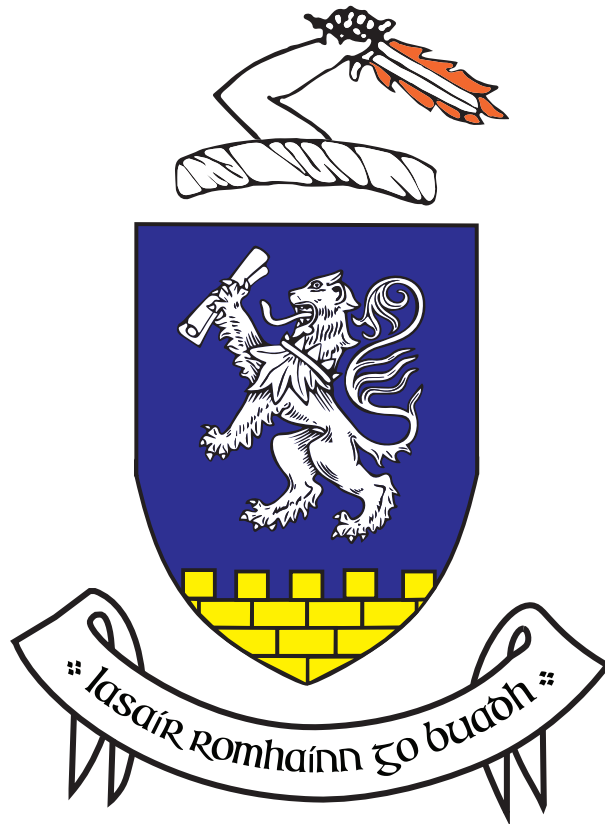


IRIS MHUINTIR MHATHÚNA



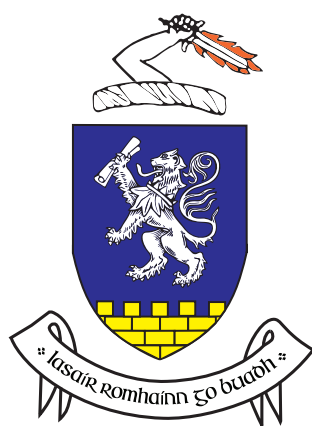
the o mahony **JOURNAL**

No. 46, 2023

©Muintir Mhathúna, 2023
ISSN 0791-64851

Table of contents

Officers and Council 2022-2023	3
O Mahony Journal Editorial Advisory Board	4
Life Members/Deported Life Members	4
Editorial.....	5
Arms of the O Mahonys of Kerry.....	6-7
Heraldic Terms and Glossary	7-12
Return to Inaugural Rally Site After 25 Years	13-14
Writing in the Blood	15-18
A Genealogy Journey	19-23
O'Mahony by Name: Dalcassian by Descent.....	23-28
Member News and Milestones	28-29
O Mahony Society North American Get-Togethers.....	30
O Mahony Clan Gatherings Through the Years	29-30



MUINTIR MHATHÚNA

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL 2022-2023

OIFIGIGH (OFFICERS)

Taoiseach (Leader): Jean McConnell Dinwiddie, Gaithersburg, Maryland USA

Tanaiste (Deputy Leader): John O Mahony, Galway, Ireland

Runai (Secretary): Linda McConnell Baker, Leland, North Carolina USA

Cisteoir (Treasurer): Dermot O Mahoney, Montenotte, County Cork, Ireland

COMHAIRLE (COUNCIL)

William Badzmierowski, Zionville, North Carolina USA

James Castellan, Media, Pennsylvania USA

Mary McConnell Haislip, Oxford, Connecticut USA

Donald Mahoney, Natick, Mahoney USA

John W. Mahoney, Albany, California USA

Greg Mahony, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Patrick O Mahoney, Kildare, Ireland

Helen O Mahony Mangan, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland

Diarmuid O Mathúna, Ath Cliath, Ireland

Maeve McConnell Perno, Okatie, South Carolina USA

MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR

Mary McConnell Haislip

PUBLICATIONS EDITOR

William Badzmierowski

GRAPHIC DESIGNER

Joel Kotchevar, Zionville, North Carolina USA

SOCIAL MEDIA ADMINISTRATOR

Helen O Mahony Mangan

US BURSAR

Maeve McConnell Perno

GENETIC GENEALOGY PROJECT ADMINISTRATORS

John W. Mahoney

Patrick O Mahoney

Tom Weingart, Arlington, Virginia USA

WEBMASTER

Larry Baker, Leland, North Carolina USA

MUINTIR MHATHÚNA

THE O MAHONY SOCIETY JOURNAL

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD 2023

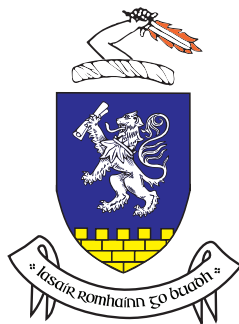
William F. Badzmierowski
Linda McConnell Baker
Jean McConnell Dinwiddie
John W. Mahoney
Dermot F. O Mahoney
John A. O Mahony
Joel Kotchevar, Graphic Designer

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Julia Cotter, Cork, Ireland
Nora M. Hickey, Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland
Dermot O Mahoney, Montenotte, County Cork, Ireland
John F. O Mahony, Bandon, County Cork, Ireland
Diarmuid O Mathúna, Ath Cliath, Ireland

DEPARTED LIFE MEMBERS

Mary O Mahony Cotter, Iona, County Cork, Ireland
Jim Mahoney, Melbourne, Florida USA
Eileen Mahoney McConnell, Gaithersburg, Maryland USA
Louis Emmet Mahoney, Redlands, California USA
John Paul O Mahoney, Bucks, United Kingdom
Dr. Finbar O Mahony, Dublin, Ireland (Posthumous award)
Peter Tynan O Mahony, Bray, County. Wicklow, Ireland
Padraig O Mathuna, Ciarrai, Ireland
Nóra Ní Shúilleabháin, Dublin, Ireland



EDITORIAL

FÁILTE CHUIG IRISLEABHAR MUINTIR MHATHÚNA 2023!

(Welcome to the 2023 O Mahony Society Journal!)

Lasair romhainn go buadh (The flame before us in victory). The O Mahony family motto sits prominently on our O Mahony Society Crest. Lasair romhainn go buadh is an Irish phrase that is said to have been adopted by the O Mahonys in the 12th century. It is a symbol of our courage, determination, and willingness to fight for what we believe. We carry the flame forward from our ancestors!

Historically, we are a family of warriors, seafarers, scholars, and leaders. We have made our mark on Ireland and the world. We were defeated by the English in the 16th century, and we lost much of our land and power. Despite our losses, we continued to play a vital role throughout Irish and world history. We remain one of the most prominent clans in Ireland today.

The Clans of Ireland governing body assures us that ours is the only Clan with a record of successive, annual Gatherings. Our 2023 Gathering will mark our 68th consecutive Gathering, with headquarters at Coolcower House in Macroom, West Cork, and a rally at the 1,000+ year old recognized "Cradle of the Clan," Rath Raithleann, Garranes, Templemartin, West Cork.

The O Mahony Society Council and Journal Advisory Board are proud to carry the flame of our history forward through the 2023 O Mahony Journal.

This Journal shines the flame on our O'Mahony family history. It looks at the O'Mahony coat of arms, heraldic symbols, and terms specific to the clan. It also returns to the site of the first O'Mahony rally after 25 years. The journal examines the life of author Charles O'Mahony Kingston, who investigated real-life murders and mysteries. It also takes a genealogical journey with Dr. Dermot O'Mahoney. The DNA project helps us to understand how DNA can be used to learn about our family history.

Go raibh maith agat (thank you) to our volunteer authors and contributors for this and all previous (and future) publications! The Journal is a completely volunteer publication and we deeply appreciate the commitment of the O Mahony Council, the Editorial Advisory Board, and the volunteer authors. Special thanks to our volunteer graphic designer and layout specialist, Joel Kotchevar, and Larry Baker, our webmaster.

In 2025, we will shine the flame forward to the O Mahony Society 70th Anniversary! This will mark seven decades of promoting Irish culture, history, and fellowship through our organization's efforts. Stay tuned for more details about this significant upcoming anniversary.

"Lasair romhainn go buadh" is a powerful reminder of the O'Mahonys' legacy of courage and determination. It is a motto that is still relevant today, and it inspires people all over the world to stand up for what we believe.

Gach rath! (All the best!)

William F. Badzmierowski, M.ED.,CSW (Also known as "Bill O'Badz")

Eagarthóir foilseachán (Publications Editor)



Arms of the O Mahonys of Kerry

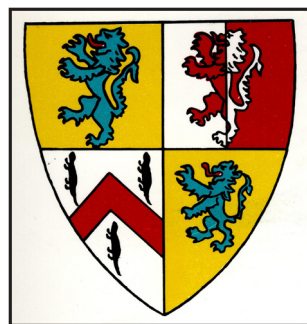
Text and illustrations by E.E.C. Fitzelle

Excerpted from The O Mahony Journal, Volume 2, June 1972

The arms illustrated are those borne by members of the three principal surviving branches of the line of the O Mahony family for whom records are still kept. They have a common ancestor in Teigue O Mahony Mergagh (alive 1536), Seneschal of Desmond under James, 13th Earl of Desmond.

Before dealing with each coat separately, it is worth making a brief comment on Irish-Gaelic heraldry. Evidence so far available indicates that heraldry did not appear in use by a Gaelic family in Ireland until as late as the 14th Century. To this period belongs the earliest known armorial seal of an Irish prince – that of Aodh O'Neill, son of Donal, who died in 1325.

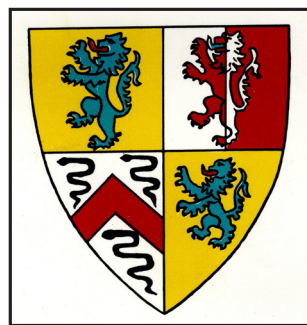
In Kerry, quasi-heraldic devices were used on seals by at least one Gaelic noble as early as 1300; the person in question was the then MacCarty Mor, ruler of Desmond at the arrival of the Normans there. The earliest extant genuine armorial seal known of an Irish nobleman is that of Donal McMurrough Kavanaugh, c. 1500.



MAHONY OF DUNLOE

ARMS: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or a lion rampant azure; 2nd per pale argent and gules, a lion rampant counterchanged; 3rd argent a chevron gules between three lizards in pale sable.

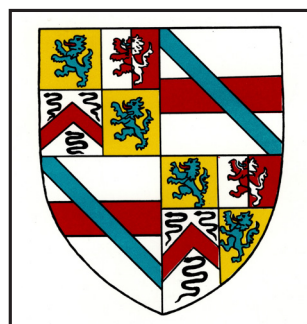
O Mahony Mergagh's eldest son, Sean Mahony of Dunloe Castle, Killarney, was the ancestor of Daniel Mahony of Dunloe who, in 1792, obtained confirmation of these arms from Fortescue, Ulster King of Arms.



MAHONY OF DROMORE

ARMS: As per Mahony of Dunloe, except for the third quarter, which is blazoned as Argent, a chevron gules between three snakes in pale wavy sable.

Denis Mahony, eldest son of the 17th Century Dunloe Castle family, founded the branch seated at Dromore Castle, Kenmare, County Kerry. They bore arms like Dunloe, with the exception mentioned.



MAHONY OF KILMORNA

ARMS: Quarterly: 1st and 4th grand quarters: quarterly 1st and 4th, or a lion rampant azure; 2nd per pale argent and gules a lion rampant counterchanged; 3rd argent a chevron gules between three snakes in a pale wavy sable. 2nd and 3rd grand quarters: argent a fess gules, surmounted by a bendlet azure, for de Lacy.

The title of "The O Mahony of Kerry" was used in 1958 by Dermot Gun O Mahony of Grange-Con, County Wicklow, representative of the Mahonys of Kilmorna. However, since the Kilmorna family is a junior line to Dromore or Dunloe (being descended from Donagh, 8th and youngest son of Teigue O Mahony Mergagh), one would imagine that the claim to the title of "The O Mahony of Kerry" would be vested in the present head of the Dromore line.

THE QUARTERINGS

The 2nd and 3rd quarterings in the arms of the Mahonys of Dunloe and Dromore appear to form a constituent part of the O Mahony family arms – like Scots practice where arms of lordship are included with familial arms. I have been unable so far to attribute them the heiresses but consider it the most likely reason for their inclusion.

The 2nd and 3rd grand quarters in the arms of the Mahonys of Kilmorna are the arms of the de Lacys (of Dromada, County Limerick, Ireland) and were brought in presumably by the marriage of David Mahony of Garrigeen, County Kerry, and of the Castle, New Castle, County Limerick, to Catherine, daughter of General Pierce de Lacy, in 1743.

References: Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1904, 1912, and 1958 editions; Burke's General Armory, 1884 edition; Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerages, 1866 edition; "Guide to the Records of the Genealogical Office, Dublin" by Dr. Barry, Analecta Hibernica, No. 26

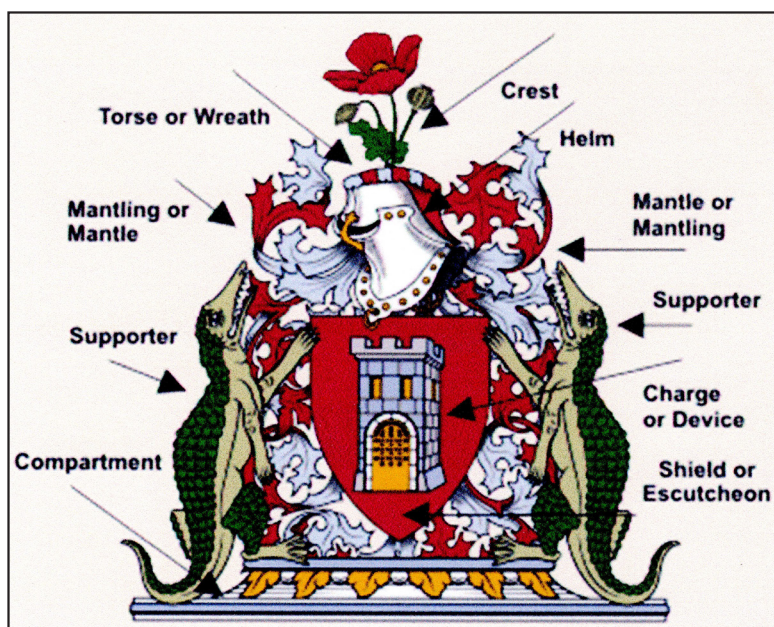
heraldic terms and glossary

by Linda McConnell Baker (OMS Runai (Secretary))

Heraldic symbols are a system of illustrative representations that arose in medieval Europe to identify individuals, families, ideals, and/or values. Collectively known as heraldry, they were highly regulated and often depicted as coats of arms on armor, shields, and flags.

Sources note the rise of the use of coats of arms c. 1100, which approximates the development of the full-face shield in battle helmets. Initially used to identify warriors or warring factions in battle, they quickly became a visual identifier, contributing to either fame and glory or pity and sorrow. Their use has significantly changed through the ages, although they are technically still regulated, and typically revered, by their users.

Color, division of the field, ordinaries, and charges were all highly emblematic and were used to denote a particular identity, as above. Research demonstrates some conflicting opinions, but for the purposes of this article, we will examine the more commonly accepted explanations within each category contributing to the development and meaning of a coat of arms. Many will know that the words used in heraldic terminology remain heavily derived from Norman and Anglo-Norman influences.



It should be noted that a crest is not the same thing as a coat of arms, even if the terms are frequently used interchangeably. A crest is an emblem that sits on top of the "coat;" a commonly recognized example is the Royal Coat of Arms of the UK. The "crest" is the lion statant (stands on four legs) on top of the crown that sits on top of the helmet in the upper center of the arms.

The goal in providing this information is that you may again never look at any Coat of Arms the same way. Please explore, compare, and enjoy, as much may be revealed in their study.

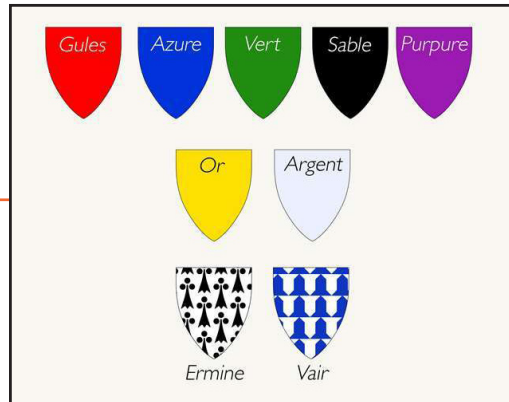
From simple to complex, let's look at the basic colors used (with their heraldic/Norman influenced names):

COLOR

Red = Gules
 Blue = Azure
 Green = Vert
 Black = Sable
 Purple = Purpure
 Orange = Tawny/Tenne
 Maroon = Sanguine

MEANING

Warrior or martyr; Military strength and magnanimity
 Truth and loyalty
 Hope, joy, and loyalty in love
 Constancy or grief
 Royal (majesty, sovereignty, and/or justice)
 Worthy ambition
 Patient in battle, though victorious



To that, add two metals:

Gold or yellow = Or Generosity; elevation of the mind
 Silver or white = Argent Peace and/or sincerity

There are also furs:

Ermine* Representing the white winter fur of stoats, with their black tail tips
 Erminois Gold with black spots
 Ermines Black with white spots
 Pean Black with gold spots
 Vair* Representing squirrel skins, in blue and white bell-shaped objects

**Most commonly found*

(If a fur (say, a dog or a badger) is shown in its natural colors, it's called *proper*.)

Fields of the shield can be whole or divided:

Horizontal division: Chief and base (top and bottom, respectively)
 Vertical division: Sinister and Dexter (from the Latin; left and right, from the viewpoint of the bearer of the shield, so that sinister is on the right of the one facing the shield)

Quartered, or halves or quarters further sub-divided

The next step is the Ordinaries, which are the simple shapes used against a color, metal, or fur background. Ordinaries typically represent the region or area where they became prominent rather than holding a specific meaning. Ordinaries are not the same thing as the division or divisions in the field, but they may be present in one or more divisions on the shield.

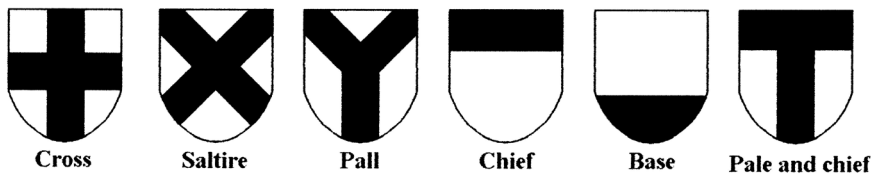
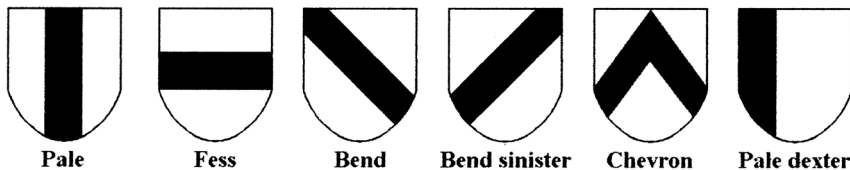
Fess = horizontal stripe across the shield

Pale = vertical stripe down the shield

Cross = a plain cross (also a combination of the Fess and the Pale)

Bend = diagonal stripe (orientation sinister or dexter)

Chevron = like a house gable, pointing upwards



Saltire = a diagonal or "St. Andrew's cross"

Chief = bar across top edge of shield

Bordure = border round edges of shield

Pile = downward-pointing triangle

Pall = Y-shaped, also known as a pairle,

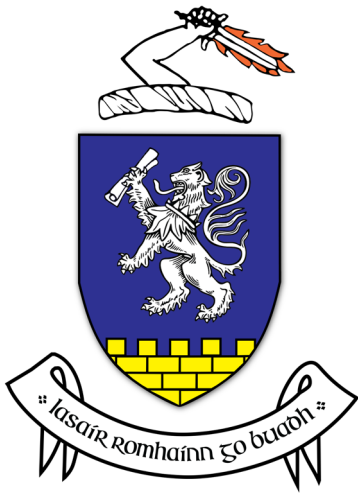
Lastly, we come to the charges, which can range from simple shapes to a variety of animals, some of mythical origin. Each charge, or symbol, was carefully chosen and had a specific meaning that was intended to convey a particular message or idea. Please note this list cannot possibly include every charge ever used in heraldry, but instead attempts to capture those more frequently found, and uses the more commonly accepted meanings of each symbol:

Charge	Meaning
Ape/Monkey	Used to signify sagacity (knowledge/wisdom); the crest of Fitzgerald
Anchor	Hope, usually depicted with a rope attached.
Arm	Very common in crests, denotes industry. <i>Note the arm is prominent in the crest of The O Mahony Society Coat of Arms</i>
Bear	Family protection
Beaver	Industry and perseverance
Bee	More common symbol of industry or a self-made person; seen in the state flag of Utah
Billet	An oblong square, said to represent building bricks. <i>Again, prominent on The O Mahony Society Coat of Arms in the castle keep</i>
Boar	Also known as Sanglier, meaning fiercely combative

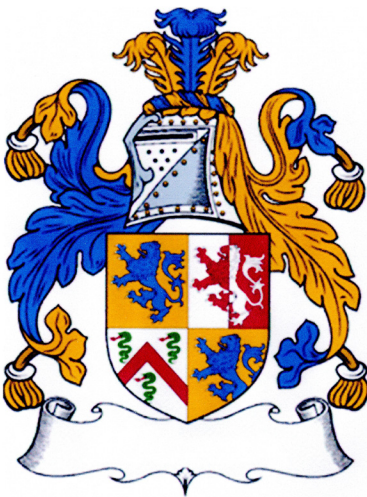
Bull	Usually shown stantant or walking (see Lion), represents valor
Caduceus	Also known as Mercury's rod, represents wisdom and medicine
Castle	Safety
Cloud	Faith, consistency
Cock	The rooster symbolizes vigilance, virility, and bravery
Crescent	Denotes service in the Crusades
Crosses	Christian faith, religion, the Divine; more than 200 types in heraldry
Crowns	Royalty, authority
Dagger	Honor in battle <i>The crest of the O Mahony Society Coat of Arms features a flaming dagger</i>
Dove	Peace, chastity
Dragons	Protection, courage, or fierceness and strength
Eagles	Freedom, power, strength, fortitude, or magnanimity of mind; displayed usually with wings outstretched
Eye	Eternal emblem of Providence
Fish	Common symbol of Christianity
Fleur-de-lis	Typically, French monarchy or descendants thereof. May represent the Christian Trinity; the national symbol of France, it is equally common in English, Spanish, and Italian heraldry
Fox	Intelligence, or refusal to be captured
Griffin	A mythical mix of eagle and lion, probably one of the most well-known of all heraldic monsters; it is the symbol of valor and magnanimity
Hand	Faith
Hare	Intelligent in warfare
Harp	The heraldic symbol of Ireland
Hawk	A man of action
Heart	Sometimes in flames, the emblem of love and devotion
Imperial Eagle	With two heads, it is the symbol of fortitude and magnanimity of mind; without exclusivity, commonly seen in Russian heraldry
Ivy	The symbol of eternal life
Key	One in service to the Church
Lance	In active service as a knight
Lark	An ancient symbol of eloquence
Laurel	Triumph
Legs in Armor	Emblem of the Isle of Man (also MacLeod)
Leopard	Valiant warrior

Lion	Strength, courage, nobility in one of three positions: <u>Rampant</u> , standing on two legs <u>Statant</u> , standing on four legs <u>Passant</u> , walking along (3 legs down)
Lizard	Vigilance
Mitre	High authority in the Church
Moon	Serenity
Nail	Passion
Oak tree or leaves	Strength, virtue, endurance, steadfastness
Olive Tree	Peace, harmony
Owl	Wisdom, prudence
Ox	Persistence (as in, stubborn as an ox)
Parchment	Depicted in a roll, symbolizes wisdom. <i>The O Mahony Society Coat of Arms includes a parchment clutched by a rampant lion</i>
Peacock	Power and omniscience, frequently used in ecclesiastical heraldry
Phoenix	Resurrection
Pomegranate	Plenty or fertility; seen in the Coat of Arms of Catherine of Aragon
Portcullis	Protection, as represented by armored gates
Quiver	A case of arrows representing military readiness
Ram	Strength and perseverance
Raven	Divine providence
Rock	Security
Salmon	Ancient in Ireland, meaning knowledge
Shields	Protection and defense; sometimes used to represent familial strength and resilience
Snake	Wisdom
Stag	Common heraldic animal; will fight if provoked
Stars	Guidance, direction, or the Divine
Swan	Harmony
Swords	Strength, honor, or the ideals of chivalry
Tower	Strength, protection
Unicorn	Courage
Wheat	Plenty

There is no way to avoid the pun, so bear with me when I say that you are now armed with information that should help you decipher coats of arms.



In the glossary above, several references have been made to The O Mahony Society Coat of Arms. The Grant of Arms was given by the Chief Herald of Ireland c.1980, originally issued to the O Mahony Records Society but transferred to The O Mahony Society when the name was formally changed c. 1983. The armorial bearings display a lion (strength, courage, nobility) rampant (on two legs), flourishing a parchment scroll (wisdom), its neck has the symbolic 5-pointed crown of Munster (royalty, authority) and is ascendant above a castle (safety; comprised of billets or building bricks). Ascendant to the coat or shield, in what could be considered the crest position (although our Coat of Arms lacks the supporters or mantling frequently seen), our crest is connected to the coat by a length of rope. Ascendant to the rope is a flexed arm (industry) gripping a flaming dagger (honor in battle). The coat is emblazoned in blue (truth, loyalty) and gold (elevation of the mind). Our motto, "Lasair romhainn go buadh" (one translation of several is "The flame before us to victory") is descendant of the coat and in a traditional position.



Of interest to this author, if you search for O Mahony Coat of Arms, your results may be the same as mine: all were based on the Mahony of Dunloe (with three lizards in the quarter with the chevron) or the Mahony of Dromore (effectively, substitute snakes for the Dunloe's lizards). There are multiple versions available, some of which are beautifully illustrated. Note that multiple sources state the Mahony family motto is "Lasair romhain a bundh," translated as "a flame before us." Per at least two sources, there is some evidence that the Mahony Coat of Arms dates to the 12th Century. (We should remember that the introduction of "O" or "Mc" in surnames is a relatively recent addition.)

As you read the accompanying article, "Arms of the O Mahonys of Kerry," please use the glossary of terms to fully explore the meaning of each color, ordinary, and/or charge. If you wonder why reptiles were used in 16th Century Coats (although there are no snakes native to Ireland), ours is a culture and a land of courage, loyalty, wisdom, and learning.

Use heraldry to find your own "a-ha!" moment.

Sources: Britannica.com; Irishsurnames.com; heraldryandcrests.com;
English-heritage.org.uk; houseofnames.com; *OMS Journal Vol 2, 1972, OMS Journal Vol 10, 1980*

RETURN TO INAUGURAL RALLY SITE AFTER 25 YEARS

by Colman Ó Mathúna

Excerpted from The Ó Mahony Journal, Volume 10, 1980

The 27th Ó Mahony Rally was held in the huge ringfort of Lisnacaheragh at Garranes, Templemartin, County Cork, Ireland on Sunday 12 August 1979, and saw the gathering of more than 200 Ó Mahonys and their friends. Nineteen people crossed the Atlantic from North America, several making a journey of almost 7,000 miles, to set foot on the ancient green of Ráth Raithleann, the 'cradle' of the Ó Mahony race.

The occasion marked the 25th anniversary of the inaugural rally at the same venue in 1955 when Eoin Ó Mahony first summoned his kinsmen and friends to a clan assembly. In the span of 25 years, there in fact have been 27 rallies: in 1957 and again in 1959 second rallies were held in honour of visits by members of the French Ó Mahonys.

Lisnacaheragh (Fort of the Chief) is located six miles north of Bandon; the fort is encircled by tall trees. It was the late Canon John Ó Mahony who identified the site as Ráth Raithleann, once the seat of the ruling family of the Uí Eachach. In 1937 the late Sean P. Ó Riordáin, Professor of Archaeology at University College, Cork, Ireland conducted a partial excavation.

Farmer's contribution

A great deal of work went into the preparation of the site for the rally. Sean Crowley, in whose farm the ring-fort is sited, cleared the undergrowth of fern and bramble to afford easy access and a clear view of the inner area. He also cut a new entrance off the road, and erected a gate and posts to enable motorists to park alongside the fort. The site was a transformation from that the rally organizers had inspected two weeks earlier. Mr. Crowley's efforts and contribution was greatly appreciated, not alone by the organizers, but by all who attended the rally.

Routes to the site had been sign-posted on Saturday by members of the Records Society who were greatly helped by two American

visitors. At midday on Sunday the first arrivals assembled for a picnic lunch. The flow of cars increased and drivers were directed by the rally marshal. The organizers were honored by the visit of James Ó Mahony of Bandon, County Cork, Ireland a founding member of the Rally in 1955. He is now in his 90s.

A misty rain eased, and the rally was formally opened by the Taoiseach, Sean Ó Mathghamhna. The National Anthem was rendered on the bag pipes by a young member of the Carrigaline Pipers. The Taoiseach outlined the afternoon's programme and reports on the activities of the Records Society were presented by the secretary and treasurer, Colman Ó Mathúna and Donal Ó Mahony, who both welcomed the increase in membership and support for research. Greetings, together with apologies for their absence, came from members at home and abroad. A proclamation was sent by the Ohio State Senate at the instigation of Senator John Kevin Mahoney of Springfield.

The principal address was given by Kenneth Nicholls, a lecturer in medieval history at University College, Cork. He spoke at length on ownership of the land in the area and traced the various changes down the centuries and how the Ó Mahony patrimony was lost in the 17th century plantation of Munster by the English.

Rosemary Cleary, an archaeologist, discussed the evidence of the excavation conducted by Professor Ó Riordáin. The fort dated from the 5th century and its size indicated a place of importance. It had been occupied by craftsmen engaged in metalworking, decorative work, and jewelry. Miss Cleary also described several the artifacts found at Garranes, which she had brought to the rally from the university. These included stone molds, metal and brass segments, glass beads, and pottery shards.

Further research suggested

Dr. Diarmuid Ó Mathúna of Boston, Massachusetts, USA proposing a vote-of-thanks to the speakers, said that despite Mr. Nicholls' suggestion of how the name Mathghamhan came into the picture, he was still inclined to think it was due to the influence of Cian's wife, Sadbh, the daughter of Brian Boru, who was the brother of the slain Mathghamhan. Compared with other royal sites in Ireland, it seemed that Rath Raithleann possess a longer and richer history and it was surprising that a good deal more research had not been done on the area. It merited more attention.

Donnchadh Ó Corrain, lecturer in early Irish history at UCC, in seconding the vote, said that a topographical study of the entire complex of ring-forts on the ridge between the Bride and Bandon river valleys was almost certainly a desideratum. He discounted the tradition that St. Finbarr had been born at Ráth Raithleann – the little evidence there exists associated him with Achad Durbcon which was sited elsewhere in the Macroom direction.

Very Rev. Canon T. J. Walsh, St. Michael's, Blackrock, Cork, in a tribute to the late Eoin O Mahony, described him as a remarkable man. He had not followed the path of the academic historian: he took the facts as he learned them and fleshed the, giving his listeners a very real idea of the people who made history. Every individual in his gallery of portraits was memorable. His great interest in families, particularly of the 18th and 19th centuries, was characteristic of the man in that he chose to grasp the living tradition. He brought history into the homes of the nation through his radio series, "Meet the Clans," and people learned and absorbed family history they had not heard previously. He was the champion of every underdog: victory did not always come his way, but he was never defeated. He put his heart and soul into the resurrection of the storied history of the Sliocht Uí Eachach Mumhan. He was one of the great figures –

bizarre at times but always loveable – who graced our day.

Peter Tynan O Mahony, editor of The O Mahony Journal and organizer of the Records Society, spoke on the work of research. He read a list of names of all who attended and expressed the Society's appreciation of the support shown by the presence of so many, especially of overseas visitors who were making the rally the focal point of their Irish holiday. He also thanked Sean Crowley and his family for their generous help and cooperation in holding the rally at Garranes.

The following officers and council members were elected: Taoiseach, Diarmuid Ó Mathuna; Tanaiste, Edward O Mahony; Cisteoir, Donal O Mahony; Runai, Colman Ó Mathúna; organizer and archivist, Peter Tynan O Mahony. Comhairle: Sean O Mathghamhna, Mary C. Mahony, Nora Ni Shúillobháin, Patrick O Mahony, J.H.V. Mahony, Brendan O Cathaoir, and Mainchin Seoighe.

Ardintenant, near Schull, was nominated as the venue of the 1980 rally on Sunday, August 17.

The new Taoiseach, in closing the proceedings, said:

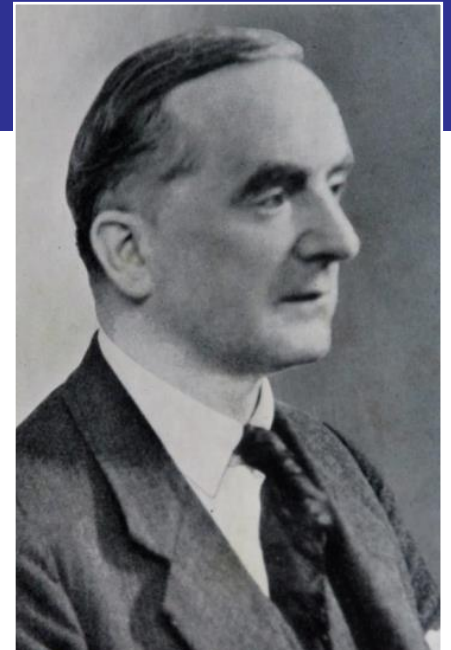
"Is beag eile tá le rá, ach amháin, go bhfuilimid an bhuíoch díbh teacht ar thionól na dála seo agus gur aontaigh sibh go dtoghfaí mise mar thaoiseach cé nách bhfuil an onóir sin tuillte agam agus gur mó duine eile annseo gur mó tá sé tuillte aige. Ach tá an bháisteach ag bagairt agus is fearr scuir sar a mbrisfimid ar fad. Slán beo dtin an bhliain seo chughainn: sin míle."

[Editorial note: A Google translation of the above into English provided the following: "There is little else to say, except that we are grateful to you for coming to this meeting and that you agreed that I should be elected as chief even though I do not deserve that honor and that there is another person here who deserves it more. But the rain is threatening, and we'd better get out of here. Goodbye to you this year: that's sweet."]

Writing in the Blood:

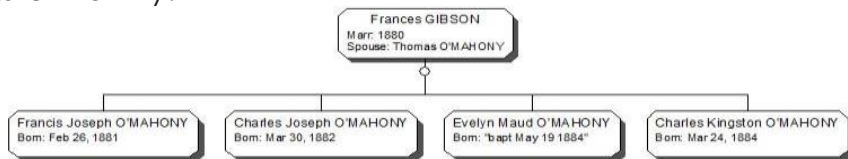
The Life of Journalist and Charles O'Mahony

Gwynneth O'Mahony Bennet, O Mahony Society Member



As befits a man who spent a large portion of his life investigating both real life and dramatic murders and mysteries, the circumstances of Charles O'Mahony's birth remain a mystery to this day. Lacking either a Civil birth or Church baptism certificate we must resort to later information to fill in an outline of his early life which was directly disrupted by the political events of the time.

Charles was the seventh and last son of Thomas O'Mahony, former Land Agent for the Mitchelstown Demesne and Estate of the Kingston family.



Born to Thomas's third wife Frances Gibson on the 24th March 1884 in Mitchelstown,



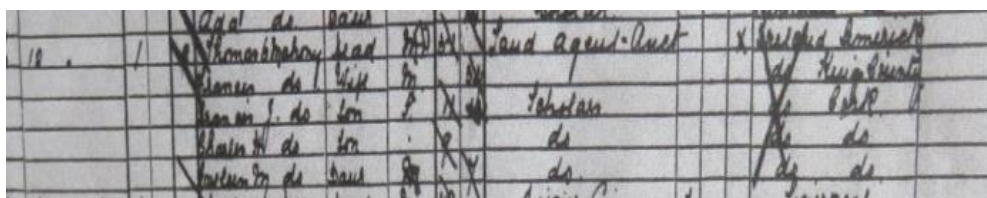
1939 UK Register

Charles became a member of a family on the run who were trying to escape from the effects of boycotting and rejection by the community in Mitchelstown.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.													
NAME AND SEX		RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family		AGE and SEX		PARTICIPATION in MARRIAGE		PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Person and his Spouse		MARRIAGE of every person		NATIONALITY of every person	
Charles O'Mahony	Male	Head	27	Married	27	Journalist	John 45	0	at home	Irish	Irish	Irish	Irish
Julia Christine O'Mahony	Female	Wife	22	Married	22								

1911 UK Census

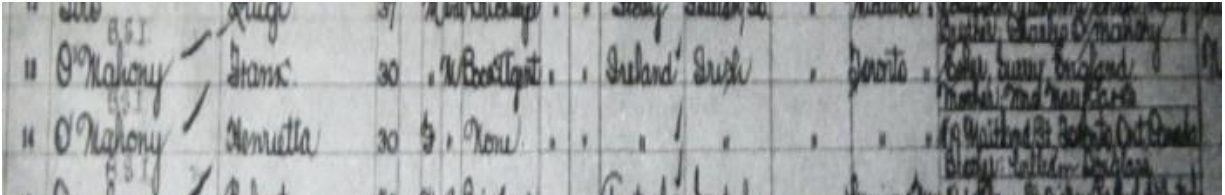
Another baby is recorded in the Church baptismal records at this time but not the civil record and we must assume that Eveline (Evelyn) Maud was the twin sister of Charles. Both appear in the UK Census of 1891 although the birth date shown of Charles is that of his brother, also named Charles, who was born and died in 1882.



1891 UK Census

Three years prior to his birth the political situation in Mitchelstown had erupted and Charles' father Thomas, as land agent of the Kingston estate, was caught in the middle. By 1884 we find Thomas and his family out of the land agent's accommodation in the Old Square Mitchelstown and in a house in George Street. Times would have been hard and a move to Liverpool was expedited. In 1891 the family were living at 10, Aubrey Street, Everton, Liverpool. Charles was 7 and a scholar. His father Thomas returned, alone, to Mitchelstown to die in 1897 and Frances and the children are not found in the 1901 census either in Ireland or England.

Only recently has evidence come to hand proving that we have found the correct Charles. A border crossing document for travel from Canada to the USA in the name of his brother Francis Joseph O'Mahony lists his next of kin as 'brother' Charles of Esher in Surrey.



1913 Border Crossing Canada to USA

Charles's early years must have been very disjointed and we do not know where he was educated, but there is a possibility that he returned to Ireland for college. Whatever the circumstances his character is reflected in his passion for writing and his interest in his country of birth. The obituary that appeared in the 'Surrey Comet' has been the source of valuable information about Charles' life and records that his first article as a writer was published in the 'Weekly Dispatch' at the tender age of 15.

By 1903 Charles had become a member of the Institute of Journalists and in 1905 at the age of 21 he takes a position on the 'Pall Mall Gazette' as journalist but with specific duties as Theatre Critic. The Pall Mall Gazette was an evening news publication founded in London on the 7th of February 1865 and absorbed into the Evening Standard in 1923. Charles' job threw him into the path of many celebrities whom he then interviewed and thus struck up an acquaintance. Amongst these was a Mr. W.S. Gilbert. He was an English dramatist and librettist, poet and illustrator who is best known for the 14 comic operas (Savoy operas) produced in collaboration with composer Arthur Sullivan. These included 'HMS Pinafore', 'The Pirates of Penzance' and 'The Mikado'. Gilbert built the Garrick Theatre London in 1889. He died in 1911 and an inscription on the south wall of the Thames Embankment reads "His Foe was Folly, and his Weapon Wit".

Another celebrity he was reported to have met was Winston Churchill in his pre- prime ministerial days. Winston's mother, Jennie Spencer Churchill (nee Jerome) was known as Lady Randolph Churchill. As an American born British socialite she wrote plays for the West End and her work often featured Mrs. Patrick Campbell, a well-known artiste of the time, playing the leading role. Winston is reported to have been press agent for his mother at this time and thus met Charles when he was working as Theatre Critic. It appears that Charles was one of a group of journalists who threw a party for Winston Churchill at the end of December 1905 in order to celebrate his promotion. The Liberals had just taken office with Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman as Prime Minister. He appointed Churchill as the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Charles became a member of the London Press Club in 1906 and in 1907 he was living at 14, Rugby Chambers, Great James Street London WC .

It was during the time that Charles worked for the Pall Mall Gazette that he met his wife to be, Julia Christine Ellis. In 1910 the banns of the marriage were posted at St Peter's Church, Staines, Middlesex, the home church of Julia, and at this time Charles was residing at Kelvin Road, Highbury. He



is recorded as being a journalist and son of Thomas Kingston

O'Mahony, Gentleman. The marriage took place on the 19th March 1910 and they set up home at Glendalough, Elm Tree Ave, Esher Surrey.

This was in Weston Green when the development of the area was in its early stages. Julia describes that at that time 'fields stretched out along the Esher road to East Mosley'. It was ideally situated with two mainline stations, Thames Ditton and Esher were within walking distance for research and social visits to London.

1907-8.			
Holborn Polling District No. 3 Occupiers, Div. 3	HOLBORN DIVISION, County—Parochial.	North St. Andrew Ward St. Andrew	
Name of Voter in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Name and Situation of Qualifying Premises.
GREAT JAMES STREET—continued.			
2233 Hoole, Arnold Hankinson	45 The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent	office	36 Great James street
2234 Parker, William John	Athelney, Worpole road, Epsom, Surrey	office	38 Great James street
2235 Barlow, George	"Pungolley," Station road, Sidcup, Kent	offices (successive)	40 Great James street, 15 Edward square, Kensington, W.
2236 O'Mahony, Charles Kingston	14 Rugby chambers, Great James street, W.C.	dwelling house	14 Rugby chambers, Great James street, W.C.
GREAT ORMOND STREET.			
2237 Brown, Annie Warren	7 Great Ormond street	houses (successive)	7 Great Ormond street 44 Millman street

London Polling Register 1907-8

Glendalough

At this stage of his life Charles was researching information for his first major factual book, "The Viceroys of Ireland", which was published in 1912 and dedicated to his wife. Newspapers all over the country and in Ireland critically approved this work and from here on Charles made his living as an author. The book outlines the history of many early men and women who had a say in the life of the Irish. The Viceroys represented the English Sovereign for 750 years starting from the invasion of Henry II in 1171 when Hugh de Lacy, a descendant of one of William the Conqueror's companions- in arms, became the first Viceroy. Other notables mentioned include Lord Mountjoy, 1601-3, The Duke of Ormonde, Lord Townsend, and finally Lord Aberdeen.

Charles became a prolific writer over the following thirty years in what was to become known as the 'golden age of British Crime Fiction'. He penned over 50 books of which thirty-six were novels, the rest factual. After the Viceroys he adopted 'Charles Kingston', his two Christian names, as his nom de plume for most of his future works. In 1915-7 newspapers serialized his work with titles including 'The Shadow of Love,' 'The Seal of a Tragedy' and 'Tragedy'. In 1920 his next work of non- fiction, 'Famous Morganatic Marriages' started the flow of books with as many as three titles a year being published. He was simultaneously published in magazines

such as 'The Detective Magazine' (1923 – 25), 'Clues' (1924- 27), and 'Street and Smiths Detective Story Magazine' (1931).

Julia notes that in 1934 The Old Red Cottage, Weston Green was restored by the owner of The Old Red House which was located next door, being an 18th Century Grade II listed house. The stables were included for their habitation. They thus moved to the lovely site



Marney Pond



Old Red Cottage

overlooking the Marney Pond on Weston Green. With a walk across the common to the station and the rural aspect this proved to be a wonderful location for the writing craft of Charles.

Julia was employed as a manager of the Thames Ditton Schools and as manager of the Sullivan Trust which was set up by Charles Sullivan to help less affluent children get a better education by paying their school fees. In 1939 she was manager of the Esher Air Raid Precaution Wardens (ARP). Towards the end of his life Charles, as C. K. O'Mahony, took a keen interest in his surroundings and wrote 'The Literary Associations of Esher and Thames Ditton' which was published in 1944. Charles wrote "it can be pleasantly exciting to picture our High Streets and lanes when Horace Walpole, Gray, Gibbon, Macaulay and others of the noble company frequented them."

His books included titles such as 'Enemies of Society', 'The Romance of Monte Carlo', 'The Brighton Beach Murder' and 'Murder in Piccadilly'. His novels, including those featuring the central character of detective Inspector Wake, were translated into other languages including Swedish, Portuguese, German and French.

Charles died unexpectedly at the age of 60 on the 9th of November 1944 and his last book

'Fear Followed On' was published posthumously in 1945. A service of remembrance was held in All Saint's Church, Weston followed by cremation at Woking. A memorial stone was placed on the wall of the small original Garden of Remembrance at St Nicholas Church, Thames Ditton.

A Bust of Charles by the famous American Sculpture Joe Davidson was left to the Royal Literary Society, care of the Times publishing Company, in the will of his wife. There has been a recent revival of interest in his work and several of his books are being reprinted.



Garden of Remembrance



Memorial Stone

A Genealogy Journey

by Dr. Dermot O'Mahoney

Cork, Ireland (O Mahony Society Cisteoir (Treasurer))

Since joining the O Mahony Society, my interest in my genealogy has awakened. I dabbled at it over several years but never in a concentrated way until the COVID lockdown came about.

I knew my grandmother Norah on the Mahoney side. She was 93 years when she died in 1955. I remember Norah telling me the family surnames of her own family. I wrote this information on a piece of paper which I kept. I was 14 years of age at that time, so my interest in genealogy was already there early on in my life.

Over the years I had gathered information from siblings, cousins, and my own memories. The first task was to verify the information that I had. I am grateful to my first cousins, Patricia and Deirdre O Mahony of Dorset, England, who, on a holiday to Cork, visited St. Finbarr's South (A Roman Catholic Church) and obtained details about the births of my uncles and aunts.

I will now set out my research of my O Mahony side of my family. I preface this by saying that I regret not asking my father Jeremiah for information. He died in 1983 (when I was 42 years) and it is my deep regret that I did not ask him and take notes on what he said. My father was one of twelve siblings. Nine were listed as alive in the 1911 Census (see Appendix I). My grandfather was Patrick Mahony, born 1851 and died 1924. His father was Cornelius, born 1823, died 1889.

I have a copy of my grandfather Patrick's marriage certificate on 10th August 1882, and he described himself as a clerk, His father (Cornelius) is described as a laborer. I visited Ellis Island in 2012 and was able to get the following details:

Patrick Mahony – aged 48 years – Basket maker.

Passage was paid by his sister, a Mrs. Smith of 9 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Patrick arrived in New York on 21st July 1900 on the S.S. Lucania and had \$5 in his possession.

- The entry at Ellis Island also noted that he had previously been in the USA in 1892. Whilst in the USA, he learned the timber trade, returned to Ireland, and got a job with Haughton's (Timber Merchants) as a timber expert, and he designed out buildings for farmers.

- When he returned to Ireland on 20th May 1903 to Queenstown (now Cobh) he used the surname "O'Mahoney."

My grandfather died on 25th July 1924 in the Little Sisters of the Poor in Cork. I obtained this information from Irish Genealogy under Civil Records. He is buried with his parents in the Kill Cemetery, Knockavilla, County Cork. It seems that in his later life he was an alcoholic and my grandmother threw him out.

During my research I found that two of Patrick's children died of tuberculosis in 1906 – Michael, aged 18 years, and Cornelius, aged 20 years. Cornelius (the younger) was an engine fitter, and Michael was an apprentice engine fitter.

Patrick had four siblings for whom I was able to verify partial information. For simplicity, I am using the surname O Mahony, although some of them used Mahoney when they went to England.

My uncle Timothy O Mahony died on the H.M.S Defense in the Battle of Jutland on 31st May 1916. He was aged 18 years and 6 months. He enlisted in the Royal Navy in May 1915. His body was not recovered, but he is commemorated in For, Nordland, Norway as well as on a monument on the HOE in Plymouth, England.

My uncle Patrick Sarsfield O Mahony joined the Royal Navy in February 1913 when he was 19 years. He was married on 15th September 1923 to Edith Heasman and had two daughters, Patricia, and Deirdre. They are both members of the O Mahony Society. Patrick Sarsfield died on 28th January 1942, aged 48 years.

My uncle Redmond Charles O Mahony joined the Royal Navy on 31st August 1914 when he was 18 years old. He was a “writer” and served in South Africa and Plymouth. He died in April 1980.

John O Mahony was yet another of my uncles. He was born 16th January 1892 and died 18th May 1966 in Manchester, England, aged 74 years.

In this article I have covered where my uncles on the O Mahony side of my family were. The details of my aunts on the O Mahony side will be the subject of another article in the future.

I caution anyone who wants to research their genealogy in Ireland to go with the knowns and what you've verified. If you know the townland where your ancestors were, it would be very useful. Beware of following false trails, e.g., in my own research I was guilty of doing that because my Great-Grandfather was Cornelius. This which was a very popular first name for O Mahonys. It is also helpful to look at the ages of your ancestors. I was on another false trail when I realized that the mother would have had a child at 54 years of age.

To that cautionary tale, I would add naming. Some of us know the Irish tradition of naming the first son after the paternal grandfather, the second after the maternal grandfather, and likewise with daughters; after that, parents, aunts, and uncles were frequently honored. In my case, my father was Jeremiah, the Irish version of which is Diarmuid and anglicized to Dermot. I have been called Dermot my entire life, but when I was baptized, the church would not record my baptism in my anglicized name. Thus, I was baptized Jeremiah Finbarr. You will not find a baptismal certificate in the name I've always known as mine. That is only one example, as for example, “Nora” can be a nickname, frequently taken as a given name, for Hanora or Eleanor.

Finally, if you start with the baptismal records which are in the Catholic Parish Registers it is a very good base. I know in my own research that I had to look at adjacent parishes as my ancestors had moved parishes.

Good luck in your research.

USEFUL WEBSITE FOR YOUR RESEARCH

- A. National Library of Ireland (<https://www.nli.ie>) Catholic Parish Registers
- B. Irishgenealogy.ie (<https://www.irishgenealogy.ie>) Civil Records.
Fill in name and date and check results. When you are happy that you have the right person, check “image” to see the actual document.
- C. Cork City and County Archives (<https://corkarchives.ie>)
Check collections – Cemetery/Burial records and select the area.
- D. HSE Civil Registration (<https://www2.hse.ie/services/births-deaths-and-marriages>)
If you want an actual certificate, you can order it for a fee.
- E. Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com>)
Fee-based; claim the world's largest collection of online family history records
- F. FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org>)
Non-profit and free as a service of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

First Page

Superintendent Registrar's District		Cork		Registrar's District		N ^o 1				
1906 DEATHS Registered in the District of N ^o 1 in the Union of Cork										
in the County of City of Cork										
No. (1.)	Date and Place of Death (2.)	Name and Surname (3.)	Sex (4.)	Condition (5.)	Age last Birthday (6.)	Rank, Profession, or Occupation (7.)	Certified Cause of Death and Duration of Illness (8.)	Signature, Qualification and Residence of Informant (9.)	When Registered (10.)	Signature of Registrar (11.)
216	1906 Twenty Fourth June St. Patrick's Hospital	Michael Mahony of 23 Angleside Terrace	M	Bachelor	18 years	Fitter's Apprentice	Pulmonary tuberculosis Haemoptysis 1 Day in Hospital Certified	John Corcoran present at death St. Patrick's Hospital	Second July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
217	1906 First July Montenotte	John Forde	M	Widower	86 years	Shop Porter	Senile Decay 2 months Certified	Michael Dedace present at death Montenotte	Seventh July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
218	1906 Fifth July St. Patrick's Hospital	Mary Dunham of Ballintemple	F	Spinster	74 years	Domestic Servant	Ethelioma of the leg Certified	John Corcoran present at death St. Patrick's Hospital	Ninth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
219	1906 Eleventh June Station Hotel Lower Road	John Scanlan	M	Bachelor	2 hours	Son of Manager	Inanition 2 hours Certified	Maurice Scanlan Father present at death Station Hotel, Lower Road	Tenth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
220	1906 Eleventh June Station Hotel Lower Road	Mary B. Scanlan	F	Married	28 years	Wife of Manager	Heart Failure after intubation 1 hour Certified	Cornelius Mullamny Father present at death Station Hotel Lower Road	Tenth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
221	1906 Sixth July St. Patrick's Hospital	Patrick Twomey of 8 Fair Hill	M	Bachelor	18 years	Schoolboy	Pulmonary tuberculosis 4 1/2 months in Hospital Certified	John Corcoran present at death St. Patrick's Hospital	Tenth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
222	1906 First July 5 Nelsons Terrace	Michael Crowley	M	Bachelor	13 years	Son of Signalman	Convulsions 1/2 hour No Med. Att Certified	Jeremiah Crowley Father present at death 5 Nelsons Terrace	Fifteenth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
223	1906 Fourteenth July St. Patrick's Hospital	Michael Murphy of 49 Shedd's St	M	Married	53 years	Blacksmith	Cancer of mouth 3 months in Hospital exhaustion 2 days Certified	John Corcoran present at death St. Patrick's Hospital	Seventeenth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
224	1906 Nineteenth July Barracks	Charles Horton	M	Bachelor	23 years	Dance Corporal	Bright's Disease Uraemic Convulsions 7 hours Certified	John Heister present at death Barracks	Twentieth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar
225	1906 Twenty Second July 6 Rockvale Lower Road	Alice Mary O'Neill	F	Spinster	2 mos	Daughter of Engineer	Typhoid Accidentally produced by river water for Donaghadee Inspect held 27/6/06 Certified	Information received from Alfred Blake Crown for Donaghadee Inspect held 27/6/06	Twenty Fifth July 1906	J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar

BINDING EDGE—This Margin not to be written on.

I, J. Sullivan Assistant Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of N^o 1 in the Union of Cork in the County of City of Cork do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Registrar's Book of Deaths within the said District, from the Entry of the Death of Michael Mahony No. 216 to the Entry of the Death of Alice Mary O'Neill No. 225.

Witness my hand, this 25th day of July 1906

I have examined the above, and have compared it with the said original Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy.

Witness my hand, this 13th day of October 1906

J. Sullivan Asst. Registrar

S. J. Ryan Asst. Superintendent Registrar

* Should the Copy be certified by the Assistant or Informant, Registrar, or Assistant or Informant, please insert word "Assured" or "Insured" as the case may be.

Second Page.

Superintendent Registrar's District Cork Registrar's District 107
 1906 DEATHS Registered in the District of 107 in the Union of Cork
 in the County of Cork

No. (1)	Date and Place of Death (2)	Name and Surname (3)	Sex (4)	Condition (5)	Age last Birthday (6)	Rank, Profession, or Occupation (7)	Certified Cause of Death and Duration of Illness (8)	Signature, Qualification and Residence of Informant (9)	When Registered (10)	Signature of Registrar (11)	
124	1906 Eighteenth September 5 Douglas Street	Sinothy Crowley	m	Bachelor	11 months	Child of Dentist	Epidemic Dysentery 7 days Certified	Margaret Crowley Mother present at death 5 Douglas Street	1906 18th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
125	1906 Fifteenth August 5 Margaret Place	John Murphy	m	Bachelor	5 years	Child of Labourer	Measles 15 days Certified	Lora Murphy Mother present at death 5 Margaret Place	1906 15th August	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
126	1906 Eighteenth September 20 Raffle Place	Thomas McMahon	m	Married	62 years	Bookbinder	Apoplexy Bronchitis Cancer of the Cervix Certified	James M. Madon Milou present at death 3 Raffle Place	1906 18th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
127	1906 Eighteenth September 20 Rutland Street	William Litley	m	Bachelor	6 months	Child of Sailor	Epidemic Dysentery 14 days Certified	Hellie Litley Mother present at death 20 Rutland Street	1906 18th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
128	1906 Eighteenth September 14 Whitehall Cottage	Patrick Daly	m	Bachelor	11 months	Child of Domestic Servant	Debility from Birth Certified	Kate Daly Mother present at death 14 Whitehall Cottage	1906 18th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
129	1906 Eighteenth September 120 Barrack Street	Mary Josephine Keegan	f	Spinster	7 months	Child of Shipboard	Febrile 1 month Certified	Mary Barrett present at death 120 Barrack Street	1906 18th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
130	1906 Nineteenth September 3 Raffle Place	Cornelius Mahony	m	Bachelor	20 years	Engine fitter	Tubercular Larynx 89 months Certified	Annie Mahony Lester present at death 3 Raffle Place	1906 19th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
131	1906 Twentieth August 18 Barrack Street	Christopher Martin	m	Bachelor	3 months	Child of Labourer	Debility from Birth, no medical attendance	Kate Martin Mother present at death 18 Barrack Street	1906 20th August	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
132	1906 Twentieth September 142 Barrack Street	Maura Kiordan	f	Widow	53 years	Midwife	Cancer of uterus 3 months Certified	Patrick Conway Son in law present at death 142 Barrack Street	1906 20th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar	
133	1906 Eighteenth September 10 Raffle Street	Serquial O'Connor	m	Married	59 years	Porter Railway	Heart Disease	Confident recovers from illness Cancer of the Bovine Cervix Certified	Laura present at death 10 Raffle Street	1906 18th September	P. J. Hayes Registrar

I, Patrick J. Hayes Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of 107 in the Union of Cork do hereby certify, that this is a true copy of the Registrar's Book of Deaths within the said District, from the Entry of the Death of Sinothy Crowley No. 124 to the Entry of the Death of Serquial O'Connor No. 133 Witness my hand, this 29th day of September, 1906

I have examined the above, and have compared it with the said original Registrar's Book, and hereby certify that it is a true Copy. Witness my hand, this 13th day of October, 1906

S. Sgarant Superintendent Registrar.

BINDING EDGE—(This Margin not to be written on).

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

FORM A.

No. on Form B. 3

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

NAME AND SURNAME.	RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSOR.	EDUCATION.	AGE (but Excludes) and SEX.		RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.				WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If deaf and dumb; Blind; or Lame.
				Insert Age opposite each name—the Age of Males in column K, and the Age of Females in column T.	For Infants under one year state the age in months as—under 1 month, "1 month," "2 months," &c.		State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of—	Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year, write "under one."	Children born alive to present Marriage. If no children born alive, write "None" in column 11.	Total Children born alive.			
Christian Name.	Surname.			Age of Males.	Age of Females.		Whether— "Married," "Widowed," "Single," or "Single."	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1. Patrick	Mahony	Head of Family	R. Catholic	Read & write	60	Blacksmith	Married	-	-	-	18	of Cork	Irish English
2. Norah	Mahony	Wife	R. Catholic	Read & write	50	-	Widowed	29	12	9	-	18	of Cork
3. Maude	Mahony	Daughter	R. Catholic	Read & write	23	Dressmaker	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kathleen	Mahony	Daughter	R. Catholic	Read & write	19	School-Teacher	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. John	Mahony	Son	R. Catholic	Read & write	18	Copper-smith	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Patrick	Mahony	Son	R. Catholic	Read & write	17	Drapery Clerk	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Edmund	Mahony	Son	R. Catholic	Read & write	15	Drapery	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Timothy	Mahony	Son	R. Catholic	Read & write	12	Scholar	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jeremiah	Mahony	Son	R. Catholic	Read & write	10	Scholar	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Rita	Mahony	Daughter	R. Catholic	Read & write	7	Scholar	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Rosie	Mahony	Daughter	R. Catholic	Read	5	Scholar	Single	-	-	-	-	-	-

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 10 Edw. VII, and 1 Geo. V., cap. 11, that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

James Walsh Signature of Enumerator.

Patrick Mahony Signature of Head of Family.

O'Mahony by Name: Dalcassian by Descent

By Gwynneth O'Mahony Bennet
O Mahony Society Member

The DNA project is amazing and it is my firm belief and understanding that much can be learnt if the results are put into the context of historical facts and personal family history records.

The burning question however is why we are classified as Irish Type III. It is most likely there will never be an answer to this despite the many theories, but the analysis of participants at Big Y 700 level has allowed the experts to tell us that back to the time about 1000 AD this group of people were already using the name O'Mahony.

To be classified as Irish Type III has opened a unique window of insight as most participants fall within a defined geographical area. Fortunately, there are several families still resident in the area and they have generously shared what they know, understand, and believe. Sadly, some of the key O'Mahony families from the area have died out or have no living male descendant, such as the Wilderness O'Mahonys and importantly, the family of Fenian John O'Mahony which would have helped to complete the picture.

Here, therefore is the result of many years' research both in wonderful record-keeping buildings, libraries, on the computer, but above all in people's homes.

By the seventh and eighth century a society had developed that was intensively hierarchical, kings were dominant and there were laws such as 'Brehon'. This law made it clear that in early Ireland individuals did not hold their land but as members of the kindred group or 'fine'. This was a four-generation group called 'certain kindred' (derbfhine) made up of male descendants

of a common great-grandfather. Daughters could inherit movable goods and could get life interest in the family land if their father had no sons. The derbfhine held land jointly and this was demarcated by fences and boundary stones. Each member had a mixture of land, good and bad, arable, pasture and bog. Nearer to the time of Brian Boru in the 9th century inheritance was confined to closer male descent groups, 'the bright kindred' (gelfhine).

Early mediaeval Ireland was a hierarchy of aristocrats, their dependents, and their slaves. Slavery was common but slaves owned no land. There was a clear distinction between commoners and 'flaith' (e.g., Brian Boru), people of noble or princely rank. However upward and downward mobility was possible over several generations.

The Dál Cáis claimed connections that would enhance their standing. They were the dál (section, division of) a supposed ancestor 'Cass'. But Dál Cáis was the name of both the lineage and the territorial kingdom over which the lineage ruled and by no means was everyone in the territory of that lineage. Sean Duffy states "there are numerous examples through the centuries of lineages that expanded into neighboring territory and embrace the name of the dynasty they displace."

The Déisi were a Munster dynasty and they had a remote ancestral link to Brian's. Their various branches occupied a diagonal swathe running across from Waterford to Clare. They were splintered into two segments, the east were the Déisi Muman who occupied Co Waterford and a small part of south County Tipperary. Their leader fought alongside Brian at Clontarf. The west segment were the Déis Bec (the little Déis), from whom Brian descended. This west segment then split into two parts, the Déis Déiscirt (Southern Déis) and the Déis Tuaiscirt (Northern Déis). Brian's tribe were from this northern branch. Interestingly, although our family are in the Irish Type III DNA classification and are Dalcassian,

they are not directly descended from Brian Boraime. Taking information from maps originally drawn up by Byrne, the Déis Déiscirt occupied lands in the area in which our O'Mahonys (Mitchelstown Cluster) are living now and for as long as we can discern. Is it possible therefore that in the mix of tribal warrings this branch of the Déis have taken the name O'Mahony to further their rise to notoriety and have continued to live and thrive in the original homeland?

The Déis Tuaiscirt appear to start using the name Dál Cáis (the share of Cas) in 934 shortly before the birth of Brian at which time they were making rapid strides in Munster at the expense of the Eóganachta. They produced a false pedigree concealing their humble origins as the vassals of the Eóganachta and so gained collateral equality with the Eóganachta because the Dál Cas were trying to oust the Eóganachta and take their place as the rightful kings of Cashel and Munster.

For much of the early historic period the Uí Néill based in North Tara were occasionally able to enforce supremacy throughout the island. This was shattered in the early 11th century when several leading province Kings sought to overcome local rulers to make themselves High King. These changes were possibly due to Viking action in the ninth century when, by increasing warfare in an already violent society, and developing towns at Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, and Cork, their presence in strength in Munster no doubt contributed to the decline of the reigning dynasty, the Eóganachta. This helped to facilitate the rise of Brian Boru, whose real importance was not the notable victory over the Vikings at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014, but that he ended the monopoly of the High Kingship held by the Uí Néill.

When researching family connections it is important to be rigorous in getting the proof from historical documents and not just to accept the connections that the modern online pay research programmes

give as links. With the expansion of technology, the DNA testing is adding to the picture, helping to confirm connections but also pushing information further back into history. DNA does not leave room for question and as the depth of knowledge and expertise continue to evolve this is an area to be monitored.

For the branch of Mitchelstown O'Mahony's the results have been dramatic and it is now clear that although named O'Mahony they do not share the same descent route as the other

O'Mahony Septs in the Cork and Kerry area. They are descended in the Dalcassian line. Most of the O'Mahony families in the Mitchelstown Cluster share this descent making this group unique.

As results from the most advanced testing are gathered there is a gradually developing picture of the past. As things stand in 2022, this group are classed as Irish Type III and as far back as 1000 AD, when the practice of giving surnames began, were called O'Mahony and variants. From this date down to today the Mitchelstown O'Mahony's form a sub group with several branches. Back about 595 AD, they were part of a common branch which included the family of Brian Boru and it was at this time the split off occurred. Back in 570 AD, Brian Boru's and our descent line began with common ancestry which probably arrived in Ireland a few generations after the L226 mutation this group shares.

I would like to extend my thanks to the people who have generously participated in the DNA project or have sponsored others and I have compiled the following which is the latest information as of August 2022.

It has been a shock to the Mitchelstown area O'Mahony's that they do not belong to the DNA group that would be anticipated for the surname. However it is exciting that more than 90% of all the tested O'Mahony's from that area belong to the Dalcassian descent line, which also includes the family of Brian Boru. However further testing proves that we are not in the direct descent line from Brian Boru.

I wish to thank Dennis Wright, who for many years now has been a key light in the Irish Type III Research and has always responded rapidly and with patience to my enquiries.

With four O'Mahony's known to have originated in the Mitchelstown area testing at the Big Y700 level there has been expansion of understanding and knowledge. I will try to pass this on and will quote from Dennis and from Robert Casey who has kindly helped. I have followed Robert's advice as shown below.

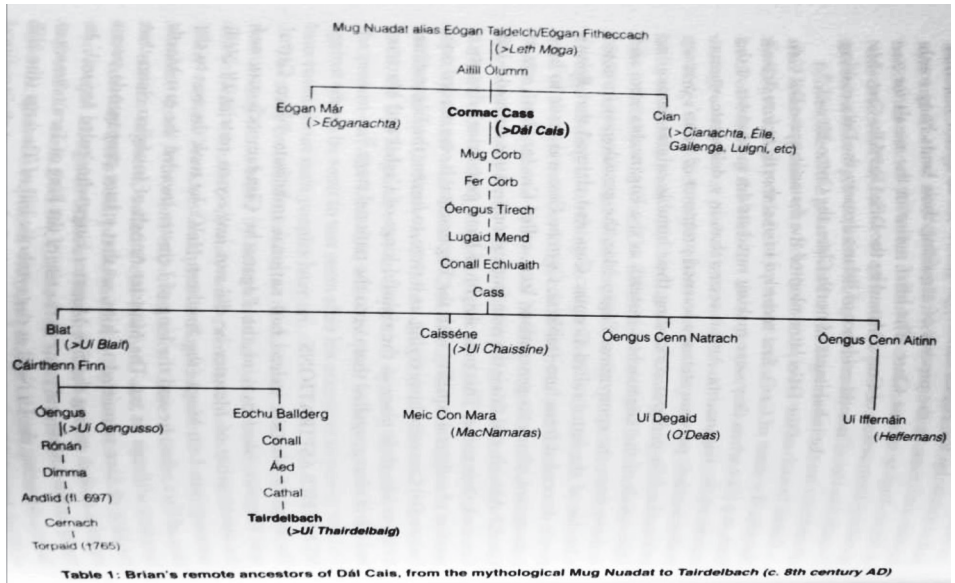
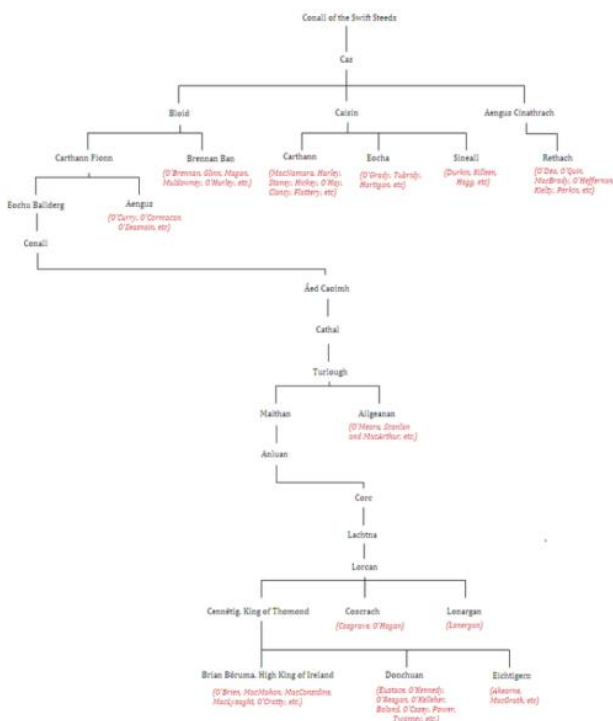


Table 1: Brian's remote ancestors of Dál Cais, from the mythological Mug Nuadat to Tairdelbach (c. 8th century AD)



Adding more genealogical context can be done in two ways:

- 1) Contacting your surname cluster and exchanging information. People who belong to clusters need create their own charts with more than just surnames.
- 2) There are various "clan histories" that tie different surnames to parts of Brian Boru's ancestry. Of course, this only covers 10 percent of the surnames and does not include any O'Mahony lines. There are many such books which have some speculative documentation. Again, you can look through older posts for some of these discussions. It is unlikely that any documentation exists prior the 1600s for these lines - except for Brian Boru's line. There are tidbits out there for a few genealogies that do go back this far.

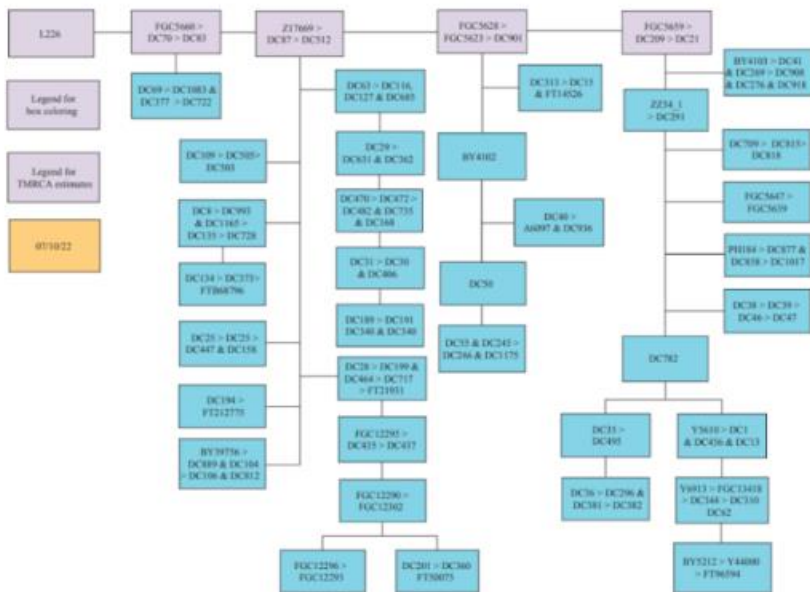
I have been in contact with as many of the Irish Type III O'Mahony's as possible and have plotted their first known ancestor's location as shown on the map. As more test for this group I will try to keep it updated so that the area that this group lived in is able to be shown.

MITCHELSTOWN O'MAHONYS



Currently, the O'Mahony DNA list has identified four sub groups within the Irish Type III as shown on the chart above.

R-L226 (Irish Type III) Subgroup R-DC198/200																																																				
MIN	13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	24	15	19	29	15	15	15	16	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	37	13	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	12	21	23	16	
MAX	13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	24	15	19	29	15	15	16	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	37	13	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	12	21	23	16		
MODE	13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	24	15	19	29	15	15	16	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	37	13	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	12	21	23	16		
R-L226 (Irish Type III) Subgroup 1																																																				
MIN	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	13	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	36	40	12	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
MAX	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	13	17	12	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	36	40	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
MODE	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	13	17	12	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	36	40	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
B1064	Ireland	R-L226	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	30	13	13	15	17	12	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15
389313	Ireland	R-L226	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	13	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15
R-L226 (Irish Type III) Subgroup R-DC26																																																				
MIN	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	23	15	19	29	13	13	13	16	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	16	36	38	13	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
MAX	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	8	9	11	23	15	19	29	13	13	13	18	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	16	36	38	13	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
MODE	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	8	9	11	23	15	19	29	13	13	13	18	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	16	36	38	13	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
97012	Ireland	R-DC26	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29 <td>18</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>29</td> <td>13</td> <td>13</td> <td>13</td> <td>18</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>19</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> <td>16</td> <td>36</td> <td>38</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> <td>11</td> <td>9</td> <td>15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td></td>	18	8	9	11	23	15	19	29	13	13	13	18	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	16	36	38	13	12	11	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
172904	Ireland	R-L226	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	23	15	19	29	13	13	13	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	16	36	38	13	12	11	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
R-L226 (Irish Type III)																																																				
MIN	13	23	14	10	11	13	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	8	9	11	25	14	19	29	13	13	15	17	10	11	19	23	15	15	19	16	36	36	12	12	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	21	23	15		
MAX	13	24	15	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	14	16	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	17	37	41	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
MODE	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
204576	Ireland	R-L226	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
427091	Ireland	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
45180	Ireland	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	16	36	41	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
233639	Ireland	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	14	15	17	10	11	19	23	15	14	17	37	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15	
R-L226 (Irish Type III) Subgroup R-DC198/200																																																				
MIN	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	8	9	11	25	14	19	29	13	13	15	17	10	11	19	23	15	15	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15			
MAX	13	24	15	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	14	16	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	19	17	37	41	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
MODE	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15		
211765	Ireland	R-L226	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	17	37	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15	
12709	Ireland	R-M269	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
156885	Ireland	R-DC200	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
683317	Ireland	R-DC198	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	18	17	36	40	12	12	12	9	15 <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </td>	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12 <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td>	23	23	15
184165	Ireland	R-DC198	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8	9	11	25	15	19	29	13	13	15	17																										



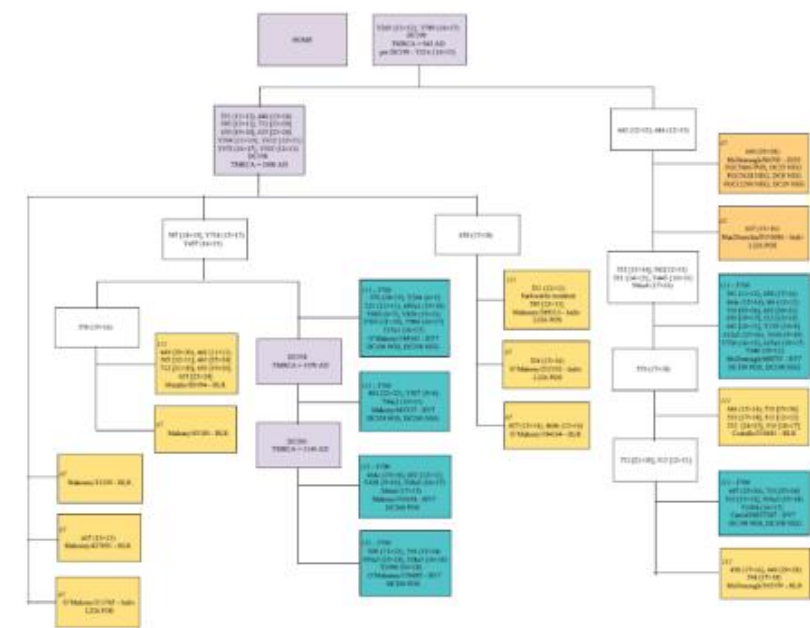
To the left Irish Type III is the umbrella group with R-L226 as the defining marker. Markers are then common to all in the group which are refined as the participants are analyzed. We then have R-FGC5660, and as you can see from the chart to R-Z17669, which is the marker for the common branch ancestor at about 595 AD. These ancestors would have also been common to the Brian Boru line which then separates at this point. We then have marker R-ZZ31_1, R-DC28, R-FT57108 and then R-DC199 to DC198 which is the break off point for sub groups which are our closest relative.

I have puzzled a long time over the numbers and am starting to understand them. Basically, it is like a pyramid with a common ancestor at the apex which is the start of L226 (about 1,450 years ago). Gradually, as generations arrive the line continues with variations in the form of mutations taking place, which give the differences in the results. There are a wide range of branches all Dalcassian but all having the original numbers for their DNA and gradually gaining ones that are exclusive to their branch. So for our group the umbrella defining number is L226 which puts us in the Dalcassian Line. Then we had already branched off from the main at ZZ3_1 around 800 AD. This put us in group DC199 when there was the last common ancestor about 943 AD.

Comparison of results for my family and close matches.

HAPLOGROUP STORY

The Y chromosome is passed from father to son remaining mostly unaltered across generations, except for small traceable changes in DNA. By tracking these changes, we constructed a family tree of humankind where all male lineages trace back to a single common ancestor who lived hundreds of thousands of years ago. This human



6/08/2022 9:52		Y-700 - B&M		Big-Y700		Big-Y500		FGC		McDonough		Carroll*		O'Mahony*		Mahoney**		Mahoney**		
SNP	Pos hg19	Pos hg38	Ancestral	Derived	488753	M157287	184165	683317	156885	191654	DC199	DC199	DC198	DC358	DC200	DC200				
DC199	17141477	15029597	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G				
DC198	6896065	7028024	G	C	G	G	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C				
FT384964		13891236	A	C	A	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C				
DC359 Deletion TG>T	21173228	19011342	C	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T				
DC358 Insertion G>GAA	9415639	9578030	G	GAA	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G				
DC200	18952853	16840973	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	A	A	A	A	A				
FT387831		5082836	A	G	n/a	A	A	A	A	A	G	G	G	G	G	G				

tree allows us to explore lineages through time and place and to uncover the modern history of your direct paternal surname line and the ancient history of our shared ancestors.

THE R-DC200 STORY

R-DC200's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor R-DC198 and the rest of mankind around 1700 CE. This date is an estimate based on genetic information only. With a 95% probability, the ancestor R-DC198 was born between the years 1517 and 1834 CE. The most likely estimate is 1704 CE, rounded to 1700 CE. This estimate will likely change in the future as more people test and we improve the method. The man who is the most recent common ancestor of this line is estimated to have been born around 1850 CE. This date is an estimate based on genetic information only. With a 95% probability, the most recent common ancestor of all members of haplogroup R-DC200 was born between the years 1650 and 1936 CE. The most likely estimate is 1826 CE, rounded to 1850 CE and again this estimate will likely change in the future as more people test and the method of analysis is improved.

As more people test to a higher level more information is gained which when combined with historical facts, paper records and personal family journey information the picture will change and develop. We live in very exciting times!

Member News and Milestones

A DIAMOND WEDDING ANNIVERSARY FOR TWO O MAHONY SOCIETY JEWELS

Affectionally submitted (with permission) by Linda McConnell Baker

OMS Runai (Secretary)

Long time O Mahony Society members Shirley and Bill Maney celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary in April. Married at Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church in Seaford, Delaware on April 11, 1953, their home was full of children, family, and friends. Their children hosted a warm celebration of love in honor of Shirley and Bill near their home in Carolina Beach, North Carolina.



*Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church
in Seaford, Delaware*

Many Society members will remember the Maneys from their faithful attendance at North American Get-Togethers as well as multiple Gatherings in Ireland. The ever artistic and capable researcher Shirley once provided an extensive poster display of the O Mahony castles of Cork and Kerry. That display, capturing a portion of our Clan's history was well visited at our Savannah Get-Together and still well remembered by those fortunate enough to see it. You can

read more about it in the February 2004 edition of The O Mahony Society Newsletter, pp 7 and 9 (www.omahonysociety.com/society-newsletters).

Bill was a founding partner of Liberty Homes of the greater Wilmington, North Carolina area. Ever helpful, generous, and modest, when this Runai met the Maneys in Ireland and shared our new sub-development lot purchase in a Wilmington suburb, Bill kindly sent my husband and me a portfolio of his company's homes. Who knew that in less than fifteen years, Liberty Homes would go from, in Bill's words, "a small builder of good quality homes" to one of the premier home builders in southeastern North Carolina? This Runai looks out across our backyard to two Liberty homes and has several friends who wisely chose Liberty as their builder. I think of Bill and Shirley every time I see or enter one of those beautiful homes.

Happy anniversary, Shirley, and Bill!



Shirley and Bill Maney



In Loving Memory Of

OUR PAST TAOISEACH

Louis Emmet Mahoney
1939 - 2022

Louis Emmet Mahoney obituary, 1939-2022, Los Angeles, CA

Adventurer. Professor. Public Servant. Past O Mahony Society Taoiseach.

Louis Emmet Mahoney was born in Santa Monica, California, USA the son of Louis E. Mahoney, MD, FACS, surgeon, and mayor pro tempore of the City of Santa Monica, and Ruth Elizabeth Miller.

He achieved Bachelor of Science and Medical degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and trained at the Los Angeles (LA) County General Hospital. Abroad, he clerked in tropical medicine in México, supervised a filariasis control team in American Samoa, and took a commission in the United States Public Health Service as Medical Officer to the Peace Corps program in Malaysia. He earned MS & PhD degrees in public health at UCLA, teaching and conducting research in tropical diseases and environmental epidemiology.

He lectured at UCLA while serving with the LA County Health Department, then served as Health Officer of Long Beach and Director of Public Health of San Bernardino County. In 1983 he returned to the US PHS as Associate Director of a new National Disaster Medical System, epidemiologist to the Federal Occupational Health Service, and senior staff of the Health Resources and Services Administration, serving as Acting Chief Medical Officer of the agency during the early Clinton administration. In side ventures, he assisted the Peace Corps and foreign governments. He was particularly proud of his service in India as Consultant Epidemiologist to the World Health Organization program to eradicate smallpox.

His professional accomplishments reflect only a fraction of his brilliance. A serial hobbyist, he pursued a wide range of passions over his lifetime, including mountaineering, photography, aviation, skiing, linguistics, history, model making, computers, genealogy, railroads, and restoring Packard automobiles. He spoiled his cats, and eagerly explored the OED for precisely the right words. He served for a time as Taoiseach of the O'Mahony Society, and participated in the Los Angeles Corral of Westerners.

He died in Redlands, California, United States at the age of 82, due to COPD. He is survived by his spouse of 56 years, Dr. Antoinette Scott Mahoney; daughter Vivien (Paul) and grandchildren Christine and Ian Mahoney of Redlands, California, USA; daughter Jillian (Dr. Patrick Harrison) and grandchildren Noah, Emma, and Riley Harrison of Fort Collins, Colorado, United States; and sisters Sheila McKeown, Brenda Lewis-Ruggiero and Kevin Mahoney of Los Angeles, California. USA.

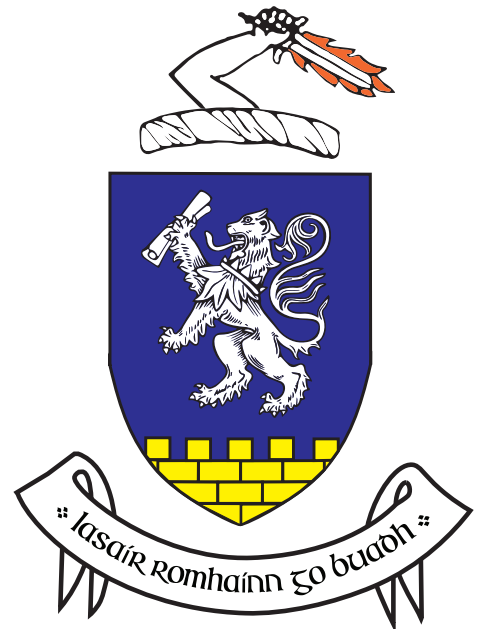
The Officers, Council, and membership of The O Mahony Society wish to extend our sincere sympathies to all of Louis' family. He was quite a force in our shared humanity.

The family planned a private dispersal of his ashes and a celebration of life gathering in mid-2022.

O Mahony Society NORTH AMERICAN GET-TOGETHERS

*Members of The O Mahony Society located
in North America have kindly organized
the Get-Togethers listed below.
Open to all and always well-received,
many thanks are offered to the organizers.*

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1993 | Melbourne, Florida |
| 1994 | Boston, Massachusetts |
| 1995 | Chicago, Illinois |
| 1996 | Las Vegas, Nevada |
| 1997 | Washington, DC |
| 1998 | Melbourne, Florida |
| 1999 | San Francisco, California |
| 2000 | Ottawa, Ontario |
| 2001 | Plymouth, Massachusetts |
| 2002 | Baltimore, Maryland |
| 2003 | Savannah, Georgia |
| 2005 | New York, New York |
| 2018 | Manassas, Virginia |
| 2022 | Albany, New York |



O Mahony Clan Gatherings

The O Mahony Clan Gathering was inaugurated in 1955 by Eoin O Mahony. Gatherings have taken place annually since that date, including virtually during the COVID-19 Pandemic. In 1957 and 1959, second gatherings were held in honour of visits by members of the O Mahony of France. This list includes the venue and the name of each Cathoirléach/Taoiseach since inception.

1955	Garranes, Templemartin Dr. Denis O Mahony, Crookstown	1971	Dunmanus, East Dunmanus Donal O Mahony, Clonakilty
1956	Rosbrin, Schull Dr. Denis O Mahony, Crookstown	1972	Gougane Barra, Garrynapeaka Donal O Mahony, Clonakilty
1957	Dunloe & Dromore Edward T. Mahony, Carrigrohane	1973	Rosbrin, Schull Professor Daithi O Mathghamhna, Cork
1958	Dun Locha, Mizen Head Edward T. Mahony, Carrigrohane	1974	Kinneigh Round Tower, Enniskean Professor Daithi O Mathghamhna, Cork
1959	Kilbehenny & Dromore John O Mahony, Lissarda	1975	Leamcon, Schull Peter Tynan O Mahony, Dublin
1960	Gougane Barra, Garrynapeaka John O Mahony, Lissarda	1976	Castlemore, Crookstown Peter Tynan O Mahony, Dublin
1961	Ardintenant, Schull Timothy O Mahony, Cork	1977	Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown Sean O Mathghamhna
1962	Castlemore, Crookstown Vicomte Yves O Mahony, Orleans	1978	Dromore, Kenmare Sean O Mathghamhna
1963	Dunmanus, East Dunmanus Vicomte Yves O Mahony, Orleans	1979	Garranes, Templemartin Dr. Diarmuid O Mathuna, Boston
1964	Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon Cian O Mahony, Skibbereen	1980	Ardintenant, Schull Dr. Diarmuid O Mathuna, Boston
1965	Leamcon, Schull Cian O Mahony, Skibbereen	1981	Dunloe, Killarney Colman O Mathuna, Monkstown
1966	Gougane Barra, Garrynapeaka J.H.V. Mahony, Monkstown	1982	Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon Colman O Mathuna, Monkstown
1967	Dunbeacon, Durrus Patrick O Mahony, Skibbereen	1983	Cashel, Lackaroe Padraig O Mathuna, Cashel
1968	Rosbrin, Schull Patrick O Mahony, Skibbereen	1984	Dunmanus, East Dunmanus Seamus C. O Mahony, Limerick
1969	Rossmore, Durrus John O Mahony, Kilcrohane	1985	University College, Cork Seamus C. O Mahony, Limerick
1970	Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon John O Mahony, Kilcrohane	1986	Dromore, Kenmare Seamus C. O Mahony, Limerick

- 1987** Dun Locha, Mizen Head
Seamus C. O Mahony, Limerick
- 1988** Mitchelstown
Anne O Mahony Ryan, Cork
- 1989** Timoleague
Anne O Mahony Ryan, Cork
- 1990** Castlelack, Bandon
Louis Emmet Mahoney, California
- 1991** James Fort, Kinsale
Louis Emmet Mahoney, California
- 1992** Rossmore, Durrus
Louis Emmet Mahoney, California
- 1993** Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon
Dermot O Mahoney, Cork
- 1994** Ardintenant, Schull
Dermot O Mahoney, Cork
- 1995** Dromore, Kenmare
Dermot O Mahoney, Cork
- 1996** Dun Locha, Mizen Head
Jim Mahoney, Florida
- 1997** Cork Heritage Park
Jim Mahoney, Florida
- 1998** Kinneigh Round Tower, Enniskean
Jim Mahoney, Florida
- 1999** Dunmanus, East Dunmanus
John F. O Mahony, Bandon
- 2000** Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon
John F. O Mahony, Bandon
- 2001** Cooladereen, Rosscarbery
Donald E. Mahoney, Massachusetts
- 2002** Dun Locha, Mizen Head
Donald E. Mahoney, Massachusetts
- 2003** Ardintenant, Schull
Tony O Mahony, Manchester
- 2004** Garranes, Templemartin
Tony O Mahony, Manchester
- 2005** Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon
Tony O Mahony, Manchester
- 2006** Dunloe, Co. Kerry
Tony O Mahony, Manchester
- 2007** Dunmanus, East Dunmanus
Eileen Mahony McConnell, Maryland
- 2008** Ardintenant, Schull
Peter O Mahony, Scotland
- 2009** Ardintenant, Schull
Peter O Mahony, Scotland
- 2010** Ardintenant, Schull
Peter O Mahony, Scotland
- 2011** Rossmore, Durrus
Jean McConnell Dinwiddie, Maryland
- 2012** Rossmore, Durrus
Jean McConnell Dinwiddie, Maryland
- 2013** Gougane Barra, Garrynapeaka
Jean McConnell Dinwiddie, Maryland
- 2014** Garranes, Templemartin
Nora M. Hickey, Kinsale
- 2015** Castle Mahon/Castle Bernard, Bandon
Nora M. Hickey, Kinsale
- 2016** Kinneigh Round Tower, Enniskean
Nora M. Hickey, Kinsale
- 2017** Timoleague House, Timoleague
Greg Mahony, Brisbane
- 2018** Garranes, Templemartin
Greg Mahony, Brisbane
- 2019** Coolcower House, Macroom
Finbar O Mahony, Dublin
- 2020** Zoom Virtual Gathering 19 June
Finbar O Mahony, Dublin
- 2021** Zoom Virtual Gathering 20 June
Finbar O Mahony, Dublin
- 2022** Zoom Virtual Gathering 19 June
Jean McConnell Dinwiddie, Maryland
- 2023** Garranes, Templemartin
Jean McConnell Dinwiddie, Maryland