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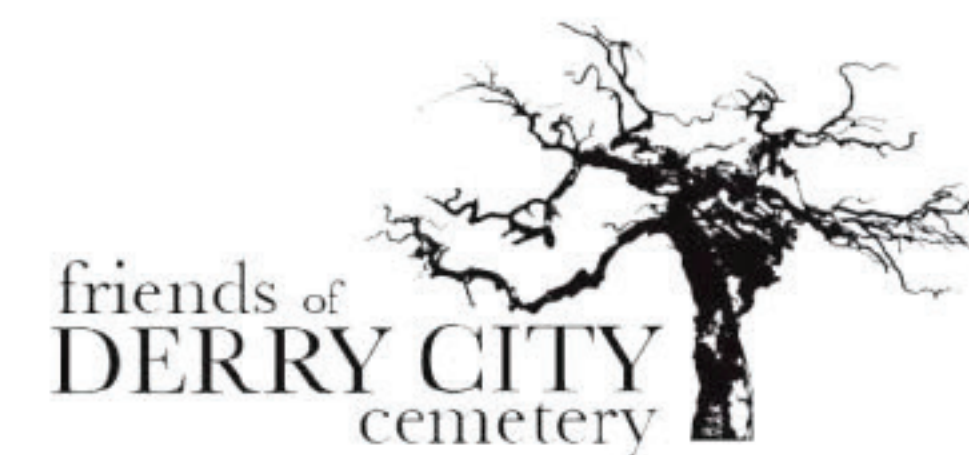
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Corrick Abbey Burial Ground

Tucked away in the townland of Corickmore, within the parish of Upper Badoney in County Tyrone, lies the historic burial site known as Corrick Abbey. Originally part of a larger parish called Badoney or Bodoney (Boydonagh), this area was formally divided into Upper and Lower Badoney in 1774. The name Badoney may derive from a phrase meaning “Sunday hut where prayers are said.”

To reach the burying ground, visitors must follow a narrow, winding lane that branches off the B47 Newtownstewart – Plumbridge Road (locally known as Derbrough Road). At the end of the lane, there is a small parking area adjacent to a modern farmyard, some of which may have been built over the original abbey ruins. The abbey sits on elevated ground at the confluence of the Glenelly and Owenkillew Rivers – a scenic spot locally known as “the meeting of the waters.” This tranquil area, popular with anglers and nature lovers, is occasionally disrupted by the sounds of nearby cattle, adding to its pastoral charm. In the early 20th century, a nearby field, once part of Corrick Lodge and known as “Robbie’s Holm” after landowner Robbie McFarland, hosted annual picnics organised by Corick Presbyterian Church. Held in late June, these gatherings featured tea, buns, lemonade, games, races, and music from a local band. The tradition faded in the late 1940s.

The burying ground contains the ruins of the old abbey church – a late 15th-century Franciscan friary. Only the east wall still stands at any height and features the remnants of a gothic window, now heavily covered in ivy and brambles. The other walls are in various states of ruin: the south wall is around 3 to 4 feet high, the north rises to about 10 feet, and the west to roughly 15 feet. Nature continues to reclaim the structure, with ivy, brambles, and young ash trees spreading throughout the site. The site’s sacred significance likely predates the friary itself; local tradition holds that a monastic presence existed here as early as the 6th century.

The Franciscan friary was formally established in 1465 and remained active until the Dissolution of the Monasteries under Henry VIII. Following its suppression, the lands and abbey were



granted to Sir Henry Piers, who later sold them to Sir Arthur Chichester. Eventually, the property passed into the hands of the Hamilton family – several of whose headstones can still be found in the overgrown graveyard surrounding the ruins. By 1837, Samuel Lewis noted in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland that the Hamiltons retained ownership of the land.

By the 1930s, evidence of additional monastic structures – overgrown walls to the north of the current ruins – had been recorded. However, any physical trace of these may now be lost, as part of the graveyard borders a modern concreted farmyard, potentially obscuring or replacing remnants of the medieval complex.

The graveyard is enclosed by a stone wall, entered through an iron gate flanked by stone pillars. Near the gate, a couple of stones jut out from the wall, possibly remnants of a stile. The wall itself may have been built using stones from the ruined church. The site spans approximately 60 by 130 feet and contains just two remaining yew trees, along with at least one visible stump – evidence that more once stood. Within the enclosure, a mix of old and modern headstones can be found. Some are upright, others flat, and some are simply unmarked stones or repurposed architectural fragments. Many inscriptions are weathered beyond legibility. Notable features include a tall obelisk with a low surround, a grave enclosed by iron railings, another with a low wall, and one with a stone border. Three flat stones feature inscriptions in high relief. Large portions of the site contain no visible markers at all, and some graves lie within the abbey ruins themselves.

Materials used for headstones include sandstone, slate, marble, and concrete. Moss, grass, and lichen cover many of the older stones. While no elaborate carvings survive, some graves feature glass domes with artificial flowers or containers for offerings. Inscriptions are typically simple, listing names, dates, and ages.

Local place names found on the stones include Aughalane, Corick, Droit, Letterbratt, Liscable, Lislea, Lisnascreagh, and Tullynadall. Further afield, references appear to Strabane, St. Louis (USA), and other parts of America. Many individuals buried here lived well into old age: one reached 102, while others lived into their 70s, 80s, and 90s. Much of the history of those buried at Corrick Abbey has sadly been lost. Some family names have vanished from the area, some emigrated across the British Isles and beyond, while a few remain rooted in the local community.

Although the earliest legible headstone dates to 1703 and the most recent to 2018, the site’s use as a burial ground likely predates these records. Many graves were likely unmarked or have been lost over time. Today, Derry & Strabane District Council owns/maintains the site.

Corrick Abbey: A Forgotten Monastic Legacy

At the confluence of the Owenkillew and Glenelly rivers in County Tyrone lies Corrick Abbey, a once-thriving Franciscan friary with deep roots in Ireland’s monastic tradition. Though only one gable now stands, the site carries echoes of a sacred past stretching back over 1,400 years.

Early Christian Origins

The site has gone by many names – Corac, Caorock, Choracke, Corrig, Carrick, and others. Tradition holds that St. Columba founded a monastery here around 560 AD, possibly linked to nearby Ardstraw. Its decline is undocumented, but by the 15th century, the location saw renewed religious activity.

The Franciscan Friary (c.1465–1603)

Around 1465, a friary of the Third Order Regular Franciscans was established. These friars – laypeople living in religious community–served the local area through pastoral work. Though it is unknown if Corrick had a school, such institutions often included basic education. The friary was dissolved in 1603 during the Reformation.

An inquisition that year recorded the monastery, called Caorock, as holding modest lands valued at 1s 8d. The property passed from Sir Henry Piers to Sir Daniel Leigh, and eventually to Sir Arthur Chichester, a leading figure in the Plantation of Ulster.

By 1609, the friary – then called Choracke – was described as holding three ballyboes and a sessiagh of land (roughly 200 acres),

situated in Badoney parish. It appears on Bodley’s 1609 map as Corigg, and by 1654 the land – called Carrick Abbey Land – was owned by Sir Alexander Stewart’s heirs, covering four named ballyboes.

In Samuel Lewis’s 1837 Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, the abbey is described as “highly picturesque,” with suggestions that a castle or fortress may also have stood on the site.

20th-Century Restoration

In the 1930s, Oliver Davies led preservation work for the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society. He partially restored the east window using original stones found nearby, reinforcing it with steel bars and removing encroaching ivy. Two arches were rebuilt, and several cut stones reused as gravemarkers were replaced.

The church measured 47.5 feet by 16.5 feet, with walls 3.5 feet thick. Three carved stones–possibly from a spiral staircase – now serve as grave markers. Relics from the abbey, including a holy water stoup and stone font, were later found in local hands.
A Site of Memory

Now overgrown and largely forgotten, Corrick Abbey remains a place of quiet reverence. The graveyard surrounding it contains a mix of ancient and modern burials. Though some walls have vanished–possibly beneath a nearby concreted farmyard – the site retains its atmosphere of peace and historical significance.



It is wonderful with what neglect these old abbeys in Ulster have been treated. Take the case of another Tyrone Abbey—that at **Corrick**, between Newtownstewart and Plumbridge. Any person looking at the remains of the little church, overlooking one of the most beautiful river scenes in Tyrone could hardly imagine that a rich and powerful monastery existed there in the 15th and 16th centuries. And yet so comparatively late as 1795, Seward, describing the abbey, writes, “The ruins of it display a singular neatness and an elegant style of architecture.”



CORICK ABBEY

Scheme for Restoration of the East Window

One of the most romantic spots in Tyrone is the meeting of the waters at Corick, a few miles from Newtown-stewart. There flow together the Glenelly and the Owenkillew, the two rivers which drain the south side of the Sperrin Mountains. Among the local inhabitants the spot is justly famed, but it is at present too remote for it to be widely known outside the immediate district.

At Corick, on a low cliff above the Glenelly, the Franciscan Friars founded a small abbey 450 years ago.

This is one of their many foundations in this part of Tyrone, and it is the only one of which any particular architectural fragments remain. Not far distant were the abbays of Pubble and Scarvaheerin. Though the church at Corick has been long ruined the graveyard is still in use, and many carved stones of the church have in days past been pulled down to be used as headstones for graves. In this way there survive fragments of at least three windows and the round-headed door. But of only one of these windows did any stones survive in situ, that in the east wall. The mullions were here complete, though the arch had fallen.

Some years ago the archaeological section of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society decided to attempt to restore the east window, replacing the stones which had fallen and were lying about the graveyard.

The Strabane Rural Council gave its consent, and after some delay work was started this year under the supervision of Mr. Davies, Lecturer in Archaeology at Queen's University.

The ugly modern walling between the old mullions has been removed, the mullions themselves were secured, and the fallen stones were replaced, though unfortunately it was found that one or two were missing and it has not been possible to complete the arch. At the same time the ivy, that curse of all ancient buildings in Ireland, has been eradicated from the east wall and the wall itself has been properly repointed, so that it ought to last now for many centuries. It is hoped that this restoration will attract more visitors to this beautiful spot, which combines the charm of nature and of man's handiwork.



CAMPBELL FAMILY

In memory of Ann Campbell of Aughalane who died 20th March 1876 aged 83 years.
Erected by her affectionate brother H. Campbell, St. Louis, U.S.A.

Here lyeth the body of Hugh Campbell who departed this life July 27th 1756 aged 67 Years.

Also:

John Campbell who departed this life 8th Novr. 1792 aged 84

Andrew Campbell who departed this life 21st Dec. 1796 aged 48.

John Campbell who departed this life 12 Sept. 1807 aged 21.

Hugh Campbell who departed this life 2 Nov. 1810 aged 72.

James Alexander Campbell who departed this life 19th Octr. 1823 aged 22.

Elizabeth Campbell who dedeparted(sic) this life 7th july 1824 aged 26.

It is not the tear at the moment shed, when the cold turf has just been laid O'er her, that can tell how be-
loved was the Soul that has fled, Or how deep in our heart we deplore her.

Elizabeth Campbell, widow of Hugh Campbell who died October 9th 1851 aged 85 years

Andrew Campbell who died 13th September 1868 aged 74 years.

Elizabeth Campbell who died 12th March 1875 aged 80 years.

Jane Campbell wife of Robt. B. Campbell, late of Letterbratt who died 25 March 1897 aged 57.



**On the 9th instant, at her residence, in Aughalane, Eliza-
beth, wife of the late Hugh Campbell. Esq.**

The Campbell Legacy

Robert Campbell (right) was born on February 12, 1804, at his family home, Aughalane, in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. The house had been built in 1786 by his father, Hugh Campbell – a name shared by both Robert's son and brother, often causing confusion in family histories.

Today, Aughalane House has been preserved and relocated to the Ulster American Folk Park, where it stands as a testament to early emigrant life.

As the youngest son from his father's second marriage, Robert had little expectation of inheritance. In 1822, at the age of 18, he followed his older brother Hugh to America. Although he lacked formal education, Robert quickly proved himself in business, securing a position in the thriving trade hub of St. Louis. The city's economy, fueled by beaver fur and river commerce, was booming. When Robert contracted tuberculosis (then known as consumption), doctors advised him to seek the clean air of the Rocky Mountains by joining the fur trade.

From 1824 to 1835, Robert explored the American West, forging connections with legendary figures like Jedediah Smith, William Sublette, William Ashley, and Cree Chief Sonnant. He took part in the famed Battle of Pierre's Hole and steadily rose through the ranks of the fur trade. Eventually, he partnered with Sublette to form their own trading company. Recognizing that the fur trade was declining, the two pivoted in 1835 toward more sustainable ventures: dry goods, banking, real estate, and river trade.

That same year, while in Philadelphia, Robert met Virginia Kyle (b. 1822), the daughter of Hazlett Kyle of North Carolina and Lucy Ann Winston, eventually marrying in 1841. They settled in St. Louis on 5th Street and started a family. Of their 13 children, only three



survived to adulthood – epidemics of cholera, diphtheria, and measles ravaged their household.

In 1854, seeking respite from the crowded city, the Campbells moved to the prestigious new neighborhood of Lucas Place. There, they established a grand residence that is now the Campbell House Museum. Robert flourished as a businessman, becoming one of Missouri's wealthiest men. His real estate holdings stretched to

Kansas City and El Paso, he presided over two banks, and managed St. Louis's finest hotel, The Southern. Virginia earned acclaim as a gracious and sophisticated hostess, and Campbell soirées became coveted invitations. The Campbells' influence drew prominent guests including President Ulysses S. Grant, industrialist James Eads, botanist Henry Shaw, and General William T. Sherman.

Robert died in 1879 (see death notice overleaf), and Virginia followed in 1882. Their estate passed to their surviving sons – Hugh (1847–1931), Hazlett (1858–1938), and James (1860–1890). None of the three ever married, and all lived off the family fortune.

James, the youngest, attended Yale and Harvard and lived for a time in Paris with Hugh (right), but died at 30 from influenza.

Hugh returned to St. Louis and became known for his quiet philanthropy. He supported numerous causes but was especially loyal to Father Dunne's Newsboys Home, famously hosting lavish Thanksgiving meals for the children there.



Hazlett, on the other hand, led a more troubled life. Likely suffering from some form of mental illness, he became increasingly reclusive after a stroke, eventually requiring constant medical supervision. When Hugh died in 1931, Hazlett was legally declared of “unsound mind.” A complex legal dispute among distant relatives (in Ireland and elsewhere) followed his death in 1938, placing the future of the Campbell estate in limbo.

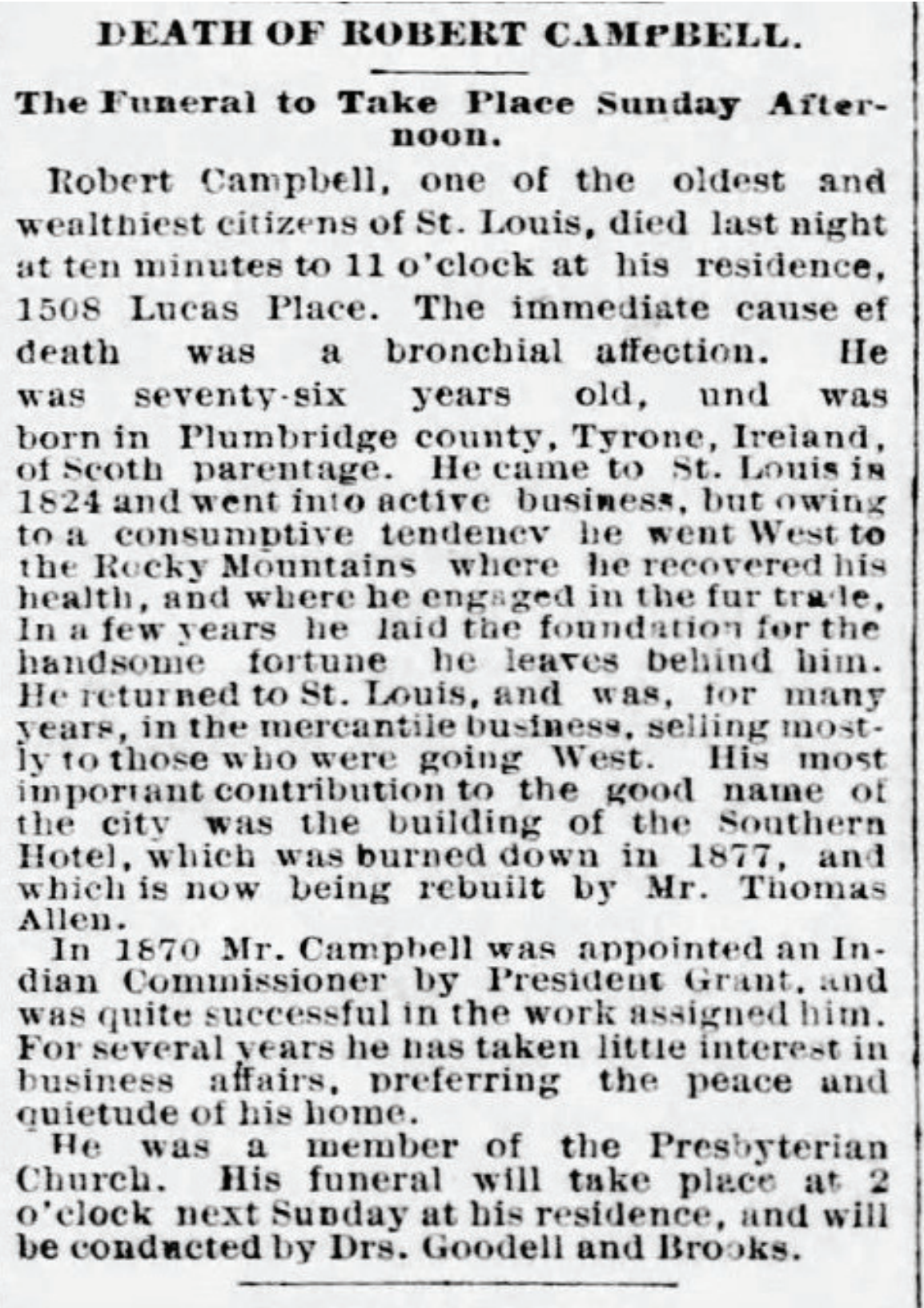
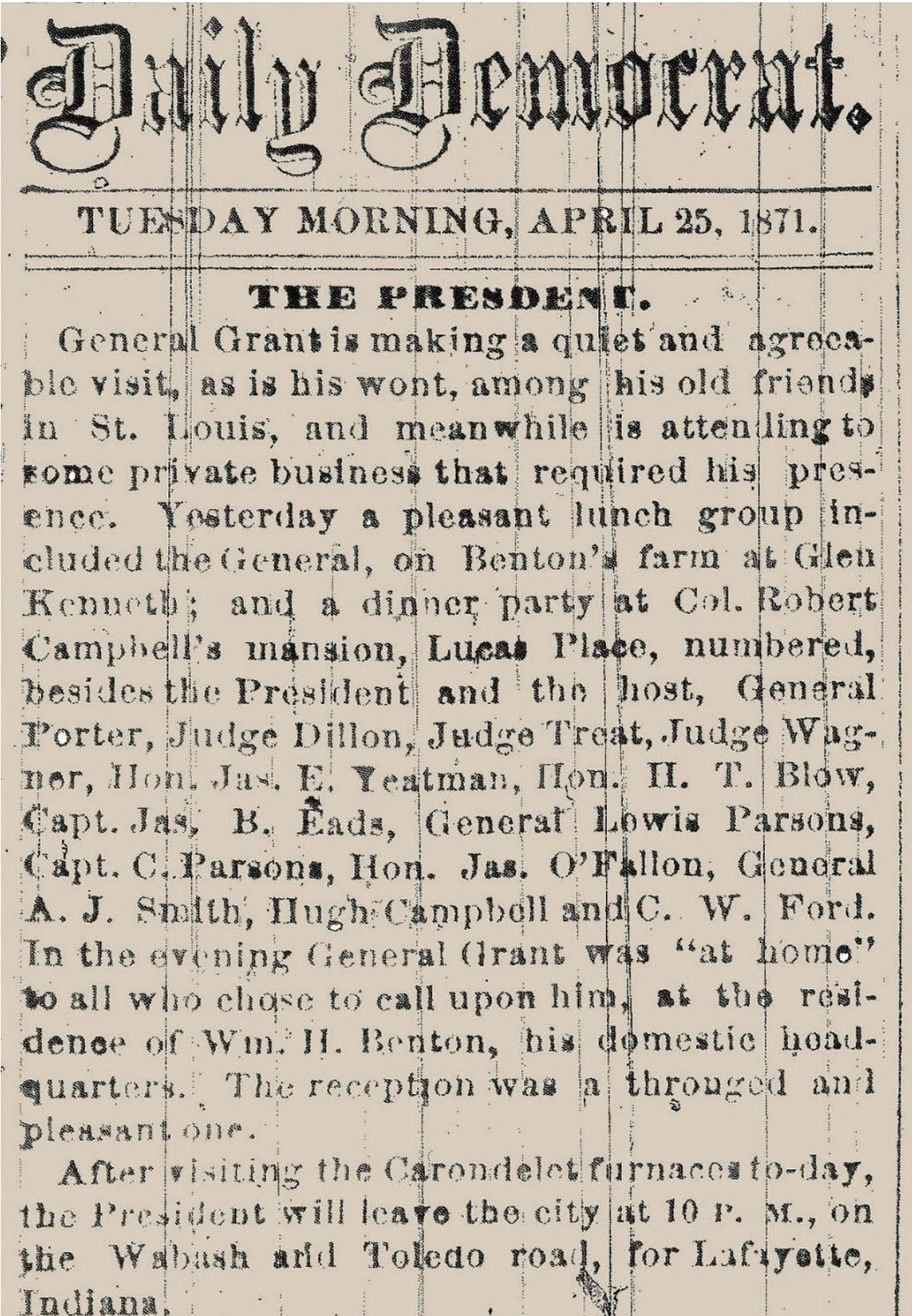
However, concerned citizens of St. Louis took action to preserve the family legacy. Their efforts led to the establishment of the Campbell House Museum (below), which opened to the public in 1943 and has since safeguarded much of the original furniture, art, and artifacts. Among the museum's treasures is a small silver-plated cup engraved with the initials "U.S.G." – a gift from President Ulysses S. Grant.

The exact origins of the friendship between the Campbell and Grant families remain unclear. Robert likely knew Julia Grant's father through St. Louis business ties, while Julia and Virginia shared similar social backgrounds. In 1869, President Grant appointed Robert to the newly-formed Indian Commission. Thereafter, the families socialized often. The Grants hosted the Campbells at the White House in 1871, while the Campbells reciprocated with receptions in 1871 (featured opposite), 1873, 1874, and 1875 at their home.

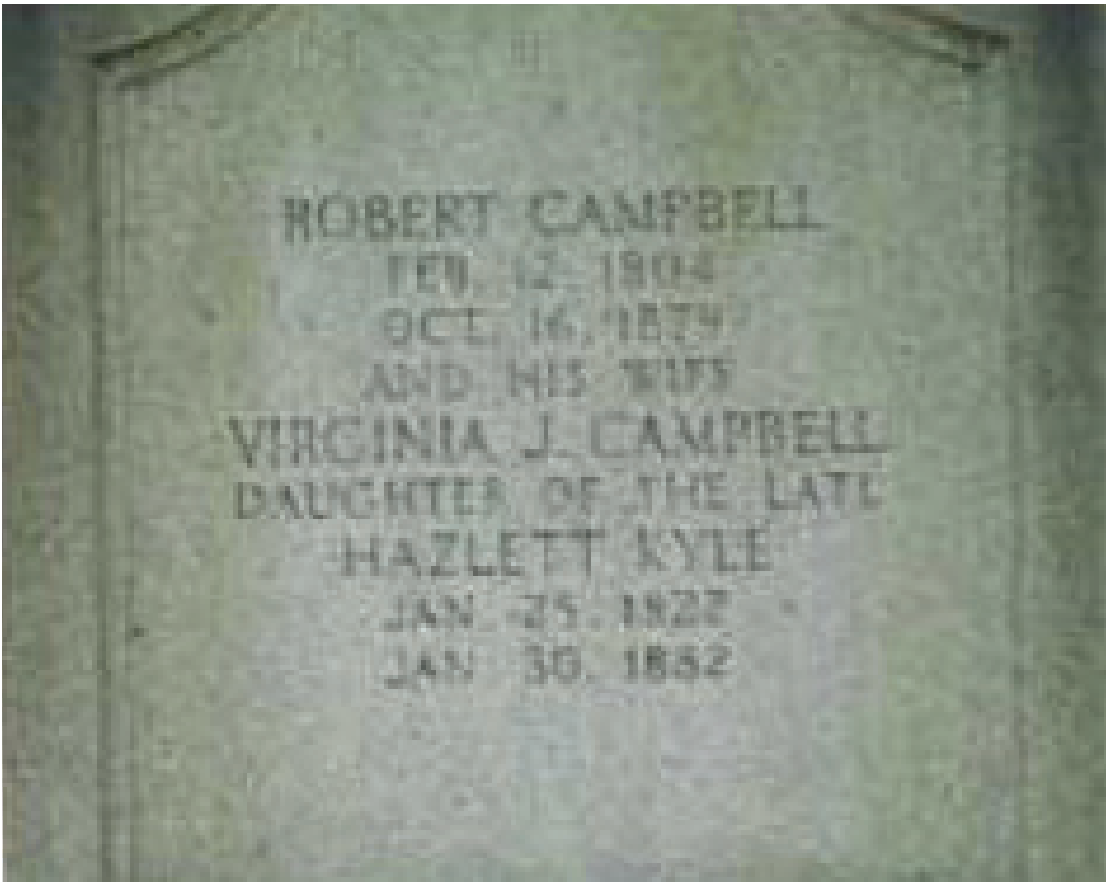
Hugh Kyle Campbell: The Reclusive Millionaire

In his later years, Hugh Kyle Campbell earned a reputation as a reclusive yet benevolent figure. Known affectionately as “Mr. Murphy” to the children of Lucas Place, he would hand out candies and gifts during hard times, lifting spirits with his quiet kindness. Educated at Smith Academy and once a traveler to Fort Laramie in hopes of following his father’s fur trade legacy, Hugh eventually chose a more solitary life, but one marked by continuous charitable giving.

He donated generously to religious institutions of many denominations – Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant alike – and gave quietly to countless causes. Unlike his brothers, Hugh found a way to honor his family's legacy and live meaningfully within its shadow. When he died at 83, he left behind not just wealth, but a door to the remarkable Campbell story that would finally be opened to the public.



St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri · Friday, October 17, 1879



AN ENTERPRISING IRISHMAN.—In the *Missouri Republican* of the 2d August last, it is stated that Colonel Robert Campbell, whom it mentions as an old well-known merchant in Main-street, in that city, had just become the purchaser of the Southern Hotel, which seems to be a very large building. After speaking of the lease, &c., the paragraph referred to proceeds thus:—"This gentleman may be congratulated upon his ability to indulge his pride in becoming the owner of so fine a property. The great amount required to possess it has been provided by him entirely from his own surplus capital, and without interference with other property owned by him in this city, or with the means which form the basis of his mercantile business." Colonel Campbell is brother of Andrew Campbell, Esq., of Letterbratt, Plumbridge, and of Miss Anne Campbell, of Aughalane. He is not only popular in America, but held in the highest estimation by his tenantry in this country, who are in the habit of manifesting the liveliest demonstrations of joy on his occasional visits to his native home, in consideration of his repeated acts of kindness towards them, in sending them meal, potatoes, and flaxseed.

REJOICINGS AT PLUMBRIDGE, COUNTY TYRONE.—The arrival of Colonel Robert Campbell, of St Louis, U S, to his family residence. Aughalane, Plumbridge, County Tyrone, on the 13th inst, was the cause of general rejoicings in this neighbourhood. Triumphal arches were thrown across the line of road at Plumbridge and on one of them were the words "*Cead Mille Failthe,*" in large letters. There was also a white flag adjoining, bearing the words—"Welcome, Colonel Campbell," and the Campbell coat of arms. In the evening every house in the district was beautifully illuminated. Monster bonfires were lighted up in all directions, and the populace gathered around them to give expression to their joy at the presence of the gallant Colonel amongst them, after an absence of thirty-six years. The firing at intervals of a piece of ordinance, and the constant discharge of small arms, with the incessant cheering, proved that he is highly esteemed in this part of Tyrone. A plentiful supply of the "mountain dew" was handed round, and all separated quietly to their homes, much pleased with the evening's amusement. When it became known in St Louis that Colonel Campbell intended to visit Europe, his fellow-citizens entertained him at a magnificent public dinner.

The Campbell Fortune

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

Keen interest has been manifested in the sitting at Omagh of a Commission of the Court of St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of hearing the claims of the relatives of the late Hazlett Kyle Campbell, who died at St. Louis on 8th March, 1938, leaving an estate of two million dollars.

The Campbell family belong to Plumbridge district, and it was natural that the bulk of the claimants should come from that locality, or were inter-married to members of the Campbell family during the past generation or two. Quite a number of those who appeared in court to make claim to a share of the fortune were quite unaware that they were related to the other claimants. There is a strong belief that many of the claimants have established beyond question their rights to a share of the fortune.

Mr. R. A. Dunn.

Mr. Robert A. Dunn was the first witness to trace his ancestry to Elizabeth Buchanan. He is the son of James Dunn, who married his cousin, Matilda Dunn; James Dunn being the child of Jane Campbell, who married Robert Dunn; Jane Dunn being a daughter of Andrew Campbell, who married Elizabeth Boyle; Andrew Campbell being a child of Hugh Campbell, who married Elizabeth Buchanan.

The Special Master described this claim as on the full-blood line.

Mr. Dunn recalled that on Aughalane House there was a crest, and when asked to describe it he said: "There is a lion on it; I cannot just remember what it is like; it is like that one there," pointing to the Royal Crest above the Judge's seat.

Captain Fyffe—That is the Royal Coat of Arms. (Laughter.)

Crest of Duke of Argyle.

Mr. Wm. Dunn, the present occupant of Aughalane House, where the founder of the fortune was born, said there were two plaques on the house, one of which

was inscribed: "Hugh Campbell built this house in 1786." On the other side of the front of the house there was a plaque with a crest, and inscribed: "The Most Noble Duke of Argyle," and there was also a Latin inscription which he could not interpret.

Asked by the Special Master how many rooms were in the house, witness said he could not say, nor could he tell how many acres of land were attached to it. The house was built of stone and lime, and he was positive there were no inscriptions on the fireplaces.

The Special Master asked the witness how he came to be the owner of the house, and who was the previous owner.

Witness said that he got it by will from his uncle Sam.

Production of Bibles.

Mr. Hugh Campbell Dunn (brother of the previous witness), in support of his claim, produced a Bible, on the inside cover of which there was an ornamental sheet inscribed as follows:—"Diocese of Derry, Parish of Badoney. Samuel Dunn of Plumbridge, was confirmed by the Bishop preparatory to being admitted to the Holy Communion. N-Town Stewart Church, 13th June, 1867, J. D. McDonagh, Clerk."

This witness produced another Bible on which was inscribed a record of the marriage of Robert Dunn to Jane Campbell, 3rd September, 1850, and also a record of the birth of the various children.

When it was announced that the Bibles would be retained as exhibits, the witness expressed some reluctance about parting with them, and the Special Master said: "I thought you would be more anxious about the money that is coming from America."

Witness—The money is still in America and the Bibles are here. (Laughter.)

The Special Master assured the witness that the Bibles would be returned in good order when photographed.

"Judicially Unemployed."

Mr. R. A. Campbell, J.P., of Eden Mills, was another claimant tracing his ancestry to Elizabeth Buchanan and Hugh Campbell.

Asked by the Special Master where he acted as a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Campbell said like all other J.P.s, he was "judicially unemployed."

Tombstones in Corrick.

Mr. Wm. McClements gave evidence of lifting and cleaning two tombstones in Corrick graveyard. One of the stones was in the name of the M'Farlands and the other to the Campbells.

Knew "Big Annie."

Miss V. Campbell, who traced her ancestry to Elizabeth Buchanan, gave evidence of personal recollection of of many of the older generation, and at the conclusion was complimented by the Special Master on the way she had given her evidence, which, he said, was the most helpfui he had got so far.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor, witness said Hugh Campbell had 13 children.

Mr. Taylor—How do you know that? Witness—My father and mother told me.

Continuing, witness said she knew the lady as "Big Annie," but up till the present hearing did not recognise she was a relative. She also knew the lady known as "Miss Ann."

In reply to the Special Master, witness said her mother did not wish her to have "much to do with 'Big Annie.'"

The Special Master—This "Big Annie" seems to have been a tough baby. (Laughter.)

Replying to Mr. Taylor, witness said she had always taken a keen interest in her family history, and she always asked her mother and grandmother questions about the family.

Mr. Taylor—Did they tell you who Hugh Campbell's mother was?

Witness—Elizabeth Buchanan.

Mr. Taylor—Did any of them tell you he was married twice?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Taylor—What was the name of the first wife?

Witness—Catherine Denny.

Mr. Taylor—Did they tell you anything about the marriage to Elizabeth Buchanan?

Witness—Yes, they told me that he did not tell any of them about it; he went to Omagh one day and brought back his bride with him on horseback.

Miss Ballentine's Connection.

Miss Elizabeth Ballentine, a descendant of Elizabeth Buchanan, produced the family Bible and identified entries

made by her grandmother beginning with the marriage of Jane M'Farland and Annie Campbell on 10th August, 1841, and containing entries of births of various children. One entry was—"Ann Buchanan M'Farland, born 20th January, 1855. She departed this life 1st November, 1855, aged nine months and eleven days.

"She sleeps in Jesus and is blessed.

How sweet her slumbers are;
From suffering and from sin released,
And freed from every snare."

Miss Mary Ann Knox, Gorticastle, Gortin, and her brothers traced their ancestry to Catherine Denny.

Visit to Birthplace.

Later Mr. Nangle and the American solicitors visited Aughalane House, where Mr. Robert Campbell was born, the residence of Mr. Wm. S. Dunn. Here Mr. and Mrs. Dunn very kindly entertained the party to tea.

Mr. Nangle took a very keen interest in the house and visited every room, and even the out-buildings. Photographs were taken of the house from every angle, and inside the now famous "Miss Anne's" bed was photographed. Eden Mills, owned by Mr. R. A. Campbell, J.P., was visited and photographed, as

was the nearby Presbyterian Church, known as Glanelly.

Visit to Corrick Abbey.

The party then proceeded to Corrick Abbey graveyard, where the tomb of Hugh Campbell and other members of the family was visited. Part of the inscription on the tombstone, which incidentally had been under a slate slab, reads as follows:—"Here lyeth the body of Hugh Campbell, who departed this life July 27, 1756, aged 67 years."

Drink for All.

Mr. Arthur Ward, aged 87, of Letterbratt, had the distinguished party as afternoon visitors, and regaled them with stories of the long distant past. He had a clear recollection of the visit of Colonel Campbell from America. The whole place was en fete, there were bonfires, lights in every window, and all who visited got drunk. He personally remembered "Big Annie," but he never seen a "hate" wrong with her, except when she was "riz."

Mrs. M'Nickle, of Letterbratt, whose cottage and garden were beautifully kept, was complimented by Mr Nangle on the beauty of the garden, and on the cosiness and neatness of the cottage. She had a splendid recollection of the Colonel's visit, and remembered "Miss Anne," who was also known as "Nice Ann," because of her kindly and pious nature.

Letterbratt House, an imposing residence, which had been built by Hugh Campbell for one of his daughters, was next visited and photographed.

Roadside Court.

The party headed for the home of Mrs. Elizabeth M'Farland, Letterbratt, but met her on the road, and her sworn testimony was taken on the roadside. The last house to be visited was that of Mrs. Sarah Dunn, in the village of Plumbridge.

Scenery Admired and Hospitality Appreciated.

Mr. Nangle was enthralled by the beauty of the countryside from the Gortin Glen to Letterbratt, and said the beauty of Ireland was to be seen in reality to be believed. He was also impressed by the kindly nature of the people he had met, and the hospitality that had been offered to him. Before leaving Omagh he also expressed his gratitude to the local members of the legal profession for their kindness to him. He is a 14 handicap golfer, and enjoyed playing on the beautiful Baronscourt links. He said he was sorry to leave Omagh, where he had made so many real good friends in a short space of time.

Duke of Argyle's Descendants.

During the investigations it was revealed that the founder of the Campbell family in Plumbridge was the fifth son of the then Duke of Argyle, hence the crest on the headquarters of the Campbell family, Aughalane House, which, Mr. Nangle said, was being splendidly kept.

TYRONE CLAIMS TO FORTUNE

Houses and Graveyard Visited

Mr. J. J. Nangle, Master of the American Courts, who is hearing claims to the fortune of the late Mr. Hazlett Kyle Campbell, who died at Missouri in March, 1938, leaving an estate estimated at two million dollars, on Wednesday, paid a visit to the Plumbridge district of County Tyrone.

Mr. Nangle visited a number of houses in which he was able to secure material evidence.

One of the residences visited was Aughalane House, now the home of Mr. W. S. Dunn, and in which the late Colonel R. Campbell, founder of the fortune and father of Hazlett Kyle Campbell, is believed to have been born. The house bears the crest of the Duke of Argyll, and it is stated that the first Campbell to settle in the district was the fifth son of the then Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Nangle also visited Corrick Abbey Graveyard and took a number of records from tombstones. He talked to several elderly people who said they remembered Col. Robert Campbell returning on a visit from America to his native district. On that occasion, they stated, he was given a rousing welcome "with arches and bonfires."

Mr. Nangle was accompanied by Mr. L. H. Taylor (Messrs. C. & J. Black, Belfast) and Mr. Morris Magrath, of Messrs. Magrath & Sons, solicitors, Belfast.

It is understood that Mr. Nangle will hold further sittings in Londonderry, Dublin, Glasgow and London, to hear claims from those districts.

Campbell Millions

There was a very short sitting of the Commission of the American Courts now hearing evidence from claimants to the two million dollar estate of the late Hazlett Kyle Campbell, who died in St. Louis, U.S.A., last year, at Omagh on Wednesday, but Mr. Nangle, the Commissioner, spent Wednesday afternoon and evening on a tour of Plumbridge district, from which many branches of the Campbell family sprang, and it was learned that while there he obtained very convincing testimony as to the genuineness of many claimants in the district.

Mr. Nangle was accompanied on his visit by Mr. L. H. Taylor (Messrs C. and J. Black), Belfast, who are acting for the trustees of the estate, and Mr. J. Morris MacGrath, solicitor, Belfast, who is appearing for many claimants.

A considerable time was occupied in an inspection of Aughalane House, Plumbridge, where it has been established the late Colonel Robert Campbell was born. Colonel Campbell was the father of Hazlett Kyle Campbell and the founder of the fortune.

"SON OF DUKE OF ARGYLL"

The house bears the crest of the Duke of Argyll, and it is stated that the first Campbell to settle in the district was the 5th son of the Duke of Argyll at that time. Aughalane House is now the property of Mr. W. S. Dunn, and the owner entertained Mr. Nangle and his party to tea.

Subsequently a visit was paid to Corrick

Abbey and a record taken of the tombstone of Hugh Campbell, who died on July 27, 1756, aged seventy.

Mr. Nangle then proceeded to interview elderly people in the district and obtained very valuable testimony from Arthur Ward, aged 87, of Letterbratt, who had a vivid recollection of Colonel Robert Campbell revisiting his native district when he was 14 years of age.

PLUMBRIDGE REJOICINGS

The occasion was marked by general rejoicing and festivities, arches were erected at Plumbridge and bonfires were lighted on the street and throughout the district.

Mrs. Ballantine M'Nickle, of Letterbratt, aged 86, had also a very clear recollection of the same visit. Mr. Nangle had several other interviews and was greatly impressed with everything he had heard and with the charms of the Plumbridge district.

He has completed his sittings at Omagh and will hold further sittings at Londonderry, Dublin, Glasgow and London to convenience claimants in these districts.

SWORN TESTIMONY ON ROADSIDE

When the party were on their way to the home of Mrs. Elizabeth M'Farland, of Letterbratt, they met Mrs. M'Farland on the road and her sworn testimony was taken on the roadside.

The last house visited was that of Mrs. Sarah Dunn in the village of Plumbridge.

Mr. Nangle expressed his gratitude to the local members of the legal profession for their kindness to him.

, AUGUST 5, 1939.

Tyrone Man's Fortune

Amassed in Fur Trading

ULSTER CLAIMANTS HEARD.

About 1830, Robert Campbell, of Plumbridge, Co. Tyrone, emigrated to Philadelphia, where he engaged in fur trading and amassed a fortune. Part of the fortune went to his son, Hazlet Kyle Campbell, of St. Louis, Missouri, who was unmarried and died there on 27th March, 1938 without leaving a will, possessed of an estate said to be worth over two million dollars.

To-day there are claimants from Belfast, Tyrone, Londonderry, Glasgow, Dublin, London and the U.S.A., to an estate valued at over a million dollars left by this Hazlet Kyle Campbell.

The Hon. John J. Nangle, a prominent St. Louis lawyer, is at present taking evidence on Commission in Ulster from persons claiming to be descended from Robert Campbell.

Robert Campbell later became Colonel Robert Campbell, of the U.S. Army. His sister and brothers were born in Northern Ireland, and their descendants are now being sought.

HEARING AT OMAGH.

About one half of the fifty claimants are ladies, and a number of young

ladies attended at the Courthouse, Omagh, on Monday, when the first sitting for County Tyrone was opened by the Commission appointed by the American Courts to investigate the claims of relatives.

Mr. Campbell was one of the three sons of Mr. Robert Campbell, who was born at Plumbridge in 1805 and died on October 16, 1879. In 1830 Robert Campbell emigrated to America, settling first in Philadelphia and afterwards at St. Louis.

A considerable number of the claimants bear the name of Campbell but there are many others whose parents and grandparents were named Campbell who claim kinship with the Campbell family by marriage a generation or two ago.

SOME OF THE CLAIMANTS.

The claimants included Mr. R. A. Campbell, J.P., Plumbridge, and Mr. R. A. Dunn, well-known men in Tyrone public life. Many of the people interested were unaware that some of their nearest neighbours were relatives till they met in Omagh as claimants.

Mr. William S. Dunn, who resides at Aughalane House, where Robert Campbell the founder of the fortune was born, gave evidence that there was a crest on the house bearing the inscription: "The Most Noble Duke of Argyll"; that there was another plate on the house bearing the inscription: "Hugh Campbell built this house in 1786."

Mr. Nangle said he would visit the house.

ENTRIES IN BIBLES.

Mr. Hugh Campbell in support

of his claim produced two Bibles in which entries had been made by his father. One of the Bibles was presented to Samuel Dunn on his confirmation at Newtownstewart Parish Church on June 13, 1867.

Mr. MacGrath promised to have photostats made of the entries in the Bibles, and when Mr. Campbell demurred at letting the books out of his possession Mr. Nangle said: "I thought you might be more concerned about this money coming out of America." Mr. Campbell replied: "I have the Bibles now, and I'll believe in the money when I get it."

Mr. Nangle assured him they would be returned to him in good order.

WITNESS COMPLIMENTED.

Ancient family Bibles, enlarged photographs of relatives, and a number of family trees were produced by claimants to a share in the £400,000 estate of Hazlett Kyle Campbell when the sitting of the commission was resumed on Tuesday.

The best testimony came from an elderly woman's knowledge of family history, according to Mr. Nangle, who is touring Great Britain and Ireland to collect evidence relating to claims on the fortune.

Miss Virginia Campbell, an elderly woman, who revealed an extensive knowledge of the family history of the Campbells, was complimented by Mr. Nangle on her evidence, which, he said, was the most helpful he had yet received.

Asked how she had obtained such a grip of family history, she replied that from childhood she had made it her hobby.

On Wednesday Mr. Nangle visited Aughalane House, where Robert Campbell was born. He was much interested in the place, taking photographs of the rooms and outbuildings.

VISIT TO CORRICK ABBEY.

Corrick Abbey graveyard where the tomb of Hugh Campbell and other members of the family was also visited. Part of the inscription on the tombstone, which incidentally had been under a slate slab, reads as follows:—"Here lyeth the body of Hugh Campbell, who departed this life, July 27th, 1756, aged 67 years."

On his way to see Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland, the Commissioner met her on the road and her sworn testimony was taken there and then by the wayside.

SCENERY ADMIRER AND HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED.

Mr. Nangle was enthralled by the beauty of all the countryside from the Gortin Glen to Letterbratt, and said the beauty of Ireland was to be seen in reality to be believed. He was also impressed by the kindly nature of the people he had met, and the hospitality that had been offered to him. Before leaving Omagh he also expressed his gratitude to the local members of the legal profession for their kindness to him. He is a 14 handicap golfer, and enjoyed playing on the beautiful Baronscourt links. He said he was sorry to leave Omagh, where he had made so many real good friends in a short space of time.

SHARE OUT OF £400,000

FORTUNE OF ULSTER PIONEER IN U.S.

IRISH BENEFICIARIES

Our Omagh correspondent writes that a final report, recommending that the estate of Hazlett Kyle Campbell, son of Colonel Hugh Campbell, of Aughalane House, Plumbridge, Co. Tyrone, be divided into 45 full shares and distributed among 161 heirs in the United States, Canada, England, and Ireland, has been filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, U.S.A., by the Special Master appointed by the Court, Mr. J. J. Nangle.

Mr. Nangle has been investigating the claims of about 2,000 applicants. The estate is estimated at over two million dollars, or about £400,000, and according to Mr. Nangle's finding the following 18 individuals will receive a full share. A full share, it is estimated, will amount to between £9,000 and £10,000.

FULL SHARES

Full shares to:—Dr. William Dunn, Gainsford, England; Mrs. Annie Eliza Dunn Donnell, Alla, Claudy, Co. Derry; Miss Margaret M'Cullagh, London; Mrs. Ellen Jane M'Cullagh Eaton, Altnagelvin, Londonderry; Mrs. Virginia Mary M'Cullagh M'Donnell, Portrush; Miss Lucy Margaret Kyle M'Cullagh, Limavady; Mrs. Edith M. O'N. Ballantine, Plumbridge; Mrs. Winifred Sarah M Laughlin Warn, Ilford, England; Mrs. Charlotte V. J. M'L. Patterson, Croydon;

Mrs. Margaret Campbell Johnson, Kansas City, U.S.A.; Mr. A. A. Campbell, solicitor, Belfast; Mr. James Herbert Hamilton, Miss Annie Hamilton, and Miss Virginia Hamilton, of Toronto; Mr. Charles Hamilton Clarke, St. Louis; Mr. Thomas Cary Anderson, Memphis; Rosalie A. M'Clellan, Memphis, and Eleanor Anderson, Strickland, Athens, Ga., U.S.A.

The three last-named are descendants of Hazlett Kyle Campbell's maternal grandparents, Hazlett Kyle and Lucy Ann Winston, and the 15 first-named are descendants of the full-blood paternal grandparents, Hugh Campbell and Elizabeth Buchanan Campbell, of Aughalane, Plumbridge.

Mary Anderson Kahmann, Kansas City, and Otey Anderson Gibson, New York, are recommended for a half share.

PART SHARES

The following people belonging to Northern Ireland are also in the recommendations, with the proportion of the share for each:—

James M'Farland, Aghalee ($\frac{1}{2}$ share); Hugh M'Farland, Letterboatt ($\frac{1}{2}$); Campbell A. M'Farland, Letterboatt ($\frac{1}{2}$); Virginia Campbell, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{7}$ th); Charlotte E. (C.) Duncan, Aughalane ($\frac{1}{7}$ th); Robert A. Campbell, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{7}$ th); Isabella M. (C.) Bond, Lackagh ($\frac{1}{7}$ th); Aileen E. (C.) Robinson, Enniskillen ($\frac{1}{42}$); Emma Margaret (C.) Brady, Portglenone ($\frac{1}{42}$); estate of Arthemise Campbell, Donemana ($\frac{1}{42}$); Anna D. Campbell and Andrew M. Campbell, Donemana ($\frac{1}{42}$ each); James Thomas M'Farlane, Bangor ($\frac{1}{2}$); Annie Virginia M'Farlane, Belfast ($\frac{1}{2}$); Mary E. M'Farlane, Belfast ($\frac{1}{2}$); William Alexander M'Farlane, Belfast ($\frac{1}{2}$); Hugh C. Dunn, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{6}$ th); Isabella Graham Dunn, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{6}$ th); Robert A.

Dunn, Donemana ($\frac{1}{2}$); William Dunn, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{2}$); Mary Anne Knox, Gortin ($\frac{1}{10}$ th); Isabell (K.) Carlin, Belfast ($\frac{1}{10}$ th); Letitia (K.) Walls, Strabane ($\frac{1}{10}$ th); Andrew John Knox, Leardin ($\frac{1}{10}$ th); Dorothea F. (J.) Graham, Belfast ($\frac{1}{40}$); Marjorie C. M'Ilwaine, Strabane ($\frac{1}{24}$); Hazel Flo M'Ilwaine, Strabane ($\frac{1}{24}$); John G. M'Ilwaine, Strabane ($\frac{1}{24}$); Kathleen M. (M.T.) Bannister, Belfast ($\frac{1}{2}$); James Anderson (blind), Derbrough, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{2}$); Alexander Glass, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{2}$); Samuel Glass, Gortin ($\frac{1}{2}$); William Orr, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{2}$); Catherine (M'N.) Stark, Derbrough, Plumbridge ($\frac{1}{10}$ th); Hugh Campbell, Belfast ($\frac{1}{2}$); Margaret (Patton) Fell (estate of), Coleraine ($\frac{1}{2}$); Mary C. Patton (estate of), Coleraine ($\frac{1}{2}$); Matilda Wilson Patton, Coleraine ($\frac{1}{2}$); Sarah (Patton) Graham, Portstewart ($\frac{1}{2}$); Jane (S.) Beattie, Rathfriland ($\frac{1}{2}$); Sarah A. (S.) Beattie ($\frac{1}{2}$); Emma L. (S.) Bittles, Portstewart ($\frac{1}{2}$); and Alice A. Selfridge ($\frac{1}{2}$).

FAR WEST PIONEER

The estate was left in trust to Hazlett Campbell by his father, Robert Campbell, St. Louis, who made his fortune from the fur caravans of the old west. Robert Campbell and his wife, Virginia Kyle, had 13 children, but all except three died in infancy. They were Hazlett, James Alexander, who died in 1890, and Hugh Campbell, jun, who died in 1891. None married and thus the only heirs are the great-grandchildren and lineal descendants of the grandparents of Hazlett.

The original value of the estate was 300,000 dollars, but in 1926, when Hugh resigned as trustee, the estate had risen to approximately 1,900,000 dollars. An accounting of the estate showed that it contained 1,692,000 dollars in U.S. Treasury Bonds, which, at 3 per cent. interest, earns more than 50,000 dollars a year.

Possible Campbell Family Connections

DROWNING FATALITY AT PLUMBRIDGE.

On Saturday afternoon a young man named Robert Campbell, of Aughalane, near Plumbridge, whilst walking along the banks of the Glenelly River, discovered the body of a man floating at the part of the river known as the "Rumbling Rocks." The body turned out to be that of Bernard McGillion, an elderly man, who had been missing from the district for a couple of weeks previously. The unfortunate man was unmarried, and had no particular home. He was last seen going in the direction of Plumbridge about a fortnight ago, where it is thought he obtained some drink, and on his return journey walked into the river, which is very deep at the place. An inquest was held on Monday by Mr. John Elliott, coroner, Strabane, when the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Messrs. Hayden and Rogan, Londonderry, (in addition to the sums previously announced), acknowledge having received the following toward the intended Testimonial to Mr. Robert Young, of Derry, viz:—From Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart., M.P., £2; Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., M.P., £1; Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., J.P., £1; Messrs. A. and W. M'Arthur, London, £2; Rev. William Craig, Derry, £1; Robert W. Newton, Esq., J.P., and Samuel Gilliland, Esq., J.P., £1 1s each; James Murray, Esq., J.P., Caw House, £1; William Gregg, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for County Derry, £1; James W. Gregg, Esq., Town Clerk, Derry, £1; Matthew McClelland, and Alexander McElwee, Esqrs., £1 each; Revds. Samuel Alexander, and John Kincaid, 10s each; Thomas Sproule, Esq., J.P., Killeter, and George Young, Esq., J.P., Culdaff, 10s each; John O'Neill, Esq., J.P., Derry, 10s; Adam Alexander, Esq., Lough Enoch, 10s; Messrs. M. J. Alexander, J. & R. Wilson, Robert Campbell, James Hempton, Patrick Bradley, and Samuel Roarland, Derry, 10s each; John Cowan, Esq., Toronto, 10s; Andrew Campbell, Esq., Letterbrat, 10s; Miss Anne Campbell, Aughalane, 10s; from sundry friends, sums varying in amount from 7s 6d to 5s each. (The subscription list will close about the 8th of November next.)

The Rev. Matthew Leitch acknowledges receiving from the Hon. the Irish Society the sum of £2 10s, being their half-yearly donation to the Tullyheron Female National School.

CAMPBELL—June 8, at Main Street, Newtownstewart, Wm. Campbell, aged 78. Funeral to Corrick graveyard, to-day (Friday) at one p.m. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

CAMPBELL—March 29, at Aughalane, Plumbridge, William, son of the late Joseph Campbell, in the 13th year of his age.

A VENERABLE GOOSE.—There lived, about half a century ago, in the village of Donnemans, a man, whose bodily infirmities were so great that the passing stranger could scarcely fail to notice them and to pity his afflicted condition. He resided with a widowed sister, who, at the time, was the postmistress of the village, and both he and she were much respected by the inhabitants. But from no one did this poor man receive such devoted attention and such constant attendance as from a goose, the property of a neighbour, the late Mr. Andrew Campbell. Wherever he tottered (he was so paralysed that he could hardly be said to walk) there she followed. As soon as he moved out of doors she found him and attended him with unwearied and unremitting assiduity. He was her chosen friend, and neither belle nor beau of her own or any other species had the least attraction for her, while she could enjoy his company. One day he managed to get a little way out of the village, when, unfortunately he lost his balance, and fell in a position from which he was unable to extricate himself. His goose friend, observing his distressed situation, and, aware of her own inability to help him, commenced screaming and continued her cries for assistance with such earnestness and perseverance that she attracted the attention of the villagers, who on going to the place, found the poor man, nearly exhausted by his exertions, and by the dread of perishing before any one could discover him. The postmistress, grateful to the poor bird for this, in the providence of God preserving her brother's life, requested Mrs. Campbell to keep it, for her and her brother's sake carefully during its life. Mrs. Campbell promised to attend to this request, and the goose is now in the possession of her son, Mr. James Campbell, Aughalane, Plumbridge, where the writer saw it a few days ago. In the meantime more than forty years have passed, and the goose still enjoys tolerable health. Its former owners and its early, attached, and grateful friends have all, many years ago, bowed beneath the stroke of time. Its own beak is worn to about half its original length, and its feet are turned in towards each other, but the plumage is perfect. Mr. Campbell informs the writer that she laid fifteen eggs last season, and that she had also acted as foster mother to a brood of goslings. In conclusion the writer is sorry to state that this venerable bird has for twenty years been very harshly treated by her own kindred. During nearly the whole of this period the gander has persisted in spurning her companionship, and the young ones that she from year to year fosters and nurses, with devoted maternal affection, not only desert her, as soon as they are able to take care of themselves, but ever afterwards treat her with marked disrespect, and even with violence. Latterly they have carried their enmity to her so far that Mr. Campbell assures the writer "they would kill her in one night if they got her among them," so that he has to keep her in a place by herself to protect her from her degenerate and ungrateful offspring. — *Londonderry Standard*.

The Black Family

Erected by his sons*.

In Affectionate Remembrance of the
Rev. Samuel Black, who departed this life
6th March 1900, in the 50th year of his ministry
in Corick Presbyterian Church
and in the 91st of his age.

Also his wife, Rachel Black,
who departed this life 11th January 1913, aged 75 years.

Also Jack A., son of Alfred Black,
died 18th March 1922, aged 4½ years.
And his daughter, Lyla, died 30th May 1928, aged 13 years.

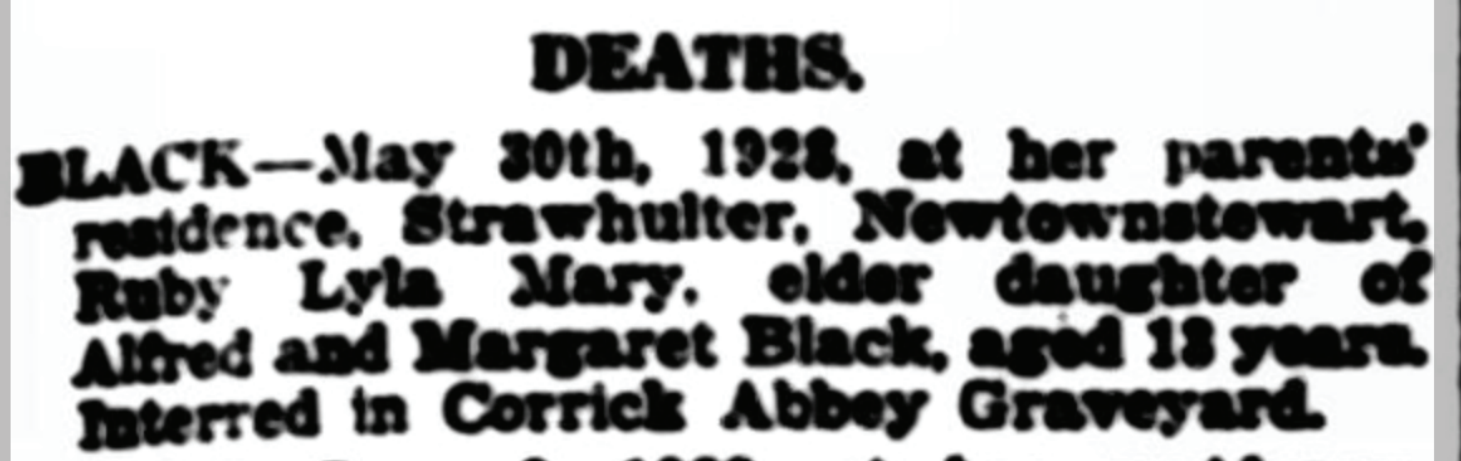
Also Alice M. Black, wife of Alfred Black,
died 19th October 1939.

And the above Alfred Black,
died 14th November 1957, aged 89 years.

Also
Samuel James Black, son of Alfred Black,
died 24th December 2001, aged 87 years.

Anne Elizabeth Black
died 4th January 2018, aged 95 years.

**Not on the memorial: Their son John is buried in Queensland Australia,
died 10 Dec 1937, aged 78 years (plot pictured below).*



Rev. Samuel Black

Rev. Samuel Black served as minister of Corrick Presbyterian Church from 1850 until his retirement in 1884 due to declining health. Born in 1809 in the Drumsurn area of County Londonderry, he passed away on March 6, 1900. Samuel came from a devout Presbyterian family – his brother, Rev. John Black, was minister at Gillygooley in County Tyrone.

Rev. Samuel Black had at least four sons and two daughters. Among his children, two sons – Rev. James Black and Rev. Albert Pattison Black – followed in his footsteps into the Presbyterian ministry. The tradition continued into the next generation, with at least four of his grandsons also becoming ministers. Several descendants of his brother John also entered the ministry.

Samuel’s son Alfred and grandson Samuel James farmed at Lisnagelvin, and both are buried alongside him in this grave.

Another son, William Samuel Black, who died on June 8, 1946, married Margaret Hamilton Fulton, who passed away on July 31, 1935. They are both buried in Badoney Presbyterian Churchyard at Droit. The couple farmed at Learden.

Margaret Hamilton Fulton was the daughter of Margaret Hamilton and David Fulton, and the granddaughter of Robert Hamilton and Catherine McLaughlin. Robert Hamilton was a brother to both “Long” James Hamilton and William Hamilton (also buried at Corrick Abbey Graveyard).



CORRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MEMORIAL TO REV. S. BLACK.

The little Presbyterian Church of Corrick, near Newtownstewart, was a centre of interest for the Presbyterians of a wide area on Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the unveiling of a memorial tablet to the late Rev. Samuel Black, a former respected minister of the church. The Rev. Samuel Black was minister of Corrick Church for fifty years; he died in 1900, and in the old Abbey Burying-ground hard by stands an obelisk to his memory. One of his sons is the Rev. James Black, of Donoughmore, Castlefinn, and another is the Rev. A. P. Black, of Castleton Church, Belfast. The Rev. William Parke, Glendermott, is a son-in-law. The present minister of Corrick Church is the Rev. Jackson M'Fadden, who was assistant to the late Mr. Black for sixteen years, and one of the best known ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church.

At the special service on Sunday the special preacher was the Right Rev. T. A. Smyth, Moderator of the General Assembly.

At the conclusion of an effective sermon he said, in reference to the late Mr. Black, that it was his privilege to know him, though not intimately. He had given sons to the Church who were an honour to it, and he (the Moderator) counted them amongst his intimate friends.

The Moderator asked Mrs. Parke, of Glendermott, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Black, to unveil the tablet. The wording on the tablet was as follows:—"Erected by the Congregation of Corrick and Friends, to the Glory of God and in Memory of the Rev. Samuel Black, for 50 years Minister of this Church. Born 1810, died 3rd March, 1900. A loving Husband, a devoted Father, and a faithful Pastor. 'Remember them which have the rule over you, and have spoken to you the Word of God' (Hebrews xiii., 7)."

The Rev. Jackson M'Fadden, in thanking the Moderator for his presence there that day, said he had seen fifty-three Moderators in the Church, and he could say that not one of them was more abundant in his labours than the present. He gave ungrudgingly of his services day out, day in, thinking it no trouble to assist the smallest congregation.

DEATH OF MRS. BLACK, OF CORRICK.

On Tuesday last the mortal remains of Mrs. Black, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Black, minister of Corrick Presbyterian Church, were laid to rest beside the body of her late husband in the family burying-ground near the ruins of the old Corrick Abbey. The deceased lady was for the last few years in delicate health, suffering from heart trouble, so that the news that she passed away peacefully at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. W. A. Park, B.A., B.D., of Glendermott, on Saturday evening did not come as a surprise to her friends. A short and appropriate service, conducted by the Rev. Thomas Thompson, Glendermott, was held in the Glendermott Manse, and the remains were conveyed to the Great Northern Railway terminus and thence by the 11.10 a.m. train to Newtownstewart. The funeral was private, only members of the family and those connected with it being present. They were the following:—Mr. W. S. Black, Leardin; Rev. James Black, Donoughmore; Mr. Alfred Black, Corrick; and Rev. A. P. Black, Castledawson (sons); Rev. W. A. Park, Glendermott, and Mr. Robert M'Farland, Gortin (sons-in-law); Master Samuel L. Black (grandson); Mr. Joseph Black, Drumsurn; Mr. David Steele, Ruskey; Mr. R. J. Steele, Drumlea (nephews); Mr. J. J. Lyons, Riversdale; Mr. Thos. M'Farland, Ballinamallaght; Mr. Alexander M'Far-

land, Letterbrall; Rev. Adam Whyte, Gortin; and Rev. J. M'Fadden, Badoney and Corrick.

An impressive service was conducted at the grave by the Rev. Jackson M'Fadden and Rev. A. Whyte, and the grave was closed over all that was mortal of Mrs. Rachel Black.

The deceased lady was a daughter of the late William Black, of Orritor, near Cookstown. She had a family of eight sons and three daughters, all surviving her except one son, Robert P., who died in Australia a few years ago. Her eldest son, John, is a successful merchant in Bundaberg, Australia. Two other sons are abroad also—one in business in Australia and the other engaged in dairy farming in New Zealand. Of the four sons who remained in Ireland two are extensive farmers and two are in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. One daughter is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Park, another is the wife of Mr. Robert M'Farland, merchant, Gortin, and the third is married to an Australian gentleman. Mrs. Black lived to see all the members of her large family comfortably settled in life. In her case the promise was literally fulfilled: "Thou shalt see the good of Jerusalem all the days of thy life. Yea, thou shalt see thy children's children, and peace upon Israel."

Towards the close of the sermon in Corrick Presbyterian Church on last Sabbath the Rev. Jackson M'Fadden said: "Very likely few of you have heard that yesterday evening Mrs. Black, widow of your late minister, quietly passed away from earth at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Park,

of Glendermott. She was closely connected with this congregation for over half-a-century, and was esteemed and loved by you all. What impressed one most in connection with her was her strong faith in her God and Redeemer. She was the mother of eight sons and three daughters. She not only trusted in Jesus Christ as her personal Saviour, but she trusted that God would provide for her family and she was not disappointed. She lived to see all her sons and daughters occupying positions of usefulness and honour in the Church and in the world. Another prominent trait of character was her deep humility and thankfulness to Almighty God. No person ever heard her boasting. We often heard her express how thankful she was to God for His goodness to her and hers. Since those who resemble in humility a little child are great in the Kingdom of Heaven, Mrs. Black was truly great. I may just add that she always took a great interest in the congregation of Corrick. When we were renovating the church and laying out and planting the ground she was delighted. It was mainly through her influence that we got our beautiful Communion service, and for many years she had charge of it. We shall see her face no more. She is not, for God has taken her. We sympathise with the members of her family; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

MRS. BLACK, CORRICK.

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Whyte, Gortin, and Rev. J. M'Fadden, Badoney and Corrick.

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On Sabbath, in Corrick Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. M'Fadden made an appropriate reference to the deceased lady.

The Hamilton Families

There are four Hamilton headstones in a row, with a flat, weathered stone in front of one. All of the individuals commemorated on these stones are related, and their families lived across the townlands of Liscable, Droit, and Dunbunraver near Gortin, as well as Lisnascreagh near Plumbridge, County Tyrone.

The flat stone is badly worn, with only fragments of the inscription still legible. The top name appears to be that of James ‘Og’ Hamilton, born around 1719 and died in 1799. He married Isabella Stewart around 1759, who was said to be from “above Omey.” Further down the stone, though mostly illegible, may be the names of his son James and daughter-in-law Ann McFarland. Another son, John, along with his two wives—a Miss Yorke and Sarah Scott—may also be buried here. John’s son William, a farmer at Liscable, is buried alongside his wife, Isabella McLaughlin of Glencoppagh, and their son Alexander, who rests beside his own wife, Marianne Brown.

Alexander Hamilton, who farmed at Whitehouse, Ballymagoraty near Londonderry, was a Justice of the Peace and a county councillor. Known for his intelligence and enterprise, he was regarded as one of the most forward-thinking farmers in Ulster. A pioneer of agricultural innovation, he supplied dairy products to customers in Derry and even generated his own electricity from a waterfall on his land. His funeral tribute spoke of his honesty, kindness, broad Christian outlook, shrewdness, perseverance, and thrift. As a man, he was said to be “a friend of all, and in intention the foe of none.” He served as an Elder in First Derry Presbyterian Church from 1908 and held Home Rule political views. At his burial, Rev. Mr. Kennedy noted that Alexander had wished to be laid to rest “with his kindred, within sound of the rivers along whose banks, crowned by the beauty of wood and flower, he used to wander in the carefree days of boyhood.” He and his wife had no children.

William’s brother, known as “Long” James Hamilton, was married to Sarah Carson. Their burial places are unknown, but several of their children and grandchildren are buried here, including John Charles, James Moore, Samuel, and Armour John Hamilton of Lisnascreagh. All were farmers except for Samuel, who died at the age of 17 while attending Methodist College in Belfast. He succumbed to typhoid fever in the Royal Victoria Hospital. John

Charles’s wife, Sarah Jane Moore, daughter of Rev. John Moore of Glenelly Presbyterian Church, is not mentioned on the headstone.

Another descendant, Robert J. Galbraith Hamilton, was also a grandson of “Long” James. The burial locations of his parents—James Alexander Hamilton, who died on 22 July 1909, and Matilda Jane Galbraith—are not known.

Two sons and one daughter of James Hamilton and Ann McFarland—James, John, and Anne Hamilton of Droit—are buried here as well. Their headstone was erected by their niece, Letitia Elleanor Mowbray, daughter of Dan McKelvey and Catherine Hamilton, and wife of Dr. Robert Mowbray, as well as by their nephew, John Hunter, son of Mary Hamilton and John Hunter.

Another sibling, William Hamilton, who died on 20 February 1883, is buried with his wife, Matilda Dunn, in the churchyard of Lower Badoney in Gortin. More recent Hamilton family burials can be found in the graveyard of Badoney Presbyterian Church at Droit.



HAMILTON

William Hamilton of Liscable who died 4 July 1880, aged 72
also his wife Isabella Hamilton who died 8 Dec 1897, aged 80
also their son Alexander Hamilton who died 11 May 1930, aged 83
and his wife Marianne Hamilton who died 19 July 1913, aged 65

John Hamilton of Droit who died 25 Oct 1881, aged 76
also James Hamilton who died 8 Aug 1891, aged 83
also Anne Hamilton who died 11 Mar 1897, aged 80

John Charles Hamilton of Lisnascreagh who died 28 July 1887, aged 40
James Moore Hamilton who died 22 Feb 1896, aged 24
Samuel Hamilton who died 15 June 1899, aged 17
Armour John Hamilton who died 29 Mar 1906, aged 26

James Hamilton who died 1799
Robert J Galbraith Hamilton who died 9 Oct 1895, aged 6

Late Mr. Alex. Hamilton, J.P.

TRIBUTE BY REV W. M.
KENNEDY, B.A.

At the conclusion of his sermon at the morning service in First Derry Presbyterian Church on Sunday Rev. W. M. Kennedy, B.A., said—I cannot conclude this service without some reference, however slight and inadequate, to the loss this congregation, and, indeed, the whole community, have sustained by the home-call of one of our senior members of session. It is now something like forty-three years since Mr. Alexander Hamilton became connected with First Derry. He came from the congregation of Badoney and Corrick in the county of Tyrone, where he had been ordained to the office of the eldership at least fifty years ago. In the year 1908 he was induced to allow himself to be installed as a ruling elder in this congregation, and to his latest hour its temporal and spiritual wellbeing lay near his heart. Alexander Hamilton had the unspeakable advantage of a Godly upbringing in a home whose very memory spoke to him of heaven, and in a district that might be characterised without exaggeration as the home of beauty. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that his long life was marked throughout by honesty, kindness, Christian breadth of outlook, and practical interest in the Church and Kingdom of Christ, as well as by shrewdness, perseverance, and thrift, for the stamp of his early home was impressed upon all he was and did. Nor can one who felt the quiet beauty of the scene as

we laid him in his grave on last Friday be surprised that after all his toils, tears, and triumphs were over he wished to mingle his dust with that of his kindred, within sound of the rivers along whose banks, crowned by the beauty of wood and flower, he used to wander in the care-free days of boyhood. And so he sleeps in the little stream-washed graveyard in Corrick within sight of his birthplace, till the Voice, like the sound of many waters, proclaims the Resurrection dawn. He had an eager, questing mind. He was a learner to the last, and thus became larger and more liberal in his views of men and things, despite the almost inevitable conservatism and caution of age. He was a pioneer in agricultural progress. He put his culture and capacity at the disposal of the community. He served on the County Council and on the bench of magistrates. He was the friend of all, and in intention he was the foe of none. How he served this congregation, first as a communicant and later as a ruling elder, is known to all with whom he came into congregational contact. Whilst physical strength was given him, though his hearing was sadly impaired, he loved to attend upon the services in this sanctuary. Another link with the past has been snapped in his passing. Another reminder has been given us that even the longest life soon comes to an end. We thank God for his long and useful life, and for the tender ministrations that soothed his declining days.

We pray that the God of all comfort and consolation may heal the wounded hearts of those who feel his loss. May they be reminded on this Trinity Sunday that there is no death, for Jesus has abolished it and has taken our humanity up clear of the tomb into the very heart of the living God, there to live and reign with Him for ever and ever.

The funeral took place on Tuesday to Corrick Abbey graveyard of Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, J.P., Ballynagroarty, Londonderry. A large number of vehicles followed the remains from the railway station to their last resting place by the banks of the Glenelly. Mrs. Hamilton was a lady much respected by all who knew her intimately, and, although ailing for a length of time and confined to bed, she took a great interest in matters generally, and especially in the various organisations for the welfare of the sick and needy. Her demise will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of acquaintances, who join in sincere expressions of sympathy with Mr. Hamilton and his friends in their bereavement.

HAMILTON—At his residence, The Laurels, Plumbridge, yesterday (Thursday), 20th March, Armour John Hamilton, aged 26 years. Funeral to Corrick graveyard to-morrow (Saturday) at twelve noon. (Friends will please accept this the only intimation).



Alexander Hamilton
& Family



McIlwaine Family

There are four upright McIlwaine stones in a row, and one flat stone. In addition, two more McIlwaine stones can be found elsewhere in the site. The surname appears in various forms – McIlwaine, MacIlwaine, and McIlwain.

The earliest legible stone commemorates Moses McIlwain of Corick, who died on 17 December 1860. His family was known locally as the ‘Black’ McIlwaines. In his will, he mentioned his sons John, Thomas, George, and James, as well as a daughter, Sarah, who married John Hutchinson. His son Thomas of Corrick is also commemorated alongside his wife Mary Anne Moorehead, their son George, and George’s wife, Dora Ferguson.

A different Moses MacIlwaine, who lived to the age of 102, belonged to the family known as the ‘White’ MacIlwaines. He was married to Ann Campbell, who died on 25 February 1877. Their son Andrew, a head constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary from Tullynadall, died on 14 June 1883 (though the stone incorrectly states 1881). Andrew’s wife, Margaret Gilmour from Cavan, died on 3 December 1921. Their daughters, Elizabeth Sarah (who died in 1879), and Emily Matilda MacIlwaine Gordon, as well as Emily’s son Robert Gordon and her brother Robert, are also buried in the same graveyard.

The Gordon family hailed from the townlands of Tullynadall and Glashyngolgan, both in Upper Badoney. Emily’s husband, George Gordon, died in Canada. Emily herself was a talented poet and storyteller, actively involved in public life and a member of the former Strabane Education Committee. Her descendants live in Canada, and it’s likely that other Gordons are also buried in Corrick. Her brother Robert served as secretary for Down County Council. Other relatives have settled in Canada and New Zealand.

Moses of the ‘White’ MacIlwaines also had a son named George, who died on 12 September 1873 and was married

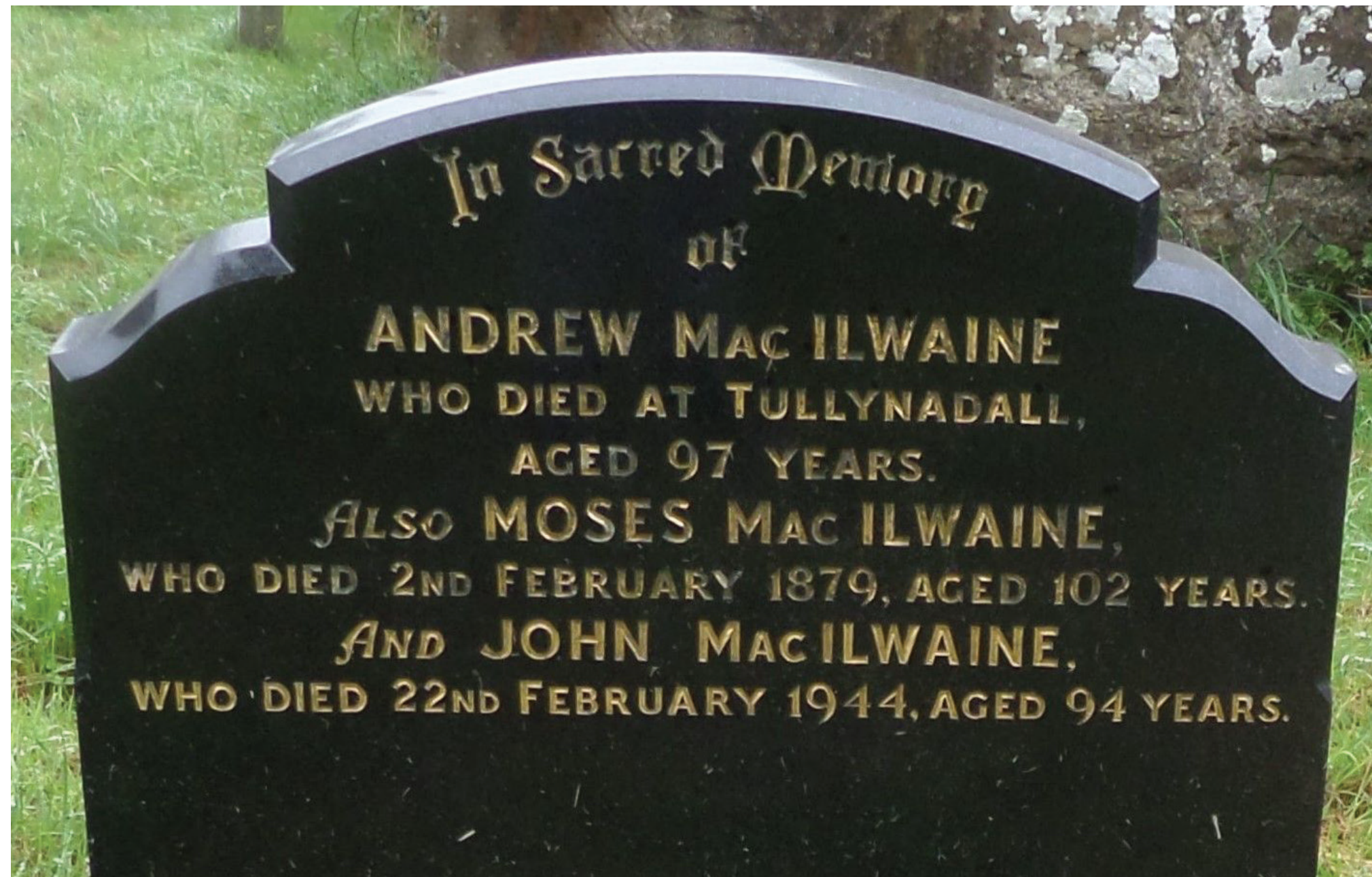
to Matilda Steele, and another son, also named Moses, who married Matilda Anne Duncan. It is believed both are also buried in Corrick.

Moses and Matilda Anne had ten children, one of whom – George of Lislea – is buried there alongside his wife Sarah Jane, a member of the ‘Black’ McIlwaine family, who is named on the stone as ‘Jeanie’. Two of their children, Violet Adeline and Evelyn, died young from influenza in 1923 and 1922, and may also be buried nearby, along with George’s sister Charlotte Louise, who died in 1877.

Also buried at Corrick is John MacIlwaine of Lislea, a carpenter and grandson of Andrew MacIlwaine, who lived to the age of 97. John’s father, also named Andrew, died in an accident reported in the Tyrone Constitution in November 1860. While returning from market, he fell off a gangway at Newtownstewart Railway Station and landed on the rails. His wife was Martha Ferguson, and they had nine children, one of whom was John. It’s possible that Andrew is buried in Corrick as well.

Thomas Andrew McIlwaine, grandson of Moses McIlwaine and son of Thomas and Mary Anne, was a farmer and auctioneer who lived at Letterbratt House, Plumbridge. His wife is buried in Aughalane Cemetery, also at Plumbridge.

Two great-granddaughters of Hugh Campbell, who died in 1810, also married McIlwaines. Sisters Ellen and Eliza Campbell both married into the ‘Black’ McIlwaine line. Eliza, who died on 6 April 1909, married George McIlwaine on 10 May 1855 at Corrick Presbyterian Church. George died on 1 October 1883. All of their children died unmarried except for Kathleen Mary, who married Frederick Charles Bannister. Ellen Campbell married James John McIlwaine, who died on 11 May 1906. James John and George were sons of George McIlwaine (born 1793), the brother of Moses McIlwaine—placing them firmly within the ‘Black’ McIlwaine family tree.



Macllwaine Variation

Robert Macllwaine, Secretary Down County Council, who died at Downpatrick, 19th March 1919, aged 65 years, after 50 years faithful service to the crown.
And his sister Emily Macllwaine Gordon, who died 31st May 1958, aged 93 years.
And her son Robert Macllwaine Gordon who died 12th July 1995, aged 98 years.

Andrew Macllwaine who died at Tullynadall aged 97 years.
Also Moses Macllwaine who died 2nd February 1879, aged 102 years.
And John Macllwaine who died 22nd February 1944, aged 94 years.

Elizabeth Sarah Macllwaine who died at Tullynadall on 9th March 1879, aged 17 years.
Also her father Andrew, Ex Head Const. R.I.C. who died 14th June 1881*, aged 61 years.
And her mother Margaret who died 3rd Dec. 1921, aged 97 years.
*Andrew died 14th June 1883, not 1881 as the inscription states.

Mcllwain Variation

Here lyes the body of Moses Mcllwain of Corick who departed this life 17 Dec 1860 aged ?? years
also his beloved wife Sarah Mcllwain who died 2nd May 1865, aged 73 years.

Mcllwaine Variation

Thomas Andrew Mcllwaine who died 17th August 1952.
George Mcllwaine who died 1st October 1883.
And his wife Elizabeth who died 6th April 1909.
And their children – James, Matilda, Andrew.

Walter Bernard who died 13th September 1894.
Ellen who died 31st August 1893.
Bessie Eames who died 21st October 1898.
George who died 12th October 1909.

George Mcllwaine of Lislea who died 13th March 1944, aged 72 years.
And his wife Jeanie who died 2nd Nov. 1947, aged 66 years.

Thomas Mcllwaine of Corrick who died 19th Feb. 1921, aged 87 years.
Also his wife Mary Anne who died 14th Aug. 1926, aged 72 years.
And their son George who died 11th July 1955, aged 72 years.
Also his wife, Dora who died 22nd Dec. 1986, aged 87 years.

McILWAINE—August 17, 1952, at his residence, Letterbratt House, Plumbridge, Thomas A., beloved husband of Anna B. McIlwaine. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m., to Corrick Graveyard. Deeply regretted by his Wife and Family.

McILWAINE — December 22, 1986, at her home, Corrick, Newtownstewart, Dora, wife of the late George and mother of Pearl, Fran and Leslie. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m., to the family burial ground, Corrick. House private. No flowers. Donations in lieu, if desired, to the Geriatric Ward 12, Tyrone County Hospital, Omagh, c/o Rev. Johnston. At rest.

DEATHS.

M'ILWAINE—October 1, at his residence, Canadian House, Londonderry, George M'Ilwaine, aged 59 years. (His remains will be removed for interment in Corrick Burying-ground, Newtownstewart, on to-day (Wednesday), 3rd instant, leaving Derry per 10.30 a.m. train Great Northern Railway, and arriving at Newtownstewart about 11.30 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.)

DEATHS.

M'ILWAINE—September 13, at his mother's residence, Canadian House, Londonderry, Walter Bernard, youngest and dearly beloved son of the late George M'Ilwaine. His remains will be removed for interment in **Corrick** Burying-ground to-morrow (Saturday), the 15th inst., leaving by the Great Northern Railway at half-past ten o'clock a.m., arriving at Newtownstewart at half-past eleven o'clock a.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

GORDON — July 12, 1995 (peacefully at Hospital), Robert McIlwaine, son of the late William George and Emily Gordon, Tullynadall, Newtownstewart. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 pm. to Corrick Old Graveyard. Deeply regretted by his Sister Margaret and Niece Emily (Toronto) and all the Family Circle.

MRS. EMILY GORDON

Mrs. Emily M'Ilwaine Gordon, whose funeral took place yesterday from Tullynadall House to Corrick Abbey burying-ground, near Newtownstewart, was in her 95th year. She was the wife of the late W. G. Gordon. Mrs. Gordon was, while in the prime of life, actively associated with Unionist affairs, and for many years was a member of the former Strabane and Castlederg Education Committee.





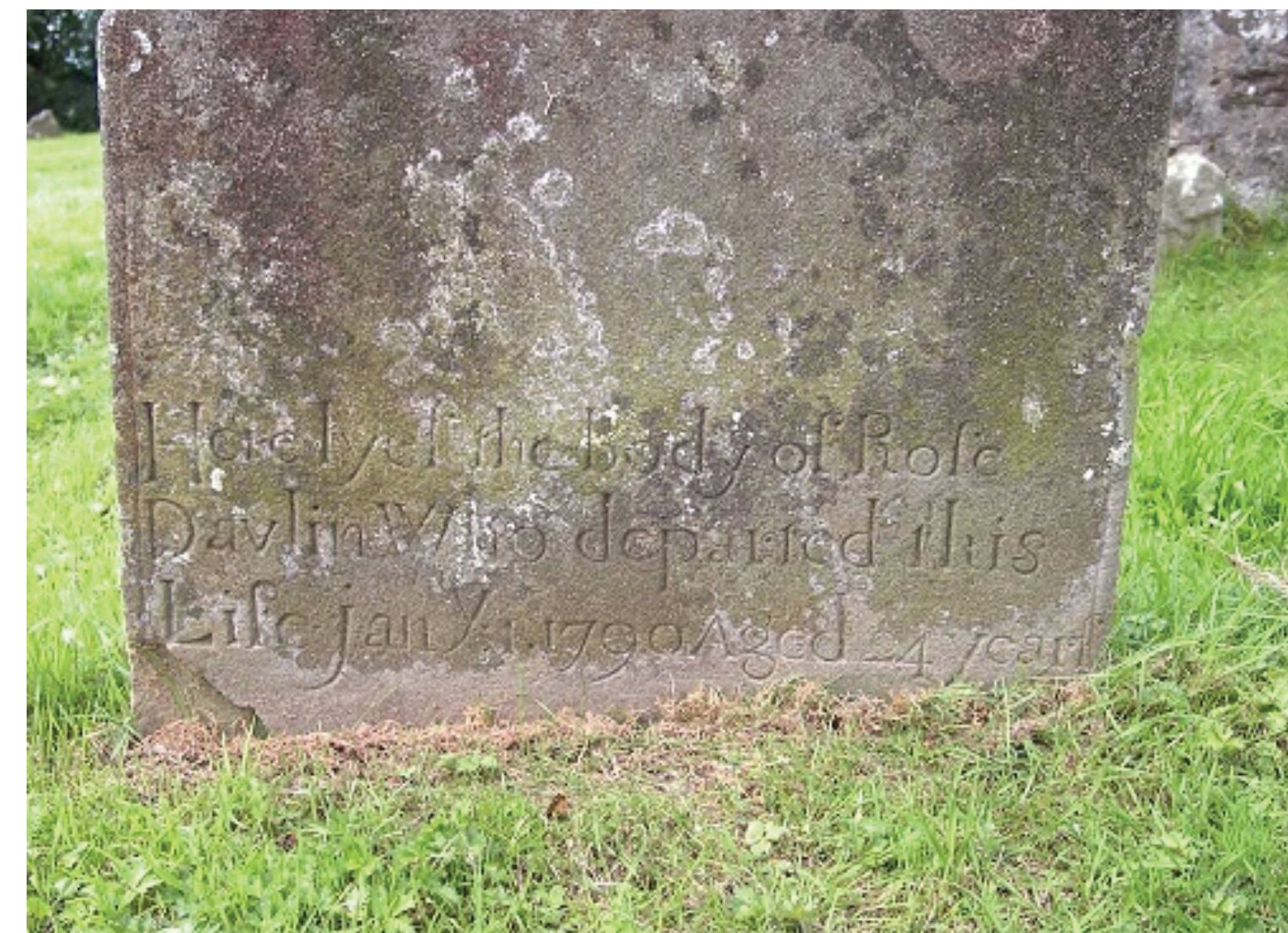
One of the oldest residents of the district passed away on Monday, 9th inst., in the person of Mrs. S. A. Ferguson, of Lislea. Mrs. Ferguson, who lived with her son, Mr. Moses Ferguson, belonged to a family noted for its longevity. She had reached the age of 95 years, and her father was over 100 years when he died. The funeral, which took place to the old **Abbey** churchyard at **Corrick**, was very largely attended and testified to the respect in which the Ferguson family are held in the district.

GEMMELL — November 2, 1989, at Hospital, Isobel (Bella), late of Corrick, Newtownstewart. Funeral service in Corrick Presbyterian Church to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. followed by interment in Old Abbey Burial Ground, Corrick. Deeply regretted by her many Friends. Peace, perfect peace.



KILPATRICK — December 10, 1990, at his nieces residence, 27 Hillhead Road, Strabane. Thomas, youngest son of the late William George and Mary. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. to the Family Burial-ground, The Abbey Graveyard, Corrick, Newtownstewart. Very deeply regretted by his loving Brothers, Sisters and the Family Circle.







district of Donemana. It was announced that the caretaker of Corrick Graveyard had left the district, and the Council decided to appoint a successor. Mr. David Craig inquired whether the burying-ground was used by Protestants or Catholics. If Protestants used it entirely he suggested that a Protestant caretaker be appointed, but if Catholics the Council should by all means appoint a caretaker of that persuasion. The Clerk said the graveyard was used by both Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Stuart, C.E.—Then appoint a man who goes to no Church. (Laughter.) Mr. Devlin proposed Patrick Conway, and Mr. O'Neill seconded, and Mr. Craig proposed Charles Dorrough, and Mr. Stewart, J.P., seconded. On a division the latter was appointed.

Useful Links / Additional Resources



History from Headstones Online

History from Headstones Online was an innovative project from the Ulster Historical Foundation, delivered in 2002–04, the aim of which was to encourage people to take an interest in the graveyards of Northern Ireland and to provide an online resource for those searching for their ancestors.

One of the central aims of the project was to highlight the importance of burial grounds as historical sources that can be used to study the past. Graveyards are open air museums where it is possible to walk among the exhibits – the tombstones – and examine at first hand art and sculpture from a bygone age.

Graveyards form an integral part of the landscape. Because there are so many of them we can often take them for granted. However, each graveyard is unique. Each was created in its own particular set of circumstances. Each will have its own unique collection of headstones.

History from Headstones has now been expanded to include all nine counties of the province of Ulster. So far, over 1,800 burial grounds have been identified and information continues to be collated on them.



Corrick Abbey

By Ann Robinson

The old burying ground that is known as Corrick Abbey is situated in the townland of Corickmore in the parish of Upper Badoney, County Tyrone. This parish was originally called Badoney or Bodoney (also Boydonagh), but was divided into Lower and Upper Badoney in 1774. Badoney may mean 'the Sunday hut, where prayers are said.' Access to the burying ground is reached by following a narrow lane that leads off the Derbrough Road – that is, the B47 Newtownstewart to Plumbridge Road. There is now no signpost to the abbey, but there is a lamp post on the main road, which acts as a landmark. The lane is situated southwest of M. Beattie & Son's stores. The lane is about 700 yards long, and is quite twisty. Care needs to be taken in case there is any oncoming traffic.

At the end of the lane there is a small parking area. A modern farmyard is now adjacent to the abbey and part of the concrete farmyard and buildings may have been constructed on some of the monastery ruins. The site of the abbey is on a height at the junction of the Glenelly River, which runs down the valley through Plumbridge, and the Owenkillew River, which runs down the valley close to Gortin. Where the two rivers meet is known as 'the meeting of the waters,' and, as well as being known as a place of natural beauty, it is also a favourite place for fishermen. There is always a very tranquil atmosphere at the site, although sometimes this is broken by the sounds from the nearby cattle!

A field near to the burying ground was once used as a venue for annual picnic outings from the nearby Corick Presbyterian Church. This was known locally as 'Robbie's Holm' as Robbie McFarland of Corrick Lodge allowed his 'holm' to be used each year, usually at the end of June, for tea, buns and lemonade, with games and races for the children and races for the men. There was also a local band. This tradition died out in the late 1940s. Unfortunately many of the names of the people who are buried in Corrick Abbey have been lost forever. Some of the family names on the headstones have died out in the area, some have emigrated to other parts of the British Isles, and further afield, and a few still remain in the area.

- The Graveyard
- Corrick Abbey
- The Campbells of Aughalane

<https://ulsterhistoricalfoundation.com/history-from-headstones/home>

<https://ulsterhistoricalfoundation.com/history-from-headstones/case-studies/corrick-abbey>

Pubble Burial Ground

Pubble Graveyard occupies a small, rectangular, stone-walled enclosure north of Newtownstewart in the townland of Pubble, beside the A5 bypass. Its name derives from the Irish pobal, meaning “people” or “community,” and reflects its origins as a church site – a prior Franciscan friary associated with the third order that existed here from the mid-15th century until the early 1600s. No substantial archaeological remains of the friary survive, although gravestones dating from the 18th century mark the historic use of the site. Today the graveyard is modest in scale –around 31m by 21m – and surrounded by a simple stone wall with an iron gate. It contains roughly a dozen identified memorials; although many stones are worn or uninscribed, the site is celebrated among local historians and visitors for its tranquil setting and layers of centuries-long history.

Pubble is a small townland near Newtownstewart in County Tyrone, historically notable as the site of a former Franciscan friary, now marked only by a modest graveyard. There is very little information to be found online about the Pubble site. Several individuals were recorded as living or buried in Pubble during the 19th century. George McConnell and Mary Gallon, both from Pubble, were married there in the 1840s, and Ann Browne, a spinster aged 60, was also recorded as residing in Pubble in 1852. Death notices mention David Ross, who died at Pubble aged 65 in 1842, and another David Ross, aged 92, who died in 1837, along with Mary Ross, who died in 1842 in her 60th year. Mary Anne Crawford, wife of Oliver Crawford, also died in Pubble in 1838 at the age of 30. There is very little way know for sure if any of these names are interred in the old Graveyard site (extracted from cotyroneireland.com).



PUBBLE GRAVEYARD.

The Local Government Board forwarded the following communication which they had received from John M'Laughlin relating to the condition of the old burying ground at Pubble, near Newtownstewart:—I beg to call your attention to the disgraceful state of the now disused graveyard at Pubble, Newtownstewart, County Tyrone. About three years ago your inspector, Dr. MacCarthy held an inquiry into this matter in Omagh. I gave evidence on the occasion. As a result of this inquiry your Board ordered that this graveyard should be no longer used for burial purposes, and that the wall which encloses it should be repaired, as owing to its dilapidated state cattle have free access to the graveyard. Some months afterwards the two district councillors representing the division—Messrs. M'Collum and Alexander—visited the place, made estimates of the probable cost of repairs, etc., and reported to the Omagh District Council. The latter body decided to ask a surveyor to inspect the place, and furnish them with a more detailed report. Nothing further has been done since. I would therefore request you to see that some practical steps are taken to put the place in proper repair, as its present condition is simply an outrage on civilisation.

Chairman—What has been done about this?

Clerk—What he states here is correct. It was referred to the councillors, and nothing has been done since then.

Chairman—I think you had better refer it back to the local councillors, and ask them to bring in their recommendations.

The Chairman's suggestion was agreed to.

According to the Parliamentary return of 1836, Ardstraw Parish contained 44,974 acres, and its population in 1831 was 21,212. Its gross income was £1,646, arising £1,089 from tithes and £516 from value of 128 acres of glebe. In the vestry accounts burial-places are mentioned at Scarvahern and Pubble, and £2 10s. was expended in building a watch-house at Pubble burial-place.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INQUIRY IN OMAGH.

Dr. M'Carthy, Local Government inspector, held an inquiry in the Board-room at Omagh Workhouse on Wednesday relative to the proposal of the District Council to close Pubble Roman Catholic Burial-ground, near Newtownstewart. Mr. F. J. O'Connor, solicitor, represented the Omagh District Council; Mr. James Roche, solicitor, represented the Rev. W. J. O'Doherty, Newtownstewart, and the parishioners in support of the proposal. Dr. Bradley, medical officer of health for the district, and Mr. W. Cathcart, clerk to the Council, were present. There was no person present claiming exemption or objecting to the proposal. Dr. Bradley, examined by Mr. O'Connor, said he inspected the burial-ground in April last, and reported on its condition to the effect that, originally a little mound of earth in the corner of a field, it was now practically a heap of human remains, with bones strewn here and there on the surface. It had been filled and refilled, and there was a danger of remains being exhumed owing to proximity to surface. Other witnesses having been examined in favour of the proposal, the inquiry concluded.

on Saturday.

PUBBLE GRAVEYARD.

Mr. Andrew M'Collum, R.D.C., Crosh, Newtownstewart, wrote regarding the closing of Pubble graveyard, stating that he visited this graveyard about three years ago with Mr. Wm. Alexander, R.D.C., and they measured the wall, and made an estimate at about £50. The District Council then decided to ask a surveyor to inspect the place, and they considered it would be better now for the Council to send a surveyor to visit it and report.

It was decided that Mr. Donnelly should be asked to visit the place, and report as to what should be done to get the graveyard wall built up.

PUBBLE BURYING-GROUND.

A sealed order was received from the Local Government Board ordering that burials be discontinued and prohibited in Pubble burial ground from the 31st July.

WHO OWNS ANCIENT TYRONE CHURCHYARD?

—ooo—

The question of the ownership of an ancient graveyard at Pubble, Newtownstewart, was referred to at Omagh Quarter Sessions on Tuesday in a claim by Ronald McKelvey, Pubble, against the Rural Council for £69 compensation for the loss of sheep killed and injured by a train on the Great Northern Railway.

The plaintiff alleged that the Council had failed to maintain the graveyard fences, and, as a result of their neglect, the sheep got on the line.

It was stated that the graveyard had been disused and it was contended the Council, as sanitary authority, were bound to maintain the walls.

His Honour Judge Johnson, Q.C., said some burial grounds were the responsibility of church authorities.

Mr. B. Shaw (instructed by Mr. J. J. Roche, for the plaintiff) said if the Council could show they were not responsible for the graveyard he could not dispute, but inquiries had failed to disclose who was responsible.

Captain W H. Fyffe, M.B.E., for the Council, said they admitted nothing. They could not trace any order to show that the Council had taken over the graveyard.

His Honour reserved judgement.

Listings from Findagrave.com:

James Brogan – died 1870 (aged 70–71)
Erected in memory of Margory Brogan of Lower
Gallon who departed this life 23 March 1873 age
70 years RIP.

Hugh & Sheila Currin – This stone erected to
Hugh Currin. Here lyeth the body of Shiela
Currin his wife who departed this life ?? 4 1797

Charles McColgan – died 4/9 Sep 1854 (aged
89–90)

Edward McConnell – No details legible

John McLoughlin – died 26 Jun 1888

Morris – All details illegible apart from – age 44

William Morris – Here rests the remains of
William Morris who departed life 28 June 1891
age 96 also his brother Dennis Morris died 22
Feb. 1879 age 86 husband of Bridget McColgan

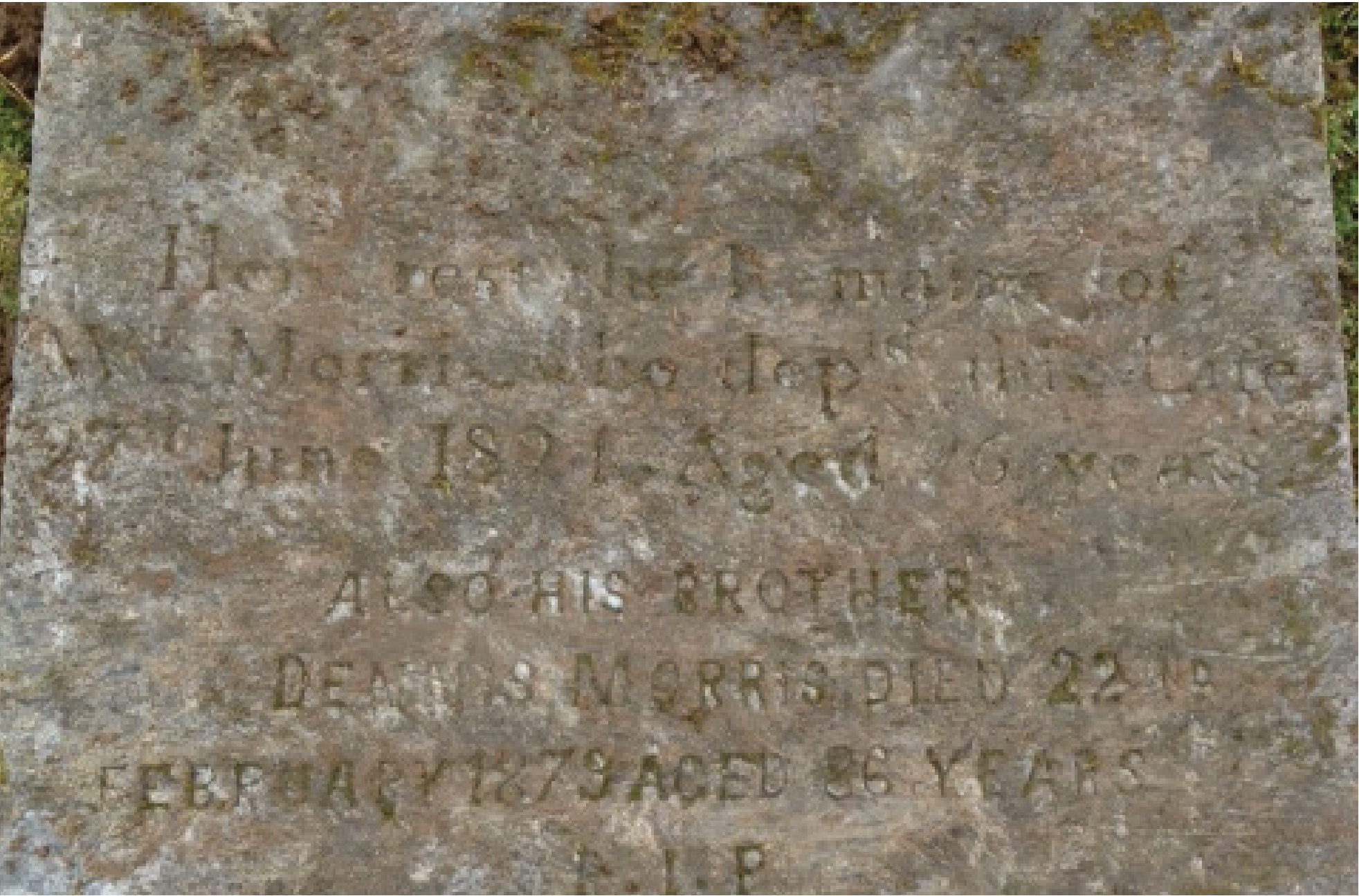
Mary Morris, Gallon Upper, died 26 April 1883

Bradley, Gallon – No other details

M'NAMEE—MORRIS—March 3, at St. Eugene's
Church, Newtownstewart, by the Rev. John K.
O'Doherty, Adm., Mr. James M'Namee, Glebe,
to Miss Anne Jane Morris, Pubble.

MARRIED.
MORRIS & ENGLISH—November 17, at St. Eugene's
Catholic Church, Newtownstewart, by the Rev. J.
K. O'Doherty, P.P., Mr. William Morris, Pubble,
to Miss Barbara English, Newtownstewart.

NEWTOWNSTEWART PETTY SESSIONS.
THURSDAY.
Before E. T. Herdman, (chairman) ; John Rogers,
W. F. Black, and C. Scott, Esqrs.
Sub-constable Carroll, summoned Edward Morris,
of Pubble for drunkenness, and oft repeated dis-
orderly conduct whilst under the influence. He
was fined 5s and costs.
Constable M'Vey, summoned a veteran named
Morris, otherwise, " Sojer Jemmy"—who bears on
his countenance the red brand of many a hard drink,
with a repetition of an offence, for which he has been
often before their "worships" both in court and
out of court. He pleaded the heat of the weather,
as an excuse for excessive thirst, and the heat of the
water, as an excuse for using a drop of "sperats"
to kill the "animalculæ." And finding the mixture
good, he took a drop too much; and he was much
obliged to the gentlemen who took care of him in
the barracks. Fined 2s 6d. and costs.





→ ↺ 🏠

🔒🔑 www.cotyroneireland.com/tithe/gallon.html

📄 90% ☆

📷 ⬇️ 👤 📄

🔖 Import bookmarks... 🔥 Getting Started 🌐 The Step-by-Step G... 🎹 MIDI processing in I... 🔄 GitHub - snowme34... 🌐 New Tab 🟠 cPanel Login 🦆 DuckDuckGo — Priv... 🗯 ChatGPT 🇺🇸 https://login.live.com 📄 Themovation Knowl... 🏠 Power-sharing 1973... 📧 TBUC Good Relatio...

Gallon Townlands, Ardstraw Parish, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland 1834

Transcribed by Brian Magaoidh
bмагаoidh[at]yahoo.com

NOTE: Gallon is a group of townlands in Ardstraw parish, just outside Newtownstewart, populated by native Irish. This survey is a tithe substitute and is useful as a number of the listed tenants do not appear in the Ardstraw tithe applotment book.

William John Bradley (Guildhall Press 2000, ISBN.0946451575)

The Farmers paying tithes for land in Gallon Upper, Gallon Lower and Gallon Sessiagh for 1834 were as follows:

Gallon Upper:

E & O Quinn & McCrystal & Devlin (Meenatumigan)
Patrick (sen), Patrick (jr) & M Devlin (Meenaheap)
John, Manus, Neal (sen) Neal (jr) & Js McColgan
Charles McColgan (Aghnahassan)
James & John McAnelly (Aghnahassan)
A McAnelly & John Brogan (Aghnahassan)
F McLaughlin, John McCrory, B Devlin
B McCulla, James and Ann Kelly (Aghnaglarig)
Michael, Owen and James McGarvey
Ed and Michael Hagan (Aghnaglarig)
Michael, Neil (sen), Neil (jr) McNamee (Crockatore)
Brine, Ellen, Owen (sen), Owen (jr) James, Charles & Bernard McNamee (Crockatore)
Neal. Oen, Dennis, David McNamee, Hugh McCurristel (Magherabrick)

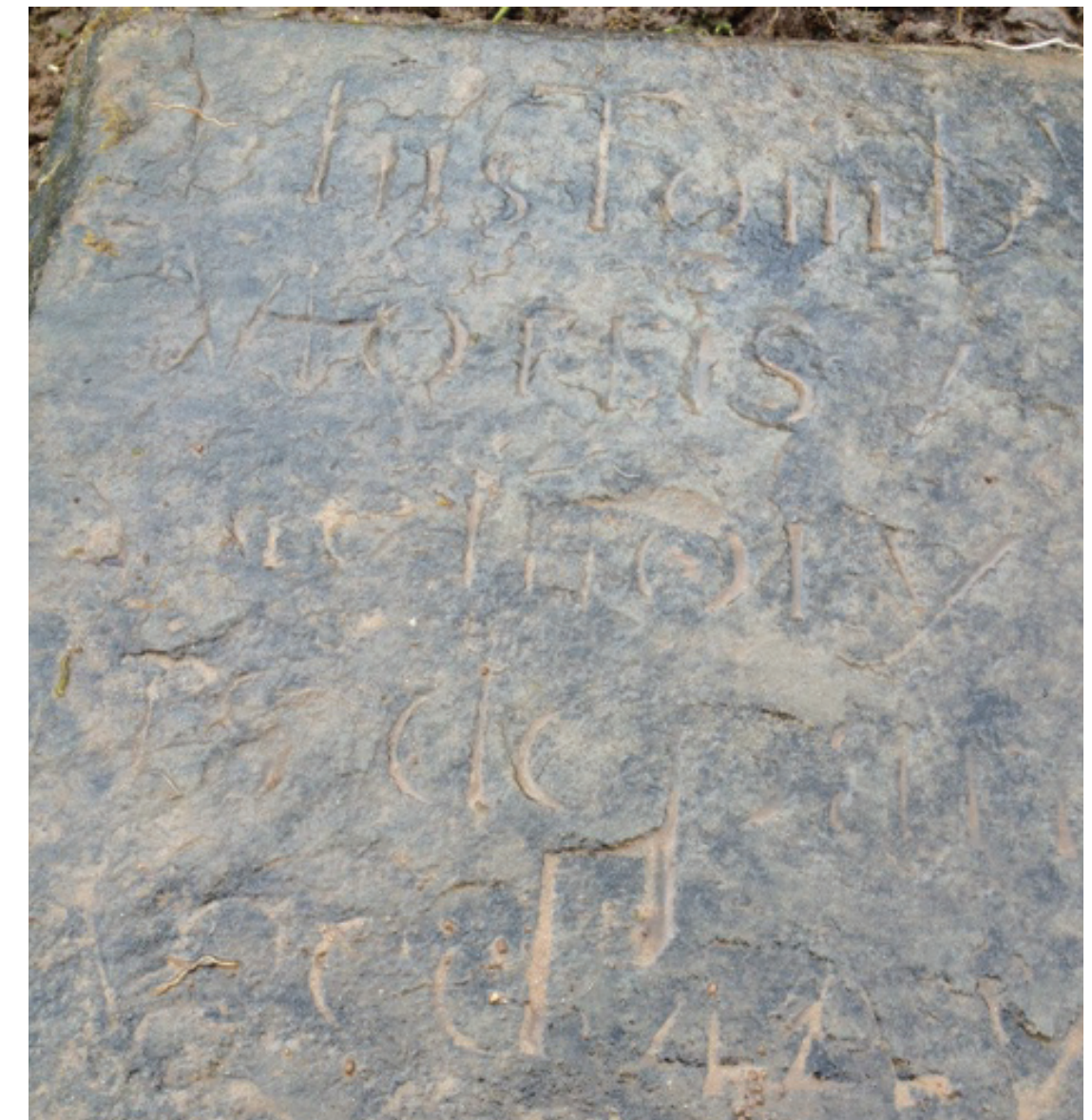
Gallon Lower:

Dennis Morris
Phil Quinn and C Brogan
P Quinn, A Brogan, William Cassidy
Henry & Chas Bradley & James McConnell
James Hutchinson
John McLaughlin
Daniel and James McLaughlin
John, Thomas, James, Wm & Chas Hutchinson

Gallon Sessiagh:

John Morris and Denis McNally
Ed Quinn and James Morris
Ed Quinn
Charles Devlin
James McAleer
Edward and Owen Quinn
Widow Morris and Thomas McMenamin
Dennis Morris
John Bradley and Brine Morris
Denis Morris

John Bradley (p.44-45)



THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From the Gazette of this evening)

The Queen has been pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's and the East India Company's Armies:—

Captain (now Major) Francis Cornwallis Maude, Royal Artillery.

Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) William Olpherts, Bengal Artillery.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Herbert Taylor Macpherson, 78th Regiment.

Assistant-Surgeon Valentine Munbee M'Master, 78th Regiment.

Sergeant-Major George Lambert, 84th Regiment.

Sergeant Patrick Mahoney, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Lance-Corporal Abraham Boulger, 84th Regiment.

Private Joel Holmes, 84th Regiment.

Private James Hollowell, 78th Regiment.

Private Peter M'Manus, 5th Regiment.

Private John Ryan, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Private Thomas Duffy, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Private Henry Ward, 78th Regiment.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's and of the East India Company's armies:—

Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, 90th Regt.

Assistant-Surgeon William Bradshaw, 90th Regiment.

Captain George Forrest, Bengal Veteran Establishment.

Captain William Raynor, Bengal Veteran Establishment.

Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance John Buckley, Commissariat Department (Bengal Establishment).

Lieut. Robert Blair, 2d Dragoon Guards.

Lieut. Alfred Stowell Jones, 9th Lancers (now Captain 18th Hussars).

Captain (now Major) Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, 2d Punjab Cavalry.

Lieut. John Watson, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieutenants Duncan Charles Home and Philip Salkeld, Bengal Engineers, upon whom the Victoria Cross was provisionally conferred by Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., for their conspicuous bravery in the performance of the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate of the fortress of Delhi, in broad daylight, under a heavy fire of musketry, on the morning of the 14th Sept., 1857, preparatory to the assault, would have been recommended to her Majesty for confirmation in that distinction, had they survived.

Irish Victoria Cross winners

A NEW publication looking at the award of the Victoria Cross, the highest honour for valour given by the British Army, has just been issued.

"Irish Winners of the Victoria Cross", by Richard Doherty and David Truesdale, gives fascinating insights into the individuals who were awarded the VC, including a number from Londonderry. Captain Edward Pemberton Leach, Sergeant John Park, and Drummer Miles Ryan, were all born in Londonderry, while Assistant Surgeon Valentine Munbee

McMaster has a memorial at St Columb's Cathedral in the city. Captain Leach was a member of the Royal Engineers when he saw action in Afghanistan on March 17, 1879, while Sergeant Park was awarded his VC for his endeavours during the Crimean War in 1854.

BRAVERY

Drummer Miles of the Bengal European Fusiliers was decorated for his bravery at Kabul Gate, in India, in 1857. Assistant Surgeon Valentine McMaster was recognised for his efforts on behalf of his regiment during the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Apart from highlighting the heroics of the ser-

Valentine Munbee McMaster

Valentine Munbee McMaster was born in 1834 in Trichinopoly, British India, but his roots lay in County Tyrone through his mother, Mary Letitia Munbee, who came from Corrick near Plumbridge. After qualifying as a doctor from the University of Edinburgh, he joined the British Army as an Assistant Surgeon and served with distinction in the Anglo-Persian War and the Indian Mutiny. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for exceptional bravery during the Siege of Lucknow in 1857, where he repeatedly risked his life to tend to the wounded under heavy fire. His military medical career continued across India and later Nova Scotia, where he married Eleanor Burmester in 1870 and had two children. McMaster died of heart disease in Belfast in 1872 while still in service and was buried with honour. Though his life took him across the British Empire, he remained connected to his Tyrone heritage, and his story is remembered with pride in Corrick as one of courage, compassion, and service.

78th Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon Valentine Munbee M'Master; date of act of bravery, 25th September 1857. For the intrepidity with which he exposed himself to the fire of the enemy in bringing in and attending to the wounded on the 25th September at Lucknow. (Extract from Field Force Orders of the late Major-General Havelock, dated 17th October 1857.)



THE LATE DR. M'MASTER OF THE 78TH.—The war services of the late Surgeon Valentine Munbee M'Master, M.D., V.C., are given in *Hart's Army List* as follows:—Doctor V. M. M'Master served in the Persian War in 1857, including the night attack and battle of Kooshab, and bombardment of Mohumerah (medal with clasp). Left Allahabad with Havelock's column in July 1857, and was present in all the operations resulting in the recapture of Cawnpore, and in the first advance into Oude, and in all the actions ending in the Relief of the Residency of Lucknow and subsequent defence, including several sorties (wounded); with Outram's force at Alumbagh until the capture of Lucknow; the Rohilcund campaign and capture of Bareilly (medal with two clasps, Victoria Cross, and a year's service).

February 12, at Corrick, county Tyrone, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. H. Story, aged 85 years, Letitia, widow of the late Captain Valentine Munbee, of the 43rd Light Infantry and the Bristol Staff.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 9, in the Cathedral of Derry, by the Rev. William Story, the Rev. J. B. Story, of Corick, in the county Tyrone, to Catherine Eliza, daughter of the late Valentine Munbee, Esq., of Horringer, Suffolk, formerly Captain in the 43d Light Infantry Regiment.

VICARS.—July 28, in her 83rd year, Mrs. Bellamira Doyne, of The Limes, St. Alban's, second daughter of the late Valentine Munbee, Esq., of Horringer-hall, Suffolk.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORE BOLAND MUNBEE, J.P., late of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, died at Weston-super-Mare on the 14th July, at the age of sixty-eight years. The deceased officer was the youngest son of the late Major Valentine Munbee, of Horrington Hall, Suffolk, by his marriage with Letitia, daughter of Major Richard Young, of Coolkeraigh House, county Londonderry, and was born in the year 1815. He was educated at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and received a cadetship in the Bombay Engineers in 1831, being promoted to a lieutenancy on the 25th March, 1838. In 1843 he served with a force in Lower Sind against the Jan of the Jokeea tribe of Beloochees, and was present at the destruction of the town of Malwaree; and in 1844-45 he was on duty with the field force under Sir James Outram in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country, having been present at the capture of Boodurghur, the storming of Punalla, and the taking of Munohur and Munsuntosh. At the affairs of Punalla and Munsuntosh he was wounded on each occasion. On the 23rd January, 1846, while still a lieutenant, Munbee was appointed executive engineer at Dharwar, but became a brevet captain on the 9th June of the same year. From 1850 to 1853 he was in Europe on furlough, and on his return to India he was nominated, on the 21st February, of the latter year, executive engineer to the Rajpootana Field Force, the headquarters of which was at Nusseerabad. He attained the regimental rank of captain on the 30th September, 1853, and that of lieutenant-colonel on the 23rd November, 1858, having previously served in the operations in Rajpootana during the Indian Mutiny. On the 19th January, 1859, he was appointed superintending engineer of the Central Circle, but in the course of the same year became Acting Auditor of Public Works Accounts, while Colonel Marriott was employed as Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Military Department. On the 18th February, 1861, Munbee was gazetted to the rank of brevet colonel, and retired on full pay with the honorary rank of major-general on the 1st September, 1863. The late Major-General G. B. Munbee was in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Somerset, and held a high position among the provincial Freemasons.

DEATH of COL. R. J. MacHUGH

Commenced Career on "Journal" Staff.

It is with feelings of regret we have to chronicle the news of the death, which occurred at Brighton on Monday, at the age of 65, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. MacHugh, a famous war correspondent and distinguished artillery officer. Colonel MacHugh, who had a most adventurous career, and travelled in every part of the world, with the exception of Australia, was seized with rheumatic fever while on service in France during the great war, and has been an invalid for the past three years.

A native of Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, and intended originally for the medical profession, he broke off his medical studies to join the Land League, and at an early age adopted a journalistic career as a reporter on the staff of the "Derry Journal." Possessed of a remarkably adventurous and enterprising temperament, he evinced the greatest enthusiasm in being associated with anything calculated to thrill, regardless of all hazards or dangers. In this regard reference might be made to his pressing request to be taken up as a passenger on the occasion of a balloon ascent from Brooke Park, Derry. Perhaps his most striking characteristic, however, was his sterling friendly disposition, and the magnanimous spirit he invariably displayed towards his brother newspapermen, one and all of whom regarded him as a staunch and loyal colleague. When engaged on journalistic work as the "Journal" reporter, he was afforded abundant opportunity of studying the

Land League movement, and saw much of the eviction campaigning, chiefly in Gweedore. Accepting the offer of an appointment on the "Freeman's Journal," "Bob," as he was familiarly termed by his fellow-reporters, soon displayed evidence of his exceptional journalistic aptitude in the Metropolis. Commissioned by that paper to represent it in the Press Gallery at Westminster, he quickly proved his rare capacity as a Parliamentary correspondent. The brilliant manner in which he adapted himself to the situation when requested to deputise by the Parliamentary sketch writer of the "London Telegraph" resulted in his receiving an invitation to accept an attractive appointment on that paper.

A short time subsequent to his arrival in London he became associated with the Volunteer movement as an artillerist, and thus began to specialise in military work for the "Daily Telegraph." For a considerable period he acted as that paper's representative at Bisley, and upon the outbreak of the war between Cuba and America he was despatched to the scene of operations as war correspondent. His extensive intermingling and association with different races of people developed in him a particularly strong passion for acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages, in the study of which, it might be mentioned, he made wonderfully rapid progress. By means of a correspondence course with his brother, a student in Lyons, he taught himself French, and during the course of his subsequent travelling in Germany he developed a remarkable conversational knowledge of seven languages. He was in the South African War, and was one of the beleaguered journalists in Ladysmith throughout the siege.

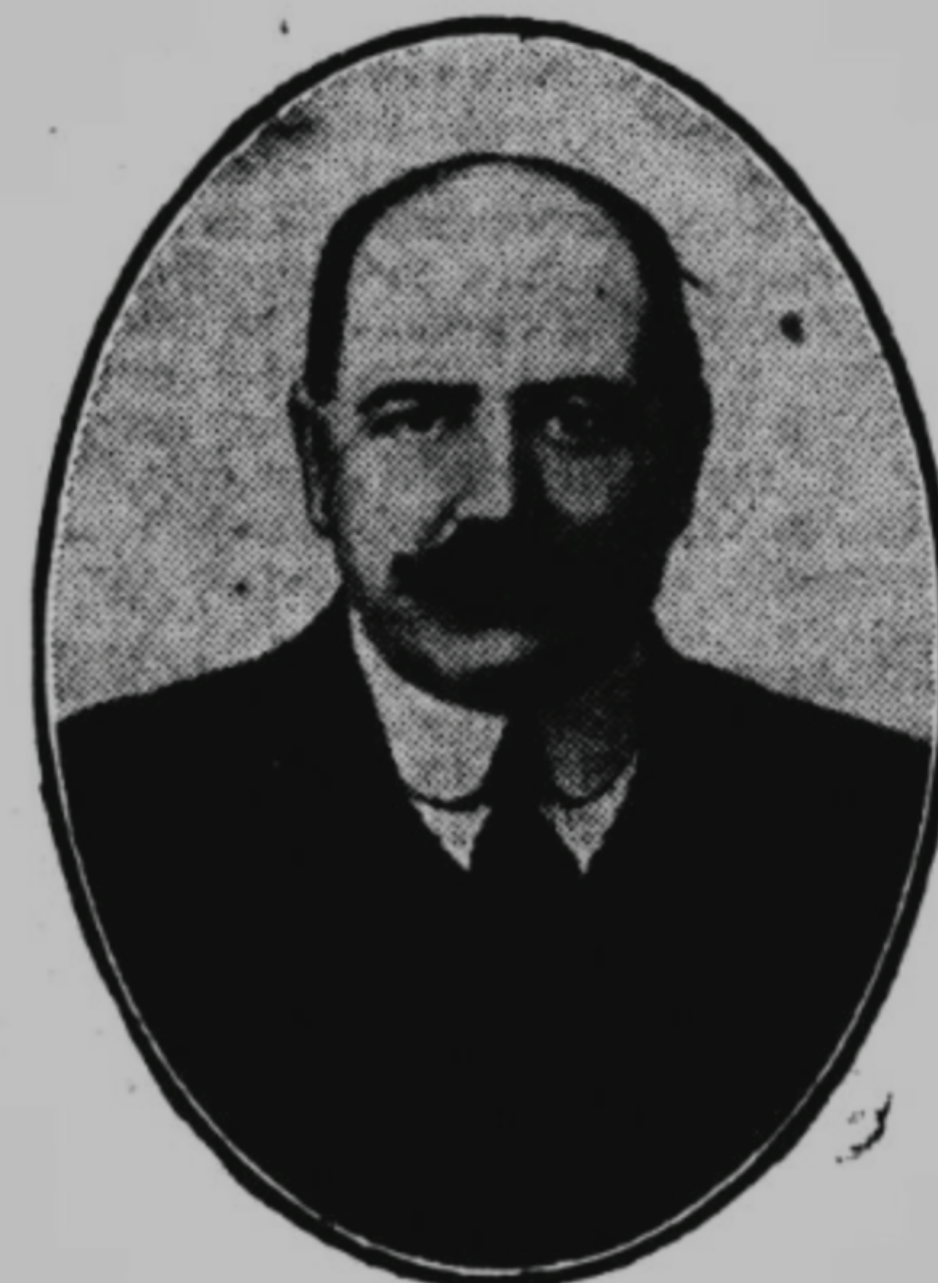
When the Russo-Jap War started he was sent out by the "Daily Telegraph" as an understudy to Mr. Bennet Burleigh, and the many articles from his

pen, descriptive of Japanese life, showed the closest and most judicious application of the powers of observation, as well as an exceptional capacity for presenting facts in a particularly vivid and comprehensive manner. On Mr. Burleigh offending the Japs by attempting to run the blockade and get into Port Arthur in a Chinese junk, MacHugh obtained the senior position. Later he was in the Balkan Wars, and witnessed a Mexican revolution, writing a most interesting and vivid account of his own experiences.

At the time of the outbreak of the Great War he held the rank of major in the Volunteers, and was called to the colours. Despite the most pressing pleadings on the part of the "Daily Telegraph," the War Office decreed that they required an artillery officer of his experience and ability. He was temporarily in command of the artillery of a division when a shell injured him and his horse, and he was ordered home for an operation. After partial restoration to health he was appointed Vice-Consul at Geneva, in which capacity he carried out important secret service work, and penetrated into the heart of Germany disguised as a Spaniard, a hazardous achievement which resulted in the securing of much valuable information, and brought him generous official acknowledgments.

His death marks the removal from British journalism of an exceptionally brilliant member, while the "Daily Telegraph" is deprived of a most efficient, resourceful and level-headed representative.

Colonel MacHugh was twice married. His first wife was Miss Coyle, sister of Mr. J. P. Coyle, and some time after her death he married another Derry lady, Miss Annie Gill, by whom he is survived. With Mrs. MacHugh and the deceased's family of four girls and a boy there will be sincere sympathy.



MR. R. J. MacHUGH

COLONEL R. J. MacHUGH.

The death has occurred of Colonel Robert Joseph MacHugh, the distinguished war-correspondent, at the age of sixty-one years.—R.I.P. One of the three sons of the late Mr. James MacHugh, a farmer and corn merchant, of Newtonstewart, Co. Tyrone, he was educated at the local school of his native town and entered on the study of medicine. An ardent Land Leaguer, in those days he took an enthusiastic part in public meetings of the League supporters, with the result that his father, a strict Conservative, stopped his allowance, and the young medical student had to earn his own living. He had learned shorthand in order to take down the lectures he attended, and had done a little journalistic work, so when thrown on his own resources he was able to obtain an appointment on the reporting staff of the "Derry Journal." He was then given the post of Belfast representative of the "Freeman's Journal," and was soon so successful that he was called to Dublin to take up a position on the general staff of the paper. Later he was transferred to London as the Parliamentary representative of the paper, and soon afterwards he joined the Parliamentary staff of the "Daily Telegraph."

BADONEY AND CORRICK PRESBY- TERIAN CHURCHES.

MINISTER'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

Harvest thanksgiving services were held in Badoney and Corrick Presbyterian Churches, Newtownstewart, on Friday evening and on Sunday. The minister of this united charge is the Rev. Jackson M'Fadden, who with Mrs. Jackson recently celebrated his golden wedding. The year 1884 is also the year of the union of the two churches — the historic church of Badoney, whose history goes back to the time when the Rev. Thomas Rowat, of Derry Siege fame, was the minister. The little church at Corrick stands in a picturesque glen near the old Abbey of Corrick.

The special preacher at the harvest services was the Very Rev. T. A. Smyth, M.A., LL.B., D.D., who gave addresses of compelling interest at all the services. At the conclusion of the service in Badoney Church on Friday evening the Very Rev. Dr. Smyth congratulated the Rev. Jackson M'Fadden and Mrs. M'Fadden on the attainment of their golden wedding anniversary and wished them all happiness in the eventide of life.

A boy and girl named M'Clintock, aged seven and eleven years respectively, living at Newtonstewart, county Tyrone, were returning from school, when the boy fell into a stream. The girl endeavoured to save her brother, but she also fell in, and both were drowned.

HEIRS WANTED IN TEXAS.

Mr. P. T. Rodger, United States Agent, London-derry, has received the following :—

“DEAR SIR—Recent investigation of the old Texas land records has developed the fact that the Texas Republic issued grants of land of 2,000 acres each to the unknown heirs of the following soldiers of the Texan Revolution who were killed in battle in the year 1836, which lands now await claim of said unknown heirs. According to one set of muster rolls of the Republic all the persons named came from England ; but another set gives Ireland as the native country of Moran, Mahoney and Slater, and Scotland as the native place of Gray and Douglas. The lands are worth in each case \$10,000,000. The names of the soldiers are James Dinkin, Daniel Bourne, Randolph Slater, William Blazeby, Stephen Denison, Richard Starr, James Douglas, Francis H. Gray, J. B. B. Stephens, Robert Musselman, Robert Crossman, James Dicken, Martin Moran, Dennis Mahoney, and George Green.

“As the unknown heirs of some of these soldiers undoubtedly live in Ireland, your local newspapers may consider this letter important enough to be published. Will be pleased to give full particulars if requested.—Respectfully,

“EDWARD GOFF.

“Austin, Texas, U.S.A., December, 22nd, 1898.”

Newtownstewart man's legacy

A Newtownstewart master mariner benefits under the £51,000 will of his uncle, Mr. Harold Maxwell Muckle, a retired factory manager from Northumberland, who died in June, aged 89.

The master mariner is Captain Thomas R. Muckle, of Ithaca Pubble, Newtownstewart, County Tyrone.

His uncle left an annuity and a number of specific bequests, including a life income from one-third of the estate, to relatives. The remainder of his property he left absolutely to Captain Muckle.

Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Millen, of 22, Hamilton Road, Bangor, Co. Down, formerly of Shore Road, Ballyhalbert, Co. Down, who died on March 5, last, left £14,187.

Church Windows Blown In

At 3.30 yesterday morning an explosion was heard in the Corrick district between Newtownstewart and Plumbridge, County Tyrone, and it was later discovered that a hole 2½ feet square had been blown in the road over Corrick Bridge.

The range walls of the bridge did not appear to have been damaged, but Corrick Presbyterian Church, about 30 yards away had all its windows blown in, including a number of stained glass memorial windows, and cracks appeared in the wall of the building.

Mr. M. Beattie, who resides nearby, was awakened by the explosion, which was heard five miles away.

LEADS TO BEAUTY SPOT

District Commandant D. McConnell, of the Ulster Special Constabulary, Newtownstewart, discovered the damage. It was inspected yesterday by Mr. T. Lyons, M.P. for North Tyrone.

Corrick Bridge spans the River Glenelly and gives access to the famous Tyrone beauty spot, Corrick Abbey, and the Meeting of the Waters.

The Rev. J. M. Myers, Minister of Corrick and Badoney Presbyterian Churches, was unable to conduct a service at Corrick yesterday as the pews and floors were littered with broken glass and stones

TYRONE MURDER MYSTERY

STRANGE ACTIVITIES

Of Self-styled Secret Press Agent.

"BEWARE OF I.R.A.—CONVICTED SPY."

A man of mystery who has been living in County Tyrone for a few months, and who is reported to have stated that he was the secret agent of a London paper, has been found shot through the heart in a northern part of the county.

On his wrist was a card bearing the words: "Beware of I.R.A.—convicted spy." A letter in Russian, addressed to him, has been taken and opened by the Dungannon police.

On Saturday at Teebane West, a mountainous district about six miles from Gortin, North Tyrone, and in the Newtownstewart police area, the dead body of a man was found by two men on their way to Omagh market. He had been shot in the mouth and near the heart, and attached to his left wrist was a card inscribed "Beware of I.R.A.—convicted spy."

Whether the place where the body was discovered was the exact scene of the tragedy has not been ascertained, but it is stated that the police believe the man was shot in a different district altogether.

Papers found in the man's possession indicated that he had come from the Dungannon district, and that he was a Jew. He had been living in various parts of County Tyrone for some weeks, and it is understood that his first place of residence in the country was at Cookstown. Clues found by the police indicate that the deceased may be a Londoner from Kensington, about 28 years of age. He wore a grey suit, a blue nap overcoat and might have been dead about two days. The man's general appearance was respectable and of a type associated with travelling picture companies.

An inquest will be held.

A TYRONE SENSATION.

Horrifying Spectacle Near Dromore.

PLAGUE-PRODUCING SURROUNDINGS.

PENSIONER'S DECOMPOSING REMAINS

EATEN BY VERMIN.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE RELATIVES.

An incident almost without parallel, except in the case of people who have lost their reason, came to light on Monday, and caused a great sensation in the Dromore district. When the intelligence reached Omagh that people had been living in a house for a considerable period, probably a fortnight, with a dead body, it seemed incredible, and an explanation, it was considered, would put an entirely different interpretation on the occurrence. But, no! As the details leaked out, it was found that the case was of a more revolting nature than anything at first imagined. Not only had the body the appearance of decomposition, but the head and neck had been devoured by rats, every vestige of flesh having disappeared in consequence of the attacks of vermin, presumably rats. The scene of this tragedy—of an occurrence which is difficult for the human mind to conjure up—is a thatched, three-roomed house at Cornavara, near Dromore, and just within the Drumquin police district. In this dilapidated dwelling by the wayside, with what were once windows filled in by rough boards, shutting out the fresh air, and the disease-destroying rays of the sun, lived two brothers and two sisters named Doran. They had seen better days,

that the corpse had been there for from twelve to twenty-one days, and the wonder is that there is not a devastating fever in the district. The condition of the miserable dwelling was described by Dr. Duncan, who said the smell in a dissecting room was sweet to that which met him when he entered to view the body. He did not stay longer than he could help. What about the people who have lived a fortnight with the corpse? The thing is beyond comprehension, and words fail to describe the ghastly picture of dirty surroundings and putrefying human flesh.

The proceedings at the inquest were watched on behalf of the Crown by Sergeant Reilly and Constable Magee, Drumquin.

The following were sworn on the jury:—Messrs. Francis M'Laughlin (foreman), Wm. Todd, Michael Conway, Patrick Cox, John Netherby, Johnston Russell, Patrick Hall, Francis M'Kenny, Joseph Doherty, Daniel Morris, Hugh M'Conaghey, Peter Gray, Francis M'Berry, Joseph M'Kenna, and James O'Neill.

Michael Doran was sworn.

Mr. Porter—Are you a brother of the deceased? She lived with me for 36 years.

What age was she? She might be 79 according to the tradition of my father and mother.

Was she married or unmarried? She was unmarried.

And what do you say was her occupation, if any? She kept house for me, and washed my clothes, and attended me well during life.

She lived in the house with you as a member

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

John M'Crory, Newtownstewart, was prosecuted for stealing a watch, the property of Samuel M'Clenaghan, Foyle-street on the 17th March. The defendant went into Mr. M'Clenaghan's, asked to see a watch, and walked out with it in his possession without paying for it. Mr. M'Clenaghan believed the prisoner, who was under the influence of drink, did not know what he was doing at the time. The watch was found on the prisoner after his arrest. It was value for 10s.

Constable Harvey swore that the prisoner, after being arrested, denied he had a watch with him. On being searched the watch was discovered in his possession.

Michael M'Gurne swore the prisoner did not know what he was doing at the time.

Prisoner produced some testimonials showing he was of good character, and in mitigation of the offence, pleaded that he was soldiering in India for years, and drink set him mad when he took any.

The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

NEWTOWNSTEWART BLACK-OUT CASES.

At Newtownstewart Petty Sessions on Thursday James Fowler, Mill Street, Newtownstewart, was fined 10s for failure to screen house lights.

Margaret Gray, Birnaghs, was fined 10s in respect of a fire in her garden, which, Constable Blackmore said, could be seen miles away. Defendant said the children made the fire of rubbish and an old motor tyre, and as she had the windows screened she could not see the fire.

Clergyman's Daughter Killed.

A distressing tragedy of the storm occurred yesterday morning at Baronscourt, County Tyrone, when Miss Betty Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. F. M. Hamilton, was killed by a tree which fell across the car in which she was going with her father to Sunday school. Mr. Hamilton, who was driving, had a narrow escape from death, and was badly injured, his condition being serious.

Miss Hamilton, who was aged 22 years, had left the rectory with her father shortly after ten o'clock, and the accident occurred when they were proceeding down a hill on the main road near the cottage of Mr. R. Hamilton. The tree, a large beech, crashed on the front of the car, smashing the vehicle and pinning the occupants underneath.

The church and Sunday School are only a short distance from the scene, and the sexton, hearing the crash of the falling tree, ran to the spot. He obtained assistance, but it was seen at once that Miss Hamilton was dead. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Hamilton was extricated from the vehicle, several heavy branches having to be sawn away.

SERVICES ABANDONED.

The greatest sympathy is extended to the Hamilton family. Mrs. Hamilton is an in-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Marriage by Catholic Priests.

Dr. Lushington rose to move for a return of the committal of five persons to the gaol of Londonderry, for their refusal to give evidence as to certain marriages performed in Ireland by a Catholic Priest. He would state a few facts to the House which would put them in full possession of the subject. In the course of last year it appeared that two persons, who were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, were married to two females of the Scotch Presbyterian Church by a Roman Catholic Priest of the name of O'Flaherty. Informations were laid against him in the county of Londonderry for violating the marriage law of Ireland. On this information summonses were issued to all the parties that had been so married, and on their refusal to give evidence, the two husbands and their wives were committed to the county gaol, and imprisoned separately for some weeks, on a statute still in force, which made them liable to three years' imprisonment without bail or mainprize. He was sorry to be compelled to admit that the law of Ireland justified conduct so revolting to every principle of our nature. On an examination of the statutes he found that the Priest performing the ceremony was subject to capital punishment, and the person refusing to give evidence to imprisonment for three years. He held in his hand the melancholy catalogue of statutes relating to such marriages, in all of which the same disgraceful punishment appeared. It was not

TYRONE MURDER RECALLED.

On Thursday a number of workmen discovered within the precincts of county Tyrone old prison at Omagh the remains of District Inspector Thomas Hartley Montgomery, who was executed in 1873 for the murder of Glass, the cashier of the Northern Bank, Newtownstewart. The old prison was sold some years ago by Tyrone County Council to Mr. W. F. Porter, contractor, and recently the portion adjoining the road leading to the military barracks was repurchased by the County Council for the purpose of erecting a machinery depot. Horses and carts were engaged removing waste material from this portion of the premises, and in the afternoon one of the horses when passing over the spot where a short time ago stood the wall marking the spot where Montgomery was interred plunged his foot into what appeared at first to be a wooden box. The workmen at once set about removing the clay, and in a short time a coffin, still intact, and containing a skull with two teeth in the jawblade and several of the most important bones of the body was revealed. Large numbers of the townspeople visited the scene of the discovery during the afternoon, and later the coffin with its contents were re-interred at the same spot.

Governor's House (Old Omagh Gaol)



THE NEWTOWNSTEWART MURDER.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning. The judge entered the Court at ten o'clock.

The following were the jury sworn to try the case:—Alexander Acheson (foreman) Callow; John Farnand, Omagh; Arthur Irwin, Coolnacrunnet; James Patton, Lisnegin; John Hackett, Omagh; Francis Neely, Drumcullion; Robert Quin, Cadian; Arthur Galbraith, Beragh; Henry Irwin, Feglish; James Verner, Shagrane; John Irwin, Drumharvey; and Thomas Farr, Lettercleary.

Counsel for the Crown—Serjeant Armstrong (special), Messrs S M'C. Greer, Fay, and William M'Laughlin (instructed by Mr W M'Grath, Crown Solicitor).

The prisoner was defended by Mr Macdonogh, Q.C. (special), and Mr Keys (instructed by Mr Collum, Enniskillen).

Francis Gordon examined by Mr Greer—I am postmaster of Newtownstewart. I saw the body of Mr Glass the evening he was murdered. I saw a file in his ear, very tightly fixed deep in his head. The file was bent. I saw the doctor examining the body. Before that time I had assisted in lifting the body to look if there would be an instrument under the body. That was the only time the body was moved by us before the examination. I saw spots of blood on the bottom of the door. There was a hat pin behind the door which appeared to have been bent out of its position. I found some hair near to the door of the inner office. Later in the evening Mr Montgomery and I had a conversation. He called me aside and said, "Can you throw any light on this matter?" I said I could not. The telegraph office closes at eight o'clock. The mail train arrives at 45 minutes past nine o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr Macdonogh—It was by that train the officials from Derry came who were telegraphed for. Mr Montgomery sent these telegrams for them. I did not hear any conversation between Mr Scott and Mr Montgomery. Before I left the bank I observed Mr Montgomery writing what I believed to be telegrams. I did not notice anything particular about the prisoner that evening. The first telegram was sent by the clerk. The second was too late for the office and I sent it by the mail train. The telegrams [produced] are in the handwriting of Mr Montgomery.

To Mr Irvine (juror)—Mr Montgomery would have had time to send that message by wire after Dr Todd pronounced it murder.

To Mr Macdonogh—Mr Montgomery sent to Mr Glass's lodgings about half-past five and returned about half-past six o'clock. I did not see him writing any telegrams when he returned. Tierney, his orderly, did not tell me to send them by rail if they were too late for the wire.

To Mr Irvine (juror)—A person going to Mr Glass's lodgings could go to my office without much inconvenience at the same time. About a minute and a-half would be sufficient to write what is on that telegram.

James Gordon Strahan examined by Serjeant Armstrong—I had known Mr Montgomery before the day of the murder. I first met him in Lurgan several years ago. He was then an assistant in the Belfast bank. When he came to Newtownstewart we got acquainted again. I remember talking to him about firearms in the office before the murder. He was standing partly in the inner office. He had become acquainted with Mr Glass. He asked me did it never strike me that a person could come through the door of connection with the inner office and murder the cashier, and carry away the cash. I produced a pistol and said the person who would do so would get the contents of that first. He looked at it and said it was a poor pistol, and asked me if I had seen any of their revolvers. I said no, and he took me over to the barracks and showed me one. Mr Montgomery fired two cartridges out of it. I attend Drumquin every Thursday. On the 11th May I went to Drumquin. Before the murder he was in the habit of coming behind the counter. I remember one evening he followed me to the safe door when I was going to it. I did not then open it. On the 11th May I returned about half-past four from Drumquin. The bank is closed regularly at three o'clock. On the 11th May I sent a messenger to his lodgings, and he returned with the key of the office door. A few minutes after Mr Montgomery came with the key of Mr Glass's desk. He told me that Mr Glass was ill with half-a glass of brandy he got from him in the bank office. He said he gave it to him about two o'clock. He asked me would I report him, and I said it would be my duty to do so. He wished I would not, as he was mixed up with it. He came back to me at eight

o'clock and said there was another version of it now—that Mr Glass said he had taken beefsteak, ham, and eggs for dinner, and had drunk ale and lemonade after. We went down the street together, and he asked me to go and see Mr Glass. I said I would. He then told me he was sleeping, and I said I would not disturb him.

What were his habits of sobriety?

Mr Macdonogh objected to any question of the kind.

Sergeant Armstrong—Very well; I withdraw it. You need not make a speech about it.

Did the prisoner before the murder ever tell you of any pecuniary losses he had sustained?

Mr Macdonogh objected to the question, and argued at length that evidence of his pecuniary position was not admissible in the case, and submitted no proof of his difficulties was a proper subject to bring before the gentlemen of the jury.

Sergeant Armstrong argued that it was proper to give a motive for this murder, after which

His Lordship asked that class of evidence to be postponed for the present, that he might consider it, and in the morning he would give his opinion on the subject.

The examination was then proceeded with by Serjeant Armstrong—There was a hat rack behind the door. One of the pins seemed smashed by the door, on which there is a corresponding mark. I never had been out fishing with him, nor did I know he was a fisher. He then explained where he found the cash box, and what money was in it; the position of the safe, &c. I can identify the money found by the bands round the bundles. [The different bundles of money were here produced in court and identified by the witness.] Mr Montgomery came to me the evening of the murder in the bank and said it was an awful thing, or words to that effect. He also asked me if I would like the body removed to apply to Commander Scott. At twelve o'clock at night, when the police came home, all were assembled round the body, and Head Constable Hobson told Mr Montgomery that the body could not be removed. Montgomery asked the reason it could not, and Mr Hobson replied he had good and sufficient reasons for not removing it, but would not state them there. There were several people about the place.

Cross-examined by Mr Keys—I think Mr Scott

did express himself that the body might be removed. I have never known him to fish, but I once saw him carrying a fishing-rod down the street at Maghera-felt. I never fished with him at Toombridge or Castledawson. I was fishing the evening of the 21st. When I came home from fishing I went over to the police barracks. My family and his were intimate. Peter's Bank would be a good place to have a view of the river from.

To Mr Hackett—I was in the habit of examining the office indoors. I could swear the sash of the upper window next Kerr's yard was shut and in the sash that day.

To Mr Farnan—I think I was doing my duty to my employer in allowing Mr Montgomery to come round the counter so long as I kept the door shut. Mr Montgomery and I had often drink together in our own houses. When he gave me the advice in the bank I took it as coming from a friend.

Anno Kane examined by Mr M'Laughlin—Mr Glass lodged with me in Newtownstewart. I remember a particular Thursday about two months before the murder. He was ill.

Do you remember what he had for his dinner?

Mr Macdonogh objected to the question.

Mr M'Laughlin said they wanted to confute a false statement, and after some argument on both sides the question was not pressed.

To Mr Farnan—I noticed nothing unusual about him that day, but when I went into the room thinking he had done dinner I found he had eaten nothing. I never saw him drunk.

Olivia Livingstone examined by Mr M'Laughlin—I live at Victoria Cottage with my sister, Mrs Kane. On the evening of the murder Montgomery came and asked to go to Mr Glass's bedroom. He said he wanted to put sealing wax on the boxes. I asked if it were possible that Mr Glass had cut his throat. He answered very crossly, "No doubt of it."

Cross-examined by Mr Keys—He was sealing the locks of the boxes when I spoke to him. He did not seem busy.

Mary Entrican examined by Mr Greer—I live opposite the bank gate in the Back Street. I saw Robert Cooke only going out of the gate that day. I supplied a *News-Letter* to Mr Glass that day. I also gave Mr Montgomery a *Whig* and *Northern Star*. I saw the cockle carts and Haughey and M'Laughlin at the corner of the bank. I saw the Model School children coming down that day. I saw Mr Montgomery pass our door after that. I think that

time was about five minutes after half-past three o'clock. He had a waterproof round his arm, not over it.

Cross-examined by Mr Macdonogh—I did say before that he had the coat round his arm. I saw him three times that day. I never said before the coroner it was a few minutes past three o'clock. I said a few minutes after half-past three o'clock. I can't read or write.

Do you know the time of day by a watch or clock?

Witness—I don't think I am bound to answer such questions.

His Lordship—You must answer, or I'll send you to prison.

Can you tell me what o'clock it is by my watch [produced]. It is 20 minutes past five o'clock. It is a good guess. It happens to be 26 minutes past.

Did you hear the town clock strike to-day?

I paid no attention to it. I was in prison all day, and I was "nodding." (Laughter.)

To his Lordship—It was after I saw the cockle-men that Montgomery passed my house.

Rose Carrol examined by Serjeant Armstrong—I was living in Back Street the day of the murder. I saw Mr Montgomery passing up the Back Street about three o'clock. About five or ten minutes afterwards I observed him passing down towards Main Street again.

Cross-examined by Mr Keys—He had a waterproof on his left arm. I can't say if he had anything in his right hand. I know Peter's Bank a few doors away. A great many people go there to see the water and have a view from it. I saw Mr Strahan once standing on Peter's Bank in company with Mr Montgomery. I can't say what day that was, but it was between the 21st and 22nd of June. I afterwards saw Mr Strahan go out to fish.

Sarah Morris was next examined by Serjeant Armstrong.

During the days of the trial the prisoner to all outward appearance views the whole proceedings with perfect *nonchalance*. Now and again, as he may seem more interested in the evidence of any particular witness, he leaves his seat and comes forward to stand and lean on the rails in front of the dock; or if anything strikes his mind during the examination he immediately communicates with his lawyers by writing a note to them.

THE NEWTOWNSTEWART MURDER.

Wednesday, being the seventeenth day of the coroner's inquiry, the proceedings in connection with this most mysterious and important case closed. The attorney for the accused addressed the jury for two hours and a half. The coroner having briefly summed up, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that on Thursday, the 29th of June, William Glass was found brutally murdered in the office of the Northern Bank, Newtownstewart; and we have come to the unanimous decision that Thomas Hartley Montgomery, sub-inspector of police, committed the murder." Montgomery was removed to Omagh Gaol to await his trial at the ensuing Assizes. He was handcuffed, and accompanied on the car by Chief Inspector Heard and Mr. M'Clelland, of Omagh Gaol. The prisoner looked pale, but was firm and collected. As the car drove away there was some hissing, which was suppressed.

The 'Demon Drink' – inspiring an early 20th Century Viral Trend / Social Movement

***Sudden Death from Intoxication.*—On Friday last, a man named Philips, who lived in the Parish of Donaghedy, in the county of Tyrone, accompanied a neighbour who was much addicted to intemperance, into a small public house in Mount-castle, in the parish. They drank, it appears, to great excess, and the same evening the unfortunate Philips died suddenly, from the deleterious effects of the liquor he had taken, it is believed. Sudden death is now so frequent, and in many instances from drunkenness, that such cases should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The deceased was in the market of Strabane, on Tuesday last, attending to the concerns of his family—that family, owing to the unfortunate propensity of the lower orders to swill ardent spirits whenever they can procure it, is now without a provider—and the head of it an inhabitant of the silent tomb.**

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.—During the election for Tyrone ten houses were opened in Newtownstewart, by the Candidates for the County, for the supply of refreshments. The streets were frequently crowded by persons of the lowest grade, in a state of intoxication. A man on Thursday night, and another on Friday morning last, died in consequence of injuries received from an immoderate use of ardent spirits. Although medical assistance was ultimately procured, it was of no avail. One of these unfortunate men has left a wife and five children in a state of complete destitution. Several other persons would, in all probability, have shared a similar fate but for the assistance they received. It is to be regretted that Candidates do not seek some less exceptionable way of increasing their popularity than by ministering to the vices of such unhappy beings, and adding to the sum of human misery and wretchedness.

The Catch My Pal temperance movement emerged in the early 1900s as a grassroots response to the widespread social problems associated with alcohol abuse. Founded by Rev. Robert J. Paterson in 1909 in Ardglass, County Down, the movement quickly gained traction across the province and beyond, spreading into Scotland, England, and parts of the British Empire. Its approach was both practical and relational, urging individuals not only to take the pledge of sobriety themselves but also to “catch” a friend – or “pal” – to join them in the commitment. This personal and peer-driven strategy proved highly effective, particularly in working-class and rural communities where alcohol-related poverty, domestic violence, and health issues were prevalent. The movement often held rallies, marches, and meetings that blended moral fervour with communal solidarity, echoing the revivalist spirit of the time. Though its influence declined by the mid-20th century, Catch My Pal left a lasting legacy on the local temperance and social reform landscape.

JUDGE ORR ON DRINK AT WAKES.

At the Newry Quarter Sessions on Saturday, before Judge Orr, K.C., John M'Evoy, of Newry, and Edward Jones sued the Pearl Life Assurance Company to recover £7 14s for funeral requisites supplied by the plaintiffs at the request of the defendants' agent. Mr. Redmond (instructed by Mr. Russell) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Fisher represented the company. The plaintiff deposed that he had got a written order from Mr. Jones, the agent of the Pearl Life Assurance Company, to supply the requisites for a funeral. His Honour said that the particulars included such things as pipes and tobacco, tea and sugar, starch, and two gallons of malt. Funeral requisites did not include malt. The plaintiff said that was the way funerals were carried out in the district. His Honour—Would anyone say that two gallons of malt were necessary for a funeral? I always refuse such a claim, and will never allow it. Samuel Hewitt, superintendent for the company in Belfast, deposed that the company were not liable for an order given by an agent. His Honour said that it was the most outrageous claim he had ever listened to. There was no pretence that Jones had any authority to pledge the credit of the company, and, in the second place, some of the articles supplied were were for debauchery at a wake. He would dismiss the case.

“CATCH-MY-PAL” MOVEMENT AT NEWTOWNSTEWART.

SUCCESSFUL INAUGURATION.

Newtownstewart has now got into line with the majority of towns in Ulster in forming a branch of the C.M.P. temperance movement. Judging from the reports of the local petty sessions—and outside the petty sessions—the movement has not come a moment too soon. From the large and enthusiastic meeting of men held in the Orange Hall on Monday night the outlook is bright. One may easily get a band of children to a temperance meeting, but it is another matter getting the grown-ups. The attendance surpassed the expectations of the promoters, and of the 50 men present it was gratifying to see 45 stand up and pledge themselves to “see this thing through.” It was deemed advisable at first to have the meeting for men only, but we understand the ladies will be asked to fall into line in a few weeks.

Mr. Wm. Hood, J.P., was moved to the chair. The proceedings opened with the singing of the 100th Psalm, after which the Rev. D. Morton read a portion of Scripture, and the Rev. A. V. Dobbs led in prayer.

The first speaker was Rev. D. Morton, who in a brief address said he wished on behalf of the Presbyterian Church to express his heartiest sympathy with the movement. The movement was bound to succeed; first, because it was founded on Gospel lines—it was started when Jesus brought his disciples together. In the second place, it was bound to succeed because every member was a worker. The movement had begun only in July last, but now it had attained large proportions. A friend was telling him the other day that

THE PUBLICANS IN NEWTOWNSTEWART

were in great dread of the movement being introduced there. He had heard too that some publicans in Omagh handed over 5s to any customer who would bring a C.M.P. member in for a drink. It was a downright scandal that a little place like Newtownstewart had 16 public-houses. He thought if all the members of their branch stuck together, a good number of those 16 would be closed for ever. (Applause.)

Rev. A. V. Dobbs said as rector of Ardstraw Parish he welcomed the new movement to Newtownstewart. He had been long enough in that town to know the evils and miseries caused among the people by strong drink. The Church was not to remain silent in the face of such a crying evil, even if she lost some financial support by it.

AT ARDSTRAW

he already had the pleasure of helping to start a branch, and it was doing very well there. (Applause.)

The next and principal speaker of the evening was the Rev. W. F. Garstin, rector of Letterkenny. Mr. Garstin is not a stranger in Newtownstewart, and on rising to address the meeting, received a warm welcome. He said it was encouraging to see so many present; there were far more present than they had at their inaugural meeting in Letterkenny, and in the latter place they had now a membership of nearly 700. If all present did their best for the cause they would make the publicans feel it very considerably indeed. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Garstin) was an Orangeman, and he was delighted to see the Orangemen in many places joining the movement in a mass; he hoped a similar thing would take place

IN NEWTOWNSTEWART,

and that they would steer clear of the public-houses. Things had now come to such a pass that they would have to make a clean sweep. The movement was flourishing greatly at the Waterside, Londonderry, and he was told that one publican there who previously did a large business, sold only three bottles of porter on a recent Saturday night between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. He knew too that in Letterkenny the publicans felt keenly the new state of affairs. An important point in the movement was that it tended to bring all the Protestant Churches together, a much desirable thing from a religious point of view. There was a certain number of people in every district who were not intemperate, but who refused to join the new cause, unmindful of their important influence. This class were disappearing, and their objection to taking a firm stand on the temperance side was fast breaking down. He wished to speak briefly on the very prevalent habit of treating so common and so disgusting in their country

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

He once spoke to a man who bought and sold cattle a good deal, who was getting more intemperate. He asked him to take the pledge, but the cattle-dealer told him he might give up his business if he did, as so many transactions took place in public-houses. Some time later this same man came to him of his own accord and asked to get the pledge. He (Mr. Garstin) asked him why he changed his mind, and the man related an incident which took place

IN MAGHERAFELT FAIR.

A farmer, off whom the man had bought cattle, refused to enter a public-house to get his money paid him. The cattle-dealer was so impressed with the attitude taken up by the farmer that after considering it for some days he came to him (Mr. Garstin) and took the pledge. He had watched that man's