

Loughgall



the old graveyard walking tour



TRAVEL BACK IN TIME TO DISCOVER THE GREAT AND THE GOOD OF LOUGHGALL

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

THE OLD CHURCH RUINS & BURIALS

This church, it is claimed, was built on the site of a 13th century church, and in 1622, the regal visitation recorded that 'the rector was then resident, one Rev. John Richardson, and that the church was well repaired'. According to numerous depositions by survivors of the terrible 1641 rebellion, led by Sir Phelim O'Neill against General Monroe (a Scot), Loughgall and district suffered much bloodshed. Jonathan Bardon, in his book 'Plantation of Ulster' published in 2012, quotes from a deposition made by a William Clark regarding Manus Roe O'Cahan extracts from these quotes as follows 'drove...

three score persons which belonged to the Parish of Loughgall and put them all in the Church there...imprisoned for the space of nine days with at least 100 men, women and children... tortured... after which.. were driven ... about six miles to Porte of Doune to a river called the Band... thrust them headlong into the river... perished... shot at' .

An archeological survey in 1987 states that the inner face of the gable shows signs of fire damage, the date of which is not known.

After the burning, the church was not rebuilt until 1740, from which time it was in constant use until 1795 and beyond. During 1786, church records show that the condition of the church



was giving cause for concern and the erection of a new church was considered. Although the building of a new church at the top of the hill may have begun in 1795, as the tablet above the door informs, it was not occupied until a later date. Today, the ruined bell-tower at the top of the west gable is a landmark in the centre of the village. It bears the date 1734 which refers to the beginning of the renovations following the rebellion.

The first recorded rector, in 1456, was a Richard Noter. There is a great gap before the next entry, in 1613, that of John Lyford who, following a scandal in Loughgall, went to America. There he became a controversial figure during the early years of the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts. He was eventually banished from the Colony.

The Cope families have continuously played a very active role in the church since the early 1600s. Entries concerning them are a very regular occurrence in early church records, be it baptisms (frequent) or burials (impressive). One such entry for 20th Feb 1724 reads

'Walter Cope of Drumilly, Esqr. Was interred in his own pew next to ye Communion Table in ye Parish Church of Loughgall about eight of ye Clock in ye Night Between the Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth of February 1723-4'

The original entrance to the Church was via the upper gate with the lower gate being opened in the early 1900s.

The ruins and older section of the graveyard is owned and maintained by Armagh and City District Council whilst the newer section belongs to St Luke's Church. All religions have equal burial rights in the older section, but this is now chiefly used by Protestants.

Burial plots include the aristocracy, baronets, members of Parliament (MPs), district lieutenants (DL), justices of the peace (JP), lieutenant colonels, WW1 soldiers, clergy, teachers, doctors, and many other notable figures as well as 'ordinary folk' who have all left their mark on the community, local schools, buildings and indeed the pages of Loughgall history. The oldest legible headstone in the graveyard is that of Richard Taylor who died in 1706. Richard Taylor was around 40 when Loughgall was visited by William of Orange with his army on his way south after landing at Carrickfergus.

The listed building database states 'The most architecturally interesting memorial is a freestanding tomb with scrolling pediments, pilasters with laurel wreaths and down-turned torches, standing on a podium enclosed by plain iron railings. It commemorates members of the Cope family of Drumilly including the Reverend Dr Walter Cope who died in 1787 (see 17).

This Graveyard Tour offers an unique look into the past and gives the opportunity to learn more about some of these individuals. The numbers on the graveyard map at the back of this booklet correspond to the names of the families listed overleaf.

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

Grave names and Corresponding Numbers

Unknown	14	Dunstan	52	Lonsdale	3	Proctor	2
Aldric	9	Elliott	81	Lonsdale	10	Running	4
		Ensor	36				
Allen	49	Ewing	43	Marshall	33	Sheals	53
Allen	71	Graham	46	Marshall	56	Shepherd	38
Beattie	50	Greathorex	27	McAlister	72	Sowter	79
Bell	34	Hall	31	McGill	19	Spence	5
Boulding Hayes	22	Halligan	66	Miller	32	Talley	40
Briggs	64	Halligan	54	Mills	77	Taylor	15
Callaghan	73	Hardy	1	Moore	41	Templer	74
Campbell	30	Hardy	57	Moore	69	Templer	75
Carroll	60	Hardy	58	Murray/Oliver	28	Vennard	48
Chomley	26	Hollywood	55	Oliver	29	Verner	16
Conlon	59	Irwin	35	Orr	7	Verner/Clarke	37
Cope	17	Jackson	11	Orr	8	Walker	6
Cope	76	Jackson	45	Orr	24	Walker	20
Cope	78	Jackson	61	Orr	39	Walkington	80
Daniel	67	Jackson	70	Paisley	18	Webb	63
Deane	68	Jeffer	12	Patrick	65	Williams	23
Dobbs	25	Leeper	44	Peel	13	Wright	42
Downard	47	Lemon	62	Pelloe	51	York	21



1 John Hardy JP (1780-1851)

John Hardy was the estate agent for the Copes of the Manor House as was his father William (*see 57*) before him and his eldest son William (1820ca -1884) after him. The Hardy family lived in 'Loughgall House', the large grey Georgian residence on the main street which John Hardy built or extended around 1820s. He was a local magistrate for around 20 years



and dealt with many of the petty cases heard in the local Courthouse. In 1834 he was suspended from his position being accused of supporting loyalists, in a local skirmish but was reinstated later that year following representation from influential public figures.

2 John Proctor (1769ca-1825ca)

John Proctor is listed in the Flax Growers Bounty for 1796. One of 60,000 who were sponsored by the Irish Linen Board to grow and process flax. Spinning wheels were awarded based on the number of acres planted. People who planted one acre were awarded 4 spinning wheels and those growing 5 acres were also awarded a loom.

3 Thomas Lonsdale (1777-1853)

Thomas Lonsdale was a farmer in the Loughgall area. His sons and grandsons were very successful in business, politics and greyhound racing (*See 10*). One of his grandsons John Brownlee Lonsdale (James' son) became the unionist MP for Mid-Armagh in 1900 at the age of 50, the secretary of the Unionist Party at Westminster in 1903 and in 1910 was talked of as a possible candidate to lead the party. In the end he was deputed to ask Carson to take the job. However, when Carson joined the war cabinet in 1916, Sir John Lonsdale became the leader until he returned in 1918. He had been created a baronet in 1911 and seven years later in 1918, Sir John was elevated to the peerage as Baron Armaghdale. Unfortunately he had no children so, without an heir, the barony and baronetcy became extinct when he died.

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

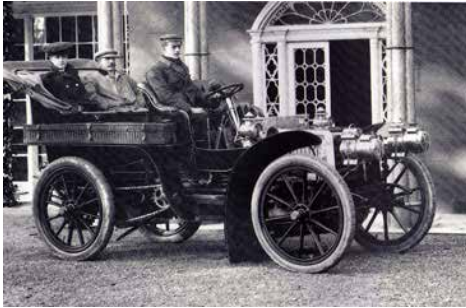


Photo: Lord Armaghdale, his wife and chauffeur in their car at the Pavilion, Armagh, in 1904. The car is a 1902 Napier.

4 William Running (1793-1875)

In 1834 a new Poor Law was introduced. The new Poor Law ensured that the poor were housed in workhouses, clothed and fed. Children who entered the workhouse would receive some schooling. In return for this care, all workhouse paupers would have to work for several hours each day. Following the introduction of the Poor Law Act 1838 (Ireland) the Armagh Poor Law Union was formed on the 25th April 1839, and covered an area of 241 square miles. Its operation was overseen by an elected Board of Guardians, 37 in number, representing its 25 electoral divisions. In 1845 William Running was one of two guardians for the Loughgall area. A new workhouse to cover the area had been built in Armagh in 1840.

5 Robert Spence (1853-1949)

Evidence of Loughgall's tradition of 'long livers' Robert was a local farmer who lived until he was 96.

6 Sgt Isaac Walker (1890-1916)

This is one of two war graves erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. Sergeant Isaac Walker, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers was seriously injured at the Battle of the Somme on 1st July 1916, treated in a field hospital

and finally transferred back to a



military hospital near Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire where he died four months later from his wounds. He was returned to Loughgall for burial in his home parish graveyard.

7 Sgt Major Jacob Orr (1815-1873)

Jacob Orr served for many years in the military but this particular gravestone leaves us in no doubt of what his wife thought of her husband.

'This tablet is erected by the bereaved widow in sorrowful remembrance of the kindest and best of husbands and one for upwards of forty years served his country faithfully and was always found both in public and private life to be generous, kind and benevolent, never flinching when duty called him and always ready to assist and help those sufferers whom he met on his path through life'

She never remarried and died 11 years later.

8 James Orr (1793-1863) and Samuel Orr (1824-1892)

James Orr and his son Samuel served as sextons of Loughgall Parish Church for 34 years and 31 years respectively. They lived in the cottage beside the graveyard.

9 James Aldric (?? – 1713)

At 300 years this is one of the oldest gravestones in the graveyard. Nothing is known of James.

10 James Lonsdale JP DL (1826-1913)

There are several generations of Lonsdales buried in this plot, James, his wife, his father and mother, his brothers John, William and Thomas, his sister-in-law Eliza, and grand nephew J. Thomas. James was a substantial tenant farmer in Loughgall. In the 1860s he realised that rather than just produce and sell his own butter from the farm it would be much smarter



to buy other farmers' butter for the English market. He established butter depots in Armagh and many other parts of Ireland. Around 1880 he moved the centre of his operation to Manchester and began to import food produce from the empire. His two sons John (see 3) and Thomas joined him in this enterprise which became very successful financially.

James was a well known sportsman being sometime owner of a large kennel of greyhounds gaining many

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

successes notably with his hound called 'Light Cavalry'. From 1870 he concentrated on horse racing and for the next 40 years ran his horses at all the principal meetings in the country. A horse called 'Aviator' won the Irish Derby in 1910 at the Curragh. James lived at the Pavilion Armagh until his death in 1913.

11 Faithful Jackson (1740 – 1774)

The family name of Jackson has been synonymous with Loughgall since the 18th century. This particular grave stands out because of the unusual Christian name but unfortunately we have no information about him. A Joseph Jackson listed as churchwarden in Loughgall church in 1774, the year Faithful died, may have been related.

12 Richard Jeffs (1847-1905)

This grave demonstrates how cruel life can be sometimes. The Jeffs family lost two sons and a daughter when they were all only 21. One of these sons was killed at the Battle of the Somme on 1st July 1916. Richard's wife died 8 days later and an older daughter died within the year.

13 Thomas Peel (1831-1904)

Thomas G. Peel, a chemist and druggist in Armagh, advertised his 'patent medicine, perfumery and spice warehouse' during the 1850s. He



could also 'carefully prepare' horse and cattle medicines on the premises. When John Eakin took over the shop at 21 English Street in 1881 he added the assurance, 'late Thomas G. Peel' to his new billhead.

Thomas Peel was an interesting character. While still conducting his business he was becoming one of Armagh's leading citizens. As early as 1863 he was showing an interest in local politics as one of the Town Commissioners that year and by 1870 was also acting as coroner. In the mid 1880's he rose to become Town Clerk and was both a controversial name in local politics and frequent target for the local press. As owner of the Ulster Gazette in the 1890's he was involved

in a libel case that ended his venture into the world of journalism.

This headstone was erected by the 'Orangemen of County Armagh'. Thomas Peel had been County Grand Secretary and District Grand Master of Ireland.

14 Unknown

This is a very old headstone (unreadable) carved in the shape of angels.

15 Richard Taylor (1649-1706)

This is the oldest legible headstone in the graveyard. Richard Taylor was around 40 when Loughgall was visited by William of Orange with his army on his way south after landing at Carrickfergus. It is recorded that William's army was quartered in the village for a long time and there is in existence a list of 'Accounts due to inhabitants of Loughgall' for that period. Perhaps this was the son or grandson of the Richard Taylor who appears in 1630 on Anthony Cope's Muster Roll 'His Men and Armes'.

16 Sir William Verner (1822-1873) and Sir William Edward Hercules Verner (1856-1886)

These gentlemen were the 2nd and 3rd baronets of Churchill which is just north of Loughgall now known as Peatlands Park. (See 37 for 1st baronet). The 2nd



baronet held the title for only 2 years before he died and was succeeded by the 3rd baronet who at that time was a minor. Unfortunately the 3rd baronet, who was a great socialite, died very young (30) apparently from cirrhosis of the liver.

This vault could be entered until 1962 when, as it was no longer weatherproof, it was sealed off.

17 The Right Rev Doctor Walter Cope, Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns (1702-1787)

This large impressive burial plot is the final resting place for many generations and branches of the Copes of Drumilly one of the most notable being this gentleman.

Walter Cope was an 18th century Anglican bishop in Ireland. Previously Dean of Dromore, he was nominated to be Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh (NW Ireland) in 1772 and translated to Ferns and Leighlin (SE Ireland) in 1782 considered by some as a 'political'

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

move. His Bishop's seat was at Drumilly House. He died in post on 31 July 1787 at the age of 85.

It is reported that, when a curate, he



was known far and wide as 'the proud curate' because he sported a coach and four splendid black horses.

18 Eliza Paisley (1830-1915)

Although there is no known link to the Rev. Ian it is worth mentioning that a Paisley family lived in the village where the Orange Order was formed.

19 John and Sarah McGill – died 1869 & 1871

This headstone was erected by a son who had emigrated to Australia. There is evidence that there were many such emigrations from Loughgall to Australia during the 1800s.

20 John Falls Walker (1830-1896)

Falls Walker was listed as a church warden in 1875 and again in 1889. He is thought to have built Callan Lodge, a few mile from Loughgall.

21 Jane York (1805-1862)

This memorial shows how during the 19th and early 20th century servants/ staff who worked for the gentry/clergy became an important part of the family. Here the children of a rector pay tribute to a fondly remembered nurse who cared for the family for 29 years. She had obviously moved each time the family moved to a new parish.

22 James Boulding (1847-1923)

James was recorded as a coachman for the Drumilly Copes on the 1911 census. The duties of a coachman included skill in driving, a good general knowledge of horses, purchasing provender, seeing that the horses were regularly fed and properly groomed, watching over their condition, applying simple remedies to trifling ailments in the animals under his charge, and reporting where he observed symptoms of more serious ones which he did not understand. He had either to clean the carriage himself, or see that the stable-boy did it properly.

James sons John and Thomas both acted as butlers to the Cope family.

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

23 Rev. William Williams (1803-1835)

The only records found for a Rev. William Williams who died in Loughgall in December 1835 were for a rector from Little Mongeham in Kent. It is possible that he was on a visit to Loughgall when he died.

24 William Orr (1805-1890)

William lived in 'Drumherriff House' and was associated with the linen industry in the area.

25 Rev. Arthur McCauley Dobbs (1846-1889)

Rev. Dobbs was born in India, a son of Major-General Richard Stewart Dobbs. He was the rector of Loughgall from 1886-1889 at a time when the parish finances were a problem and the church needed attention. Unfortunately he had only been in Loughgall for 3 years when he died suddenly at the age of 42. The church vestry decided to erect a memorial tablet in his memory to honour the 'work he had well begun'. A report in the local papers read '--- On leaving the rectory the remains were preceded by the clergy, walking two by two, and immediately after them came his Grace the Lord Primate, with Very Rev the Dean of Armagh. The coffin was carried by the members of the select vestry---' The children sang 'Shall we gather at the river' at the graveside.

26 Rev. Jonathan R. Chomley (?? -1886)

Rev. Chomley was rector of Loughgall for 26 years from 1860 to 1886. He was also Precentor of Armagh Cathedral. During his tenure in Loughgall the 1861 census showed that the parish was still an extensive one with 1633 members. However, the village population had declined from 394 in 1841 to 203 in 1861 no doubt due to the Great Famine and emigration.



27 Rev. Thomas Greatorex (1839-1862)

Rev. Greatorex was curate in Loughgall for a short time dying in service there at the young age of 23. His wife also

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

died young at 42 in 1874. Her remains were brought from Bournemouth to be buried beside her husband in Loughgall.

28 Catherine Isabella Murray (1842-1844)

The 2 year old niece of the Rev. Silver Oliver is buried here. She died on Easter Sunday 1844 obviously while on a visit to her uncle.

29 Rev. Silver Oliver (1778-1844)

Rev. Oliver was rector of Loughgall for 36 years from 1807 to 1844 when he died aged 66, just before the Great Famine. He was the son of the Archdeacon of Ardagh and grandson of the Archbishop of Tuam. It is an acknowledged fact that Silver Oliver was influenced by evangelical teaching and took a keen interest in the education of the young. A plaque to his memory can be found in the church close to the baptismal font.

30 Sarah Campbell (1742-1828)

Sarah was a '*dear and valued friend*' of the Rev. Silver Oliver, possibly a past member of his household, who lived to the good age of 86.

31 Rev. Savage Hall (1798-1851)

Rev. Hall, whose great grandfather was Robert Cope of Loughgall, was



rector of Loughgall for 7½ years from 1844-1851 when he died, aged 53, just after Christmas. The Newry Telegraph reported '*It appears that the Rev. gentleman had been in bed all the day on Sunday, complaining of a bilious headache. It was not until about half-an-hour before his death that he appeared to be seriously ill*'

32 Aileen (or Eileen) Miller (?? - 1852)

Aileen was the wife of William Moore Miller who was a barrister and local magistrate in the area. Her epitaph reads '*He who she loved best raised this record*' – a touching memorial.

It was reported that when Emily, the youngest of Aileen's two daughters, married Lieutenant Colville Horrocks in 1869 he had to resign his commission and was disinherited of a sizeable fortune. The couple emigrated to Australia in the late 1870s. Tragically their son, Aileen's grandson, was hanged for murder in Australia in



1892 when he was only 17. He was the youngest white person executed in Queensland up to that date. His parents, well respected in Brisbane, provided him with a dignified funeral.

33 Sydney Marshall (1928-1929)

This headstone reflects the fragility of the early months of life in the 1920s. This headstone was erected in memory of Sydney, who died aged 9 months, and his three brothers who also died in infancy.

Sydney's parents, as well as bringing up their own family, created a loving family home for twenty nine children including evacuees during WWII and foster children. There is a window in St Luke's Parish Church dedicated to them

by their family aptly notated 'Suffer the Little Children' Miss Emily Marshall, Sydney's sister, became Honorary Treasurer for the Church in 1951 and continued to manage church finances for an amazing 40 years.

34 John Bell (1815-1890)

The Sandra Taylor Bell Family web-page states that John once went on a long voyage and was in a terrible storm which caused him to remain in Ireland instead of going to America as did his sister and three brothers.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/e//Sandra-T-Bell>

35 Rev. Charles King Irwin (1802-1883)

Charles was the rector of Loughgilly and Precentor of St Patrick's Cathedral in Armagh. He had served in Dublin, Drumcree, Portadown, Keady and Magherafelt. He died at Loughgilly Rectory, so you may ask why he is buried here in Loughgall. The simple explanation is that Charles was married to Elizabeth Ensor, the eldest daughter of George Ensor (see 36). Charles' son, also a Rev. Charles King Irwin (1837-1915), is also buried here. He was Rector of St Marks Armagh and Archdeacon of Armagh Cathedral. His grandson who was also called Rev. Charles King Irwin was an eminent

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour



clergyman and retired as a bishop.

36 George Ensor (1769-1842)

George Ensor was an eminent Irish author and lawyer. He was born in the family home Address House, a few miles from Loughgall, which had been acquired through marriage into the Clarke family. He was educated at the Royal School, Armagh followed by Trinity College Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1792. His father, George Ensor, and uncle, John Ensor, were architects who designed much of Merrion Square, Parnell Square and many notable buildings in Dublin. George was a well-known political

writer and patriot, author of at least twenty books of educational and Irish interest. He was a grand juror and



High Sheriff (1806) of County Armagh and died in 1843 at the family home, Address House, property of the National Trust since 1960

When George died Address House passed to his son George Ensor (??-1879) and then to his great nephew Captain Charles Ensor (1841-1897) both of whom are buried in this plot. The Masonic Hall in the village, opened in 1888 is named after Charles Ensor, its founding Worshipful Master.

37 Sir William Verner Bart. (1782-1871) JP,DL,MP

It is thought that the Verners, who may

be of Norman origin, came into Ireland with the Cromwellian settlement. They became large land owners in counties Armagh and Tyrone. The Verner Baronetcy of Churchill much of which is now included in peatlands park, was created in 1846 for this William Verner, a soldier and politician. This was during the Great Famine when Sir William reduced rents by up to 50% and offered employment to any of his tenants in need. He had been Colonel



of the 7th Hussars and had served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. He brought his beloved charger, Constantia, home after Waterloo (known locally as 'the Waterloo Mare')

and she died he buried her in the Churchill family cemetery covered by a large headstone with the epitaph.

'To the memory of a soldier's friend and companion in adversity and success, in the privations of toilsome marching, in the anxious watches of the night, in the shock of many battles, through the day of Waterloo, through many painful years which have elapsed since that crowning victory'

CONSTANTIA

Died 21st November 1835, aged 33 years
Sir William was MP for County Armagh for 32 years from 1832-1868. His funeral was widely publicised as one of the largest ever seen. His remains had been brought back by ship and train from London to Armagh and hence to Loughgall. It was reported that there were over 140 carriages of various sorts forming a two mile long procession behind the cortege from Armagh station and the mourners were estimated at 10,000 with all creeds and classes being represented. This vault also contains the remains of Sir William's father and mother, brother John (See 16 for 2nd and 3rd baronets) and members of the Clarke family.

38 Joseph Shepherd (1831-1915)

Joseph was the Land Steward for the Drumilly Copes and was still registered in post on the 1911 census at the age of 80. His son Alfred, who is also buried

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

here, was recorded as assistant Land Steward at that time.

39 Joseph Orr (1821-1902)

Joseph Orr in 1901 was recorded as a farmer and grocer in the village. Old Newsletter records show that he won prizes at Belfast Agricultural shows for his animals, cockerels and pullets.

40 Rev. Paul Talley (1727ca-1766)

Drumcree Parish website states that Father Paul Talley was secretary to Archbishop Hugh McMahon for some time although this is unlikely if Rev. Talley died aged 39, as the Archbishop died in 1737. He lived in the townland of Corbrackey and had been a parish priest for five years. It is said that his death was a result of a churn-staff inflicted by a man called Watson in Portadown.

'I.H.S. Here lyeth ye body of ye Rev Paul Talley who departed ys life June ye 24th 1766 aged 3? Years'. In his book *'Journeys in County Armagh and Adjoining Districts'* Francis X. MacCorry states that in this area of the graveyard there 'is a cluster of ten or more I.H.S. gravestones of families with deep roots in the district'. It is interesting to note that Rev. Talley's headstone, 'inkeeping with a past tradition, faces the opposite direction to this group of I.H.S. headstones in the immediate vicinity or on the graveyard



periphery. This was in keeping with the practice of bringing the remains of a deceased priest into church head first rather than feet first which was and is the prevailing custom.' * I.H.S. Iesus Hominum Salvator (*Jesus, saviour of mankind*)

41 Tom Moore (1835-1887)

One of these headstones was erected by Armagh Hunt members to the memory of Tom who had been huntsman for 35 years. An article in the Newsletter in 1884 shows that Tom mingled with the great and the good as many of the gentry followed the hunts including members of the Atkinson,



Lonsdale and Pakenham families. His son Albert Moore, also buried in this plot was the main blacksmith in the



Tom Moore's Hunt Hat Box and Horn

village and carried on his business at the back of his home in what is now called 'Emily's Cottage' from the late 1920s to the early 1960s (see 72).

42 Thomas Wright (1851ca – 1922)

Thomas and his brothers William and George were all recorded as blacksmiths in the village in the 1901 census. They carried on their business until the late 1920s when Albert Moore took over (see 41)

43 Richard Ewing (1831-1897)

Richard was Clerk of Petty Sessions in Loughgall as was his son William Henry after him. The Courthouse was still in use until the 1930s.



Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray

“Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” is the well known poem by Thomas Gray, completed in 1750 and first published in 1751. It asks us to honour the lives of common, everyday people—not just the rich and famous. It’s not just about death, but how people are remembered after they’re dead. The person in the poem is hanging out in a churchyard just after the sun goes down. It’s dark and a bit spooky. He looks at the dimly lit gravestones, but none of the grave markers are all that impressive—most of the people buried here are poor folks from the village, so their tombstones are just simple, roughly carved stones. Below you will find the first 15 stanzas, where many of the best-loved lines and phrases occur.

*The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o’er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.*

*Now fades the glimm’ring landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;*

*Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow’r
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such, as wand’ring near her secret bow’r,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.*

*Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree’s shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould’ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.*

*The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow twitt’ring from the straw-built shed,
The cock’s shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.*

*For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care:
No children run to lisp their sire’s return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.*

*Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow’d the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!*

*Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.*

*The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow’r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e’er gave,
Awaits alike th’ inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.*

*Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If Mem’ry o’er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where thro’ the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.*

*Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honour’s voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flatt’ry soothe the dull cold ear of Death?*

*Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway’d,
Or wak’d to ecstasy the living lyre.*

*But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time did ne’er unroll;
Chill Penury repress’d their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.*

*Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom’d caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flow’r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.*

44 William Waugh Leeper (1822-1894)

William Waugh Leeper was a physician/surgeon who occupied the Dispensary at the bottom of the village. He was appointed a magistrate in 1882. Records also show that he was a land proprietor. Although he was a doctor he did not escape family tragedy as he had a son and daughter who died before the age of 12.

Another son, Capt Robert Waugh Leeper (1863-1902), is also buried in this plot. He had been connected with the Royal Irish Fusiliers for 17 years and went through the South African campaign. Unfortunately it appears



that he took his own life on return to Victoria Barracks in Belfast.

Rev Silas E Wilson (1836-1895) is also buried here. He was Dr Leeper's son-in-law and the minister of 3rd Armagh Presbyterian Church.

45 George Jackson (1850-1918)

George is buried in this plot with his wife and has memorials to five of his seven children. When he lost his wife in 1896 she was only 37, so he reared his young family with the help of his eldest daughter Georgina Elizabeth along with running a shop and post office in the village. By 1911 he was running the business with his sons William Fredrick and James Herbert. His son George Washington was studying medicine and his daughter Mary had a drapery business in the village. His eldest son Joseph Albert (Bertie) later returned from Canada to take on the family business. He is buried in a separate plot in this graveyard (see 70). Unfortunately George's eldest daughter Lena Anne had died in 1900 when she was only 22 and his youngest son James Herbert was killed in action in March 1918 during the First World War when he was 28.

46 Isaac Graham (1840-1907)

Isaac was a gatekeeper for the Manor House Copes and lived in one of the Gate Lodges opposite the graveyard.

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

His wife Fanny is recorded on the 1901 census as a laundress. The laundry for the estate was just inside the gates and the older residents of the village remember the laundry being hung out to dry in that area.

47 Rev William Downard (1843-1901)

William was ordained to the curacy of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1876 and married the rector's daughter, Fanny Irvine, 4 years later on 12th July 1880. This memorial to him is placed here because the Downard family were farmers from Mullaghmore, Charlemont and his brothers James and John are buried here.

48 Sergt. James Vennard (1808-1887)

James joined the army in 1824 and was involved in the principal action of the Afghan War of 1842 and the Sikh War of 1845. Family records state that when James eventually left the army he married in 1847 and settled in the Loughgall area. The story goes that when in the army in India James met up with Colonel Cope (owner of the Manor House at Loughgall) who agreed to let land to him on his return. It is for this reason that this Vennard family assume their branch settled in this area in about the 1850s. James married twice and had 12 children.

49 Allen Brothers

The three Allen brothers buried here, all farmers in Ternagreevagh, lived until 88,86 and 85 respectively – evidence again of longevity in the Loughgall area.

50 Mary Ann Beattie (1822-1904)

Mary Ann was '*in affectionate memory ----ever a faithful friend and servant*' of the Manor House, who died aged 82. It is assumed that this headstone was placed here by the Cope family, evidence that they cared about their servants long after their working life had ended.

51 Jane Pelloe (1830s?? -1881)

Jane was the widow of Rev. Thomas Pelloe, Rector of Westport, Co Mayo who had died aged 31 in 1861, only six years after they married in Galway Presbyterian Church. She moved to Loughgall with her two young children. She named Cecelia Cope and Robert Templar as executors of her will in which she made financial arrangements for her sons to be educated.



Rev. Ebenezer Pelloe

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

Theodore (b1867) became a bank manager in Australia and Ebenezer (b1869) was Vicar of St. Mary's, East Moseley in 1906, they had done well. Her estate at the time of her death was valued at less than £500.

52 Jane Bell Dunstan (1814 – 1884)

Jane Dunstan was 'for 21 years the faithful friend and housekeeper to Mrs Cope, Manor House' She died aged 70. As at No 50 this shows that the gentry did appreciate their household staff.

53 Patrick Sheals (1746-1848)

Patrick lived until he was 102 according to this gravestone. However his son and daughter only survived into their middle 20s both dying in 1832. According to these dates Patrick was in his 60s when they were born.

54 Christopher Halligan (1836-1909)

Halligan families have lived in and around Loughgall for a long time. In fact in the 1911 census, almost 10% of the residents in the village were Halligans.

55 Ellen Hollywood (1859? – 1905)

Ellen was a Roman Catholic servant in the McDowell household. When she died, aged 46, the family buried her remains next to their family plot in a grave that held the remains of a man

who had died over 150 years before her.

56 William Marshall (1759-1780)

This memorial to William is very touching.

'To the memory of William Marshall of Derryore, private in the loyal company of Loughgall Volunteers. A youth of unexampled piety and sweetness of disposition. On Thursday the 27th day of July 1780 exchanged the frail and painful life for a blessed immortality in ye 21 year of his age'

57 John Hardy (1722-1775)

It would appear from legal documents that the Hardy family have been associated with the property known now as 'Loughgall House' since 1738.



A condition of the lease from the Cope family in 1738 was that Andrew Hardy should build a dwelling house of lime and stone. John Hardy would probably

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

have been involved in building the original house while his grandson John (see 1) remodelled it in the Georgian style around 1820s.

John's son William (also buried here), his grandson John and subsequently his great grandson William all acted as agents to the Manor House estate so it might be assumed that this John Hardy was also an agent. The Hardy family played important roles in the life of the church including acting as church-warden and management of its financial affairs.

58 Robert Cope Hardy (1799-1840)

Robert was the youngest son of William Hardy, land agent to the Manor Copes (see 57). William obviously had given his son the middle name of Cope to reflect the high esteem he had for his employers. Robert was a solicitor in Armagh.

59 Private Thomas Conlon (1898-1916)

Private Conlon, born in Benburb, appears on the Portadown War Memorial. He had enlisted in Portadown in October 1915, where he then lived, and underwent training at Lurgan and then at Newtownards. At Newtownards he contacted a chill which developed into pneumonia. Thomas was admitted to the military hospital at Victoria Barracks, Belfast where he succumbed to the illness six days later. In January



1918 the War Office requested and received permission from the Church Vestry to erect a plain wooden cross with number, name, regiment and date of death for Private Conlon. This has obviously been replaced by the current Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone.

60 Edward Carroll (1850? – 1881)

The Carrolls were a Methodist family in the area. Edward was the son of Sinclair Carroll, an architect and builder in Armagh, who was involved in the union Workhouses in both Newry and Armagh in 1840/41. Edward was also described as an architect.

61 Jackson Family

This particular plot used by the Jackson family (farmers from Coragh) indicates how graves were used over and over again in the past. There are at least 10 members of the Jackson family laid here.

The older part of the graveyard, contains the remains of hundreds, possibly thousands of bodies whose families did not have the money to erect a memorial. It may have been that, as in other old graveyards, the original level was much lower and, as the numbers buried increased, the level of the ground gradually became higher.

indifferent of class and creed.--- She was deeply touched when her patients made her a presentation on the occasion of her retirement owing to ill-health. Though essentially of a rather shy and sensitive nature, her transparent honesty made it difficult for her to conceal her likes and dislikes ----- not least of her qualities was her fine sense of humour'

63 Noel Alexander Webb (1949-1979)

This young man was killed (along with 3 of his colleagues) while on mobile patrol by the detonation of an I.R.A. car bomb. The bomb was estimated



at 1,000 pounds and was believed to be the largest bomb used by the IRA up to that date.

62 Ruth Lemon Dawson (1898–1954)

Ruth was the local doctor for over 30 years. She came to Loughgall in 1924 after her studies in Trinity College Dublin. Desendants of James Elliott from Eagraougher, locally known as 'Duck Island', a councillor in Armagh when she arrived in the area, recall him talking about this young lady who came out to his house 'on a big bicycle' to ask for his support in her application to take up practice in Loughgall Dispensary.

An obituary in the papers at her death paid glowing tribute to her services in Loughgall.

'It can be truthfully said that Ruth Lemon attended her patients perfectly

64 Alfred Briggs (1911-1999)

Alfred's father Isaac worked as a domestic servant and gardener to the Cope Estate, the wages from which he kept a wife and eight children. His

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

youngest child, Alfred, born in 1911, was to make a name for himself by establishing what was to become the longest established kitchen company in Ireland.

Around 1933 Alfred took time off from his job as a Cabinet Maker in a furniture factory in Burnley, to attend his sister's wedding in Loughgall. When he arrived home, he set about making some bedroom furniture as a wedding gift for the happy couple. Proud of his handy work, he showed the completed furniture to a buyer in Lennox's department store in Armagh who promptly ordered a supply of bedside tables. Alfred never returned to Burnley but established a furniture workshop close to the family home in Loughgall. By 1944 the business had expanded to such an extent that a move was made to Lurgan, closer to the railway station and better access to customers.

So began the Briggs family firm, humble beginnings for a business which was to develop into a group of companies, the best known of which is Alwood Kitchens all managed by Alfred's son Wilson. Alwood celebrated its 80th anniversary in 2013.

65 Nina Mary Adelaide Patrick (?? – 1965)

Mrs Norman Patrick, the widow of a doctor, became interested in

silk development when working in Kent during the war. She suggested, when she moved to Loughgall, that the Women's Institute there should consider developing silk as a home craft. Mrs. Patrick went to Lullingstone Castle, the celebrated silk farm of Zoe. Lady Hart Dyke, in Kent, and, from its 20 acres of mulberry bushes, she purchased young trees and eggs. Jim Smyth, the village postman, helped tend the mulberry bushes and looked after the lamps. When she had collected her first 1,000 cocoons, Mrs. Patrick sent them to Lady Hart Dyke in the hope that they might be included



in the Royal order she expected to receive. Her hope was fulfilled, and so 1,000 Irish-bred cocoons helped to make up the total of 80,000 needed for the Coronation Robe.

66 Jane Halligan (1878-1974)

All members of the Halligan family on this tombstone were well over 70 and

indeed Jane herself lived until she was 94. She had lived for many years in the house next door to the village shop.

67 Rev. Alfred Daniel (1860-1920)

Rev. Daniel was the rector of Loughgall from 1906-1920, during a time of great upheaval. During WWI he encouraged parishioners to support the Prisoners of War Fund, having special reference to the 9th Battalion of Royal Irish Fusiliers. During his tenure a closure to a grave cost one shilling per square foot, the charge for a vault £10 and a wall tablet in the church £2.

When Loughgall Mothers' Union was formed in February 1908 with 13 members and Mrs Daniel, his wife, was its first secretary.

68 Charles Chatterton Deane (1869-1926)

Dr Deane was a surgeon/physician and lived in 'Dispensary House' at the bottom of the village. This is a photo of Charles Deane and his family taken in the garden of the dispensary around 1910. He had three sons. His son Hector who entered Trinity College at the exceptionally early age of 16 went on to become surgeon in charge of Armagh Infirmary, later called Armagh City Hospital.

Dr. Deane is recorded as being a church warden in 1895 so had spent more than 30 years in the village.

69 John Moore (1859-1937)

John Moore came to Loughgall with his wife and five of his seven daughters around 1904 to take up the position of Land Steward for the Manor Copes. He eventually worked for himself but continued to live in 'Loughgall House'. One of his daughters married Albert Jackson, a successful merchant in the



village. John's grandson remembers sneaking a peek into the attic of the house where he recalls seeing 'Band of Hope' crockery, obviously the property of Mrs Cope who strongly promoted the Temperance movement in Loughgall. The Band of Hope was the junior section of the movement.

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

The Moore family occupied the house until it was sold to the Department of Agriculture in 1947.

70 Joseph Albert Jackson (1875-1956)

Bertie, as he was known, was the third generation of Jacksons who ran a shop and post office in the village. Their shop, which was not always in the centre of the village, was a prominent meeting place for villagers and parishioners. In 1888 it was recorded that groceries, hardware, seeds, boots, delf, etc were merchandise supplied by the shop.

71 Dr John Gower Allen (1847 – 1925)

Dr Allen was the grandson of John Allen who established 'The Retreat' as a private house of recovery in 1824 (see poster right). The Allens in the early years were members of the Society of Friends.

In 1860, the Belfast Morning News reported that 'The patients of the Retreat have the enjoyment of a carefully selected library of newspapers, of healthful walks over the diversified grounds and of agreeable conversation. The result of this magic of kindness, this medicine of humanity as tried on patients is that many cases, which have been seen as uncurable under the old regime, are now most successfully treated' The patients here belonged to the more privileged layer



THE RETREAT, ARMAUGH.

A HOUSE OF RECOVERY FOR MENTALLY AFFLICTED
AND NERVOUS INVALIDS OF BOTH SEXES.

THIS Institution has enjoyed the confidence of the Medical Profession and the Public for nearly sixty years. The greatest care is taken to render it a Domestic Home and House of Recovery rather than an Asylum, in the general acceptance of the term.

The inmates receive the mildest and most careful treatment, and enjoy the greatest liberty compatible with their condition.

Terms from £15 to £20 per Quarter for Ordinary Patients, and from £25 to £35 for those requiring a separate Attendant, paid quarterly in advance.

ALEXANDER D. ALLEN,
PROPRIETOR.

Visiting Physicians—

W. W. LEEPER, M.D.; J. G. ALLEN, L.R.C.P.S., &c.

Telegraphic Address—LOUGHGALL.

From Basset's Book of County Armagh (Dublin 1838)

of society, despite their afflictions.

In the 1901 census Dr Allen (now Irish Church) was recorded as part proprietor of Private Lunatic Asylum with 5 Nurses, 5 Attendants, 3 Domestic Servants, 1 Cook /Domestic Servant, 1 Parlour Maid, 2 Kitchen Maids and 1 Laundry Maid. The Retreat is still a residential home today.

Dr Allen's daughter Caroline M Allen who is also buried here was the first

female churchwarden in Loughgall Church in 1922.

72 Jonathan McAlister (1881-1968)

Jonathan was a farmer who purchased 'Drumherriff House' and its orchards in the early 1900s. 'Drumherriff House' which is thought to have been an old coaching inn is just outside the village on the Old Road towards Portadown. The McAlister family still live there today and Noel McAlister, Jonathan's great nephew, has a very successful



apple growing business there where fresh bramley apples are available all year round.

Jonathan and his five sisters are all buried in this plot. His sister Emily who was an art teacher lived in the quaint little cottage at the bottom of the village still called 'Emily's Cottage'

73 Robert Callaghan (1869-1945)

Robert Callaghan was school principal in the village from 1898 to 1930, a total of 32 years. He was a JP and lived in the house beside the church, a former school, which at that time was called 'The Elms'. Mr Callaghan was a teacher of great repute who more than once had won the coveted 'Carlisle and Blake' award for excellence. Many of his pupils went to the Royal School and subsequently had careers in the army, including his own son. When Mr Callaghan suffered a stroke in 1930 he had to relinquish his role as Principal of The Cope School and that of Parochial Treasurer, a position he had held for many years.

His granddaughter, who was the mother of Shaun Scott who played the part of D I Deakin in 'The Bill', visited her grandparents regularly in Loughgall, and is also buried here in this plot.

74-75 Walter Francis Templer (1865 – 1942)

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Francis Templer CBE DL of the Manor House, Loughgall who was born in Cloveneden the son of Robert Baron Templer (Agent to Manor House Estate) and Geraldine Shaw-Taylor served with Royal Irish Fusiliers and with the Army Pay Department between 1888 and 1921. He married Mabel Eileen (Little Castle Dillon, near Armagh), 3rd daughter of

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

Major Robert Johnston, Highland Light Infantry, and Army Pay Department. After he retired Walter Francis Templer returned to Loughgall in 1933 at the invitation of his cousin Helen Sowter, who, as a widow, needed his help to manage the estate. When Mrs Sowter died in 1941 Colonel and Mrs Templer moved from their residence at 63 Main Street to the Manor House.



The following obituary for him appeared in the Royal Irish Fusiliers Gazette 'Faugh-a-Ballagh' in April 1943 *'It is with deep regret we announce the death of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Francis Templer, C.B.E., D.L., which took place on the 18th December, 1942, at the Manor House, Loughgall. We offer our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Templer and son on their great loss. ----- . The funeral from the Manor and thence to the graveyard was almost private. The service was taken by His Grace the Lord Primate of All Ireland, assisted by the Rev. F. H.*

Kinch, Rector of Loughgall.

Colonel Templer prior to his death expressed a wish that no flowers or wreaths should be sent to his funeral, but that any donations in lieu should be sent to the Armagh County Infirmary in which he has been interested for many years. It was suggested that all donations intended to be sent to the Armagh County Infirmary should be set aside to name a bed after Colonel Templer'

After Colonel Templer died his interest in the Manor House estate along with that of Emma Cope (*see 76*), passed to his son Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer in 1942/43 who sold the estate intact to the Ministry of Agriculture for £45,000 in 1947.

Mrs Templer, also buried here, although preferring to remain in the village after her husband's death, moved back to her Johnston family home at Little Castledillon.

Below is a brief history of Walter and Eileen famous son's achievements:

Gerald Templer joined the British Army in 1916 and served on the Western Front during the later stages of the First World War. In the inter-war period he served in the Middle East, and in 1940 went to France as an intelligence officer on the staff of the British Expeditionary Force. In 1943-44, he commanded an infantry division in Italy, which saw severe fighting in operations around Anzio. After the Second World



War he served as Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office.

Templer's most important achievements came towards the end of his military career. In February 1952, following the assassination of the local High Commissioner, he was sent to Malaya to assume control of both the civil government and military operations. There he faced a communist insurgency led by the Malayan Races Liberation Army. Templer combined vigorous military operations against the insurgents' jungle bases with political reforms designed to win 'hearts and minds' (Templer is credited with coining this phrase) of the Malayan community.

The campaign was a striking success, and it is still studied today as model of how such operations should be conducted. When he relinquished his post in October 1954, government control over most of the country had been re-established. Templer was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1955, and created a Field Marshal in 1956.

After retiring from active service in 1958, Templer threw his energies into the creation of the National Army Museum. Always passionately interested in the history and traditions of the British Army, it was largely through his efforts that the Museum was originally founded, and that most of the money for the Museum's main building in Chelsea was later raised.

He was also responsible for the setting up of a Regimental Chapel in St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh and for continued support of the Royal Irish Fusiliers Museum in Armagh.

76 Emma Sophie Cope (1861-1943)

Emma was the last person carrying the name Cope to live in the Manor House. When she died her interest in the Manor Estate passed to Sir Gerald Templer. Unfortunately Emma was recorded in legal documents as a person of unsound mind so her affairs were dealt with by her family.

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

77 William Ewart Mills (1898 – 1968)

Mr Mills was from Monaghan and was born William Ewart Hastings Mills . He took over as principal of The Cope School in 1939 and remained there until 1959. Although he was a very strict principal he was a very keen gardener and spent a lot of his time with his pupils in the school garden and on nature walks around the Ministry grounds. He lived in 'Beechville' on the main street where on occasion his sister, Edith Pollit came to stay. She had been responsible for the running of the residence occupied by the Governor of the Falkland Islands so she would have had some interesting stories to tell.

Mr Mills' wife, who was also a teacher, taught in Grange Primary School.

78 Ceclia Phillipa Cope (1828-1912)

This Mrs Cope of the Manor, like many of the Cope families before her, was a very generous benefactress of the church. Her contributions included a substantial donation towards the purchase of the rectory in 1891 and the gift of a new organ in 1893. She had also been responsible for closing all spirit merchants in the village by buying up the vested rights of the owners and, in their place, opening a coffee tavern, reading room and library in 1879. Today there are still no public houses in the village. Mrs Cope's husband, Robert Wright Cope

died in Paris in 1858, Robert Wright, whose name was Doolan when he married, assumed the name and addition of the coat of arms by warrant from Dublin Castle, 14 June 1844 when he inherited the Cope land.

79 Helen Gertrude Sowter (1855-1941)

Mrs Sowter, as she was always referred to by the villagers, was the daughter of Robert Wright Cope of the Manor House. Her father died when she was a young girl. In 1877 she married Francis Briggs Sowter , Canon of Salisbury,



sometime Archdeacon of Dorset. They eventually came back to Loughgall to live and inherited an interest in the Manor Estate when Francis R. Cope died in 1920.

Mrs Sowter and her husband gave ground to the village for a tennis court in 1926 thus providing the villagers an opportunity to play a game that, at that time, was a distinctly middle-class sport. However members had to be voted for to ensure it remained a genteel club.

A former resident of the village, who was a child when Mrs Sowter died, remembers having to attend her funeral and was particularly struck by her coffin being put into what looked like an ivy lined grave.

80 Edward Kennedy Walkington (1893-1958)

Lt Colonel Walkington DL, JP is buried here with both his first and second wives who died in 1945 and 1978 respectively. The family lived in Bangor and his father had an oil merchandising, drysalts and lard refiners business in Belfast. Edward served with the Royal Irish Fusiliers. After he retired he came to Loughgall to become a gentleman farmer and lived in Hayes Hall thought to have been built by the Hayes family in the late 1770s. He was made High Sheriff of Armagh in 1957 the year

before he died, one of at least nine High Sheriffs of Armagh buried in this graveyard. The duties of a High Sherriff include attendance at Royal visits to the county and providing support for Her Majesty's High Court Judges when on circuit.

Edward's first wife was from Perthshire in Scotland and was the daughter of Major-General A H Marindin CB DSO who commanded a division during the Second World War, after a distinguished career in the Black Watch. Amongst Major Marindin's military achievements was the invention of a range finder.

81 William Elliott (1881-1937)

William was born in Eagra Lougher, locally known as 'Duck Island'. William was a farmer and a highly respected member of the Rural District Council and Board of Guardians for over 30 years. In an obituary in the local press at the time the Chairman of the Council paid tribute to his good service and made light-hearted reference to the fact that whilst 'they might not always have agreed with him they all like him' He had been one of their original and longest serving members.

In 1949 his son Tommy, as a 16 year old cadet with 1st C/Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, received a formal letter of thanks signed by Field -Marshall Montgomery for his fund raising efforts

Loughgall Old Graveyard... a walking tour

on behalf of the Army Cadet Force Appeal Fund.

In the adjoining grave lies the remains of a Thomas Henry Elliott who tragically died in Loughgall in 1922 whilst on a visit to his recently inherited property in the townland of Aghinlig. He left behind a wife and six children in Lancashire (*see photo*) who, until



2004, had not known exactly where Thomas Henry was buried. On 21st September 2005 three days after her 90th birthday, Dorothy, his youngest daughter, visited the grave and placed a memorial plaque.



The family recall it as a most moving experience. Thomas Henry's sister, Dorothy Bradley, had also been buried in the same plot in 1988.

82 Robin (Robert McKean) Cowdy Esq, J.P. (1906 - 1991)

Mr. Ralph Cope of Drumilly had two daughters, one of which, Diana, married Robert McKean (Robin) Cowdy of the local Greenhall linen bleaching family. They lived and operated a guest house at Drumilly until it was sold to the Department of Agriculture in 1970s at which time they moved to the Cowdy family home at Summerisland. Mr Cowdy was High Sherrieff Of Armagh in 1947.

This amusing article appeared in the New York Post Standard dated 26th January 1926

"Right from the horse's mouth came the information about the recovery of a valuable gold ring lost at the races at Taylorstown, Northern Ireland (near Poyntzpass). During the point-to-point race programme, Robin Cowdy walked from the starting area to his car for refreshments. On the way he noticed that one of the horses seemed to be having difficulty swallowing. And out of the horse's mouth came a bundle of grass and a ring. Cowdy picked It up and had the find announced over the loud speaker but no one .claimed the ring"

Robin's wife Diana, buried to the right of his headstone, died in 2004 in her mid eighties. Her obituary in the News Letter paid tribute to "one of Ireland's leading equine artists and horsewomen".

A Newsletter report in February 2004 refers to Captain Mark Phillips winning Burghley Horse Trials in 1973 on 'Maid Marion' who was bred in Loughgall by Diana Cowdy. The Summerisland Perpetual Cup was presented by Mrs Cowdy to Armagh Art Club in 1987. Several of Mrs Cowdy's own paintings, including one of The Palace, Armagh, are on display in Armagh County Museum.

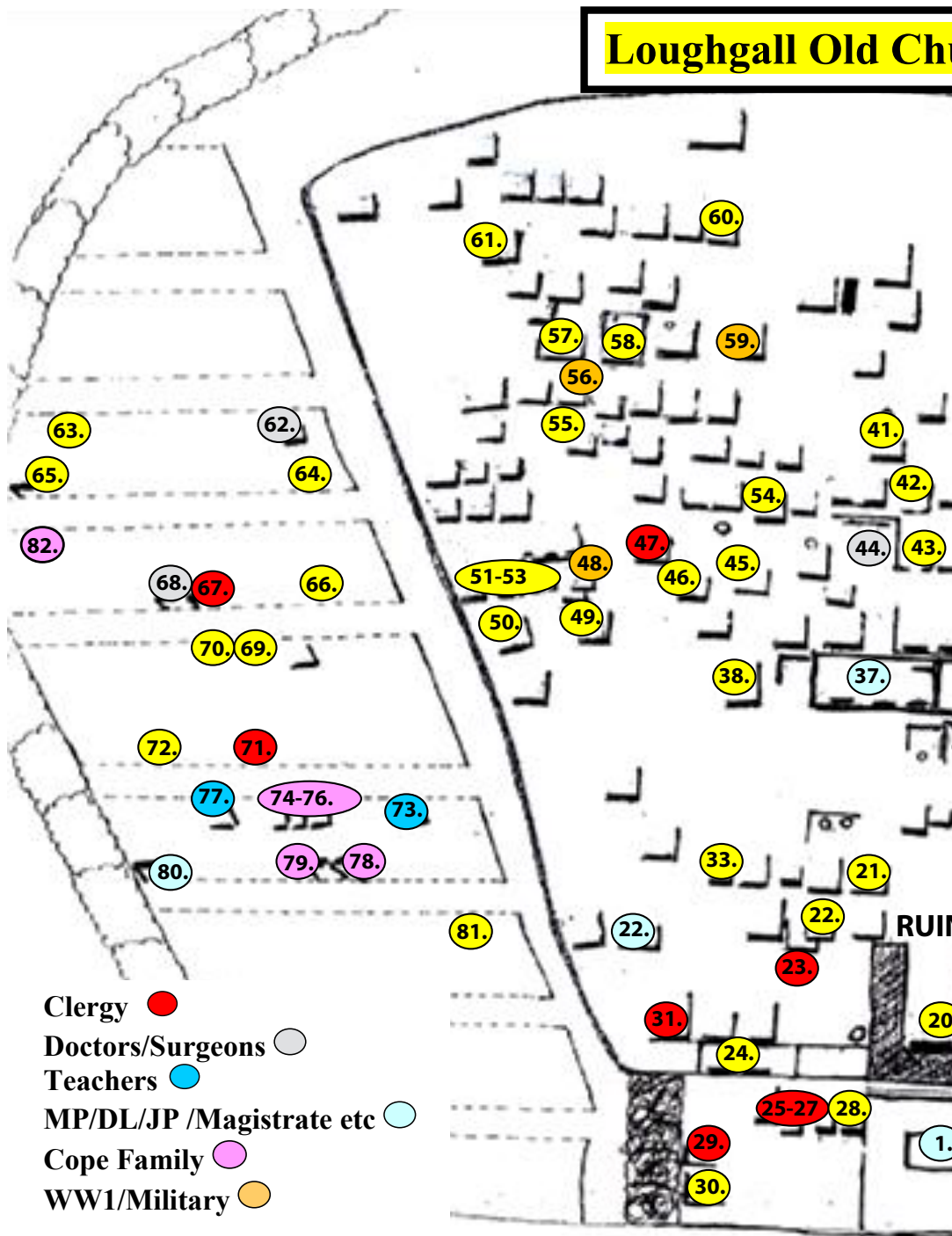


Painting of the Manor House by Diane Cowdy - Courtesy of Dr. John Faulkner.

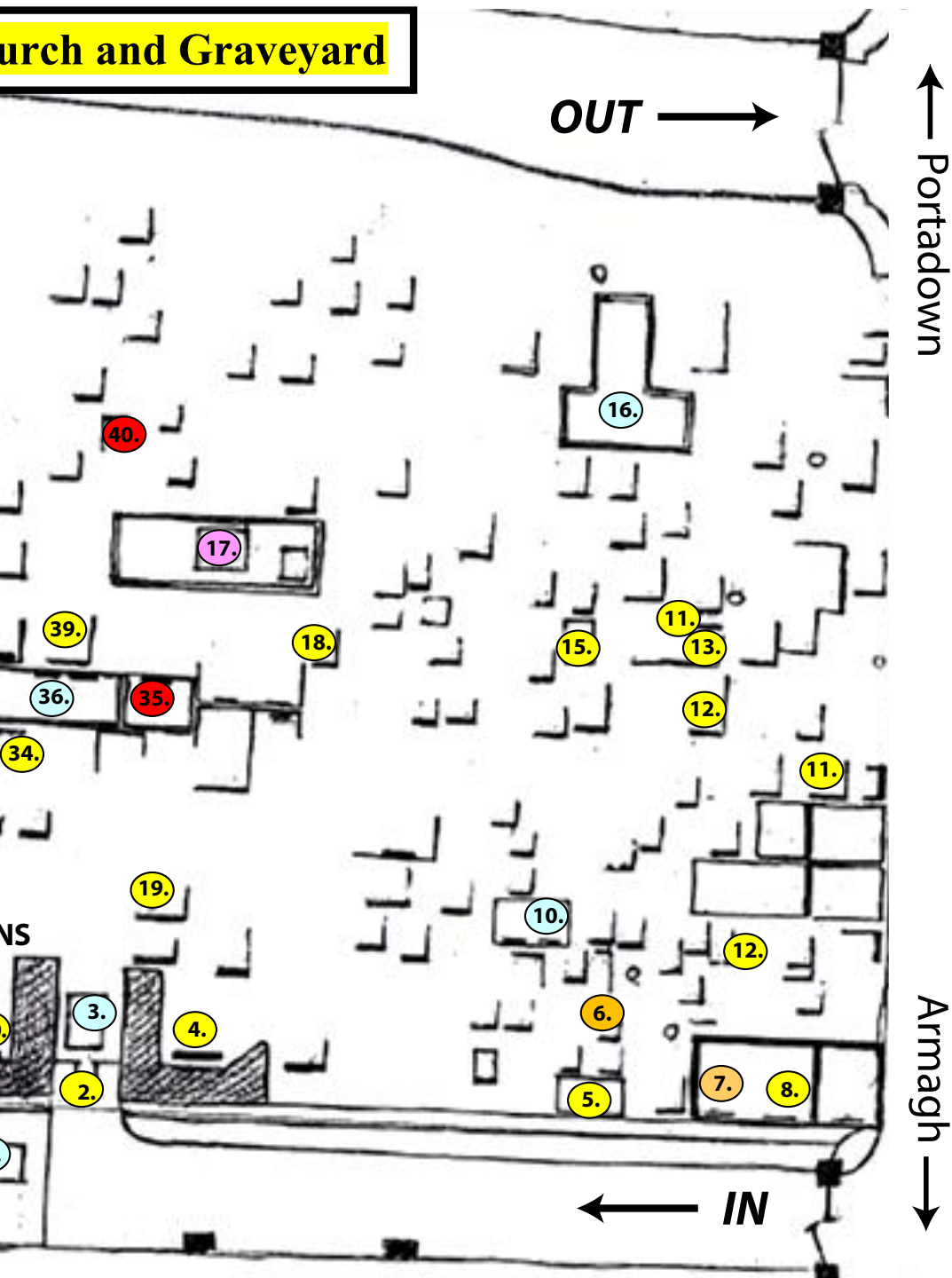
SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING THE DEAD-

- If a bird pecks on your window or crashes into one that there has been a death.
- The dead are carried out of the house feet first, in order to prevent the spirit from looking back into the house and beckoning another member of the family to follow him.
- Cover all mirrors at the time of a death in the house or the soul will be trapped within the mirror.
- Magpies are the messengers of doom. If a magpie comes to a person's door and looks at you, then you are doomed unless you can find another magpie
- If a picture falls off the wall, there will be a death of someone you know.
- If you spill salt, throw a pinch of the spilt salt over your shoulder to prevent death.
- Never speak ill of the dead because they will come back to haunt you or you will suffer misfortune.
- If you touch a loved one who has died, you won't have dreams about them.

Loughgall Old Ch



Church and Graveyard





Acknowledgements

This booklet has been compiled, and is published in 2013, by Loughgall and District Improvement Association. All residents in the Loughgall area are members of the Association. Many of these residents, young and not-so-young, have helped to put together this booklet and the accompanying 'Loughgall - A Walking Tour' booklet, along with the underlying archives. Grateful thanks are acknowledged to all who have helped in a variety of ways, especially through sharing their memories and providing research and illustrative material.

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Although every effort has been made by Loughgall and District Improvement Association to ensure the accuracy of the information, material and data in this publication, absolute accuracy cannot be guaranteed.