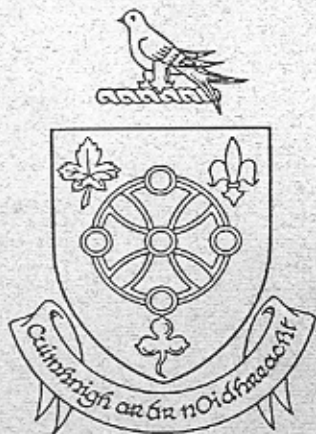


# AN NASC

D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies  
Saint Mary's University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia



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Cornwallis's Irishmen 1749  
The Irish in Nova Scotia  
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Irish Surnames...

Volume 6, Summer 1993

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AN NASC was established as a link between the Chair of Irish Studies and those who are involved or interested in promoting Irish studies and heritage in Canada and abroad. It also seeks to develop an awareness of the shared culture of Ireland, Gaelic Scotland and those of Irish and Gaelic descent in Canada.

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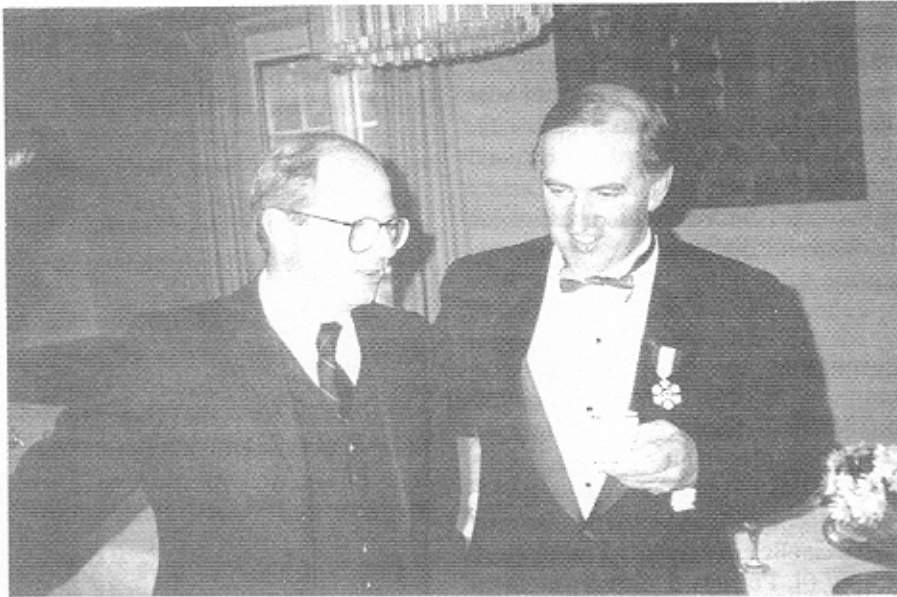
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## NEWS FROM THE CHAIR



*Cyril Byrne and Ambassador Mac Unfraidh at the luncheon held in Dr. Byrne's honour.*

In the last year the Chair of Irish Studies has been active in a number of spheres: teaching; publishing, research and community based projects and activities. Undoubtedly, however, the highlight of the past year in Irish Studies was the major honour conferred on Dr. Cyril J. Byrne, the coordinator of Irish Studies by the Governor General of Canada, His Excellency the Right Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn. Dr. Byrne was created a Member of the Order of Canada in recognition of his long involvement in the field of education, and specifically on account of his work in establishing and developing the Chair of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's University. Dr. Byrne was presented with his award at Rideau Hall in Ottawa on April 21. The following day, the Irish Ambassador to Canada, Antóin Mac Unfraidh and his wife, Máire Nic Aoidh, hosted a special luncheon in Ottawa in honour of Cyril Byrne. Prominent members of the Irish Canadian community and supporters of the Chair were in attendance for this memorable occasion.



### Fundraising Campaign

The Chair has continued its ongoing financial campaign. In the last year, its trust fund has passed the \$1,000,000.00 mark. Apart from generous contributions from members of the Irish Canadian community, the major boost to the Chair's coffers came in November 1992 when a fundraising dinner was held at Saint Mary's. The guest of honour was Mr. Danny Gallivan, the well known broadcaster and Canada's Irishman of 1992. This dinner raised approximately \$10,000.00 for the Chair. Danny Gallivan was in wonderful form, which makes his recent untimely death all the more poignant.

### Courses 1992-1993

During the last academic year, Irish Studies offered the following courses: (IRS 201.1), An Introduction to Modern Irish; (IRS 202.2), Modern Irish Language; (IRS 325.1), Intermediate Irish I; (IRS 326.2), Intermediate Irish II; (IRS 430.1), Irish Folklore; (IRS 441.1), The Irish Short Story; (IRS 442.2), Irish Drama; (IRS 450.2), Modern Gaelic Literature in Translation; (Pol 457.0)/[IRS 457.0], Politics & Government in Ireland. Two of these courses (IRS 441.1 and IRS 450.2) were offered at Halifax Main Library on Spring Garden Road, in conjunction with Saint Mary's Continuing Education Department and The Halifax City Regional Library.

### Publications

In July 1992, the Chair's first publication, *Celtic Languages and Celtic Peoples*, The Proceedings of the Second North American Congress of Celtic Studies, was published. Edited by Cyril J. Byrne, Margaret Harry and Pádraig Ó Siadhail, this volume contains forty-four papers delivered at the Congress, hosted

by the Chair in August 1989. Reviews published to date have been highly favourable. *Books Ireland* (Dublin, November 1992) described the volume as "a worthy and magnificent labour of devotion" while Kenneth E. Nilsen, writing in *The Clansman* (Halifax, February/March 1993), commented that the book "is an exceedingly well-produced and valuable volume" and that "many of the papers in this collection will soon be found on reading lists for various Celtic Studies courses." It should be noted that all layout work was undertaken internally within Saint Mary's. Moreover, this volume marks the launch of a series of books on Celtic and Irish related topics to be published under the imprint of the Chair of Irish Studies.

During the last year, Pádraig Ó Siadhail has been preparing for publication a book on the development of Gaelic Theatre. This text, to be published by the Galway-based Cló Iar-Chonnachta, is due for publication in Spring 1994. In addition, he is continuing work on a full-length biography of Piaras Béaslaí (1881-1965), the Irish writer and political activist. Recently, An Gúm (Dublin) published a new edition, prepared by Pádraig Ó Siadhail, of Peadar Ó Concheanainn's book *Inis Meáin*, which outlines the life, lore and customs of one of the Aran Islands. Cyril J. Byrne's publications during the last year include "The Waterford Colony in Newfoundland" in T. P. Power's book, *Waterford History & Society*; and "Irish Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Anglican Registers of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the years 1753-1760", *An Nasc*, Volume 5, Number 1, Summer 1992.

### Community Related Activities

Community-related activities in which the Irish Chair was involved during the last year included

the following: the Irish artist, Martin Quigley, visited Halifax in September 1992, on a cultural trip, sponsored by the Chair; a lecture by genealogist and author Bill Lawson (Isle of Harris) in October 1992 at Saint Mary's, entitled "Sources for the Study of the Genealogy and Family History of the Western Isles of Scotland: *North and South Uist, Lewis and Harris*"; A major concert of traditional Irish musicians from Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann, the international organization for the promotion of traditional Irish Music, held at Saint Patrick's High School on September 27, 1992; Pádraig Ó Siadhail read a paper in Charlottetown on March 29, 1993 on "The Blasket Islands: Their People, Their Literature and Their Legacy" as part of the annual Irish Heritage Lecture Series organized by the Benevolent Irish Society of Prince Edward Island; Dr. Michael Vance, a member of the Irish Studies Committee, and Drs. Byrne and Ó Siadhail, gave lectures to members of An Cumann/The Irish Association of Nova Scotia during the course of the year. On March 20, both Cyril Byrne and Pádraig Ó Siadhail participated in a one-day Irish family history and genealogy seminar sponsored by An Cumann, with the assistance of the Chair; in February 1993, The Chair organized, in conjunction with Comunn Gàidhlig an Ard-Bhaile, the Halifax Scottish Gaelic Society, a Gaelic Language weekend. In addition, both Pádraig Ó Siadhail and Cyril Byrne presented separate briefs to Canada Parks Service on their proposal to develop an Immigration Theme Park at Grosse Ile, Quebec. Many thousands of Irish peoples, victims of the Great Irish Famine of the 1840's, are buried there. In our presentations, we stressed the historical, cultural and symbolic importance of Grosse Ile to the Irish, not just in Canada, but worldwide.

### Plans For The Future

At present, the Chair is preparing a proposal to revamp its academic offerings. To date, we have been offering a minor concentration in Irish Studies. We intend to propose that the Chair add a major concentration and a honour degree to its program. We believe that there is a demand for a first-rate academic program in Irish Studies. At present one of our former students, Ms. Kelly Curran, has completed her first year as a M. Phil candidate in Irish Studies at University College Galway. Ms. Thea Wilson-Hammond, who has just completed her undergraduate degree—and Irish Minor—at Saint Mary's, has applied for admission to the M. Phil course in Irish Studies at Galway as well. While we can assure Irish institutions that we are sending them first-rate postgraduate candidates, who have a sure grounding in Irish Studies, it remains a weakness that we have not been able to show that our students have completed a major concentration in Irish Studies. Should our proposal for revamping the Irish Studies program be accepted, this problem would be rectified.



### Book of Essays on Waterford Published

A volume of essays entitled *Waterford: History & Society* (Dublin: Geography Publications, 1992) was published last December. The Chair of Irish Studies, through Professor Cyril Byrne, made available a generous financial donation, which with others such as one by the Embassy of Canada, Dublin, assisted in the publication of this ambitious project. The volume is edited by William Nolan, Department of Geography, University College Dublin, and Thomas P. Power, who was a visiting lecturer at Saint Mary's Chair of Irish Studies in the Fall of 1987, where he had delivered a series of talks on 'Atlantic Canada's Irish Homeland in the era of Emigration, 1750-1850.'

The collection consists of 29 contributions dealing in an interdisciplinary way with the history of Waterford, Ireland from pre-historic times to the present day. Of particular relevance to readers in Canada are the essays by Cyril Byrne on "The Waterford Colony in Newfoundland, 1700-1850" in which he deals with the social, cultural, and political impact of the immigrants; and that by John Mannion of Memorial University on "Vessels, masters and seafaring: patterns in Waterford voyages, 1766-1771" which in part treats of the Newfoundland diaspora in Waterford's trading connections. Additionally, other contributions provide invaluable information on trade, society, economy, agrarian unrest, settlement patterns, and politics in the region, which together are indispensable for those seeking to understand the environment from which the emigrants to Atlantic Canada came.

Sa chnuasach freisin tá aiste fhada ag Eoghan Ó

Súilleabháin ar 'Scríobhaithe Phort Láirge, 1700-1900' ina gcuireann sé inár láthair liosta de na scríobhaithe a bhí ag feidhmiú sa réigiún agus ábhar a saothair. Déanann T. A. O'Donoghue plé ar 'The bilingual programme of instruction in the County Waterford Gaeltacht, 1904-1922.' Ina theannta sin, tá dhá aiste ann a bhfuil an béaloideas mar théama acu: suirbhé den chontae le Ríonach Uí Ógáin, agus eagrán den seanchas ó Chnoc na Faille le Diarmaid Ó hAirt.

The volume extends to 754 pages, is well illustrated throughout, and contains a select bibliography of works on Waterford. The book, which costs IR £38 (including post and packing) can be ordered from Geography Publications, 24 Kennington Road, Templeogue, Dublin 6W, Ireland.

Robert J. Grace

#### THE IRISH IN QUEBEC

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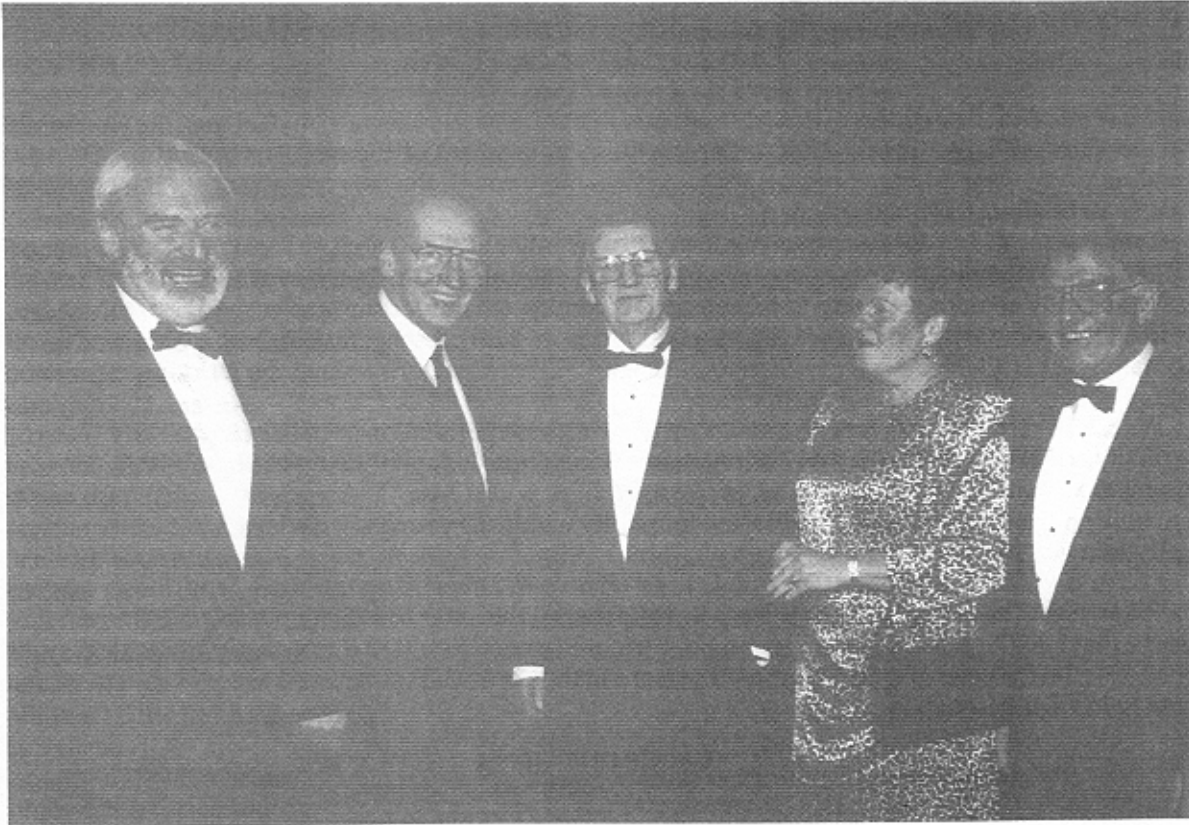
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**DANNY GALLIVAN REMEMBERED**



*Denis Ryan, Campaign Chairman, Hon. Gerald Regan, D'Arcy McGee Committee, Danny Gullivan,  
Kay Kelly and Cyril Kelly, Bank of Montreal*

Little did any of us think that when Danny Gullivan attended the D'Arcy McGee Fundraising Dinner last fall that it would be the last social function he would attend. As was said and remarked upon at that time, he seemed as sharp witted, good humoured and forceful as ever in responding to the good-natured ribbing from friends of his broadcasting days. It was a great event and we were pleased that Danny's last hurrah should be one centring on his affection for his Irish/Cape Breton roots. Would not he be happy to see the HABS win the Stanley Cup this year!

## CORNWALLIS'S IRISHMEN 1749

Terrence M. Punch, FRSAI

Halifax was founded on orders of the British government. In the summer of 1749, Colonel, the Honourable, Edward Cornwallis led nearly 2500 settlers in the establishment of the new town. About 10% of the founding party were, or appear to be, Irish. By looking through the lists of passengers it is possible to identify all or almost all such people.

Two assumptions have been made with the mathematics of the passenger lists. Firstly, it is taken for granted that all the people accompanying an Irishman were also Irish. In the case of wives and servants, that is certainly sometimes going to be in error. Secondly, to counter the tendency just mentioned, it is assumed that some at least of the wives and servants of non-Irish passengers were Irish. It is hoped thereby to obtain what is a tenable figure of between 250 and 300 Irish persons among the founding residents of Halifax.

We can be certain that there was a small but growing Irish population in Halifax in the early years, and that many of them spoke Gaelic. In 1756 Jonathan Belcher wrote his open "Letter to a Noble Lord," in which he remarked that "the common dialect spoke at Halifax is *wild Irish*."<sup>1</sup> A variety of other 18th century sources supports the growth of a small Irish community within the young town whose southern suburb was locally termed "Irishtown."<sup>2</sup>

I have divided the list into two parts, those who were almost certainly Irish, and those who very possibly were. The former group adds up to 195 persons, the latter to 112, for a total of 307 souls. If we assume that half the possible group were non-Irish, we have 56 to add to the certainly Irish category, and obtain 251. On the basis of there being 2,476 persons in the Cornwallis party, we have a minimum estimate of ten percent of Irish.

## GROUP ONE—IRISH

John BARRET, mariner	1	Peter BYRNE, mariner	1
Michael BARRETT, joiner	3	John CALLBECK, mariner	5
Thomas BARRETT, mariner	4	Barney CARNEY, carpenter	3
James BARRY, mariner	3	Daniel CASEY, husbandman	1
Thomas BARRY, mariner	2	James CASEY, mariner	4
John BRANAGAN, cooper	1	Owen CAVANAGH, mariner	2
Daniel BRINE, mariner	1	Barnaby CAVANAH, mariner	1
Thomas BRITT, labourer	1	Philip CONNOLLY, labourer	3
John BRYAN, mariner	1	John CONNOR, mariner	1
Michael BURNE, mariner	1	Pvte. John CORNLEY	1
Joseph BUTLER, mariner	1	Garret DAILEY, mariner	2



John DANOLY, smith	1	Patrick MALONE, mariner	2
Patrick DeLANY, mariner	1	Lawrence MOONEY, mariner	1
William DEVEREAUX, private man	5	Thomas MOOR, private man	5
Brian DOLIN, Private	2	John MOORE, mariner	2
Edward DORAN, mariner	1	John MOORE, mariner	1
James DOYLE, mariner	2	John MOORE, private man	1
Stephen DUNAHOO, mariner	2	Robert MOORE, private man	1
Patrick FARRELL, mariner	1	Thomas MOORE, husbandman	1
Richard FARRELL, labourer	1	Matthew MORRICE, husbandman	1
Frederick FITZGERALD, cooper	3	Thomas MORRIS, husbandman	1
Richard FITZGERALD, mariner	5	James NEAL, mariner	2
John FITZGIBBON, mariner	2	Lt. William NEAL	2
James FLEMMING, mariner	1	Edward NEIL, mariner	1
George FLENIGAN, mariner	1	Charles O'NEAL, mariner	3
John FLYNN, mariner	2	Francis O'NEAL, mariner	2
Terence FLYNN, mariner	3	James O'NEAL, mariner	1
Jeremiah FORD, mariner	2	Timothy PEARCE, mischipman	2
Michael FORD, fisherman	1	Lewis PIERS, gent.	1
Barnaby FOX, husbandman	1	Michael QUINN, mariner	1
Dennis GEARY, mariner	3	Thomas QUINN, mariner	1
Michael HAGARTY, mariner	1	Michael REDMAN, mariner	1
Pvte. Pierce George HALEY	2	George ROOTH, carpenter	1
John HALEY, mariner	2	Cornelius RYAN	1
John HARNEY, mariner	1	James RYAN, mariner	2
William HURLEY, husbandman	1	Garrett SALSFIELD, quartermaster	2
Lt. William JOYCE	8	John SHEEN, mariner	1
Timothy KANE, mariner	2	Thomas STAFFORD, shoemaker	1
James KELLY, mariner	1	Daniel SULLIVAN, shipwright	2
John KENNEDY, mariner	1	Michael SULLIVAN, fisherman	2
John KENNEDY, private man	1	John SWYNNY, mariner	2
Matthew LACEY, mariner	1	David TERRY, mariner	3
Patrick LAMB, brickmaker	2	John TOOL, mariner	3
Alexander McCARDIE, mariner	1	John WALL, pewterer	1
Thomas McSHEAN, mariner	2	John WALL, edgetoolmaker	4
Daniel McWADE, mariner	1	Bartholomew WALSH, mariner	1
Robert MAGEE, mariner	2	James WARREN, ensign	3
William MAGEE	10	John WARREN, mariner	4
James MAGRAH, mariner	1	Charles WHELAN, mariner	1
Daniel MALONE, carpenter	3	Robert WHELAN, mariner	2

GROUP TWO—POSSIBLY IRISH			
William BERRY, merchant	2	Malachy PAGE, shoemaker	3
William BLAKE, mariner	2	George PENROSE, mariner	1
Arthur CANE, mariner	2	Patrick RADCLIFF, mariner	4
Thomas CANE, mariner	1	Matthew SAVAGE, baker	1
John COLLINS, mariner	2	Luke SHELTON, bricklayer	1
Peter COLLINS, mariner	1	Robert TYRRELL, mariner	1
Charles CROWLEY, mariner	2	Robert VERDON, mariner	1
John CROWLEY, husbandman	2	William VERNON, shipwright	14
John DELEY, mariner	2	Henry WALDRON, artificer	3
John FINLEY, mariner	1	Edward WHITE, husbandman	2
William FORD, mariner	2	John WHITE, private man	2
Daniel FOX, mariner	1	John WHITE, quarter gunner	3
James FYNEY, painter	1	William WHITE carpenter	5
John GOLDEN, carpenter	3	Patrick WILLIAMS, weaver	4
Thomas GOLDING, mariner	1	Timothy WILSON, mariner	1 <sup>3</sup>
John GOLDSMITH, bricklayer	2		
Thomas GUNAN, joiner	1	Notes:	
John HARROLD, labourer	1	<sup>1</sup> W.S. MacNutt, <i>The Atlantic Provinces</i> (Toronto, 1965), p. 54.	
James HAYES	1	<sup>2</sup> T.M. Punch, "The Irish Catholics, Halifax's First Minority Group," <i>The Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly</i> , X, 1 (March 1980), pp. 23-39.	
William HIGGINS, mariner	1	<sup>3</sup> Several of the surnames need emphasis:	
Michael JOHNSTON, mariner	2	<b>From Group One:</b>	
Andrew JORDON, sawyer	1	Branagan = Branigan	Magrah = McGrath
James JORDON, husbandman	5	Britt = Brett	Rooth = Ruth
John KAINE, mariner	1	Cornley = Corneely	Salsfield = Sarsfield
John KERBY, husbandman	2	Danoly = Donnelly	Swynny = Sweeney
Thomas KIRBY, mariner	1	Dolin = Dolan	
Cpl. John LANE	2	Dunahoo = Donohoe	
William LANE, fisherman	2	Flenigan = Flannigan	
William LANE, smith	1	McCardie = McCarthy	
Philip LOWRY, mariner	1	McShean = McShane	
Michael MAGROSS, mariner	2	McWade = McQuaid	
John MANSFIELD, shipwright	2	<b>From Group Two:</b>	
Francis MARTIN, mariner	2	Deley = Deeley	Magross = Magreese
John MEAD, husbandman	2	Fyney = Feeney	Shelton = Sheldon or Skelton
Joseph MEAD, husbandman	3	Gunan = Guinan	
John NORRIS, shoemaker	2		
William NORRIS, carpenter	3		

### Project on the Irish in Nova Scotia

*The Chair of Irish Studies has commenced discussions with academics and community based organisations about a coordinated project on the Irish in Nova Scotia. The following memorandum, prepared by Pádraig Ó Siadhail, was issued by the Chair to interested individuals and organizations. We also published the minutes of the first meeting in connection with the proposed project. Readers of An Nasc are invited to forward their thoughts and ideas about such a project to the Chair.*

Within the Maritimes in recent years there has been, amongst those of Irish descent, a substantial awakening of interest in exploring and rediscovering their cultural roots. While much of this interest has taken the form of visits to Ireland/or the increased visits of Irish musicians and artists to this region, one major effect has been a desire to learn more about the experiences and history of Irish immigrants in the Maritimes.

Although it is clear that research in this area is occurring in all of the Maritime provinces, to date the New Brunswick Irish have been the most diligent in encouraging research and in seeking financial support for research work into that province's Irish community. Drawing on the well-organized Irish network in New Brunswick and on the skills and interests of a number of researchers (Dr. Peter Toner, UNB, Saint John; Dr. Tom Power, UNB Fredericton; and Peter Murphy, Saint John, for example), the New Brunswick Irish have demonstrated what can and should be done.

Within Nova Scotia, a number of individual researchers have worked/or have been working on aspects of the Irish experience in this Province. In recent years A. A. MacKenzie has published a short book on the Irish in Cape Breton. Of course, Terrence Punch has published a considerable amount dealing with the Irish here. A debt of gratitude is owed to these scholars for their pioneering work.

However, despite the worthy and laudable

efforts of these and other scholars, it is unfortunate that to date no coordinated project on the Irish in N.S. has been planned or undertaken. There is a definite need for such a venture. Now, with the establishing and development of the Chair of Irish Studies, it seems that it is appropriate to set about initiating such a project.

An essential first step in proceeding with such a scheme is to invite scholars/researchers who are working or have worked on N.S. Irish-related topics, or who might be able to provide advice, to attend a meeting.

At such a meeting, it would be possible to discuss suggestions and ideas for a coordinated project. I would propose, for discussion purposes, that we would structure the project as follows:

1. Research (partly funded by seed-money obtained by the Chair of Irish Studies).
2. Day Long/weekend conference (after 1 year/18 months)
3. Published Proceedings.

Such a coordinated project, drawing on the research interests of scholars, who would be provided with some financial assistance towards the costs of their research, would be interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary. The range of topics covered,

while limited by the interests of the scholars, is potentially unlimited, and could cover the following areas: "General" history of the Irish in N.S., geography, surnames, folklore, community history (e.g. the Irish in Herring Cove, or Yarmouth), gravestone inscriptions, literature, local organizations (e.g., the Charitable Irish Society, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Self-Determination for Ireland League), Irish educational institutions (Saint Patrick's High School, Saint Mary's College/University), prominent Irish figures in Nova Scotia, and a bibliographical listing of the sources for the history of the Irish in Nova Scotia.

As regarding funding for this project, possible sources of financing include joint applications in the name of the Chair, to Federal and Provincial funding agencies.

#### Minutes of Meeting about Project on the Irish in Nova Scotia

On April 27 1993 a meeting was hosted by the D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's to discuss a proposed research project on the Irish in Nova Scotia. In attendance were: Cyril J. Byrne (Coordinator, Irish Studies, Saint Mary's Univ.); Pádraig Ó Siadhail (Chair, Irish Studies, Saint Mary's Univ.); Christine McGann (Irish Studies, Saint Mary's Univ.); Peter Latta (Shubenacadie Canal Commission); Terry Murphy (Memorial Univ., Newfoundland); Ken Donovan (Historian, Fortress of Louisbourg); Ken MacKinnon (Saint Mary's Univ.); Peter McGuigan (Atlantic Canada Studies M.A. student, Saint Mary's Univ.); Pat Curran (An Cumann/ The Irish Association of Nova Scotia); Noreen Murphy (Charitable Irish Society, Halifax); Helen Ferguson (An Cumann); Richard Twomey (Saint Mary's Univ.); Terry Punch; William Kelly (Charitable Irish Society, Halifax); Lynn Murphy

(Halifax Library); John Edwards (St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish); and Gearóid Ó hAllmhuráin (St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish). Regrets were received from Brian Cuthbertson (Halifax); John Reid (Saint Mary's Univ.); Stephen Davis (Saint Mary's Univ.); and Michael Vance (Saint Mary's Univ.).

After welcoming the participants and outlining the need for a coordinated project, C. Byrne invited those present to offer a short description of their areas of interest:

(1.) P. Latta explained his interest in the Irish involvement in building the Shubenacadie Canal and noted that much research and work remained to be done in exploring the Irish connection.

(2.) T. Murphy, describing himself as a Church historian, expressed specific interest in the history of Saint Mary's as an educational institution and with the role of voluntary organizations.

(3.) K. Donovan's interests focus on the Ingonish region of Cape Breton, which includes, of course, the Irish community there. He also noted his interest in the experiences of the Irish in Cape Breton during the French Regime. In addition, he stressed the importance of Oral History projects in recording the recollections of older generations.

(4.) K. MacKinnon outlined his interest in the interface between the Scottish Gaelic and Irish languages in the Province.

(5.) P. McGuigan talked about his interest in the areas of Religion and Marxism and in the role of the Irish in Cape Breton in the 1920s.

(6.) H. Ferguson's main interests are Genealogy and patterns of Irish settlement in the province.

(7.) P. Ó Siadhail noted his research (through his work on Katherine Hughes) into the activities of the Self-determination for Ireland League in Nova Scotia in the 1920s.

(8.) L. Murphy talked about Halifax Public Library's experience in publishing resource lists



and bibliographies. She also mentioned that the Public Archives of Nova Scotia had located a little known N.S. paper from the 1840s, *The Irish Volunteer*.

(9) J. Edwards, who has researched attitudes amongst Irish people on language issues, outlined his interest in a comparative study between Nova Scotia and Ireland, in which older people would be interviewed about the continuing sense of groupness and their attitudes towards language.

(10.) G. Ó hAllmhuráin, who is engaged in a major research project on the role of Irish music in Quebec, talked about the Irish influence on and contribution to the Maritimes' musical tradition.

In the ensuing discussion, a number of issues came to the fore. Firstly, while there appeared to be a consensus that a project would be valuable and beneficial, it was not clear either from the Memorandum prepared by P. Ó Siadhail and which had been forwarded to participants in advance, or from much of the discussion, what was the aim of such a project. Indeed, one participant was heard to mutter the word "amorphous," in relation to it! In turn, P. Ó Siadhail responded that he had envisaged an interdisciplinary research project which would examine, in a critical and enquiring — and non-celebratory — manner the nature of the Irish contribution to Nova Scotia. Subsequently, G. Ó hAllmhuráin expressed his disquiet with the use of the word "historical" as being too narrow in focus. The word "ethnographical" was suggested as an appropriate alternative. Similarly, K. Donovan, following up on his earlier comments about recording the reminiscences of older people, stressed the importance of identifying new areas of research. One suggestion, put forward by T. Murphy, was for an illustrated "history" of the Irish in Nova Scotia. This could be in multimedia-form. It was also suggested that the "Planter" conferences at Acadia

University might present a model for the Irish project and that organizers of those gatherings should be invited to attend a future meeting to talk about the structures of their work.

There was limited discussion of possible sources of funding for a project. While the representatives of the Chair talked about the Chair's small budget, K. Donovan asserted that it would be possible to approach Government funding agencies and present them with attractive proposals. He believed that the Provincial authorities would recognize the potential spin-off from such a project, in terms of increased tourism. The ensuing exchanges demonstrated that there was some unease about tying a research project too closely to governmental agencies and agendas, though it was recognized that one possible ancillary effect of such a project could be to boost tourism.

It was agreed to establish a small Consulting Committee which would examine various options as regards the project, which has been retitled the *Forum on the Irish in Nova Scotia*. This Committee consists of five members: one (1) representative of the Chair of Irish Studies; one (1) representative of the Charitable Irish Society; one (1) representative of An Cumann; T. Murphy; and K. Donovan. The Committee will have the right to co-opt other members. Once the minutes of this initial meetings have been forwarded to participants and other interested bodies for their comments and for suggestions (in writing, please!) about the next stages in this process, the Committee would meet (hopefully in early June 1993) to discuss where we go next and what the short-term and long-term goals of the Forum should be. Based on ideas circulated at our first meeting, options range from a workshop, where work-in-progress would be presented, to a formal conference, with published papers to follow.

**Richard Brazil Walsh  
(Risteard B. Breatnach)**

This is the first occasion we have had to notice the passing late last year of the noted Irish scholar Richard B. Walsh, MRIA, who was known to his many friends in Canada as Dick. Dick first came to Canada to attend a conference in Toronto in the mid 1960s and was for a term attached to Memorial University in Newfoundland as a visiting scholar. His time spent in Newfoundland made him aware of the huge impact the Irish had on the culture and language of Newfoundland. He spoke to me often on my stays with him in Ireland of the many friends he had made in Newfoundland, especially Tom Murphy from Branch whom he regarded as the epitome of the Newfoundland Irishman. Some years ago Dick was able to take Tom Murphy to Ireland to Dick's native Slieverue and, in his impish way, test the natives about where this son of Newfoundland with the rolling St. Mary's Bay brogue originated in the Parish!

My first meeting with Dick was in Toronto in 1968 when we spent an afternoon together at one of Bob O'Driscoll's gatherings watching Robert Flaherty's *Man of Aran*, drinking a few drams of Irish and talking about Newfoundland and Ireland. Since that time he had come frequently to this part of Canada taking part in scholarly gatherings at Memorial University and twice, in 1983 and again in 1989, at Saint Mary's University where we were honoured to have him as our guest.

Always a great raconteur, he took to Atlantic Canada and its strong Irish and Scottish folklorist traditions, and was quite knowledgeable about the Acadian tradition as well. When it was my great good fortune to visit him in Ireland and enjoy his

company and that of his dear friend and companion Babs Johnston, the stories of his days spent in Ring, Co. Waterford, poured out of him and I was struck by how similar the culture of my grandparents in Newfoundland was to that Dick had known in Ring in the 1940s. I realized then the genuine basis for his love.

All who know Dick Walsh were struck by his obvious sincerity and deep and humane learning and his love for people. It is not necessary to list the numerous scholarly publications attributed to him but simply to make note of his crowning achievement *Sean-Chaint na nDéise* which linked him with the great Irish scholar Canon Sheehan and farther back with the great John O'Donovan, like Dick Walsh a native of Slieverue, Kilkenny.

We are all the greater for Dick's presence amongst us and all the less for his departure—we will miss him greatly—may God be good to him.

—CJB

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Dear Reader of *An Nasc*,

The financial crunch has finally come home to *An Nasc* and we will have to cease publication unless we can cover our costs. We have asked readers in the past if they would voluntarily contribute five dollars annually to cover the cost of postage and printing. However, very few of our readers responded. We expect that this is the result of forgetfulness rather than an unwillingness to contribute. However, we do ask you to take an envelope right now, put a cheque (preferred) or a five spot in it and send it off to *An Nasc*, Chair of Irish Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3. Depending on the response to this appeal, this is possibly the last issue of *An Nasc* we will be able to make available. Please, respond positively since we would love to continue to make *An Nasc* available and we simply need to meet our material costs.

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### Emigrants to North America from Co. Derry 1834/35

We are publishing below emigration extracts from the parish of Artrea in Co. Derry (Londonderry) as they relate to North America. In subsequent editions we will publish more of these for other parishes; many of these latter entries are for persons who are listed as emigrating to St. John's which is not St. John's in Newfoundland but Saint John, New Brunswick. These emigration extracts are printed with the permission of the Royal Irish Academy and the Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University, Belfast. The Institute of Irish Studies has edited the whole of the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland which was completed for the Northern Counties of Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh and Derry (Londonderry) of Ireland between 1830 and 1838. The scheme collapsed before the southern counties were surveyed, which is greatly regretted as the surviving material constitutes the most detailed description of almost all aspects of life in Ireland in the early nineteenth century. Because of this we would suggest to readers whose ancestry derives from one of the Northern Counties that they obtain copies of these immensely detailed memoirs to get a clear idea of the cultural reality from which their forbears emigrated. Copies can be ordered from the Institute of Irish Studies, The Queen's University, Belfast, N. Ireland. We wish to thank Dr. Brian Walker of the Institute of Irish Studies and the Royal Irish Academy for permission to publish these extracts and to congratulate Angélique Day and Patrick McWilliams, and all those who worked with them in editing the manuscripts and making available this valuable record of Irish life.

## Emigration in 1834 from Parish of Artrea

NAME	RELIGION	AGE	PLACE OF ORIGIN IN IRELAND	DESTINATION IN NORTH AMERICA
Henery Hillman	Roman Catholic	30	Aughrim	New York
Herculus Hillman	Roman Catholic	17	Aughrim	New York
Cathrine Hillman	Roman Catholic	45	Aughrim	New York
Elenor Hillman	Roman Catholic	20	Aughrim	New York
James Conn	Presbyterian	20	Ballynenagh	Philadelphia
Bridget Donnelly	Roman Catholic	26	Ballynenagh	Quebec
Mary Gilmore	Presbyterian	21	Ballynenagh	Philadelphia
Daniel Riddagh	Presbyterian	45	Ballygruby	Quebec
Mary Riddagh	Presbyterian	42	Ballygruby	Quebec
Jane Riddagh	Presbyterian	19	Ballygruby	Quebec
Margrett Riddagh	Presbyterian	21	Ballygruby	Quebec
Sareah Riddagh	Presbyterian	24	Ballygruby	Quebec
Ann Riddagh	Presbyterian	20	Ballygruby	Quebec
James Riddagh	Presbyterian	10	Ballygruby	Quebec
Mary Riddagh	Presbyterian	8	Ballygruby	Quebec
John Riddagh	Presbyterian	6	Ballygruby	Quebec
Robert Cassidy	Roman Catholic	24	Ballygruby	Quebec
Edward McCanarty	Roman Catholic	20	Mawillan	Philadelphia
Mary McCanarty	Roman Catholic	18	Mawillan	Philadelphia
Charles McKeon	Roman Catholic	27	Mawillan	Quebec
Catherine McKeon	Roman Catholic	18	Mawillan	Quebec
Manual Walker	Presbyterian	21	Ballindrum	Quebec
William Walker	Presbyterian	19	Ballindrum	Quebec
James O'Neill	Roman Catholic	40	Ballygillen More	New York
Mary O'Neill	Roman Catholic	40	Ballygillen More	New York
Daniel O'Neill	Roman Catholic	12	Ballygillen More	New York



## Emigration in 1835 from Parish of Artrea

NAME	RELIGION	AGE	PLACE OF ORIGIN IN IRELAND	DESTINATION IN NORTH AMERICA
Murtagh McKeon	Roman Catholic	19	Ballymulderg More	New York
Edward Hanvey	Roman Catholic	17	Drummenagh	Philadelphia
Sareah Hanvey	Roman Catholic	23	Drummenagh	Philadelphia
Mary Hanvey	Roman Catholic	14	Drummenagh	Philadelphia
Paul Dimond	Roman Catholic	25	Aughrim	New York
Susana Dimond	Roman Catholic	35	Aughrim	New York
John Dimond	Roman Catholic	22	Aughrim	New York
Sarah Devlin	Roman Catholic	20	Aughrim	New York
Samuel Edward	Presbyterian	20	Derrygarve	New York
Joseph Devlin	Roman Catholic	40	Ballyriff	Philadelphia
Bernard McCullagh	Presbyterian	26	Mawillan	Philadelphia
Cathrine Devlin	Roman Catholic	25	Mawillan	Philadelphia
Ann Mulholland	Roman Catholic	26	Ballindrum	Quebec
Sareah McFillen	Roman Catholic	30	Tralee	Philadelphia
Margrett Sheppard	Roman Catholic	17	Tralee	Philadelphia
Sareah Devlin	Roman Catholic	35	Tralee	Quebec
Jane Gilmore	Presbyterian	15	Ballynewey	Quebec
Margrett Daley	Presbyterian	24	Ballynewey	Quebec
Elenor Right	Established Church	30	Ballynewey	Quebec
James Stitt	Presbyterian	30	Maghadone	Quebec
William Costello	Roman Catholic	32	Ballygillen Beg	New York
James Gilmore	Presbyterian	36	Ballygillen More	New York
Mary Gilmore	Presbyterian	30	Ballygillen More	New York
James Gilmore	Presbyterian	4	Ballygillen More	New York
David Gilmore	Presbyterian	6	Ballygillen More	New York
Ann Gilmore	Presbyterian	2	Ballygillen More	New York
Ann McGurk	Roman Catholic	30	Moneymore	New York
Robert Johnston	Presbyterian	20	Moneymore	Quebec

Source: *Ordinance Survey Memoirs of Ireland.*

Volume 6. Parishes of County Londonderry I, 1830, 1834, 1836, p. 38. Edited by Angélique Day and Patrick McWilliams.  
The Institute of Irish Studies in association with The Royal Irish Academy, 1990.

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*Beginning with an overview of the state of and tensions within Gaelic Ireland, this course will examine the range and preoccupations of Gaelic literature during that period, 1600-1800. Emphasis will be placed on the aisling, the political poetry of the 17th century, and on satirical and comic writings, both prose and poetry, including Brian Merriman's *Cúirt an Mheán-Oíche* (The Midnight Court) and the anonymous *Pairlement Chloinne Tomáís*.*

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SERVANTS & DEVOTEES

“One of the most considerable advantages the great have...is to have servants as good as themselves”— Cervantes.

The Gaelic word *giolla* denotes a servant or a devotee. The Scots word *gillie* derives directly from it. Devotion could be directed towards a loved one. We are familiar with Ruth’s great profession of devotion to Naomi in the Old Testament: “Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God” (Ruth, I, 16).

In Irish surnames the notion of *giolla* occurs often enough to produce a class of patronymics, most of which have the optional prefix *mac* (= son of). In Irish Gaelic such names invariably begin with the two words *Mac Giolla* (= son of the servant/ devotee/follower of...)

What follows that opening is sometimes a colour of characteristic. Thus we find:

- Mac Giolla Bháin* (white) = McIlwain, Kilbane
- Mac Giolla Chalbhaigh* (bald) = Kilcowley
- Mac Giolla Chaoich* (blind) = Kilkey
- Mac Giolla Chaoine* (gentle) = Kilcoyne
- Mac Giolla Dhuibh* (black) = Gilduff, Kilduff
- Mac Giolla Dhuinn* (brown) = McKildunn
- Mac Giolla Gheáir* (short) = Kilgar
- Mac Giolla Ghuala* (shoulder) = Gilhooly
- Mac Giolla Ghuirm* (blue) = McIlgorm
- Mac Giolla Léith* (grey) = Killilea

- Mac Giolla Riabhaigh* (brindled) = McAreavy, Gallery
- Mac Giolla Rua* (red) = McIlroy, Gilroy, Kilroy
- Mac Giolla Uidhir* (dun, greyish-brown) = McAleer, McClure

Usually, though, the object of the devotion or service had a religious context. The servant of the church was *Mac Giolla Domhnaigh* (McIlldowney), while that of the bishop was *Mac Giolla Easpuig* (Gillespie). ‘God’s servant’ was *Mac Giolla Dé* (Gildea, Benison); ‘Christ’s follower’ was *Mac Giolla Chríost* (Gilchrist); that of Jesus was *Mac Giolla Íosa* (McAleese, Gillies). McGilnagh served all the saints (*Mac Giolla na Naomh*).

Standard Christian saints appear among this name group:

- Mac Giolla Aindréis* (St. Andrew) = McAndrew
- Mac Giolla Phóil* (St. Paul) = Gilfoy(ie), Kilfoy
- Mac Giolla Mhuire* (St. Mary) = Gilmore
- Mac Giolla Mhichíl* (St. Michael) = McElmeel
- Mac Giolla Pheadair* (St. Peter) = McKilfedder
- Mac Giolla Mhártain* (St. Martin) = Gilmartin, Kilmartin

Some of the Irish Saints are known to Canadians, such as:

- St. Brigid (*Mac Giolla Bhríghde*) = McBride
- St. Canice (*Mac Giolla Chainnigh*) = McIlhenny, Kilkenny
- St. Finian (*Mac Giolla Fhinnéin*) = McAleenan
- St. Kieran (*Mac Giolla Chiaráin*) = McElheron
- St. Patrick (*Mac Giolla Phádraig*) = Fitzpatrick

Sometimes the Irish Saints are total strangers so far as North Americans are concerned, and may even have been relatively obscure among the general Irish population itself. Killoran recalls St. Luaighrinn; McGillycuddy stems from St. Mochuda's servant; Shenan from St. Seanán; McAlonan from St. Adhamhnán. St. Cathair leads us to McElhair; St. Maodhóg to McElvogue; St. Catán to McIlhatton; St. Cais to Gilcash or Kilcash; and St. Comán to Kilcommon, etc. I'd reckon anyone who can identify all of this group must be making a life study of forgotten Saints.

Three of this devoted group will be the subject of short sketches in this article—McBride, Gillespie, Fitzpatrick. I would caution readers that in the case of the first two of these names there will be as many Scottish examples as there are Irish. One should not jump to conclusions about any specific families of such names without determining their ethnic origin.

#### MCBRIDE

*Mac Giolla Bhríghde* = son of the follower/devotee of St. Brigid.

This Ulster surname is found particularly in counties Antrim, Donegal and Down. They began as erenaghs (lay-lords of a monastic foundation in which they maintained a priest) at Raymunderdoney, County Donegal. John MacGilbridge (d. 1440) was Bishop of Raphoe.

Thomas McBride was a Loyalist at Lower Queensbury in 1787. In Nova Scotia we find McBride families in the Annapolis Valley counties of Hants, Kings and Digby. The name was not historically found in Newfoundland.

Famous McBrides include Major John MacBride (shot 1916), his wife Maud Gonne (1865–1953), Irish patriots, and their son, Seán MacBride, Ireland's Minister of External Affairs under the republic. Sir Richard McBride (1870–1917) was Premier of British Columbia from 1903–1915, and attained a species of fame by establishing a provincial navy in 1914 when World War I broke out. Lloyd McBride (1916–1983) was president of the United Steelworkers of America, a powerful labour union, and Floyd Mickey McBride was a noted basketball player from Oklahoma.

#### GILLESPIE

*Mac Giolla Easpuig* = son of the servant or follower of the bishop. Also anglicized as MacAnespie, Bishop.

This is an Ulster name, especially plentiful in counties Antrim and Donegal. As MacNaspuk the name appears in the Red Book of Ormond (1320), in the Four Masters (1440), and as MacEnespick by the 16th century.

In Nova Scotia the name occurred most frequently in counties Cumberland and Pictou. William, Samuel and John "Glasby" belonged to a family reputed to have been in Carbonear, Newfoundland, from before 1700. Gillespies still live in Carbonear, as well as at Fortune Harbour. Sarah Gillespie was a Loyalist at Oromocto, New Brunswick.

Notable Gillespies include William Gillespie who slew Shane O'Neill in 1567, and Sir Rollo Gillespie (1766–1814) from County Down, a soldier who died in action in India. John Birks, the Jazz musician, became well known under his assumed name, "Dizzy" Gillespie.



FITZPATRICK



*Mac Giolla Phádraig* = son of the devotee/follower of St. Patrick.

The man for whom this family is named was a warrior chief in Ossory about one thousand years ago. There are now over 10,000 Fitzpatricks in Ireland. This is the one Irish surname having the prefix *Fitz-* which is of native Gaelic origin. All of the others—e.g., Fitzgerald—are Norman.

The main line of this family were lords of Upper Ossory, and the greater number of bearers of the name in Ireland come from the provinces of Leinster (Counties Dublin and Laois) and Munster (Counties Tipperary and Cork).

Lord's Cove, Marystown, St. John's and St. Lawrence are the modern residence of the Fitzpatricks in Newfoundland, where the family occurred historically at St. John's (1753), Placentia (1794) and Bay Roberts (1803). James Fitzpatrick was a Loyalist in

1784 at Woodstock, New Brunswick, while Patrick and Peter Fitzpatrick of Saint John in the 1820s appear to be Irish-born.

Nova Scotia had Fitzpatrick families in Halifax, Cape Breton and Pictou counties. Terence Fitzpatrick had settled at Halifax by 1750, the first of several of the surname to reside here. In Prince Edward Island we find Arthur and William Fitzpatrick of Charlottetown, and James of St. Peter's Road, among Irish Repealers in 1843. Fitzpatrick's Pond, Seal River, recalls John Fitzpatrick who operated a mill thereabouts in 1922.

Notable Fitzpatricks include Brian (1585–1652), Vicar Apostolic of Ossory, who saved the 'Book of the O'Byrnes' from destruction. Patrick Vincent (1792–1865) was a colleague of the 'Liberator,' Daniel O'Connell. Thomas (1799–1854) from County Cavan was an explorer and Indian agent in the United States. In Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (1853–1942) was Chief Justice of Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Whilst Daniel (1891–1969) was a well-respected newspaper cartoonist from Wisconsin.

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Peter Murphy—Author of *Together in Exile*, a study of the Irish in Saint John, N. B.  
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*Proceedings of the Second North American Congress of Celtic Studies*

Saint Mary's University, Halifax, August 1989

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