



O'Malley Clan Association Monthly Newsletter

This month's highlights

- Time to Plan for that trip to The O'Malley Gathering 2022
- Ernie O'Malley—Life after the Revolution
- Another medical innovation from an O'Malley
- A place called "O'Malley" down under.
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- The O'Malley Clan DNA Project on Family Tree DNA

Time to Plan for that trip to The O'Malley Gathering 2022

Hey there folks! Isn't time just flying by! It seems like only yesterday that We were talking about schools going back after the holidays. Before We know it, it'll be Christmas. So, its never too early to start planning your trip to the IN PERSON O'Malley Gathering in Newport, County Mayo, 24th to 26th June 2022. The details of the various events are still being finalized, and will be available soon, so mark your calendars and get planning for a great weekend in Mayo!

June 2022

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

www.a-printable-calendar.com



Get in touch and share your O'Malley Heritage!

Have you got an article or old photographs that you'd like to submit for future editions of "O Máille" The O'Malley Clan Association Newsletter.

We'd love to hear from you wherever you're based around the world. Old photographs and stories to go with them, old letters, family trees or just an article

that you'd like to share with the rest of the clan. Drop us a line and We'll get right to it!



Ernie O'Malley—Life after the Revolution



John Ford (Left) and Ernie O'Malley, while filming "The Rising of the Moon" in 1956

Ernie O'Malley in the years after conflict: the afterlife of a revolutionary

How the IRA leader became a writer, swapping the cumann for the artist's commune

Ernie O'Malley became Commandant-General of the IRA's second largest division in the War of Independence at the age of 23. He served as second in command of the IRA during the Civil War. When finally released from a Free State prison in July 1924, 20 months after that conflict ended, he was penniless and had few prospects.

O'Malley, now 27, was in terrible physical shape. He had been captured three times during the two conflicts, had escaped twice, was wounded 14 times, tortured by the British forces – but refused to co-operate – and endured a 41-day hunger strike. The former rebel found himself in an emerging State where citizens were relieved to see an end to the violence that had threatened their lives and businesses. They may have remembered O'Malley's exploits, but many regarded him as a hothead revolutionary. Some of his former comrades emigrated to the United States, some sought to make new lives further afield, and others took whatever they could find in Ireland. But O'Malley possessed a deep self-belief and unwavering perseverance, and so it transpired that in many ways the years after the conflict were as remarkable, frantic and fascinating as those that went before.

Rather than head west, O'Malley travelled to continental Europe, where he spent two years rebuilding his physical and mental well being. He climbed in the Pyrenees, viewed his beloved artists Raphael and Botticelli in Italy, and served as a military adviser to Basque and Catalan separatist groups. He travelled under an assumed name and stayed in small pensions in an attempt to avoid surveillance, but British intelligence monitored his activities closely.

In October 1928, de Valera asked O'Malley and Frank Aiken, his fellow IRA general, to go to America to raise funds for The Irish Press. The men were warmly welcomed by Irish America. The Irish World newspaper reported: "This was one of the most fashionable Irish events ever held in New York City. The

Ernie O'Malley—Life after the Revolution

Grand March was led by Ernie O'Malley, the Irish Republican leader. When he entered the hall, the band played The Soldier's Song, and all joined in the singing."

When the fundraising tour ended in autumn 1929, O'Malley found himself in California, and there he began writing his memoir *On Another Man's Wound*, about the War of Independence. At the same time, he began his deep association with American intellectuals, writers and artists. He befriended John Ford, the film director, whom he would later assist on *The Quiet Man* in Ireland many years later. The film starred John Wayne and Maureen O'Hara, and O'Hara occasionally looked after Ernie's young son Cormac on the film set in Cong on the border of counties Galway and Mayo. O'Malley may have initially appealed to the creative set because of his military past, but upon meeting them, he forged deep bonds with a wide variety of artists, including the photographer Edward Weston.

Weston persuaded Ernie to go to Mexico, where he stayed with Hart Crane, the poet, and Katherine Anne Porter, the novelist. Crane wrote: "I have my most pleasant literary moments with an Irish revolutionary, the most quietly sincere and appreciative person I've ever met ... Ernest O'Malley by name. And we drink a lot together – look at frescos – and agree."

In late 1929 Ernie was taken to an arts colony in Taos, New Mexico, by Helen Golden, where he joined a group created by Mabel Dodge Luhan, which initially included DH Lawrence, the English novelist, and artist Georgia O'Keefe. There, O'Malley worked on his two memoirs about the Irish conflict, observing the rituals of native American tribes like the Navajo, and creating a friendship with photographer Paul Strand. Strand would prove instrumental in introducing O'Malley to his artistic friends in New York City, the next stop on his tour of America and Mexico.

In New York, O'Malley first went to the Yaddo foundation, whose fellows in residence have included Truman Capote, Leonard Bernstein, James Baldwin and Saul Bellow, and he was invited to finish his two memoirs there. Around this time, he also visited a New York theatre group run by Lee Strasberg, who would later launch the career of Marlon Brando. Although O'Malley found himself among the most famous creative people in America, he was always broke and could hardly support himself. He wrote of that period, from 1932 to 1935: "Last year being so hard I organized New York so I could be invited out to dinners about four nights a week, but they became mostly society functions ... so I decided was much better to be hungry."

With the aid of some of his new friends, O'Malley submitted *On*

Another Man's Wound to nine different publishers. The Great Depression was, at that time, tightening its grip on the country, and each publisher turned the manuscript down. His US fortunes seemed perilous, but then two things happened that would fundamentally change O'Malley's life.



Ernie & Cormac at Burrishole Lodge

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Ernie O'Malley—Life after the Revolution

In Ireland, the new de Valera government provided the former combatant with a disability pension, which was sufficient to allow him to propose marriage to a woman. Then, around the same time, he met his future wife at a Sunday lunch in 1933 in Greenwich, Connecticut. During said lunch, the wealthy industrialist Elon Hooker became quite annoyed by his Irish guest's criticism of the US government's treatment of the land's indigenous people. Hooker's beautiful, headstrong, artistic daughter Helen was drawn to the way O'Malley stood up to her father. Her sister Blanchette had just married John D Rockefeller Jr, the most eligible bachelor in America, but in 1935 Helen moved to Ireland and married her new husband, Ernie O'Malley, the Irish revolutionary.



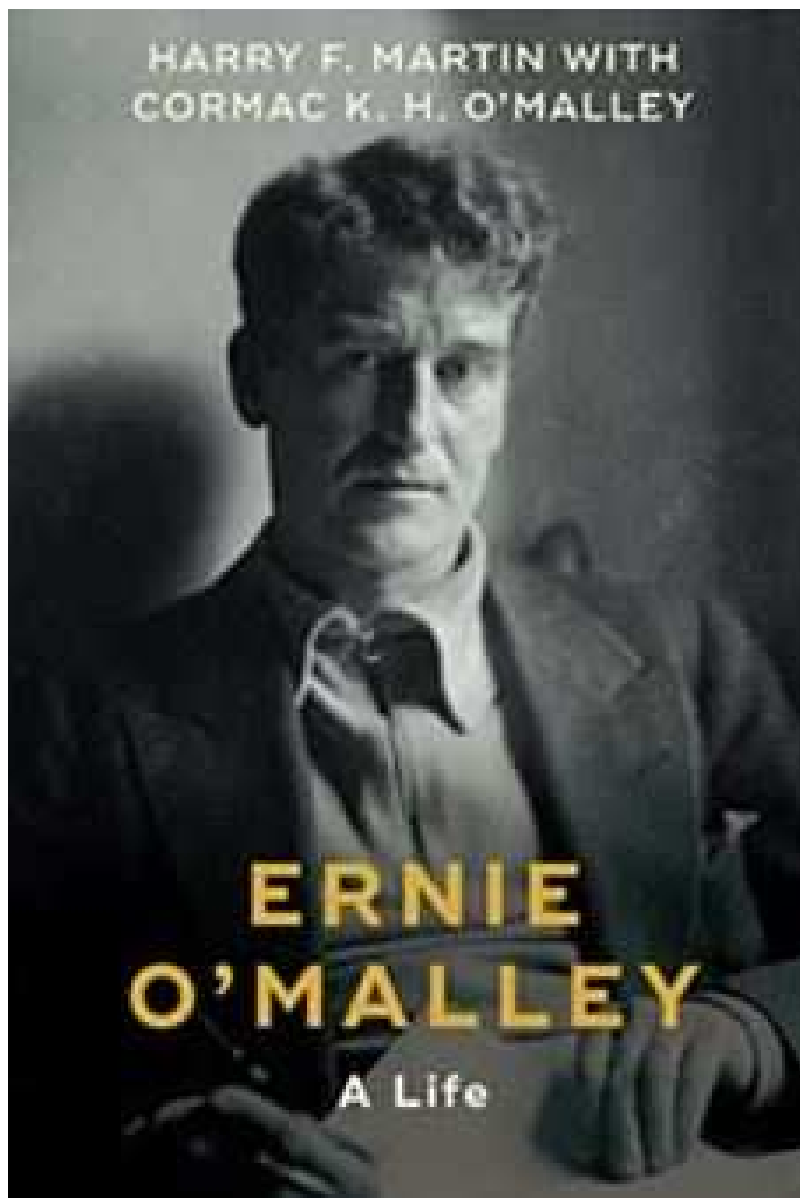
Back row, left to right: Ernie O'Malley, Maureen O'Hara, Tom Maguire; front row, left to right: John Wayne, Meta Stern, John Ford. Taken with Maureen O'Hara's camera during the filming of *The Quiet Man*, in June 1951.

Ernie O'Malley—Life after the Revolution

From 1935 to 1938, the O'Malleys became part of Dublin's intellectual set. Helen continued her career as a sculptor, and Ernie developed an interest in painting that would see him become a leading sponsor of Ireland's foremost artists in the 1940s. He befriended the painter Jack B Yeats, whose later exhibitions in London and Dublin O'Malley would help develop, in addition to writing the introductions to their catalogues. In 1936, *On Another Man's Wound* was finally published by Rich & Cowen in London, and the next year by Houghton Mifflin in Boston under the title *Army Without Banners*. The *New York Times* described it as "a beautiful and stirring book", the *Herald Tribune* as "a stirring tale of heroic adventure ... told without rancour or rhetoric".

The book's reputation, and that of O'Malley as a writer, would grow ceaselessly, and *On Another Man's Wound* to this day remains one of the great memoirs of conflict and rebellion.

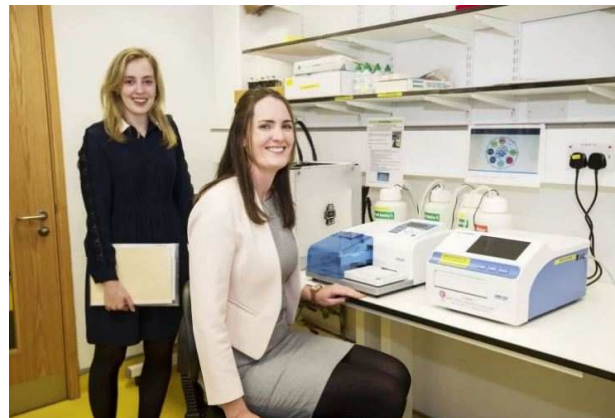
Ernie O'Malley: A Life by Harry F Martin with Cormac O'Malley is published by Merrion Press



Another Medical Innovation from an O'Malley

Making It Work: Start-up targets €3m funding to develop bone infection treatment

Lyn Markey and Camille O'Malley of Xtremedy Medical believe their new device to treat deep tissue and bone infections can improve outcomes for both patients and surgeons



When it comes to treating deep tissue and bone infections, solutions are hard to come by and often even harder to administer. Lyn Markey aims to change this. The co-founder of Xtremedy Medical, an NUI Galway-based medical device firm, believes the non-thermal device pioneered by her company can improve outcomes for patients and surgeons alike. She and Camille O'Malley jointly established Xtremedy in 2020 after undertaking NUIG's BioInnovate Fellowship, which aims to find new therapies for underserved or hard-to-treat health problems. "During that period, we would go into surgeries and clinics and try to find unmet needs," Markey recalled. "And Camille and I spent a good few months in orthopedic surgeries throughout Ireland trying to figure out what problem we wanted to solve. And the one that stuck out to us was bone infection."

Xtremedy's directors picked an important area to focus their attention on. Bone infections are complex, given that they often require treatment of deeply buried tissue. It's a difficult area to reach, and the antibiotic and surgical interventions used on infections like osteomyelitis are often ineffective.

"Antibiotics can't get to the bone, and surgeries often don't work, meaning patients can spend months in and out of hospital in a devastating process," Markey said. "Neither has proven to be clinically beneficial.

"Where our approach is different is that we use electrical signals that treat the surface and below the surface without disrupting the integrity of the wound. So you don't have that problem of spreading the infection deeper and you are effectively zapping the infection that is there."

The device invented by Xtremedy, which has backing from Enterprise Ireland, is disposable and easy to use, and could help reduce the number of patients in hospitals by improving surgical outcomes in the space. It will eventually be sold to hospitals, Markey noted. "Surgeons will be our customers."

But there's a long road ahead for the company: it could take up to six years before Xtremedy gets approval to roll the treatment out in the US, where it plans to start out.

"We can hit the ground running once we get regulatory approval, and we're looking at the American market initially," Markey said. "But authorisation from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) might not come until 2027."

In the meantime, the product will have to jump through a number of hoops in prototype form, culminating, Markey said, in a pivotal clinical trial within five years.

To get to that stage, the company is seeking to raise €3 million by the first quarter of 2022, in a fundraiser that will help pay for the trials as well as key new hires.

"Infection is a huge, huge market," Markey said. "And there's a huge opportunity out there for Xtremedy to meet the need in this huge market. Our next focus is to prove the product is safe in humans, and then to prove ourselves in a pivotal clinical study. From there, we want to get the devices out to patients, and really improve patients' outcomes for them."

A place called “O’Malley” down under

Would you believe there’s actually a place called “O’Malley”!

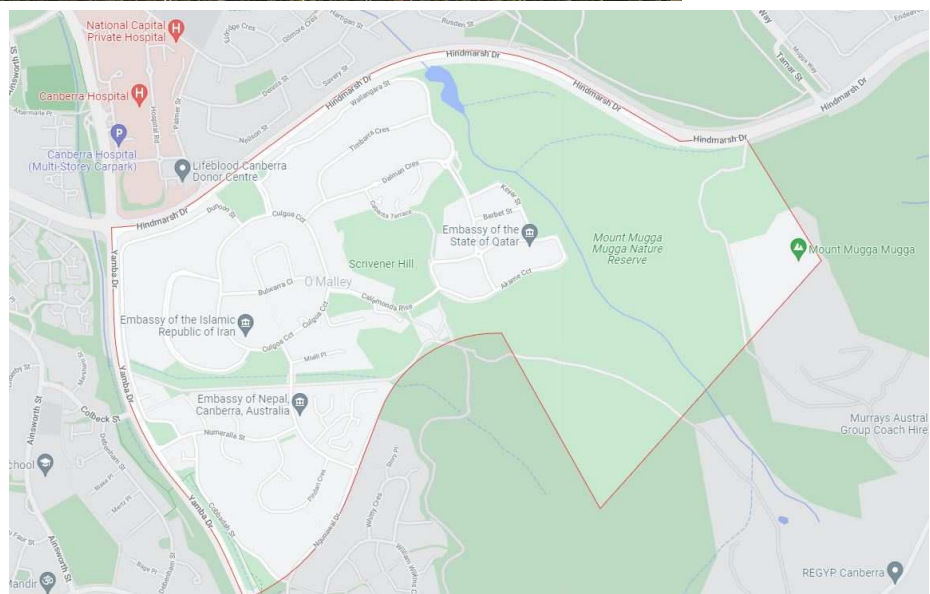
O’Malley is a suburb in the Canberra District of Woden Valley, in Australia. The 2011 Australian census showed a population for the area of 873 people.

O’Malley is known for the number of embassies and high commissions located there, with 42.8% of the population being born outside Australia.

There are 25 embassies and high commissions located in O’Malley including those of Portugal, Croatia, Zimbabwe, and Libya.

O’Malley is called after “King O’Malley” an early 20th century politician who was instrumental in the founding of the city of Canberra as Australia’s new capital.

Originally born in North America, “King O’Malley” made his home and made a name for himself in Australia, rising to the position of Minister for Home Affairs in the government elected in 1910. It was while he was in this position he was instrumental in the selection of Canberra to become Australia’s new capital city.





@clanomalley

The O'Malley Clan
Association
Mary Jane O'Malley (Hon Sec)
2 Main Street
Newport
Co. Mayo

Email: omalleyclanireland@gmail.com

Website: www.omalleyclan.ie



www.facebook.com/omalleyclan



[o_malley_clan_association](https://www.instagram.com/o_malley_clan_association)

The O'Malley Clan Association aims to reach out to O'Malleys from all around the world and foster links between the O'Malleys around the globe and the clan at home here in Ireland.

The Clan Association formed in 1953 has been connecting O'Malleys around the world in The US and Canada, Britain, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, South America, and anywhere else you can think of for over 60 years now.

We hope with our new website, and newsletter, that We can go from strength to strength in our aim to connect all the O'Malleys around the

The O'Malley Clan DNA Project on Family Tree DNA

The most common queries we get at The O'Malley Clan Association are queries in relation to helping to trace peoples ancestors in Ireland. As we all know, written records can only take us so far, (if you're lucky you'll get back to the early 1800's or late 1700's).

Many of the Irish Census Records and other historic documents were destroyed during the early part of the 20th century and as a result it can be very hard to trace ancestors back beyond the 19th century. Church records are a help, but can be patchy at times.

One way of narrowing down the search is through DNA testing. The O'Malley Clan Association is involved in a project with Family Tree DNA to test as many O'Malleys as possible to try and expand our knowledge of our roots as much as we possibly can.

There's a specific page for the project on the Family Tree DNA website:

<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/omalley/about>

Check it out, there's lots of info there, and administrators also for any questions.

