



Donaghmore

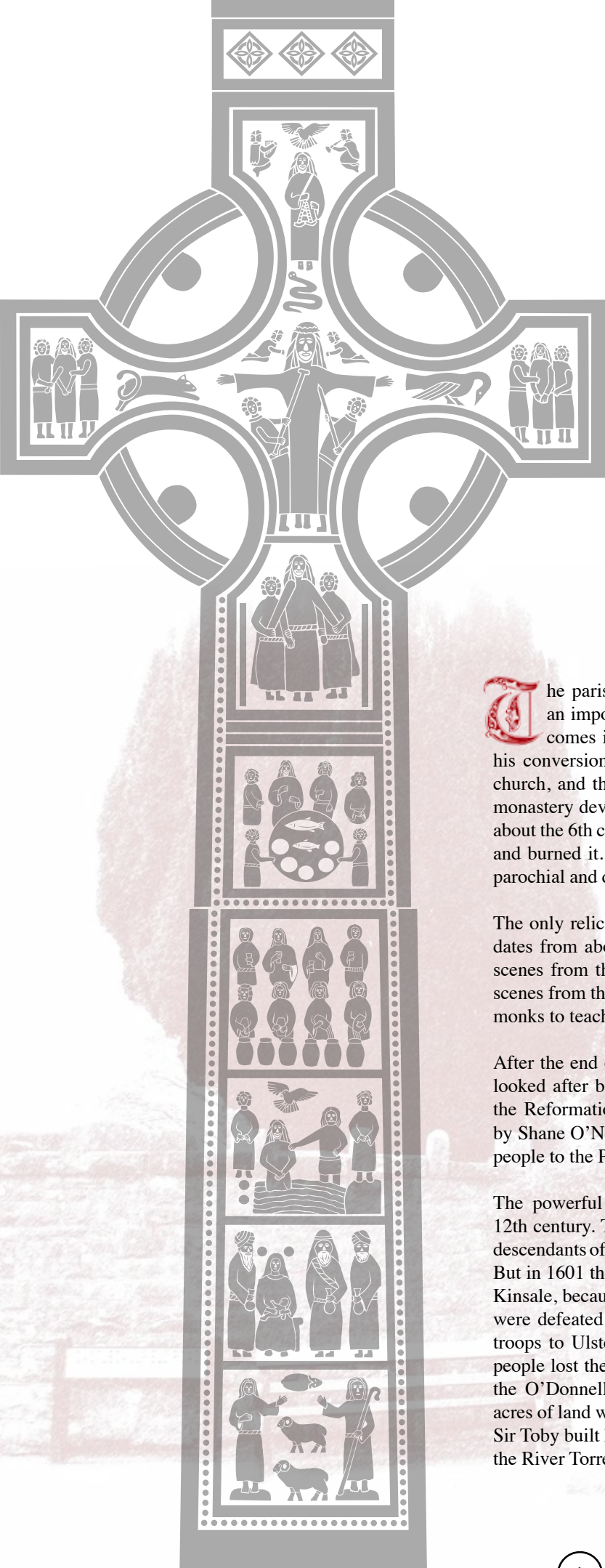
RESOURCE PACK

Donaghmore Resource Pack

This resource pack includes a short history of the parish of Donaghmore, along with several activity sheets varying in levels of difficulty. All are based on aspects of Donaghmore parish and its history and are aimed at making today's pupils a little more aware of their environment and their local history. Some activities have more than one page.

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Donaghmore

The Parish

A SHORT HISTORY

The parish of Donaghmore has a rich Christian heritage and also an important industrial history. The first mention of Donaghmore comes in the 5th century with the visit of St. Patrick to the area, his conversion of the local clan to Christianity, his establishment of a church, and the leaving of a priest called Colum Cruithen in charge. A monastery developed in the area of the old graveyard, and it lasted from about the 6th century until the year 1197, when Rory McDonleavy sacked and burned it. The days of monasteries were coming to an end and the parochial and diocesan system of church organization had already begun.

The only relic of the monastery is the old Celtic cross in the village. It dates from about the 9th century and the panels on the east side show scenes from the New Testament and the panels on the west side show scenes from the Old Testament. The scenes on the cross were used by the monks to teach local people about their Christian faith.

After the end of the monastic age, the church in Donaghmore area was looked after by the O'Loughrans, the Erenagh family until the time of the Reformation, when a lot of the churches in Tyrone were unroofed by Shane O'Neill to keep Queen Elizabeth 1st from converting the local people to the Protestant faith.

The powerful O'Neill clan had come to Donaghmore district in the 12th century. They had come from Inishowen, in Donegal and were the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages. There were the leaders in Ulster. But in 1601 they fought against Queen Elizabeth's forces at the Battle of Kinsale, because they did not want her troops coming to Ulster, but they were defeated and Lord Mountjoy and Toby Caulfield led the Queen's troops to Ulster and took over Ulster. Not long afterwards many Irish people lost their lands at the Plantation of Ulster in 1609. This included the O'Donnelly's of Ballydonnelly, now Castlecaulfield, whose 1,000 acres of land were given by King James 1st to soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield. Sir Toby built his castle there, in the townland of Lisnamonaghan, beside the River Torrent, and its ruins are there to this day.

The local Irish people were angry at losing their lands and they came down from the mountains at night and raided Castlecaulfield, and harassed the new settlers. In 1641, they rebelled against the new settlers. The O'Donnellys came to Castlecaulfield and burned the castle. It has been a ruin ever since. This war lasted many years and the Irish lost the war and they also lost a lot more of their lands. More new settlers came into Ulster from England and Scotland and were given these lands. Everyone was expected by law to conform in religion to the Established Church but the Irish Catholics and Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers etc., refused to do so and they had Penal Laws imposed on them. They were called Dissenters and they were not allowed to have their own churches and they could not own a horse worth more than £5. They had no schools and were not allowed to be doctors or lawyers.

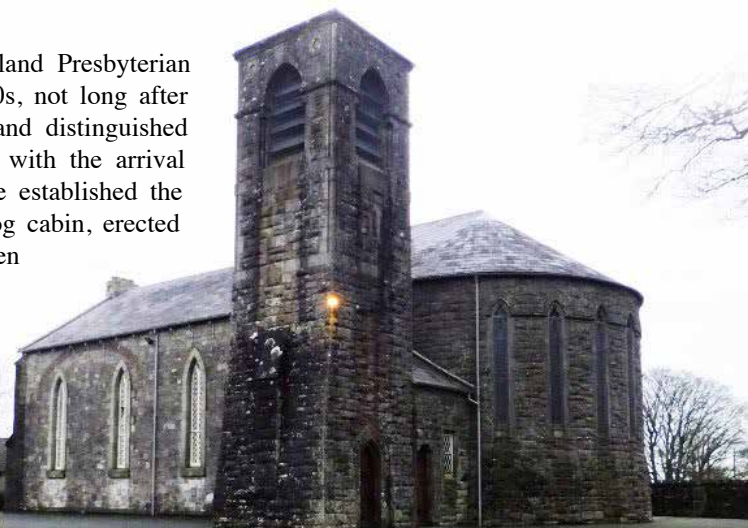
There are six churches now in Donaghmore parish: three in Castlecaulfield- St. Michael's Church of Ireland, the Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church. The first Church of Ireland church in the parish was built in 1622, in the old graveyard, Donaghmore. It was damaged in the 1641 Rebellion and lay derelict until the present St. Michael's Church was built in Castlecaulfield in 1683. Castlecaulfield Presbyterians held their first services in an old stable at the ruined castle. The present church was built in Castlecaulfield in 1842 by the Rev. David Acheson. Methodism in Castlecaulfield dates back to the mid 1700s, when John Wesley visited Castlecaulfield on three different occasions and preached to crowds of people on the castle green. The early Methodist church in the village was called the Primitive Methodist chapel. The present Methodist church was built in the 1880s.

Donaghmore village has two churches, one Church of Ireland, the other Roman Catholic. St. Patrick's Upper Church was built in 1842 as a chapel of Ease, for the Church of Ireland, through the influence of local Donaghmore brewer, Alexander Mackenzie. Most people had to walk to church in those days and it was a long walk for Donaghmore people to Castlecaulfield, so Alex Mackenzie used his influence and a lot of his own money to have St. Patrick's Upper Church built as a convenience for the people.

For many generations Donaghmore Catholics were forced to hold their services in the open air and at the mercy of the elements, until the introduction of an easing of the penal laws against Catholics in 1793. The first St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church for many generations was built on the site of the present Church in Donaghmore, between 1801 and 1807. The site had been given by Lord Ranfurly. People were so desperately poor at the time that the Rector of St. Michael's Church, Castlecaulfield, allowed the builders to use the stones from the ruined church in the old graveyard to build the church. It was just a plain building with no seats, a clay floor, no heating, and lit by candles. It probably had a thatched roof. This old church was replaced by the present church between 1845 and 1846, a much bigger and better structure.

The great famine had started in 1845 and people in Donaghmore parish suffered a lot from hunger, disease, and many were evicted from their homes. The price of food rose so high that poor people couldn't afford to buy food or pay their rent. Many Donaghmore people died at this time and many others were forced to emigrate.

The sixth church in Donaghmore Parish is Carland Presbyterian Church. The present church dates from the 1850s, not long after the great famine, but Carland has had a long and distinguished Presbyterian history which began in the 1600's with the arrival from Scotland of the Rev. Thomas Kennedy. He established the first Presbyterian Church, said to have been a log cabin, erected near Carland Bridge. Presbyterians were forbidden the right to practice their religion under the penal laws. Rev. Thomas Kennedy is buried in the old graveyard, Donaghmore.



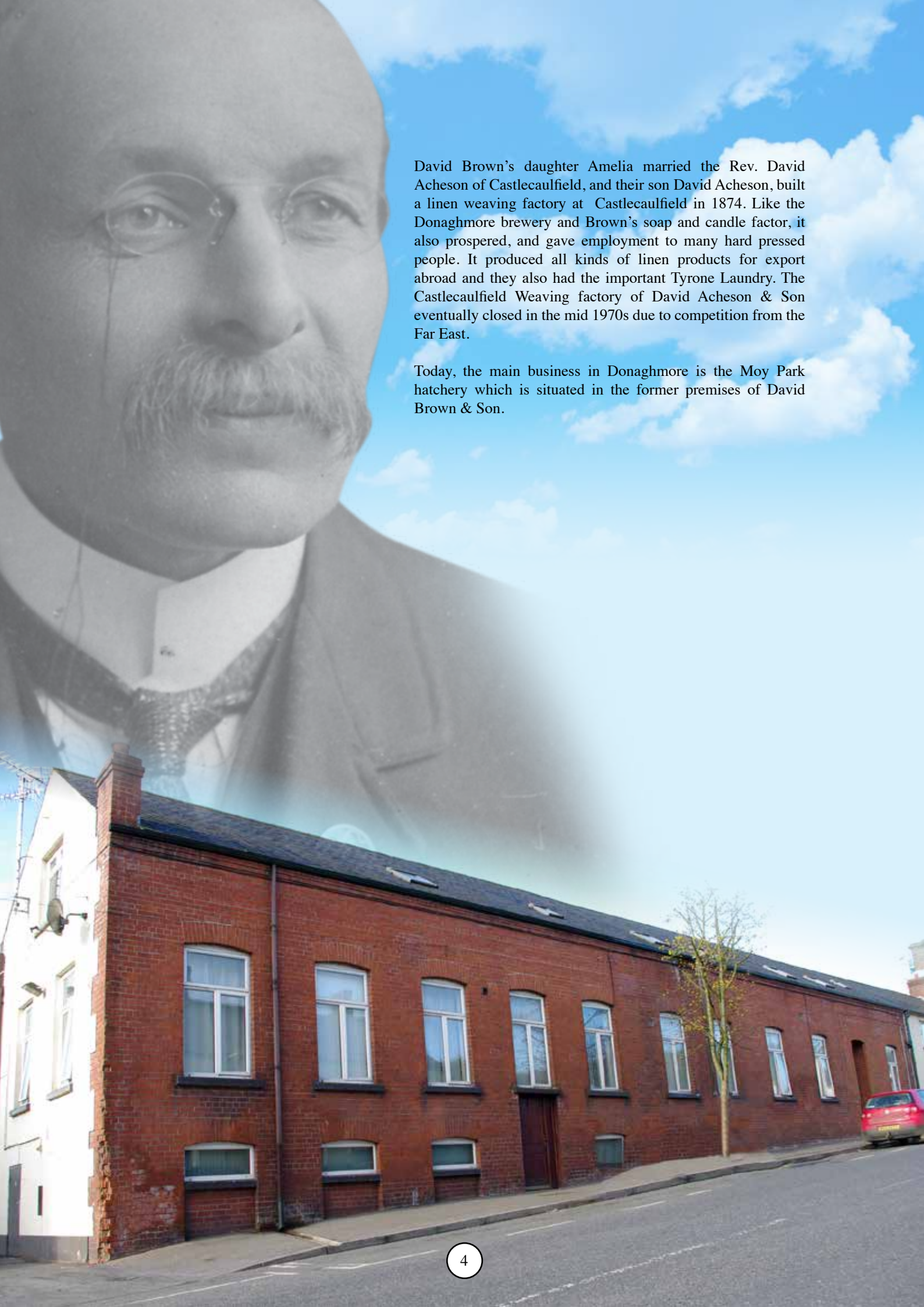
St. Patrick's Church of Ireland Donaghmore

The seventh church in Donaghmore parish is St. John the Baptist's Church Galbally. As in Donaghmore, Galbally Catholics held their services in the open air, for many generations, exposed to the elements. Things improved after Catholic emancipation and between 1841 and 1842, the present church at Galbally was built by Fr. Neil McGuckin.

In addition to a rich Christian heritage, the parish of Donaghmore had an important industrial history dating from the late 1700s until the mid 1950s. Until the latter years of the 18th century Donaghmore was just a rural backwater where there were seldom any new happenings. This was due to restrictions on Irish exports of wool and other goods to England in order to protect English producers. These laws were eased in the latter part of the century and local Donaghmore entrepreneur, Alexander Mackenzie of Mullygruen, decided in 1796 to build a brewery in Donaghmore and another in Dungannon. We still have the Brewery Bridge over the River Torrent in Donaghmore to this day. Mackenzie's brewery was a very prosperous one and it produced both ale and whiskey in great quantities. The only transport at that time was horse and dray and Mackenzie's products were taken to Belfast and elsewhere by this way. There was a corn mill which supplied the brewery just opposite it and it is still there to this day. Mackenzie's brewery ceased operations in the 1860s. The coming of the railway to Donaghmore brought cheaper ale and whiskey from cities like Dublin and Belfast and Donaghmore couldn't compete.

Another very important industry in Donaghmore was the soap and candle factory of David Brown & Son. David Brown, born at Mullaghmore in 1777, started his working life in the linen trade but after the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1814, trade in linen really slumped and David Brown had to find a new career. In 1815, he opened a grocer's shop and bakery in the main street, Donaghmore. In 1820, he began to experiment making candles and soap in a room at the back of his shop. When he was happy with the products he had made, he gave samples to the traveler from the brewery to promote on his journeys in Ulster. They met with a very good response and soon David Brown was producing soap and candles in Donaghmore. Sadly, David died in 1837, and his son James aged 13, had to leave school and come home and learn the business. When he was 18 he began to travel by horse and trap for the factory. In this way he got to know his customers very well. James Brown was a very clever man and the business really prospered under his management. His twin sons, David and Robert joined their father in the firm and it went from strength to strength. They employed many local people who otherwise would have had to emigrate to find work. The soap and candle factory closed in 1956 due to competition from Port Sunlight and other factories.





David Brown's daughter Amelia married the Rev. David Acheson of Castlecaulfield, and their son David Acheson, built a linen weaving factory at Castlecaulfield in 1874. Like the Donaghmore brewery and Brown's soap and candle factor, it also prospered, and gave employment to many hard pressed people. It produced all kinds of linen products for export abroad and they also had the important Tyrone Laundry. The Castlecaulfield Weaving factory of David Acheson & Son eventually closed in the mid 1970s due to competition from the Far East.

Today, the main business in Donaghmore is the Moy Park hatchery which is situated in the former premises of David Brown & Son.

Townlands Worksheet

1. Look at the Townlands of Donaghmore before 1837 and count how many Townlands were in the parish then.
2. Now look at the list of Townlands after 1837 and count all of those. That is the number of Townlands in Donaghmore parish today.
3. If you come from Donaghmore parish, which townland do you come from?
4. Find out from Griffith's Valuation if your family was in that townland in the 1850s. you can Google Griffith's Valuation and type in your family name and then scroll to Co. Tyrone. www.askaboutireland.ie is a good site and click on Griffith's Valuation.
5. Could you find out from some of the websites mentioned, the meaning of any townland name?
6. Can you find out when Townlands ceased to be used in our postal addresses?
7. Find out how many Townlands there are in Ireland.
8. If you live in a townland, write a few sentences about your townland. How many houses there are and how many families. How many farmers are there. How many families have a tractor etc.

Townlands in the Parish of Donaghmore

Old Parish before 1837 (The Civil Parish) Agharan; Aghareany; Aughintober; Aughnagar; Altaglushan; Annagh Beg; Annaghmackeown; Annaginny; Aughlish; Ballybray; Ballysaggart; Ballyward; Clananeese Glebe; Clonavaddy; Cottagequinn; Creevagh Lower; Cullenfad; Cullenrammer; Dernaseer; Derryalskea; Derryhoar; Derryveen; Donaghmore; Dristernan and Detalt; Drumbearn; Drumhirk; Drumnafern; Drumreany; Dungorran; Edencrannon; Eskragh; Fero; Finulagh; Foygh; Garvagh; Glassmullagh; Glenadush; Gorey; Gortlenaghan and Derrykeel; Gortnaglush; Killygavanagh; Killyharry Glebe; Killylevin; Killyliss; Killymaddy Evans; Killymaddy Knox; Killymoyle; Killyquin; Kilnaslee; Lisboy; Lisgallon; Lisnagowan; Lisnahull; Lisnamonaghan; Moghan; Mullaghcreevy; Mullaghadrolly; Mullaghanagh; Mullaghibane; Mullaghconnor Glebe; Mullaghfurtherland; Mullaghmore; Mullaghmore Glebe; Mullaghrodden; Mullycrunnet; Mullygruen; Reaskcor; Reaskmore; Reclain; Reloagh; Stakernagh; Terrenow; Toomog; Tullyallen; Tullyaran; Tullydraw; Tullyleek; Tullynure.

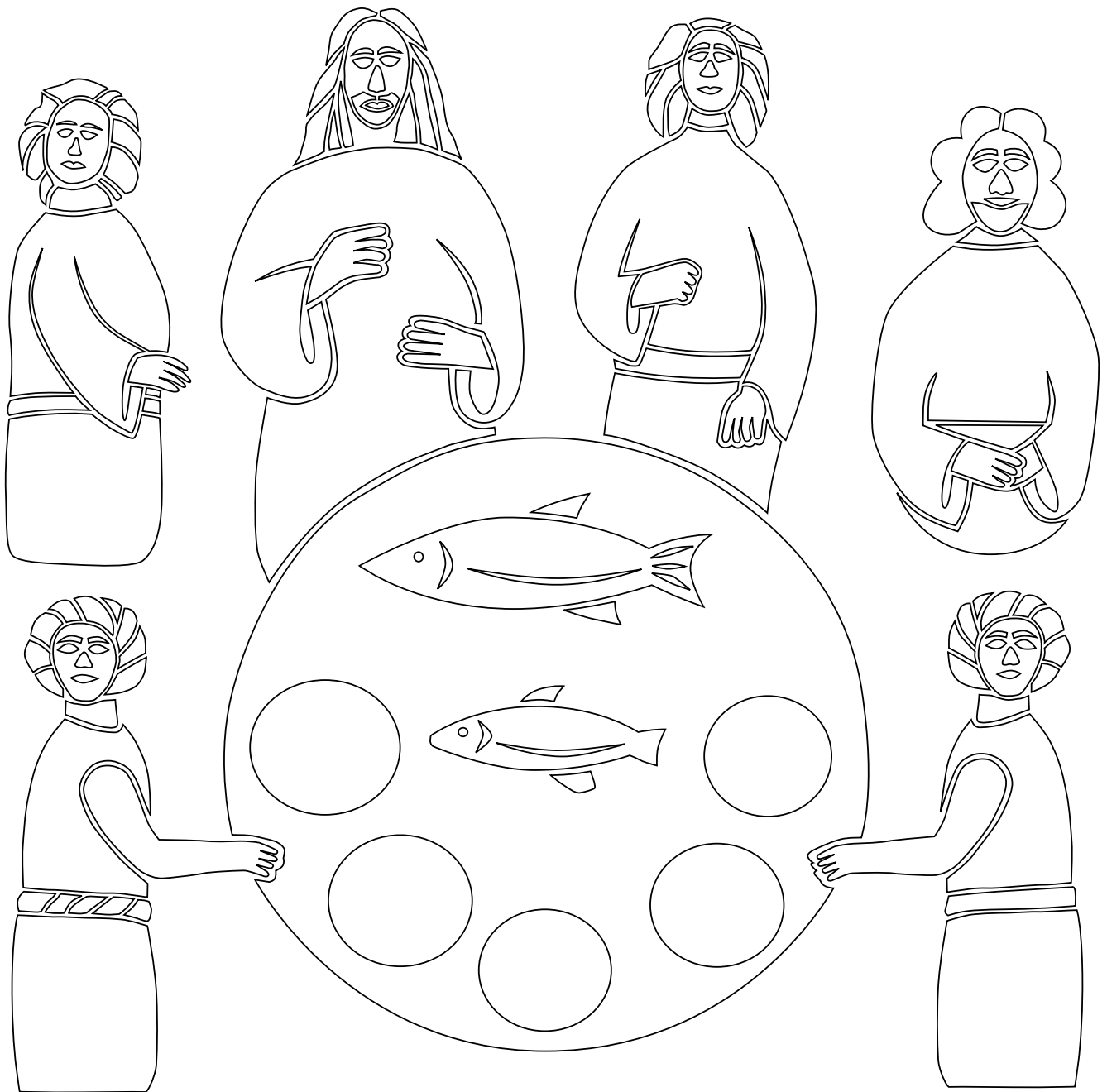
New Parish from 1837 Aghareany; Aghnaskea; Altaglushan; Annaghbeg; Annaghmackeown; Annahavil; Aughlish; Ballybray; Ballymacall; Cappagh; Claggan; Clananeese Glebe; Clonavaddy; Coolmaghery; Crannogue; Creevagh; Creeve; Crosscavanagh; Dernanaught; Dernaseer; Derryalskea; Donaghmore; Drumbearn; Drumconnor; Drumhirk; Drummond; Drumreany; Dungoran; Fero; Finulagh; Foygh; Galbally; Garvagh; Glassmullagh; Glenadush; Glenbeg; Glenburrisk; Gortavoy; Gortindarragh; Gortnagola; Kerrib; Killygavanagh; Killyharry Glebe; Killyliss; Killymacardle; Kilmore; Knocknaclocha; Lisboy; Lisnagleer; Lisnagowan; Lisnamonaghan; Moghan; Mullaghconnor Glebe; Mullaghfurtherland;²⁶⁷ Mullaghrodden; Mullygruen; Mulnagore; Reclain; Sessiadonaghy; Skea; Toomog; Tullyaran; Tullycullion; Tullydraw; Tullyleek; Tullynure; Tulnagall.

For information on the original Irish and meanings of some townland names, see www.placenamesni.org and www.logainm.ie

COLOURING SHEET

Panel series from 'The Old Cross Donaghmore' Interpretative Cross

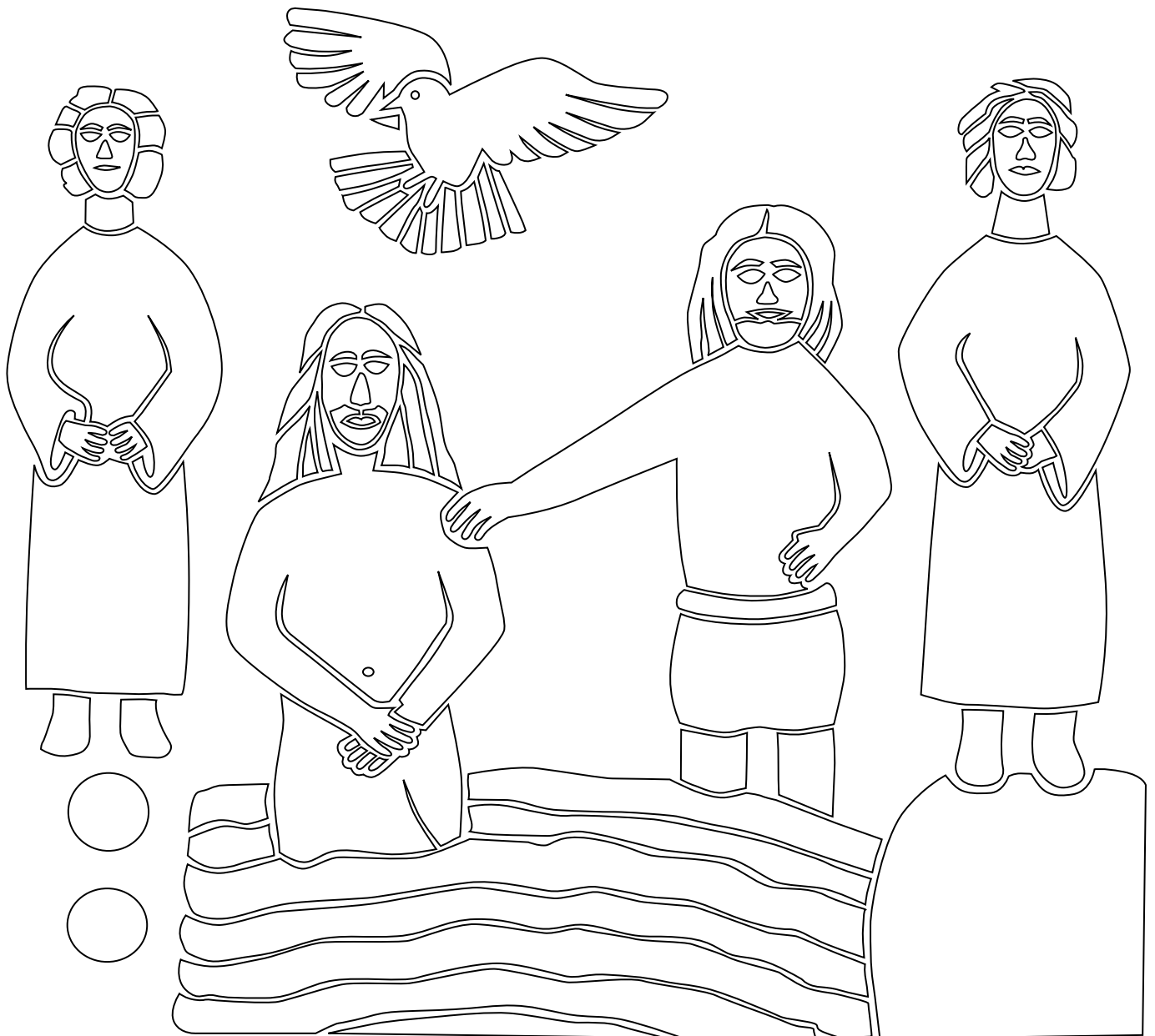
The Loaves and Fishes



COLOURING SHEET

Panel series from 'The Old Cross Donaghmore' Interpretative Cross

Baptism of Jesus



DONAGHMORE SOAP PRODUCTS

David Brown, a shopkeeper in Donaghmore, began to experiment with soap and candle-making in a back room of his shop in 1820. When he was happy with his products he asked the traveler for Donaghmore brewery to show samples to his customers as he travelled by horse to visit them in Tyrone and Fermanagh. People were pleased with the quality of the soap and candles and placed orders for them. David Brown died in 1837, and his son James who was thirteen years old, had to leave school and come home and learn the business. When he was eighteen, he began to travel by pony and trap across Ulster for the firm because he wanted to get to know his customers.

James Brown was a very clever young man and the soap and candle business really prospered under his management. His twin sons David and Robert joined the firm as well. They made very good quality household soaps. In 1896, they bought the firm of McClintons in Belfast. It was a soap firm that specialized in toilet soaps. They brought the machinery to Donaghmore and began manufacturing toilet soap. In 1906 they made their most famous product, Colleen Soap.

READ THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT FOR COLLEEN SHAMPOO MADE IN DONAGHMORE:

So full of vibrant, live beauty was woman's hair made, that in plain duty to her appearance, every woman should use the best means she can find, to preserve it as nature intended. Dull, harsh or thinning hair generally proceeds from a dry, poorly nourished scalp.

Regular treatment with Colleen Shampoo revives the scalp, promoting that healthy circulation which nourishes the hair roots, cleanses the skin, and keeps the pores active. Then watch the original luxuriance, gloss and softness return to your tresses.

Our Colleen Shampoos can cleanse and restore beauty to hair because of their composition – pure, sweet vegetable oils, and mild plant ash.

Generous Trial Samples- On receipt of your name and address and 4d in stamps, Messrs. McClinton's will be pleased to send you generous trial samples of Colleen Soap, Colleen Shampoo (state whether dry or wet required) Colleen talcum Powder, Hibernia Shaving Soap, together with a copy of "My Lady Beautiful."

READ THE PASSAGES AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

Write your answers on separate sheet.

1. When were the first soap and candles made in Donaghmore?
2. How long ago was that?
3. How did David Brown get the first samples to customers?
4. What was the great tragedy in 1837?
5. Who eventually took over Brown's Soap and Candle Works?
6. Why was 1897 an important year from the firm?
7. What kind of soap is toilet soap?
8. Brown's most famous soap product was -----

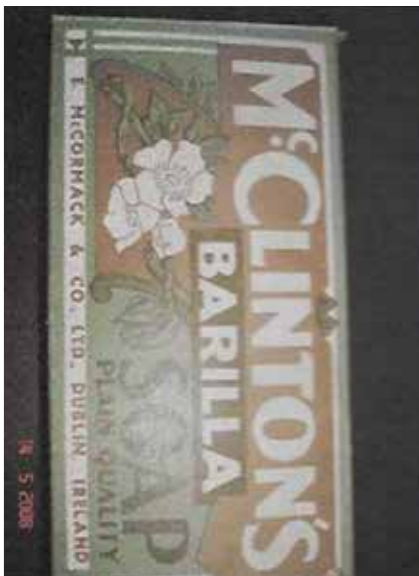
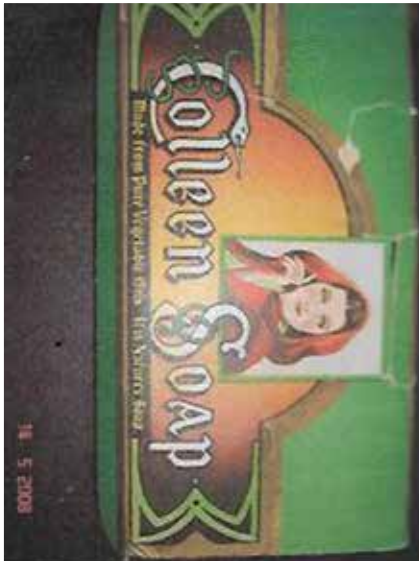
NOW LOOK AT THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR COLLEEN SHAMPOO AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. What causes dull hair?
2. What kind of treatment will restore the hair to its natural beauty?
3. Why is Colleen Shampoo so good for hair?
4. Write the names of some Brown's soap products
5. How much do the trial samples cost?



McCLINTON'S
∞ DONAGHMORE ∞

Brown's Soap & Candle Works Products



Why not design your own soap or beauty product?

McCLINTON's also produced a line of men's shaving soap and creams.



Word Search 1

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

Find these words

ST PATRICK	SOAPWORKS
MONASTERY	BRIDGE
JOSEPH	GEORGE
GRAVE	WALKER
POST OFFICE	OLD CROSS
TOWNLANDS	STREET LAMP
MULLYGRUEN	PAROCHIAL HOUSE
CEMETERY	BELL
STREET	CHURCHES
TULLYLEEK	

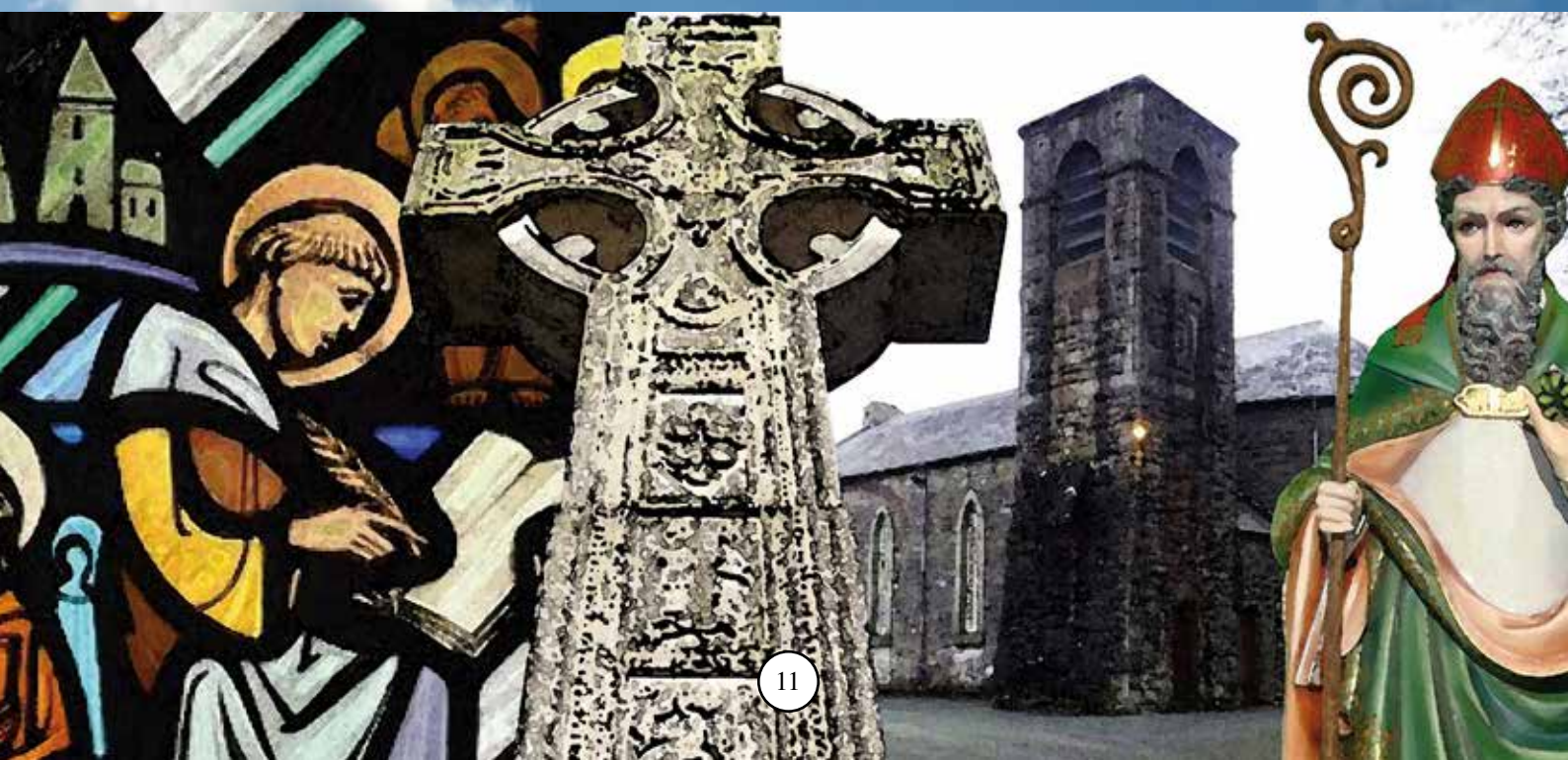
Read more about Donaghmore's history. Go to www.donaghmoreparish.com

Word Search 2

Find these
Donaghmore words:

DONAGHMORE
STREET
GRAVEYARD
MONASTERY
ORGAN
THE BELL
ALTAR
HEADSTONES
SCHOOLS
POST OFFICE
CHURCH
NEW CROSS
CAFE
MONKS
TRAFFIC
LAMP POST
SAINT PATRICK

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



St. Michael's Church, Castlecaulfield

Comprehension

A Brief History of St. Michael's Church

The earliest Parish Church for Donaghmore was situated in the Old Graveyard at Donaghmore. It had been built in 1622 but was severely damaged in the Rebellion of 1641 along with the Glebe House. In 1673 Lord Charlemont, who was living in Castlecaulfield, decided that a new church for the parish would be built on a site adjacent to his house (Castlecaulfield House still exists today). The new church was to be consecrated on St. Michael's Day, 29th September 1681 by the Archbishop of Kilalla, but it was not consecrated until September 1687.

The Charlemont family crest is over the door of the Tower. The original church built in 1687 consisted of the Nave and the tower, the Transepts, Chancel extension were added about 1861.

There was a gallery in the original church, the stairs of which were repaired in 1748. The steeple and the weathercock on the original church had to be taken down because of vibrations of the bell had caused it to crack. In 1849 the church got a new bell. There are various features on the outside of the church some of which may have come from the original church.

The church got a major overhaul in 1966 and again in 2002-4. Rev. George Walker and his wife Isabella are buried in the church.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions on a separate sheet:

1. Where had the previous church been built and in what year?
2. In what Rebellion was the church damaged?
3. Which other Donaghmore building was damaged in the 1641 Rebellion?
4. Who decided that the new church would be built at Castlecaulfield?
5. Why do you think it was decided to build the new church at Castlecaulfield?
6. When was the new St. Michael's Church consecrated?
7. Why did the steeple of St. Michael's have to be taken down?
8. What is over the door of the tower?
9. Two important people are buried in St. Michael's Church, can you name them?
10. Write what you know about the Rev. George Walker
11. Draw a picture of St. Michael's Church, Castlecaulfield.



Pupil Activities

Walk with your teacher to St. Patrick's Church on Main Street

What can you see on the front doors of the church? _____

Count all the crosses you can see in the church
and write down the number. _____

How many windows are in the church – write down the number. _____

Can you see the sanctuary lamp? What metal is it made from? _____

How many altars can you see in the church? _____

With your teacher read Psalm 50 round the sanctuary.

Whose name is written on the baptismal font? _____

How old was Louis when he died? _____

Do you know how old the stained glass windows in the sanctuary are?
They came from Munich in Germany 124 years ago. _____

Look at the marble rugs on the floor. Can you read what it says on them?

Go into the old graveyard and look at the interpretative cross. Look at each panel. Could you draw
a picture of the cross when you go back to class? Take a good look at it and try to remember what
you saw. See if you can find the wedding feast at Cana on the cross.

What have you learned today?



Using St. Patrick's Church, Donaghmore, Website

Go to **Google** and type in the website address:

www.donaghmoreparish.ie

Click on Parish Newsletter and find out when the pilgrimage to Knock takes place.

Click on history and find out the name of Galbally Church.

When was the church built?

Can you find out when the present St. Patrick's Church, Donaghmore was built?

Find out when St. Patrick came to Donaghmore

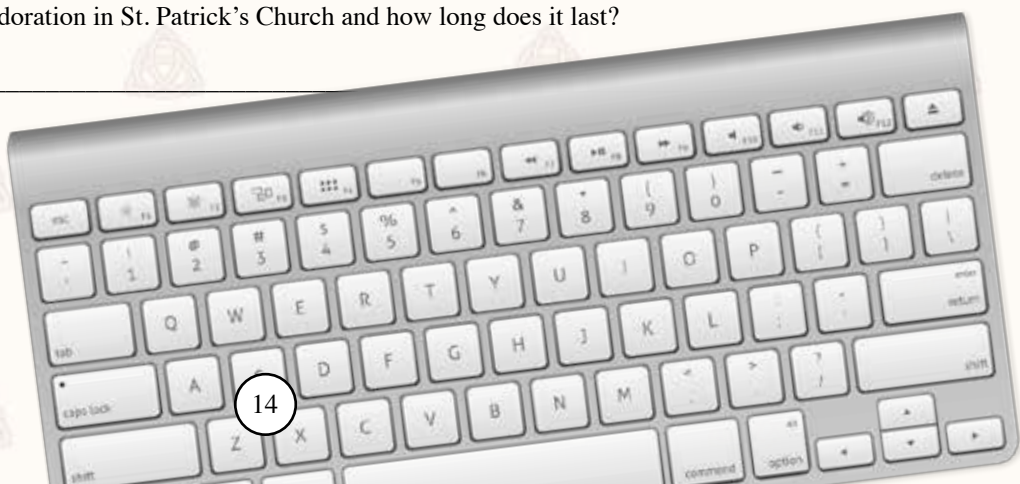
How long did the monastic settlement last in Donaghmore?

Who did St. Patrick convert to Christianity?

Find out in what year the Established Church was built in the old graveyard.

Click on Our Parish and find out mass times for this week in St. Patrick's Church, Donaghmore

On which day is Eucharistic Adoration in St. Patrick's Church and how long does it last?



Activity Sheet

Donaghmore, Castlecaulfield, Carland and Galbally

1. Pupils to find out more about the past in your place by asking granny or granddad..
2. What was it like going to church when granny was your age?
3. Where did she go to Church?
4. How did she get to church? Did she walk to church?
5. If her family had a car what make of car did they have?
6. Was the church as nice as it is today?
7. Was it warm in winter?
8. Did she have a prayer book?
9. Did women wear hats or cover their heads?
10. Did men and women share the same seats or were they separated?
11. How often did they go to church on Sunday? Did children go to Sunday School then?
12. Who was the parish priest or minister in those days?
13. What was First Communion and Confirmation day like for Granny? Did she have her photograph taken? Did she get a lot of money and go out to a hotel for dinner?



Townlands of Donaghmore in The 1850s

(Griffith's Valuation)

Looking at the valuation on the following pages and answer these questions:

1. Write down the name of the landlords (Lessors).
2. How much alnd has John McCausland?
3. James Brown has a house and land - how much land has he?
4. How many houses and small gardens does Alexander Lyle own?
5. How many acres has the Rev. Francis Devlin rent?
6. How many acres are there in total in Donaghmore?

Donaghmore.		Area.			Rateable Annual Valuation.			Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property.		
Tenement.		A.	R.	P.	Land.	Buildings.		£	s.	d.
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House, offices, and land,		5	3	35	6	0	0	4	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	5	21	15	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	15	7	15	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	4	15	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	15	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	2	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	16	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	4	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	2	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	8	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	13	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	9	5	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	3	15	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	2	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
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Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
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Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
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Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	30	1	10	0	0	0
Land,		15	5	0	20	1	10	0	0	

Valuation of Tenements - Parish of Donaghmore

d Letters reference to lap.	Names.		Description of Tenement.	Area.	Rateable Annual Valuation.		Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property.
	Townlands and Occupiers.	Immediate Lessors.			Land.	Buildings.	
	DONAGHMORE. (Ord. S. 46.)			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 a	Hugh Neill,	John M'Causland,	House, offices, and land,	5 3 35	6 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
b	National School-house,	(See Exemptions.)					
1	John M'Causland,	Vincent Blackall,	Land,	15 0 5	21 15 0	—	29 10 0
3	Daniel Corr.	John M'Causland,	Land,	5 0 15	7 15 0	—	—
4	Jane Thornberry,	Jane Lyle,	Land,	3 0 20	4 15 0	—	4 15 0
5A	Henry Browne,	Vincent Blackall,	Land,	1 0 39	1 15 0	—	1 15 0
-B	Bernard Donnelly,	Jane Lyle,	Land,	1 1 26	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
6	Richard Simmons,	Vincent Blackall,	Land,	9 2 20	16 10 0	—	16 10 0
7	Alexander M. Lyle,	Same,	Land,	2 3 30	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
8A	Michael Quinn,	Jane Lyle,	Gate lodge and land,	1 1 0	2 0 0	—	2 0 0
-B	James Browne,	Same,	House,	6 0 20	8 10 0	—	—
A a	John M'Causland,	Vincent Blackall,	Land,	8 3 20	13 0 0	1 0 0	22 10 0
A	John M'Causland,	Vincent Blackall,	Land,	—	—	—	—
b	John M'Causland,	Vincent Blackall,	Land,	—	—	—	—
	TOWN OF DONAGHMORE.						
1	Charles Skeffington,	Alexander M. Lyle,	Ho., off., yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
2	David Johnston,	Same,	House, shed, and yard,	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
3	Emily M'Donnell,	Same,	House, shed, and yard,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
4	Rose M'Cann,	Same,	Ho., shed, yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
5	John Bell,	Same,	Ho., shed, yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
6	Andrew Connell,	Same,	Ho., shed, yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
7	James Mills,	Same,	Ho., shed, yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
8	John M'Causland,	Vincent Blackall,	Ho., shed, yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
9	R. C. Chapel and yard,	(See Exemptions.)	Ho., off., yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	16 0 0	16 0 0
10	Bernard Donnelly,	Jane Lyle,	Ho., off., yard, & sm. gar.	—	—	11 0 0	11 0 0
11	Rev. Francis Devlin,	Bernard Donnelly,	Ho., off., yard, & sm. gar.	—	—	9 0 0	9 0 0
12	Henry and James Browne,	Vincent Blackall,	Ho., off., yard, & garden.	0 3 0	2 0 0	58 0 0	60 0 0
13	Jane Browne,	Alexander M. Lyle,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
14	Francis M'Gladrigan,	Same,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
15	Patrick Donnelly,	Same,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
16	John M'Gladrigan,	Same,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
17	William Stafford,	Same,	House (in rere).	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
18	Jane Thornberry,	Same,	Ho., off., yard, & garden.	0 0 37	0 10 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
19	Bridget Woods,	John M'Causland,	House and garden,	0 0 27	0 5 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
20	John M'Causland,	Vincent Blackall,	Ruins and garden.	0 0 25	0 5 0	—	0 5 0
21	James Neal,	John M'Causland,	Ho., off., yard, & garden.	0 0 25	0 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0
22	James Fitzsimmons,	Same,	Ho., off., yard, & garden.	0 0 21	0 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0
23	John Thornberry,	Same,	Ho., off., yard, & garden.	0 0 20	0 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0
24	John O'Neill,	Reps. William Stewart,	Ho., off., yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
25	Peter Donnelly,	Same,	House, yard, and garden.	0 0 26	0 5 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
26	Unoccupied,	Same,	Ho. (dilapidated) & gar.	0 0 22	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
27	Unoccupied,	Same,	Ruins and garden,	0 0 21	0 5 0	—	0 5 0
28	John Gillen,	Same,	House and garden,	0 0 23	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
29	William Donnelly,	James Browne,	Ho., off., & sm. garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
30	Thomas M'Glone,	Same,	House & small garden,	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
31	John M'Uhatton,	Vincent Blackall,	House and garden,	0 1 25	0 15 0	1 5 0	2 0 0
32	Patrick Timmony,	Same,	House and garden,	0 0 20	0 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
33	Robert Hamilton,	James Browne,	House and garden,	0 0 20	0 5 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
34	Jane Clegg,	Alexander M. Lyle,	Ho., off., yd., and gar.	0 0 24	0 5 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
35	Richard Simmons,	Same,	Ho., off., yd., and gar.	0 1 0	0 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
36	Alexander M. Lyle,	Vincent Blackall,	House, brewery, corn- mill, yards, and land.	1 2 30	4 0 0	160 0 0	164 0 0
37	William Irvine,	James Browne,	House, office, & garden,	0 0 36	0 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
38	Patrick Mullen,	Same,	House, office, & garden.	0 0 25	0 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
39	Hugh Conway,	Alexander M. Lyle,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
40	Peter O'Neill,	Same,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
41	Mary M'Cluskey,	Same,	Ho. (in rere) & sm. gar.	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
42	Sarah Darby,	Same,	House (in rere).	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
43	Thomas Wood,	Same,	House (in rere).	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
44	William Spence,	Same,	House (in rere).	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
45	Peter Kavanagh,	Same,	House & small garden.	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
46	Patrick Kavanagh,	Same,	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
47	James Wright,	Same,	House & small garden,	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
48	George Mayne,	Same,	House & small garden.	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0

Valuation of Tenements - Parish of Donaghmore

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.	
	DONAGHMORE—						
	<i>continued.</i>						
	TOWN OF DONAGHMORE						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
				A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
50	Robert Mullen, .	Alexander M. Lyle,	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
51	Thomas Hoggett, .	Same, .	Ho. off., & sm. garden,	—	—	2 5 0	2 5 0
52	Peter Conlan, .	Same, .	Ho., off., & sm. garden,	—	—	2 5 0	2 5 0
53	James Devlin, .	Same, .	Ho., off., & sm. garden,	—	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
54	Rev. James Hanson, .	Same, .	House, offs. yd., & gar.,	0 0 25	0 10 0	8 10 0	9 0 0
55	Alexander Stephenson,	Same, .	House, off., yard, & gar.	0 0 22	0 10 0	9 10 0	10 0 0
56	John M'Clean, .	Same, .	Ho., offs., yd., & sm. gar.	—	—	8 0 0	8 0 0
57	Thomas Fullerton, .	Same, .	Ho., off., & sm. garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
58	William M'Ateer, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
59	John M'Keever, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
60	Robert M'Glone, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
61	John Duffy, .	Same, .	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
62	Owen Connor, .	Same, .	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
63	John O'Neill, .	Same, .	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
64	Mary Hurston, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
65	William Wails, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
66	Patrick Kelly, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
67	John Conlan, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
68	William M'Kenna, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
69	Robert Milligan, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
70	Arthur M'Cann, .	Same, .	House (in rere), .	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
71	Charles Madden, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
72	Mary Hoy, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
73	Robert Hanlon, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
74	Arthur Campbell, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
75	Hugh M'Keever, .	Same, .	House (in rere), .	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
76	John Knockor, .	Same, .	Ho. (in rere), & sm. gar.,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
77	Peter Madden, .	Same, .	House, .	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
78	Owen M'Gladrigan, .	Same, .	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
79	Bernard Gillens, .	Same, .	House, yard, & sm. gar.	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
80	John Loughran, .	Same, .	House & small garden,	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
81	Thomas Milligan, .	Same, .	Ho., yd., & sm. garden,	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
82	Samuel Somerville, .	Same, .	Ho., yd., & sm. garden,	—	—	2 15 0	2 15 0
83	David Monsell, .	Same, .	Ho., forge, yard, and small garden, .	—	—	3 10 0	3 10 0
84	Patrick M'Glinchy, .	John M'Causland,	House, yard, & sm. gar.	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
85	Patrick O'Connor, .	Same, .	House, yard, & sm. gar.	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
86	John Scroggie, .	Same, .	Ho., offs., yd., & garden,	0 1 0	0 10 0	7 10 0	8 0 0
87	Mary Bradley, .	Same, .	Ho., offs., yd., & garden,	0 0 33	0 10 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
88	Daniel Corr, .	Same, .	Ho., offs., yd., & garden,	0 0 37	0 10 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
89	James Tierney, .	Same, .	Ho., off., yd., & garden,	0 1 0	0 10 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
90	Patrick Quinn, .	Same, .	House and yard, .	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
91	William Stevenson, .	Same, .	House and yard, .	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
92	Terence M'Intyre, .	Same, .	House and yard, .	—	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
93	Church and grave-yard,	(See Exemptions.)					
94	Old grave-yard, .	(See Exemptions.)					
			Waste under houses, yards, streets, and small gardens, .	13 3 37	—	—	—
			Total of Rateable Property, .	89 2 36	116 0 0	444 15 0	560 15 0
1	b	Vincent Blackall,	EXEMPTIONS: National School-house,	—	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
10	10	Vincent Blackall,	R. C. Chapel and yard,	—	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
93		Alexander M. Lyle,	Church and grave-yard,	1 0 37	1 10 0	18 10 0	20 0 0
94		Vincent Blackall,	Old grave-yard, .	0 3 20	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
			Total of Exemptions,	2 0 17	2 10 0	61 0 0	63 10 0
			Total, including Exemptions,	91 3 13	118 10 0	505 15 0	624 5 0

Missing Words

Read the passage and fill in the missing words

The Village of Donaghmore

Donaghmore is a large village in County _____. It has one long main _____. It has three supermarkets, a café, a restaurant called the Brewers _____, and a pub called the Lower _____.

The Café is called Café _____. There is also a pharmacy in the village.

The _____ has two churches, St. Patrick's Church and St. Patrick's Upper Church. Donaghmore also has _____ graveyards.

In the village there are also _____ schools – St. Joseph's Grammar _____, St. Patrick's Primary School and Donaghmore Primary School. There is also a Heritage _____ in Donaghmore and a historical society. As well as this there is the _____ Complex which has a _____ called the Bardic Theatre, a Gaelic pitch, a gymnasium and a play-school. A very important business in Donaghmore is the _____ and it employs many people.

The Horticultural Society is most important because the _____ in the society keep the village looking _____.

Choose from the words below:

Tyrone
Bar
47
School
Centre
theatre
three
beautiful
hatchery
street
village
three
House
Torrent
people

The History of St. Patrick's Church, Donaghmore

Comprehension

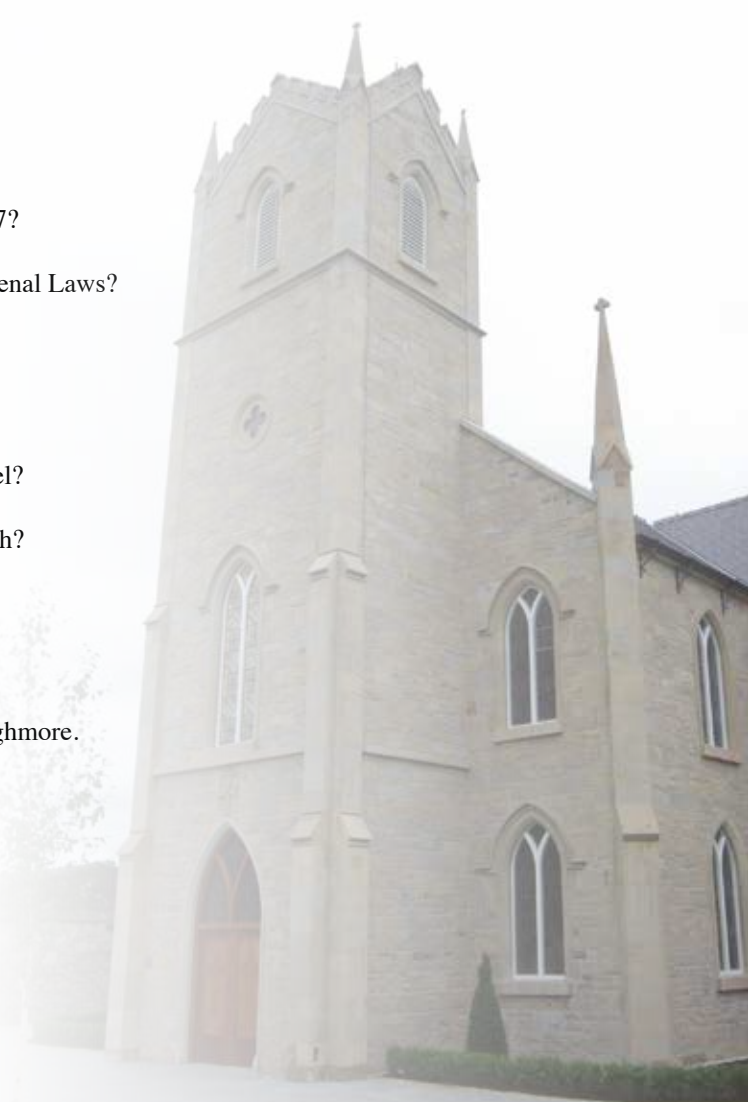
ST. PATRICK brought Christianity to Donaghmore area in the 5th century. He established a church and he left a priest called Colum in charge. A monastery developed in Donaghmore in the years that followed and it lasted for about 600 years. It was robbed and burned in 1197.

During the time of the Penal Laws there were very few churches and services were held in the open air and people were exposed to hail, rain and snow. In the year 1800, Catholics in Donaghmore got a site to build a church. It is the same site that St. Patrick's Church is on today. Protestant neighbours allowed them to take the stones from an old church in the graveyard to build their church and they also helped them by giving money. The church took about 7 years to build and it opened in 1807. The parish priest was Fr. Francis O'Neill, and he wrote a letter to the newspapers to thank everyone who had helped them to build the new church.

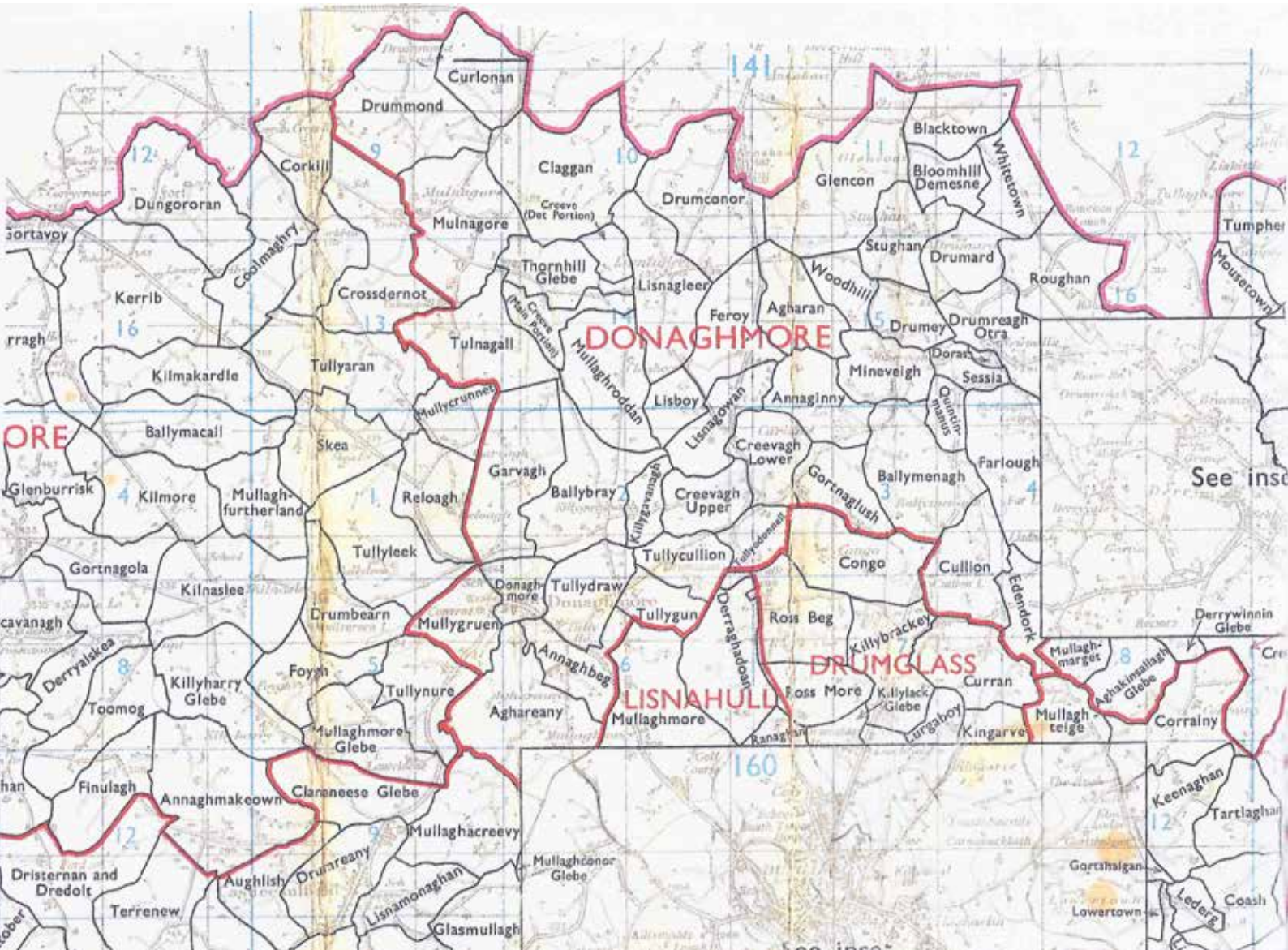
Fr. Neil McGuckin knocked down that first church in 1845 and he built the church that we have in Donaghmore today.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet:

1. When did Christianity come to Donaghmore?
2. What was the name of the first priest?
3. What happened to Donaghmore monastery in 1197?
4. Where were services held during the time of the Penal Laws?
5. What did Donaghmore Catholics get in 1800?
6. How do you think they felt about this?
7. Where did the builders get the stones for the chapel?
8. How many years did it take to build the first church?
9. Why did it take so long?
10. When did Fr. McGuckin build the present church?
11. Write a sentence about St. Patrick's Church Donaghmore.



Donaghmore Townlands



Find 7 townlands in Donaghmore area and write their names below.

1. Lis _ _ _ _

2. Tull _ _ _ _ _

3. Fe _ _ _ _

4. M _ _ _ _ hrod _ _ _ n

5. Ball _ _ _ _ y

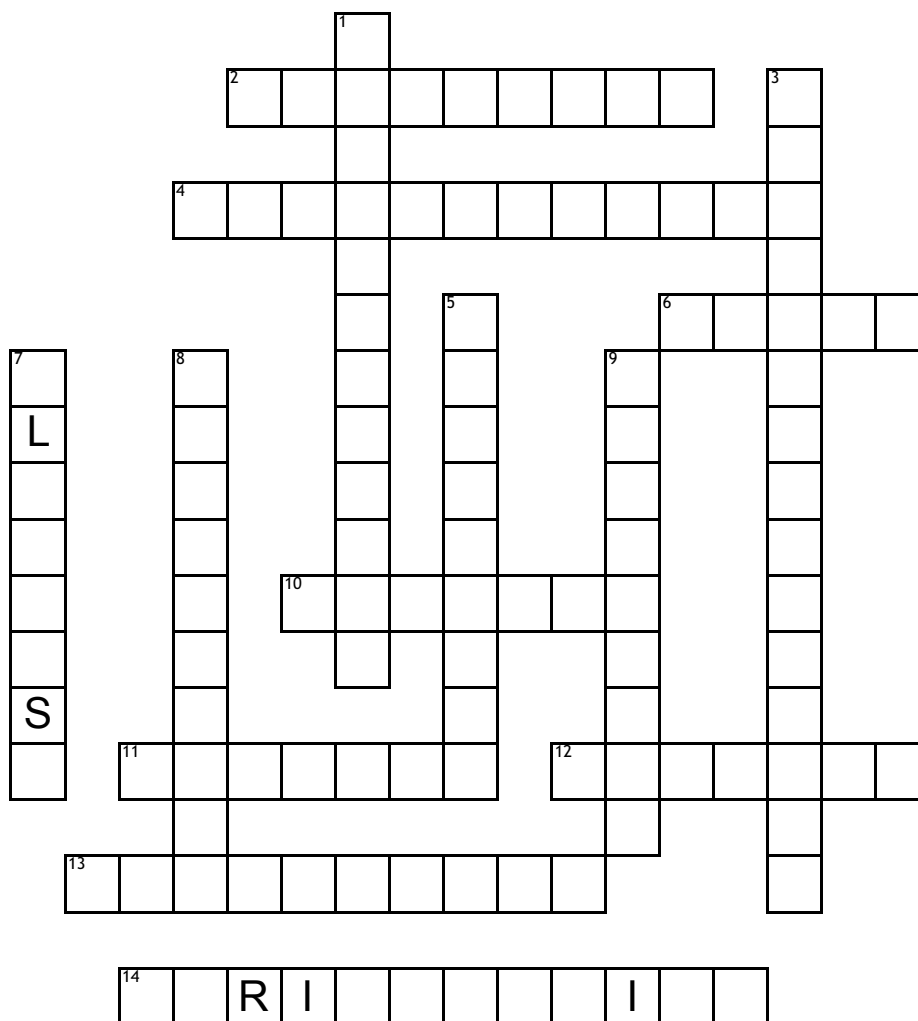
6. Don _ _ _ _ _ e

7. Tullyc _ _ _ _ n

Crossword

A Listening Exercise

Read the Short History of Donaghmore and then answer these crossword questions.



Across

2. Laid to rest here
4. Name of Galbally's Church
6. First priest in Donaghmore
10. Places of education
11. Old Soap
12. You make beer here
13. Name of village with cross
14. Religion

Down

1. Founder of Donaghmore
3. Location of Saint Michael's Church
5. Where the O'Neills came from
7. Monument at top of street
8. He started the candle and soap factory
9. Where the monks lived

Friends of Donaghmore parish wish to acknowledge the support of the
Lottery Fund in the production of these Resource Packs.

