

LIST OF STALLS.



WORK STALL.

Mrs. W. J. Gray, Mrs. J. J. Speirs, Mrs. M'Keown
Mrs. Blackstock, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Simms, Mrs.
R. W. Bell.

REFRESHMENT STALL.

Mrs. J. Ekin, Miss Burgess, Mrs. R. Elliott, Mrs.
Flack, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. W. J. Duff, Mrs.
M'Intyre.

FARM PRODUCE STALL.

Mrs. A. Bell, Mrs. W. Charleton, Miss Adams, Miss
George, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Macormac.

BASKET, SWEET and CIGARETTE STALL.

Mrs. Kinch, Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Maude Burgess.

PLANT AND FLOWER STALL.

William Ferguson, Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Annie
MacKeown.

CONCERTS.

Mrs. A. W. Bell and Mr. J. B. M'Keown.

SHOOTING RANGE.

Mr. Issac Fleming.

Roll of Honour—Coagh and District.

NAMES OF THE FALLEN.

- Lenox-Conyngham, John S. M., Lieut.-Colonel; 6th Connaught Rangers.
- Lenox-Conyngham, Hubert M., Lieut.-Colonel, A.D.V.S.
- Burgess, Robert H., Sapper, E. African Pioneers.
- Bell, Albert, Lt.-Corpl., New Zealand Force.
- Creighton, James, Corpl. Machine Gun Corps.
- Curry, Fred, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Corr, Wm. John, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Devlin, Thomas, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Ferguson, Rachael, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.
- Howe, Robert, Sergeant, 13th Canadian Exp. Force.
- Haggan, Matthew, Trooper, North Irish Horse.
- Lyttle, Peter, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Mitchell, James, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Mitchell, Robert, Private, 108th Mortar Battery.
- Mitchell, Joseph, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Mitchell, William T., Sergeant, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Mitchell, Robert, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Junk, S. J., Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- M'Reynolds, Thomas, Private, 16th Royal Warwicks.
- M'Guckin, P., Private, Machine Gun Corps.
- M'Keown, John C., Corpl., U.S. Exp. Force.
- M'Mullan, John, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- O'Neill, Frank, Private, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- O'Neill, Peter, Private, Connaught Rangers.
- O'Neill, Joseph, Private, 1st Connaught Rangers.
- O'Neill, Patrick, Private, Canadian Division.
- Rice, Samuel, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Sands, Robert, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- Shields, George, Private, 8th Royal Irish Fusiliers.
- Young, Samuel, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- White, John, Private, 9th Royal Irish Rifles.

MEN WHO SERVED.

- LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Wm. A. Major, 10th Worcester Regiment.
ASHCROFT, HUGH, Sergeant, 2nd North Irish Horse.
ASHCROFT, ALBERT, Trooper, 2nd North Irish Horse.
ALLEN, NORMAN, Private, 9th Royal Irish Rifles.
ANDERSON, THOMAS, Private, 6th Royal Irish Rifles.
BURGESS, CHARLES H., Captain, R.A.M.C. (Mentioned in General Allenby's despatches.)
BURGESS, HAROLD J., Staff Sergeant, 1st S. African Rifles.
BEATTY, ALEXANDER, Private, Munster Fusiliers.
BEATTY, JAMES, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
BEATTIE, EDMOND, Driver, 1st Canadian Division.
BUICK, R. J., Private, 14th Royal Irish Rifles.
BUICK, R. J., Corporal, Royal Irish Rifles.
BRADLEY, JOHN, Private, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
CARNAGHAN, WILLIAM E., Captain, 2nd Connaught Rangers. (Mentioned in despatches.)
CARSON, JOSEPH, Captain, R.A.M.C.
COWAN, JOHN, Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve.
CROOKS, JAMES, Sergeant, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
CORR, PATRICK, Sergeant, 2nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.
COLLINS, WILLIAM T., Lance-Corporal, 1st North Irish Horse.
COONEY, JOSEPH, Private, Munster Fusiliers.
CREIGHTON, THOMAS, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
CURRY, JOSEPH, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
COYLE, Lewis, Private, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers.
CORR, JOSEPH, Private, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers.
CANAVAN, JOHN, Private, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers.
DICKSON, JOHN, Gunner, Australian Siege Artillery.
DOYLE, THOMAS, Private, Royal Army Service Corps.
DEVLIN, JOHN, Private, 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
DOHERTY, JOHN, Private, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
ELLIOTT, Rev. R. C., Captain, Chaplain.
EKIN, JEANIE, Sister, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.
FREEBURN, WILLIAM, Private, United States Expeditionary Force.
GIBSON, MATTHEW, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C.
GIBSON, DAVID, Rifleman, 1st Royal Irish Rifles.
HOWE, CHARLES, Sergeant, 12th Royal Irish Rifles.
HOWE, THOMAS, Private, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
HERON, BERNARD, Stoker, H.M.S. "Empress."
HARKNESS, THOMAS, Private, 3rd Royal Irish Rifles.
HARKNESS, WILLIAM, Lieutenant, United States Expeditionary Force.
HUDSON, JAMES, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
HUDSON, ROBERT, Private, 14th Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

HOGG, WILLIAM, Private, 1/4 Devonshire Regiment.
 HIGGINS, PATRICK, Pte., 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 JOHNSTON, JAMES, Private, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
 JOHNSTON, JOHN, Private, Canadian Expeditionary Force.
 JARDINE, GEORGE, Stoker, H.M.S. "Tiger."
 KEMPTON, WILLIAM J., Private, 12th Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 KIELTY, JOHN, Private, 11th Scottish Rifles.
 KELLY, H., Corporal, Royal Marine Artillery.
 LAMONT, JOHN, Private, United States Expeditionary Force.
 LYNN, WILLIAM, Private, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 LENAGHAN, PATRICK, Private, 6th Connaught Rangers.
 MALLO, MICHAEL, Gunner, Royal Field Artillery.
 MARKS, JAMES, Trooper, 1st North Irish Horse.
 MARSHALL, JOSEPH, Private, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MARTIN, JAMES, Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 MITCHELL, THOMAS, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 MITCHELL, JOSEPH, Sergeant, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 (Military Medal.)
 MITCHELL, GEORGE, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 MITCHELL, FRED, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 MITCHELL, DAVID, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. (Military Medal.)
 MITCHELL, GEORGE, Private, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers.
 MITCHELL, JOHN, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 MULLAN WILLIAM, Private, 10th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 M'KEE, WILLIAM, Captain, R.A.M.C. (Mentioned in despatches; Croix-de-Guerre).
 M'REYNOLDS, AUSTIN, Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery.
 M'GUCKIN, EDWARD, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 M'COLLUM, WILLIAM, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. (Military Medal.)
 M'KEOWN, NELLIE, Staff Nurse, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.
 M'KEOWN, GEORGE, Sergeant, Leinster Regiment.
 M'KEOWN, ROBERT, Aircraftsman, Royal Naval Air Service.
 M'KEOWN, ROBERT, Captain, C.F. 2/5 West Yorkshire Regiment.
 (Mentioned in despatches.)
 M'KEOWN, SAMUEL, 2nd Lieutenant, 14th Worcesters.
 M'KEOWN, THOMAS, Private, Canadian Army Service Corps.
 M'CANN, WILLIAM J., Lance-Corporal, 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
 PORTER, WILLIAM, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 PHELAN, JAMES, Private, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 ROLLINS, THOMAS, Private, 9th, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 ROBINSON, MATTHEW, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 ROONEY, JOSEPH, Private, 8th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 SPRATT, JAMES, Private, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 SHAW, WILLIAM, Drummer, 3rd Inniskilling Fusiliers.

SANDS, DAVID, Private, 9th Royal Irish Rifles.
SANDS, FRED, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
SLOAN, ANDREW, Private, Australian Expeditionary Force.
WATTERSON, THOMAS, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
WALSH, PATRICK, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
WILSON, GEORGE, Reverend, Y.M.C.A.
YOUNG, ROBERT, Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery.
YOUNG, WILLIAM, Bombardier, Royal Field Artillery.
YOUNG, WILLIAM, Private, 9th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
YOUNG DAVID, Driver, Royal Field Artillery.
YOUNG, JOHN, Private, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.



Late Lieut. J. S. M. Lenox-Conyngham.

NOTES

OF THE

HISTORY OF COAGH.

Coagh is one of those districts that are happy in having no history. It is situated at what is to-day a strategic point on the Southern bank of the Ballinderry; but in olden times the main road from Dublin to Derry ran through Stewartstown and Ardrea, and, as is natural, history kept to the highway, while Coagh lay undisturbed in its peaceful backwater.

The Coagh district lies in Tyrone, and it must have shared in the fortunes of the county. The name Tyrone, or Tir-owen, means the Land of Owen, and goes back to the beginning of the 5th century, when Owen, one of the sons of the famous Niall of the Nine Hostages, conquered the north from Dundalk to Derry and Innishowen, and gave his name to this great tract of country. The descendants of this Owen O'Neill were for 600 years the hereditary Kings of Ulster, as well as the lords of Tyrone, and, as such, were crowned in the fort of Tullyhogue ("the hill of the youth"), and no fewer than sixteen of them rose to be the elected over-kings of all Ireland. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1585) Tyrone lost both its northern portion, known as the County of Coleraine; and its southern portion, the present County of Armagh; and, later still, the large Barony of Loughinshollin was taken from it, and Coleraine and Loughinshollin were formed into the modern County of Derry. Within the same reign (1598) fell the rebellion that led to the confiscation of the territory of Tyrone.

There is no doubt that for many years past the English had, in various ways, been endeavouring to get control of the affairs of Tyrone, and by their insinuating patronage, no less than their open hostility, had done a good deal to provoke O'Neill's revolt. In 1598 O'Neill won an astounding victory over the English at the Battle of the Yellow Ford, near Blackwater town; but in the end Lord Mountjoy wore him down, and Tyrone lay at the mercy of the English. Kept in ignorance of the death of Queen Elizabeth, O'Neill came to Mellifont in 1603, and made his submission. He was afterwards invited to London, and received in state by the King at Hampton Court. But his English masters had no desire to see O'Neill settled again in peace in his old estates, and a policy of pin-pricking issued in 1607 in his flight from the country. He sailed from Lough Swilly along with the Earl of Tyrconnell (i.e. Donegal), and their flight is known in history as "The Flight of the Earls." The Earls were at once denounced and outlawed, and their lands confiscated, and the work of the Ulster Plantation was begun. In 1608 and 1609 a great survey of the six Plantation counties was made, and the land allotted in liberal measure to "undertakers"—men who undertook to exploit it to their own and the Government's advantage—and it is with this Plantation that the modern history of Coagh begins.)

In 1609 there settled in the townland of Ballindrum, William Conyngham, a Scottish Presbyterian. Three years later another Scotsman and Presbyterian, Andrew Stuart, Lord Ochiltree, a nephew by marriage of John Knox, became the "undertaker" of about 3,000 acres in Revelinowtra and Revellineightra, two adjoining districts that stretched from Stewartstown to Coagh and Lough Neagh. Andrew Stewart sold his Scottish title, and was, in 1619, created Baron Castlestuart. Sir Andrew sold the "Six Towns" (i.e. townlands) in Montravelin to "widow" Ann Boyse and her son Nathaniel, and these in turn sold them, in 1663, to William Conyngham, known in the deed as "the elder," and his son, William, the younger, now resident in Springhill, which had been conveyed to them by the Salter's Company in 1657. The Six Towns were Ballynargan, Drumconvis, Mullaghtironey, Coagh, Urbal, and Unaghmore, to which Mullinahoe was added a little later. Thus it was that Coagh came into the possession of the Conyngham family, of Springhill—a family which from that until now has always taken the keenest interest in everything that promoted the welfare of the district.

Coagh's fine water-power has always made it the site of valuable mills, and as early as 1680 we find the mills of Coagh and Urbal, with "the moulder and other the profits, advantages, and appurtenances," figuring in the marriage settlement of William Conyngham, of Coagh, gentleman, and Miss Anna Upton, of Castle Norton, Co. Antrim.

The Presbyterian Church in Coagh dates back to this time; for in 1708 a request was made to the Presbytery for the erection of a congrega-

tion out of the local members of the two neighbouring congregations, Moneymore and Ballyclog (afterwards Brigh), but the request was refused. Two years later, however, the Presbytery was censured by the Synod for its action, and, after some rather bitter contention, the petitioners gained the day and, in 1717, Mr. David Tomb was ordained as Coagh's first minister.

The year 1728 marks an era in the story of Coagh. Colonel George Conyngham took a lively interest in the place, and in that year he had the village laid out pretty well as we know it to-day, and at the same time obtained a charter for the holding of a toll-free market every Friday, in addition to four annual "fairs or marts," meeting in February, May, August, and November. In 1837, soon after the erection by Col. Conyngham of the Market House and the Schools, male and female, the charter was altered to one for twelve linen markets on the first Friday of each month and twelve agricultural markets on the second Friday. Coagh does not seem, however, to have been able at any time to compete with its old-established neighbours, Cookstown, Stewartstown, and Moneymore. It may be interesting to note that, in 1784, the weekly linen sales in Cookstown are returned at £120, in Stewartstown at £800, and the monthly sales in Moneymore at £1,000; while the Linen Trade Report of 1822 gives the annual total sales at the three towns as £43,000, £32,000, and £26,000. Cookstown thus outdistanced all the others, and has since kept the lead.

The pleadings in a case brought against Colonel George Conyngham by one John Johnston, of Littlebridge, give some interesting glimpses of Coagh life of the middle of the 18th Century. The corn mill in Coagh had at one time milling rights of all the "Seven Towns," meaning the right "to grind the corn, malt, and other grain which grew and were expended on their respective farms, and which were used in brewing and distilling at the said corn water-mill at Coagh," and the miller, as we know, had the right to claim his moulter and other fixed assessments. But the Rev. and Honble. Charles Caulfield and the Rev. Thomas Staples, the husbands of the two beautiful heiresses of John Huston, of the Castle-stewart manor-house, had claimed from Colonel Conyngham, and had recovered in court the milling rights of "the Six Towns," and the proprietor of the corn water-mill lost the greater part of his custom. Colonel Conyngham had, generously enough, compensated Michael Johnston, John's father, with a piece of land in Drumconvis; but even this, according to John, together with the "Shilling (? Shelling) Hill" and the other appurtenances of the mill, did not make up for the loss of his milling. Coagh, he describes in his statement, as "a large town, wherein many brewers and distillers reside." Finally, John fell seriously behind in his payments, and he accuses George Conyngham with persecuting him instead of doing justice by him, and he tells how on one occasion, after an

interview at Littlebridge, Colonel Conyngham detained him for four hours for a further interview in Coagh, and that when he sent for the bailiff and the complainant made off, the Colonel laid a charge against him of having effected a "rescue." Life was large and spacious in those days and so were magisterial powers.

Lewis, in his monumental Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, published in 1837, speaks of Coagh as possessing "a meeting house in connection with the Synod of Ulster," and of "a place of worship" for Wesleyan Methodists "in the market-place".

The modern history of Coagh is too recent to need special mention. Many residents will still remember the palmy days of the linen-trade, and the familiar names of Thompson and Ekin, which will always be associated with it. There is the story of the abortive attempt to secure a railway line through Coagh to the Bann. The village, however, does not by any means live on the memory of a prosperous past. The Co-operative Creamery Society, which was registered 26th November, 1896, was one of the first co-operative societies in Ireland. It is also one of the foremost, and, for many years, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, during whose regime the creamery was started, had his supply of butter sent from Coagh. In all its long and successful career the Society has had only one President, Dr. Burgess, a man to whose liberal leadership Coagh owes a debt of gratitude. Dr. Burgess is also the President of the flourishing Coagh and South Derry Farming Society. The first ploughing match under the auspices of the Society was held on 3rd March, 1913, in an eight-acre-lea field in Tamlaght, lent by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, R.D.C., and there was an entry of twenty-two ploughmen and ten spadesmen for the various competitions. Mr. Rowley Elliott was the treasurer, and Mr. James B. MacKeown the secretary at that time. The seventh successive match was held this year (1919) on the 6th February, and the entry exceeded that of all previous years. The secretary is now Mr. Wm. Ferguson.

Coagh district has, of late years, taken a lead in the breeding of shorthorn cattle. Big prices are given every spring for bulls, bought chiefly for the Argentine market, and it is to the credit of the local breeders that home-bred beasts have begun now to outbid the calves introduced from the Scottish sales. The recent opening of the Victory Masonic Lodge is yet another proof that Coagh is still very much alive.

The War Memorial is intended to perpetuate the memory, not only of the Coagh men who served, but of the men from the neighbouring parishes of Tamlaght and Ardboe, with a portion of Ardtrea, and a few notes on these districts may be acceptable.

The name of Tamlaght is said to mean "a plague monument," and so to designate a place where those who died in fever epidemics were buried. The church dates back to 1362. The original

TAMLAGHT. building stood in the graveyard. From 1616 to 1779, the church was in ruins, and the parish was united with Ballinderry. The modern church was built in 1780, and the glebe-house in 1781. (See Leslie's "Armagh Clergy and Parishes.")

It is interesting to find that Colonel George Conyngham, the founder of modern Coagh, apparently made an effort to have Tamlaght parish restored as an independent charge. A letter of the year 1738 is extant, in which the then Archbishop of Armagh acknowledged a communication from Colonel Conyngham, and proceeded to ask him about the value of the united living of Tamlaght and Ballinderry, and how far the Tamlaght parishioners were from the church at Ballinderry. The letter is of still further interest, for the Archbishop goes on to say that the end wall of the church at Ardrea is in such a ruinous state that the building is dangerous for worship, and that if Colonel Conyngham again obstructs the collection of the cess levied for its repair, the Archbishop will himself have the repairs made, and will take the necessary legal proceedings to recover the cost. Our forefathers were as "bonnie fighters" as their sons!

The most notable feature of lough-togel means "the raised stone," known as the Cloughtogel Stone. (The parish of Tamlaght is the cromlech and is an Ulster term for a cromlech). It is suggested that a line of druidical altars ran east and west along the crest of the hill surrounded by a circle of upright stones, and that one of these pillars is still to be found in a field known locally, from its fertility as "the Honeymug." The covering stone was once a massive block weighing twenty-two tons. Local tradition has it that the stone suffered one night when a bonfire was lit on the top of it to celebrate the release of a rector of the neighbourhood from his restraint for debt, and rain fell and caused the disintegration of a part of the heated stone!

The parish had two Bleach Greens within its bounds. The fields adjoining the Coagh bridge and opposite the Pleasure Grounds is still called the Bleach Green field.

Ardroe is a district full of historical interest. The ruined monastery on the shores of Lough Neagh was founded by St. Coleman, and dates back to the close of the Sixth Century. The oldest church, close by the monastery, probably belongs to the eighth or ninth century. A second church was built in the sixteenth century, and it is from it that material was taken and used in the modern parish church, built in 1709-13. The present font was brought from the old church, and the beautiful stone mullions of the east window. The carved stones, so carefully preserved, the late Mr. Treanor and alleged to belong to the original church, are said by experts to date only from the thirteenth century.

Arroe means "the hill of the cow," and the name is derived from the rich pasture land in the neighbourhood. But popular tradition attri-

ARDBOE. butes the name to the legend of the cow which gave milk enough not only to feed the workmen who built the monastery, but to slake the mortar used in it, and, when driven away, with her calf, by some rapacious thief, left the mark of her hoofs on the very stones she trod upon.

The ancient Irish Cross was probably erected in memory of St. Colman. We find, in 1727, that it was a noted place of prayer, and men said that the water in the adjoining part of the Lough had special healing virtue in it. For the benefit of visitors, the identification of the carved panels of the cross are here given:—

Eastern face (from bottom): (1) Adam and Eve; (2) The Offering up of Isaac; (3) Daniel in the lions' den; (4) The Ark borne along; (5) The Resurrection; (6) Christ coming in judgment (the central panel).

Western face: (1) The Nativity; (2) The Adoration; (3) The driving of the money-changers from the Temple; (4) The triumphal entry; (5) Christ arrested; (6) The Crucifixion.

Northern side: (1) The baptism of Jesus; (2) Moses; (3) The women before Solomon; (4) Solomon's judgment; (5) Undeciphered.

Southern side: (1) Cain slaying Abel; (2) David rescuing a lamb; (3) David slaying Goliath; (4) David and Saul under one crown; (5) Undeciphered symbols.

It is within the parish of Ardboe, that the Presbyterian church of Ballygoney lies. Ballygoney was originally what is known as a Burgher congregation—a Scottish sect of Presbyterianism; and was connected with the Associate Synod. It is first mentioned on the 3rd May, 1763, when it was reported to the Down Burgher Presbytery that Mr. Joseph Kerr had, since the last meeting of Synod, been ordained to the oversight of the united charges of Ballygoney and Muree (between Rockdale and Pomeroy). In 1777, the new Burgher Presbytery of Derry was erected, and its first meeting was held in Ballygoney. The Rev. Jos. Kerr died in 1785, at the age of fifty-one and was buried in Ardrea churchyard. In 1818, Ballygoney became a member of "the Synod of Ireland, distinguished by the name Seceders," and in 1840 shared in the larger union which resulted in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

It only remains to refer to the history which attaches to the Ardrea Bridge, commonly known as Big Bridge. It was here that on the 15th March, 1689, a bloody battle was fought between the Irish and Lord Blayney's force in the retreat of the latter upon Derry. Lord Blayney was holding Armagh for William III., but the troops of James II. were in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Stewartstown and Glenoe, held the forts of Charlemont and Mountjoy, and were plundering up to the outskirts of Armagh. In February, 1689, an Irish success in Monaghan compelled the retirement of the Protestant forces to Glasslough, where they were for a time besieged. In March, Lord Blayney decided to

march north and join the forces retreating on Coleraine, and, with 300 horse and 300 foot, encountered 1,000 Irish at Big Bridge. The Protestant troops won the day, leaving 140 Irish dead on the field, and marched on to Coleraine, being joined on the way by many fugitives from the adjacent districts.

It is on record that an ancient burial urn was found, in 1800, in a kistvaen, or "giant's grave," in the townland of Knockinroe. Perhaps it is worth adding that in 1918, another burial urn, together with the accompanying food-cup, was dug up in Tullyveagh, on the land of the late Mr. Adam Early. The food-cup is in perfect condition, and the urn was only slightly chipped at the time of its discovery. The urn stands about eighteen inches high, is of plain-baked clay, and has the merest trace of ornamentation on it.

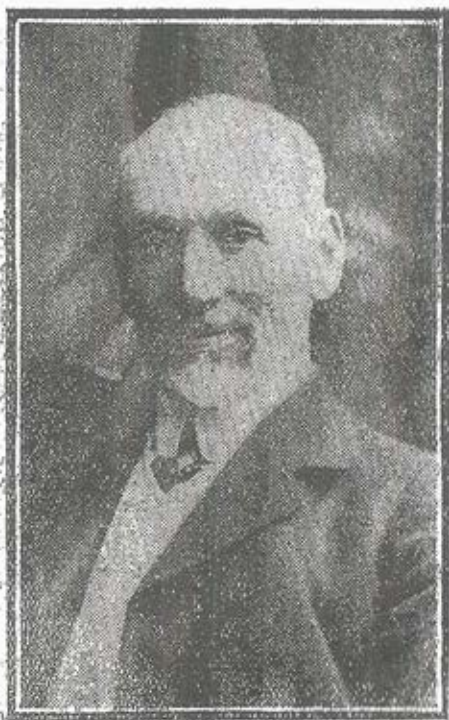
Of all the districts referred to above, Coagh has by far the most shining record of war service. No fewer than 30 of its men fell in the field, and four of them gained military honours. It was only natural, therefore, that, at the close of a meeting of the Farming Society, held on Monday, the 27th January, 1919, under the chairmanship of Dr. Burgess, J.P., Mr. Rowley Elliott, J.P., should draw attention to the question of a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the men of the district who had served in the Great War. He said that the matter had been discussed by the ladies of the Coagh Working Society, and that they had decided to hand over the balance of £18, still in their hands, to further any suitable memorial scheme. The whole audience heartily endorsed the proposal, and a further meeting was ordered to be called on the following Monday.

At this second meeting, on the 30th February, an opportunity was taken of presenting Sergeant Joseph Mitchell with a wristlet watch, given him by the Working Society in acknowledgment of the honour he had brought to the village by his winning of the Military Medal. Sergeant Mitchell had gained this recognition by his gallant leading of his platoon in two counter-attacks, at a time when all the officers had been killed or wounded. The watch was handed to him by Mrs. McClelland and Mrs. Wilson; and Sergeant Mitchell was congratulated by many of those present.

Then followed a discussion on the War Memorial, the result of which was that a scheme for the erection of a public hall was approved of, and, on the motion of Mr. Hugh Thompson, J.P., seconded by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, R.D.C., the ladies of the Working Society, with the local clergymen, were appointed a committee to arrange for the raising of the necessary funds. A thorough canvass of the district was immediately made, and within a few weeks the handsome sum of £500 had been collected, a free site for the hall being generously given by Mr. J. R. Elliott, Coagh.

Finally, at a meeting held on Friday, the 28th January, trustees were appointed for the management of the proposed hall, and it is largely

under their guidance that the plans have been laid for the holding of the forthcoming Bazaar. They have most generously seconded all the efforts of the ladies, and at a recent meeting of the Bazaar Committee, they severally became responsible for the gift of various kinds of live-stock to be sold for the benefit of the Bazaar funds.



MR. JOHN D. ELLIOTT, J.P.
The Donor of the Site for the New Hall.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Robert J. M'Keown, Belfast	...	...	25	0	0
Mrs. Rowley Elliott	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. Rowley Elliott, J.P.	...	...	25	0	0
Colonel W. A. Lenox-Conyngham, D.L.	...	...	12	0	0
Mr. W. Ekin, Ballymoyle	...	...	10	0	0
Mr. John Ekin, Ballymoyle	...	...	10	0	0
Messrs. Duff Bros.	...	...	10	0	0
Mr. Thomas Ferguson, R.D.C.	...	...	10	0	0
Dr. Burgess, J.P.	...	...	10	0	0
Mr. R. W. Bell	...	...	10	0	0
Mr. Hugh Flack, Coagh	...	...	10	0	0
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon	...	...	5	5	0
Right Hon. Denis Henry, K.C.	...	...	5	5	0
Rev. J. B. Cooper	...	...	5	0	0
Rev. G. and Mrs. Wilson	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. H. E. Thompson, J.P. Co.C.	...	...	5	0	0
Messrs. T. and R. George	...	...	5	0	0
Messrs. J. and W. Charleton	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. J. B. M'Keown	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. W. J. Gray	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. Wm. G. Blackstock	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. J. S. Ferguson	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs M'Keown and Mr. W. N. M'Keown	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. James H. M'Keown, Belfast	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. J. B. Henderson	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. A. W. Bell	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Howe	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. J. J. Speirs, J.P.	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas J. Creighton	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. R. J. Bell, U.S.A.	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. William J. Sloan	...	...	5	0	0
Mr J. H. Cowan	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lamont, U.S.A.	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. John Lamont, U.S.A.	...	...	5	0	0
Miss Laura Bell, U.S.A.	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. John M'Intyre, Ballinderry Bridge	...	...	5	0	0
Rev. F. H. Kinch, B.A., Ballinderry Bridge	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. Samuel G. Taylor, Belfast	...	...	5	0	0
Miss Burgess, Bangor	...	...	5	0	0
Rev. W. T. McClelland	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. James Burgess, J.P., Monaghan	...	...	5	0	0
Mr Samuel Cummings	...	...	5	0	0
Mr. Simms	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. R. M'Keown	...	...	3	0	0
Rev. H. H. Cunningham, B.A.	...	...	3	0	0
Mr. John Greer	...	...	2	10	0
Mrs. Berryman	...	...	2	10	0
Mr. Hugh Dickson	...	...	2	10	0