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Ó Máille



O'Malley Clan Association Monthly Newsletter

This month's highlights....

- What a weekend we had in Westport .
- Get in touch and share your O'Malley Heritage!
- Some lovely images from our Annual Clan Gathering in Westport 2025
- Canon Donough O'Malley celebrates his Diamond Jubilee!
- Thaddeus O'Malley— Priest and Politician
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- New Hockey Ireland President—Barbara O'Malley
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- The O'Malley Clan Association Needs You!

What a weekend we had in Westport!

Well what a weekend we had in Westport at our 2025 Annual Clan Gathering. From an Illustration workshop to an Aerial Circus, to climbing Croagh Patrick, and of course an update from our DNA maestro Dr Maurice Gleeson. Plenty of good food and drink was consumed too! Check out the pictures inside!



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 Maille" 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!



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The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above Left: Chieftain Grace with Kayaan O'Malley from Cork. Above Right: Studying up on Granuaile. Right: Kathi Bourke giving some pointers. Below: John and Kathi Bourke inspiring some illustrators



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above: A Happy Group at Westport House at the Walking Tour with Author Anne Chambers

Below: O'Malley Clan Genealogist Dr Maurice Gleeson with an enthralled audience in Westport



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above: Checking out some family trees. Above Right: Musical Talent at the Chieftain's Reception. Right: Pat Fitzpatrick with sisters Teresa and Carmel O'Malley. Below: Guardian Chieftain Ellen O'Malley-Dunlop enjoying the Chieftain's Reception



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above Left: John & Julie O'Malley Australia checking out the merchandise.



Above right: Kevin O'Malley, Joe Diggins, and Pat McMahon, having the chats.

Right: Anthony O'Malley Lecanvey chatting with John and Elaine O'Malley Rathdowney.

Below: Margaret Davern, Limerick enjoying the Chieftain's Reception



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above: Chieftain Grace with Author Anne Chambers at Carrigahowley Castle. Above Right: A windswept John P. O'Malley, Lorraine Stack, and Tom O'Malley. Right: The Fitzpatrick-O'Malleys with Sam Ehrenfeld, Western Australia. Below Right: Sisters Maria O'Malley Texas, Maureen O'Malley-Stotland Florida, and Kathleen O'Malley-Stinnette Texas. Below Left: Chieftain Grace O'Malley with Author Anne Chambers, Author John Bourke, and Illustrator Kathi Bourke.



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Some wonderful scenes at the Granuaile Aerial Circus at Doogort in Achill



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above: Hannah and Peter O'Malley, Brid Gibbons, and John and Elaine O'Malley.

Left: Chieftain Grace O'Malley with her partner Enda Rowan, and their children Alice and Austin.

Right: Nora O'Malley and Una O'Malley, enjoying the O'Malley Clan Gathering



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above: Brid Gibbons, Julia Gibbons, and Elaine O'Malley enjoying the Gala Dinner. Below Left: Sean O'Malley Westport, with Prof Tom O'Malley. Below Right: Guardian Chieftain Ellen O'Malley-Dunlop enjoying the Gala Dinner.



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above Left: New Chieftain Denise O'Malley, and new Tánaiste Don O'Malley. Above: Edward O'Malley (left) celebrated his retirement at the O'Malley Clan Gathering. Pictured with his family and Chieftain Grace. Left: That beautiful cake! Below Left: Guardian Chieftain Ellen O'Malley-Dunlop chairing the AGM, with Chieftain Grace O'Malley, and Treasurer Margaret Davern. Below: New Guardian Chieftain Brendan O'Malley, and New Tánaiste Don O'Malley

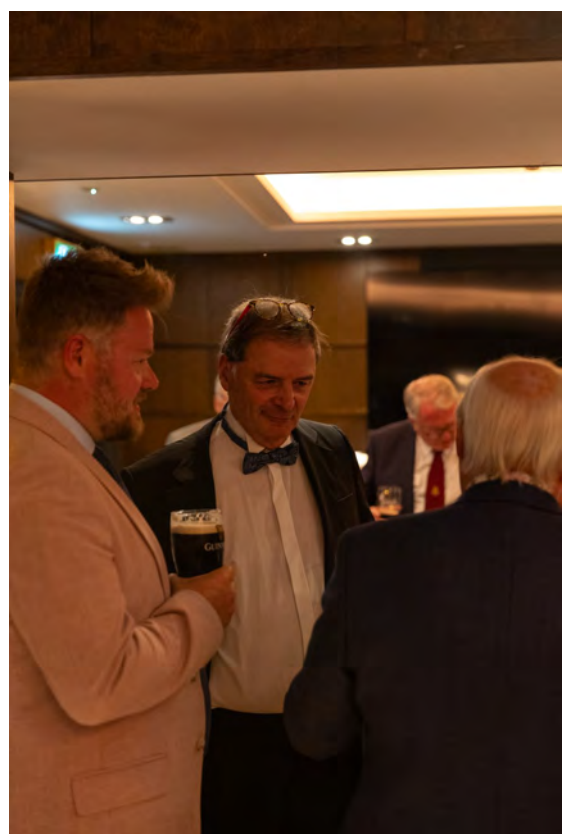


The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above Left: Daniel O'Malley, Czechia enjoying the Gala Dinner. Above Right: Hannah and Peter O'Malley.

Below Left: Kathi Bourke and Jeanne Sutton, and Below Right: Josh O'Malley, Yorkshire and Sandy Dunlop



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above: Some of the brave mountain climbers!

Below Left: Siobhan O'Malley, Eoin O'Malley, Aisling O'Malley, and our piper, Sean O'Malley

Bottom Left: Noel Murphy & Clan Genealogist Maurice Gleeson, and Below Right: The Chieftain begins the descent,



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



The O'Malleys and Friends assemble for Mass at Murrisk Abbey



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



Above Left: The former Chieftains assemble for the inauguration of our new Chieftain Denise O'Malley. Above Right: Ó Máille, Ó Máille, Ó Máille. Below: Former Chieftains, L-R Prof Tom O'Malley, Brendan O'Malley, Ellen O'Malley-Dunlop, Grace O'Malley, Margaret Davern, New Chieftain Denise O'Malley, Maurice O'Malley, Kevin O'Malley, Don O'Malley, Gov Martin O'Malley, Denis O'Malley, and Nano O'Malley-McMahon.



The O'Malley Clan Gathering 2025



New Chieftain Denise with her family,
 . On the left Denise's brother Ken
 O'Malley, Denise's mum Kay
 O'Malley, and on the right Denise's
 husband John Kelly.

Left: New Tánaiste, Don O'Malley

Right: New Guardian Chieftain
 Brendan O'Malley



It didn't end with Westport! Come to Clare in 2026!



**The O'Malley
Clan Gathering
2026**

County Clare, Ireland
June 26th to 28th



www.omalleyclan.ie



Come to County Clare in 2026.
Stunning landscapes, great food,
great music, history everywhere,
and O'Malleys waiting to welcome
you.

Event details will be up on our site
Make sure to plan your trip!



www.omalleyclan.ie



Canon Donough O'Malley celebrates his Diamond Jubilee



The 13th June 2025 marked six decades since Canon Donough O'Malley's ordination to the ministerial priesthood.

He celebrated on that date with all of his living siblings, at a mass in St. Joseph's Church, Limerick, where Fr. Donough had actually said his first mass in 1965.

On Sunday 29th June, parishioners joined with his family and friends at St. Joseph's Church, to celebrate his dedicated service to all whom he has ministered to, and to give thanks for the deep and lasting impact he has made throughout his years of service.

The occasion was a heartfelt expression of thanksgiving for a life devoted to service, faith and community.

Following the mass an enjoyable reception took place in the Parish Centre.

Canon Donough has been a friend to the O' Malley Clan for more years than can be counted. We wish him well on this momentous occasion. Indeed he was prayed for at the Annual O'Malley Clan Mass at Murrisk Abbey in Mayo, on the same afternoon, the 29th June 2025.



Above Left: Canon Donough celebrating mass in St Josephs Church, Limerick to mark his diamond jubilee.

Above Right: Canon Donough with Archbishop Eamon Martin, Primate Of All Ireland, marking his 60 years of Ministry.

Below: Canon Donough with his surviving siblings: L-R Joe, Anne, Tim, Donough, Gerry, and Willie Keane, (Brother in Law). Absent: John, R.I.P.



Thaddeus O'Malley—Priest and Politician

The Reverend Thaddeus O'Malley, priest and politician, was born in Garryowen, Limerick in the year 1796, and was ordained a priest at the age of 23. As a young man he worked in an American parish, but being of independent spirit, he was suspended by his Bishop and returned to Ireland in 1827.

When the famous Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Dr. James Warren Doyle, popularly known as J.K.L. died, Father O'Malley took up his cudgels in favour of poor-law and in opposition to O'Connell. He published a series of public letters on the advantages of poor-law and also on a system of national education, and in one of the latter he attacked Dr. McHale very bitterly. For this he was suspended by his Bishop, but shortly afterwards restored. About 1840 he received the Government appointment of Rector of the Catholic University of Malta. However, he was unwilling to submit to protestant laymen in matters of ecclesiastical interest, and was again rebuked and dismissed.

*On his return to Ireland in 1845, O'Malley started a newspaper, *The Social Economist*, and in a public debate with O'Connell, argued the comparative advantages of federalism and Repeal. In support of his views he started another paper *The Federalist*, and endeavoured to unite the Young Ireland and O'Connell parties. Failing, he retired from public life, lived alone in a back lane in Dublin and was not heard of for close on twenty years.*

*However, when Isaac Butt started the Home Rule movement in 1870, O'Malley recovered, and with voice and pen zealously supported Butt's policy, which was nothing more or less than the one which O'Malley advocated thirty years previously. O'Malley again got into trouble with his superiors though. He wrote a book entitled *Harmony in Religion*, advocating certain reforms in the Catholic Church, published it anonymously, and incurred the censure of Cardinal Cullen, then Archbishop of Dublin. In 1873 he wrote a pamphlet *Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism*, which went into several editions.*

*He died at his humble lodgings in Henrietta Street, Dublin, on 2nd January, 1877, aged 81 years, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. Of this stormy petrel of politics and religion it has been said that although "bold in urging ecclesiastical reform, he was unswerving on articles of faith ... an honest man, a gentleman, and a scholar, he was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends". (Reprinted from *Worthies of Thomond* by Robert Herbert [1st Series] Limerick Leader, 1946).*



Above: The Chartists National Convention 1839

Thaddeus O'Malley—Priest and Politician

In 1848, three days before the last great Chartist demonstration in London on 10 April, and three months before the abortive Irish rising at Ballingarry on 22-23 July, a gathering of workers and citizens of Dublin heard a Limerick Catholic priest, Thaddeus O'Malley, call upon working men to look to France. There the workers of Paris had bravely fought for their interests and had established the rights of labour. He went on to add that they were not, as in Ireland, exclusively Catholics and Protestants, but numbered many Jews and unbelievers as well; yet, regardless of their differences about the world of spirits they stood firmly together, 'comrades and brothers all'. He then called upon the workers, Protestant and Catholic alike, to take a decisive part in the great movement for the establishment of a government in this country. He reminded the Protestant and Catholic workers of Ireland of the long and weary years they had spent in vain agitation. When -challenged by a member of the audience that the struggle for Catholic Emancipation had not been in vain he responded:

"Ay, Catholic Emancipation - what had it done for them?

It helped pitch into parliament some dozen respectable Catholics who took good care to provide themselves with Places. Thus it had ever been with the People - they had always been used by their leaders for their leaders' own benefit"

*He concluded by calling on them to reverse that order of things. O'Malley's forthright speech did not come out of the blue. Already on 7 March, 1848, he had written a letter on *The Rights of Labour*, published in the press three days later. In this he referred to a *Workman's Bill of Rights* which he had drafted and wished to see endorsed by an Irish parliament. This Bill aimed to secure justice for all labour, skilled and unskilled, male and female, rural and domestic.*

While his April speech, professing admiration for the French workers, had not explicitly called on Irish workers to take up arms, O'Malley himself appears to have become caught up in the rapidly radicalising situation that developed between then and Smith O'Brien's abortive rising in July, 1848. In June, at a meeting in the Music Hall, Abbey Street, he came as close to calling for a revolution as one could do - he urged the continued growth of Confederate Clubs and would form one himself for the poor: one police report to the Castle had him stating the right of all to have arms and when a government acted with brute force it was only right to give it a strong dose of the same physic. Another police informant at the same meeting reported that "priest O'Malley rose and made a long winded and determined speech telling the people they would get nothing but what they fight for and win and he called on the people above all to arms. This was on 21st June two days later the Paris workers, however armed, felt what it was like to take on the state and the middle classes and to lose when they were slaughtered in the streets of Paris.

What happened to O'Malley in the immediate wake of the June days in Paris and the fiasco at Ballingarry in July is unclear. But he was to renew his public identification with the cause of labour three years later in a



Above: "Attack on a potato store"

From the Illustrated London News

Thaddeus O'Malley—Priest and Politician

rather particular way. Before discussing this it might be useful to offer some background on this unusual cleric whose views, arguments and activities should be of interest to students of Irish history in general and to those interested in particular in the conjunction of labour, nationality and religion in Ireland from the nineteenth century. Beyond two brief and inaccurate entries in biographical dictionaries in the later part of the last century and in the earlier part of this, he has not been the subject of any published study. At the time of his Rights of Labour Letter in 1848 O'Malley, at 52 years of age, was already well known in the world of the working class and social politics. He was born in Garryowen in Limerick in 1796 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1819 at 23 years of age. After a formative period in the United States, he returned to Dublin in 1825 as a curate in Daniel Murray's Pro-Cathedral. (6) He soon became involved in public controversy on the questions of national education and poor law, but the most remarkable and little known fact about the O'Malley of these years is that he was almost certainly the first man in modern Irish history to advocate a Federal solution to the Anglo-Irish dilemma. That he was active in the Federalist episode in the history of the Repeal Association in 1843-44 is known; that he was the editor of a journal called *The Federalist* in the period 1871-1874 in support of Isaac Butt's Home Rule movement is also well known. That Butt should have acknowledged him as the Father of Federalism in Ireland is fact (7) but a curious one until it is realised that already from January, 1831, he began the first number of his paper *The Federalist*. (8) Its subtitle was "A series of papers showing how to Repeal the Union so as to avoid a violent crisis and at the same time; secure and reconcile all interests"

In it he laid down the principles that guided most of his public life thereafter - and one of the central ones was that of reconciling Orange and Green and of accommodating the interests of Protestant and Catholic Ireland. Space does not permit a detailed exegesis of his view of the inadequacy of simple Repeal versus Union - but, briefly, the simple repeal of Daniel O'Connell's political campaigns would be a recipe for conflict between two sovereign legislatures and also could lead to a Catholic faction's hegemony. O'Malley's American experience convinced him of the superior harmony of a federal system. It probably was critical also in his insistence that a prerequisite to prevent a Catholic ascendancy in a new Ireland was "the complete and absolute divorce of the connection between the Irish Church and the Irish State". He proposed the abolition of tithes, of the state grant to the Presbyterians, known as the *Regium Donum* and also of the state grant to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. He added that since it was the parliament which originally had appropriated church lands during the Reformation it still had the power to re-appropriate them. (9)

He first gave serious thought to Federalism, during the Catholic Emancipation struggle which he regarded as "squandering energies upon a partial sectarian question". (10) He would insist that an "Irish parliament would have no power touching the establishment of religion". He advocated separate legislatures for England and Ireland but with a separate imperial legislature composed of representatives from these separate legislatures. (11) It was as early as 1831, within the pages of *The Federalist*, that he first suggested the necessity of a national system of poor relief, funded in part by the transfer of tithe income and funded in part from progressive taxation. His social radicalism was here first evident in his remark that he was "of such homely politics as to prefer that the rich should be deprived of some of their luxuries or even the middle classes of some of their comforts rather than that the poor should be debarred from the necessities". (12) His assertion of this anticipated the major conflict that arose between himself and Daniel O'Connell in 1837 which placed him strongly on the side of the workers and poor and O'Connell on the side

Thaddeus O'Malley—Priest and Politician

of the workers and poor and O'Connell on the side of property. Again in 1831 he insisted that poor relief was not a question of moral obligation as O'Connell and Bishop Doyle of Kildare had suggested but one of right. His incipient Christian socialism came out in his remark at this point that until the lessons of the Gospel in reference to the relations of rich and poor are adopted as the preambles to our Christian legislation, Christianity shall have failed of its purpose. He condemned O'Connell for saying charity was the solution to unequal distribution: I'm talking of rights, not charity. To deny the right of the poor to a poor law was to absolve the poor "from whatever moral allegiance they owe to the laws of property".

These sentiments, radical enough in 1831 by any Irish standards, let alone those of a Catholic priest of the Pro- Cathedral, were to be elaborated at great length six years later in O'Malley's pamphlet A Plan of a Poor Law for Ireland. At the time of its serial publication over the winter of 1836-1837, O'Malley had become a member of O'Connell's General Association which he hoped would become the embryo of an Irish parliament. Seeking to move



Above: Daniel O'Connell

a series of resolutions embodying his concept of poor relief brought him into headlong collision with O'Connell in the public forum. That division won O'Malley an extensive notice by and support from radicals in Britain as well as workers in Ireland. (13) It brought out the fundamentally conflicting social philosophies of O'Connell's liberalism and O'Malley's collectivism. O'Connell's denial of any right of the poor to relief and his quite explicit support for the pre-eminent rights of property undoubtedly paved the way for the bitter conflict with the trade unions of Ireland which followed a few months later. Equally it prepared O'Malley for the advance in his views which came a few years later when he delivered his Address to Mechanics, Small Farmers and the Working Classes Generally. Published in 1845, the address was actually delivered in 1844 in the Carpenters' Asylum, Gloucester Street. The date is interesting in the light of its contents. Basically it is a manifesto for co-operation as a salvation for the working classes and is based on the same principles as the Rochdale Pioneers were just then establishing. Space does not permit a detailed exposition of this work in the socialist tradition. It shows the author familiar with the theories of Spence, Owen, St. Simon and Fourier and is the first and only publication in Irish history before 1850 in my awareness that adverts to these major figures. That it should have been a theologically orthodox Limerick priest who introduced the working class of Dublin to these theories, if only to reject them, is in itself of some interest. The context of the publication of his theory of social salvation by way of family association or community purchase of goods and communal living, was one in which the Dublin working class was organising itself into the Regular Trades' Association - was beginning to articulate a language of the rights of labour and was pressing for a legislative protection against the rampages of an unbridled capitalism and industrialism. Since these workers themselves left few written records behind them we have no means of knowing how much influence O'Malley's pamphlet aroused among them, but there can be no question that he contributed something, and perhaps something considerable, to that growing articulation. As the Famine descended upon the country and indeed affected the towns and capital as well, there was little scope for social engineering in the midst of economic catastrophe and it may well be that one of its effects was to have driven O'Malley to the extreme position. The police appear to have discovered him as a supporter of the Confederation. What part he may have played in the attempt to forge a Confederation-Chartist alliance in 1848 is not yet clear, though one source has him being elected Chartist delegate for Nottingham to the third Convention in 1848. (14)

Thaddeus O'Malley—Priest and Politician

Some silence descends, after 1848, for three years. Then there appears for at least six numbers, in November and insists on the solidarity, not of the working class, but of the interests of all classes. Elsewhere in his first issue, he wrote on socialism and how it had been disfigured by its charlatans. Defining socialism in the sense of a large programme of practical reforms designed to improve greatly the social condition of the masses he added "in this sense it is to be



Above: The Houses of Parliament, College Green, Dublin

hoped that we are all socialists". He also defined it as that working class movement of co-operative development such as he had outlined in his 1844 address. Thirdly, there was the socialism which aspired to be a science which he deplored for the reckless audacity of its logic. (15) He insisted on the need for a Christian social philosophy - a Christian socialism - to posit against the "atrocious political philosophy of the time which sacrificed hundreds of thousands of human victims". He urged the infusion into society of the practical social morality of the Gospel as in the work of Thomas Arnold of Rugby.

Later issues of the journal called for legislative protection against summary unfair dismissals from work and a reform of the Poor Law system. Here he recalled his early support for a poor law for Ireland, deplored the defects of the system as actually introduced in 1838 "under the thralldom of certain unproved dogmas of the political economists". He insisted that it was a right, not a charity: since society currently allowed or recognised the right of accumulation, it's inevitable correlative was destitution. He insisted that as a law of security of life, a poor law ought to be as peremptory and important as the law of security of property. He further insisted that poor rate should be a national not a local levy and that the system should cease to punish the deserving and cease to defraud the poor of their rights.

In a separate and final surviving issue, on 27 December, he took up again the theme of federalism, arguing that Irish nationality and the British connection were not incompatible. He used the example of the Scots of whom there was no people in the world so alive to feelings of nationality yet no less attached to the British connection. He now urged the institution of English, Scottish and Irish parliaments and a High Imperial Parliament to deal with the international and colonial affairs of the three kingdoms. (16)

*Unfortunately for O'Malley, and perhaps for Ireland and its working people, the paper did not secure the support necessary to sustain its costs. Its failure appears to have silenced the radical priest for almost a decade and a half. In the middle of the 1860s he issued a third edition of his pamphlet *Tithe Rent, A Poor Rate, Radical Poor Law Reform*: If anything, while the characteristic theme remained unchanged, the tone was more radical still: he asked his read-*

Thaddeus O'Malley—Priest and Politician

ers to contrast what the legislature does for "the security of property in favour of the upper ten thousand with what it does for securing the existence of the humbler masses". In what was probably the first ever use of the word in Irish political discourse, he remarked of government that "the right to live of the proletariat it surrenders to the discretion of some half dozen gentlemen (so called) 'guardians of the poor' who may too often be more truly called the guardians of their own pockets" When at the end of the 1860s the Home Rule movement began to gather pace O'Malley re-emerged to give it the support of its endorsement of his own original position. It was typical of him that when he came now to promote the cause again, it was for him inextricably linked to the cause of labour. Speaking in Soho, London, in his 76th year, in the winter of 1872, as far as he was concerned the object of Home Rule was the greater happiness for the greater number: "labour and the dignity of labour is the question of the day". (17)

Two years later he published the third edition of the substantial pamphlet *Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism* in which, incidentally, he urged that there should be a minister of labour in the national cabinets of the three kingdoms in a new federal system. It further urged the legislative institution of courts of arbitration, with representatives of workers, employers and independent assessors. His work concluded with a plea to Fenians and Orangemen to drop their animosities and work together for the goal of a federal island.

Five years later he died and has been little remembered since. Yet his public life should serve to remind us that there was an alternative possible history for Ireland and for Irish labour in the nineteenth century. That it was a path not followed, however, was clearly due to the stronger attractions of the great and destructive dual carriageways of Irish nationalism and unionism which carried all before them in the end - labour included. (18)

A big thank you to Professor Mark Kennedy of The Kennedy Clan for passing on this article, (originally published in the *Old Limerick Journal* in 1946 by Fergus D'arcy)

1. *Freeman's journal*, 7 Apr., 1848.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, 10 March, 1848.

4. T.C.D., Ms S.3.5., ff.11-16, *Police Reports of Confederate Clubs*, 21 June, 1848.

5. A. Webb, *A Compendium of Irish Biography*, Dublin, 1878, pp. 403-404;

6. J.S. Crone, *A concise dictionary of Irish biography*, Dublin, 1928, p. 193.

7. P. Guilday, *The life and times of John England, 1786-1842*, 2 vols, New York, 1927, i.421.

8. Webb, *op. cit.*

9. R.I.A., *Haliday Tracts*, vol. 1525, Year 1831, *The Federalist*.

10. *The Federalist*, No. 3, p. 85.

11. *Ibid.*, No. 1, January, 1831, p. 30.

12. *Ibid.*, No. 2, p. 75.

13. *ibid.*, No. 3, pp. 111-112.

14. *The Pilot*, 9 Jan., 15 Feb., 1837, reporting comments of the 'Radicals of Hull' and the 'Reformers of Bath', for example.

15. J. Hickey, *Urban Catholics: Urban Catholicism in England and Wales from 1820 to the present day*, London, 1967, p. 148, citing H.U. Faulkner, 'Chartism and the Churches', in F.F. Rosenblatt, *The Social and Economic Aspects of the Chartist Movement*, New York, 1916.

16. *The Christian Social Economist*, 22 Nov., 1851. Webb and Crone misdate the appearance of this journal, and place its appearance in 1845.

Ibid., 27 Dec., 1851.

17. *Flag of Ireland*, 21 Dec., 1872.

18. The author is currently preparing a biography of Thaddeus O'Malley

An O'Malley Fighting Woman—Kate O'Malley

Catherine O'Malley nee O'Malley was born in 1898 to parents Tom and May nee Muldowney. She lived near her cousin Mary Nf Mhaille who would be very influential in her decision to join the Tullinacurra branch of Cumann na mBan. The two young girls would have a lifelong bond as the result of a shocking and highly traumatic incident on the 10th of June, 1921.

First cousins Kate O'Malley and Mary NI Mhaille were making their way home from a Cumann na mBan meeting in Tullinacurra on a June evening in 1921. Dusk was beginning

to fall and the girls were anxious as they were out after the curfew. They stopped to chat and sat on the fence in Groarke's garden. In the distance, they could hear the all too familiar rumble of a Crossley Tender winding its way up the country road. The girls fled at the sight of the Black and Tans rolling into their village. Kate O'Malley and the other girls turned to go into the house but at this stage the Crown Forces were only 40 yards away. They came under intense gunfire and Kate was struck from behind. A bullet struck her through her wrist and another through her side. She fell instantly.

Mary NI Mhaille comforted Kate who was in a state of collapse, haemorrhaging blood and deeply shocked. She began to grow weak in Mary's arms. Dr. McCarthy attended the scene and Kate was moved immediately to Swinford Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. McCarthy and Sr. Ethnea O'Grady.

In his medical report, Dr. McCarthy

stated that when he came on the scene Kate O'Malley had a large lacerated wound four inches long on her right wrist. The bullet entered by the front of her hand and came out the back, shattering all the bones. A second bullet entered the breast on one side, over the heart and out the other side. It was a superficial wound with the trail of the bullet being just inside the skin. Remarkably, Kate survived being shot twice but her general health was impaired. She remained in Swinford Hospital for ten weeks and was later sent to Sir. Patrick Dun's Hospital in Dublin.



An O'Malley Fighting Woman—Kate O'Malley

Kate O'Malley's life was heavily impacted by her injuries. She was unable to work as the power in her right arm was reduced. Kate's father, a small farmer stated that her dream of emigrating to America was in tatters, as she had no use of her hand and her prospects were blighted.

Kate remained in Swinford and was unable to play any further part in Cumann na mBan. Kate married Michael O'Malley from Rabaun and they had two children. She passed away in 1966.

Thanks to Martin O'Malley, based in Brno, Czechia, for passing on this article from the Western People



Above: Cumann na Mban members marching in uniform

Below: Black and Tans being inspected in Ireland in 1921



New Hockey Ireland President—Barbara O'Malley

Hockey Ireland has a new president. And she's one of our own! Born and raised in Inchicore and now happily ensconced in Tallaght, Glenanne Hockey Club's Barbara O'Malley recently received her Presidential pin at a small ceremony at Hockey Ireland's AGM.

As she settles in for her two-year term in office and gets to grips with her new workload, Barbara was kind enough to discuss her life in the sport with The Echo. Barbara first got involved with hockey as a young girl. "When I was young, I went to school at the Model School in Inchicore and then to Sandymount High School." Sandymount was a big hockey-playing school and that's where Barbara was first exposed to the sport that would shape her life. "Sad to say, my playing career was reasonably undistinguished. I played as a goalkeeper first for the school and when I started working I played for Crumlin Hospital in the Inter-Hospital Cup – that was a big deal back then." "I came from a very sporting family and I played a lot of football in those days too. I'm a lifelong Shamrock Rovers fan and I remember attending games at Glenmalur Park with my Dad when I was very young."

"That interest in sport has continued on in my family now, and when they're not playing, our television is constantly tuned into some sport or other." Whilst playing with Crumlin Hospital, Barbara and some of her teammates heard about a team called Glenanne who were looking for players, so they decided to go along. It's fair to say she hasn't looked back since.

"Glenanne Hockey Club actually began life as the Brown Thomas Social Club in 1943," Barbara tells me. "When I joined, we played at some pitches owned by the Leinster Hockey Union in Firhouse. They were great days, even though I, as a goalkeeper played the game before the advent of proper protection for the old last line of defence. I took my life into my own hands week after week with nothing but a pair of cricket pads for protection. Luckily I made it through my playing days without any significant injuries," she says with a laugh. In 1975, the club moved to Tallaght Community School and stayed there until 1983 when it moved to their present home at St Mark's Community School. "Two men were key to that move. Gerry McNamara who was a teacher who went on to become a coach with us, and school principal Frank Murray, who was very keen on introducing the game to the school." In Barbara's second year, she was asked to be captain for the club's second team, thus beginning her stellar career in sporting administration. "In the subsequent years, the club went from strength to strength with the multiple ladies and men's teams making their mark nationwide. 'We also started a Fillies and a Colt's division to encourage youngsters to take up the game with us.' "All of this would lead to our first major honour, the Leinster Cup in '96, which was soon followed by victories in just about everything else. 'We achieved so much, including European Qualification a couple of times resulting in a silver medal in the Hockey equivalent of the Cup Winners' Cup."

Meanwhile Barbara had taken up a Herculean workload for Glenanne behind the scenes. She had been Social Secretary, coach of the Ladies senior team (for 16 years) and had volunteered for a million other things around the club. In 1990, Glenanne laid their first 2G pitch at their Tallaght base and the then newly-elected President of Ireland Mary Robinson came out to open it. "I believe it was the first sporting engagement she



Above: New President of Hockey Ireland, Barbara O'Malley

New Hockey Ireland President—Barbara O'Malley

had as President," Barbara adds. Speaking of pitches, in 1996 she became pitch-booking secretary, a position she still holds, and President of the club.

"I was President in 2000 when we won the All-Ireland Hockey Championship, which was the highest domestic honour a club could win. That was a great moment." Naturally, Barbara ensures that I thank everyone else on her behalf, attempting to shun the spotlight being shined on herself.

She firmly states, "I would not have achieved what I have without the support of my wonderful family or without the many great people I met through Glenanne who have helped to shape me along on the way."

Whilst Barbara considers Glenanne to be her second family, she has a very active family of her own at home, all sports mad, and all Glenanne players. "My husband Eddie, whom I met at the club, plays for the Grandmasters over 65s team.

'My sons Edward, Kevin and David (a former Echo contributor) all rose through the ranks at the club. I now have three grandchildren, so we'll see if they pick up the hockey stick in the future."

"Glenanne is very much a family-type organisation and we often have multiple generations of the same family turning out for us. We're a welcoming and inclusive club and we're always interested in bringing new people in." She adds with a whisper, "We're also always looking for sponsors too, but that's another story."

Barbara's formidable administrative skills were noticed by Leinster Hockey first and she became Vice-president of the Leinster Ladies Hockey Union in 2007, subsequently playing a major part in the unification of the game under the Hockey Ireland banner. "I must admit, when I left that role, I had decided I was retiring. I felt a bit burnt out and my grandchildren were arriving so I thought it was a good time to bow out gracefully, whilst staying involved with Glenanne to a more minor extent."

"I was then, out of nowhere, approached by Hockey Ireland to take over as President and after a consultation with the family, decided it was too big an honour to turn down." "It's lovely to be in a position to promote and help shape the future of the game in Ireland. One of my main briefs is to make hockey accessible to as many people as possible. 'We had the Irish 'Hockey ID' (standing for intellectual disabilities) honoured recently and it was amazing to see how much it meant to them. It was the most rewarding thing I think I've ever done in hockey."

We'll leave the last word to the Tallaght sporting powerhouse, Barbara O'Malley, and we at The Echo congratulate her on the fantastic honour and wish her well in her presidential term.

"I am just honoured and proud to be President of the progressive organisation that is Hockey Ireland."

From Echo.ie



Test your brain with a crossword on Irish Literature

Across

1. Author of "The picture of Dorian Gray" Oscar
3. Author of "Angela's Ashes" Frank
6. Author of "Dracula" Bram
8. "Country Girls" Author, O'Brien
9. "The of the Western World" by JM Synge
11. Most famous work of James Joyce
14. "Gullivers" by Johnathan Swift
16. "Finnegan's" By James Joyce
17. "A Long Way" by Sebastian Barry
19. Author of "Confessions of an Irish Rebel" Behan
21. "Waiting for" By Samuel Beckett
22. Author of "Circle of Friends" Maeve

Down

2. Booker Prize winner for "The Gathering" Anne
4. Sally wrote "Normal People"
5. Author of "The Field" John B
7. The Plough and the by Sean O'Casey
10. Author of "Brooklyn" Toibin
12. "The boy in the pyjamas" by John Boyne
13. Booker Prize winner for "The Sea" John
15. at Lughnasa, By Brian Friel
18. Author of "The Beauty Queen of Leenane" McDonagh
20. Author of "The Van" Doyle

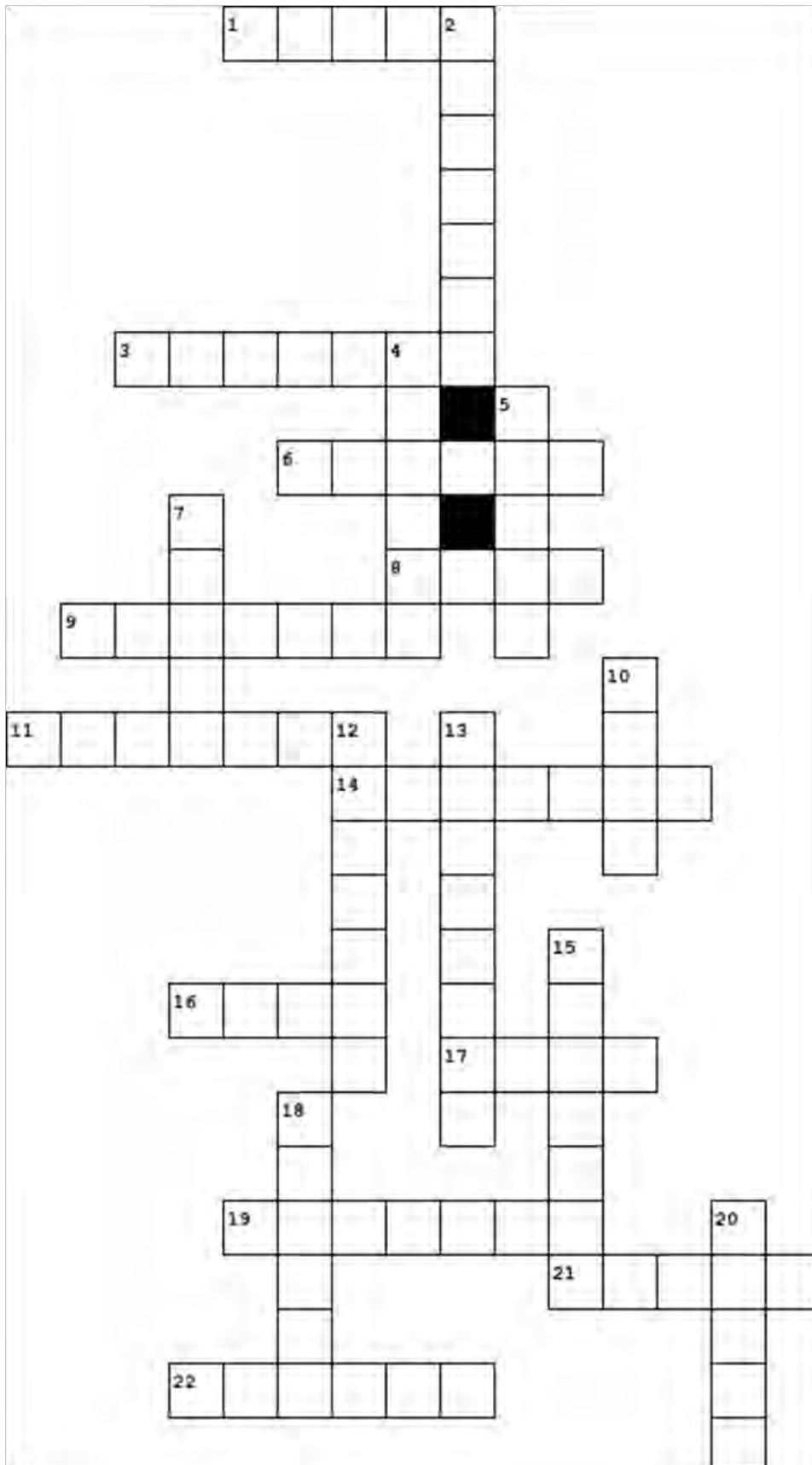
Hi everyone.

There was a little mishap with the monthly crossword last month, with the correct clues being put in, but the wrong grid. I hope I didn't cause too many headaches with that. There's nothing worse than an impossible puzzle! Apologies for that error.

So, this month, we have the correct June crossword clues, and grid here for you, and we also have the July crossword clues and grid. So knock yourselves out with a double puzzle bonanza, whether you're on the beach in the Northern Hemisphere, or cozily sitting by the fire in the Southern Hemisphere.

Don

Test your brain with a crossword on Irish Literature



Test your brain with a crossword on Australia & New Zealand

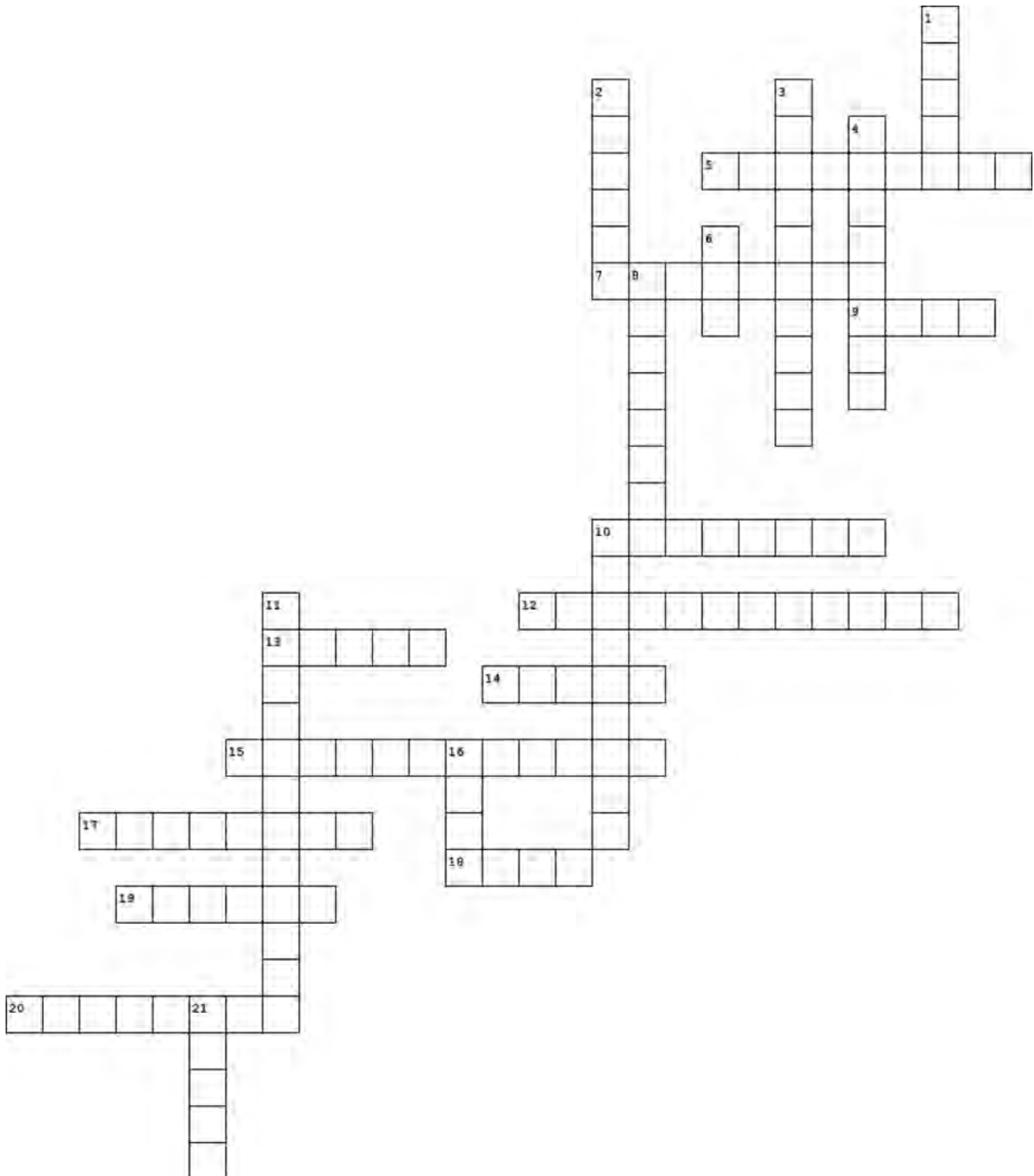
Across

- 5. Australia's Rugby Team
- 7. Island State south of Australia
- 9. Great Barrier Geographical feature North East of Australia
- 10. Largest city in South Australia
- 12. Famous Fjord in New Zealand's South West
- 13. Sydney House, Famous landmark in Australia
- 14. Eucalyptus eating tree dweller
- 15. Biggest city in NZ's south island.
- 17. Capital of Australia
- 18. Flightless NZ bird, and national emblem.
- 19. The Sea lies between Australia and NZ
- 20. Egg laying mammal with a bill!

Down

- 1. Famous beach near Sydney
 - 2. Capital of Tasmania
 - 3. Capital of New Zealand
 - 4. Australian hopper
 - 6. Large Australian flightless bird
 - 8. New Zealand's largest city
 - 10. New Zealand's Rugby Team
 - 11. Largest Mountains in Australia and NZ
 - 16. Strait lies between the North and South Islands of New Zealand
 - 21. Australia's most easterly city
-

Test your brain with a crossword on Australia & New Zealand





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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 70 years now.

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



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