrens classes) has continued practically uninterrupted to the present day. The Rose and Summer shows were amalgamated in 1971 but the experiment was deemed a failure.

Bray Horticultural Society 1957-1966

A Bray Society was also in existence in the late fifties and early sixties. Their records show a "Winter Show" in the International Hotel in 1957 with a more complete programme in 1958:

- Spring Show, May 14th Arcadia Ballroom, Bray;
- Window Box, 14th July;
- Summer Show, 13/14th August, Glenmalure, Vevay Rd., Bray; and
- Winter Show, 6th December, International Hotel, Bray.

A Spring Show was held in the "Arcadia" in each year from 1958 to 1962 and in the International Hotel in 1963, 1964 and 1965. The "Glenmalure" was the venue for the Summer Show from 1957 to 1964 and the "International" for a smaller Winter Show from 1957 to 1965.

Delgany and District Horticultural Society 1959

At its 1959 Annual General Meeting the Delgany Society considered a suggestion from Mr. Beare that it should be renamed the "Delgany and District Horticultural Society" as "so many members were from outside Delgany".

The number of entries at the Bray Shows fell away sharply in the mid-sixties (e.g. there were 448 entries in the "Glenmalure" on 13th August 1958 and this was down to 203 on 31st July 1963). Eventually 16th November 1966 Mr. Beare Bray Committee meeting at the Wicklow Arms Hotel, Delgany, and an agreement was drawn up to amalgamate the two bodies into the Society we know today. The Spring Show was held in Bray in 1967 and 1968 but poor attendances resulted in the Shows being withdrawn from Bray altogether in 1969. The practise in recent years has been to confine the shows to the Old Schoolhouse, Delgany and to St. Patrick's Hall and occasionally in St. Kilian's Hall, Greystones.

Bray Flower Club 1974, and Greystones Flower Club 1990

Flower arranging became sufficiently strong in the early seventies that a new Bray Flower Club was founded in 1974. This too has flourished with its members still competing in the arrangement competitions which remain a feature of the Delgany Society's shows. At the time of writing Greystones Flower Club has

held its inaugural meeting 8th March 1990.

Delgany and District Horticultural Society, Today

Today the Delgany and District Horticultural is a strong and vibrant organisation with close to 100 annual, 50 life and 20 honorary members who reside in an area bounded by Dun Laoghaire, Enniskerry and Arklow. In recent years Show classes have been extended to include special competitions for pupils at first and second-level schools and senior citizens classes have been added. Between 40 and 50 exhibitors continue to exhibit flower, fruit, shrub, arrangements and vegetable exhibits to high standard on four occasions each year. Undoubtedly the Society provides continued enjoyment for these members and for the large attendances which are a feature of show days.

The Society has been helped by the very fine dedication of the various Committees and Officers throughout the years (see Table 2). Financially too the business houses, particularly those in Delgany, Greystones and Bray, have fostered the Society's activities with their ongoing support through sponsorship and advertising.

Today, four shows, Spring, Rose, Summer and Autumn, two evening lectures and the annual outing are much enjoyed features of the annual programme. Many of the names associated with the development and maintenance of the Horticultural Show tradition in the greater Delgany area are recorded on the Cups and Trophies which are awarded at today's Shows of which Turton, McGee, Beare, O'Neill, Golden, Hartwell, Huet, Harrison, Hackett, Stokes, Thornton, Huet, Jury, Manning, and O'Brien are the best known. The Society is affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland (RHSI) and to the Association of Irish Flower Arrangers (AOIFA).

GERANIUM, PINK OR SALMON-COLOURED.—1st Prize, Isabella Harrison* ; 2nd, Denis Walsh ; 3rd, Emily Evans (Greystones).
 „ VARIEGATED.—1st Prize, Mrs. MacDonald ; 2nd, Matthew Bowen ; 3rd, James Lewis.

[There were nearly 40 Entries for Geraniums, which the Judges arranged in four classes.]

MRSK.—(7 Entries)—1st Prize, Matthew Bowen ; 2nd, Mrs. George Doyle.
 PLANT, ANY OTHER VARIETY.—(16 Entries)—1st Prize, Anne Donnelly ; 2nd, Mrs. Edward Doyle ; 3rd, Mrs. Charles Doyle.
 FERN.—(6 Entries)—1st Prize, James Quinn ; 2nd, Matthew Bowen ; 3rd, Hugh M'Linden.
 * BOUQUET OF HARDY FLOWERS.—(7 Entries)—1st Prize, James Quinn ; 2nd, Mrs. Edward Doyle ; 3rd, Mrs. Susan Doyle.
 GROUP OF PLANTS IN POTS.—(10 Entries)—1st Prize, Mrs. Roberts ; 2nd, Wm. D'Arcy ; 3rd, Mrs. MacDonald.

CLASS IV. CUT FLOWERS.

ROSES (ONLY ONES EXHIBITED).—2nd Prize, James Dixon.
 ASTERS.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, Edward Doyle ; 2nd, Daniel Quinn ; 3rd, Geo. Woods.
 STOCKS.—(2 Entries)—1st Prize, Daniel Quinn.
 GLADIOLUS (ONLY ONES EXHIBITED).—1st Prize, Edward Doyle.
 CARNATIONS (ONLY ONES EXHIBITED).—3rd Prize, Eliza Kelly (Calary).
 PANSIES (ONLY ONES EXHIBITED).—1st Prize, Daniel Quinn.
 DAHLIAS.—(2 Entries)—1st Prize, Mrs. Gilchrist ; 2nd, George Woods.
 MARIGOLDS (ONLY ONES EXHIBITED).—1st Prize, Daniel Quinn.
 SUN FLOWERS.—*Highly Commended*, Frederick Kelly (only one exhibited ; six required).
 SWEET PEA.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, Daniel Quinn ; 2nd, George Woods ; 3rd, Edward Doyle.
 BUNCH OF LAVENDER.—(2 Entries)—1st Prize, Susan Doyle ; 2nd, Eliza Kelly.
 „ MIGNONETTE.—(1 Entry) — 1st Prize, George Woods.

COTTAGERS' EXTRA PRIZES.

BEST KEPT COTTAGE AND GARDEN.—(5 Entries)—1st Prize, 20s., Frederick Kelly ; 2nd, 15s., Robert Kelly (Calary) ; 3rd, 10s., Daniel Quinn.
 FRESH BUTTER, IN PATS, 1LB.—(7 Entries)—1st Prize, George Earle ; 2nd, Eliza Kelly ; 3rd, Kathleen Doyle.
 BEST HAND-MADE SHIRT, UNWASHED.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, Ellen Carroll ; 2nd, Mrs. Lewis ; 3rd, Mrs. Keddy.
 BEST KNITTED STOCKINGS.—(4 Entries)—1st Prize, Mary Bradshaw ; 2nd, Mrs. P. Donnelly ; 3rd, Bridget Blood.
 BEST KNITTED SOCKS.—(12 Entries)—1st Prize, Mrs. P. Donnelly (Downs) ; 2nd, Mrs. Morgan Byrne ; 3rd, Mrs. John Kelly.
 HOMESPUN YARN.—(1 Entry)—1st Prize, Mrs. P. Donnelly.
 BEST POTATO BASKET.—(1 Entry)—1st Prize, Terence Cullen.
 BEST GARDEN BROOM.—(1 Entry)—1st Prize, Terence Cullen.
 WATER BOUQUET.—Special Prize, Matthew Bowen.
 GARLANDS FOR DECORATING.—2nd Prize, Bridget Byrne ; 3rd, Harriet Pierce.

PRIZES FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIFTEEN.

PATCH-WORK KETTLE-HOLDER.—(2 Entries)—1st Prize, Martha Lewis ; 2nd, Nannie D'Arcy.
 MINIATURE APRON.—(16 Entries)—1st Prize, Martha Lewis (Delgany School) ; 2nd, Nelly Buckley (Greystones School) ; 3rd, Henrietta Hewitt (Delgany School).
 BEST NOSEGAY OF WILDFLOWERS.—(18 Entries)—1st Prize, Elias Brennan ; 2nd, Mary Craughell ; 3rd, Lizzie Taylor.

* This plant was marked "disqualified" by the Committee, owing to the entry of it having been made so late that it did not appear in the list supplied to them by the Secretary; but, it being afterwards ascertained that the printed form had been filled according to the rules, the award was allowed. Several other exhibits, to which prizes had been awarded by the judges, were disqualified because their respective owners had not mentioned them in the list sent to the secretary.

probably over 300, and the value of the prizes awarded amounted to upwards of £18. There was a marked improvement this year both in the class of exhibits and in the general arrangements of the Flower Show; and though, as may happen in the best regulated societies, some trifling mistakes occurred, we have no doubt that experience will enable the Managing Committee on future occasions to correct all defects of arrangement. It should be remembered that the Society is as yet only in its infancy, though we must add that its childhood has been a most precocious one, and gives every promise of an early maturity. Subjoined we give a list of the successful competitors in the various departments:—

CLASS I. FRUIT.

APPLES.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, Edward Doyle; 2nd, Jane Hughes.
 RED CURRANTS.—1st Prize, Edward Doyle (only exhibitor).
 RHUBARB.—(6 Entries)—1st Prize, Eliza Kelly (Calary); 2nd, Frederick Kelly; 3rd, Edward Doyle.

CLASS II. VEGETABLES.

WHITE CABBAGES.—(13 Entries)—1st Prize, Edward Doyle; 2nd, Hugh M'Linden; 3rd, Daniel Quinn.
 RED DO.—(4 Entries)—1st Prize, Edward Doyle; 2nd, Daniel Quinn; 3rd, Hugh M'Linden.
 LETTUCES.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, Frederick Kelly; 2nd, Mrs. Charles Doyle.
 CARROTS.—(4 Entries)—1st Prize, Frederick Kelly; 2nd, Isabella Harrison; 3rd, James Doyle.
 TURNIPS.—(4 Entries)—1st Prize, George Woods; 2nd, Hugh M'Linden.
 ROUND POTATOES.—(19 Entries)—1st Prize, Frederick Kelly; 2nd, James Quinn; 3rd, George Woods.
 KIDNEY DO.—(6 Entries)—1st Prize, James Quinn; 2nd, Isabella Harrison; 3rd, Edward Doyle.
 PARSLEY.—(10 Entries)—1st Prize, Patrick Redmond; 2nd, Richard Keegan; 3rd, George Chapman.
 BROAD BEANS.—(4 Entries)—1st Prize, Edward Doyle; 2nd, George Chapman; 3rd, James Dixon.
 PEAS.—(5 Entries)—1st Prize, Frederick Kelly; 2nd, James Dixon; 3rd, Edward Doyle.
 TRAY OF VEGETABLES.—(4 Entries)—1st Prize, Edward Doyle; 2nd, Frederick Kelly; 3rd, James Dixon. Extra 1st Prize, Patrick Redmond.
 ESCHALLOTS.—(2 Entries)—1st Prize, Hugh M'Linden.
 WHITE ONIONS.—(12 Entries)—1st Prize, James Dixon; 2nd, Richard Keegan; 3rd, James Lewis.
 RED DO.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, James Dixon; 2nd, Hugh M'Linden; 3rd, Edward Doyle.
 PARSNIPS.—(10 Entries)—1st Prize, Frederick Kelly; 2nd, George Chapman; 3rd, Richard Keegan.
 RADISHES.—(3 Entries)—1st Prize, Daniel Quinn; 2nd, Frederick Kelly.

CLASS III. WINDOW PLANTS.

LIGHT FUCHIA.—(10 Entries)—1st Prize, Denis Walsh; 2nd, Mrs. Roberts. Extra 1st Prize, Patrick Redmond.
 DARK DO.—(11 Entries)—1st Prize, Mrs. Gilchrist; 2nd, Wm. D'Arcy; 3rd, Wm. Hughes.
 GERANIUM, ZONAL-LEAVED.—1st Prize, Patrick Devine; 2nd, Geo. Keys; 3rd, Anne Donnelly.
 " SCARLET.—1st Prize, John Loftus; 2nd, Patrick Redmond; 3rd, Mrs. Roberts.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL EVENING.

Another of these pleasant entertainments took place on Tuesday evening, August 6th. There was a good attendance, although not so large as on the previous occasion. A new and commodious platform, with a neat mahogany reading stand are improvements which deserve to be noted. The first Reading was by the Rev. Canon Wynne, and consisted of Pope's Ode to Immortality. After this followed a Trio, "O memory," by Leslie, in which the parts were sustained by Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Lyster, and William Stockley, Esq. This was well sung, and gave evident pleasure to the audience. The Rev. Ralph W. Harden (who came down specially from Dublin) next read Tennyson's beautiful poem, "The May Queen," with much feeling and expression, after which one of Mendelssohn's four-part songs ("Farewell to the Forest") was sung without accompaniment. Then came another reading, "The Hermit," by Parnell. Mr. Wingfield, who had promised to be present, disappointed at the last moment; but Mrs. Hamilton very kindly consented to take his place, and accordingly she now sang "Waiting," by Millard, the accompaniment being played by Miss Mulcahy. This is a very taking song, and Mrs. Hamilton did it ample justice. An enthusiastic *encore* followed, to which she responded with "Dermot Asthore." After this, a selection from Longfellow's touching story of "Evangeline" was read by Canon Wynne (by request), describing her meeting with the long-lost Gabriel, and its melancholy sequel. Müller's cheerful glee, "May Day," sung as a quartette by Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Lyster, Mr. Stockley, and the Rev. H. J. Sibthorp, terminated the programme. The meeting was then dismissed with the doxology and benediction.

DELGANY AND GREYSTONES COTTAGE GARDEN SOCIETY.

THE Second Annual Exhibition of the above Society took place, according to advertisement, on Thursday, the 15th August, in the demesne of Bellevue, and was, in all respects, a complete success. The weather was lovely, the entries were numerous, and the attendance was considerably larger than last year. The site selected for the Show was the summit of a gentle slope adjoining the Steward's house, (where the work was exhibited,) and commanding an uninterrupted view of the charming scenery along the coast to Wicklow. A pleasing selection of music was performed, during the afternoon, by the Austrian band. The gardens and greenhouses were, through the kindness of W. La Touche, Esq., thrown open to the public for the occasion—a privilege of which large numbers gladly availed themselves. In some respects it appeared a disadvantage to have had the Exhibition so late in the season, as the better kinds of geraniums, roses, and other flowers, besides some products of the vegetable garden included in the schedule, were almost out of season; and we are glad to learn that it is intended next year to hold it a month earlier. Several of the surrounding gentry sent in from their greenhouses rare and valuable plants, fruit, and flowers to decorate the tables, and the *tout ensemble*, on entering the marquees, was very effective. The total number of entries was con-

MRS. REID'S SPECIAL PRIZES FOR KNITTING.—1st, Fanny Evans (Greystones School); 2nd, Mary Keddy (Convent School, Delgany); 3rd, Mary Meekin (Greystones School).

MRS. LA TOUCHE'S SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST PLAIN WORK (MINIATURE APRON) DONE IN GREYSTONES SCHOOL.—Nellie Buckley.

WOOLLEN GLOVES.—Special Prize, M. A. Newman.

OPENWORK SOCKS.—Special Prize, Charlotte Doyle.

FANCY COTTON STOCKINGS.—Special Prize, Mary A. Carroll.

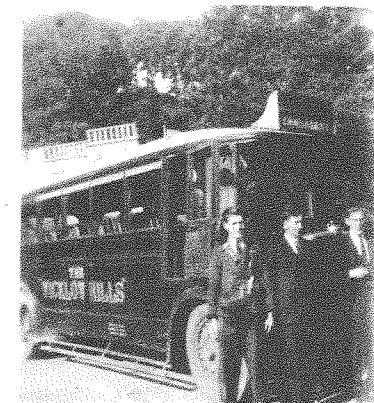
AMATEURS' PRIZES.

GARLANDS OF FLOWERS, &c., FOR DECORATING.—1st Prize, Miss Lindesay.

GROUP OF WINDOW PLANTS (FLOWERING).—1st Prize, Miss Emily Evans.

The Exhibition of Work was exceedingly creditable. Several excellent specimens of knitting, needlework, and fancy-work, were sent in, for which no prizes were offered in the schedule of this year. Amongst these, the large patchwork quilt worked by Mrs. Wallace, Delgany, and the knitted and crotchetted ones done by Mrs. Roberts, Miss Gray, Miss Boyd, and Emily Massy, are deserving of the highest praise. It is strange that there was not more competition for knitting and needlework. We should have expected a far greater number of entries for the stockings and the hand-made shirt, for instance. Again, only five candidates entered for the valuable prizes offered for well-kept cottages and gardens. This is a department in which we hope to see a much larger and more spirited competition next year. Amongst the names of the prize-winners for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, we are glad to notice some who were successful last year also. Mr. Edward Doyle appears to have carried off the palm this year, having obtained no fewer than 13 prizes—and, as we have been permitted to see his garden, we can only say that he well deserves the laurels he has won; for a better stocked and better cultivated piece of ground, for its size, is not, we believe, to be found, in the country. In conclusion, there is every reason, we think, to congratulate the promoters upon the success of this Show; and if the cottagers, for whose benefit it is intended, will only vie with one another in friendly rivalry, for the honours which the Society bestows, a very few years will suffice to shew the genuineness of its beneficial work. Next year, for instance, we hope to see a large supply of such vegetables as peas, beans, turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, lettuce, &c., the cultivation of which, judging from the small number of entries at this Show, would appear to be unaccountably neglected. The number and value of the prizes offered have been considerably increased this year; but, we need scarcely remind our readers, that their real value is not to be estimated by their intrinsic worth. The object of a Society of this kind is to induce every one to *do his best* in turning to account the materials at his disposal. The man who has learned to carry that principle into everything he puts his hand to, has achieved a success which is beyond all financial computation. This success cannot be attained to in a day; but every prize gained at these Annual Exhibitions is a step made in the right direction, and it helps to impress more indelibly upon the mind the importance of the wise man's maxim—*Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.*"

At present there is only one licensed bus company operating out of Dublin — The Saint Kevin Bus Service to Glendalough. It is also the only company to remain from the privatisation era of the 1920's and 1930's.



C. White, Jack Coogan and ?

ON THE BUSES

Brian P. White

Companies which were lost in the rush of the 1933 Transport Act included The Blue Line, Pioneer, Kingfisher, Shamrock Bus Service and General Omnibus Company.

Public transport trams were established in Dublin in May 1867 — the first line ran to Rathgar and was opened in 1872. Further mileage was added by the Dublin Central Tramway Company and Dublin Southern District Tramway Company — the latter formed in 1878. In 1896, the first electrically powered trams were established by the forerunner of C.I.E., the Dublin United Tramway Company. The new type of transport saw the end of the horse trams in 1901.

With the growth in number of tramway companies and fierce competition the electrical trams gave way to buses with the Dublin United Tramways (Omnibus Service) Act of 1925. Competition was so fierce that undercutting rates and changing of routes made it necessary to introduce

On 2nd February 1987 a new milestone in transportation in Ireland was laid with the reorganisation of C.I.E. into three companies:

- (1) Bus Service Dublin City (Bus Átha Cliath)
- (2) Irish Rail (Iarnród Éireann)
- (3) Provincial Bus Service (Bus Éireann)

the 1932 Road Transport Act, under which each operator would need a licence and operate on defined routes only. There was inequality of wage and working conditions between the D.U.T.C. and private operators. Further measures were required to tidy up the road transport service area and in 1933 another Road Transport Act was enforced. This Act gave the DUTC the power to acquire an interest in all the independent operators in its own operating area — compensation being on the basis of ten years' purchase of the annual profit of the company. By the end of 1934 the 'independents' had been eliminated — with the exception of the St. Kevins Bus Service and the Wicklow Hills Bus Company. The latter was taken over by the DUTC at Easter 1936.

The Wicklow Hills Bus Company was owned by Mr. Fitzpatrick of Old Connaught, Bray. The headquarters of the Company was in the village



Back Row, l. to r.: Maura & Breda Deely, Angela McDonald, Bray Rd. Front Row, l. to r.: Winnie McDonnell, Scalp, Eileen Arnold.

of Enniskerry. Many people will remember the staff of the Company:

Duke Stevenson, Bray
Foreman Mechanic

Chas Byrne,
Body Builder

James O'Brien, Bray
Mechanic

Patrick O'Donohue, Delgany
Assistant Mechanic
(now owner Central Garage, Bray)

Chas. F. Olley, Enniskerry
Foreman Driver

James Rafferty, Enniskerry
Driver

William McGuire, Killincarrick
Driver

Patrick Nolan, Enniskerry
Driver

Chas. Kelly, Enniskerry
Driver

Laurence Byrne
Spare Driver

Patrick Mooney, Enniskerry
Conductor

Michael Windsor, Enniskerry
Conductor

Jos. Donohue, Delgany
Conductor

Christopher White (Parkie),
Enniskerry
Conductor

James Synnott, Enniskerry
Conductor

William Savage

The drivers' average pay in 1927 was £3 per week and a conductor's £2. The foreman mechanic earned £5 per week and body builder 1s. 9½d per hour.

In 1936, when the Company was acquired, the fleet consisted of one Ford, one Leyland Lion, seven ADC's and one other vehicle.

SOME WICKLOW AND OTHER MEMORIALS

Brian J. Cantwell, FRSAI, FIGRS

One unusual memorial which I have seen is in Grange graveyard, near Kilmore. Although in county Wexford, it refers to a death in county Wicklow. The memorial, a large ledger slab within a railed enclosure, has a lengthy inscription, the relevant part of which reads:

"Here lies the body of Richard ROWE late of allyharty in the county of Wexford Esq who departed this life the twentieth day of March one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine at a Publick House at Newrath Bridge in the county of Wicklow on return from Dublin to the county Wexford where he had been attending Physicians for dropsy Aged upwards of seventy years
....."

The spelling in full of all numbers is a common feature on memorials to one of his social class. This is the only memorial which I have seen which gives some indication of the route followed by travellers between Dublin and the south-east. I presume that he was travelling in his own coach and not on horseback. Dates

of deaths of his nephew, Ebenezer Radford Rowe (1820) and the latter's widow, Elizabeth, née Grogan (1827), are also recorded on the slab. The 'Publick House' mentioned is the well-known Hunters Hotel, still going strong.

Almost every church and graveyard in north Wicklow has memorials to military personnel. To take just a few of the more unusual regiments, etc.:

Bray, St. Paul's

Major Edward BRADDELL, Major of the North Cork Rifles, Captain 70th Regiment, born in Mallow, ob. Jan. 16 1873. a. 50 (In graveyard)

Delgany, Christ Church

John Symes GIFFORD, Major of the Bengal Army, ob. 28th August 1867, a. 64. (In graveyard).

Enniskerry, St. Patrick's

George Henry Monks MASON Captain in the late 74th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry and Political Agent, Jhodpoor, Rajpooah, India, killed in

action at Awah, in Rajpooonah, Sept. 18th 1857. (In church).

Kilbride, Bray

Capt. Marcus ALWYNNE, Captain and Adjutant 2nd Rhodesian Contingent, who died of fever at Salisbury, Rhodesia, 24th December 1914, a. 27. (In church).

Newcastle

Quoted in full. "John BREAGANY, Esq., of Pulford in the County of Cheshire, late Captain in the Regt. of Antient British Cavalry, aged 22 years, who fell in the action between King's Troops and the rebels at Newtown Mt. Kennedy on the 31st of May 1798." (In graveyard) Musgrave, *Memoirs of the Different Rebelions in Ireland*, 3rd Edition, 1802, p. 388, in a reference to the battle, states that 'In the first onset, captain Burgany of the Ancient Britons fell, covered with shot and with pike wounds.' Francis CARNEY, Sergt. in the Fermanagh Militia and 29th Regt. ob. June 23rd 1799, a. 38. (In graveyard). James LEESON, Gunner L Battery, R.H.A. ob. July 1st 1899, at Trimulcherry, India, a. not stated. (In graveyard). Captain Ashley TOTTENHAM, of 4th Madras Light Cavalry, killed nov. 8th 1857 near Jubhalpore, a. 45. (In graveyard).

Nunscross

John Alego THOMPSON, 'late a Cornet in H.M. Hussars', ob. May 12th 1866, a. 1. (In graveyard).

Among the clerics, there are very many references to parish priests, curates (both R.C. and C. of I.) and rectors. Some other descriptions are:

'Clark' — William BALL, whose son, George, ob. April 30th 1751, a. 19. (in Delgany Old graveyard). 'Chaplain' — Rev Alexander STAMPER, Chaplain in Bengal, India, 1860-1882, ob. 1901. (in Newtownmountkennedy church).

There is, in St. Patrick's Church, Enniskerry, a lengthy memorial to Major General the Hon., Maurice Anthony WINGFIELD who died in 1956. The tablet records in great detail his military career, also some of his

Orders. These include the Legion of Honour, The Crown of Belgium, The Crown of Italy and the Rising Sun of Japan. Obviously World War I awards! He also served in World War II. I quote:

'A member of their Majesties Body Guard in the Reigns of King George V, King Edward VIII, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.'

The complete inscription takes up sixteen or seventeen lines. As a contrast, the reference to his widow, Sybel Frances, née Leynard, and her father takes up two lines each.

Another mural tablet in the same church is to the memory of Lady Caroline Leditia MONCK, ob. 1890. The concluding two lines are:

'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth/ us from all sin.'

I wonder why the word "all" is underlined.

A very good example of a headstone being used twice is to be seen in Glendalough (Seven Churches). This records, on the face, dates of deaths of members of the LAWLER family of Montaign, who died between 1855 and 1871. On the reverse, reading upwards, we have details of the BYRNES of Croneybyrne, who died between 1826 and 1857. That the Byrne inscription was the original one is obvious, for not only was an attempt made to block out the inscription with cement or plaster, but, also, portion of the inscription has been cut away in shaping the shoulders and half-circular top of the stone as it now stands.

A second example from Glendalough is on a CULLEN headstone. Here the inscription is duplicated, one reading downwards and the other upwards. The stone is dated 1859.

There is in Old Connaught graveyard another example. The

original inscription, now only partly visible at ground level reads'. . . erected here 10 February 1661.', this reading upwards. The later inscription mentions Hugh O'NEALE, ob. 1719, a. 56. this is one of the earliest stones seen in the course of my researches. When Dublin County Council cleaned up the graveyard, in the late 1970s, this stone was lifted and re-set with, unfortunately, part of the carving left under ground.

A tablet in Christ Church, Delgany, verges on the borders of medical advertising! It is one of the finest examples of self-glorification which I have seen, the inscription:

To the Glory of God and for the benefit of Worshippers the organ formerly in the south aisle was removed and re-erected at the West end of the Church the two adjacent windows were constructed and other improvements effected by Peter BROWNE Esq., F.R.C.S.E. L.L.D., of West Malvern, Delgany, M.D. M.K.Q.P. (Irel.) and L.R.C.S. (Irel.) Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine (In Irel.) For many years public and private Physician and Surgeon in the Rathdown Electoral division of Delgany & Greystones Member of the Select Vestry, Synodman and a Parochial Nominator. 7th December 1901.

On another tablet which he erected in memory of his sister, Matilda Louisa Browne, ob. 1891, his degrees are listed as L.L.D. (sic.), F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P and M.D.

In the above abstracts, 'ob.' = died and 'a.' = aged. The complete inscriptions can be read in vol. I, for the north Wicklow area, and vol. IV for Glendalough. Copies have been deposited in the Bray Library and in the various branches of the County Wicklow Library Service.

The ROWE inscription is taken from vol. VII. This can be seen in county Wexford libraries. A copy of my Old Connaught transcriptions has been lodged in the archives of the Cualann Historical Society.

Any person interested in the art of the

decorated headstone should study the very fine examples in the series of papers, published in the *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1943-1955, by Mrs. H. G. Leask (Ada Longfield), also her booklet *Some Churchyard Sculpture* (1974). A very large number of county Wicklow decorated headstones are featured, with excellent illustrations, in these publications.

Plate 1. Ballintemple, nr. Woodenbridge. Christ Crucified with feet resting on a 'snake', the symbol of evil being trampled. A crowned B.V.M. and St. John flank the central figure; note their long robes. The Tomb is also shown in each corner. The winged 'heads' over Christ could depict the cup-bearer, if so, their usual position would be under the arms of the Cross so that they can catch the blood from His hands. The stone is signed by P. Byrne, one of the Enniscorthy school of carvers.

The full inscription: 'Here lies the body of Loughlin Byrne who Depd. this life July 10th 1792 aged 74 yrs. Also his son James Byrne June 21st 1781 aged 23 yrs. Lord have mercy on their souls.'

Plate 2. Rathnew Old. Christ Crucified with, from left, a centurion holding a spear or staff, a headless soldier piercing His side, a spear resting against the crucifix, a headless centurion on horseback (the tail of his frock coat can just be discerned). The two black dots are flaws on the negative. Signed by D. Cullen, one of the Cullens of Monaseed, Co. Wexford.

The full inscription: 'Here lieth the body of Eddee Darcy depd May the 11th 1785 aged 58 yrs. her daughter Elizabeth depd June the 3rd 1770 agd 20 yrs.' (Possibly, the mother's given name is the equivalent of the modern Edie.)

Plate 3. Castlemacadam Old, nr. Avoca. The jumble of lines at the top left can be unscrambled into an upside-down carpenter's square, like the letter 'L' and a scribe or compass with the legs pointing upwards. Then a heavy maul and a hand saw. Possibly, a memorial to a wheelwright. The inscription has been cut by an unskilled hand and is very crude, I get the impression that the last half of the carving is better in quality, thus denoting two different carvers.

The inscription: 'Hear lyeth The body of Frances smyth who departed this life february 28th 1784 ag 63. Hear lies the body of Saragh Smyth his wife who depd this life October 4 1801 aged 74 years. (Note the reversal of the figure '4' in 1784, also the mis-spelling of 'Here' and 'Francis').

GRANDFATHER WAS A COUNCILLOR

James Scannell

As a child I remember my late father, Jack Scannell, telling me that his father stood for election to the Bray Urban District Council in the early part of this century, but failed to be elected. However, when I began to research the matter further, I discovered that James J. Scannell had indeed been elected to Bray Urban District Council in 1911, but failed to be re-elected in 1914.

Going through one of my late father's photo albums I came across various papers and news cuttings relating to my grandfather and these have enabled me to write this short profile of him.

James Joseph Scannell was born in Ballincarrig, Farren, Co. Cork on 28th January, 1870, the son of a farmer. On completing his education he decided to pursue a career in the furniture trade and eventually rose to be a manager in the firm of Watkins in Belfast. From there he moved to McBirney's in Dublin to manage the furniture department and while in McBirney's he met his future wife, Emily McCoubrey.

Emily was born in Kilcummin, Co. Mayo on 16th August 1872, daughter of a farmer. At the time of her introduction to James J. Scannell she was working for Clery's, who were McBirney's rivals.

James J. Scannell and Emily McCoubrey were married on 22nd

November, 1904 in St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley Street, Dublin. In time they had six children — Nancy, Marie, Phyllis, Jack, Jimmy and Brennie. Nancy died in 1911, Jimmy and Jack in 1972 and Marie in 1990.



Following his marriage James J. remained with McBirney's for a time and then left to become involved in several successful business ventures before finally starting up on his own as 'James J. Scannell, Auctioneer & Valuer' at 4 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin

1. A successful businessman, he became a Commissioner of Peace for the Borough of Dublin on 25th November, 1910.

Politically, he was a staunch Nationalist and an intimate friend of Irish Parliamentary Party leaders, particularly Joseph Devlin. He was also a national trustee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for over a quarter of a century.

In the early part of this century the issue of Home Rule was as lively in Bray as the Anglo-Irish Agreement is today. In Bray local politics there was intense rivalry between the Nationalists and the Unionists, particularly in the East Ward where each seat was keenly contested when it fell vacant.

In January 1911, three seats became vacant in the East Ward and two of three outgoing Unionist Councillors — J. E. McCormick, J. P. and Frank Bethell — decided not to seek re-election, leaving T. P. Bradshaw as the only Unionist candidate. Since the Unionists would not contest all the vacant seats, it was expected that the Nationalists would have a clear majority.

The results in the East Ward were:

John Traynor, Nationalist — 308 votes
T. P. Bradshaw, Unionist — 271 votes
J. J. Scannell, Nationalist — 269 votes
J. J. McKenna, Nationalist — 221 votes

Traynor, Bradshaw and Scannell were declared elected.

As a councillor, James J. served on the Harbour Committee and was respected for his outspoken manner and frank views expressed throughout his three-year term.

In January 1914 he stood for re-election and this time all the attention of the electorate was focussed on the East Ward, where an exciting contest was expected. The Nationalists had become careless and, as a result, the Unionists had gained ground at the

last Revision Count. It was expected that whoever won the three seats would do so only with slim majorities. However, at the close of nominations there were a few upsets.

Two Unionists, A. Fraser and G. Heatley, did not go forward, nor did W. McCrea who it was rumoured, would stand as a Protestant Home Rule candidate. Instead there was a contest between four Nationalist candidates for the three seats. James J. Scannell went forward as the nominee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. J. Traynor and B. Mullen were the nominees of the Irish National Foresters and John Plunkett went forward on the Independent Nationalist Labour ticket.

Polling day was 15th January 1914 and voters in the East Ward cast their votes in the old Court House. Despite the wintry conditions there was a very good turnout. Plunkett headed the poll with 301 votes. Next came Traynor with 238, followed by Mullen with 236 and J. J. Scannell with 231 votes. So ended my grandfather's political career. He continued to work at his business until his death on 25th January 1939 after a brief illness. Emily survived him by nine years and died on 4th December 1948. Both died at Woodlawn, Sidminton Road, Bray, the house they had bought in 1911.

It is fortunate that my father kept safely sufficient material to enable me to compile this article and it demonstrates the value of safeguarding family papers and letters. Everything is of importance. Every family should preserve in a Bible or special book, details concerning dates of birth, marriage and death of family members for future generations. It is also important to record the places where these events took place.

In conclusion, I would mention that I discovered that my father too stood for election to the Bray Urban District Council in the 1940s.

GREYSTONES — A SUMMARY OF ITS HISTORY

*Noel Kennedy**

Let us begin with Killincarrick "Castle"— the ruins of a solid three-storey 16th century manor house in the garden of a house near the Cherry Orchard in Killincarrick village. (What is known of the earlier history of the district is told in Canon Scott's "The Stones of Bray"). Inside the ruin the remains of a stone staircase and a stone fireplace are visible. One wall is missing, suggesting a bombardment or an explosion. There is a tradition that Cromwell slept in it in 1649. After the Cromwellian settlement had been confirmed by the Battle of the Boyne, a family called Hawkins became the owners of Killincarrick townland (the land between the village and the sea) and built the second Killincarrick House, a typical Georgian Big House a quarter mile further north; there is a good view of it from the Kilcoole Road near Farrenkelly. Since 1600 there had been a considerable Protestant element in the population: the names Massey, Fox, Evans, Sutton, Buckley, and Hempenstall go back for over 300 years. Early in the eighteenth century the La Touche family, originally French refugees from the rule of Louis XIV, bought most of the rest of Delgany Parish including the lands of Rathdown between Killincarrick and Bray Head. They built their house, with its French name, Bellvue, on the

hill beside the Glen of the Downs.

A Guide book of 1795 mentions "Greystones, a noted fishing village four miles beyond Bray. The herrings first brought into Dublin are usually taken by the fishing boats of this place". The name referred originally to the grey rocks jutting out into the sea where St. David's School stands and then to the cluster of cottages round the site of the Harbour.

Early in the 19th century the last of the Hawkins family married a retired Admiral Whitshed. The first Ordnance Survey Map (1838) shows less than a dozen houses around the harbour and a road connecting them with Blacklion. About 1850 we again read about "a notable fishing village with 36 boats registered."

The decisive date in Greystones' history was 1855, when the railway to Wicklow was completed. Delgany Station (Delgany & Greystones) was built on the boundary between the Whitshed and La Touche properties and soon people began to arrive by train to spend a day, a month or the years of retirement by the sea. A Church of Ireland church was built in 1857 which in 1864 became the church of a new Parish of Greystones — the townlands of Rathdown Upper, Rathdown Lower and Killincarrick. The church was enlarged three times before 1900. St. Killians

Church, Blacklion was built in 1866 as the Parish Church of the new Catholic Parish of Blacklion and Greystones.

The Whitshed family built the third Killincarrick House to be near the sea and station — it is now the Woodlands Hotel. In 1879 the heiress to the property, 18 year old Elizabeth Whitshed, married Captain Fred Burnaby and people began to speak of the Burnaby Estate.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1887; a history of its first hundred years by James Seery is to be published. Soon afterwards came the Grand Hotel (now La Touche), the first red brick building in Greystones, and in association with it the Golf Club was founded in 1895. About this time the harbour piers were built and for a while coal was imported direct from Wales.

The Holy Rosary Church was built in 1906, replacing an earlier temporary building destroyed by a predecessor of Hurricane Charlie.

19th Century Greystones lay between the Harbour and the Station. Soon after 1900 the Burnaby Estate

south of the Station planned the development of several roads of detached or semi-detached houses with ½ acre or 1 acre gardens. Unlike the earlier grey Greystones "the Burnaby" contains many red brick and red roofed houses. Greystones was becoming a commuter suburb; over a dozen trains a day came round Bray Head, most of which turned at Greystones, and went back to Harcourt Street or Westland Row. Visitors to Greystones at this time included Percy French and John M. Synge.

Greystones sons and brothers were killed and wounded in 1914-1918 and in Killincarrick village lived Miss Birch whose brother was Captain of The Leinster, the Holyhead Mailboat torpedoed in 1918.

Then came the First Dáil, the War of Independence and the Treaty, Jennifer Johnston's novel "The Old Jest" deals with this period. Though the scene is unmistakably Greystones, she has allowed herself considerable licence in altering the details of history and topography.

After the Treaty the Civic Guards



19484

THE BEACH, GREYSTONES



took over the Coastguard Station. One of their first duties was to arrest Mr. de Valera who was living in Kinlen Road, but by mistake they arrested Dr. Gregg, the Protestant Archbishop. Greystones had a population of about 850, a village not a town, excluding Blacklion and Killincarrick which were not included in the local Electricity Supply and depended on oil lamps and candles. Phones were a rarity, so were cars and wireless sets ("radio" is a later Americanism). Where the Rugby Club is now, was the grass-courted tennis club, out in the fields beyond the last houses. Building which had stopped during the war and the troubles, began again, and we saw the first bungalows. The first council houses were built after a disastrous storm which battered the North Beach, but a larger group were built in the fields East of Killincarrick village, one of them having the first Killincarrick House in its back garden.

Life in 1939-45 was very quiet, no

cars, no buses, hardly any trains and very little tea.

After the War CIE appeared, and with it the 84 Bus. The Ormond Cinema flourished in the pre-television decades. The Rugby Club was founded and soon reached 1st Class Status, one of its members John Robbie playing for Ireland. The little convent school developed into the 800 strong Co-Educational — St. David's Secondary School. The Operatic Society was founded and reached and maintained a very high standard.

The population doubled, redoubled and doubled again as the houses swallowed up the green fields, northwards towards Bray Head, westwards up to Delgany.

Greystones, once an insignificant corner of Delgany Parish, is now a town of many thousands, whose local Authority — The Town Commissioners — rule over dozens of roads and streets, one of which is Delgany village.

*Noel W. Kennedy gave the above article to the Cualann Historical Society a short time before his death in November, 1987. Mr. Kennedy had a Bray connection through his Moses grandparents, who lived at Kilbride Tower, which is now the residence of the Danish Ambassador.

ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE

Jim Brophy

St. Laurence O'Toole, patron of the arch-diocese of Dublin and whose feast is celebrated on 14th November, had a long association with Wicklow. He was born in 1123, son of Maurice O'Toole who was the Prince or King of Hy-Murray and Imaile. His mother was a daughter of O'Byrne, Prince of Hy-Faelan.

Born in the Castledermot district he was the youngest of eight children — seven boys and a girl. His sister Mor was espoused to Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, who turned out to be a relentless enemy of the young O'Toole.

Tradition says his name was supposed to be Cornelius, but when the attendants were on their way to have him baptised they met a holy man, an esteemed prophet, who said the babe's name was to be Lorcan.

This was the age of internecine warfare and disputes and young Laurence was to know all about them at the early age of 10 years. Dermot McMurrough made war on Laurence's father and eventually forced him to hand over his son as a hostage, as part of the settlement.

He suffered great hardship while he was in the keeping of McMurrough. At length the news of how he was being treated reached his father's ear and he decided to do something.

He managed to capture 12 of McMurrough's soldiers whom he threatened to kill if the boy was not released. McMurrough eventually agreed to hand over the boy to the Bishop of Glendalough. The Bishop looked after him well and in tribute Maurice offered one of his sons for the priesthood.

When young Laurence heard this he begged the father to allow him to become a priest and the father agreed. He was eventually ordained and became Abbot of Glendalough in 1153. He was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1157 at the early age of 34. Seventeen years after this he attended the third General Council of Lateran in Rome and after this the Pope appointed him Legate to Ireland.

This saintly man, whose relics are in the Abbey of Our Lady at Eu in Normandy and some churches in Paris, died in unusual circumstances. Henry II was offended by the Irish King, Roderick, and Laurence set out for Normandy where Henry resided in order to effect a reconciliation between them. He contracted a fever, died and was buried in Normandy.

He died on 14th November, 1180 and was canonized by Pope Honorius in the year 1225.

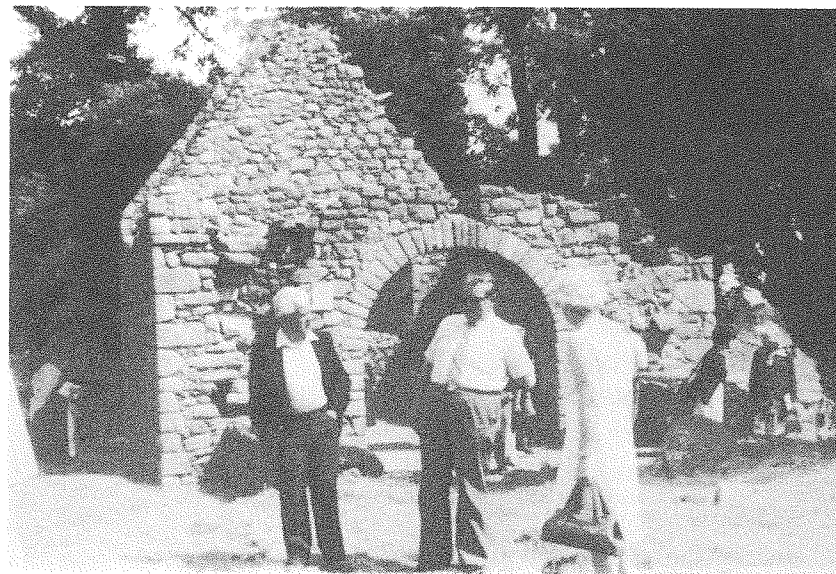
Committee Members 1989/90 and 1990/91



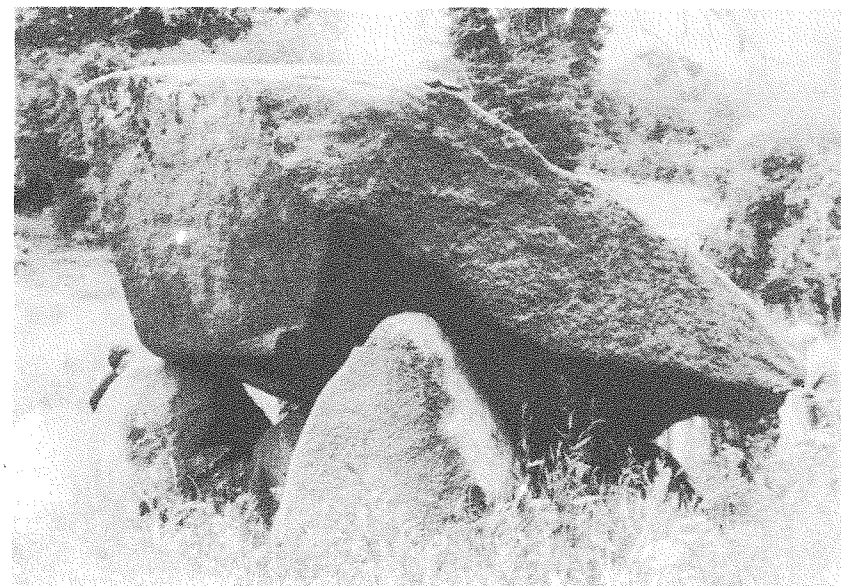
*Standing (l. to r.): Sybil Connolly, Robbie Irvine, Terry Doyle, Tom Sutton (Chairman 1990/91), Aileen Paul (Secretary 1989/90), Brian P. White, Jim Lynch (Treasurer), Kathleen Kinsella (Secretary 1990/91), Carmel McWilliams.
Seated: Eva Sutton, Claire Crowther (Chairman 1989/90), Nancy Mahony, Anna Cave.*

1989/90 Membership List of Bray Cuallan Historical Society

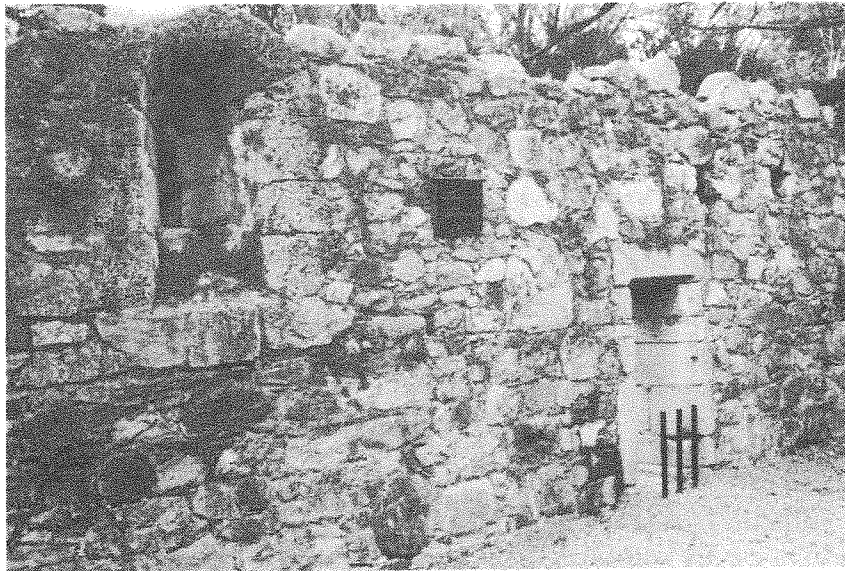
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alex & Lottie Alexander | Peter Kearns | Marie McCourt |
| Tom & Amanda Behan | John Kelly | Sean McCracken |
| Eunice Butler | Dora Kennedy | Willie McGarry |
| May Butler | A. E. Keogh | Pat McGarry |
| Mrs. Mary Byrne | Marie Keogh | Sylvia McMorrow |
| Mr. & Mrs. Casey | Mr. & Mrs. Keogh | Mona McVitty |
| John & Anna Cave | Kathleen Kinsella | Tom McNally |
| Noel & Sybill Connolly | Tommie Kinsella | Carmel McWilliams |
| Tony Corbett | Mrs. Larkin | Pat McWilliams |
| Ray Cranley | Nancy Lavelle | Freda O'Gorman |
| Robbie & Claire Crowther | William & Myra Leeson | Mrs. Ó Fearail |
| Alfred Delaney | Michael & Rita Loughman | Mr. P. Ó Fearail |
| Rita Delaney | *Joe & Ronnie Loughman | Thomas & Florrie Parsons |
| Terry & Tina Doyle | *President of the Society | Aileen Paul |
| Mrs. Farrell | Mrs. Mary Leggett | Maura Rainey |
| Cecily Forde | Mrs. Love | Fay Roe |
| Mary Forde | Jim & Noreen Lynch | John H. Rooney |
| Edith Fox | Nancy Mahony | Jim Scannell |
| Iris Gilchrist | Kerry Mohan | Pat Sherry |
| John & Bunny Grogan | Agnes Moloney | Tom & Eva Sutton |
| Dorrie Harvey | Willie Moore | Nancy Timmons |
| R. Hayes | Mrs. Murphy | Mr. Tweedy |
| Robbie & Gladys Irvine | Marie MacSweeney | Brian & Adrienne White |
| Eleanor Kavanagh | | |



Tully Church - 26th June 1983.



Glendruid Dolmen - 26th June 1983.



St. Crone's Church Kilcronney (inside).



Roscrea Heritage Centre - 27th May 1984.



Cashel - 22nd May 1983.



Joe Loughman at Roundwood - 17th July 1983.

NOTES