



## THE DONNELLY BROTHERS OF GREAGHNADARRAGH.

FROM THE EARLY 1800'S.

AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW BY CHRISTOPHER COOPER  
SON OF PATRICIA DONNELLY.

WRITTEN IN DECEMBER 2017.

EDITED IN 2020.

The townlands of Greaghnadarragh, Rakeevan and Ballinamona are situated 2 miles east of Bailieborough, County Cavan on the Loughanlea road towards Kingscourt. To the east they look up to the Loughanlea mountain which drops down to the road by the old National School. Google earth marks the mountain as being called Mt Monercrom but it has always had the different name to the locals. Street level on the google map shows clearly the old greaghnadarragh homestead and store by the road and the family house standing on nearby Rakeevan farm. Pan round to the south anywhere on the road and the farm lands with their hills and valleys are clearly seen.

## Foreword.

Recent results received by myself and Philip Donnelly of our individual DNA Ethnicity tests show conclusively that we are related to common ancestors of Irish blood back in the late 1740's. The only way this can be so is through the Donnelly parents of three brothers that arrived in the townland of Greaghnadarragh in the early 1800's. Through old documents, church records, churchyard headstones, census returns and family recollections they can be shown to be our family.

The only known document from after their arrival that gives a name for one of the brothers is the Tithe Applotment book recorded for their Moybologue farms in 1834. This brother was John Donnelly, Philip's ancestor. It is the only document that his name appears on but both his wife Catherine and son Michael are listed as tenants of the farms in Greaghnadarragh on the Griffith's Primary Valuation ledger recorded in 1857. Both are also recorded as tenants in the Succession of Occupiers in 1850 of the farms known by his descendants to be their family home. A headstone erected on his grave in the late 1900's lists John's life span from 1770 to 1865 along with other family members buried in the plot up to 1920. John's brother Peter Donnelly's name does not appear on any early documents until he is listed in 1869 as tenant of 10B, a one acre section of the Blues farm in the Griffith's Succession of Occupiers. He was succeeded by his wife Catherine as tenant in 1871, a year before his death. Peter's headstone erected alongside John's in the old Moybologue cemetery in the early 1900's shows he died aged 99 in 1872 and his wife Catherine in 1901 aged 67. It was erected by their son James P Donnelly. My grandparents James and Mary Donnelly and my brother Nicholas Cooper are buried in the same family plot. The DNA results and headstones coupled with both our families knowing each other over the years as being cousins proves that John and Peter were two of the brothers.

The third brother's name is unknown. It does not appear on any of the old tenancy documents.

The Tithe Applotment book shows the tenants of 106 Acres in 1834 as John Donnelly and brothers, indicating that he was probably the main partner in a group of rented lots. Over twenty years later in 1857 when John would have been 87, the Griffith's Primary Valuation shows the total rented acreage divided into three sections with John's family still the main tenants in terms of acreage. His wife Catherine is listed as tenant of 58 acres on lots 12 and 13, his son Michael as tenant of 30 acres on lots 11A and 11 B. The third section was of 26 acres on lots 10A and 10 B known as The Blues. Peter was aged 84 and Rose Donnelly was the named tenant of both 10A and 10B. She was the widow of Brian Donnelly and mother of my great grandfather Patrick Donnelly and great uncle John Donnelly. Patrick was the head of the Porra family and John the Blues family, both are my family descending from Brian and Rose Donnelly. Her maiden name was Rose Carolan.

To date there is no known record of the year of Brian's birth, if there was then it would be straight forward deciding if he was the son of Peter Donnelly or his brother making him the third brother that arrived in Greaghnadarragh in the early 1800's but it seems most likely that they were brothers.

There are two mystery Donnellys that although I have no proof of how they tie in with the three brothers, their existence is known by in the first instance family recollection and the second by a church record. The two Donnellys I am referring to are Muckys and James Donnelly the father of Bridget Donnelly who married Brian and Rose Donnelly's son John Donnelly.

Thinking about the size of the townland and the fact that probably most Donnellys living in it in the 1800's were closely related leads me to come to the conclusion that Peter and Brian were brothers and made up the three with John that arrived in Greaghnadarragh in the 1820's. Muckys was probably a nickname derived from Mucker that was commonly used in America for Immigrant Irish labourers that worked on projects like the filling in of the back bay in Boston from 1857 to 1894. Having been used to hearing it for a century or more it drifted back to Ireland as Muckys to nickname any man that worked on hard manual labour as something like a roadmaker. I believe that Muckys was the nickname for the brother Peter from his working life in Armagh. When he arrived in the township he was with his first wife who I call Anne and their son who I think was James Donnelly father of Bridget Donnelly. The following is my story of the brothers based on both facts and legends.

THE DONNELLY'S OF TOWNLANDS GREAGHNADARRAGH AND RAKEEVAN

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FROM THE EARLY 1800'S IN THE PARISH OF MOYBOLOGUE.

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Irish genealogy research is thwart by many dead end trails due mainly to the loss of most of the official records in the fire of 1922 at the Public Record Offices in Dublin, Ireland. There are some other routes to follow thanks to the dedicated work carried out by national archives and numerous research web sites that micro film and index old hand written church and various tax and registry records. With that in mind and having almost exhausted the supply of information available to me, I have correlated the evidence gathered so far and written my thoughts on our history in the following collection of records, partial family trees, stories, memories and information from Philip Donnelly from Canada.

There are three important documents that I have used to add to my knowledge gleaned from Irish based familysearch.org, the national archives 1901 and 1911 census records and church records. These are :-

1. The 1814 to 1855 Tithing Applotment Books. This was for the established church to collect taxes from agricultural landowners.
2. The Ireland Griffith's Valuation 1847 to 1867 ledger. This was compiled to work out how much tax should be payable by Ireland's inhabitants based on the value of all privately owned property.
3. Griffith's Valuation of Succession of Occupants. This recorded the year of change and name of the new occupant on farms from 1850. These are not available online but were copied from Dublin offices by Phil Donnelly during his visits from Canada.

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My research and interest is rooted in the legends and stories told me over the years from visiting my mothers homeland and staying with my aunt in Ballanamona during many school holidays of the 1950's and into the early 60's. These were padded out over the years by hours spent swapping tales with cousins both in Ireland and New Zealand and during their visits to us in England.

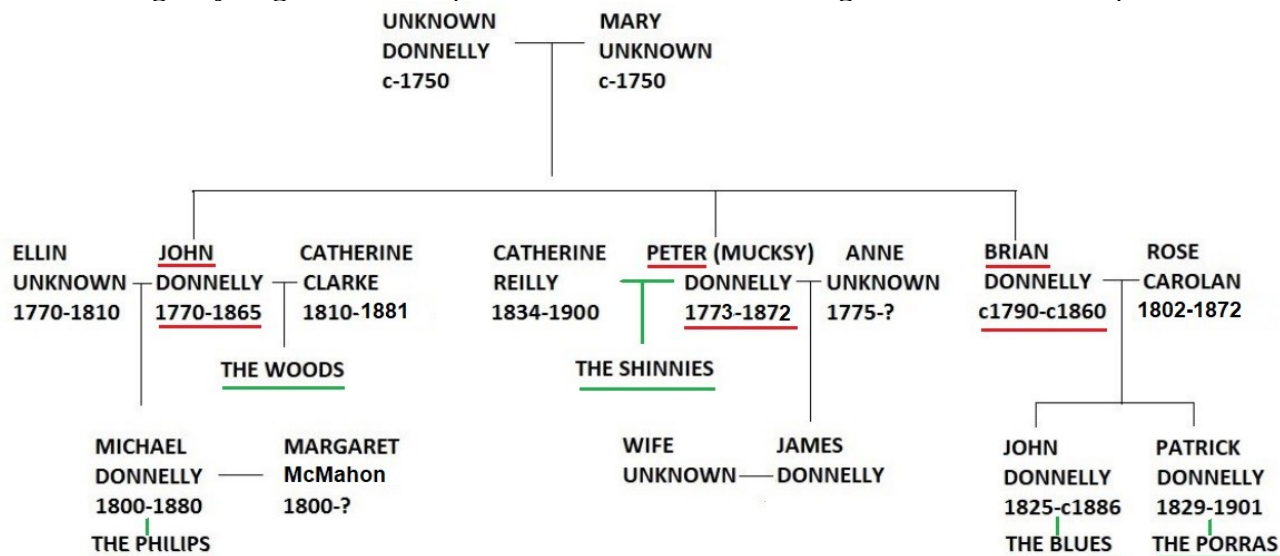
There are variations on the legends that began with the arrival of John Donnelly and his band of brothers to take up the tenancy of farms in the township of Greaghnadarragh. This did happen but in exactly what format is open to individual interpretation of the records discovered.

It is easy for me to understand from my visits there as a youth from my walks and helping my uncle and cousin with their work in the fields what it was that attracted the brothers to this area with it's beautiful rolling hills and valleys to the west of Loughanlea Mountain. The close knit and compact farms offered to them by the landlord must have seemed ideal for them to make a living on as farmers, not a rich one but with hard work enough for all of them and any future family that came along.

There was eventually five nicknamed branches of the brothers families two of which developed over time their own legends of how the brothers arrival came about. These were the Porrass and the Philips. My families ancestors the Porrass legend of the brother's arrival in Greaghnadarragh was that Muckys's father was a road maker from Co Tyrone and acquired a farm in the township for each of his three sons. One a thatched roof homestead of 4 ½ acres, the second Grenadara of 12 ½ acres and the third the Blues of 14 acres.

The Philips legend from the web site of my distant cousin Philip Donnelly "Donnelly Canada", was that in the 1820's John Donnelly and his brothers came to Greaghnadarragh from Cloven Eden in the parish of Loughgall, Co Armagh. The tenancy of 107 acres of farmland had come up for renewal and through John's connection with the owner, William Young, they acquired it for a period of 150 years. The Philips, I believe, have a myth that the brothers parents were Peter Donnelly born c1750 from Tyrone and Anne O'Neill born about 1750 from Armagh. This would tie in the two legends. Peter may have been the road maker from Tyrone who married Anne from Armagh and raised their three sons in Cloven Eden, Armagh before moving to the farms in Greaghnadarragh. In my first family tree I have not included them but have opted for unknown instead.

Below is the brothers family tree after John and Peter had married again. I have put Peter's first wife as Anne thinking they might be the couple that the mists of time changed into the brother's parents names.



The brothers are underlined in red, the five Donnelly families in green.

The first document shown below is their hand written entry as Occupiers of land in the 1814 to 1855 Tithe Applotment Book recorded after their arrival. The year is known to be 1834 for the Moybologue Parish in which the Townland of Greaghnadarragh lies.

TITHEABLE.		UNTITHEABLE.										
TOWNLAND.	NAMES OF OCCUPIERS.	Quantities in Detail.	Quality.	Total Quantity in Holding.	Total Quantity in Townland.	Rents paid.	Real Duties in Arrears Valuing.	Quantities in Townland.	Quality.	Amount of Con- putes for Title in Holding.	Amount of Con- putes of Title in Townland.	OBSERVATIONS.
Greaghnadarragh	John & Blacklocke	6	First									
		4	Second									
		1	Third									
		1	Fourth	12 1		13		13		4 5		68
	John Donnelly and Brothers	30	First									
		50	Second									
		12	Third									
		14	Fourth	106 5 20		76 9		10		3 10 3		69
	Other Tenants	8	First									

The entry reads John Donnelly and Brothers and lists four plots. It is possible there were four brothers but three follows the generally believed facts. They are listed as first, second, third and fourth quality, I assume this refers to the land quality on each one and not from largest to smallest in area.

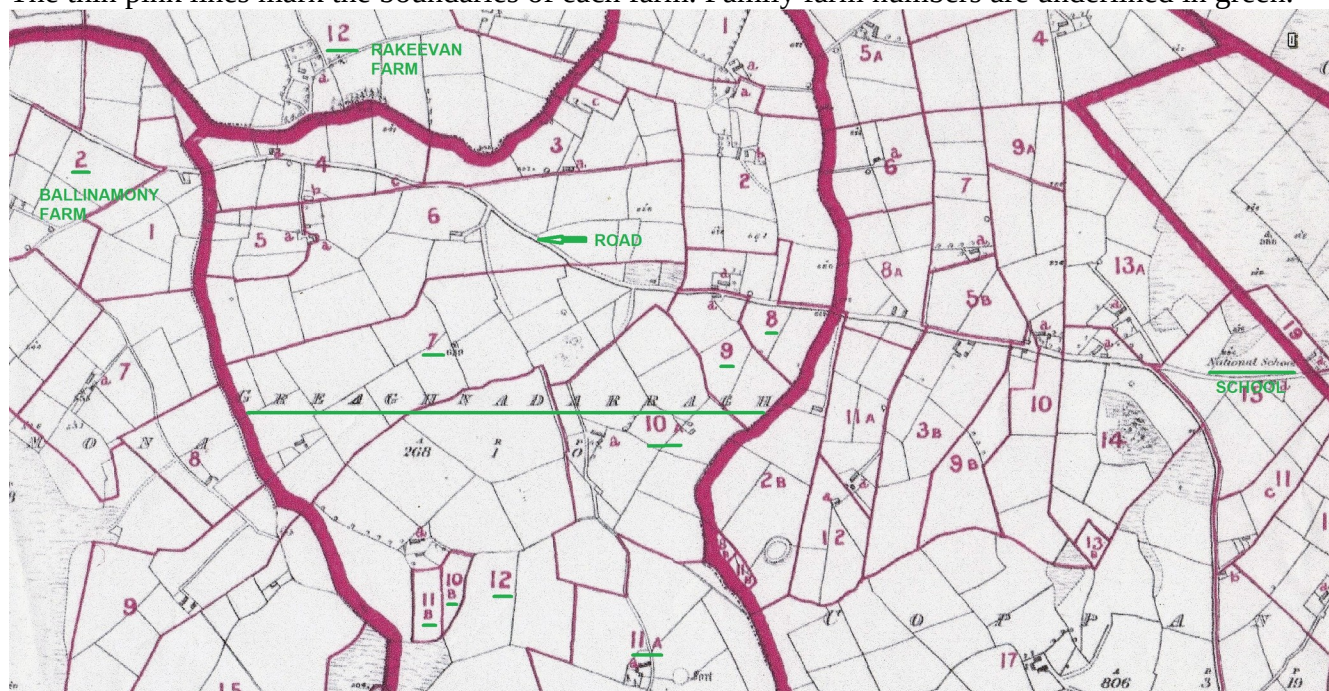
My thoughts are that John and his son Michael were occupiers of the 50 acre plot and the 30 acre plot. Peter (Mucksy) with his brother Brian and possibly Peter's wife Anne if still living and their son James were the occupiers of the 12 and 14 acre plots. These last two plots were probably merged soon after they settled on them and became one single 26 acre plot known as The Blues.

On the same page the preceding entry is for a total of 12 acres occupied by John and Patrick Clarke. They were future relatives of Brian's son Patrick Donnelly.

To appreciate the farms close proximity to each other and that there was easy accessibility for each one onto the Bailieborough to Edenagully National School road the following is a copy of a contemporary map of the townland. It was charted in readiness for the Griffiths Valuation and post dates the years of the building of the school which was between 1838 and 1842. The school can be seen to the eastern side of the map.

The large pink lines mark the borders between neighbouring townlands. Rakeevan to the north and Ballinamona to the west of Greaghnadarragh were settled in by some of the descendants of the brothers

The thin pink lines mark the boundaries of each farm. Family farm numbers are underlined in green.



Stone based farm tracks served as access to the farms from the road. The important one for the brothers ran south starting between farm 7, the future home of Brian's son Patrick, and farm 9 occupied by Patrick Clarke. It then went on down between farm 12 on the west side which was John Donnellys and both farm 10 that was Peter (Mucksy) and Brian Donnellys known as The Blues and farm 11 occupied by John's son Michael. It then wound it's way down to Teevurcher.

Over the first couple of decades following their arrival and settling on these farms the three brothers with John's son Michael and Peter's son James worked the three farms growing, where the land was suitable, potatoes the main crop grown in Ireland for farms like theirs. Each brother raised their own cows, pigs and chickens to live off on their own farms and would have grown hay and oats in the rest of the fields but all five would have helped each other out with the field work to harvest the crops, a task made slightly easier because the three farm's boundaries merged into one another cutting out a long trudge home after a days work.

The Clarke brothers on farms 8 and 9 had only 12 acres between them to work on but as their two houses straddled the road they would have either inherited from the previous tenants or set up their own a general provisions store in property 8 to sell goods to all the local farmers in the area who would have found it easier to buy from or barter with them than traveling into Bailieborough for goods. They too would have reared their own cow for milk, chickens for eggs some to sell and maybe a pig to fatten up. More than likely they probably stocked a generous supply of home brewed and purchased liqueur to keep the locals happy.

During this time Peter's brother Brian married Rose Carolan and had their two sons born in the Blues farm house, they were John born in 1825 and Patrick in 1829. Patrick's birth date can be worked out from the 1901 census for he and his family while living on farm 7.

Peter, the third of the brothers known as Mucksy must have been a larger than life character and maybe a widower as there are no records of him to show otherwise. Whatever it was that made him such a charismatic man, the memory of him lived on in the Porras folklore for decades and they firmly believed him to have been the father of Patrick known later as Porra More. This belief was held as being fact until 2016 when I discovered Patrick's Church marriage record. The transcript is shown on the next page and provided the first link for his father Brian Donnelly being the third brother of Peter (Mucksy) Donnelly and John Donnelly who arrived in Greagh nadarragh in the 1820's.

iffh.rootsireland.ie

## Church Marriage Record

Date of Marriage: 29-Oct-1865  
 Parish / District: KINGSCOURT  
 County: Co. Cavan

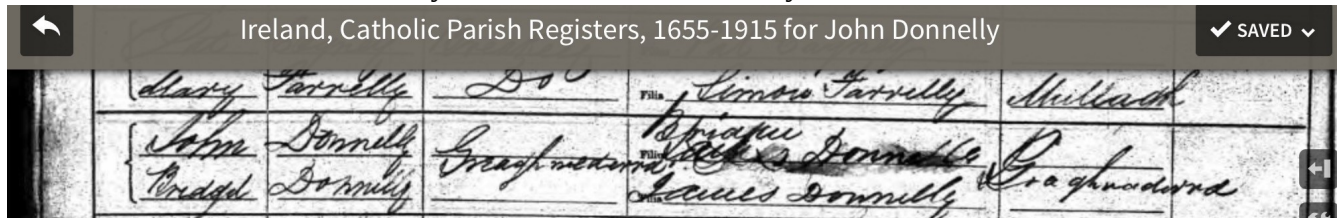
Husband		Wife	
Name:	Patrick Donnelly	Mary	Clarke
Address:	Glannadara	Coppena	
Denomination:	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	
Occupation:			
Age:			
Status:			

Husband's Father		Wife's Father	
Name:	Brian Donnelly	John	Clarke
Address:			
Denomination:			
Occupation:			

Husband's Mother		Wife's Mother	
Name:	Rose Carolan	Margaret	McMahon
Address:			
Denomination:			
Occupation:			

Witness 1		Witness 2	
Name:	Francis Crosby	Bessy	McMahon
Address:			

The record shows that in 1865 Patrick Donnelly married Mary Clarke daughter of John Clarke and Margaret McMahon. John was the Clarke brother who occupied the provision store on farm 8 on the road above Patrick's home. Mary was from neighbouring townland Coppena. The important part is that his address was Glannadara and his father and mother were shown to be Brian Donnelly and Rose Carolan. This disproved the long standing belief of Mucksy being his father. Seven years later on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 1872 a micro film record of marriages in Moybologue church shows the marriage of Brian's other son John Donnelly marrying Bridget Donnelly. They were both from Greaghnadarragh. Bridget was probably his cousin. The entry shows Brianee Donnelly as John's father and James Donnelly as Bridget's again both from Greaghnadarragh. The entry is shown below. I believe James was Peter Donnelly's son. I have not found any record for him.



In the old Moybologue cemetery there are the old family burial plots of local residents. One large plot is for the three Donnelly brothers and their descendants. No headstone exists for Brian but for brothers Peter and John they do. Peter's was erected there after the death of his second wife Catherine Reilly in 1901. It was paid for by their son James P Donnelly who emigrated to New Jersey in the State of New York. It is important to show Peter's headstone next in order to complete my thoughts that he was the brother of Brian and to show it was the burial plot for him and probably Brian with some of their descendants.



It shows Peter Donnelly died 1872 and born 1773 if you read his age as 99 and was erected in the early 1900's by James just to remember Peter. This leads me to believe that as Brian Donnelly's son John was born in 1825 and Patrick in 1829 then it is quite plausible that Brian was born about 1790 so was Peter's brother and that the plot was a family one where most of the early members of Peter and Brian's families were buried. It can be seen by the recent addition of a headstone on his grave for my grandfather James Donnelly (Brian's grandson), and my grandmother Mary Kozant, plus knowing that my own baby brother Nicholas who died at the end of 1942 and was buried at the foot of his grandfather's grave that

this is the family burial plot for Peter, Brian and their descendants from their life in Greaghnadarragh. Probably when the brothers first settled on the farms Peter and Brian were given the nickname of Peter and Brian the Blues, it was the name handed on down through the family for a century or more. The 1840's were devastating for the brothers. Their way of life like thousands of others in Ireland was severely hit by the potato famine of 1845 through to 1849, it wiped out their crops for five long years. It must have been next to impossible to find rent money and day to day living was a matter of feeding their families off their own produce. Brian's son Patrick turned 16 in the first year of the famine and decided to emigrate to America to seek a fortune for the family. He left behind his brother John, mother Rose, father Brian, uncle Peter and cousin James on the farm to survive as best they could. It may be the case that during those later famine years Brian died as future records find him missing as a family member apart from both his son's marriage records where his name would have been recorded as a fact rather than that he was still living. Mucksy and his brother John are not mentioned on records either but they were getting older and handed the lease of their farms over to other family members. Mucksy's son James is not recorded, only on his daughter Bridget's marriage record to Brian's son John. So Rose Donnelly, Brian's wife, became the tenant of the Blues. John handed farm 11 over to his son Michael and handed the lease of farm 12 over to his second wife Catherine. These facts are best shown on the micro film copy of the Ireland Griffith's Valuation 1847 to 1867. Entries for Greaghnadarragh farms were documented in 1857. John and Patrick Clarke were listed as still being the leasers of farms 8 and 9. I do not have a record of their birth but do know that both had sons named Thomas Clarke. Patrick's son Thomas is listed as occupant of farm 9 in 1864 so Patrick had either died about then or moved on. John and Matgaret's son Thomas married and moved on to Shercock with his own Store to run. Griffiths Valuation Records and Succession of Occupants are shown over the next pages.

## Ireland, Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864

Cavan > Clankee > Moybolgue

GREAGHNADAR-RAGH. (Ord. S. 34.)								
1		Michael Reilly, . .	Youngs ( <i>minors</i> ), . .	House, offices, and land, . .	16 3 1	8 5 0	1 0 0	9 5 0
2	a	Owen Clarke, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, & land, } . .	22 1 14	4 10 0	1 0 0	3 10 0
	b	Andrew Clarke, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, & land, } . .		4 10 0	1 0 0	5 10 0
3		Michael Cooney, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	10 2 21	3 10 0	0 10 0	4 0 0
4	a	Owen Cooney, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	13 2 6	6 15 0	0 15 0	7 10 0
-	b	Anno Cooney, . .	Owen Cooney, . .	Ho., off., & sm. garden, . .	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
-	c	Catherine Cooney, . .	Youngs ( <i>minors</i> ), . .	Garden, . .	0 1 5	0 5 0	—	0 5 0
5		Mary Tully, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	4 1 25	2 0 0	0 15 0	2 15 0
6	a	Michael Tully, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	36 3 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	18 0 0
-	b	Francis Tully, . .	Michael Tully, . .	House, . .	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0
-	c	Mark Tully, . .	Same, . .	House, . .	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
7		Thomas Daly, . .	Youngs ( <i>minors</i> ), . .	House, offices, and land, . .	35 2 30	18 0 0	0 10 0	18 10 0
8		John Clarke, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	6 0 19	2 10 0	0 10 0	3 0 0
9		Patrick Clarke, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	6 0 18	3 5 0	0 10 0	3 15 0
10 A	}	Rose Donnelly, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	25 1 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	13 15 0
- B				Land, . .	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
11 A	}	Michael Donnelly, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	29 1 21	12 10 0	1 5 0	14 10 0
- B				Land, . .	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
12		Catherine Donnelly, . .	Same, . .	House, offices, and land, . .	57 0 0	28 5 0	1 0 0	20 5 0
				Water, . .	1 2 0	—	—	
Total, . .					268 1 0	124 15 0	12 0 0	136 15 0

The ledger shows Rose Donnelly as leaser of farm 10A and 10B on a total area of 26 acres a single plot after having been sub divided when brothers Peter and Brian first settled on it.

Peter would have been 84 years old and Brian, if still alive, in his late 70's in 1857.

Farms 11A and 11B were leased to John's son Michael Donnelly. Farm 12 was leased by John's second wife Catherine Donnelly nee Clarke. John would have been 87 years old.

Probably in the late 1850's Patrick Donnelly returned from America having successfully made the money he was seeking through unknown business ventures. I do believe but cannot prove that his father Brian Donnelly had died before his return. In the Griffith's Valuation record on plot 25 of neighbouring Rakeevan there is a 15 acre plot of land only leased to a Patrick Donnelly. This might have been Pat putting his business sense to use farming the land while living with his family on the Blues. It is a guess from me but ties in with his next venture.

There are records that Phil Donnelly made by hand copying old documents during his visits to Dublin. These were of Griffith's Valuation records of Succession of Occupants on the farms from 1850 through to 1980. The first record is pertinent to Patrick's sense of business and is shown below.

Ordnance Survey Sheet 34, Lot	Area (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Occupant	From (approx. date)
8	6-0-19	John Clarke	1850
		Patrick Donnelly	1864
		Mary Donnelly	1902
		Matthew Donnelly	1913

It shows John Clarke as occupant in 1850 and then succeeded by Patrick in 1864. This was a year before he married John's daughter Mary Clarke. My thoughts are that he saw the business potential of the general store on the farm with it's frontage to the road having lived below it on the Blues from birth.

It then shows his widowed wife Mary succeeding him in 1902 the year after his death and then to their son Matthew in 1913 after his mother Mary had died. By then Matthew was the head of the family.



Patrick and Mary married in 1865, I think he splashed out on the wedding which is why it was held at Kingscourt Church. Their record shows John Clarke as her father but Mary is recorded as living in nearby Coppena. The year before in 1864 John Clarke's brother Patrick was succeeded as occupant of his farm 9 by his son 52 year old Thomas Clarke. The brothers might at that time have gone with Mary and her mother Margaret McMahan to live with or near Margaret's brother Philip McMahan who was tenant of a farm in Coppena until his death in 1896. Thomas Clarke might have had an agreement with Patrick Donnelly to stay and look after the store and the land with his wife Mary.

After marrying Mary Clarke, Patrick acquired the lease for farm 7, Granadarra. I believe he then used part of his money to build a large house on it for their future family or improved an existing one. Landlords allowed this at the time but never financed it. They had eleven children born to them on their family farm with the last Ellen born in 1891. The family were nicknamed the Porras with Patrick the father being known as Porra More. My grandfather James Donnelly was their sixth child born in 1875.

9	6-0-18	Patrick Clarke	1850
		Thomas Clarke	1864
		Patrick Donnelly	1869
		Mary Donnelly	1904
		Matthew Donnelly	1913
		Reps. of deceased	1951
		Mrs. Tully	1980

In 1869 Patrick is listed as succeeding Thomas Clarke on farm 9. Thomas and his wife Mary remained on the farm probably as his tenants. They both died there, Thomas in 1886, Mary in 1890. The record above then shows Patrick being succeeded in 1904 by his widow Mary three years after his death. Their son Matthew, as in the record for farm 8, succeeded his mother in 1913 after she had died. Matthew died in 1951 the record shows farm 9 was then in the hands of representatives of the deceased meaning his siblings until the last Porra, Ellen, died in 1976. Patrick may have bought both farms 8 and 9 when he took them both over in the 1860's but if not then Matthew might have bought them in 1913 or before with £100 that was left to him in 1901 by his father as stated in Patrick's probate record and the £230 left to his mother Mary in the same will. It took several years for the courts to decide that the farm should go to my aunt Sheila Donnelly (Tully) my mother's sister in 1980.

In June 1872 Patrick's brother John married Bridget Donnelly the daughter of James Donnelly Mucksy's son. Patrick and John's mother Rose Carolan Donnelly died a month before the wedding. John and Bridget settled on the Blues. A year later in 1873 their first son Bernard was born, and a year later in 1874 the succession record below shows that Rose Donnelly had been succeeded as occupant of 10a by her son John. Rose had been the named occupant since records began in 1850.

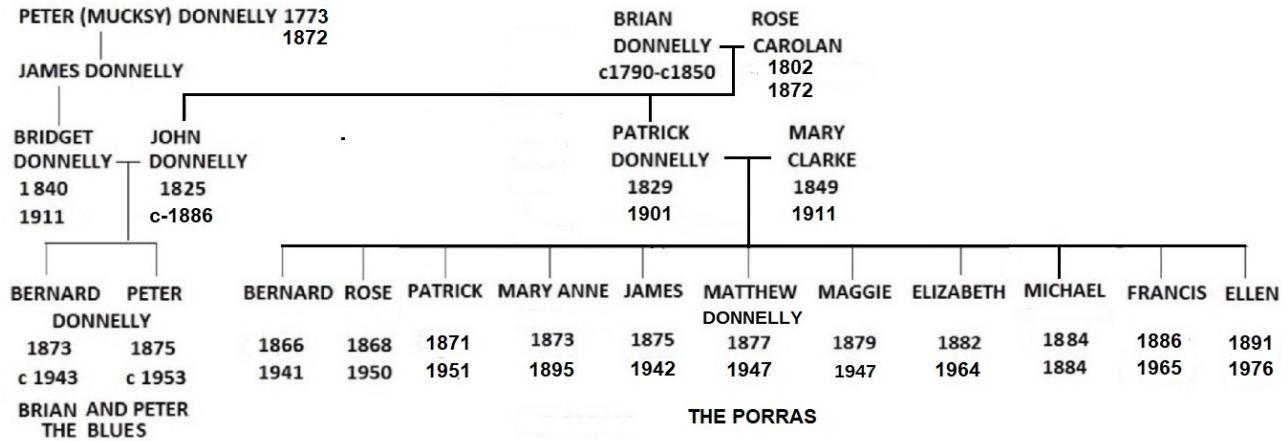
John and Bridget's second son Peter was born in 1875. In 1886 John Donnelly was succeeded as the occupant on the Blues by his wife Bridget Donnelly. I believe that this was the year of his death.

10a	25-1-00	Rose Donnelly	1850
		John Donnelly	1874
		Bridget Donnelly	1886
		Bernard Donnelly	1913
		Peter Donnelly	1943
		Frank Tully	1953
		John McGauran	1949
		Michael McGauran	1968
		John McGauran	1969

Phil recalls hearing of a Biddy the Blue. This infamy derived from Bridget being both daughter in law of Brian and granddaughter of his brother Peter the infamous Mucksy. Her sons at a later time in 1913 moved back to the Blues at which time Bernard was nicknamed Brian and so the pair became Peter and Brian the Blues in memory of their great uncle Peter and grandfather Brian.

1913 must have been a pivotal year for the Porra family and Blues family life in terms of moving to their final homes. Bridget had died in July 1911 so her sons might have had the Blues bought for them by their cousin Matthew with the blessing of his mother Mary who passed away in February 1911 five months before Bridget. I believe this because the succession record for 10a shows that by passing on or by purchase as time moved on the Blues stayed firstly in the hands of her sons Bernard then Peter until 1943 followed by my grandfather's family through his daughter Sheila Donnelly's son Frank Tully and her son in law John. McGauran and is probably still owned by family members.

The family tree of the Porras and the Blues.



Patrick's buying power was shown again when he bought Rakeevan farm for £100 in the late 1890's for his son Patrick but in 1897 he married the daughter of one of the Armstrong family who the Porras had a feud with and so it was not given to him. Patrick Donnelly junior eventually settled on farm 12 of Ballynamona with his wife Ellen Armstrong and daughter Elizabeth as shown on the 1911 census record. Their home was on the Ballinamona Bog. Elizabeth was born in Liverpool, England in 1899. Her parents had moved there following their marriage, returning after Porra More's death in 1901. Rakeevan farm can be seen on the contemporary map in neighboring townland Rakeevan just north of the road, farm 12 at the top left hand corner. In 1913, the year of change in dwelling houses, my grandfather Porra James Donnelly returned on his own from South Africa to do up the farmhouse, I believe he was left the farm by his father or mother. His wife Mary Kozant went with their daughters Sheila and Mary Donnelly to visit her sister's family in West Sussex, England at the same time. They had emigrated there a few years earlier from South Africa. My mother Patricia Donnelly was born at their home the same year while James was still in Ireland. The general store on farm 8 was still running in the late 1890's and James was given the chance to run it by his father. According to my mother he was unsuccessful and so decide to try his luck in South Africa, emigrating there in 1897.

FORM A.										No. on Form B.	
RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.											
Number.	NAME and SURNAME.	RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Dumb only; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lethargic.
1	Patrick Donnelly	Hd. Family	R. C.	Read + write	72	M.	Farmer.	Married	Co. Cavan		
2	Mary Donnelly	Wife	R. C.	Read + write	52	F.		Married	Co. Cavan		
3	Margaret Clarke	Mother-in-law	R. C.	Cannot read	80	F.		Widow	Co. Cavan	Irish + English	
4	Rose Donnelly	Daughter	R. C.	Read + write	31	F.		Not married	Co. Cavan		
5	Matthew Donnelly	Son	R. C.	Read + write	29	M.		Not married	Co. Cavan		
6	Lizzie Donnelly	Daughter	R. C.	Read + Write	18	F.		Not married	Co. Cavan		
7	Francis Donnelly	Son	R. C.	Read + Write	14	M.		Not married	Co. Cavan		
8	Ellen Donnelly	Daughter	R. C.	Read + Write	9	F.	Scholar.	Not married	Co. Cavan		
9	James McMahon	Servant	R. C.	Read + Write	19	M.	Farm Servant	Not married	Co. Cavan		
10	Francis Rogers	Servant	R. C.	Read	50	M.	Farm Servant	Not married	Co. Cavan		

The census returns of 1901 above for farm 7 showed the Porra family that lived there on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March. It can be seen from this farm house record that Patrick, his wife Mary and mother in law Margaret Clarke were still living in the big house built by Porra More with six of their children. In the same year Bridget Donnelly was living with her sons Bernard and Peter on farm 9 opposite the roadside general store and dwelling 8 even though she was the named as the occupant of the Blues. Patrick owned it so must have gave them the house to live in after Thomas and Mary Clarke's deaths while she was probably getting rent by subletting the Blues. The entry is shown below.

FORM A.											No. on Form B.	
RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.												
Number.	NAME and SURNAME. <small>No Persons absent on the night of Sunday, March 31st, to be entered here. Insert their full christianized names, who may be and at Wives or Transients, etc., during that night, and who arrive from on Monday, April 1st.</small>	RELATION to Head of Family. <small>State whether "Head of Family," "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or "Other relative." "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &amp;c.</small>	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. <small>State here the particular Religion, or Religious denomination, to which each person belongs. (Members of Protestant denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, denomination, or body, to which they belong.)</small>	EDUCATION. <small>State whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."</small>	AGE.		SEX. <small>Write "M" for Male, "F" for Female.</small>	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION. <small>State the Particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. Before filling this column you are requested to read the Instructions on the other side.</small>	MARRIAGE. <small>Whether "Married," "Widow," "Widower," or "Not Married."</small>	WHERE BORN. <small>If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the County.</small>	IRISH LANGUAGE. <small>Write the word "Iamh" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Iamh &amp; English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.</small>	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind only; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic. <small>Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.</small>
					Years (to last Birth-day).	Months (to last Infrance since last Birth-day).						
1	Bridget Donnelly	Head	Roman Catholic	Read and write	60		Female	Housekeeper	Widow	Ireland	English	
2	Bernard Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write	16		Male	Labourer	Not married	Ireland	English	
3	Peter Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write	24		Male	Labourer	Not married	Ireland	English	

By the time of the 1911 census returns Bridget and her sons had moved across the road to farm 8. Farm 9 was lived on by Peter Cooney, he was probably the brother in law of Mary Clarke Donnelly's brother Thomas. Thomas Clarke and his wife Anne Cooney had moved to Shercock to run their own store. The census return for farm 7 in the same year, 1911, shows just the six siblings Rose, Matthew, Lizzie, Francis and Ellen living there. Patrick had died at the end of 1901, his mother in law Margaret Clarke shortly after in 1903 and his wife Mary in February 1911 just before the census was recorded.

It must have taken until 1913 for the ownership legalities to be settled for farms 8,9,10 and Rakeevan. There are no records of Patrick ever having bought Granadarra farm 7 so the lease might have simply been relinquished. The moves were then made that I stated earlier so the remaining Porras lived their last years in the old family homestead farm 8 above the road apart from Lizzie who married John Bowen from Relaghmore in 1913 and emigrated to America returning home as a widow in 1949. Bridget's sons remained on the Blues and eventually in 1916 James and his family returned to live in Rakeevan. Two years later in 1918 his fourth daughter Cecelia was born. The only one born in Ireland. It is understandable how the Porras and Blues legend of the brother's arrival in Greaghnadarragh was formed over the years when you look at how their farm's borders merged into each other and how they moved around as families between them. The four and a half acre family homestead with a thatched roof was farm 8, Granadarra was the Porra's home since the mid 1860's and the Blues had been 14 acres of a sub divided 26 acre plot. This might be the reason that past memories became intertwined with the three farms and gave rise to the legend. The truth is that some were purchased from the landlords by Patrick Porra More.

In 1864 while Patrick was starting his spending spree his uncle Peter in his 81<sup>st</sup> year was not finished with life. In 1859 he had married Catherine Reilly a 25 year old. It is her name engraved on his headstone as being his wife who died in 1901 at the age of 67. Patrick was fast becoming a powerful figurehead in the family and I should imagine very principled so when his old uncle Peter was still fathering babies with his young wife when he started fathering children of his own it must have upset him. So Patrick probably paid to have the mud walled house built near the Blues for Peter's ever growing family close to the separate 1 acre plot 10b in order to distance him from the rest of the family. In 1869 Peter succeeded as occupier of 10b from Rose who had been named as occupier since 1850. During the last twelve years of his life he fathered seven children with Catherine. Mary and Rose about 1860, Bernard in 1862, Anne in 1865, Sarah in 1867, James in 1868 and finally Catherine in 1870. His brother John who died in 1865 aged 95 on or near his death bed knowing 31 year old Catherine was pregnant with Peter's fourth child Anne Donnelly probably instigated the nickname Shinnies for his

brother's family. It was an old gaelic sounding word meaning cunning old fox. The brothers lived their final days a stones throw from each other.

Brian Donnelly had died years before so the youngest Porra children who witnessed the relationship between Patrick and Peter must have thought that Mucksy not Brian was their grandfather. This would complete the circle of all the legends turning out to be myths born from Porra Mores own actions.

Speculation but it makes sense to me. Later in life he showed his anger when during arguments with one of the Armstrong family he was shot in the shoulder so it is small wonder that his son Patrick after marrying Ellen Armstrong went to England to live until after his death.

Peter died in 1872 leaving 38 year old Catherine to raise her seven children on the smallholding. She was listed in the succession record as occupant the year before in 1871, a wise move. Her death certificate shows she died in December 1900 not 1901 as on her headstone. The 1901 census does not include the mud walled dwelling on 10b, it could have been uninhabited since her death a few months before or was not officially recognized but simply remembered by locals as the home of Mucksy.

These thoughts have also taken into account that Phil remembers his father James (Jemmy) Donnelly talking about these auld walls being the house where "Auld Kitty Donnelly" used to live. This would have referred to the time Catherine was still living there with her children. Her son James had earned good money in New Jersey in America as an estate agent. It is his name engraved on Peter's headstone as their son James P Donnelly who erected it. In 1869 Rose Donnelly had handed over to her brother in law Mucksy (Peter) Donnelly the occupancy of the farm 10b, the small 1acre plot of the Blues.

10b	1-1-00	Rose Donnelly	1850
		Peter Donnelly	1869
		Catherine Donnelly	1871
		Terence Donnelly	1904
		Kate Donnelly	1923
		Bernard Donnelly	1931
		Peter Donnelly	1943
		Frank Tully	1953
		John McGauran	1949
		Michael McGauran	1968
		John McGauran	1969

Catherine's occupancy on the above record was succeeded in title four years after her death by Terence Donnelly in 1904. He and Shinnie Mary Donnelly, Peter Donnelly and Catherine Reilly's daughter, had married in 1901 during which time Peter's half brother Philip Donnelly head of the Philips family, was resident with his family in the Blues main house 10a as can be seen in the 1901 census. Terence and his bride might have had no other choice than to take up residency in the uninhabited mud house when they married. Bridget, as stated before, was listed on the succession of occupants of the Blues 10a so there might have been a rental agreement between her and Philip which was then taken on by Terence and Mary to the main house as seen in the 1911 census when they were listed there as residents. In 1917 Terence died. There are no further records for Mary. She was named as present at his death.

In 1923 Kate Donnelly, Catherine's daughter living in New York as a children's nurse, claimed the occupancy of the 1 acre plot, it is hard to believe that the nearby mud walled house was still habitable. She was helped with the claim by her brother James P Donnelly using his knowledge as an estate agent. Kate was succeeded by Bernard Donnelly in 1931 eighteen years after he had taken over the main Blues farm. He bought the plot from her tying it in again with 10a the Blues up to present times.

Of the four remaining Porra children that have not been referred to Michael was born and died in 1884 at three weeks of age from colic. Mary Anne was born in 1873 and died in 1895. Bernard emigrated to America, married and settled there passing away in 1941. Maggie emigrated to Australia in 1900 and by 1912 had met and married Londoner William Davis. She remained there passing away in 1947.

My mother Patricia Donnelly remembers as a six year old in 1919 climbing the steps up to a tall tenement house in Brooklyn to visit Bernard with her father James when he had taken the family to New York hoping to make a life in Ohio following some time spent there during 1918 with his cousin Terence Sexton. They went back to Ireland when his money ran out after just one month. They stayed with Lizzie who had married and emigrated to New York in 1913 but eventually returned to Ireland.

Brother John Donnelly's family tree is shown in great part on the engravings on his headstone in the old Moybologue cemetery. It indicates to me the descendants of John through his son Michael by his first wife Ellin down to Philip Donnelly, head of the family known as the Philips, and was probably erected by one of their family line in the late 1900's. It speaks for itself in listing his descendants buried there on his family plot. I believe that the time lines for each family refers to the male.



Buried there are:-

John Donnelly 1770 to 1865 with his second wife Catherine Clarke.

His son Michael Donnelly 1800 to 1880 with his wife Margaret.

Grandson Philip Donnelly 1835 to 1920 born to Michael and Margaret with his wife Bessie Coleman.

Other related families of Greaghnadarragh. These would include John's descendants by his second wife Catherine Clarke and their son Peter Donnelly born in 1838. Peter married Mary Woods, their family was known as the Woods.

John's family farms 11 and 12 show quite clearly by this succession of occupants record below how they were handed over to his family members from 1854 when he was aged 84. His second wife Catherine Donnelly born Clarke aged 44 was the occupant of 12 and 13. John's son Michael from his first marriage who arrived with his father in the early 1820's was occupant of 11 at the age of 54.

11a & 11b	30-2-21	Michael Donnelly Margaret Donnelly Philip Donnelly James Donnelly Mrs. Julia Reilly Philip Reilly	1854 1866 1870 1939 1949 1963
12 & 13	58-2-00	Catherine Donnelly Peter Donnelly John Donnelly James Donnelly Mrs. Julia Reilly Philip Reilly	1854 1864 1933 1939 1949 1963

Farm 12, where John settled when he arrived in the 1820's, shows his wife Catherine succeeded by their son Peter (the Woods family) in 1864. John Donnelly died the following year in 1865 aged 95. Peter's son John succeeded in 1933 but died 3 years later in 1936 aged 71. John's great grandson James (Jemmy) Donnelly became the occupant in 1939. He sold it ten years later to Julia Reilly.

Farm 11 was passed on in the occupancy record from Michael to his wife Margaret Donnelly born McMahan in 1866 so Michael might have died by then. It then passed on to their son Philip in 1870 and finally was bought or left to Jemmy Donnelly in 1939. He sold it to Julia Reilly in 1949.

John's descendants through his son Michael who arrived as a young man with him in Greaghnadarragh had several children with Margaret McMahan. As well as Philip born in 1835 they had Anne born in 1845 and Ellen born in 1847. They both married and remained in the parish of Moybologue. Records

discovered recently show that they had at least two more children, Mary 1850-1916 and Stephen 1852-1905. Both of them emigrated to New York, married and lived the rest of their lives there.

The Donnelly Philips and Shinnies families were linked together after John and Peter's deaths in 1865 and 1872. Peter's widow Catherine at the age of 40 had what was probably a brief affair with John's bachelor grandson 39 year old Philip resulting in the birth of their daughter Maggie Donnelly on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 1874. There are both church and registry records for this event. Philip went on to marry Bessie Coleman and between them raised the Philips family.

On form B of the 1901 census for house 8, House and Buildings Return, the Landowner column shows Maggie's name crossed out and replaced by her mother Catherine Donnelly. This was Catherine Reilly, Peter's widow, so Patrick in poor health must have allowed Catherine and her daughter to move into the house from the mud built one after his son James emigrated. Catherine had died just three months before the census was recorded and so she would still have been listed as Landowner. Maggie was 26 and the resident so was recorded as daughter and housekeeper on the main census form A seen below.

FORM A.											No. on Form B. <u>5</u>	
RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY AND THEIR VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.												
No.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Dumb only; Blind; Imbecile or idiot; or Lunatic.
	Do persons entering on the night of Sunday, March 31st, in the manner here indicated, their usual occupation, and whether they may be said to be in the service of the head of the family, should be written first. Then the names of the Wife, Children, and other Relatives, then those of Visitors, Boarders, Servants, &c.		State whether Head of Family, or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious denomination. Members of Protestant Denominations were requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the denomination, or body, to which they belong.	State here whether he or she can "read and write," or "read only," or "cannot read."	Years of school instruction.	Months for which employed.	Write "M" for Male, "F" for Female.	State the Particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a school, or receiving special instruction at home, should be returned as scholars. Induce only the occupations as requested by the instructions on the other side.	Write "Married," "Single," "Widow," or "Not married."	If in Ireland, state in what County or City, if now elsewhere, state the name of the County.	Write the word "Gaelic" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Gaelic & English" opposite the name of one who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.
1	Maggie	Donnelly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Can't read or write	25	F	House Keeper	Not married	Co. Caran	English & Irish	

Maggie Donnelly emigrated to New York in the early 1900's. Another record for her that shows she was still in Greagh nadarragh during the early 1900's is from when she was a witness to her Shinnie half sister Mary Donnelly's marriage to Terence Donnelly in 1902. It is shown below.

1902. Marriage solemnized at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Moybologue in the Registrar's District of Co. Mayo in the Union of Belts in the County of Mayo

No. (1.)	When Married (2.)	Name and Surname (3.)	Age (4.)	Condition (5.)	Rank or Profession (6.)	Residence at the Time of Marriage (7.)	Father's Name and Surname (8.)	Rank or Profession of Father (9.)
5	7 <sup>th</sup> May 1902	Terence Donnelly	40 yrs	Bachelor	Farmer	Tullinastra Ballyboro	Owen Donnelly	Farmer
		Mary Donnelly	40 yrs	Spinster		Lanadara Ballyboro	Peter Donnelly	Farmer

Married in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Moybologue according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church by me, P. Fitzsimons O.P.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Terence Donnelly and Mary Donnelly in the Presence of us, John Gaffney & Maggie Donnelly

When Peter (Mucksy) Donnelly arrived in the townland it is known that his son James was with him. He married and was the father of Bridget who married her cousin John Donnelly and became the blues family. I believe that James had another son named John Donnelly, Bridget's brother. There is a record shown below for the marriage of another Bridget Donnelly who married Bernard Kangly in 1882.

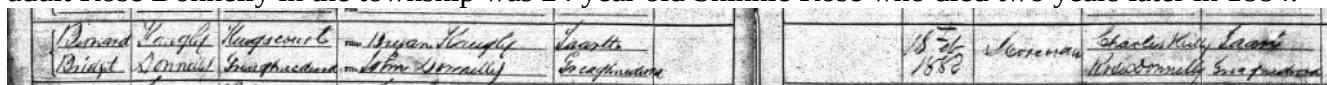
1882. Marriage solemnized at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Terworcher in the Registrar's District of Co. Mayo in the Union of Belts in the County of Mayo

No. (1.)	When Married (2.)	Name and Surname (3.)	Age (4.)	Condition (5.)	Rank or Profession (6.)	Residence at the Time of Marriage (7.)	Father's Name and Surname (8.)	Rank or Profession of Father (9.)
189	18 <sup>th</sup> day of Feb 1882	Bernard Kangly	28	Bachelor	Farmer	Laartt	Bryan Kangly	Farmer
		Bridget Donnelly	24	Spinster	Farmer	<u>Kangly</u>	John Donnelly	Farmer

Married in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Terworcher according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church by me, Terence Colcoran M.P.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Bernard Kangly and Bridget Donnelly in the Presence of us, Charles O'Reilly & Rose Donnelly

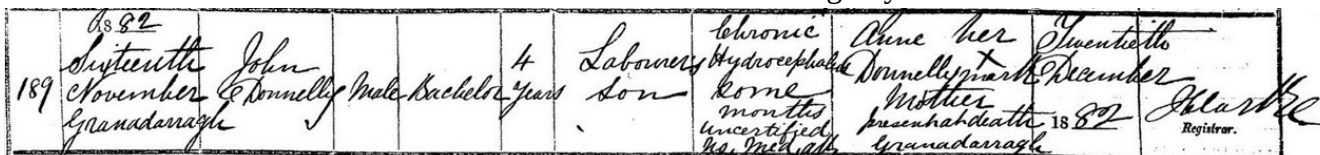
Bridget was aged 29 making her birth year 1853. One of the witnesses was Rose Donnelly and the only adult Rose Donnelly in the township was 24 year old Shinnie Rose who died two years later in 1884.



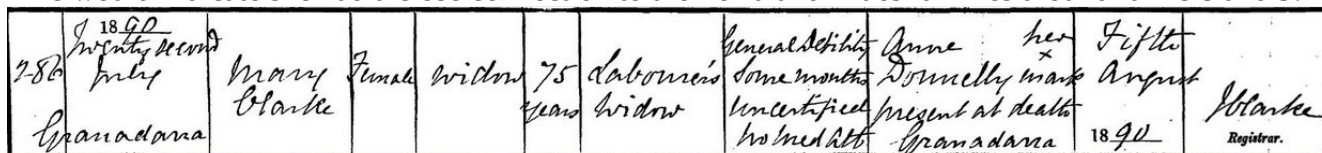
This would indicate a close family connection. Bridget's father was named as John Donnelly.

The Moybologue Parish church record for her marriage above shows that both Bridget and her father John Donnelly were from Greagh nadarragh.

I also believe that John Donnelly's wife was Anne. There are 2 records for her from Greagh nadarragh that are associated with the Porras and Blues families to indicate this. They are both death certificates. The first is for the death of a child John Donnelly on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November in 1882. Anne Donnelly was named as the mother. It is shown below. There is no church or registry record for his birth.



The second, below, is for the death of Mary Clarke on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 1890. she was the widow of Patrick Clarke's son Thomas who was the occupant of farm 9. Anne Donnelly was present at death. This would indicate she had a close connection to the Porra and Blues families around farms 8 and 9.



Between these two records and the marriage certificate for Bridget Donnelly naming John Donnelly as her father I think there is sufficient proof to conclude that James Donnelly's son John married Anne in the early 1850's having their first child Bridget in 1853.

More important is my recent discovery of when and where John was born which led to the proof of where the 3 brothers came from.

John was born in the in Moy in the parish of Clonfeacle, Tyrone in 1830. It neighbours Cloven Eden in the parish of Loughgall in Armagh where the brothers came from. The church baptism transcript for John shown in the compilation below gives the name of his parents as James Donnelly and Mary Hagan. He was born in 1830 and baptised in Moy on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1830. This would make his father James to have been born in about 1805 and a man of 25 years of age. These facts must tie the record to him being the son of brother Peter Donnelly born in 1773 who came from Cloven Eden.

**John Donnelly**  
in the Ireland, Catholic Parish Registers, 1655-1915

Name: John Donnelly

Baptism Age: 0

Event Type: Baptism

Birth Date: 1830

Baptism Date: 5 Mar 1830

Baptism Place: Clonfeacle, Tyrone and Armagh, Ireland

Parish Variants: Moy

Diocese: Armagh

Father: Jms Donnelly

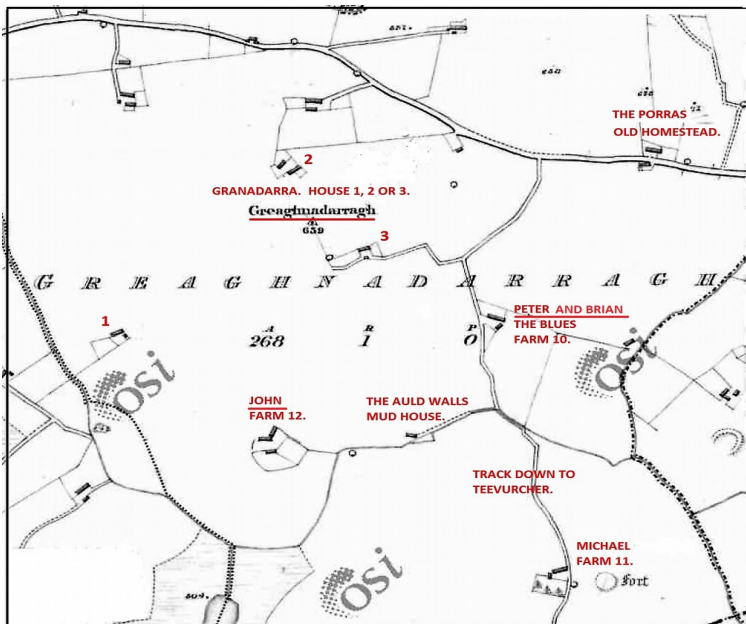
Mother: Mary Hagan

Moy Townland, Co. Tyrone

Cloven Eden Townland, Co. Armagh

The distance between Moy where James Donnelly's son John was born and Cloven Eden is about 3 miles. The Townlands of Moy and Cloven Eden where the brothers John, Peter and Brian came from are shown on the two maps. Loughgall is seen on the bottom right of both maps. Moy straddles the border of Tyrone and Armagh. Charlemont is underlined in green to show its proximity to the two townlands that are shaded and their boundries marked in blue.

In late 1830 James could have joined his father Peter in Greaghnadarragh where James's second child Bridget was born in 1831. This would tie in with the brothers arriving in Greaghnadarragh in the 1820's. The Tithe Applotment was recorded in 1834. It also ties in both the Porra and Philips legends. The brothers father being a roadmaker from Tyrone who married a girl from Cloven Eden in Armagh. I will not attempt to write anything else on the Philips and Woods. Phil Donnelly has written a superb history of them in his files based on his memories of living on farm 11 from birth in 1935 till 1947 when his father left the area. He recalled as a child in the early 1940's seeing Peter and Brian the Blues on his way to and from his walk to Edennagully National School sitting outside their farmhouse. He went with his father on visits to various Donnelly family members and remembers conversations between them and his father over those years. He put flesh on the bones for me of the Porras, lively auld Rose Donnelly and talkative Matt Donnelly in their homestead farm by the roadside. Francis was known as jumping Frank but I remember seeing him on my visits, he was a recluse sleeping at nights in Rakeevan farmhouse with my cousin Tone Tully and running down through the backfields to his sister Ellen during the day. He had a severe speech impediment and was known simply as Franco. I remember in 1963 walking from my aunt Sheila's Ballinamony farmhouse along to the old homestead and seeing Lizzie stood in the road, a small frail elderly woman dressed all in black with a black lacy shawl on her head just gazing over the fields of the Blues and Granadarra in front of her. She did not speak and I did not know that she was my great aunt but the memory stays with me. She died that year. Phil also recalled Porra More's son Patrick (Pa) Donnelly living on the Ballinamona bog farm where family gathered to have good times shall we say. My mother Patricia Donnelly remembered playing on this farm of her uncle as a young girl with his daughter her older cousin Lilly. Phil's detailed accounts of his father and mother and other family members are very moving. There is I believe another belief that exists to this day that came about by a simple lack of knowledge over the years of the Porras past. When James Donnelly returned and settled in Rakeevan in 1916, Rose and her siblings had been living in the old homestead by the road since 1913. Sheila, Mary and my mother Patricia were young and would have been brought up not being aware of their previous life of being born and raised in the big Granadarra farmhouse on farm 7 as it was no longer in the family. As time passed, along with their sister Celie, they would have listened to tales from their aunts and uncles and simply assumed that whenever the name Granadarra was mentioned that it referred to the home they were then living in. Rose and Matt might have christened it Granadarra but I doubt it. There has never been a reason for this to be questioned but the old family homestead that still stands today has always been just that. Their Granadarra home has long since disappeared.



There is an O/S map showing farm buildings on Greghnadarragh that shows apart from the townland name in bold print a second smaller printing of Greghnadarragh exactly where farm 7 was located. The Porras house was either 1, which is also on the map, or was newer builds 2 or 3 below. The 1930's O/S map for Greaghnadarragh has the farms underlined in red. The brothers Peter and Brian were on farm 10. Brother John was on farm 12 and his son Michael was on farm 11. Patrick Donnelly's farms were Grannadarra and the Porra homestead. The mud walled house is not shown but was located near to where it is printed in red.



My days spent with my aunt Sheila and Gran Mary Donnelly in the 1950's made clear to me the daily grind of work that was the lot for all the family. The men in the fields scything the oats while me and my brother followed on helping to gather and make stooks. Raking the mown hay into cocks and securing them with rope twined from each one then dragging them by horse and chain to the yard to build a haystack with my older cousins. Collecting barrels of water from the small river running under the bridge on the Rakeevan farm track with Tone Tully and taking it by horse and cart to top up the rain tank built at the side of Ballinamony farmhouse. Aunt Sheila ran the house. She fetched a daily bucket of drinking water from the well in a ditch two fields away and cooked on the peat fueled range the daily bread and a large pot of potatoes from the fields to feed both the sow in the back yard and the family. Meals were slices of bacon cut from the salted carcass of a sow hanging in the shed for the men and a chicken for the family selected and slaughtered by Anthony in the yard after milking the cow. After dinner it was time for Anthony to listen to the daily news on the radio while relaxing in front of the range then followed music and family talk before saying the rosary beads before going to bed. Apart from the radio this must have been the way of life for a hundred years or more. Sunday, dressed in their best clothes, we walked the long track from Ballinamony down to Teevurcher church for mass only to my disbelief hearing the priest in the pulpit berating the congregation for their sinful and unworthy existence in the sight of God. Throughout all my days spent with them I do not believe I have known such a close knit loving family, always ready for laughter while accepting the struggles of their life. A walk with my brother, Tone and uncle Anthony taking three cows to Kingscourt market, watching him barter for a good price for them followed by a few beers in the back room of the grocers while my brother and I fed on a bag of broken biscuits was memorable. The long, happy walk home was casually punctuated by Anthony who with a big grin on his face relieved himself from a huge call of nature in a gateway by the side of the road probably with the pulpit's priests words ringing in his ears. This was followed by him muttering his favorite saying "Man oh man they say man oh man".

In the 1950's and in 1963 while staying with them, my cousin Kathleen McGauran and her daughters Sheila and Geraldine, whenever I met strangers while walking the road or working in the fields with them as soon as they knew I was the son of one of the Donnelly girls it was instant acceptance as one of their own. Looking back this love for my Donnelly descendants and the area came about by the arrival in the 1820's of that small band of brothers John, Peter and Brian Donnelly.

Of Porra More's 11 children only two had children of their own. Patrick had one daughter Elizabeth who married Joseph McIntyre and moved later to Peru in Meath with Patrick and his wife Ellen.

James my grandfather had a son Patrick born in 1904 who died in infancy and four daughters so they were the last children bearing his Donnelly name. They became :-

Sheila wed Anthony Tully. Mary Edward Fleming. Patricia Fred Cooper. Celie Charlie Cranston.

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Children, Mike, Francis, Anthony, Kathleen and John.

Children, Brian, Annette, Peter (PJ), Gerald and Sean.

Children, Freddy, Michael, Nicholas, Brian and Christopher.

Daughter Stella Benton.

## Family and Places



Porra James Donnelly and  
Mary Kozant c- 1935



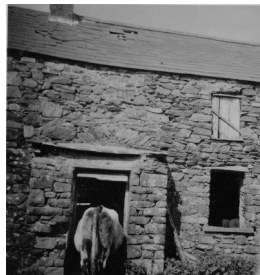
1941 Rakeevan Farmhouse. Freddy in doorway, Patricia  
in window holding Michael, James Donnelly on the right.



1959 Ballinamony Farmhouse.  
Home of Sheila Donnelly and Anthony Tully.



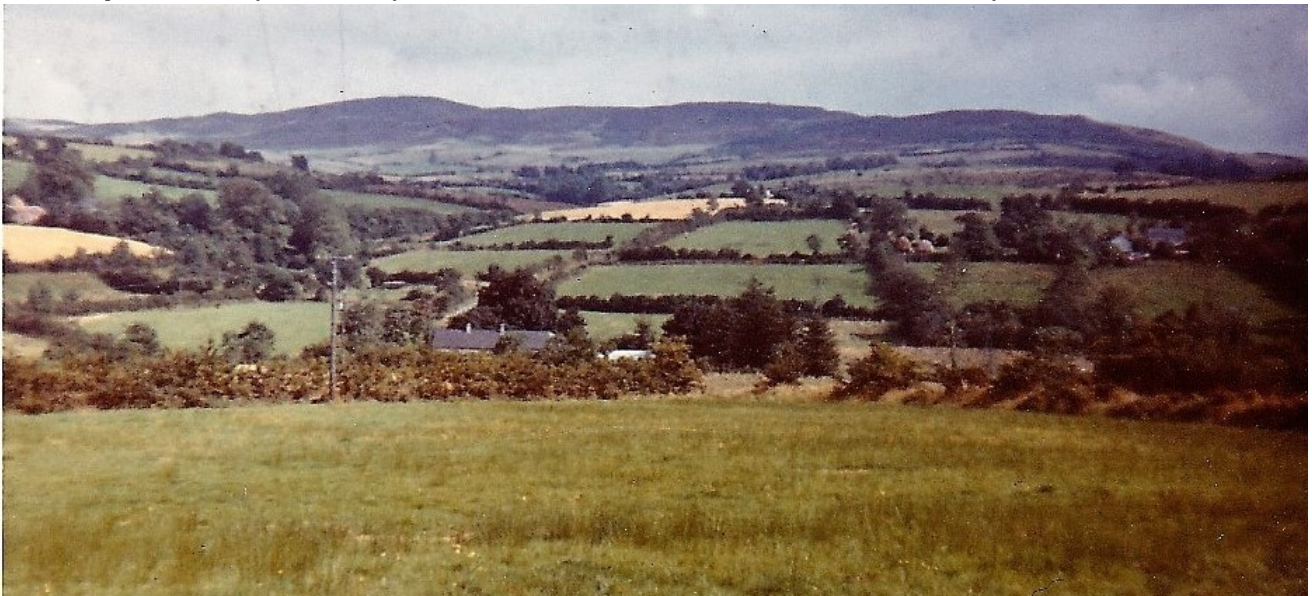
c-1942 Philips James Donnelly and Alice Tully



c-1959 The Blues Farmhouse.



The old Porra family homestead at the side of the road.



View from above Ballinamony farm towards Rakeevan farm on left and the farmlands of old Greaghnadarragh up to Mt Loughanlea. c-1963..

RECORDS.

Three Donnellys are named as tenants on the 1857 Griffiths Valuation for Greaghnadarragh. Rose, Catherine and Michael. Two of them have death certificates. Both are shown below.

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Bailieboro</i>		Registrar's District <i>Bailieboro</i>								
1877 DEATHS Registered in the District of <i>Bailieboro</i> in the Union of <i>Bailieboro</i> in the County of <i>Cavan</i>										
No.	Date and Place of Death.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Condition.	Age last Birth-day.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Certified Cause of Death, and Duration of Illness.	Signature, Qualification, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
139	1st May 1872 <i>Greaghnadarragh</i>	<i>Rose Donnelly</i>	Female	Widow	70 years	Occupier of Land	Disease of <i>John Donnelly</i> present at death 12 months <i>Greaghnadarragh 1872</i> no certified medical attendant	<i>John Donnelly</i> <i>Register</i>		

Rose Carolan Donnelly died on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1872 aged 70. She was recorded as an Occupier of Land. Her son John Donnelly was present at death.

DEATHS Registered in the District of <i>Bailieboro</i> in the Union of <i>Bailieboro</i> in the County of <i>Cavan</i>										
No. (1.)	Date and Place of Death. (2.)	Name and Surname. (3.)	Sex. (4.)	Condition. (5.)	Age last Birth-day. (6.)	Rank, Profession, or Occupation. (7.)	Certified Cause of Death, and Duration of Illness. (8.)	Signature, Qualification, and Residence of Informant. (9.)	When Registered. (10.)	Signature of Registrar. (11.)
407	28th January 1881 <i>Granadara</i>	<i>Catherine Donnelly</i>	Female	Widow	71 years	Farmers Widow	<i>Bronchitis Peter</i> one week uncertified no medical attendant	<i>Peter Donnelly</i> son present at death <i>Granadara</i>	February 1881	<i>John Clarke</i> <i>Register</i>

Catherine Clarke Donnelly died on the 28<sup>th</sup> of January 1881 aged 71. She was recorded as a Farmers Widow. She had passed on the Occupancy of her land to her son Peter in 1864. He was present at death. Rose Carolan and Catherine Clarke were widows of two of the brothers. Brian and John Donnelly.

110	1900 11th December <i>Granadara</i>	<i>Catherine Donnelly</i>	Female	Widow	66 years	Farmers Widow	Chronic Bronchitis 3 months no med. attend.	<i>Peter Donnelly</i> nephew present at death <i>Granadara</i>	Eighteenth December 1900	<i>John Lundy</i> Registrar.
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Peter (Mucky) Donnelly's wife Catherine Reilly's death certificate is shown above. She died on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 1900. Her nephew Peter was present at death. He was probably Peter of the Blues. Brother John's son Michael Donnelly's death certificate cannot be traced. His descendants were many.

Other Family 1901 and 1911 Census Returns referred to.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.														
Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.														
FORM A.														
RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.														
Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birth-day and SEX).	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.			WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or idiot; or Lunatic.	
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," can "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	Insert Age opposite each name—the Age of Males in column 6, and the Age of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. [No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.]	Whether "Married," "Widowed," "Wife," or "Single."	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of—	Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year, write "under one."	Children born alive.	Children still living.		If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere state the name of the Country.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	<i>Patrick</i>	<i>Donnelly</i>	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	reads & writes	40	Farmer	Married	13				<i>Cavan</i>	
2	<i>Ellen</i>	<i>Donnelly</i>	Wife	Roman Catholic	reads & writes	33		Married	2	1	1		<i>Cavan</i>	
3	<i>Elizabeth</i>	<i>Donnelly</i>	Daughter	Roman Catholic	reads & writes	11	Scholar	Single					<i>England</i>	

The PORRAS 1911

Porra Patrick Donnelly on Ballinamona bog farm. Note daughter Elizabeth born in England.

## CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

### FORM A.

No. on Form B. 7

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthdays) and SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.		WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.		
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. (Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.)	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	Insert Age opposite each name—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home. Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.	Whether "Married," "Widower," or "Single."	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of— Completed years of present Marriage; Has had children; If less than one year write "under one"; Total Children born alive; Children still living.	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Rose	Donnelly	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	Read & write	40		Single		Co. Carlow				
	Matthew	Donnelly	Boarder	"Gitta"	Read & write	32	James's son	Single		Co. Carlow				
	Elizabeth	Donnelly	Sister	"Gitta"	Read & write	27		Single		Co. Carlow				
	Francis	Donnelly	Boarder	"Gitta"	Read & write	23	James's son	Single		Co. Carlow				
	Ellen	Donnelly	Sister	"Gitta"	Read & write	18		Single		Co. Carlow				

The PORRAS 1911

Rose Donnelly and siblings.

Farm 7 GRANADARRA.

## CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

### FORM A.

No. on Form B. 8

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthdays) and SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.		WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.		
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. (Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.)	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	Insert Age opposite each name—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home. Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.	Whether "Married," "Widower," or "Single."	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of— Completed years of present Marriage; Has had children; If less than one year write "under one"; Total Children born alive; Children still living.	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Bridget	Donnelly	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	Read & write	40		Single		Co. Carlow				
	Bernard	Donnelly	Son	"	Read & write	35	Farmer's son	Single		Co. Carlow				
	Patric	Donnelly	Son	"	"	32	"	"		"				

The BLUES family 1911

Bridget Donnelly and sons.

Farm 8 The old Homestead.

### FORM A.

No. on Form B. 10

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. (Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.)	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	Years of age.	Months of age.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home. Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.	Whether "Married," "Widower," or "Single."	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Philip	Donnelly	Head	Roman Catholic	Read & write	66	M	Farmer	Married	Co. Carlow	Irish & English	
	Elizabeth	Donnelly	Wife	Roman Catholic	Read & write	50	F	"	Married	"	"	
	Michael	Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & write	24	M	working on farm	Not married	"	"	
	Steven	Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & write	17	M	"	"	"	"	
	Lizzie	Donnelly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read & write	16	F	"	"	"	"	
	Peter	Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & write	14	M	Scholars	"	"	"	
	James	Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & write	11	M	Scholars	"	"	"	

The PHILIPS family 1901

Philip Donnelly and family.

Farmhouse 10.

## CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

### FORM A.

No. on Form B. 4

RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birthdays) and SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.		WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.		
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. (Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.)	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Read" only, or "Cannot Read."	Insert Age opposite each name—the Ages of Males in column 6, and the Ages of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a School, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home. Before filling this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.	Whether "Married," "Widower," or "Single."	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of— Completed years of present Marriage; Has had children; If less than one year write "under one"; Total Children born alive; Children still living.	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the Country.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the names of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	Philip	Donnelly	Head	Roman Catholic	read write	76	Farmer	Married	86	8	7	County Wick		
	Eliza	Donnelly	Wife	Roman Catholic	read write	64	"	Married	86	8	7	"		
	Eliza	Donnelly	Daughter	Roman Catholic	read write	29	"	Single				County Carlow		
	Peter	Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	read write	25	Farmer's son	Single				County Carlow		
	James	Donnelly	Son	Roman Catholic	read write	21	"	Single				County Carlow		

The PHILIPS family 1911

Philip Donnelly and family.

Farmhouse 4.

**FORM A.** No. on Form B. 11

**RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.**

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Daughter," or other relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read," or "Cannot Write."	Years since last Birth-day.	Males under 16; Females under 12.	State the Particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a school, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. (No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.)	Whether "Married," "Widowed," "Single," or "Never Married."	If in Ireland, state in what County or City it was; if elsewhere, state the name of the County.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person, who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the name of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.
1	Peter	Donnelly	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	Can Read & Write	63	M	Tanner	married	Co. Caran	Irish & English	
2	John	Donnelly	Son	Do	Do	35	M	Do	not married	Do	English	
3	Mary Ann	Donnelly	Daughter	Do	Do	99	F	House Keeper	not married	Do	English	

The WOODS family 1901      Peter Donnelly, John and Mary Anne.      Farmhouse 11.

**CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.**  
Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

**FORM A.** No. on Form B. 1

**RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.**

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birth-day) and SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.			WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.			
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Daughter," or other relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read," or "Cannot Write."	Insert Age opposite each name—the Age of Males in column 6, and the Age of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a school, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. (No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.)	Whether "Married," "Widowed," "Single," or "Never Married."	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of—	Children born alive to present Marriage; if less than one, you write "under one."	Total children born alive.	Children still living.	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the County.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the name of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	Peter	Donnelly	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	Can Read & Write	43	Tanner	married	1	1	1	1	Co. Caran	Irish & English		
2	Margaret	Donnelly	Wife	Do	Do	49	Housekeeper	Do	0	0	0	0	Do	Do		
3	John	Donnelly	Son	Do	Do	45	Do	Do	0	0	0	0	Do	Do		

The WOODS family 1911      Peter Donnelly, John and Margaret.      Farmhouse 1.

**CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.**  
Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.

**FORM A.** No. on Form B. 10

**RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1911.**

Number.	NAME AND SURNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE (last Birth-day) and SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE.			WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or Idiot; or Lunatic.			
	Christian Name.	Surname.	State whether "Head of Family," or "Wife," "Daughter," or other relative; "Visitor," "Boarder," "Servant," &c.	State here the particular Religion, or Religious Denomination, to which each person belongs. [Members of Protestant Denominations are requested not to describe themselves by the vague term "Protestant," but to enter the name of the Particular Church, Denomination, or Body to which they belong.]	State here whether he or she can "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read," or "Cannot Write."	Insert Age opposite each name—the Age of Males in column 6, and the Age of Females in column 7. For Infants under one year state the age in months, as "under 1 month," "1 month," "2 months," &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person. Children or young persons attending a school, or receiving regular instruction at home, should be returned as Scholars. (No entry should be made in the case of wives, daughters, or other female relatives solely engaged in domestic duties at home.)	Whether "Married," "Widowed," "Single," or "Never Married."	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the number of—	Children born alive to present Marriage; if less than one, you write "under one."	Total children born alive.	Children still living.	If in Ireland, state in what County or City; if elsewhere, state the name of the County.	Write the word "Irish" in this column opposite the name of each person who speaks Irish only, and the words "Irish & English" opposite the name of those who can speak both languages. In other cases no entry should be made in this column.	Write the respective infirmities opposite the name of the afflicted person.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	Terence	Donnelly	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	read & write	61	Tanner	married	1	1	1	1	Co. Caran	Irish & English		
2	Mary	Donnelly	Wife	Roman Catholic	read & write	58	Do	Do	0	0	0	0	Co. Caran	Do		

The SHINNIES family 1911      Terence and Mary Donnelly.      Farmhouse 10 The Blues.

There was no census return for the Shinnies auld mud house in 1901 which made me think of it's poor quality and of Patrick allowing one of the original brothers his old uncle Peter or anyone else to live in it. This made me recall that dark evening in Aunt Sheila's house after the evening meal was finished when my brother and I as children sat engrossed by every word of hers as she told ghost stories of mythical creatures haunting the old graveyards while Anthony sat contented in front of the range stirring only to take another plug of chewing tobacco and spitting the juice across the room into a bucket. Without warning the door crashed open and with a single stride in came old Biddy Katon from the bog farm and planted herself like a stone statue. Only her eyes moved in her course haggard face beneath a mass of gray matted hair as she scanned the room taking stock of who was there. Expressionless she uttered the unforgettable words "Can I have a bucket of taties from the field Sheila". My aunt took her by the arm and led her swiftly out into the night and I leaped to the window to watch them shuffling off towards the field. "Keep away from her place boys, It's on the bog and she's filthy. The pigs and chickens have the run of the house" growled Anthony taking another well aimed spit at the bucket. I felt a chill run through me. Thinking back now I can't believe it was that warm friendly home that my mother used to play in as a child with her cousin Elizabeth (Lilly) and uncle Patrick (Pa) Donnelly. They had moved on to Peru.

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## St PATRICK'S CHURCH and OLD MOYBOLOGUE CEMETERY.

The old Moybologue Cemetery stands on a hill alongside a lane where families from local townlands were buried and contains the ruins of the catholic church of St Patrick's that was built in the 1600's. It was burnt down in the mid 1600's war and never used again as a church. By time of the three Donnelly brother's arrival in Greaghnadarragh in the early 1800's a new St Patrick's Church had been built at the top of that same lane in Tierworker which in 1832 they witnessed being demolished and replaced by a new one. During their time and the times of their Greaghnadarragh descendants the Catholic Church of St Patrick's in Tierworker was the pivotal place of worship in their lives. Sunday mass, marriages , baptisms and funeral services were all held there while burials took place in the old Moybologue Cemetery of St Patrick's. The church still stands today and the cemetery is a protected site.



The Old Moybologue Cemetery. The iron gated entry through the stone built wall and the ruins of the Catholic Church of St Patrick's stand dominant at the site. There are over 350 memorials in the grounds amongst them are the two headstones for Peter and John Donnelly standing side by side on their large family burial plot.



The church of St Patrick's built in 1832 still stands today in Tierworker. It was the hub of the religious life of the families from the surrounding townlands. Baptisms for the newborn children were held more often than not on the day of birth as can be seen in the Moybologue parish record books that list the date of both birth and baptism.

The Catholic religion for the Donnelly brothers and their descendants dominated their lives from birth to death as was the case for all the Catholic families in Ireland. This fact leads me to believe that it was Patrick (Porra More) Donnelly who on his return from America as a wealthy man purchased the burial plot in the cemetery from the church for the Donnelly family. His father Brian Donnelly was the first of the three brothers to die probably during or just after the potato famine of 1845 to 1849 and Patrick was a man of strong religious belief so it would be out of character for him not to secure a resting place that was big enough for all the Donnelly families and their descendants. There is no headstone for his father Brian Donnelly which is strange. It is speculation on my part but I believe that a flat memorial stone was put there by Patrick at the head of the plot and it was removed in 1988 when a lot of stones were moved for various reasons during restoration work carried out on the ruins and graveyard. I base this belief from a photograph taken in 1943 for my mother Patricia Donnelly whose father James and baby son Nicholas were buried by the headstone of Peter Donnelly.



The stone can be clearly seen in the enlarged picture laying very close to the back of Peter's headstone. It is not there now but must be somewhere in the graveyard.



This photo was taken for me by Brian Callaghan of the Moybologue Historicle Society. It shows the positioning of Peter and John's Headstones on the Donnelly family plot. To me it confirms that the burial plot extends behind Peters. Johns is on the right hand side and set back as if to miss where Brians originally lay. Johns may have been erected before the stone was moved in 1988, if true then it would be the most likely conclusion to come to that the stone was Patrick's memorial to his father Brian Donnelly.



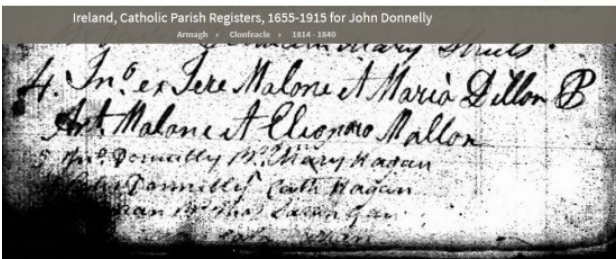
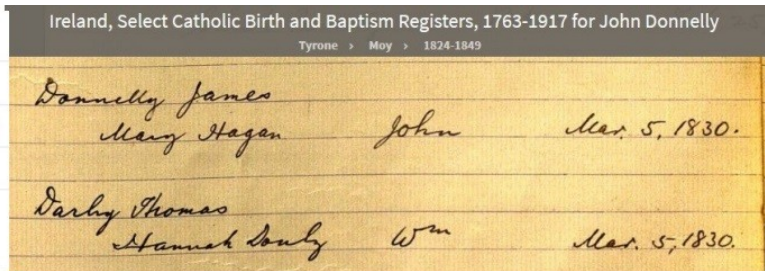
An artists impression of Old Moybologue with the Old Church and Cemetery in a stone wall enclosure on the right.

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### John Donnelly's 1830 Baptism Record. Moy, Tyrone.



Name:	John Donnelly
Baptism Date:	5 Mar 1830
Baptism Place:	Moy, Tyrone, Ireland
Father:	James Donnelly
Mother:	Mary Hagan

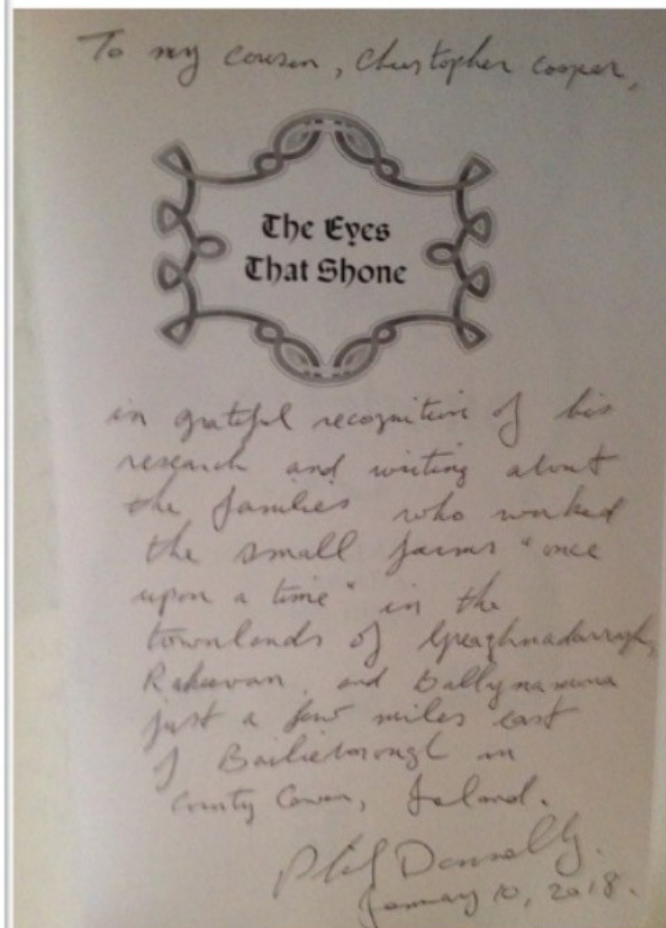
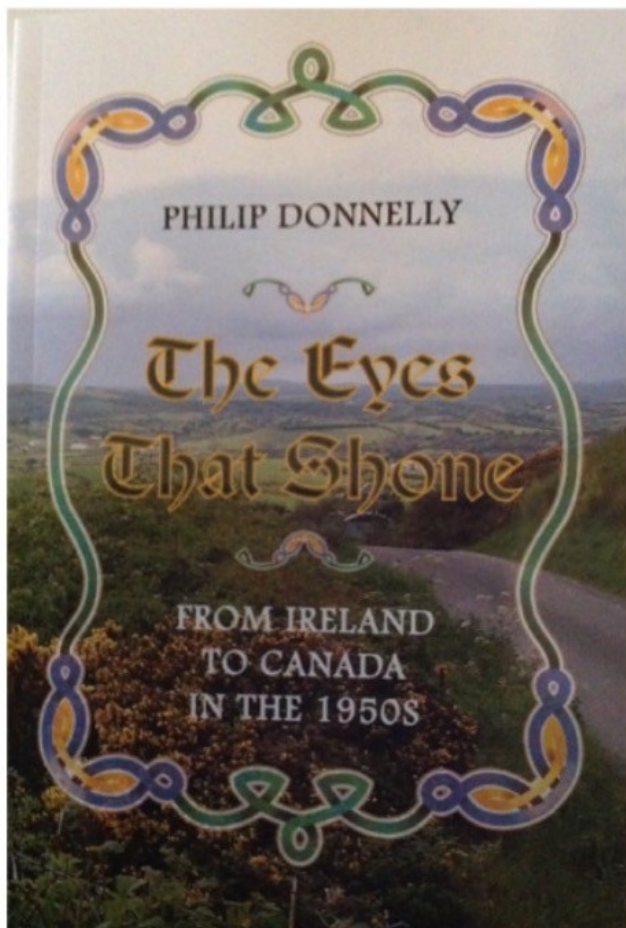


John Donnelly's Parish Church Baptism Record was transcribed and the hand written record above was made by the transcriber. The original book entry on the left is at the bottom and is hard to read from this microfilm copy. There are two entries for the 5<sup>th</sup> of March. John's at the top. There are two lines for his entry. The father of Mary Hagan was recorded.

The compilation record above has been included separately as it is so important to what I believe to be the proof of the three Donnelly brothers having been raised in Armagh in Cloven Eden but having the connection still to their father's life in Moy, Tyrone. Mary Hagan's father might have been entered on the record because Peter (Mucksy) Donnelly was living in Greagh nadarragh and was not present.

## THE EYES THAT SHONE.

Following the inclusion of this book and “Pat and Fred” during the months at the turn of the years 2017 and 2018 to Phil Donnelly's web site donnellycanada.com under Family Names, Phil sent me the signed copy of his book *The Eyes That Shone*.



I had not read this amazing book but after doing so the final piece of the legend of my family the Porras fell into place.

The parts devoted to the Porra Donnelly family of Greaghnadarragh are centered mainly around his memories and imaginings of my great aunt auld Rose Donnelly and great uncle Matt Donnelly whilst Phil sat many times on a flat rock on the old stone wall at the top of the hill known as Drum-an-Warra. Thoughts came flooding into his head while he sat there and he was it seems lost in conversations with them while they recalled the legends of how the family arrived in Greaghnadarragh. It dawned on me that the old stone wall situated at the top of the hill is the one printed Greaghnadarragh and underlined in red on my image of the o/s map of farm buildings in this book of mine. I am very spiritual in my beliefs and perhaps because I am like my Donnelly ancestors very much into story telling I concluded that this was the site of my Porras ancestral home house number 7 on Granadarra farm and that the spirits of some of those Porra children born and raised there by Porra More and Mary Clarke still linger there in the loving embrace of their family. Auld Rose and Matt were probably talking to Phil in the way spirits do and coupling this with my memory of seeing old Ellen Donnelly in the road by the old thatched house just standing and gazing across to this hill more than likely remembering her younger days living there I am certain that this was indeed the place where my Porra family began their days.

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