

William Henry Douglas, son of Rev. William Douglas & Mary Douglas (née Atkin)



William Henry Douglas was born on September 7, 1811, in County Carlow, Ireland, his father, William, was 40 and his mother, Mary, was 28. He married Eliza Magee on March 10, 1853, in Cavan, County Cavan, Ireland. They had seven children during their marriage. He died on November 10, 1903, in Cavan, Ireland, at the impressive age of 92.

They were married in the Croghan Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Wm. SWEENEY.

Bans written in the County Cavan Newspaper in 1853

Eliza Magee was born on December 31, 1820, in Cavan, Ireland, her father, Charles, was 46 and her mother, Margaret (née Davis) was 28. She married William Henry Douglas on March 10, 1853, in Cavan, Ireland. She died on January 4, 1900, in Cavan, Ireland, having lived a long life of 79 years.(per family document)



MARRIAGES.

Cavan Weekly News. Pub.Cavan, county Cavan.

On the 10th inst., in Croghan Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Wm. SWEENEY, A.M., William DOUGLAS, Esq., Framemount, Cootehill, to Elisa, eldest daughter of the late Chas. MAGEE, Esq., Tully House, Killeshandra.

1853. Marriage solemnized at *Croghan Meeting-house* in the *Parish* of *Kildallon* in the *Co. Cavan*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
22	<i>March 10th.</i>	<i>William Douglas</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Framemount</i>	<i>Mr Douglas</i>	<i>Wolgan, Kildale</i>
		<i>Eliza Magee</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Spinster</i>		<i>Tully</i>	<i>Charles Magee</i>	<i>Farmer</i>

Married in the *Meeting-house Croghan* according to the Form and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church, by *License* by me, *W. Sweeney*

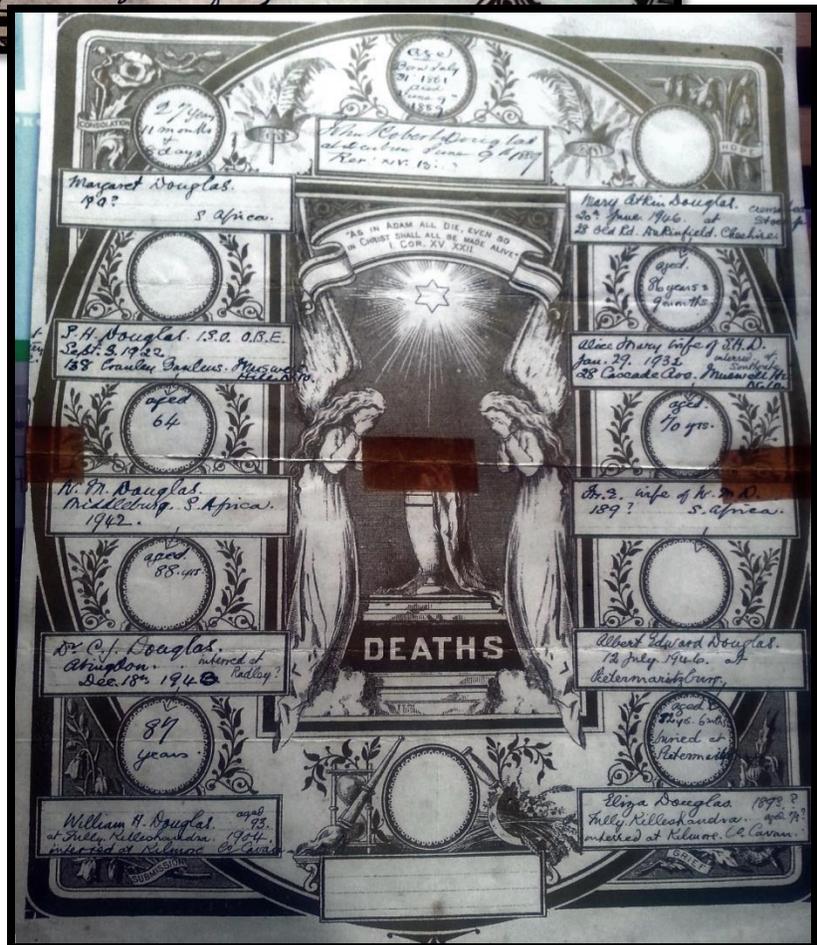
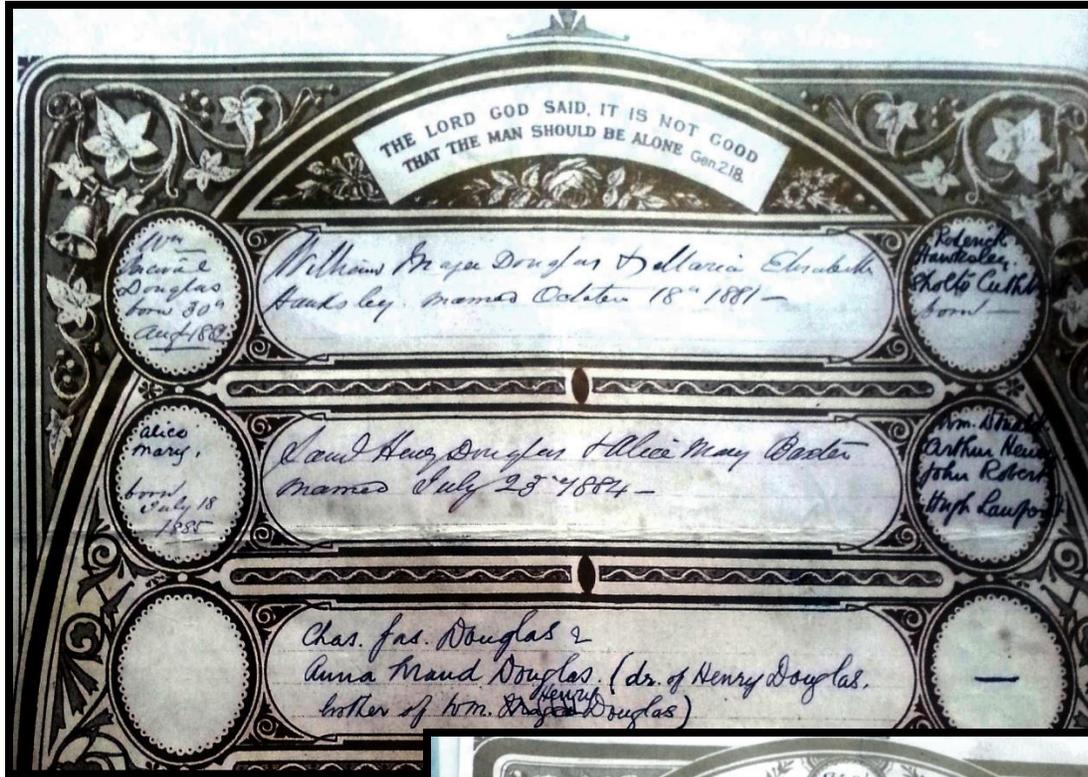
This Marriage was solemnized between us, { *William Douglas*
Eliza Magee } in the Presence of us, { *William Magee*
Henry Douglas }

RESIDENCE

Notes from Alice and Arthur Douglas

“Our Grandfather William Henry Douglas, 1811 - 1904, was the second child of Rev. Wm. Douglas. No record is available of his early life (though he may have been associated with the flour milling trade in Northern Ireland) until his marriage to Eliza Magee, after which he lived privately at "Framemount", which he rented, from the owner, Mr. Freame; and later at "Tully", Co. Cavan, which came into Grandmother's possession on the death of her uncle William Magee in 1878. There they brought up 5 sons and 2 daughters.”

We have since found that it was Eliza's brother, William Magee, who died. The property was divided between Eliza and her two sisters. Eliza was able to get the home after all affairs were settled.



William Henry Douglas lived in 1853 in FreameMount, Cootehill, Ireland

Ireland, Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864

Occupier

William Douglas

Lessor

Lord Cremorne

County

Monaghan

Barony

Dartree

Parish

Ematrix

Townland

Freame Mount, Demesne

The Douglas Home - Fraememount



You can see the basement which was the kitchen during their time of residence. Today it is sealed and unused.



An old picture of Fraememount found in the collection of pictures in the care of John Douglas in Scotland.

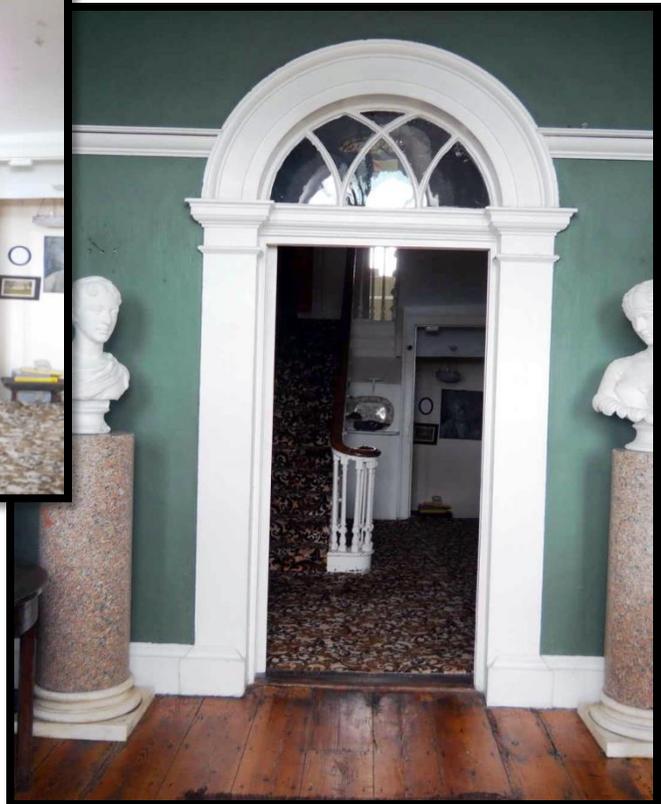
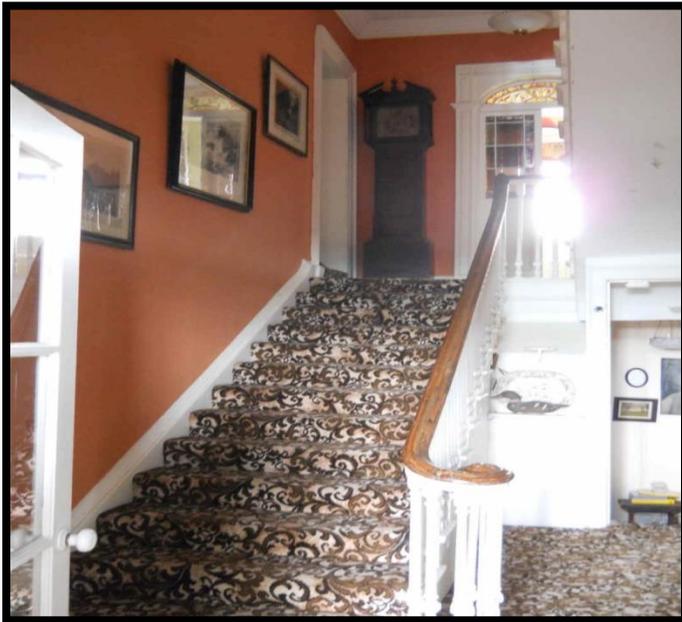
No. and Letters of Reference to Map.	Names.		Description of Tenement.	Area.	Rateable Annual Valuation.		Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property.	
	Townlands and Occupiers.	Immediate Lessors.			Land.	Buildings.		
Fair.								
COOTEHILL, JULY 9.—The fair held here to-day was, as usual, very large. Of horned cattle there was about the same number as at the two or three previous fairs, but there were fewer purchasers, in consequence of which prices were lower, and many of the beasts left the fair unsold. The best demand was for milch cows and springers at the dropping, the prices for which ranged from £7 10s. to £13 10s. Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Freame Mount, sought £16 for a five years old Durham springer; and Mr. John Marsden, of Tallyvin, had a nice lot of young well bred heifers, but was unable to sell more than one or two of them. There were no beasts fit for the butcher. Sticks and dry cattle sold from £3 to £9, according to quality. Samuel Rutherford Moorehead, Esq., J.P., Fortwilliam, who appears to be anxious to improve the breed of horned cattle in this neighbourhood, had a very handsome high-bred young bull exhibited in the fair green. The sheep were not numerous, and of a mediocre quality; however, high prices were demanded for them, and those purchased by butchers realized								
Dublin Daily Express – 13 July 1858								
1	a	FAIRFIELD DEMESNE. (Ord. S. 23.) Lord Cremorne,	In fee,	Gate-ld Green			0	
2				Decoy,			0	
3				Drumk			0	
4				Lough			0	
FASTRY, OR RACREEGHAN. (Ord. S. 22.)								
1	a	William Richey,	Lord Cremorne,	House,			0	
2	a	William Richey,	Same,	Herd's			0	
3	a	Alexander Richey,	Same,	House,			0	
4	a	David Richey,	Same,	House,			0	
5	a	John Gardiner,	Same,	House,			0	
6	a	Joseph Madel,	Same,	House,			0	
7	a	John M'Crackin,	Same,	House,			0	
8	a	John Crossen,	Same,	House,			0	
—	b	James Clarkin,	John Crossen,	House,			0	
—	c	John Hanna,	Lord Cremorne,	House,			0	
9	a	John Reynolds,	Same,	House,			0	
10	a	James Armstrong,	Same,	House,			0	
11	A	William Madel,	Same,	House,			0	
—	B			Land,				0
12	{ a	George Gardiner, } Margaret Gardiner,	Same,	House,			0	
18	{ b			House,				0
—				Long Lough			0	
—				Bog Lough (part of),	2 2 1	—	—	
—				Bunchy Lough (pt. of),	3 3 18	—	—	
—				Baragh Lough (pt. of),	1 2 24	—	—	
—				Black Lough (part of),	8 0 6	—	—	
Total, . . .					284 0 10	169 5 0	21 10 0	190 15 0
FREAME MOUNT, DEMESNE. (Ord. S. 22.)								
1	a	William Douglas,	Lord Cremorne,	House, offices, and land.	199 0 3	146 0 0	24 0 0	170 0 0
Total, . . .					199 0 3	146 0 0	24 0 0	170 0 0
GLEN. (Ord. S. 23 & 18.)								
1	A	Lord Cremorne,	In fee,	Land (plantations),	11 2 33	7 0 0	—	23 5 0
—	B				9 3 16	5 0 0	—	
—	C				6 0 2	3 0 0	—	
—	D				12 0 24	5 10 0	—	
—	E				4 1 26	2 5 0	—	
2		John Harbison,	Lord Cremorne,	Land,	1 0 7	0 10 0	—	3 0 0
—					0 2 20	0 10 0	—	
—					3 0 11	2 10 0	—	
3	a	Rebecca Murray,	Same,	Land,	0 2 2	0 10 0	—	13 0 0
4	A				14 1 2	9 10 0	—	
—	B				4 1 26	3 0 0	—	
5		James Browne,	Same,	Land,	2 2 24	2 0 0	—	24 0 0
6					13 0 18	9 15 0	—	
7	A				16 0 8	19 0 0	—	
8	A	William Mills,						
—	B							
9	A							
10		Adam Browne,						
11	a	Rev. James Kelly,						
12		John Gibson,						
13	{ a	James Daly,						
14	{ b				James Scott,			

Freame Mount taken by Bill Douglas In 2012. The owner kindly allowed us to enter his home



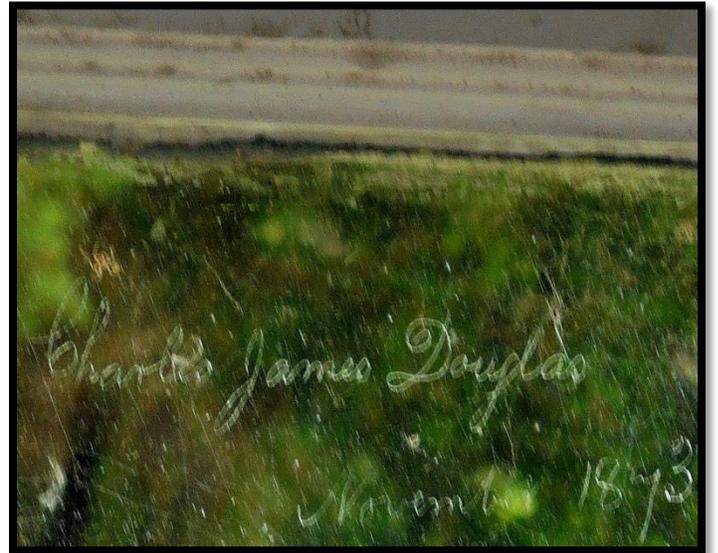


Aerial view of FreameMount



Except for the furnishings the interior is much the same as when William Douglas was resident.

Charles (son of William) engraved his name in the living room window at Framemount.



Living Room



Dromore River. Name of the farm owned by Roderisk Hawksley Douglas in South Africa. William Magee Douglas must have spent many happy days as a child when living at Framemount

The following information was recorded by Samuel Douglas - son of William (archived with John Douglas in Scotland.)

True copy made by S. H. Douglas dated
 at Thomastown, Ireland
 at Thomastown, Duntony, 1.5.79

John born 7 Sept. 1811 Married 10 March 1853 by Rev. W. Sweeney
 in Croghan meeting House near Killesnoo (Co. Linn. Ireland)

Mother born 31 Dec 1820

William	18 June 1854	baptized 7 Aug '54	by Grandfather in Loutherstown
Maggie	21 Aug 1855	8 Aug '55	do
Charles	23 Sept 1856	9 July '57	by Uncle Boylston in Costelloe
Sam ^e	26 July 1858	21 Oct '58	by Grandfather in Loutherstown
Henry	24 Sept 1859	27 April '60	do
John	31 July 1861	26 Feb '62	by Rev. W. Swanton Cool-hill
Albert	19 June 1863	5 June '63	do

Dec. 1860 Grandfather born 17 Apr. 1771

" 1878 Aunt Mary 14 Mar 1810

Father (Wm.) 7 Sept 1811

" 1870 Aunt Cath. 21 Apr 1813 = Geo. Selmore.

" 1840 Aunt Sam 10 Feb 1815

Aunt Jane 10 Oct 1816 = R. NESBITT

Aunt Henry 2 July 1818

" 1868 Aunt Eliza 23 Feb 1820 ?

Aunt Mary^l 30 Apr 1823

Children of William and Eliza born at Freamemount.



When William Magee Douglas was born on January 18, 1854, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, his father, William, was 42 and his mother, Eliza, was 33. He married Maria Elizabeth Hawksley on October 18, 1881, in Altrincham, Cheshire. They had three children during their marriage. He died on November 20, 1940, at the age of 86.

*Anglo-Celt
Published in Cavan, county Cavan
January 19, 1854*

BIRTHS

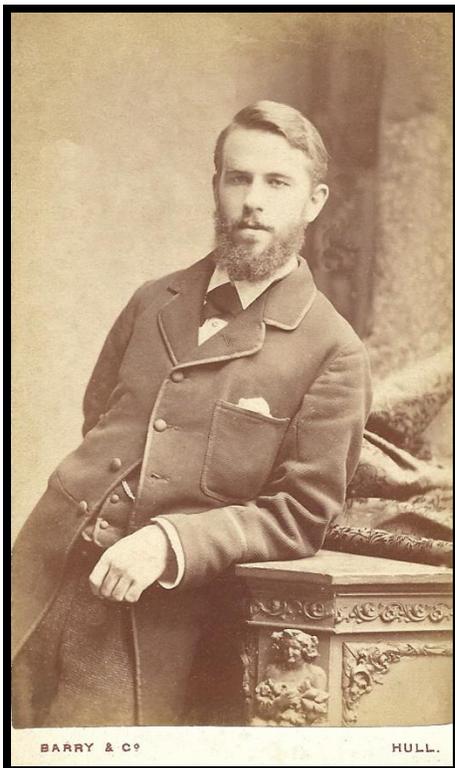
ON the 13th instant, at Freammount, Cootehill, the Lady of William DOUGLAS, Esq., of a son.



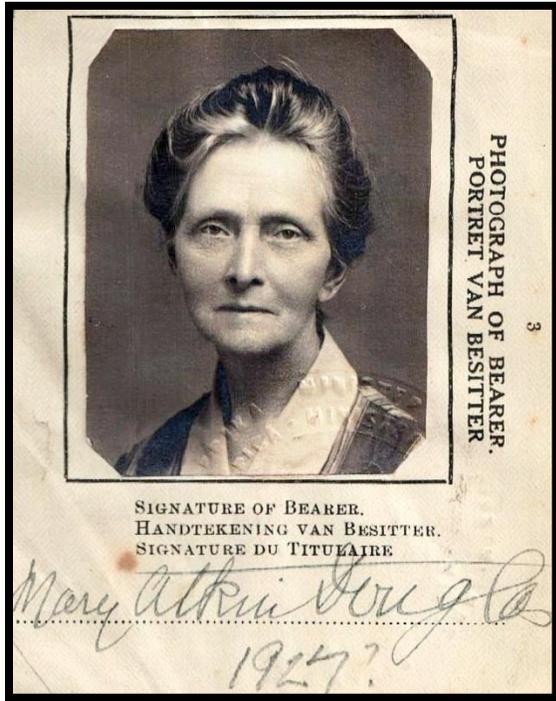
When Margaret Mary Elizabeth Douglas was born on May 21, 1855, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, her father, William, was 43 and her mother, Eliza, was 34. She had five brothers and one sister. She died on June 15, 1915, at the age of 60 and is buried on the Dromore Farm, Middelburg. South Africa.



Charles James Douglas was born on September 23, 1856, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, his father, William, was 45 and his mother, Eliza, was 35. He married Anna Maud Douglas on June 5, 1912, in Clontarf, Dublin, Ireland. He died on December 18, 1943, in Abingdon, Berkshire, at the age of 87.



Samuel Henry Douglas was born on July 26, 1858, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, his father, William, was 46 and his mother, Eliza, was 37. He married Alice Mary Baxter on July 23, 1884, in Fulneck, Yorkshire. They had five children in 14 years. He died on September 3, 1922, at the age of 64.



Mary Atkin Douglas was born on September 24, 1859, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, her father, William, was 48 and her mother, Eliza, was 38. She died on June 20, 1946, in Cheshire, England at the age of 86.



John Robert Douglas was born on July 31, 1861, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, his father, William, was 49 and his mother, Eliza, was 40. He died on June 9, 1889, in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, at the age of 27.



Albert Edward Douglas was born on January 19, 1863, in Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland, his father, William, was 51 and his mother, Eliza, was 42. He died in 1946 in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, at the age of 83.



William and Eliza outside Tully House



Grandfather Douglas

Finally more pictures of William and Eliza.



Wm. Douglas DUBLIN



Lauder Bros 

DUBLIN





William Henry Douglas

BIRTH 7 SEPTEMBER 1811 • County Carlow, Ireland

DEATH 10 NOV 1903 • Killeshandra, Co. Cavan

3rd great-grandfather

Facts

Age 0 — Birth

7 September 1811 • County Carlow, Ireland
per family document

Age 0 — **Birth of Sister Catherine Douglas** (1812–1870)
1812

Age 3 — **Birth of Brother Samuel G Douglas** (1815–1890)
1815 • Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Age 4 — **Birth of Sister Jane Douglas** (1816–1896)
1816 • Ireland

Age 6 — **Birth of Brother Henry Douglas** (1818–1889)
abt 1818 • Ireland

Age 8 — **Birth of Sister Eliza Atkin Douglas** (1820–1902)
1820 • Ireland

Age 11 — **Birth of Sister Margaret Douglas** (1823–1891)
01 MAY 1823 • Carlow, N. Ireland

Age 14 — **Occupation**
1825

left home when he was 14 to work in business, possibly connected with Milling

Age 41 — Marriage

10 MAR 1853 • Kildallan, Cavan, Ire
Croghan Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Wm. SWEENEY. Bans written in the County Cavan Newspaper in 1853

 **Eliza Magee** (1820–1900)



Age 42 — **Residence**
1853 • Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland (13 Media)
Freame Mount, Cootehill, Ireland

Age 42 — **Birth of Son William Magee Douglas Rev.** (1854–1940)
18 JAN 1854 • Fraememount, Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 43 — **Birth of Daughter Margaret Mary Elizabeth Douglas** (1855–1915)
21 May 1855 • Fraemount, Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 45 — **Birth of Son Charles James Douglas** (1856–1943)
22 September 1856 • Fraememount, Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 46 — **Birth of Son Samuel Henry Douglas** (1858–1922)
26 July 1858 • Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 48 — **Birth of Daughter Mary Atkin Douglas** (1859–1946)
24 September 1859 • Fraememount, Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 48 — **Death of Father William Douglas Rev.** (1771–1860)
02 JUL 1860 • Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Age 49 — **Birth of Son John Robert Douglas** (1861–1889)
31 JUL 1861 • Fraememount, Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 50 — **Residence**
1861 • Ematris, Monaghan, Ireland

Age 51 — **Birth of Son Albert Edward Douglas** (1863–1946)
19 JAN 1863 • Fraememount, Cootehill, Cavan, Ireland

Age 59 — **Death of Sister Catherine Douglas** (1812–1870)
12 September 1870 • Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Sources

Ancestry Sources

-  Ireland, Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864
-  Ireland, Select Marriages, 1619-1898

Family

Parents

 **William Douglas Rev.** 1771–1860

 **Mary Atkin** 1783–1878

Spouse & Children

 **Eliza Magee** 1820–1900

 **William Magee Douglas Rev.** 1854–1940

 **Margaret Mary Elizabeth Douglas** 1855–1915

 **Charles James Douglas** 1856–1943

 **Samuel Henry Douglas** 1858–1922

 **Mary Atkin Douglas** 1859–1946

 **John Robert Douglas** 1861–1889

 **Albert Edward Douglas** 1863–1946

Age 66 — **Death of Mother Mary Atkin** (1783–1878)
12 FEB 1878 • Irvinestown, Co.Fermanagh, N. Ireland



Age 69 — **Residence**
1880 • Tully House, Killeshandra, Cavan, Ireland (16 Media)
Eliza Magee's family home : Tully was a pleasant country house with a farm and about 90 acres of land attached - ideal, no doubt, for the early years of Uncles and. Aunts, and in later times the "Mecca" of our family holidays. There, while our Grandpar

Age 77 — **Death of Son John Robert Douglas** (1861–1889)
9 June 1889 • Durban, South Africa.

Age 77 — **Death of Brother Henry Douglas** (1818–1889)
15 August 1889 • Dundalk, Louth, Ireland

Age 78 — **Death of Brother Samuel G Douglas** (1815–1890)
13 February 1890 • Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Age 79 — **Death of Sister Margaret Douglas** (1823–1891)
11 FEB 1891 • Rosebank, Enniskillen, N. Ireland

Age 80 — **Death of Sister Mary Douglas** (1810–1891)
31 December 1891 • Irvinestown, Co.Fermanagh, N. Ireland

Age 84 — **Death of Sister Jane Douglas** (1816–1896)
3 September 1896 • Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Age 88 — **Death of Wife Eliza Magee** (1820–1900)
04 JAN 1900 • Killeshandra, Co. Cavan

Age 91 — **Death of Sister Eliza Atkin Douglas** (1820–1902)
9 October 1902 • Antrim, Ulster, N. Ireland



Age 92 — **Death**
10 NOV 1903 • Killeshandra, Co. Cavan (6 Media)

Burial
Cathedral of Kilmore, Killeshandra

Death of Mrs. Douglas as recorded by Samuel Henry Douglas

A letter written by Eliza Douglas in 1899 from Tully on December 27.

My dearest Albert,

I am almost in despair not having heard from you or dear Charlie for so long. I am quite sure if you could have written you would have done so but if I could only know how you are situated and how you are faring I might be better satisfied and perhaps not - so I must only try and be patient .

..... Willie has returned to Donnecarney?, Annie had taken cold and was in bed, I hope she will escape the rheumatism this winter - we have heavy frost today and we are all feeling it. I am not sure of this reaching you so won't go into particulars - All here much as usual - Miss Rutledge is still very ill and Percy is going in to inquire for her.

We have to you both praying you may soon be set a (sic) liberty and with all good wishes for a prosperous and Happy New Year.

I am my dearest Albert you loving Mother,

E. Douglas

Eliza Douglas had hemiplegia (stroke) on the right side on Saturday 30th December 1899 three days after she wrote the letter above. She died on Thursday 4th January 1900.

(The above letter and the following were copied by Eleanor Douglas from the original which were kept by Aunty Kay at Carmel and now with Bill Douglas USA.)

Samuel Douglas wrote a long 11 page account of the last days of his mother for his absent brothers Charlie and Albert who were then P.O.W's in Natal. This document together with the covering letter reproduced below was given to Wm Magee Douglas and stored in a package with Eliza Douglas' last two letters. The label on this package read:

"Account written by S. H.

Douglas of Dear Mother's closing days in January 1900.

20, Arville Avenue,

Rathgar,

Co. Dublin.

8, February 1900

My dear Charlie and Bertie,

I succeeded yesterday in finishing the copying of the foregoing notes, which Willie and I thought you ought to have as you were deprived of the sad privilege we had of watching by dear Mother during her last few days.

Notes of events in connection with dear Mother's last illness and death.

On Saturday, 30th Dec. 1899 dear Mother was in fair health and spirits, although on the eve of her 80th birthday. On Thursday there had been a happy family gathering consisting of Father, Mother, Maggie, Mary with Willie and his wife and children on a visit from S. Africa.

Willie had arranged to preach in Belfast on Sunday 31 Dec. but on hearing of his mother who seldom or never interfered with his arrangements before, said emphatically. "Indeed Willie, you will do nothing of the sort". Willie therefore made arrangements to spend the day at home.

Mother had been complaining lately of feeling more unwell than usual. It was suspected that there was some infection of the kidneys. On this Saturday (30th Dec.) she retired to bed earlier than she was accustomed to do, but sent down word later on that she was feeling quite comfortable and would not have gone to bed had she known it was so early. She took some simple remedies and when visited by Maggie about 11 00 p.m. seemed pretty well. Maggie told Father if he wanted her, to call her, but not to come out to her room (the one looking out on yard). About half past 12 00 Father came to Maggie's room to tell her that Mother was sick.

Maggie hearing him coming along the passage shouted out that she would come in a minute. He came on to her room however and a moment afterward, Maggie and Mary (who was sleeping with Maggie) heard a great noise. (Mary had happily returned a few days before from Dublin, where she had gone to keep house for Alice during the latter's absence in England owing to her Father's death. On the return of Sam and Mary from England she was pressed to prolong her stay in Dublin but would not owing to her anxiety about Mother, as events proved an anxiety not without cause.

On hearing the noise Maggie rushed out and found Father had fallen down the stairs. She at once told Mary to call Willie who was sleeping in the front room and ask him to look after father while she (Maggie) went into Mother's room, whither after calling Willie, Mary followed her.

Maggie, on reaching the room found Mother out of bed sitting on a seat near the fire. Mother at once remarked, "I got a terrible fright"! She then got back into bed (with assistance) but appeared to lose the power of speech.

Meantime, Willie had found father lying with his head in a pool of blood at the bottom of the stairs. "Where am I?" asked father. "At the bottom of the stairs", said Willie. "Help me up to my room" was his request and when Willie raised him up he managed with Maggie's assistance to grope his way back to his room. He presented a frightful appearance, his face being covered with blood.

Mother had raised herself a little in the bed but it is believed she was not fully conscious of what was going on around her. She soon lay back again in the bed and it was then apparent that she had some sort of a stroke, her eyes being shut and she making an effort to speak, but not being able to do so intelligibly. Father got into bed and tried to rouse mother but finding no response got into a state of great excitement and spent the next few hours in getting into and out of bed, speaking to mother moaning and praying.

After consultation as to what doctor to call in it was decided to call in Dr. Greer of Crossdoney and Tom was aroused. At first Tom feared it was hardly practicable to take the horse owing to the slippery conditions of the roads consequent on a hard frost, but ultimately decided as he remarked "in the name of God" to try. He did not like however to go alone so Willie went down to the gatehouse for John Cason. The two then started with the car and in about 3 hours afterwards the doctor arrived in his own trap, reaching the house before Tom returned. He at once pronounced the case, one of hemiplegia, which indeed had already become apparent. The doctor applied a blister to the back of her neck and also said leeches might be tried, but that he had none himself. Percy was accordingly dispatched to Cavan on the bicycle for them. The doctor while saying everything must be tried seemed from the first to entertain no hope of Mother's recovery. He asked her to put out her tongue. She tried to do so but was unable. She never opened her eyes from the first shock but appeared to understand remarks addressed to her and to know who spoke to her and be conscious of their presence while speaking. She also endeavoured to reply to questions addressed to her. After the application of the leeches she was understood to say she felt much better. She attempted frequently to speak when roused for nourishment but as a rule failed to make herself understood. She made some reference to father and his handkerchiefs and remarked "Hal Daly would make a bad patient". (It may be mentioned that a letter had been received from Willa the previous day saying Hal had influenza)

She also on being questioned said she was not suffering pain. In the intervals between being roused for food she seemed to be in a state of coma. At first nourishment in the form of milk, beef tea and flaxseed tea (which she was understood to ask for) was administered about every half hour in small quantities. For a time she tried on such occasions to hold the cup or glass and endeavour to feed herself with the right (the unparalyzed) hand, but each time the effort to swallow was greater. She was last fed about midday on Tuesday, when owing to her having apparently lost the power of swallowing and the painful fit of restlessness that followed the last two attempts to make her swallow, also having regard to the doctor having spoken of the possibility of choking her, it was not considered justifiable to feed her any more.

Returning to the events of the Sunday - Willie tried to get a telegram dispatched to Sam on Sunday, but failed and Sam first learned of the illness about a quarter nine on Monday morning.--too late to leave by the first train. He came down by the next reaching Tully about halfpast 5 00 p.m. Mother on being asked if she knew him seemed to reply in the affirmative. On that night Willie and Maggie, Sam and Mary watched by the bedside in turns of two at a time and throughout the rest of the illness one or more of these was in constant attendance.

Mother, so far as could be judged was not conscious of any pain. For by far the greater part of the time she lay quietly and but for her laboured breathing might almost have been considered asleep.

Occasionally she would move the right foot and put the right hand up to her head or try to pull up or put off the clothes in a restless uneasy way. Willie repeated some texts of scripture as he had done at an On Tuesday about midday Willa Gordon arrived from Drogheda to assist in nursing etc. She and Elsie were unremitting in their attention.

Early on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Walker and Edith drove over. The former was admitted to see Mother who however was then unconscious. Later on Jane Crawford and Mrs. David Crawford drove over and the former was also admitted. These two were the only outsiders allowed up. There were numerous callers as soon as the illness became known and the sympathy seemed widespread and genuine. Tom, Agnes and John Maguire seemed much affected and Henry Martyn and others were crying. On Wednesday the doctor (who had been called in to see father) was brought in to see Mother but only confirmed our own impression that the end was near and that nothing could be done to avert it. It was not considered that Mother would live through that night (Wed 3 Jan) though her pulse was beating fairly strongly, but in this were mistaken.

On Tuesday or Wednesday father having expressed a wish to be brought to mother's bedside was led in and feeling for her face with his hand, kissed her once or twice and knelt by her bedside from which he was shortly led away much affected

The question of where Mother should be buried was one that caused some anxious consideration. She had, when in health, expressed a decided objection to be buried in Drumkeerin or Kildallon and was also known to have an objection to any of the other neighbouring graveyards. She had on the other hand expressed a predilection for Dublin under certain circumstances and was also believed to have spoken of Kilmore in connection with the question of father's resting place.

Aunt Fanny was therefore written to on Tuesday 2nd Jan. asking whether she would have any objection to allow us to bury mother in the plot in Kilmore purchased by Uncle Henry when her infant was buried 30 years ago, provided father would approve. She replied next day expressing her pleasure in giving this permission and offering the possession of the plot to our family. On father being consulted he cordially approved of Kilmore as a burying place both for mother (for whom he said he was able to speak) and for himself and charged us to have them buried together.

Accordingly on Thursday, after dinner, as dear mother was still sinking, we all thought it best for Willie to go over to Kilmore and see if the place could be found, so that if there were any hitch there might be time to make other arrangements. Tom and Willie drove over to the Dean and he said he remembered distinctly the fact of the burial of that child but that he feared the place had no mark. He asked in a kind and gentle manlike way. Willie went over to the cemetery and spent sometime in trying to find the place but the search being made with lamplight (as it was dark) nothing could be decided Willie sent word to the Dean telling this and asking him to arrange for the Sexton to meet him at the cemetery on Friday (the next morning) at 11.00 and Willie and Tom set out for home which they reached at 7p.m. to find that dear mother had died while they were away. Before Willie had gone we had had prayer together by dear mother's unconscious side.

After Willie left for Kilmore on Thursday, Maggie and Sam (Mary was now so much knocked up she was kept in bed) watched over dear Mother whose breathing gradually became weaker and once or twice sometime before the end seemed about to stop. Her hand was now becoming a darker colour but continued warm, and also her feet, to the last. Her head which had at intervals until nearly the end been flushed and warm became somewhat cold During the earlier part of this day. The inability to swallow caused at times a discharge from the mouth which was distressing to see. This however stopped

sometime before the end. At about 10 minutes past 6p.m. a change appearing to be coming on, Mag and Sam drew nearer and standing over dear Mother and folding her hand we committed her spirit in prayer to our Saviour .. We still hoped Willie might return in time to see the final scene but this was not to be for in a few minutes more (about 6: 15 p.m.) after a few gentle breathings, the stillness of death came gently and peacefully so much so that for a moment or two we continued looking at the calm face, uncertain whether she was really at rest. Soon, however the spreading pallor left no doubt that our Mother who had loved us and whom we loved so well had gone from us.

On Friday morning we found that a hard frost had made the roads difficult to travel by car, so Willie and Sam took cycles and set off for Kilmore to make final arrangements about the grave. The Sexton was waiting and pointed out a grave with a small tablet [Douglas) marked "Douglas". However, the spot where this tablet was stuck in the ground did not at all agree with the description by Aunt Fanny, so while Willie went on to Cavan to get the hearse and coffin, Sam remained with the Sexton who uncovered the coffin in the plot to find an old breastplate with the words legible with difficulty but certainty "Julia Moore aged 40 years" so Sam rode off to the Dean who persisted that that was the right spot but was troubled at the mistake. He said he knew of no such Moore who had been buried with his consent, but said he would allow us to choose any unappropriated plot in the cemetery and give it to us. He also said no charge was made for plots so after a long look round a place was chosen on the slope of the hill with Bruce Hill to be seen through the trees in the distance. Willie and Sam agreed it was about the most beautifully situated cemetery they had ever seen, almost an ideal resting place. Willie and Sam got back to Tully about 6.00 p. m to find that the doctor had visited and pronounced that father was suffering from bronchial pneumonia.

On the Sunday on which Mother took ill, father, after the doctor had left was removed to Maggie's room and remained there comparatively quiet, but constantly getting into and out of bed. The doctor had found no bones broken and no flesh wound save that in the head, which he bound with plaster; there were also some bruises on the back of the head The doctor said there was no use in his coming again but that he would come if desired. Willie promised to let him know if there was any change in Mother or Father. No change took place in Mother except (as stated before) that she was gradually sinking into a deeper coma.

Father made such a moaning and complaint on Tuesday that the Doctor was sent for on Wednesday. He came, examined father most carefully, but could find no damage or disease. On Thursday father wanted another doctor called in to see him as he said that man did not understand him. On this night it was feared he might endeavour to visit the front room where dear Mother's remains were laid but he was persuaded to promise solemnly not to try to do so without telling one of us. He was visited during the night about every 3 hours. When the doctor came on Friday he found that he had contracted bronchial pneumonia (as stated above) which caused considerable alarm.

Dear Mother's remains had been brought into the little surgery which had been nicely papered, cleaned and painted a few months since after Willie had come home. Father was then (on Friday) got back again to his own bed and Willie, Mag, Sam and Mary took watches over him during the night. Notwithstanding his serious condition he could not be kept in bed He soon however commenced to recover and has gradually regained strength.

On Saturday at 10.30 the hearse (with coffin) and coach arrived from Cavan and outspanned. Father had asked to be allowed to visit the room before the coffin was closed He was wonderfully self controlled though it was pathetic to see him kneel beside the coffin and kiss the cold lips remarking "Almost 50 years have passed since we first plighted our troth with a kiss". Dear mother's face looked now peaceful

and almost youthful in death, and it was remarked that there was a faint colour in her cheeks which softened the usual pallor of the rest of the face.

When the coffin was brought down to the hall and laid there the friends assembled in the drawing room where Mr. Blain (successor to Mr. Patrick) read and prayed Mr. P. was expected to have taken this part of the service but he was too ill that day to venture out. Mr. Blain prayed beautifully and appropriately. After this the coffin was raised on the shoulders of John and Tom and a few of the friends (Air. Greer and others) and borne to the hearse. The coffin was of polished oak with a plain brass plate and brass handles but no ornamentation. There were no gloves (?) or hatbands provided and no show save that of true affection, but everything though plain was of best quality. The inscription was "Eliza Douglas died January 4th 1900, aged 80 years".

There was a long train of cars and many on foot. Willie and Sam, Percy and Mr. Blain in the coach, then Tom on the car with the men and Barney? with the trap and some neighbours. There were 21 vehicles besides the hearse and coach. The procession went at walking pace till Arva road was reached. All the foot walkers had dropped off at Mr. Patricks. From Arve road the pace was quickened and at the Killeshandra road past Corr ?, several of the town cars dropped off. The cemetery was reached about 2.20 p.m. in 2 hours.

Mr. Blain read and prayed at the graveside and then all was over. The Sexton had cut a lot of fern fronds and stuck them all round the sides of the grave so that the coffin sank through a mass of ferns and there dear Mother's remains await the morning of the resurrection.

Sam went on in the coach to Cavan, en route to Dublin, and Willie and Percy with the men went back to Tully where they arrived about half past 4 p.m.

copied from a photocopy of the original by E. Douglas on 27th May 1986. Original in the possession of Mrs. K.Edkins. (née Douglas) at Carmel, near George. Now preserved with Bill Douglas in the USA.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1901.
(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 31st of MARCH, 1901.

No.	NAME and BIRTHNAME.		RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind only; Imbecile or Lame.
	Christian Name.	Surname.										
1	William	Douglas	Head of Family	Methodist	Read & Write	40	M	Farmer	Married	Co. Carlow		
2	Margaret	Douglas	Daughter	Methodist	Read & Write	37	F	Farmer's Daughter	Not Married	Co. Wick		
3	Mary	Douglas	Daughter	Presbyterian	Read & Write	30	F	Farmer's Daughter	Not Married	Co. Wick		
4	Thomas	Conolly	Servant	R. Catholic	Read & Write	36	M	Farmer's Servant	Not Married	Co. Carlow		
5	Anna	McDonnell	Servant	R. Catholic	Read & Write	23	F	General Servant	Not Married	Co. Carlow		
6												
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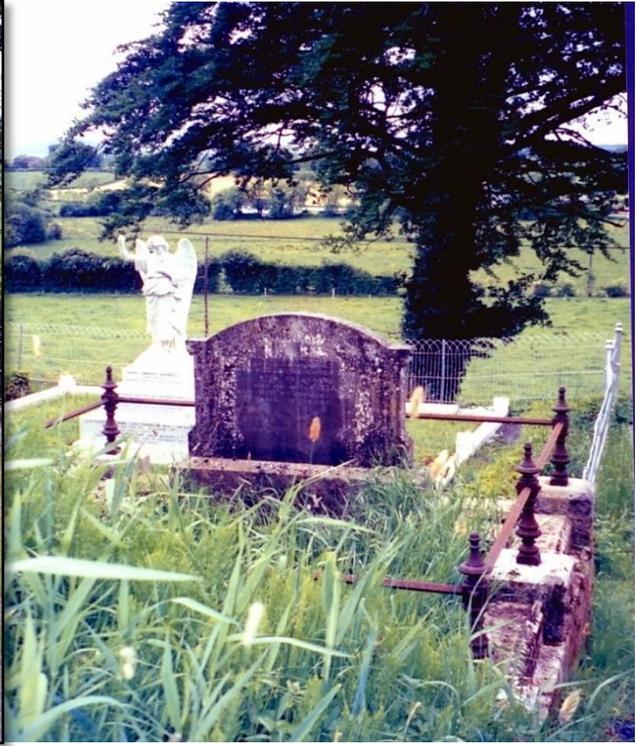
I hereby certify, as required by the Act 63 Vic., cap. 6, s. 6 (1), that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.

John Conolly (Signature of Enumerator.) W. H. Douglas (Signature of Head of Family.)

Burial

Cathedral of Kilmore, Killeshandra



Cathedral of Kilmore.



In researching our Magee Family, I (Jennifer Douglas) found what is likely the reason that Eliza Douglas née Magee did not want to be buried at Kildallon Cemetery (apparently the ancestral burial ground for the Magee Family for around 200 years by 1849).

Charles Magee, Eliza's father, died 26 Feb 1848. A little after a year later a Mrs Magee of Tuneloy died and the family requested that Rev Sweeney (who married Eliza Magee and her sisters, and is listed in the 1841 census staying with our Magee Family) would officiate the ceremony and bury her. The Magee family was Presbyterian, the Kildallon Cemetery appears to have to Church of Ireland property. Presbyterians had to request permission to have a funeral / graveside ceremony before the service could happen. For this Mrs Magee's funeral, we find in the day's newspapers that there was an altercation at the time of her burial. Friday of that same week Eliza's mother (Margaret, she died Wednesday, 2 May 1849) is also buried with further altercations happening at her burial (and arrests made). The source of all this appears to be from a misunderstanding that occurred at Charles' burial – the service being held at his home and when his body (coffin) was taken to Kildallon for burial. This was all within acceptable practice, but when the gathering was seen at the graveside, the Church of Ireland ministers thought that the actual service was happening and became irate. This dispute was not settled by the time the next Magee family member was to be buried a little over a year later. The following are news extracts that I hope make the story a little clearer for you, and make it quite understandable why Eliza did not want to be buried with her family.

INTRUSION OF DISSENTING WORSHIP INTO A CHURCHYARD.

(From a *Caran Correspondent of the Evening Mail.*)

I have inquired into the circumstances of two most unwarrantable attempts of a dissenting clergyman in this county to celebrate service according to the rites of his congregation in the churchyard of Kildallon, without permission of the officiating minister, and send to you what seems to be a correct version of the facts, all non-essential particulars, of course, passed over.

It appears that on some day last week there died, in the parish of Kildallon, a Mrs. Magee, of Taneloy, whose family, though Presbyterians, had been usually buried in the churchyard according to the rites of the Established Church, and whose son, Charles Magee, was so buried at the request of his family, and his burial duly entered in the parish register book, on the 16th June, 1847, by the Rev. F. Sanderson, rector.—The curate intended accordingly, in the absence of the rector, to officiate at the funeral of the mother upon Monday last, at three o'clock, about which hour he had been called on to attend at the burial of another of his parishioners, Mrs. Bennett, and both funerals were expected nearly at the same time.

On Sunday morning last, however, in Kildallon church, while catechising the children before divine service, a notice was put into his hands in the words and figures following, viz. :—

"NOTICE TO THE OFFICIATING CLERGYMAN OF KILDALLON CHURCH.

"I beg to give you notice that I intend having a funeral service in Kildallon churchyard on Monday, the 30th inst., between the hours of three and five o'clock, P.M.

"W. SWEENEY, Pres. Min., Croghan.

"April 28, 1849."

It being at the same time intimated that the messenger waited at the church door for an answer, the Rev. W. Irvine, the curate alluded to, wrote a few lines to the effect that he would be attending then and there himself, and would officiate as usual. I may add, that if he did not so attend to officiate, the 14th canon of the church might subject him to suspension for three months; and even the act admitting the funeral service of dissenting clergymen, on permission within churchyards, did expressly affirm that such was, under the circumstances, the curate's indispensable duty. On the approach of the funeral to the churchyard on Monday—while the curate was still robed, after the interment of Mrs. Bennett—on understanding that the dissenting clergyman was likely both to interrupt the church service, and to insist on his own, Mr. Irvine sent to him a member of the Presbyterian congregation to propose that, for peace-sake, neither of the two should officiate—but this, perhaps questionable compromise, was immediately rejected; and Mr. Sweeney finally resolved on maintaining his own imagined rights, and on disputing the real rights of the other clergyman. No sooner, accordingly, did the church service begin, than the curate was loudly interrupted by the dissenting minister, who commenced an opposition service at the other end of the grave, while his friends pushed at the same time violently against the church clergyman, and literally tore his surplice into fragments; and the peace being also in other respects broken, the church service (and I believe the other also) was, of course, effectually silenced. This was followed up the next day by the summoning of the curate to the petty sessions, at the suit of the Presbyterian minister, for disturbing, forsooth, his service, which summons was, as you may expect, unanimously dismissed by the three magistrates presiding. The dissenting clergyman concerned, however, who seems not a little endowed with pertinacity of opinion still publicly maintained (notwithstanding the judgment of the court) that some late act, unknown as much to himself as to the magistrates and the public, did give to every dissenting clergyman in Ireland the right to officiate wherever and whenever they pleased, in all churchyards, without permission; and, therefore, though he yielded to his friends in going through the form of asking permission for the service on Friday last, while openly maintaining that no permission was at all required, he did, in the very form of application, expressly reserve, in his own words, his "right to so officiate without any notice whatever." To such an application Mr. Irvine very reasonably answered that he must, under the circumstances, withhold permission; because that, on the Monday preceding, the applicant did illegally disturb the congregation assembled in the same churchyard, and did misuse and interrupt himself the curate officiating, and was thereby guilty of an indictable offence, for which he should proceed against him at law; and also because of his further unwarrantable attempt to celebrate a dissenting service therein, without asking or obtaining permission; and because, even in his present application, he still intimated his "right to so officiate, without any notice whatever."

May 11, 1849

The second funeral approached the churchyard on Friday last, at about two o'clock, P.M.; and to guard, if possible, against the dangers apprehended, Captain Clifford, the magistrate present, went to meet the Rev. Mr. Sweeney outside the churchyard, with the act 5 Geo. IV., c. 25, in his hand, and told him that his celebration of divine service in the churchyard without permission could not, as the act says, "by law be allowed;" and that sworn informations had been laid before him, that perseverance therein would probably lead to a serious breach of the peace, in which case he, as the party trespassing, would be responsible for the results. In the end, however, the dissenting clergyman and his friends resolved to persevere; and when the unauthorised service began, a party of church people, as it was expected, raised their voices against it, whereupon they were assailed and collared, struck with whips, and open penknives even, I hear, were shown, all of which assaults, I believe, were (owing to the exhortations of the curate) not in a single instance returned. The head-constable, meantime, in charge of about thirty of the constabulary, very strangely, it is said, arrested churchmen who lawfully raised their voices, while he could not see or did not notice numerous outrageous and dangerous assaults made upon them by the other party. The matter finally terminated with only a few broken heads of the church people; and after the grave was closed, the Presbyterian minister first, and the Church clergyman afterwards, were patiently heard, in their several short orations to the people.

This is a matter which cannot obviously rest as it is. Now that the question has been openly raised, the claim of dissenting clergymen to officiate in churchyards, without leave, must be settled forthwith by the Irish government, in one way or the other; for obviously such scenes cannot safely be re-enacted in every parish, perhaps simultaneously in Ireland. If, without permission had, such dissenting service be indeed authorised by law, why then it will not and must not be resisted. If, on the other hand, it really be an unauthorised and unwarrantable intrusion—as I have no doubt it is—and if there be the oath, too, of credible persons that it will probably lead to a breach of the peace, then this tremendous danger must needs be at once averted from our congregations, and the service itself put down, and even the minister, if necessary, arrested by the civil power.

If once the law be authoritatively declared to be against this intrusion, doubtless the general Presbyterian assembly will require their ministers to conform to it—for perseverance in an irregular and dangerous course is far, indeed, from the character of that venerable body. The clergyman in question, too, I may add, would not himself even think of opposing a law once clearly ascertained; for in his general character he is, I am happy to say, an amiable and respectable gentleman, though in this matter he has been misled or misinformed most unaccountably. We are all, however, fallible, and must not judge of a mistaken friend and brother harshly. And I must add my opinion, that as the question has been raised, it is only by its clear and final settlement that a lasting peace and harmony could possibly be restored between the parties; and that when once it is distinctly seen that there has been in this case, on both sides, merely a trial of right—then all momentary asperities will quickly pass away, and the friendly relations of Protestants and Presbyterians will be rather invigorated by the occurrence, even within the locality in question, particularly as clergymen of the neighbourhood have expressed their full resolution to comply with the wishes of their Presbyterian brethren when the question of right is settled, and the permission to officiate is unequivocally asked.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.—The *Cavan Anglo-Celt* gives an account of a deplorable fracas between the Presbyterian and Episcopalian ministers of Kildallon, in that county, the details of which came to light at the Killeshandra Petty Sessions on Thursday last, and which are as follow:—The Reverend Mr Sweeny is a Presbyterian clergyman. The mother of a Mr. Magee, a member of his flock, died on Saturday last, and her remains were to be interred on Monday, the 30th of April, in the family burying ground in Kildallon churchyard. The friends of deceased served a notice on the Rev. Walter Irvine, who is Protestant curate of the parish, that they wished the corpse to be buried according to the ceremonies of the Presbyterian church, of which deceased was a member, and that the Rev. Mr. Sweeny would officiate upon the occasion. To this notice Mr. Irvine returned no answer. On Monday the funeral proceeded to Kildallon grave-yard, accompanied by a large concourse of people, friends and relatives of deceased. It was met at the entrance by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, dressed in full canonicals, accompanied by some of his friends, who signified he would read the Episcopalian burial service, and not permit the Presbyterian clergyman to officiate. The two sons of deceased remonstrated with the Rev. Mr. Irvine against his determination, but he would not give way. The procession then advanced inside the gate, when the Rev. Mr. Irvine commenced reading the Episcopalian form provided for the occasion. The Presbyterians immediately closed in, in a compact mass, round the corpse, keeping the Rev. Mr. Irvine and his party outside. On reaching the grave the body was laid down on the brink, when both clergymen persisted in going through the burial services of their respective churches. A kind of scuffle ensued, in which the coffin, it appears, was huddled about very unceremoniously, and the breast plate broken. The corpse was then lowered into the resting-place prepared for it, amid a great deal of noise and clamor, though it seems no blows were actually exchanged. Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Magee summoned Mr. Irvine for obstructing the peaceful interment of the body; but, for want of sufficient formality in the summons' notice sent to Mr. Irvine, the magistrates refused to entertain the case. On Friday, another interment of one of Mr. Sweeny's congregation took place in the Kildallon churchyard, when the rival parties came to blows, but happily no lives were lost. The police took several prisoners.

The Friday funeral at the end of this article is Margaret Magee's (mother of Eliza) 12 May 1849

KILDALLON GRAVE YARD.

To the Editor of the Armagh Guardian.

Croghan, July 14th. 1849.

Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to the following communications I have received from gentlemen, regarding statements in a letter published by the Rev. Walter Irvine, in the *ARMAGH GUARDIAN* of the 9th inst.

William M'Bride, Esq., of Alistra, writes thus—

Rev. Sir,—Having late on yesterday seen in the *ARMAGH GUARDIAN* of the 9th inst., a letter from the Rev. Walter Irvine, being an attempted justification of his conduct, and containing many charges against you, in the affair that occurred more than two months ago in Kildallon grave yard, I beg to direct your attention to the letter in question, that you may give it your contradiction, if you consider it merits your attention.

It seems strange, that, after taking two full months to concoct his letter, Mr. Irvine should have omitted so many facts and so colored others as to make you appear to strangers as having no regard for truth. The first occasion on which I had the misfortune to witness Mr. Irvine's outrageous conduct was at a funeral above a year and a-half ago, when there was neither funeral service, nor any idea of having such in the grave-yard, and then his conduct was so passionate, that I had never before witnessed any thing like it, and when you take into account that he was not intoxicated, and that he was in his senses, and besides a clergyman, it is hard to account for it. To this transaction Mr. Irvine never once refers. It was, I believe, in consequence of this that you did you would not have seen him when he called on you, had you not thought he came to apologise.

With respect to the second occurrence, I happily was not there, and knew nothing of it except from report, which is in the main agreeable to your statement.

At the Killeshandra Petty Sessions, I witnessed his intemperate conduct, so did Doctor Martin, who was there as his defender, and also Captain Clifford who accompanied him to the grave yard on the third and last occasion; and I dare say it is still fresh in the minds of these gentlemen that the Squire Magistrate, Mr. McCullough, threatened to commit him for his disorderly conduct before the Bench. Respecting the last occurrence I cannot detail the half of his conduct; but as a sample of it, his going through the mob—his encouraging them to shout, and setting an example by shouting himself—his roaring out the word liar on one or two occasions. This is only part of his conduct. To detail it as it occurred would be out of my power. As to whether or not he may be worthy to enter a Christian pulpit, I leave that to be decided by those who have the oversight of his conduct. I hope never again to witness Christianity disgraced, or humanity outraged by such a scene.—Believe me Dear Sir, truly yours, W. C. M'HAUG.

Alitragh, Armagh, 14th July, 1849.

To the Editor of the Armagh Guardian, Croghan.

Here William McBride, Margaret's brother-in-law write to the newspaper regards the events. He refers to the funeral about a year before (likely that of his father-in-law, Charles Magee) -

5 July 1849

KILLESHANDRA PETTY SESSIONS.—MAY 3.

Rev. William Sweeney, and John Magee v. Rev. Walter Irvine.

Presiding magistrates—Colonel Thornton, Captain Clifford, J. McCullagh, Esq., R.M.

The complainants summoned the defendant for a misdemeanor on the following grounds. The Rev. Mr. Sweeney is a Presbyterian clergyman, and the other complainant, Mr. Magee, is a member of his flock. A female relative of the latter, (we believe his mother) died on Saturday last, and her remains were to be interred on Monday the 30th of April, in the family burying ground of Kildallen churchyard. The friends of deceased served a notice on defendant, the Rev. Walter Irvine, who is Protestant curate of the parish, that they wished the corpse to be buried according to the ceremonies of the Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member, and that the Rev. Mr. Sweeney would officiate upon the occasion. To this notice the defendant returned no answer. On Monday the funeral proceeded to Kildallen graveyard, accompanied by a large concourse of people, friends and relatives of deceased. It was met at the entrance, by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, dressed in full ecclesiasticals, accompanied by some of his friends, who signified he would read the Episcopal burial service, and not permit the Presbyterian clergyman to officiate. The two sons of deceased remonstrated with the Rev. Mr. Irvine against his determination, but he would not give way. The procession then advanced inside the gate, when the Rev. Mr. Irvine commenced reading the Episcopal form provided for the occasion. The Presbyterians immediately closed in, in a compact mass, round the corpse, keeping the Rev. Mr. Irvine and his party outside. On reaching the grave the body was laid down on the brink, when both clergymen persisted in going through the burial services of their respective churches. A kind of scuffle ensued, in which the coffin, it appears, was huddled about very unceremoniously, and the breast-plate broken. The corpse was then lowered in the resting place, prepared for it, amid a great deal of noise and clamour, though it seems no blows were actually exchanged. The complainants therefore summoned the defendant for obstructing the peaceful interment of the body, due notice having been served upon him, according to the statute in that case made and provided.

As a clue to this strange proceeding we may state, that at the interment of a member of deceased's family, some twelve months ago, the Rev. Mr. Irvine seeing the Rev. Mr. Sweeney at the grave, and believing he had officiated without giving due notice, proclaimed the proceedings there and then to be irregular. The Presbyterians called upon him since for an explanation, which he declined giving, hence the desire "to see the matter out."

After hearing the statement of both parties, the summons was decided by the magistrates to be informal.

The Rev. Mr. Irvine had a cross-summons against the Rev. Mr. Sweeney and others which was also dismissed for informality.

The Rev. Mr. Sweeney said the funeral of another of his parishioners would take place to-morrow (Friday), and he wished to know what steps he would take to vindicate his right to celebrate the funeral service.

Mr. McCullagh intimated he should serve a proper notice on the Rev. Mr. Irvine.

After a great deal of angry recrimination, in which the words, "you are stating an untruth, Sir," and similar expressions, were freely bandied from one to the other of the rev. gentlemen, the court desired them to desist, and at one time told the Rev. Mr. Irvine that if he would not be quiet they would order him to be arrested. The Rev. Dr. Martin did his best to appease the excitement, but with very little effect.

Mr. Cochrane apprehended there was another act in existence besides that he had quoted, but which he was not able to lay his finger upon just then, which empowered a Presbyterian Clergyman to celebrate the burial service of his church over any of his parishioners, in any public graveyard, by merely proving his being in orders.

Mr. McCullagh was much of the same opinion, and believed a Presbyterian Clergyman had a right by common and by statute law to celebrate service in any burial ground in the Kingdom upon merely proving he was actually a clergyman.

The Rev. Mr. Irvine thought the Presbyterians had no burial service.

The Rev. Mr. Sweeney contradicted him flatly.

After a few similar encounters, Mr. McCullagh said if any person made affidavit before him that a breach of the peace was apprehended at the funeral on the following day, he would be present with a sufficient force and preserve the order at any cost and at any hazard.

Both parties then left the court; but the Rev. Mr. Irvine in attempting to address the mob outside met with some opposition.

Our reporter inquired before leaving town, if informations had been sworn before the magistrates of an apprehended breach of the peace, but found such had not been done; both parties appearing determined to see it out in the stirring (if not good) old national fashion.

The *Anglo-Celt* (Cavan Paper) from which we copy the above report, gives the following in a Second Edition:—

"**FURRY NIGHT, FOUR O'CLOCK.**—We have just heard from Kildallen, the rival parties met in great numbers, and came to blows, but happily no lives were lost. Mr. McCullagh, R.M., had a large police force present, who prevented a serious conflict, which otherwise would have taken place. The police took several prisoners. Mr. McCullagh and the men under his command deserve great praise for the activity and determination they displayed upon the occasion."

Here, Rev Sweeney and John Magee take Rev. Walter Irvine to court. NOTE: first paragraph of the 2nd column is most likely reference to Charles Magee, father of Eliza Douglas nee Magee. This person referenced is noted to be family of the Mrs Magee recently interred. At the end of the second column is reference to Margaret Magee's funeral.

At the beginning of this article tells us more about the events during Charles Magee's funeral ceremony and interment.

ENCE TO THE

RECENT OUTRAGE ON PRESBYTERIANS AT KILDALLEN GRAVE-YARD.

Mr. SWEENEY said he wished to bring before the court a matter which concerned the liberties of the Presbyterian people; and if the subject was one of merely personal interest to himself or his congregation he would not trespass on the time of his brethren, but it was one which, in his opinion, deeply affected the interests of the whole Presbyterian body. It was now more than twelve months since a highly respectable member of his congregation died, and as was his (Mr. Sweeney's) practice, he had a funeral service performed at the house of the deceased, according to the order of the Presbyterian Church. After this service, the funeral proceeded towards the grave-yard of Kildallen, and when the friends of the deceased were all standing round the grave, and while their feelings were engaged in what they believed to be a profitable religious duty, they heard a voice from behind, and on looking round, they saw the Rev. Walter Irvine, the curate of the parish, in the act of protesting, in the most vehement and passionate manner, against the proceedings, which he described as irregular. The feelings of the relatives of the deceased, to whom he was bound, in life, by the tenderest ties, were deeply wounded by this interruption. They were at first ignorant who the person who caused it was, and he (Mr. Sweeney) informed them, adding that he was certain Mr. Irvine must be labouring under some misconception, and that, from what he knew of him, he believed he would give a proper and gentleman-like explanation of his conduct. He entreated them to leave him in his hands, and accordingly he went forward and asked Mr. Irvine what he meant by protesting against the proceedings as irregular. Mr. Irvine said it was too late then to give an explanation. He (Mr. S.) then desired the crowd to bear in mind that no religious service had been performed, nor even a prayer offered up, at the grave. (Hear.) After this—a few days, perhaps—a respectable gentleman, a connexion of the family of the deceased, wrote to the Rev. Francis Saunderson, the rector of the parish, requesting an explanation of the curate's conduct, but no reply was received—(hear)—and to this day, the relatives of the deceased, and he himself, were totally ignorant of the reasons Mr. Irvine had in coming, in the angry and passionate manner he did, to protest against their proceedings as irregular. For some time the circumstance continued the theme of conversation among the people, and at last they came to the resolution that, when any such melancholy occurrence happened again, they would, if the law permitted, have a service, according to the order of the Presbyterian Church, performed in the grave-yard. The next death which occurred in the congregation, of a person to be buried in the Kildallen grave-yard, was on the 28th of April last. The relatives waited upon him (Mr. S.) and requested him to attend the funeral and perform the funeral service at the grave. He told them it was necessary to notice the officiating clergyman of the parish 24 hours previous to the burial, and that he had consulted a minister of their Church, well acquainted with the law on the subject, who had advised them to take this course. The notice was accordingly served on Mr. Irvine, and was in the following terms:—

"SIR—I beg to give you notice that I intend having a funeral service in Kildallen grave-yard, on Monday the 30th inst., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P.M.

"W. SWEENEY, Presbyterian Minister, Croghan.

"April 28, 1849."

Mr. Irvine's reply was as follows:—

"SIR—You will please excuse my writing on the cover of your letter, to say that I have received your notice, and I shall attend accordingly to discharge my duty at the funeral, and humbly trust that the funeral service will meet with that respect which is due to it.—Yours, &c.,

"WALTER IRVINE.

"Sunday Morning, April 29.

"To the Rev. W. Sweeney."

When the funeral arrived at the grave-yard, Mr. Irvine appeared in robes and with his book; and the sons of the deceased lady went to him, previous to the removal of the corpse from the hearse, and stated that they wished to pay him all due respect, but that they objected to his services—that they never belonged to his Church—and that they were Presbyterians, as were their ancestors. He said that it was his duty to read the service, and that he would do so whether they desired it or not. They said they were prepared to hear what their own minister had to say on the occasion, but that they would not hear him. He (Mr. Sweeney) then came forward and said that he had, according to law, taken the proper steps—that he was prepared to minister to his people, and that he would; and directed the relatives of the deceased to bring the corpse into the grave-yard. They did so; and Mr. Irvine proceeded to read amidst the protests and exclamations of the friends. The grave was not prepared, and the coffin was laid on it, and the relatives and friends endeavoured to surround it; but Mr. Irvine burst in among them, and when he (Mr. S.) was preparing to go on with his service, and while engaged in it, Mr. Irvine shouted and roared, and said that he would shout and disturb the service, and that he would not permit him (Mr. S.) to proceed. So did a party whom he had detained from a funeral that was previously in the grave-yard; and every now and again, when the pushing increased, he shouted to his party "be steady, boys!" He (Mr. S.) saw him, in the press, leaping on the coffin repeatedly, and also over it; and he remarked that the mounting of the coffin was all dinged and disfigured. The funeral service was performed in the midst of this confusion, and the interment at length effected. He (Mr. S.) and one of the sons of the deceased lady summoned Mr. Irvine to the Petty Sessions Court, at Killeshandra, for exciting a riot, but the magistrates dismissed the case, on the ground of informality in the notice which Mr. Irvine had received. He then inquired what course he should take in order to secure the liberty of performing funeral service in Kildallen grave-yard, as the funeral of another highly respectable member of his congregation was to take place on the following day, the interment to be in that grave-yard. The resident magistrate said all that was necessary was to serve a proper notice, and that if any person would swear he apprehended a breach of the peace on the occasion, he would take an efficient force there to preserve order. During the time the case was under consideration Mr. Irvine took occasion to protest against Pope and Popery—(laughter)—and spoke so frequently and warmly, that one of the magistrates ordered him to be quiet or he would have him taken into custody. (Hear.) Also, when the parties went down from the Petty Sessions Court into the Market-place, he continued protesting against Pope and Popery, whatever was his object in so doing. A professional gentleman was then employed to draw out a notice in legal form, and this was served on Mr. Irvine that day before he left Killeshandra. He returned a reply, refusing him (Mr. S.) permission to officiate. The next day, the funeral procession having arrived at the gate of Kildallen grave-yard, it was met by Captain Clifford, J.P., who asked him (Mr. S.) if he had come there to officiate in the character of a Presbyterian minister. He replied that he was subject to the laws, and that if he violated the law either by word or deed, it would then be time enough for Captain Clifford to interfere. He replied that if any blood were shed, he (Mr. S.) would be responsible for it, and again asked if he came as a Presbyterian minister, and if he had the permission of the officiating clergyman of the parish? A number of people gathered round, feeling indignant at the manner in which the gallant captain was interrogating their minister, and they told Captain Clifford that he (Mr. S.) certainly came there as a Presbyterian clergyman. He should state that there were several respectable persons who had declared that on the preceding night Mr. Irvine sent messengers to the Orange lodges all round the country, giving them warning to attend, and stating to them that he (Mr. S.) said on the former occasion to the people assembled that he would pull down the Church of Kildallen and have a Presbyterian meeting-house raised in its place. (Laughter.) He need scarcely state that he never made use of such an expression either on that occasion or on any other, and that he considered such language contemptible coming from any man, as indicating total ignorance of our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical. (Hear.) He understood it was chiefly on the ground of this misrepresentation that any of the Orangemen of the neighbourhood obeyed Mr. Irvine's summons. Yet, though almost

all the respectable Orangemen of the district were present, those who were Mr. Irvine's partisans were either servants or persons in the very lowest class. (Hear.) Capt. Clifford had a body of police, about thirty in number, in the grave-yard. Mr. Irvine's partizan's numbered about 100. When the corpse was lowered into the grave, and when he (Mr. S.) began to speak to the people, before entering on the religious service, there was a cheer, or, rather, a yell, raised by Mr. Irvine and his partisans, Mr. Irvine himself taking off his hat and shouting—(hear, hear)—and afterwards repeatedly gave the signal for renewed shouting. The gentlemen who were in attendance at the funeral did not like the idea of coming into collision with the party which Mr. Irvine had about him; and, accordingly, as they intruded themselves forward to the brink of the grave, they were as quietly as possible pushed back. The constabulary, in his opinion, deserved great credit for the manner in which they acted; and, had it not been for their energy and vigilance, there was every probability that lives would have been lost, for Mr. Irvine's partizans were, some of them, armed with deadly weapons, and, on one of them being arrested, he dropped from under his coat a stone hammer, with a haft about a foot long, which hammer, he believed, was still in the possession of the constabulary. (Hear.) He firmly believed those persons were prepared for deadly conflict. He addressed the assembly after the grave was filled up, and the tombstone replaced upon its pillars, and was listened to attentively by all persons present. [Mr. Sweeney concluded his statement by giving a sketch of his address, which was of a most pacific character, mingled with the most benevolent and Christian sentiments, and in which he took occasion to tell the Orangemen present that he had the blood of that McKinley circulating in his veins who showed William the Third the way across the Boyne—that he was educated by the representatives, in the present age, of the men of the Covenant—that he and his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, were elders of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and that he was reared in the school of men who had been always more ready to show their principles by actions than by words. He was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.]

The Synod, without discussion on the subject, passed a resolution to the effect, that its members deeply sympathised with Mr. Sweeney, abhorred the course of conduct pursued towards him, and also agreeing to bring the whole matter before the General Assembly at its next meeting.

[We understand that the congregation of Croghan, or, as it is more generally called, of Killeshandra, have memorialled the Lord Lieutenant, stating the circumstances of the case as Mr. Sweeney narrated them to the Synod.]

The Synod then adjourned till next morning at 7 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The Synod met this morning at seven o'clock, and was engaged till nine in the transaction of merely routine business.

These articles are a continuation with the 23 July 1849 article on page 10 of this chapter that starts with Wm McBride's letter. First column ends with a note from William Magee, Eliza's brother:

The following is from Mr. H. Faris, of Killeshandra, a gentleman with whom Mr. Irvine is acquainted, and whose veracity I believe he will not question:—

Killeshandra, July 14th, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Having seen in the ARMAUGH GUARDIAN of the 23d inst., a letter from the Rev. Walter Irvine, on the subject of the late interments in Killylallon, I beg to direct your attention to it. He insinuates in that letter that the statements made by you and published in some of the Northern papers are untrue.— Now, sir, I have seen the IRISH NEWS-LETTER which contained an account of all the then cause as delivered by you at the meeting of the Synod of Armagh and Monaghan, and I hasten to inform you that I have carefully examined that statement, and have no hesitation in saying that it is correct.

I am very sorry to say that several of the statements made by the Rev. Walter Irvine, in his letter are untrue. The first of these I would notice is when he goes on to say "Still most anxious for peace, I sent a minister of Mr. Sweeney's congregation to meet him coming with the funeral, to say as Mr. Sweeney's not officiating was no breach of Presbyterian discipline, I would decline if he would, &c." Now, I happen to be the member of your congregation referred to, and I well remember the conversation I had with Mr. Irvine, in order to dissuade him from forcing his service on people that did not belong to his church. And I well recollect the words he told me to say to you—they were these, "tell him," said he, "if he gets the corpse laid down on the road that he may preach there, but if he does not I will force my service." I may here state that he forgot to mention in his letter that he said to me he would not only read his service, but that he would raise a clamour to prevent you being heard. He was true to his word; he did force his service, the relatives of the deceased all the while protesting against it, and when you commenced to read a Psalm, he raised a clamour and shouted in a most unbecoming and unchristian manner. He also tells the public that he was not violent or intemperate, and that he was not on the coffin—this statement is untrue, for I saw him on the coffin. He says he said nothing to offend Presbyterians—he told you before the assembled crowd that "you denied the Lord that bought you." I am sure he could say nothing more offensive to Presbyterians than to charge their minister with Arianism.

I must say, in conclusion, that I am really sorry for the sake of our common Protestantism to be compelled, from a sense of justice, to contradict Mr. Irvine.

I really thought that after two months' calm reflection that Mr. Irvine's mind would have come to a proper state, and that he would not have exposed himself as he has.

Rev. Sir if you think it worth your while to reply to contradict his statements, be very charitable towards him, for he is deserving of pity rather than criticism, for the poor man seems to be both weak minded and forgetful. I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. FARIS.

To Rev. Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Thomas Rothwell, of Derestret thus writes—

Derestret, July 14th, 1849.

REV. SIR,—I have been greatly astonished at the statements of the Rev. Walter Irvine, contained in a letter published in the ARMAUGH GUARDIAN. I thought no Protestant clergyman would have been capable of denying facts that so many respectable men witnessed. In that letter he states he did not set a foot on the coffin.— Now, Sir, I saw him standing across it, and I heard him charge you with "denying the Lord that bought you," and when you began to speak after being called on by the relatives of the deceased, he roared and shouted in a wild manner. I remain, Rev. Sir, yours truly,

THOMAS ROTHWELL.

To Rev. Mr. Sweeney.

William Magee, Esq., of Tully House, thus writes—

Saturday Morning.

MY DEAR SIR,—We were all astonished to see the following sentence in a letter signed Walter Irvine, in the ARMAUGH GUARDIAN of the 23d inst., regarding my dear mother—"She was aware of the intention to fight for Mr. Sweeney's right over her grave and she entreated them with her dying breath not to do so." This statement is altogether untrue. She anticipated no such occurrence, and never referred to the subject either directly or indirectly.

To Rev. W. Sweeney.

W. MAGEE.

I beg now to call upon Mr. Irvine to give the author of the following note:—"I write to tell you that both the Romanists and the Presbyterians are determined and preparing to go out in large force to-morrow, to support Mr. Sweeney." This is not true. We did not expect any collision, nor were there any persons armed but the partisans of Mr. Irvine. The constabulary took a stone hammer from one of them. The Roman Catholics attended the funeral but not as partisans—the deceased lady was respected and beloved by all. It was not necessary for the Roman Catholics to contend for such a right as we were seeking, because I understand that it was never refused them in this neighbourhood—or at least it has not been latterly. The people of Ballyconnell and Killeshandra can attest the truth of this. Mark this, Presbyterians of Ulster!! The following was the language I used in my address, which after all the shouting and opposition, was listened to with marked attention, and without the slightest interruption—"My Protestant brethren, my Roman Catholic country-men, and my Presbyterian people, &c." On this occasion we acted as we were directed by the Killeshandra Bench of Magistrates before whom we had summoned Mr. Irvine, on the preceding day. On that occasion one of the magistrates stated that he had the impression there was another act besides Lord Plunket's that entitled me by showing I was a Presbyterian clergyman, to officiate in a parish grave-yard. This was also the opinion of a lawyer present, and yet it is represented as my opinion, and mine *only*—it was my impression, but it was also the opinion of those gentlemen. Mr. Irvine seems to be greatly afraid of Popery getting into the grave-yard. I wish he and his brethren were as strenuous to keep it out of the church. What will honest men think now of the pietism that led this man of zeal to talk of the *holy commandment*, and at the same time to make an attack on a person of Dr. Cooke's eminence? He says it was the uniform practice for Presbyterians entering in that grave-yard to have the funeral service of his church. To this I simply say—no! He represents his tale (as he properly calls it) an unvarnished one, which is true in one sense, but all who have read it, and compared it with the evidence I have adduced, will see that it is not unvarnished in another and more important sense. To me it is an exceedingly unpleasant duty to expose any christian minister in the light in which Mr. Irvine now stands, but his own rashness left me no alternative. Mr. Irvine is a man of warm temperament, and I do think, he was so carried away by passion, that he was not aware of what he said or did. Anger is a short madness.—I am, Sir, very faithfully yours,

W. SWEENEY.

DEATH OF WILLIAM MAGEE – OWNER OF TULLY HOUSE AND FUTURE HOME FOR THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.

May 10, 1878

WILLIAM MAGEE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of William MAGEE, late of Tully, in the County of Cavan, farmer, deceased, who died at Tully aforesaid, on the 10th day of February, 1878, and whose will with one codicil was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate and Matrimonial Division, of the High Court of Justice (Ireland), on the 3rd day of May, 1878, by Robert DAVIS, of Laghan, Esquire, Eliza DOUGLAS, of Freamount, Cootehill, wife of William DOUGLAS, of said place, gentleman, all in said County of Cavan, and Margaret BERRY, of Sandymount, Dublin, widow, the Executors (save as to property in America), named in said will and codicil, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their respective claims or demands to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. William FINDLATER & Co., No. 35, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin, on or before the 9th day of July next, after which day the said Executors will proceed to apply and distribute the assets of the said testator, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands, of which they then shall have had notice, and they will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand notice shall not have been received at the time and place above-mentioned.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1878.

*WILLIAM FINDLATER & Co., Solicitors for the said Executors,
No. 35, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.*

1876 Land Owners

"Names of owners of land of one acre and upwards, whether built upon or not; including lessees for terms exceeding 99 years, or with a right of perpetual renewal"

[B. Banks, Local Government Board, Ireland, 20th April, 1876]

The data is from Land Owners in Ireland, 1876, Reprinted: Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1998.

<i>Chas. Magee,</i>	<i>Reps. of, address Tully,</i>	<i>owned 105 acres.</i>
<i>John Magee,</i>	<i>address Drumlougher, Bawnboy,</i>	<i>owned 37 acres.</i>
<i>William Magee,</i>	<i>address Killeshandra, Co. Cavan,</i>	<i>owned 1,228 acres.</i>

William Magee, address Derrylin, Co. Fermanagh, owned 434 acres.

Emigrants from Killeshandra 1831-41

The Irish census of 1841 was taken by special commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and at the local level police acted as enumerators. The information required by law was the names of occupiers of each house, their age, sex, religion, status, occupation, literacy, and place of origin of each individual. Details were also being noted of members of the household who had died since the last census in 1831 and also those who were absent elsewhere in Ireland and overseas. The names and ages of individuals that emigrated overseas from the parish of Killeshandra 1831-41 are detailed below. The vast majority were to be found in America. Unfortunately it is only very occasionally that even the state in USA is specified.

Name	Age	Townland	Name of parents	occupations	location
McNulty, Francis	20	Arva	John, Mary,	shopkeeper	America
Magee, Charles	22	Tully	Chas., Margt,	farmer	West Indies clerk
Magee, Wm	25	"	"	America	clerk
Magee, Patt	28	Loughnafin	Peter,	labourer	America shoemaker
Magee, Peter	25	"	"	East Indies	army

1841 census of Tully House with continuation

1st TABLE.—RETURN of the MEMBERS, SERVANTS, or VISITORS of this FAMILY, who slept in this House on the night of Sunday, the 6th JUNE, 1841.

NAMES		AGE	SEX	RELATION	MARRIAGE		OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	NATIVE
Of all the MEMBERS, SERVANTS, and VISITORS of this FAMILY, who slept in this House on the above night.	Christian Names.				Whether Married, "Not Married," "Widow," or "Widow."	In what Year Married, or in what Year if more than once.			
	Charles Magee	62	Male	Head of Family	Married	1804	Farmer	Read & Write	Co. Carrow
	Margaret Magee	49	Female	Wife	Married	1802	Housekeeper	Read & Write	Co. Carrow
	James Magee	38	Male	Son	not Married			Read & Write	Co. Carrow
	Elizabeth Magee	19	Female	Daughter	not Married			Read & Write	Co. Carrow
	Mary Jane Magee	17	Female	Daughter	not Married			Read & Write	Co. Carrow
	William Linnery	23	Male	Printer	not Married		Bookbinder	Read & Write	Co. Down
	Mary White	27	Female	Servant	not Married			can read	Co. Carrow
	John Green	22	Male	Servant	not Married		Labourer	can read	Co. Carrow
	Ann Brady	20	Female	Servant	not Married			can read	Co. Carrow
	James Martin	28	Male	Servant	not Married		Labourer	can read	Co. Carrow
	James Ward	15	Male	Servant	not Married		Labourer	cannot read	Co. Carrow



Residents of a house 14 in Tully (Killashandra, Tullyhunco, Cavan)

Show all information

Surname	Forename	Age in years	Age in months if under one year	Sex	Relation to head	Marital Status	In what year(s) married	Occupation	Education	Native country, county, or city	Cause of death	Year of death
Magee	Charles	67	-	Male	Head Of Family	Married	-	Farmer	Read & Write	Cavan	-	-
Magee	Margret	49	-	Female	Wife	Married	-	Housekeeper	Read & Write	Cavan	-	-
Magee	James	30	-	Male	Son	Not Married	-	None	Read & Write	Cavan	-	-
Magee	Eliza	19	-	Female	Daughter	Not Married	-	None	Read & Write	Cavan	-	-
Magee	Mary Jane	17	-	Female	Daughter	Not Married	-	None	Read & Write	Cavan	-	-
Sweeney	William	23	-	Male	Visitor	Not Married	-	Presbyterian Minister	Read & Write	Derry	-	-
White	Mary	27	-	Female	Servant	Not Married	-	-	Can Read	Cavan	-	-
Green	John	22	-	Male	Servant	Not Married	-	Labourer	Can Read	Cavan	-	-
Bready	Anne	20	-	Female	Servant	Not Married	-	-	Can Read	Cavan	-	-
Martin	James	23	-	Male	Servant	-	-	Labourer	Can Read	Cavan	-	-

<http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/1841/Cavan/Tullyhunco/Killashandra/Tully/14/> 6/8/2014

Surname	Forename	Age in years	Age in months if under one year	Sex	Relation to head	Marital Status	In what year(s) married	Occupation	Education	Native country, county, or city	Cause of death	Year of death
Ward	James	15	-	Male	Servant	Not Married	-	Labourer	Cannot Read	Cavan	-	-
Magee	Margret	43	-	Female	Daughter	-	-	At School	-	Dublin	-	-
Magee	William	25	-	Male	Son	-	-	Clark	-	America	-	-
Magee	Charles	22	-	Male	Son	-	-	Clark	-	West India	-	-



William Magee, Eliza's Brother.



Charles Magee

BIRTH ABT 1774

DEATH 26 FEB 1848 • Killishandra, Co Cavan, Ireland

4th great-grandfather

Facts

Age 0 — **Birth**
abt 1774

74 when he passed away

Age 26 — **Residence**
1800 • Tully House, Killishandra, Cavan, Ireland

Age 35 — **Marriage**
1809 • Cavan, Ireland
per 1841 census

 **Margaret Davis ?** (1792–1849)

Age 36 — **Birth of Son James Magee** (1811–1881)
abt 1811 • Killishandra, Co Cavan, Ireland

Age 40 — **Birth of Son William Magee** (1815–1878)
abt 1815 • Cavan, Ireland

Age 41 — **Tully Gatehouse**
abt 1815 • Cavan, Cavan, Ireland

The Gate Lodges of Ulster: J.A.K Dean, 1994 Tully, Killashandra pre 1835 A tiny, standard 2 roomed, single storey bilding with a steeply hipped roof, its eaves decorated by paired scrolled brackets. A semicircular-headed door opening in brick walls with

Age 44 — **Birth of Son Charles Magee** (1819–1854)
abt 1819 • Cavan, Ireland

Age 46 — **Birth of Daughter Eliza Magee** (1820–1900)
31 December 1820 • Killeshandra, Co. Cavan

Age 48 — **Birth of Daughter Mary Jane Magee** (1823–1901)
abt 1823 • Cavan, Ireland

Age 61 — **Birth of Daughter Margaret Magee** (1835–1890)
Dec 1835 • Cavan Ireland

Age 67 — **Census**
1841 • Tully, Killeshandra, Cavan, Ireland

Age 74 — **Death**
26 Feb 1848 • Killishandra, Co Cavan, Ireland

On the 26th ult., at his residence, Tully, Killeshandra, Mr. Charles MAGEE, in the 74th year of his age



Tully House
(14 Media)

This gives a description of the lands and how they were attained.

Sources

Other Sources

 Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal: The Anne of Exeter Volume ..., Volume 2

Family

Parents

 James Magee Sr

Spouse & Children

 Margaret Davis ? 1792–1849

 James Magee 1811–1881

 William Magee 1815–1878

 Charles Magee 1819–1854

 Eliza Magee 1820–1900

 Mary Jane Magee 1823–1901

 Margaret Magee 1835–1890

MAGEE Charles.¹

[328] Effects under: £300.

27 November. Letters of Administration of the personal estate of Charles Magee late of Tully Killeshandra County Cavan Seaman a Bachelor deceased who died as is believed in or subsequently to 1854 at sea were granted at the Principal Registry to William Magee of Tully aforesaid Esquire the Brother of said deceased. (By Court Order 22 October 1875.)

The Goods of Charles Magee.—Mr. Kenny moved that administration to Charles Magee, supposed to be deceased, should be granted to William Magee, his brother. It appeared that Charles Magee left Ireland in 1853 and went to America. He was last heard of in Boston, in 1854. Since then advertisements and inquiries had failed to procure intelligence of him. He had property in Ireland to the extent of £90, but in America had considerable assets. It was stated that the American lawyers had advised the application for administration to be made here in the first instance. Judge Warren said, the great bulk of the assets being in America, the application should be in the first instance made to the American courts.

Freeman's Journal – 15 December 1874



Margaret Magee

BIRTH DEC 1835 • Cavan Ireland

DEATH 13 DECEMBER 1890 • Sandymount, Dublin, Ireland

4th great-aunt

Facts

Age 0 — Birth

Dec 1835 • Cavan Ireland

Age 12 — **Death of Father Charles Magee** (1774–1848)
26 Feb 1848 • Killishandra, Co Cavan, Ireland

Age 13 — **Death of Mother Margaret Davis ?** (1792–1849)
2 May 1849 • Killeshandra, Cavan, Ireland

Age 23 — **Marriage**
21 December 1858 • Kildallan, Cavan, Ireland

James Berry (~1878)

Age 27 — **Birth of Daughter Margaret Anne Berry** (1863–1932)
1863 • Cootehill, Monaghan, Ireland

Age 28 — **Birth of Daughter Wilhelmina (Willa) Berry** (1864–)
1864 • Leitrim, Ireland

Age 29 — **Birth of Daughter Anne Ferguson Berry** (1865–1957)
24 October 1865 • Longford, Ireland

Age 32 — **Birth of Son William Magee Berry** (1868–)
19 April 1868 • Longford, Long, Ireland

Age 42 — **Death of Husband James Berry** (~1878)
before 1878 • Sandford, Ireland

Age 42 — **Death of Brother William Magee** (1815–1878)
16 February 1878 • Killeshandra, Ireland

Age 43 — **Residence**
1878 • Sandymount, Dublin, Ireland

Age 45 — **Death of Brother James Magee** (1811–1881)
25 Feb 1881 • Bridgewater, Somerset, New Jersey

Age 55 — **Death**
13 December 1890 • Sandymount, Dublin, Ireland
buried at: Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin

Separation
unknown

James Berry (~1878)

Arrival
Unkn

Sources

Ancestry Sources

Ireland, Select Marriages, 1619-1898

Family

Parents

Charles Magee 1774–1848

Margaret Davis ? 1792–1849

Spouse & Children

James Berry ~1878

Margaret Anne Berry 1863–1932

Wilhelmina (Willa) Berry 1864–

Anne Ferguson Berry 1865–1957

William Magee Berry 1868–

James (Jim) Magee Berry

Great-Grandfather's remaining three daughters (one of whom was called Eliza) married ... Hazelton, ... Berry, and ... Mc.Bride.

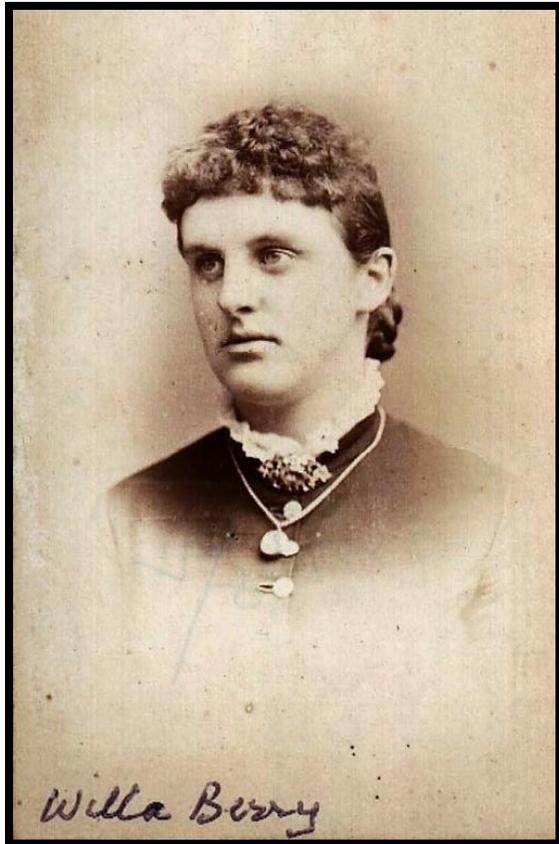
Rev. Edward Hazelton (one of 3 sons of the first-named union) had an exceptionally powerful physique; as children we used to hang, two at a time, on his outstretched arms. Being attacked by a footpad on one of his evangelical tours, he pinned the unfortunate man to the ground while he preached a sermon to him on the evils of stealing.

The second union was not a happy one; Mrs. Berry eventually ran away to America with her family, and did not return until her husband's death. The family consisted of Jim, Margaret, Annie, and Wilhelmina (Willa).

→ Jim Berry left Dublin and went to South Africa. Margaret married Harry Collot. They had two sons - Tom, killed in the 1914 War and Gordon, still surviving. Annie married Hal Daly. Their only child Norah married Dr. Tottenham, who survives her near Dublin.

Willa married ... Gordon, from whom she separated. Their only child (a son) died in childhood. Fairly late in life she married the son of Annie's coachman. Despite the family's dismay the marriage was a happy one.

Alice & Arthur's notes – the daughters who married Berry & McBride are actually Eliza's sisters.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The following Divorce Bills came before their Lordships for a second reading, the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lords WATSON, MORRIS, and SHAND being present :—

WHITAKER'S DIVORCE.

The object of this Bill was to dissolve the marriage of John Minchin Whitaker, of Cove House, Sandycove, Kingston, in the County of Dublin, surgeon, with Catherine Anne Whitaker, his wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes.

Mr. Greig appeared in support of the Bill.

The marriage of the parties took place on the 4th of February, 1875, at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, and they continued to live together until the 21st of September, 1893. On that day his wife left his house and went to London, and subsequently he discovered that she, in company with one James Magee Berry, of Marlborough-road, Dublin, sailed from Southampton on the 28th of September, on board the *Norham Castle*, for Capetown, and while on board, the Bill stated, she carried on an adulterous intercourse with Berry. It also appeared that the husband obtained, in February, 1894, in the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court in Ireland, a final decree of divorce from bed and board and mutual cohability against his wife, and in November, 1893, he commenced an action in the Queen's Bench Division, Ireland, against Berry for criminal conversation with his wife, and the defendant not appearing the damages were assessed by a Jury at £1,500. Execution was issued in due course, and the sheriff returned *nulla bona*. He now sought to have the marriage declared void, and to be enabled to marry again.

Evidence of the adultery having been given by witnesses at the Bar of the House,
The Bill was read a second time.

The Morning Post – 9 May 1894



Headstone at Mt Jerome Cemetery, Dublin



Mary Jane Magee

BIRTH ABT 1823 • Cavan, Ireland

DEATH 8 SEP 1901 • New York, New York

4th great-aunt

Facts

Age 0 — Birth

abt 1823 • Cavan, Ireland

Age 12 — Birth of Sister Margaret Magee (1835–1890)

Dec 1835 • Cavan Ireland

Age 20 — Birth of Daughter Elizabeth Henrietta McBride (1844–1894)

abt 1844 • Ireland

Age 22 — Marriage

27 March 1845

by the Rev. Wm. Sweeney, Presbyterian Minister of Croghan

William Cardwell McBride Esq (1810–1895)

Age 25 — Death of Father Charles Magee (1774–1848)

26 Feb 1848 • Killishandra, Co Cavan, Ireland

Age 26 — Death of Mother Margaret Davis ? (1792–1849)

2 May 1849 • Killleshandra, Cavan, Ireland

Age 27 — Birth of Son Charles Magee McBride (1850–1932)

2 July 1850 • Ireland

Age 33 — Birth of Daughter Alice Margaret McBride (1856–1946)

2 April 1856 • Tully, Cavan, Ireland

Age 37 — Birth of Son James Magee McBride (1860–1930)

25 September 1860 • New Jersey, USA

Age 37 — Residence

1860 • Bridgewater, Somerset, New Jersey, United States

Age in 1860: 34

Age 37 — Arrival

1860

Age 37 — Emigration

1860 • Somerville, Somerset, New Jersey, USA

Age 38 — Birth of Son George McBride (1861–)

abt 1861 • New Jersey

Age 40 — Birth of Son William Cardwell McBride Jr (1863–1945)

16 June 1863 • Summerville, New Jersey

Age 55 — Death of Brother William Magee (1815–1878)

16 February 1878 • Killleshandra, Ireland

Age 57 — Residence

1880 • Bridgewater, Somerset, New Jersey, United States

Age 58 — Death of Brother James Magee (1811–1881)

25 Feb 1881 • Bridgewater, Somerset, New Jersey

Age 60 — Residence

1883 • Bridgewater, Somerset, New Jersey, USA

Raritan Farm, per will

Age 67 — Death of Sister Margaret Magee (1835–1890)

13 December 1890 • Sandymount, Dublin, Ireland

Age 71 — Death of Son Robert McBride (M'Bride) (~1894)

before 1894

Age 71 — Death of Daughter Elizabeth Henrietta McBride (1844–1894)

17 September 1894 • Coweta, Georgia

Sources

Ancestry Sources

1860 United States Federal Census

1880 United States Federal Census

1900 United States Federal Census

New York City, Deaths, 1892-1902

Family

Parents

Charles Magee 1774–1848

Margaret Davis ? 1792–1849

Spouse & Children

William Cardwell McBride Esq 1810–1895

Elizabeth Henrietta McBride 1844–1894

Charles Magee McBride 1850–1932

Alice Margaret McBride 1856–1946

James Magee McBride 1860–1930

George McBride 1861–

William Cardwell McBride Jr 1863–1945

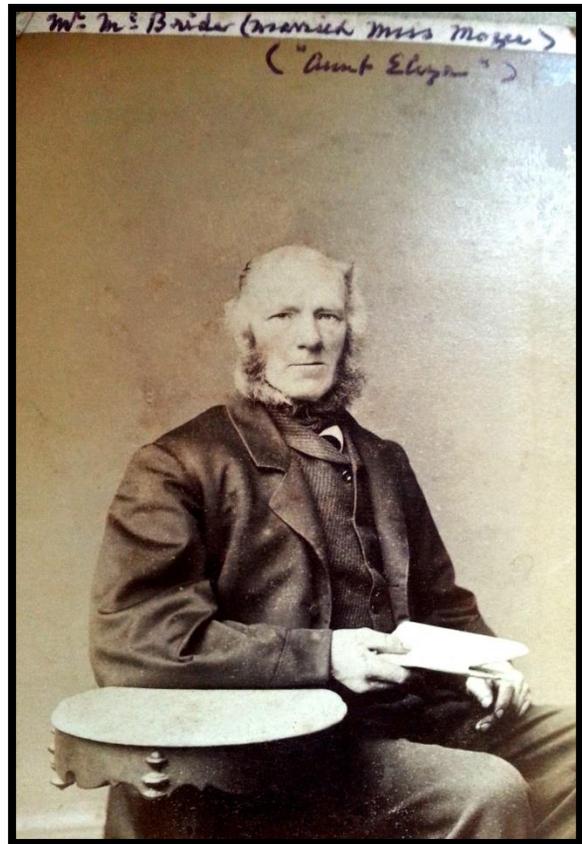
Robert McBride (M'Bride) ~1894

Age 72 — **Death of Husband William Cardwell McBride Esq (1810–1895)**
10 Oct 1895 • New York (heading home, to New York, from his son's home in the South)

Age 77 — **Death of Sister Eliza Magee (1820–1900)**
04 JAN 1900 • Killleshandra, Co. Cavan

Age 77 — **Residence**
1900 • New York City, New York, New York

Age 78 — **Death**
8 Sep 1901 • New York, New York



Alice Hall née McBride, daughter of Mary Jane & Wm McBride

From:

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=AdMwAQAAAJ&pg=PA697&dq=%22+mcbride%22,+++armagh&hl=en&sa=X&ei=CJnKT6jQNoqq2gX0nsTaCw&ved=0CGMQ6AEwCDgU#v=onepage&q=%22%20mcbride%22%2C%20%20%20armagh&f=false>

History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey

William C. McBride was born at Alistragh, County Armagh, Ireland, on Sept. 24, 1810, and emigrated to this country in 1857. Previous to this time, on March 27, 1845, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Charles Magee, of County Cavan. She was born in 1823, and her brothers and sisters were James, William, Charles, Eliza, and Margaret. Eliza married William Douglass, and resides in Tully, Ireland; Margaret is the widow of Capt. James Berry, and lives near Dublin; James resides near Somerville, N. J. The remainder are dead.

After his emigration to this country, William C. McBride resided in Somerville until the demise of his brother George. He now lives in retirement upon his brother's beautiful estate, where he has a pleasant and happy home. He is a worthy and substantial citizen, and has been actively identified with all movements tending to improve and benefit the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Second Reformed Church of Somerville, and has been officially connected with that body as elder. He is the inventor of a patent flax-scutching machine, for which he received a first premium at the American Institute, N. Y., in October, 1870. His seven children, who reside with him, are Lizzie Henrietta, Robert, Charles Magee, Alice M., James and George, and William. Mrs. McBride is still living.

OPINION OF OFFICER TAKING AFFIDAVIT.

The officer before whom the affidavit is made should see that the pertinent facts and circumstances regarding the applicant's residence abroad are fully and correctly set forth in the affidavit and application. If, for any reason they are not, the officer should complete them in the space below, adding such comment or opinion as is appropriate. He should state the facts recited constitute the true reason for such residence, and whether they are sufficient under the established law to entitle him to protection as an American citizen. He should also definitely state his opinion, in the case of a native-born case of a naturalized citizen whether HE IS IN A POSITION TO OVERCOME THE PRESUMPTION THAT HE CEASED TO BE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. He should sign his name and add his title below the statement of opinion.

The applicant was born in Armagh, Ireland, on April 2, 1856, and remained here until she was three years of age when she left for the United States accompanied by her father William C. McBride. Mr. McBride was naturalized as an American citizen about 1860, but the exact date is unknown, and it is through his naturalization as well as her marriage that Mrs. Hall claims citizenship (American). Mrs. Hall was married in New York City in 1887 to James Hall, a naturalized American citizen, whose papers are dated December 2, 1878. In 1913 Mr. & Mrs. Hall returned to the United States to visit Ireland. The outbreak of the war prevented their return, and as Mr. Hall died in 1920, his widow, the applicant, returned to the United States for a six months visit and to settle the estate of her husband. She returned here in 1921, remaining until about November 1922, when she again left for the United States. On her visit she applied for and obtained Department Passport No. 266,620 issued on Apr. 10, 1923. Mrs. Hall then left the United States on April 28, 1923, arrived in Ireland about May 8, 1923, and has since resided continuously at Warrenpoint, County Down, Ireland.

The applicant now desires to register in order to maintain her American citizenship.

Mrs. Hall has three brothers, her nearest living relatives, in the United States, viz. William C. McBride and James McBride at Newman, Georgia, and Charles McBride residing at 21 East 36th Street, Savannah, Georgia. She has no relatives other than cousins living in Ireland. Mrs. Hall further says that she has approximately \$20,000 in the Farmers Loan & Trust Co, of New York City, and approximately \$15,000 in bank and industrial stock in Newnam. In Ireland she has only personal effects. She also states that she pays an income tax in the United States.

Mrs. Hall does not intend to return for permanent residence to the United States, her desire is to retain her American citizenship and to continue to reside in Ireland. She makes this application on the purpose of deciding her national status.

It is my opinion, that from the purely legal side of the question Mrs. Hall is expatriated by her prolonged foreign absence abroad, definite intention not to return to the United States for permanent residence, but it is possible in view of her property and family connections there, that she should be registered, at least for a period of another year.

In view of these facts, I am totally unable to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Russell M. Brooks
Russell M. Brooks
Vice-Consul of the United States
of America.

Belfast, Ireland, March 18, 1926.

The McBride family have this Lap Desk or Letter Box that William gave to Mary Jane, perhaps when they married

