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The Newsletter of the D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

Volume 1, Number 2, Summer 1988

This is the second issue of *An Nasc*, and includes a few changes—mainly additions—from the first. While continuing to bring you news of the activities of the D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies and items on other local and regional events, this issue also includes the first of a series of articles on Irish-Canadian surnames by Halifax genealogist Terrence M. Punch and the first of another series on Irish music by Antoine O Máille. The list of passengers on the Brig *Thomas Farrall* is an unusual historical document which we thought would be of interest to readers. Finally, we have included a crossword puzzle with an Irish flavour for your entertainment.

Irish Immigration and Genealogical Project

Work on the Irish Immigration and Genealogical Project continues slowly at Saint Mary's University. A Senate Research Grant awarded to Cyril Byrne will make it possible to employ two students to gather more data this summer, and the acquisition by the Chair of Irish Studies of a Macintosh SE computer with a 20-megabyte hard disk in the very near future will make data entry very much simpler.

In the meantime, parish records from the City of Waterford, which the Chair receives from the Southeast Ireland Heritage Survey, have now been photocopied and will soon be available to researchers in bound form. These records are kept in the Irish Studies Room (MM 216B) at Saint Mary's University.

In the Churchyard of the Parish of Slievemore, Co. Kilkenny, which lies across the River Suir from the City of Waterford, there is a tombstone bearing the following inscription:

GOD BE Merciful to the Soul

of

Michael Cheevers

late of

HALIFAX, N.S. Who lies

buried there.

He died February the 16th, 1829

Aged 76 years.

Does any reader know something more about Cheevers in Halifax?

News of the Capital Campaign

Since our last issue the names of two other prominent Canadians of Irish descent have been added to the National Campaign Committee to raise \$500,000 for the Chair of Irish Studies. The writer Timothy Findley and Larkin Kerwin, President of the National Research Council of Canada, have agreed to be members. The committee is now complete, with representation from coast to coast in Canada. It is planned to have the Campaign get into high gear this fall with a meeting of the National Committee at Saint Mary's University.

1988 Gaeltacht Scholarship Awarded to Susan MacDonald

The Irish Studies Committee has decided to award its first Gaeltacht Scholarship to Susan MacDonald from Hopewell, Nova Scotia. Susan, who has completed a year of study of the Irish language at Saint Mary's, will be travelling to Ireland at the end of July to spend two weeks at an intensive language course in the Donegal Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking area). The course is organized by Oideas Gael, which specializes in Irish classes for foreigners, and one of whose directors, An Dochtúir Seosamh Watson of University College, Dublin, spent a summer several years ago doing research in the Cape Breton Gàidhealtachd (Scottish Gaelic area).

While in Donegal, Susan will be staying with an Irish-speaking family and attending both formal tutorial sessions and informal cultural ones.

The decision by the Chair of Irish Studies to establish the Gaeltacht Scholarship reflects the central role that the Irish language has in the Irish Studies program. It also reflects the growth in interest in the language in Nova Scotia. This year, more than twenty students participated in Irish language classes at Saint Mary's. A new beginners' course will be commencing in September, 1988. Information about this course can be obtained from the Chair of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's.

Irish Surnames

Ireland had surnames relatively early, thanks to a spontaneous urge to make it easy to tell men apart. The earliest surnames were ephemeral and perished with the generation that used them. A man named Owen, son of Hugh, was known as Owen MacHugh, to distinguish him from other men named Owen. His children might have been, not MacHugh's, but MacOwens. The use of "O" simply meant that one chose to be known after his grandfather or earlier ancestor because they were better known than the user's own father.

Some men got their names from their father's occupation. Mac an Bhaird, the son of the bard, or poet, became in time MacWard, or Ward. Others got nicknames as surnames: MacDowell comes from Mac Dubhghaill, son of the dark stranger.

Some of our ancestors adopted the same name as someone else's forebears, although the two may not have been related. All Kellys or Murphys are not kinsmen through descent from a common ancestor, while names that are relatively rare may frequently be traced back to a common origin; indeed, their very scarcity may indicate fewer original sources of these surnames.

Another phenomenon is absorption, the process whereby less commonly known names were absorbed into better known name groups. Sometimes Irish people anglicized their names by adopting an English surname that sounded approximately the same. Finally, we should remember that occasionally a group of families with apparently different names may go back to the same common stock—e.g., Fitzgerald, Fitzmaurice, Gerrard and Carew.

During the past two hundred and fifty years, millions of Irish people left home for a variety of economic, political or personal reasons. Atlantic Canada received many thousands of them. As a very rough and ready rule of thumb, there is the 2-3-4-5 rule: in Newfoundland one person in two is probably of Irish origin, while for

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the proportion drops to one in three, four and five, respectively.

Despite some regional variations (P.E.I. had the "Monaghan Irish," Saint John, N.B. had a substantial Louth element, and Colchester County, N.S. had many Ulstermen), the major sources of the Irish in pre-Famine (i.e., pre-1845) Atlantic Canada were the southern counties of Kilkenny, Cork, Waterford, Wexford and Tipperary, assisted by Carlow and Kerry.

In succeeding columns we shall give a general survey of a few names from Ireland which grace Atlantic Canada. Initially, I have addressed the more numerous family groups, but the less commonly found names will not be ignored.



Kelly
(Variants: O'Kelly
and Qucally)

Kelly is the second most frequently occurring surname in modern Ireland, and holds first place in Galway, Kildare, Leitrim, Offaly, and Roscommon. Its great numbers are due partly to there being at least seven distinct septs: Uí Máine, Breagh, two in Leix, Cinal Eachach, Wicklow, and Templeboy. The name itself comes in each case from an ancestor of the Celtic name *Ceallach*. As a surname this anglicizes as O'Kelly, from *Ó Ceallaigh*. (Many Kellys of the Atlantic region whose ancestors came from Cos. Kilkenny and Tipperary may not be *Ó Ceallaighs* but rather *Ó Caollaidhes*. Some *Ó Caollaidhe* descendants anglicize the surname as O Kealy, Kealy, or Qucally.)

The O'Kelly sept of Uí Máine or Hy-Many was the most illustrious, as its chiefs had an unbroken line of descent from the earliest times. Its head, O'Kelly of Gallagher, enjoys the Irish title "The O'Kelly," a form which is far prouder to a true Gael than any baronial title of recent invention. The Hy-Many territory embraced parts of modern Galway and Roscommon territory. At least three dozen Irish townlands recall the Kellys of Ireland.

The list of distinguished Kellys is long, among them Colonel Charles O'Kelly (1621-1695), author of *Excidium Macariae*, which is a history of seventeenth-century Ireland, in which he played no small part himself for half a century. Dennis O'Kelly (1720-1787) went to England and went from billiard-marker to be part owner of the Derby winner "Eclipse" and wound up as a Colonel.

Seumas O'Kelly (d. 1918) was a playwright, while Patrick Kelly commanded an Irish brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg. Michael Kelly (1857-1894), American baseball star, inspired a popular song of the period, "Slide, Kelly, Slide!" William Kelly (1811-1888) of Pittsburgh invented a steel converting process. The Rev. Malachy Kelly (d. 1684) founded the Irish college at Paris. Sean Thomas O'Kelly capped a lengthy political career by becoming President of Ireland in 1945. A prominent woman of the name was Grace Kelly, the actress who became Princess Rainier of Monaco and died tragically in 1982.

When Eugene Curran, the dancer, wanted a professional name he became Gene Kelly. Walt Kelly created the comic strip "Pogo." The eccentric "Shipwreck" Kelly (1893-1952) spent 20,163 hours sitting atop flagpoles, while "Machine Gun" Kelly (1897-1954) was Public Enemy Number One in the 1930s.

Kelly tends to be ubiquitous among the Irish wherever they go, and people of the name settled in fifteen of Nova Scotia's eighteen counties, with a particular liking for Halifax, Cape Breton, and Kings counties. Prince Edward Island's Kellys Cross, Kellys Point, and Kellys Cove suggest that Kellys passed that way as well. In Newfoundland, John Kelly was murdered at Harbour Main in 1750, and numbers of Kellys lived in St. John's and Bonavista Bay. The eighteenth-century Irish poet Donnachadh Ruadh Mac Conmara wrote a poem about a Kelly who was in Newfoundland c. 1750. The poem is called "*Aodh Ó Ceallaigh*"—"Hugh Kelly." There were twenty-two Kelly households in Saint John, N.B. in 1870, according to one directory, not to mention Kelly families at Chatham and elsewhere in the Miramichi region.

A Week of Irish Entertainment in March

The Chair of Irish Studies and the Irish Studies Society/An Cumann Gaelach jointly sponsored five nights of Irish entertainment at Saint Mary's from March 7 to March 11, 1988.

During this period, four films were shown: *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, and *Ulysses*, adapted from the works of James Joyce; the classic Robert Flaherty film, *Man of Aran*; and *Cal*, a tragic love tale set in modern Ireland and based on the novel by Bernard MacLaverty.

On March 9, an evening concert, featuring Siobhán McDonnell, harpist and Nancy Roach, fiddler, was held in the Student Centre Cafeteria. The audience of over one hundred also heard songs in Irish by Dominic Larkin and songs in both Irish and Scottish Gaelic by the Caber Feidh Gaelic Singers, under the direction of Joe Murphy. Readings from the works of James Joyce (Winston Barnwell and Colleen Logan), Patrick Kavanagh (Rick Collins), and Myles na Gopaleen (Brian Robinson) completed the evening's entertainment.

The week's activities ended on Friday, March 11, when the Irish poet Paul Durcan read his poetry to a large audience in the Student Conference Centre at Saint Mary's. Durcan was in the closing stages of a Canadian Reading Tour which took him from Montreal to New Brunswick and to Nova Scotia. Despite having to compete with strong winds which threatened to interrupt his reading, Durcan mesmerized the Saint Mary's audience with his performance and the presentation of his work.

Further Irish films and music can be seen and heard at Saint Mary's during the Irish Studies Summer Schools from July 4 to 15.

Irish Studies Summer School 1988

This year, for the first time, Saint Mary's University is offering an Irish Studies Summer School. Two separate one-week sessions will be held, July 4 to 8 and July 11 to 15, 1988. This short summer school gives members of the community an opportunity to sample Irish culture and literature in an informal but educational environment. During each course, participants will attend classes on the Irish language, literature, folklore, history, and music, and will take part in Irish genealogy and drama workshops. The instructors include:

Donal Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland;
Terrence M. Punch, Halifax
Genealogist;
Marianna O'Gallagher, Quebec City;
Dominic Larkin, Halifax Actor;
Siobhán McDonnell, Irish Harpist;
Cyril Byrne, Saint Mary's University;
Guy Chauvin, Saint Mary's
University;
Pádraig Ó Siadhail, Chairholder,
D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish
Studies.

Classes will start daily at 9:00 a.m. Evening entertainment, including music and Irish films, will be organized during each week.

The fee for each week-long course is \$100 per participant, payable on or before June 15, 1988. This covers the cost of all classes, morning tea or coffee, and evening entertainment. A late registration fee of \$10 will be charged for those who register after June 15, 1988. There is a 25% reduction for Seniors.

Accommodation is available at Saint Mary's University for participants who are not residents of the Halifax/Dartmouth area. Due to limited space, reservations must be made before June 15, 1988. Meals are available daily at the University as required, at the following rates:

Breakfast \$3.50 (Breakfast is included in the accommodation charge);
Lunch \$5.30;
Dinner \$7.95.

A reception will be held at Saint Mary's University at 7:30 p.m. on the Sunday evening preceding each session to enable participants to meet their instructors and be introduced to each other.

For further information and application forms please contact:

Irish Studies Summer School
The Chair of Irish Studies
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, N.S.
B3H 3C3

Telephone: (902) 420-5782, 420-5703,
420-5719.

Research Grant for Irish Studies Committee Member

Dr. Richard Twomey, a member of the Saint Mary's Irish Studies Committee, has received a \$2000 Research Fellowship from the Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Dr. Twomey is on sabbatical leave in 1988-89 and will be pursuing his research in Philadelphia and in Dublin on the Irish and English radicals of the 1790s who emigrated to America, among them Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, and Thomas Addis Emmett.

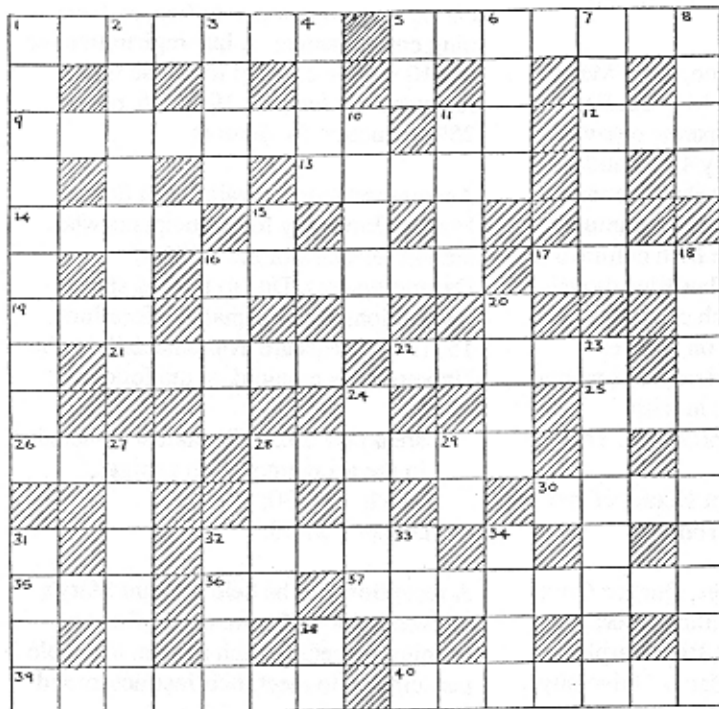
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An Irish (More-or-Less) Crossword Puzzle



CLUES:

ACROSS

1. Ulster, Leinster, Connacht, and . . . the Irish Provinces (7).
5. That Quare Fellow Behan (7).
9. A humorous Irish city (8).
11. It could be so, except in comparisons (2).
12. It's new in Irish (3).
13. Scian in English (5).
14. Ireland's name in its first official language (4).
16. Laced ornamental stone work loses its tail to become a copyist (6).
17. The Irish used to drink this dame (4).
19. No in Irish (3).
21. Patrick or even Simon Templar (5).
22. Brian O Nuallaín, Flann O'Brien, . . . na Gopaleen (5).
25. An Irish kick (3).
26. You'd go astray without these, whether in Dublin or Belfast (4).
28. Paper ones are not much use on a bed (6).
30. It's very small, but can still be split (4).
32. You'd better be on this, sailing from Fishguard to Wexford (5).

35. Arklow has many debts in Ennis, you might say (3).
36. One loses direction (2).
37. Patrick Kavanagh was delaying his book about Flynn (8).
39. Can the Otoman spell in this town in County Cork? (7)
40. A deathly wailing woman (7).

DOWN

1. Dublin has one, every one thousand years (10).
2. You need these for counting (8).
3. The High Kings lived here (4).
4. The . . . of Cashel (4).
5. Identifies the author (2).
6. It isn't here, it's somewhere . . . (4).
7. Kerry and Halifax both have one (6).
8. If unscrambled Sana gives a Kildare town (4).
10. An Anglicized Irish hill (5).
11. Seen from here, things may look very distant (4).
15. It's Irish gold (2).
16. The Cattle Raid of Cooley (4).

18. A Father of Confederation to be found at Saint Mary's University (5,5).
 20. Silly sicknesses (4).
 23. Gaelic of Arran, not Aran (8).
 24. Cupid's arrow pierces this (5).
 27. An illegal Irish drink (6).
 28. Not long now (4).
 29. Point this way for an approach (2).
 31. A floating Irish city (4).
 32. This Brian had a major engagement in A.D.1014 (4).
 33. An article in the first half of Dublin makes a messy painting (4).
 34. Irish bread is eaten in these islands (4).
 38. All right, briefly (2).
- (Solution: Page 7)

City Cornet Band

The City Cornet Band of Saint John, New Brunswick, formed November 15, 1874, recently held a reunion. On May 21, 1988, the remaining members of the band, including Frank Phillips, who teaches in the Education Department at Saint Mary's University, gathered at the Aitken Bicentennial Exhibition Centre in Saint John to honour their former comrades and to view an exhibit of band memorabilia.

The City Cornet Band was originally composed of former members of the Christian Brothers' and Father Matthew's bands, so was essentially an Irish-Canadian institution. Its original members were the following: William O'Leary, Charles Hazel, Bernard McGowan, William Wallace, Edmund Sheehan, William J. Higgins, Dennis O'Leary, Patrick Coholan, William Walsh, James Connolly, John O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, John Coholan, James Keenan, Joseph Dixon, James Smith, William Ward, Florence O'Leary, and Edward Finegan. The band was dissolved in 1968.

The collection of the City Cornet Band will be housed in the Irish Cultural Centre of the Partridge Island Museum. The first phase of this development will open in July, 1988.

A Thuilleadh Fánaíochta

"An gceidfeá é? Lom dáiríre atá mé. Diabhal bréag atá ann. Fiche litir a fuairamar. Gach duine ar bís agus iad ag feitheamh leis an chéad sliocht eile. Níl aon dul as! Caithfidh tú leanúint den secal!"

Is leis na briathra milse mealltacha sin a cuireadh ag obair athuair mé ar an saothar mór. Ar cachtraí Floppí Disc, Soft Bhaer is Random Access. Is furasta don eagarthóir glic úd leithleachas an calaíontóra a shéideadh. Chomh leanbaí le hollúna ollscoile atá na scríbhneoirí, tá a fhios agat. Nuair a fheiceann an chéad dream beirt cruinn le chéile, síleann siad go gcaithfidh siad léacht leamh uair an chloig a chur díobh; nuair a chionn an dream eile leathanach breá bán, ní mór dóibh é a shalú is a thruailliú lena druflais is lena rámhaille.

Ar aon nós, cá rabhamar? Is ea, tá a fhios agam anois. Random Access, leannán na Banríona. Raindí an leasainm atá air. Ní gá dom sin a mhíniú, go háirithe má smaoiníonn tú ar a shloinne. Nach leor nod don eolach. Is go seoigh a théann an t-ainm sin dó fosta. Fear mór ban a bhí ann, a deir tú? Ná bí ag caint, a dhuine. An itheann luchóga cáis? An aisteoir maith Jimmy Swaggart? Cuir uait do chuid amadántachta, a phleidhce!

Ar bhealach, áfach, ní ceart a bheith ró-dhian ar Raindí bocht. Nár dhual dó nós meallta na mban a chleachtadh, ós rud é gurbh é mac a athar é. Is iomaí scéal éachtach atá le cloisteáil go fóill i ríocht Ríomhaire faoi mhacnas sheanBhleitín Chuirseir. Caithfidh go bhfuil siad ar colas agat féin. Ní gá dom tú a bhodhrú leo. Is an seanrann úd a bhíodh i mbéal an phobail tráth:

Is éard a deir an Doirseoir,
Go bhfaca sé seanChuirseir,
An bodach gránna suarach,
Ag teacht le fáinne an lae,
An buachaill báire buach,
Aoibh an drabhláis ar a chab,
Ag fillcadh óna chreach,
Le breacadh an lae.

Cén neart a bhí ag Random ar a ndearna sé i gcaitheamh a shaoil. Ná cáin an t-ógánach as aithris a dhéanamh ar an seancaid. *Le Críochnú*

Weekend in New York

"Conas ataoi?" *Dar Duach*, the place is crawling with those Munstermen. It's worse than a sunny Saturday in Ballydehob!

Such was my reaction when I entered the kitchen at the Deer Hill Conference Center in Wappingers Falls, New York, on Friday evening, April 29. I had travelled down (up?) from Halifax that day for the Irish Language weekend, keen to meet some of the strange Irish-speaking creatures who inhabit the New York area and about whom I had heard so much. Would they have two heads? Three legs?

On first glance, they looked fairly normal. Somewhat surprisingly, most of them did not turn out to be Munster-people, or even Irish, but natives of New York and New Jersey. Quite a number—and this explains my initial reaction—had a fluency in the Irish language that would shame most Irish people.

Over one hundred people, ranging from several native Irish speakers to those who have recently started learning the language, gathered at the Conference Center for the weekend. Apart from the formal sessions, classes were held in Irish dancing, tin whistle, Irish songs, etc., and the Saturday evening concluded with an Irish Céilí.

The weekend, organized primarily by Ethel Brogan, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, was the latest in a series held at the Deer Hill Center by Irish speakers. The sizable turnout reflects the growth of interest in the New York and New Jersey areas in the Irish language over the last few years. I found the event very useful, in making contact with those who are teaching and promoting the language in these states. They, in turn, expressed great interest in the Irish Studies program at Saint Mary's. On more than a few occasions, I was asked, "Why has the Canadian Government given you money to establish such a program?" The answer of Federal support for multiculturalism seemed to amaze many, and shock some.

An Irish Language week will be held at the Deer Hill Conference Center in Wappingers Falls July 10-17, 1988. Another weekend session has already been announced for September 30-October 2, 1988. Learners are most welcome. Information about these courses can be obtained from:

Ethel Brogan
56 Derrick Drive
Fishkill
NY 12524 U.S.A.
Telephone: (914) 897-5457.

Pádraig Ó Siadhail

1989 North American Celtic Congress to be held at Saint Mary's University

The Chair of Irish Studies has accepted an invitation to host the second North American Congress of Celtic Studies at Saint Mary's University in August, 1989. The proposed title for the Congress is "Celtic Languages, Celtic Peoples," one which is sufficiently broad to include topics as diverse as language and immigration, music and archaeology.

A local advisory committee has been established to undertake much of the early planning for the Congress. Apart from the representatives of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's, Cyril Byrne, Margaret Harry, and Pádraig Ó Siadhail, this committee includes Marilyn Gerriets and Ken Nilsen, Saint Francis Xavier University, Elizabeth Spence, Dalhousie University, Bob Campbell, University of Prince Edward Island, Norman MacDonald, University College of Cape Breton, and Peter Thomas, University of New Brunswick.

The proposed title of the Congress is one which should guarantee widespread interest not merely among academics and scholars in Europe and North America, but among members of the general community as well. *An Nasc* will keep readers informed about the preparations, as the planning for the Congress proceeds.

Cúinne an Cheoil — Music Box

— ÓRÓ SÉ DO BHEATHA 'BHAILE —

Óró sé do bheatha 'bhaile
 'Se do bheatha 'bhean ba léan-mháir! Ba é ar geseach tú
 bheith (Em) (G) (Am) (Bm)
 ngéibhiam do dhúil che bhred i seil- (bh méir-leach, 'stú
 díol fa leis na Gall-áibh. Ó-ró sé do bheatha 'bhai-le,
 (G) (Em) (Am) (Bm)
 ó-ró sé do bheatha 'bhai-le, ó-ró sé do bheatha 'bhai-le,
 (Em) (G) (Am) (Bm)
 Nais ar thocht an tsam-ráidh.

Tá Gráinne Mhaol á triall thar sáile
 Oglagh armtha léi mar gharda
 Gaeil iad féin, ní Gaill ná Spáinnigh
 'S cuirh'íd ruaig ar Ghallaibh

A bhfuil le Dia na bhFear má dhearcaim—
 Muna mbím beo ina dhiaidh ach
 seachtain—
 Gráinne Mhaol is míle gaiscíoch
 A' fógairt fáin ar Ghallaibh.

This song was written by Patrick Pearse shortly before the Easter uprising of 1916. Its words combine a declaration of resistance against the Gall—the foreigner, the British—and an anticipated joyous welcome home to those who would participate in the rebellion of that year. Pearse, along with most of the other members of the executive council of the short-lived Provisional Government, was executed by the British after the failure of the uprising. It was, after a fashion, both his war cry and his farewell.

If the melody sounds typically Irish to you, it is because the harmony of the piece is centered around A-minor and G-major. The ancient harpers of Ireland and Wales, and to a certain extent of Brittany—that is to say, Celtic harpers—developed early on an entire system of music based on the harmony of two adjacent notes; in this case, A and G. Imagine a piano keyboard with no black keys; with the exception of B and C, E and F, any two notes side by side could form the harmonic basis of this ancient system of

music. Hundreds of years later Irish composers came under the influence of Italian music and tonality—an influence felt in most of the better known Irish airs—but the great composers such as O'Carolan never lost sight of the ancient adjacent system, and they often combined the two influences in their writing.

The adjacent system—evident in Pearse's song and thousands of jigs, reels, airs, and marches—is musically simple. Given that the usually short melodies are often repeated within the song, this simplicity in the hands of the maladroit can be easily transformed into monotony and dullness of musical character, saved only, if at all, by a persistent rhythm which itself eventually becomes tiresome. It is for this reason that ornament and embellishment—trills, shakes, turns, grace notes, and so on—are so crucial, and ubiquitous, in Irish music; each pass at the melody is fresh with new decoration, each drawing attention to a hitherto unappreciated nuance. Similarly, accenting the melody differently each time around draws attention to the flexibility of what initially appeared to be a simple tune. The better instrumentalists of old Irish music can sculpt a melody through various repetitions until one is left amazed at how far the musical imagination can transform the it, and yet still leave it recognizably the same tune as

that which was at first so simply stated. With old Irish harmony, as with Japanese gardens, one comes to appreciate that artistic simplicity has its own expertise.

If you are acquainted with recent Irish folk music groups, you might have heard this harmony in, for example, Planxty's rendition of "The Well Below the Valley" or the Chieftains' "The Musical Priest." But Pearse's song is as good a place as any to introduce yourself to the pleasures of a type of music more than a thousand years old.

Antoine Ó Máille

Scottish Gaelic Course

June 20 - July 8, 1988

An intensive course in Scottish Gaelic has been organized for the coming summer at Hector's Point (Rudha Eachainn), Cape Breton Island, N.S. The course is designed to provide students with conversational and literary skills in this modern Celtic language, along with a detailed introduction to a living Celtic culture. Hector's Point is situated beside the village of Iona on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton Island, the home of North America's only remaining Gàidhealachd (Scottish-Gaelic-speaking area).

The three-week language program will be taught and supervised by a qualified Cape Breton Gaelic instructor, Dr. John Shaw of Glendale. The course will include five hours per day of classroom instruction along with individual tutorial workshops. Classroom instruction will be supplemented by lectures on various aspects of Gaelic culture by local researchers and visiting Gaelic scholars.

Bed and breakfast arrangements are available for students in the immediate vicinity. Arrangements can be made for boarding with Gaelic-speakers on request.

For additional information regarding programs, costs and accommodation call or write to: Dr. John Shaw, Cape Gael Associates Co-operative, RR 1, West Bay Road, Glendale, N.S., B0E 3L0, Canada. Telephone: (902) 625-1257.

19th-Century Passenger List to Newfoundland

Very few passenger lists of the thousands of Irish who crossed the Atlantic in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have survived. One which has is a list of the passengers coming from Ross, Co. Wexford, to prosecute the fishery in Newfoundland in 1825. *An Nasc* is pleased to make the list available to our readers.

List of Passengers in the Brig *Thomas Farrall* of Wexford, Thomas Barry Master for St. John's, Newfoundland.

1. James McDaniel
2. Thomas Connors
3. Catherine Connors
4. Daniel Clancy
5. John Clancy
6. Kearn [Kieran] Clancy
7. Richard Holland
8. Catherine Holland
9. Thomas Cahill
10. Thomas Behan
11. Bridget Behan
12. Moses Doyle
13. Simon Ryan
14. Thomas McDaniel
15. Judy Ryan
16. John Bolger
17. Alley Grady
18. John Buggy
19. Thomas Barnet
20. Anastasia Barnet
21. Martin Moore
22. Anne Brennan
23. John Brennan
24. James Costigan
25. Bridget Costigan
26. James Kehoc
27. Richard Stanton
28. Jane Stanton
29. William Walker
30. Elizabeth Walker
31. William Dixon
32. Alley Dixon
33. Hanna Brien
34. Mary Brien

35. Joshua Bobicar
36. Margaret Bobicar
37. Joshua Bobicar
38. John Bobicar
39. Thomas Bobicar
40. George Sparks
41. Sarah Sparks
42. Margaret Bobicar
43. Nicholas Ryan
44. James Ryan
45. John Downey
46. David Phelan
47. Charles Kavanagh
48. Elen Kavanagh
49. John Scallian
50. William Scallian
51. Pat Cleary
52. John Longford
53. Judith Boyle
54. Patrick Carroll
55. Catherine Carroll
56. Patrick Neal
57. John McGlennan
58. Margt McGlennan
59. Joseph Walsh
60. Edward Nowlan
61. Pat Cantwell
62. Michael Nolan
63. Robert Wilson
64. Jane Wilson
65. John Wilson
66. Maria Wilson
67. Darby Wilson
68. Casper Wilson
69. Anne Wilson
70. Anne Bradley
71. John Howlett
72. William Payne
73. John Holdin
74. Michael Holden
75. Mary Finn
76. Kearn Brennan
77. Catherine Brennan
78. James FitzGerald
79. Nancy FitzGerald
80. Pat Purcell
81. Nancy Purcell
82. Margaret Ryan
83. John Grace
84. Richard Walsh
85. Judith Walsh
86. James Kinshellow [Kinsella]
87. Ann Kinshellow
88. Timothy Finlan
89. Elenor Finlan
90. Joseph Burrows
91. Margt Burrows
92. Judith Dempsey
93. Anne Dempsey
94. Sarah Dempsey
95. William Henecy [Hennessey]
96. Honor Henecy
97. Elenor Browne
98. Samuel Boyle
99. Elizabeth Bates
100. Pat Broderick
101. Anty Broderick
102. Martin Hogan
103. Elen Hogan
104. James Berigin
105. Daniel Boyle
106. Judy Boyle
107. John Boyle
108. William Smyth
109. Ann Smyth
110. Edward Dillon
111. Jane Dillon
112. Adam Jackson
113. Daniel Brennan
114. Stephen Ryan
115. Judith Ryan
116. Andrew Shore
117. Simon Coogan
118. Lawrence Doyle
119. William Kealy
120. Murtagh Brennan
121. Mary Brennan
122. Martin Reed
123. Eliza Behan
124. William Behan
125. Johanna Behan
126. Anne Holland
127. Anty Holland
128. Margaret Bobicar
129. Margaret Wickham
130. John Fennall
131. Mary Fennall
132. Ann Wilson
133. Robert Wilson
134. Jane Wilson
135. Thomas Wilson
136. John FitzGerald
137. Pat FitzGerald
138. Mary FitzGerald
139. Bridget FitzGerald
140. Kitty FitzGerald
141. Michl Purcell
142. Thomas Purcell
143. John Purcell
144. John Kinshellow
145. Walter Kinshellow
146. Peter Kinshellow
147. Eliza Kinshellow
148. Thomas Dempsey

149. Robert Dempsey
150. William Dempsey
151. Mary Broderick
152. Judy Broderick
153. John Broderick
154. Kitty Hogan
155. Anne Hogan
156. Eliza Hogan
157. Ellen Brennan
158. Alley Brennan
159. Pat Brennan
160. James Brennan
161. John Bryan
162. David Wells
163. Catherine Kealy
164. Thos Kehoc

Note: New Ross 27 May, 1825

I certify that passengers are going on the Brig Thomas Farral Thos. Barry Master to Nfld solely for the purpose of prosecuting the fishery.

(Source of information:
Colonial Office—CO 194/71
f. 322-3)

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

M	U	N	S	T	E	R	B	R	E	N	D	A	N
I	U	S	A	O	Y	L	I	A					
L	I	A	M	E	R	I	C	K	A	S	N	U	A
L	E	E	A	K	N	I	F	E	G	S			
E	I	R	E	O	O	A	A	L					
N	A	T	R	A	C	E	R	H	E	A	D		
N	I	L	A	K	T	I	A						
I	S	A	I	N	T	H	Y	L	E	S	R		
U	S	H	E	R	L	C	I	C					
M	A	P	S	S	H	E	E	T	S	O	Y		
O	O	O	A	O	A	T	O	M					
C	R	O	A	R	D	A	T	C					
O	W	E	O	N	T	A	R	R	Y	I	N	G	
R	E	E	R	O	U	A	S	S	E				
K	A	N	T	U	R	K	D	A	N	S	H	E	

An Nasc is the newsletter of the D'Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies at Saint Mary's University.

If you would like to receive *An Nasc* on a regular basis, or if you have any items of news or other information that would be of interest to our readers, please write or telephone:

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