

HISTORY OF THE DEVINE FAMILY

Preface

This account of the history of the Devine family is compiled in 1998 by Thomas Edward Devine (born in the Bronx, N.Y.) using principally as source the account written by his father James M. Devine in 1923. The account written by James Devine was in turn derived from an earlier written account composed by James Devine's father Thomas Devine, born 1846. The early portion of the current document is, in most cases, a verbatim derivation of Thomas Devine's composition and the middle section is almost entirely a verbatim rendering of James Devine's composition. I have endeavored to update the use of language, to unify sections on the same topic, to arrange paragraphing and subtitles for clarity and to make some of the writing more concise.

In reading the earlier accounts, particularly those composed by my father, there appears to be an emphasis on the activities of the male members of the family. This may reflect the patriarchal milieu of the society prevailing during his youth. Congruent with this emphasis, there are several vivid accounts of the male members of the family engaging in boxing and other physical confrontations with adversaries. It should be borne in mind that James Devine was born and spent his early youth in a town founded on the mining and smelting industry in the American West. After his mother's death, the family returned to Ireland, however, when he came of age he returned to the U. S. After his return to Montana, he engaged in boxing and participated in boxing tournaments. In the atmosphere of the time, Irishmen dominated the sport of boxing and the common assumption was that Irishmen were expected to be proficient boxers.

It should also be borne in mind that in the historical experience of the Irish province of Ulster, a powerful struggle for the physical, religious and cultural survival of the Irish people was being waged against English colonialism, which ruthlessly pursued the destruction of the Irish people and their Gaelic culture. A self-serving English racism denigrated the Gaelic Irish and served to rationalize the relentless destructive fury of the invading English. Under such circumstances, the assertion of their right to define their own identity and preserve their existence, was seen by the Irish to require physical resistance, at times impromptu, to an overbearing military state. The success of our ancestors in meeting the challenge to their physical, cultural and biological existence was a prerequisite to our own existence and the contributions that we have been able to make to human endeavor.

FORWARD

In writing this little chronicle of the Devine Clan of Woodend, Strabane, my object is to preserve the tradition of the family that was once one of the most prosperous and well-known families surrounding the town of Strabane. I am writing it in simple language easy to understand. Most of the early information I got directly from my father at the fireside in Laraghaleas. It is reliable information handed down to him from his grandparents Edward Devine and Sarah Hegarty. Sarah Hegarty survived her husband a couple of years, and knew the prominent Lady Isabell St. Clair, hence she was able to relate some of the events that occurred at that time.

Some of the material written may sound boastful, but it is as my father gave it to me. He was a very truthful man and recognized so by all who knew him. He was not boastful to excess, but proud of his ancestors. He did not consider his family quite on the level of the O'Neills or the O'Donnells with whom the Devine's had much connection in early days. I once heard him say to a Mr. O'Neill and a Mr. McKeon, "If I had the honor of bearing either of your names, I would consider myself above the Houses of Brunswick or Hanover.

The early dates of the 18th Century may not be very accurate, but the dates that are definitely stated in the 19th Century are accurate.

Unfortunately the tumultuous existence that we lead in these times interferes with our reading much about our ancestors. I hope that some of my relatives of the younger generation will find the time to read the following chronicle and pass it on to the succeeding generations.

James M. Devine
Died April 10, 1969

Historical Framework

3,000 BC	Construction of the Great Passage Tomb at New Grange, Co. Meath
??? BC	Arrival of the Milesians in Ireland
432 AD	Commencement of St. Patrick's Mission of evangelization in Ireland
500 - 800 AD	Irish missions of evangelization and civilization to Britain and the European Continent
795 AD	Commencement of Viking raids on Ireland
1014 AD	Defeat of Viking Invasion force by Irish King Brian Boru at Clontarf
1069 AD	Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland under Strongbow
1366 AD	Statutes of Kilkenny outlaw speaking of Gaelic language and adoption of Irish customs by the Anglo Norman settlers
1594 AD	Rising of O'Donnell and O'Neill, Nine Years War
1598 AD	Victory of the Irish Army under Red Hugh O'Neill at the Battle of the Yellow Ford
1601 AD	Defeat of the Irish Army of Red Hugh O'Neil and O'Donnell at Kinsale, Co. Cork.
1607 AD	Flight of the Earls, the Irish Chieftains leave Ulster from Lough Swilly for exile on the Continent
1609 AD	Plantation of Ulster, vast lands of the northern clans confiscated from the native Irish and used to 'plant' lowland Scots from the old Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria and English settlers
1614-18 AD	Walls of Derry erected by the English London Company. Stones taken from the monastery of St. Columcille to construct the walls.
1640 AD	Ireland plundered and devastated by the 'Man of Death' Cromwell with one third of the population slaughtered. Cromwell, with the Bible in one hand and sword in the other, murders men, women, and children
1641 AD	Irish Rising, Strabane captured from the English by the Devines
1646 AD	Victory of the Irish Army under Owen Roe O'Neill at the Battle of Benburb in Co. Armagh
1689 AD	Siege of Derry by the army of King James II
1690 AD	Defeat of the army of King James II by the army of King William of Orange at the River Boyne in Ireland

- 1695 AD Introduction of the Penal Laws designed to exterminate Catholics in Ireland
- 1776 AD Declaration of Independence by the American Colonies
- 1795 AD Violence renewed in Armagh between the pro British Loyalist and Irish Nationalist. Battle of the Diamond near **Loughgall** in Co. Armagh between the Catholic 'Defenders' and Protestant 'Peep'o'Day Boys'. Orange order emerges from this event. Orange order founded in townland at **Battlehill**, Armagh.
- 1798 AD Rising of the United Irishmen in Ulster and Leinster. Rebellion brutally repressed. Landing of French Revolutionary Force in Co. Mayo to liberate the Irish from English Rule.
- 1800 AD Dissolution of the ascendancy Irish Parliament with the Act of Union
- 1803 AD Execution of the Irish Patriot Robert Emmet
- 1829 AD Catholic Emancipation obtained under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell. Catholic landowners receive the right to vote; however the fee for voting is raised from 40 shillings to 40 pounds thus disenfranchising the vast majority of Catholics.
- 1843 AD Under threat by the British Military, Daniel O'Connell cancels the great mass meeting, scheduled for Clontarf, calling for repeal of the Act of Union and the reestablishment of an Irish Parliament
- 1845-50AD Years of the Great Irish Famine, or the Great Hunger. Over 1,000,000 die of starvation and over 1,000,000 emigrate. Concurrent with the starvation vast quantities of food are exported from Ireland to pay the exorbitant rents to absentee English landlords, who acquired their Irish lands by confiscation of the lands of the indigenous Irish
- 1916 AD Proclamation of the Irish Republic and assertion of the Republic in Arms. Rebellion repressed by British Military.
- 1918 AD Irish voters provide overwhelming electoral victory (over 85 %) for Irish Parties pledged to reestablishment of Home Rule Government
- 1921 AD Irish Free State Government established in 26 Counties. The Six Counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh held by Britain in the United Kingdom.
- 1929 AD U.S. Stock Market Crash followed by Great Economic Depression.
- 1947 AD Irish Republic established with jurisdiction in the 26 Counties.

INTRODUCTION

By Thomas Devine (born 4th March, 1846, Ballymagorry, Co Tyrone, died 1929, Campsie, Co. Derry, with minor editing by his son James M. Devine and his grandson Thomas E. Devine)

All nations and peoples take pride and glory in their ancestors. The ancient Greeks and Romans for examples. The Celtic Races, who first colonized Ireland and Scotland, were not less anxious in that respect than either of the fore mentioned peoples. On the death of Milisius, who was about to start from Spain on an expedition North by sea, his two sons called Heber and Hermon assumed command of the expedition which had been prepared to go to Ireland. Chronologists calculate the time of the Milesians landing in Ireland as the same time as when Saul reigned in Israel. The ancient Irish also relate a story of the time when the Milesians were journeying in the desert. The chief called Niul was bitten by a serpent. He and his people were in great distress even unto despair, when the Israelites with Moses came upon them and Moses healed him and prophesied that Nuil's posterity would become a great people. Thus, it is seen that the Irish or Milesians, as they were called proved without doubt their strong claims to antiquity in origin. The skill of the ancient Irish in the working of precious metals into ornaments which have been found and collected by archeologists in various parts of the country prove this. It also proves that the Milesians must have been intimately acquainted and conversant with the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Phoenicia. When the Milesians landed in Ireland, a people called the Tuatha DeDannans held possession of the Island. A fierce and bloody war ensued in which, after a time, the Milesians prevailed. Hermon and Heber and a nephew of theirs called Irr (a son of Ith, a brother of the two former, who was killed in the Lagan country or East Donegal) divided the Island among them; Heber received the southern part, Hermon the northern part, and Irr the northwestern part. Hence, from these leaders are descended the ancient families or clans. The race of Hermon gave to Ireland the Ard Righs, or chief Kings, with the exception of Brian Boru, who was of the race of Heber. The country increased in population and added to the number of its clans by some powerful chiefs making more than one of their sons' chief of a clan.

The Irish, being of a warlike spirit, engaged in many military expeditions to Britain and the Continent, even as far as Gaul and Italy, and many times aided the Gauls against the Romans. They returned from these expeditions laden with booty and many times brought prisoners with them. In their system of government, they held parliamentary conventions at a place called Tara, where Kings and druids, or priests, made laws which were just and humane. These were called the Brehon Laws and would compare favorably with laws that have been enacted in modern times.

The Devines originally belonged to the country of Fermanagh, and are descended from the Gruoch na Colla or three brothers, who conquered the clan Rorys and destroyed the ancient palace of Emania, which was for centuries the great fort or stronghold of the Red Branch Knights. The names of these brothers were Colla Maen, Colla Da-Crioch and Colla Uais. They took possession of a portion of Counties Down, Armagh, Louth, Monaghan and Fermanagh. The Devines claim Colla Huiss as their ancestor. The name Devine is derived from King Cairbre, second of one of the Collas, who was the Ard Righ or High King of Ireland, a man distinguished for his generosity and liberality towards his friends. Hence, he was called Cairbre, Arigiod na Daimh, or the Dispensor of the Golden Presents. The word Daimh is pronounced 'duif', hence Divin-Devine-Devane-Davin-Devenny-Diver, etc. The Annalists tell us of the race of Daimens being settled in

Fermanagh along the river Erne. It is related that in the thirteenth century in an election held for the chieftancy, the Devines were defeated by the McGuires, after which the Devines seem never to have regained their supremacy in Fermanagh. After their failure to maintain their power in Fermanagh, the clan seems to have scattered out seeking settlements in the neighboring counties, especially Tyrone, where they settled in the district of Donaghady, north of Strabane, becoming active and firm supporters of the O'Neils. Many of the race of Devine are found in Sligo, Mayo and Donegal. There are also quite a few of the name in County Derry in the districts adjoining Tyrone.

There is a townland along Burdennet in Donaghady, Co Tyrone called Lisdivin , translated as Devine's Castle or Fort. This would confirm the tradition of the Devines owning the district of Donaghady from the Ferry at Donelong on the Foyle to the Butter Lox above Donaghmana. In the district or country above and around Donananna, the name is still very plentiful. There are also many of the name to be found in the Southern part of County Derry, Altahoney and Fir Glen district. Whether the Devines or Divins of Donegal are descended from the Tyrone branch or came direct from Fermanagh is difficult to determine at the present time. It is most probable that after the great defeat and slaughter of the Irish army at Ballymacool or Ballysollis near Letterkenny, numbers of the Tyrone men did not deem it prudent to return again among the planters or Cromwellians, but sought refuge among the hills and glens of Donegal. Thomas Devine, born 1845, was of the opinion that people of the name Devine lived in the Dunfanaghy District in his time. He recalled a John Devine, who lived at Dunfanaghy, who married the sister of Primate McGettigan. He repaired and built a number of chapels in the Diocese of Raphoe.

The chief characteristics of the race are hot and impulsive temperament, quick to resent an insult, ready to forgive and make friends, affable to strangers, always ready to relieve distress, generous to excess. As a race they are physically strong and athletic, brave and courageous. In addition they are characterized by love of country and the religion of their ancestors, many of them having died in its defense.

The Devines have furnished many priests to the church in the Dioceses of Derry and Raphoe. There are quite a few of the name at the present time in the Derry Diocese. A Father Thomas Devine of Carrigart was a notable figure in troublesome times in Donegal. Also, Father Hugh Devine, P.P., Dunfanaghy, who died about 1912, was most highly respected. The Diocese of Derry had many priests of the name in the Penal times. When there were only six secular priests in the dioceses in 1741, one of them was a Father James Devine. There is the name of the Rev. Manassas Devine, who died in 1794, on a stone slab to be seen to this day in the old graveyard at Cumber, Claudy. No doubt, there are a great many more whose names are now forgotten. There was a Father Neal Devine whose remains lie under a side altar in the old Claudy Church. He died in 1884, as may be seen by the inscription on a small marble slab above the altar.

Another notable of the Church was the martyred Bishop of the Diocese of Down and Connor, Connor O'Divaney, who suffered on the 11th of May 1611. The aged prelate was over 80 years old. He was hanged, drawn and quartered, and his body placed in a hurdle and hauled through the streets of Dublin followed by a crowd of weeping women dipping their handkerchiefs in his martyred blood as it fell on the pavement. It was a scene most horrible to contemplate. It is believed that Connor O'Diveny, was born in Glen Finn, Co. Donegal.

In the great rising of 1641, a Felix or Philip Devine, commanding the Irish forces under Phelim O'Neil, laid siege to the town and castle of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, which was

taken with a large number of prisoners and arms. Among the prisoners were the Hamiltons (now the Abercorns). Captain Philip Devine showed more generosity to his prisoners on this occasion than the English commander Coote did to the unfortunate Irish at Ballysolis, Letterkenny. Captain Philip Devine had a brother, a priest, who was made governor of Strabane when the Irish forces that had taken Strabane went to join the army of Owen Roe O'Neill. Most of the men led by Captain Philip Devine belonged to the Donaghady district and accompanied Owen Roe in his campaign against the Scots and Cromwellians. They were at the great battle of Benburb and the other battles in which the Ulster men displayed such bravery.

During "The Troubles" from 1916 to 1922 there were many of the name Devine who made the supreme sacrifice. There was a fine man, a member of the Dail, who lost his life in Sligo. Another was killed by the 'Black and Tans' at Fentona, whilst others were imprisoned at Ballykinla, Co Derry. A man named Bernard Devine, secretary for Hughes Bakery Co., Belfast, was murdered in his office during the troubles of 1922 in that distressed city. He was from the borders of Tyrone and Derry.

The following was written by James Devine based in part on the writing of his father Thomas Devine.

Eammon Rue Devine

A man named Edward Devine, or Eammon Rue Devine (which means Red Edward) as he was sometimes called, lived in the neighborhood of Dunfanaghy or Rossgull, Co. Donegal, near Doe Castle, about 1760. He was a celebrated swordsman and was famed for his powers with the sword and blackthorn stick. He bore the distinction of being Ireland's champion gladiator. He met all comers for many years, and held this title until he was an old man. The date of his birth is not known, but it was probably about 1710.

My father told a story that has been handed down by tradition to me about Eammon Rue (alternatively spelled Eamon Rhua). It is as follows: When Eammon Rue was traveling in the West of Ireland in County Mayo, he was overtaken by nightfall and a heavy downpour of rain. In those days in Ireland no one traveling worried much if night was coming on and they had not selected a hotel or inn in which to stay for the night. The Irish have been famed for their hospitality throughout the world and anyone traveling through Ireland was welcome to stay at any house for a night's rest and supper. Eammon Rue, wet and bedraggled, directed his steps toward a fairly large building, which seemed to show many lights. When he entered this building, he was pleased to find he had dropped into a fencing school. He was clad in ordinary homespun traveling clothes and owing to the night being wet and road muddy, he did not look very much like Ireland's champion gladiator. A number of young men and boys were practicing at the manly art when Edward entered. Edward remained as a spectator for a short time, then he asked to have a little spar with the boys. The boys laughed and some of them said, "He is too old." "Never mind my being too old, I'll teach you something" he said. They laughed again, but one of them agreed to spar with the old man. The lad fenced but a few moments, when he found he was below the old man's class. Then, the best student they had tackled the old man, and to the surprise of everyone present, this man was outclassed also. The instructor, wishing to save the credit of his school, offered to take on the old man himself. This was just what Eammon Rue wanted, so they were very soon brandishing their sticks. Edward used his three famous cuts, taking off a vest button and a button off each cuff with these strokes. The instructor was taken completely by surprise. He admitted defeat like a man, and expressed his astonishment by saying, "You must be either the devil or Eammon

Rue.” The old man modestly said, “I am Eammon Rue.” Then the lads who were defeated by the old man felt honored at having fenced with Ireland’s champion gladiator. How long he held the championship of Ireland is not known now, but it must have been for a long time, as he was over fifty years old when he resigned it.

Neal Devine

Eammon Rue had a son named Neal, who, when a young man, went from Rossgull or Dunfanaghy near the Atlantic Coast in Donegal to Donaghady in Co. Tyrone, probably to spend a while with relatives. This was about 1774 or 1778. Here, he made the acquaintance of Isabella St. Clair; daughter of a man named Neal St. Clair, who was born in Scotland. It is probable that Isabella was born in Scotland also. We are also led to infer that Neal St. Clair’s wife was a Cambell, or some close connection of the Cambell family, since Isabella never lost an opportunity of claiming to be of the race of Black Archie, better known in Scottish history as the Duke of Argyle or McCallum More as the clansmen called him. Black Archie had many foreign titles, chief of which was Duke of Hatzfeld in Germany. He possessed large estates in Germany. An ancestor of his commanded the Catholic army for the Holy Roman Emperor Charles the Fifth, in the religious wars that arose from the Reformation. He was a leader in the Monmouth rebellion against James II of England. For his role in this uprising he was captured and executed at Edinburgh Castle in 1685. He slept soundly for three hours just before he put his head on the block, showing remarkable coolness. It is very probable, indeed almost a certainty that Isabella St. Clair was his great grandchild. The beheading of Argyle was the cause of the Argyle family’s not supporting the Stewarts during subsequent struggles. His execution no doubt helped to place the House of Hanover on the British Throne. The St. Clairs were called “Lords of the Isles” (Hebrides), connected also with the MacDonalds of the Hebrides. Isabella St. Clair, Neal Devine’s wife was a woman of commanding appearance, well informed, highly educated, and capable of discoursing on almost any subject. According to her, all the great families of Scotland were ancestors and relatives of hers. Neal Devine, her husband, son of Eammon Rue, was like his father a celebrated fencer. He was a man of middle size, very good looking and of ruddy complexion. An interesting story has been told about him. While he was walking up the sidewalk in Ballybofey, he met an English officer armed with a sword. The English officer ordered him off the sidewalk to make way for him to pass. Neal Devine attempted to proceed straight on, but the English officer drew his sword and threatened to cut Neal’s head off if he did not get off the sidewalk. Neal told him, in a defiant manner, to cut away. The officer’s temper was up and made a thrust at Neal’s head, but Neal had his blackthorn stick ready and he disarmed the English officer immediately. The officer was terribly surprised and he walked away sullenly to the amusement of the onlookers.

The Children of Neal Devine and Isabella St. Clair

Neal and Isabella had five children, three girls and two boys. The eldest girl born in 1775 married Bernard Brown. The second girl, named Giles, born 1776, married a man named McGettigan. The third child, Edward, was born in 1778. A fourth child James was born in 1779 or 1780. The fifth child was a girl and married a man named Charles McGinley, who lived at Dramgauty, Co. Tyrone.

Edward Devine

Edward, Isabella St. Clair's eldest son, was a man of medium size and ruddy complexion. In 1804, Edward Devine married Sarah Hegarty. Edward remained at Donaghady until some time after he married Miss Hegarty. Then, he purchased what has been the old home of the Devines for over a century. It is a beautiful residence and estate, later held by his grandson, Edward Devine at Woodend, one mile north of Strabane. Sarah Hegarty was raised at Dramaney, Co. Donegal. Her father, Charles Hegarty married a Katie Keenan from the parish of Urney, Co. Tyrone. This Katie Keenan, who died at the old home of the Devines at Woodend in the early sixties lived to the remarkable old age of one hundred and one years. Charles Hegarty, her husband was raised at the Crossroads, Killygordon, Co. Donegal. He was a stout man and a strong defender of The Faith. He proved his courage notably by seconding a man named McCabe in a fight at Grange Races. McCabe was a hatter by trade. In order to show his gratitude to Charles Hegarty, he presented a hat valued at two British pounds, a considerable sum in those days, to Sara Hegarty, who was then a little girl. Edward Devine and Sarah Hegarty had a large family numbering sixteen in all. They were as follows; Isabell, born 1805, James 1807, Edward, Neal, Charles, John, Margaret, Thomas, Sarah, William, Dennis, Catherine, Mary and three others who died in infancy.

Edward Devine was a very brave and courageous man and like his father, Neal Devine was educated in the art of fencing. A story told to me in 1914 by Edward Devine's grandson, also named Edward Devine, provides evidence of his skill in fencing. During a winter, while he was living at Woodend, a man from the West of Ireland claiming to be the champion of Connaught visited his home. Edward was sick in bed suffering from a severe cold. His wife greeted the stranger at the door and asked his business. The man said he was the champion fencer of Connaught and wished a contest with Edward. Mrs. Devine implored him to go away at once as Edward was sick in bed and if he knew he was there he would be up and wanting to fence. She said he would be beside himself if he were there and could not fence with him. The man reluctantly started away. A few yards from the house he met Edward's fourth son Charles. They entered into conversation and when Charles learned the man's business, he said, "I will fence with you." They returned to the house and after a little lunch they began fencing. Charles injured the man's arm so badly that he was compelled to remain at Woodend for two weeks before he was able to go back to Connaught again. This Edward Devine, son of Isabella St. Clair, was born in 1778, married Miss Hegarty in 1804 and died in 1850?

Another story told about Edward Devine occurred between 1830 and 1840, during the time the notorious highwaymen Atchinson and McQuade were active. Atchinson had put up for the night in a house between Lisdillon and Donaghady. I think the owner of the house was a man named Brian Donaghey. The occupants of the house were in great terror, knowing of the desperate and brutal acts already committed by Atchinson. The neighbors found out the whereabouts of Atchinson that night, and the hue and cry was raised. Men came in fairly large numbers headed by a Captain St. Clare. Among them was old Edward Devine with his blackthorn stick. The house was surrounded and Atchinson was captured alive without the loss of a man. It is said he put up a game fight, as was expected from his past reputation. At dawn, he was tied down with strong ropes on a cart and conveyed with a large escort to Derry jail. Captain St. Clair was riding on horseback. Edward Devine was either riding in the cart or on horseback close to it. Some of the men carelessly put their muskets on the cart not far from Atchinson's right hand. Perhaps they thought he was so well tied that precautions were unnecessary. But Atchinson kept twisting and turning his wrists while the escorts were not noticing until he

had his hands free. He waited for the opportune moment, which came when they were close to Prehen Wood. He suddenly grabbed the musket leveled it with Captain St. Clare's head and pulled the trigger. Just as the gun discharged, Edward Devine's stick knocked the muzzle upward and the ball whizzed past the Captain's head. Atchinson was secured in Derry jail and soon afterwards hanged.

James Devine

Isabella St. Clair's other son, James, was born in 1779, as he was nineteen years old at the battle of the Nile. This young lad, James Devine, showed signs of great strength and sturdiness at an early age. He became a Ribbon man very young. The district of Donaghady was subject to many faction fights and quarrels, especially about the time of St. Patrick's Day and the 12th of July. Young James Devine got into one of these fights and knocked down every Orangeman that came within range of his fists. He was only eighteen years of age at this time and it was considered a disgrace to the Orange party to be defeated by the boy. Sam Knox, the great Orange bully of Donaghady was not in this encounter, but when he heard of the impression that James Devine had made, he expressed regret at not being there to have whipped the lad. He soon sent a challenge to James Devine, stating there was one man in Donaghady who could beat him at anytime and anyplace. Devine accepted the challenge immediately, and a day and place were soon fixed. James Devine stood five feet ten and one half inches in his boots and weighed 14 stone ten pounds or 206 pounds. Sam Knox was thirty years old, stood six feet tall and weighed about 14 stone or 196 pounds. When the time arrived for the fight, Isabella St. Clair made known her intention of being present. It was with difficulty that she was persuaded not to witness the combat. She told her son that the fight should be with swords instead of with bare fists. She said, "It was a humiliation for her to see him in a low fist fight." Her last words to him as he left for the fight were, "If you don't beat him, don't come back, for you will never eat the bread I bake. If I were there, I'd make you beat him." The details of the fight are not known now. But we do know that James Devine beat the Orange bully and beat him decisively. A man who died many years ago described James Devine to my father as follows; "He was about 14 ½ stones in weight, stood 5feet, 10 ½ inches tall, and when stripped to fight, his arms were like water cans.

After this fight, the indignation of the Orange party was so aroused that it was necessary for James Devine to leave the country to preserve his life. He left home and joined the British navy. At the time England was at war with France. James was at the Battle of the Nile and served aboard Nelson's flagship, 'Victory'. In a letter to his mother, he described the battle. He said he was terribly afraid at first as he saw his comrades fall around him. But, in a short time he steadied himself and was not afraid and felt in a fighting humor. After the French ships had struck all of their flags and victory was won, the captain of the Victory, who had his eye on James during the battle, came up to him and patted him on the back and complimented him for being a brave lad.

Soon after the battle of the Nile, James Devine left the sea and joined the land forces. During his time in England, he took unauthorized leave and stole away to Ireland for a couple of weeks. While in Ireland, he married his sweetheart of boyhood days. She was a very pretty girl named McGrath. When he returned to England, the officer in charge of his company called for him to impose punishment on him for absence without leave. Young Devine said he ran away to get married. The officer asked to see the girl he had married. When he saw her, he said "No wonder you ran away for her." He shook hands with Devine, wishing him future happiness. James Devine had one son whom he called Neal. Neal was raised at Donaghady. He was husky and of rambling disposition. Little more is known of him.

Later, James' regiment was sent to Egypt. Whether his wife went with him is not known. A Scotch officer was in charge of the regiment. He was very fond of James because of his Scotch ancestry. This officer was obliged to leave Egypt and return to Britain. An English officer was appointed as his substitute. One day as the company was forming into line, this English officer thought James was rather slow. Possibly there was antagonism between them and James may have acted awkwardly on purpose. The English officer yelled, "Dress up you Irish dog." Devine felt the insult bitterly, and made up his mind to get satisfaction. A moment later, the English officer passed along the rank and as he came close to Devine, he walked into a jab from Devine's mighty right, which caught him in the solar plexus and knocked him senseless. The sentence in those days for striking an officer was death. James was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. A petition was signed by every man in the company requesting that clemency might be shown to Devine and that his life might be spared. The sentence was commuted to nine hundred and ninety nine lashes on the triangle, which generally meant death. There was no remission from this penalty. A young Scotch soldier named Cambell volunteered to stay with Devine until the punishment was over. Then, Devine was tied to the triangle and the cat-o-nine tails was used. As he took his punishment, he held a gun ball in his teeth. Cambell changed the balls in Devine's mouth as he chewed through them, bearing his punishment. It was a heart-rending scene. Devine bit through three gun balls during the terrible ordeal. After the nine hundred and ninety ninth lash fell on his broad chest, he shouted faintly, "I live, I live." His chest and back were bruised and bloody and his lungs were bare. It took quite a while for him to recover from the awful punishment. He is the only man known to have lived after nine hundred and ninety nine lashes on the triangle. Shortly after this event, the Scotch officer returned to the regiment. When he learned what had happened to James Devine during his absence, he was ready for war on the English officer and reprimanded him severely as an English despot and coward. Later James was transferred to India, where he became an expert swordsman. The Indian climate shortened his days and he did not live to an old age.

The Children of Edward Devine and Sarah Hegarty

This narrative will now consider the family of Edward Devine and Sarah Hegarty. The children of Edward Devine and Sarah Hegarty were the third generation after Eammon Rue.

Isabell

Isabell, the eldest, was born in 1805. She married a man named Patrick Philips, who lived at Maghereagh, north of Strabane. She had a grandson living there in 1923. One of the Phillip's was married to Edward Logue, the father of Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. McKenna of Dungiven, Co. Derry.

James Devine

James, the second member of the family, was born in 1807 at the old homestead held by the Devine's for long over a century. He was tall, about 5 feet 11 inches, and athletic. He was a very intelligent young man and surveyed the bowling green of Strabane. He died as a very young man at age 21. He attended the seminary at Templemoyle, Eglinton. It was believed that his death was a result of jumping over a five bar gate during an athletic sports day held by the students. In any case, he died on 22nd April 1828, a few days after the sports day. He was a young man of very high principles and very popular among his fellow students. He had a very fine appearance and was regarded as a model young man. The following poem was written of him after his death by a companion of his (J. McGinley, Castle Street, Strabane Ireland) and gives a fine description of him:

Must I lament for virtue's emblem gay
 You sacred muse assist me to deplore
And mourn the loss of genius brightest ray
 By deaths proud arrow, Ah he is no more.

A youth of talents through his fame unknown
 In beauty's mould he carefully was cast.
God has ordained him for to be his own
 Life's boisterous sea he carefully has past.

Large was his bounty and his soul sincere
 Heaven did a recompense as largely send:
In virtues sacred path he persevered
 And God consoled him to his latter end.

This youth sublime, no vicious path he knew
 Few unchaste thoughts e'er filled his glowing breast
And faithful servant ever kind and true.
 So clear appeared to his time elapsed.

Beneath the spacious temple of the skies
 He moldering lies, surrounded by the dead.
His soul immortal did ascend on high
 There to receive his great and just reward.

With golden letters I'll inscribe his name,
 I'll still revere him as my former friend
Such worth departed never will again
 Posses a bosom, or adorn a mind.

Talk not of him in solitary gloom
 Or mourn his loss, you parents ever dear
For he with God forever will abound,
 His grace perpetual ever more to share.

Edward Devine

Edward came after James. He was born in 1812 and died in 1897. He married Mary Kavanaugh about 1833. They raised eight children, all of whom went to America. The oldest named Sophia died in 1921 in a Sister's home in Philadelphia. She was about 82 years old. Edward and his wife Mary had a public house in Ballymagorry for a time. Mary died about 1849 and Edward went to assist his father-in-law, Michael Kavanaugh in the grain trade. This Edward Devine had descendants living in Philadelphia in 1923. Edward, like his father Edward retained his agility until he was an old man. He was about five feet nine inches tall, and when 50 years old he could jump 36 feet in three broad jumps. He was of a cool and jolly disposition, and not as hot tempered as other members of the family. He was a good all round athlete, but like his brothers, he excelled in the art of boxing. He won a victory over professor Byers, the English middleweight, in the town of Raphoe in 1836. He won by a knockout. His son Edward, Yankee Ed, after spending forty-nine years in America and raising a family there, returned to Cloughcor, Strabane, where he engaged in the liquor trade from 1913 until his death on 5th November 1921 at 77 years of age.

There is reference in James Devine's writings to a big Mick Devine a policeman and poet of Philadelphia, who wrote Moorlough Mary.

The Children of Edward Devine and Mary Kavanaugh

The eight children of Edward Devine and Mary Kavanaugh were Michael, born 1837, lost at sea, James, Sophia, born 1839 and died 1921, Sarah, Edward, born 1846 and died 5th Nov 1921, Charles, William, Thomas, born 1851 and died 1910. All died in America except Edward and Michael, who were lost at sea.

Neal

Neal came after Edward. He was born about 1814 and died in 1884. As a young man he studied for the priesthood at Manooth and was ordained about 1836, a few months before he reached the canonical age. He was a curate in the parish of Carndonagh, then transferred to the parish of Faughanvale. He was appointed parish priest of Cumber Claudy in 1857 and remained there until he died in 1884. As a student at Maynooth, he was a leading athlete and was considered the best man at the college in the art of boxing. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall with an exceedingly robust build. He was an authority on Irish History and contributed much of his knowledge to a book entitled "The History of Innishowen." He took sick on the altar while celebrating Sunday Mass and died a few hours later. Even years later, older residents of the parish of Cumber spoke of Father Devine with love and respect. A marble slab bearing an inscription on it over a side altar in the old church in Claudy marks his resting-place.

Charles

Charles, the fourth son of this family, was born about 1816. He emigrated to Australia in 1843. He was not heard from afterwards, but was believed to be still alive in 1880. It was he who defeated the champion of Connaught when he visited the family at Woodend. He was 6 feet tall and more powerfully built than the other brothers. He was clever and talented, a good speaker and was the heart of fun and jokes. He was more cool tempered than any of the others, except Edward.

John

John or Johnny as he was called kept a public house in Strabane. He was a short man about 5 feet 6 inches and weighed about 145 pounds. He was very active and few

men could equal him in a game of handball or with the gloves. He was reckoned the best man in Strabane with the boxing gloves, except for his brother William, who was much larger. He was never afraid to take on a square fight with any man no matter his opponent's size. When Johnny was 19 years old, he had an encounter with a man who was travelling and exhibiting his boxing skill with the celebrated Professor Burke. The encounter took place in Strabane, probably in the market place. This youth was giving exhibitions under the watchful eye of Burke. None of the Strabane lads was sufficiently skilled to compete with him, and he was making a fool of every one who tackled him. He seemed cocky and conceited because of his success. Johnny came along while the sparring was in progress. He remained silent, but was studying this fellow's style. Burke backed this fellow against any lad in Strabane. Johnny was asked, "If he would be game to tackle this professional." Johnny quickly said, "Certainly, I will." Johnny was slightly lighter than his opponent, but they soon started business. At the start, the other fellow thought he had an easy thing as before and Johnny came pretty near getting him in the first round. It was said they fought for over an hour and at the end, it was called a draw. Many thought Johnny deserved the decision. An eyewitness to the fight said they would frequently land at the same time and both bounce back off each other's gloves. This fight was talked of for years afterwards in Strabane.

During the 12th of July, an Orange Procession passed through the streets of Strabane headed by the Orange champion who exclaimed that he could beat any Papish in Strabane. Johnny was walking peacefully on the sidewalk appearing to take no notice of what was happening. He made a sudden dart at the bully and knocked him stiff before the crowd in the procession realized what happened. Johnny walked quickly round the corner of the street and entered the first door he met. He heard a voice calling him upstairs. Going up he was greeted by a priest who had been looking out the window at the whole incident. He congratulated Johnny for holding up the whole procession, and treated him to a glass of the best whiskey in the house.

Johnny was in Derry one night when there were many sailing ships lying along the wharf. He called in an inn along the wharf, where a number of seamen were amusing themselves. He soon got mixed up among them and the gloves were introduced for what was to be a friendly bout. A sea Captain who was very expert at the game put on the mitts with different country fellows. In all cases he showed himself a bit rough for a friendly bout, disposing of the countrymen very quickly. In the end it came Johnny Devine's time and he appeared as much like a countryman as he could. He was asked if he would care to take a chance with the captain and he hugged the offer. The captain thought he had an easy thing, at first, as Johnny looked like a countryman to him. Johnny started off on the defensive to fool the Captain. When the Captain was in full form, Johnny let him have it hard on the jaw with his right. Down went the Captain to the boards, but he came up with a scowl on his face and after Johnny again. Johnny gave him the same medicine several times, until the Captain said he had enough. Johnny did not knock him out, but it is believed he could have, if he wished. Johnny died in 1863, a comparatively young man of 46 years.

Margaret

After Johnny, came Margaret. She was born about 1818 and died March 1907. She spent many years at Cumber, Claudy attending to her brother Rev. Father Neal Devine. She was a very handsome woman and dressed equal to a Princess. She never married. At 89, she was the last survivor of this generation of Devines. She ended her last days with her grand niece Mrs. Edward (or John) Gallagher of Strabane.

Thomas

After Margaret came Thomas Devine, born at Woodend, Strabane in 1819. In 1841, he married Catherine Cavanaugh, daughter of Michael Cavanaugh a grain merchant. Thomas operated a small grocery and liquor trade in Ballymagorry for about three years after his marriage. Later, they operated an oatmeal mill driven by waterpower. Then, he began farming a forty-acre farm adjacent to Ballymagorry. His farming operation expanded into a cattle trade, and in a few years, he became an extensive cattle dealer. He developed an extensive shipping operation with Liverpool and Glasgow and had many exciting adventures while engaged in this business. He was very strong, very hot tempered, and had great confidence in himself. He was 5 feet 7 and 1/2 inches tall, measured 44 inches around the chest, and weighed 14 stone, 7 pounds or 203 pounds. Due to the extensive travel required by the nature of his business, he had more personal encounters than any of his brothers. He feared no man regardless of his size. He was never known to take an insult without punishing his adversary. Owing to his abstemious habits, he was always in good form. He used to often say, "He never feared mortal man."

During a crossing with his cattle from Derry to Glasgow, a severe storm arose in the channel and the ship's captain signified his intention to throw the cattle overboard. The value of the cattle was approximately 2,000 pounds. In those days, the loss of such an amount would reduce many men to bankruptcy. Thomas Devine had crossed the channel hundreds of times before and saw many strong hurricanes on the sea. He told the captain that it was unnecessary to throw the cattle over to save the ship. The captain paid no heed to his advice and the order was given to the crew to heave the cattle overboard. The captain and the crew were a hard boiled bunch, but after this order was given, Thomas Devine grabbed an axe that he saw close at hand, and advancing toward the Captain he exclaimed, "If you or your men lay a hand on those cattle before they get into the port of Glasgow, I will cleave you from the skull to the heel." The Captain stepped back and the cattle were permitted to be landed safely in Glasgow. His fast temper was generally gone after a few minutes and he would try to make amends for it. He was more of a real fighter than the other members of the family, although not as well sciened as Johnny or William. He was a crack handball player, when he was young. Although he was heavy and 44 inches in circumference of the chest, he was fine in the bone and had small wrists and hands. When trouble started in an inn, he diverted the troublemakers from quarrelling to sport, and amused them by jumping over a chair at a standing jump.

With his first wife, Catherine Kavanaugh, he had seven children: Neal, Michael, Michael (both died in infancy), Thomas, Bernard, Catherine, and Edward. His first wife died on 17th April 1854. It was thought that her illness resulted from sitting on grass on the side of a hill in hot weather. She caught a bad cold and death was probably caused by pneumonia. About 1864, he married his second wife Sarah Jane Kelly of Castlefinn. Sarah Jane Kelly was a very saintly woman of about 38 years of age. Later he sold his farm at Ballymagorry and then bought a farm at Killygordon where he resided with his new family. With his second wife, he had two children: Michael and Sarah Jane. During the Land League days of 1887 and 1888, he was an active politician and devoted a large amount of time and money for the cause. He died in 1889 at the age of 69 years.

Sarah Devine

Next, after Thomas, in this family of sixteen came Sarah who was born about 1821. She married a man named Thomas Donaghey who lived near Ballymagorry.

William Devine

After Sarah came William, who was born in 1823 and died in 1893. He never married. He was the owner of a public house in Strabane, later run by Edward Gallagher. William was 5 feet 8 inches tall, broad shouldered and 48 inches in circumference around the chest. He was the greatest pugilist in Strabane during his prime and few if any since have been equal to him. He knocked out Professor Burke in Strabane and other famous pugilists. He was a great ball player and cricket player. In cricket he was a crack bowler. At his death he left a very substantial estate, valued at 16,000 pounds, distributed among his brother Dennis and sister Margaret and nieces and nephews. He is buried in the family burial ground near the main entrance of the church at Cloughcor. A beautiful white marble Celtic cross marks his grave. He raised the grand children of his sister Isabel. Sarah Logue daughter of Isabel Phillips died 1874. Sarah's children were raised by William Devine.

Denis Devine

The next member of the family, Denis was born in 1825 and died in 1902. He remained on the old homestead at Woodend and married Miss Mary Ann McLaughlin, a niece of Dr. McLaughlin, Bishop of Derry. Denis was a fairly large man. He was a very peaceful, industrious, and honorable man and highly respected. He was a very successful farmer. He and his wife had four sons; Edward, Charles, Denis, and William John and two daughters; Elizabeth and Margaret (Mrs. Kelly). Edward remained on the homestead at Woodend and married Miss McNickol in 1916. They had at least one child.

Catherine Devine

Catherine was born in 1827 and died in 1855. She was a splendid girl.

Mary Devine

Mary was born in 1828 and died young. Three others also died young.

Children of Thomas Devine and Catherine Cavanaugh

The Thomas Devine referred to here was born about 1820 at Woodend, Strabane and died at Killygordon, Donegal in 1889. He was the son of Edward Devine and Sarah Hegarty. Since no record of the name Thomas has been found in the Devine family between 1712 and 1819, it is thought that the name Thomas was introduced into the clan through the Hegarty's. In this text, he is referred to as Thomas the First, although he was sometimes referred to by his friends as 'Thomas the Terrible'. This was not intended as a derogatory appellation, but was a flattering term, recognizing him as a man of strong will, courage and determination. His wife Catherine Cavanaugh was the daughter of Michael Cavanaugh and Sophie Crawford.

The following paragraph was written by Thomas Devine, born in the Bronx, N.Y. in 1937, and is based upon the oral accounts related to him by his father James Devine and verified by the accounts of the sisters of James Devine.

Michael Cavanaugh was an engineer who had supervised the canal built from the river Foyle to the town of Strabane and later operated a large farm adjacent to the canal and operated the locks on the canal adjacent to the canal. Catherine Cavanaugh was the sister of Mary Cavanaugh who married Edward Devine the brother of Thomas Devine. Therefore these two brothers Edward and Thomas Devine married two sisters Mary and Catherine Cavanaugh. Both sisters died before their families were reared and the children were taken by their grandmother Sophie Crawford, a remarkable woman, who reared not only her own children, but also her grandchildren. Sophie Crawford was reared as a Protestant of planter heritage, who converted to the Catholic Faith upon her marriage to Michael Cavanaugh. A story handed down in the family concerning Sophie Crawford

follows. As a young man Michael Cavanaugh went to the household of the Crawfords to learn the trade of milling. At the time when the Crawford family assembled for the family meal, or tea, Michael Cavanaugh took the initiative to sit down at the table with them to join in the meal. The Crawford family did not expect this, and regarded this as audacity. They were so stunned, however, that they did not know how to respond, and proceeded with the meal. At the conclusion of the meal, when Michael Cavanaugh stood up from his seat, Sophie Crawford went over and ostentatiously wiped off the seat to remove the contamination associated with the presence of a 'Papist'. Papist was a term used in a derogatory sense to refer to Catholics because of their allegiance to the Pope, the bishop of Rome and successor of Peter, the chief of the Apostles. It was this same Sophie Crawford who later fell in love with and married Michael Cavanaugh. She inspired in her grand children a knowledge and love of the Holy Scriptures. She is described further in Appendix 4 in Thomas Devine's tribute to his Grandparents.

Neal Devine

This section of the narrative is derived from James Devine's composition written in 1959 and 1960.

The first born son of Catherine Cavanaugh and Thomas Devine, was Neal Devine born in 1842, about a year after his parents marriage. Neal was named for his great Grandfather, who married Isabell St. Clair. He was a red haired boy who grew up to be strong, athletic, courageous and daring. He attended Cloughcor National School, which required an exceptionally long walk from Ballymagorry. He progressed rapidly under the tutoring of Master McDaid, a teacher he loved. Master McDaid was highly respected by the people of Strabane who were an intelligent well-informed people. Master McDaid taught both Catholic and non-Catholic boys, who often read the bible together, up till the mid 1870s. Neal Devine was a very bright pupil, also agile, quick tempered and daring. When Neal was about eight years old, a school inspector visited the school. The inspector found fault with some of Master McDaid's teaching methods, and a hot argument ensued. Young Neal Devine felt a strong sense of loyalty to Master McDaid, and flung his writing slate at the inspector's head. Fortunately, it missed the inspector's head, but went through a pane of glass in the school window. Master McDaid appreciated his loyalty, but was required by protocol to scold him before the Inspector. The inspector made some remark about the bold undisciplined children but departed from the classroom soon after. Master McDaid always maintained a warm spot in his heart for Neal Devine.

Neal was a bright pupil with remarkably good penmanship with either a quill or pen. He loved drawing and carving with a penknife. James Devine recorded that he saw Neal's artistic work carved on ash trees along the canal bank at the great farm at the Locks. He had carved the figure of a heart with an arrow through it pointing towards the Locks and family residence, thus signifying that his heart was at the Locks. Under the heart was his name Neal Devine carved in very good print and the date 1856 carved below. He was fourteen years old when he did this excellent carving. Neal's brother Thomas Devine pointed out this carving to his son James Devine in January 1904, about four months after arriving as a boy in Ireland. The carving was on four or five different ash trees along the bank of the canal. It is clear that Thomas Devine held his brother Neal in great affection, since James Devine recorded that his father would stand and look at the carving and repeat to himself and his son "Poor Neal" no doubt reflecting on happy boyhood days gone forever.

Neal Devine was fond of all kinds of sport. He could play all kinds of games and was very supple and active. He was a good boxer and used to try to teach his younger brothers who were not as fond of it as he was. He was ambitious and tried to do all sorts of work on the farm and the canal boats. He was full of fun, although he liked to work. When he was 20 years old, he decided to emigrate to America. About 1861, he bade farewell to the Locks, Greenlaw, and Old Strabane, and sailed away from Derry Quay for the port of New York. After landing in New York, he quickly took a job as a messenger along the docks and Lower Broadway and Wall Street. He continued in this work for some time, and when his cousin Edward Devine, who had been reared with him at the Locks, arrived in 1862, the first man he met on the docks that he knew, was Neal Devine. Neal was going off to deliver a package and told Edward to wait for him. Edward stayed with him for a few days and probably took a turn as a messenger, also. Then, they both went off to Philadelphia, where there were many Tyrone people and were they soon found employment. The American Civil War was in progress at the time, and they both considered volunteering with an Irish Regiment. Then, Neal met a girl he loved and they soon got married. Edward did not find service in the army appealing when Neal would

not be serving with him. For a time they both worked on steamboats on the Delaware River. Neal became the father of a baby girl. Little is known of him after this. Edward Devine saw him one Sunday after mass, very well dressed in a blue serge suit. Neal was 5 ft 11 inches tall with a ruddy face and clear skin, good limbs, and broad square shoulders. Edward Devine related to James Devine in 1911, that his Uncle Neal was as handsome a man as ever he saw in Philadelphia. After the civil war, Neal got a longing to go West with the hope of improving his position in life. He left his wife and daughter in Philadelphia with the plan to send for them later. Unfortunately, he had a weakness for hard liquor and would go on an occasional spree. He moved westward, but after the first few weeks was not heard from. He stopped writing to his grandmother in Ireland after the first year of absence. In 1886 his younger brother Thomas was in Denver, Colorado. There, Thomas Devine met a man in Denver, who had been sick in a hospital in Arizona. In the hospital ward with him, was a man named Neal Devine. The description this man gave of the man named Neal Devine who had been in the hospital with him was identical with that of Neal Devine from the Locks near Strabane. Thomas Devine said that he was convinced that it was his brother Neal Devine that died in the Arizona hospital, from pneumonia, about the year 1880.

Michael Devine

After the birth of Neal Devine, a second child was born and named Michael, in honor of his Grandfather Michael Cavanaugh. This child died in infancy soon after he was baptized. Then, a third child was born, about the end of 1884, and was also named Michael. This child died in infancy also. No more of Thomas Devine's children were named Michael, until after his second marriage. This child survived, but the boy was not a grandson of Michael Cavanaugh.

Thomas Devine, II

Thomas Devine, II son of Thomas Devine, I and Catherine Cavanaugh of the Locks, Greenlaw was born in Ballymagorry near Strabane early on a windy morning, before dawn, on the 4th of March 1846. Perhaps it was because he was born on such a stormy night that he grew up strong and vigorous and was well equipped for the trials and hardships he had to withstand in the western United States in later years.

Thomas Devine had a brother named Edward who was six years younger than himself. It is clear from subsequent events that there was a strong bond of loyalty and trust between these brothers. Edward was unhappy at home at the Locks and ran away as a teenager to Scotland. His brother Tom was sent after him to bring him home. However, when Tom arrived in Scotland, he found that Edward had left for America! Tom Devine then returned home. Thomas remained faithful to his father at Ballymagorry and the Locks and later at Killygordon, Donegal, to which his family moved after his father married his second wife Sarah Jane Kelly. Sarah inherited a 30-acre farm at Mullingar, Co. Donegal from her parents. Tom Devine became skilled in all kinds of farm work such as ploughing, sowing and mowing. He also learned the scutching trade from his grandfather Cavanaugh's mill near Strabane. His great ability to do farm work at Killygordon was talked about for twenty years after he emigrated to America. He was above the average man in size at that time, standing 5 ft 9 and 3/4 inches. He related to his son that he weighed only 10 stone, 9 pounds or 149 pounds when he was 20 years old. At thirty, he weighed 11 stone or 155 pounds. He had long arms and measured a 74-inch reach that enabled him to keep off the smart guys with a long left jab. He had great confidence in himself, but did not claim to be a fighter. However, he was a dangerous man to make trouble with. He was cooler tempered and more reflective than his father

Thomas, I. His son James often quoted him as saying “The pen is mightier than the sword.”

Tom Devine was the first man in the vicinity of Killygordon known to mow 2 acres of oats in one day of 10 hours. He plowed the same field of 2 acres the previous spring with a 9-inch single furrow in one day, but he worked from 5 AM to 6:30 PM with a strong lively pair of horses. He was generous with his ability and often helped the neighbors with the planting of their crops.

In 1878-79, farming was not profitable in Ireland. Thomas Devine realized it was the British Landlords or their descendants who reaped the profits from the Irish farmers by extracting exorbitant rents for the lands that were stolen from the indigenous Irish by cannon and sword. He decided to emigrate to the land of the free, where men had a more equal opportunity to succeed in life. His brothers Neal and Edward were already in the United States as well as cousins who had emigrated during the American Civil War. He received encouragement from Edward his trusted friend and brother to come to America. A large convoy of friends and relatives accompanied him from Killygordon to the port of Derry. He sailed from Derry on the 7th of June 1880 and arrived in New York on the 17th of June. He then traveled by rail from New York to Casey, Iowa where he joined his brother Edward, who was section Superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad at Casey. Edward was married to Julia Mahoney, who had been a schoolteacher in Chicago. Edward and Julia were raising their family. At the time of Tom Devine’s arrival from Ireland, their oldest child, Mammie, was about 6 years old. The younger children were Joseph, and John Thomas. Another child, Annie, was born a few days after Tom Devine arrived. Tom Devine stood as her sponsor and became her Godfather at her baptism. Tom Devine worked on the railroad for his brother Edward for almost three years. In 1883, he invested his hard-earned money in the purchase of 80 acres of farmland near Casey. He paid \$16 per acre for the land, and in 1924 was offered \$300 per acre for it.

During his time in Casey, Tom and his brother Ed taught catechism to the Catholic children of the community. Ed’s wife Julia who was a schoolteacher used the Train Station as a schoolhouse to teach the children. One of her daughters, who later became Sister Judith of the Dominican Order of Sinsinawa, Wisconsin, and taught school for fifty years, remarked that she always loved school. One cannot help but think that her early experience in school with her mother had a profound and positive influence on her life and love of teaching. While Tom Devine was teaching the children of the community, he was also learning German from their families, since many of the families in the area were German speaking. Tom Devine had previously acquired knowledge of Gaelic, Latin and French from the priests in Ireland. His knowledge of French was useful later during his trip to the Shrine of Our Blessed Mother in Lourdes, France.

Looking for better opportunities, Tom Devine decided to see more of the West. He left Casey at the end of April 1884 and traveled by rail to Lincoln, Nebraska. From Lincoln he traveled by wagon trail across the plains toward Colorado. He took a job herding sheep for a few months. He found it lonesome and monotonous. His horse and the sheep stayed close to his tent at night, as if they felt the loneliness too. He worked at construction and mining sites around Denver that fall. From his old notebook, we learn that he was in Cheyenne on Monday the 3rd of May 1886. It is probable that it was near this time that he was in a mining camp when two men came and imposed themselves as cooks on the men. The cooking was very bad, and the men were very angry. It was a rough crowd of men, some of whom had been in Laramie Wyoming. They quickly decided on a lynching party to hang the would be cooks. Half of the camp was opposed to the lynching. A man named Gleason said to Tom Devine, “Are there enough Irishmen

here to prevent this disgraceful murder?" As they gathered for the hanging, Gleason called for every Irishman to show his love of justice and right. Then he called on Tom Devine to speak. Tom Devine showed no fear and said; "Bad cooking did not warrant murder. If they did not like the cooking let us fire them and get new cooks. If you don't like that, let every Irishman who believes in justice step to this side and we will see that there will be no murder in the face of our vigorous resistance." They talked and argued until a compromise was agreed upon. The cooks were sentenced to three duckings in a near by river. The duckings were carried out and the cooks left camp that evening alive and somewhat grateful to be spared from hanging. Soon after this incident, Tom Devine, Gleason and a few more Irishmen moved northward toward a place called Cody, Wyoming. Soon after leaving Cody and moving north toward Livingston, a large group of about 1,000 Indians on horseback came galloping toward them! They immediately began forming the wagons into a circle. Orders from the Wagon Master were "Get your rifles and shot guns ready, but hold your fire until you get my command. Sell your lives as dear as you can". A great feeling of relief came over the little company when the Indian Chief rode out ahead of the rest of his tribe and holding his hand high shouted "How, How, How!" And extended his hand as a sign of peace. Then the peace pipe was lit and every adult had to take a puff of the Chief's peace pipe. Tom Devine related to his son many years later that it was a distasteful thing for him as a non-smoker at the time. After the Indians left, a couple of the old plains men with the band revealed that the Indians were the Sioux tribe and the Chief was the great warchief Sitting Bull of the Northern Plains. It seemed as if both parties were afraid, and desired peace. The caravan then proceeded on peacefully to Livingston.

Before leaving Denver, Tom Devine learned of Marcus Daly's development of the Anaconda Mine in Butte, Montana and the sinking of the mineshaft from the 180-foot level to the 300-foot level. His goal after leaving Denver must have been Butte. From Livingston he moved toward Bozeman, Montana on the Union Pacific Railroad. The construction of the Bozeman tunnel was then in progress during the late summer of 1886. Tom Devine worked on the Westend Tunnel in the winter. He had a narrow escape once, when the explosive charges set off were too powerful. The cave in that resulted, imprisoned twelve men behind earth and rock for over an hour. He reached Butte by the end of July 1887. The new Anaconda Copper Mine was producing and smelting was in progress in Anaconda for the two previous years. Construction work was still going on at the smelters and in the new town. Thomas Devine arrived in Anaconda in September 1887 when the town was only four years old. Marcus Daly had founded the town when he started to build the smelters there. Tom Devine was a big man with a robust healthy appearance, a strong personality and excellent communication skills. He made a favorable impression on Marcus Daly. Marcus Daly came from Derrylea, Ballyjamesduff, County Cavan, Ireland. Marcus Daly left Co. Cavan when he was 15 years old and sailed from Cork to New York in 1856. (Marcus Daly was a relative of Anna Brady the wife of James Devine. She related that in that branch of the family it was customary to name the children for the four evangelists). Soon after Tom Devine's interview with Marcus Daly, Daly appointed him a timekeeper at the lower works. He worked in the good graces of Marcus Daly until 1898. From 1891 to 1897, he bought city lots and built six houses in Anaconda.

In 1889, Montana was elevated to the status of a State in the Union. It was the ambition of Marcus Daly that Anaconda should become the State Capitol. Early in 1894, Tom Devine did much campaigning to make Anaconda the State Capitol. This activity brought Tom Devine further into the good graces of Marcus Daly. However, in the election of 1894, Anaconda polled 10,183 votes versus 14,010 votes for Helena.

In 1888, Tom Devine advised his brother Edward to leave Iowa and come west to Montana to the then booming town of Anaconda. Edward sold his land and gave up his railroad job and traveled west with his family. Edward and Tom Devine started the fifth grocery store in Anaconda on East Commercial Ave. The first store in Anaconda was started by the Canadians McCollum and Cluteer on East Commercial Ave. Edward Devine continued as an Anaconda merchant for the remainder of his life. Thomas Devine ended his partnership with his brother and resumed work as a timekeeper at the smelter again.

In early 1889, Tom Devine learned of his father's failing health. He returned to Ireland in that eventful year when the land league was in active progress. His father's health improved when he saw his son Thomas so well and prosperous. Tom Devine campaigned through the land league struggle for William O'Brien and Tim Healy M. P. Tom Devine made platform speeches all through Donegal and part of Tyrone. Many of his fiery speeches were remembered in the area around Castlefinn for twenty years after. After he christened the Castlefinn band, a large farewell party was accorded to him and he bade farewell to his father and brothers and sisters and returned to Anaconda again about the end of September 1889. He was soon followed by Jane Kelly of County Armagh, who became his bride in October in Anaconda. Jane Kelly was the niece of Sara Jane Kelly who had previously become his father's second wife. Soon after his marriage, his father died at Killygordon in Ireland in November 1889 at age 69.

A son was born to Thomas Devine, II and Jane Kelly in Anaconda on the 11th of July 1890. The birth was premature by one month and the child was delicate in some ways and had rickets. He died in Ireland in August 1905.

Thomas Devine continued to be active in politics after he returned to Anaconda. He supported his Brother Edward in the race for Alderman of the fourth ward in successive successful campaigns. He built six houses in the six hundred block of East Fourth Street, on the lots he purchased in 1890. These houses were always rented and continued to provide him steady income up to the end of 1898.

Six children were born to Thomas and Jane Devine: Thomas born July 1890, James Michael born December 8, 1892, Catherine born March 19, 1894, Sophie born February 1897, and Edward born 1899, and Isabell Jane born 1892. The children grew in contentment except for Thomas who grew mentally, but was unable to walk normally. The whole family enjoyed a ten-day trip to Salt Lake City to take in the events associated with the Mormon Jubilee in 1897. They witnessed the daily parade of wild steers, buffalo cowboys, horse drawn floats, bright lights, rodeos and other exhibitions. An account of this trip will be found in the appendix.

In late April 1898, when Sophie Devine was a baby of 14 months, that Tom Devine spoke frankly about Marcus Daly's attitude toward the Catholic Church and his failure to raise his children in the Catholic Faith, an attitude that was foreign to the tradition of the illustrious Daly Family. He also spoke in opposition to going to war with Spain, as did President McKinley. Very soon an apology was asked of Big Tom, as his friends called him. Big Tom's answer was to resign from his position with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Then he took a trip to Ireland with his wife and four children. An account of this eventful trip will be found in the appendix.

The Devine family returned to Anaconda arriving in November 1898. Tom Devine resumed employment in the office at the smelters again, but his employment lasted only a few months. Marcus Daly was not fully reconciled and Tom Devine would not apologize. Tom Devine found only occasional employment. He had many friends, but they could not help him. There was only one employer, 'The Anaconda Copper Mining Company' – and that was Marcus Daly! The rent from his houses provided the support for the family. In the summer of 1899, Tom Devine took an interesting trip to Seattle, Washington which was then a booming city. Tom Devine hoped to find an opening for a new business venture. He returned by way of Oregon and across Idaho, travelling in part by stagecoach. He decided, however, not to move to the Pacific Coast.

Nineteen hundred was election year in the United States. William A. Clark had established himself as the second largest mine operator in Butte, second only to Marcus Daly. Daly and Clark were referred to as the 'Copper Kings' and were fierce competitors. Clark was running for Senator against Marcus Daly's candidate Fred Whiteside. Clark supported the eight-hour workday instead of the old twelve-hour shift day. Tom Devine campaigned with zeal for William Clark and the eight-hour day. At that time in Montana, the state legislature elected the State Senators to the United States Congress. Clark was elected, but Whiteside charged fraud, which resulted in lawsuits. Clark resigned, but returned to office after a few weeks. He granted his miners an eight-hour day instead of the old twelve-hour shift day. Tom Devine was selected as the Chairman of the Democratic Party of Anaconda and was elected to the State Legislature. Tom Devine was selected as a delegate to the Democratic Convention in Helena in the summer of 1900. He was an ardent admirer and supporter of the great orator William Jennings Bryan for President of the United States.

Marcus Daly died in New York City on the 12th of November 1900 at age 59. He had been ill with diabetes for two years previous and had failed to find a remedy. During his final illness in the Shirley Netherlands Hotel, he was attended by Monsignor Lavalley and reconciled to The Church just before he lapsed into a coma. Monsignor Lavalley conducted the Requiem mass for Marcus Daly in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Thomas Devine mourned the death of Marcus Daly who gave him his first job in Anaconda. Daly was admired as a most successful mining magnate and a great sportsman. As a tribute to Marcus Daly, Tom Devine wrote an obituary published in the Anaconda Standard on the 2nd of January 1902. The article contained an honorific genealogy of the Daly clan drawing a parallel between the chariot races of the clan 1900 years ago and Marcus Daly's interest in horse racing in 1899 when his horse won the English Derby at Epsom. Tom Devine wrote many interesting articles for the Anaconda Standard up to 1903.

Early in 1902, Mrs. Thomas Devine became very ill. She was attended by Dr. Leaghey. As the weeks passed, she did not improve. Dr. Spellman was called in along with Dr. Leaghey. She continued to get thinner and waste, despite good medical aid. The doctors did not seem able to diagnose her illness. At this time she had six children – the youngest, Isabell, was a little more than a year and a half old. Her daughter Catherine related that as her condition worsened her children were brought in to say goodbye to her. It was a heart-rending experience. Dr. Spellman was considered the best surgeon in the state. He was away on a case in the eastern part of Montana in early May. When he returned it was too late. She had been in a coma for several days. On the 8th of May 1903 she passed to her Eternal Rest. It was a terrible blow to the Devine family. Her funeral at St. Peters Church was the largest in Anaconda up until that time. She had a jolly personality and was very active in Church affairs. Mr. Devine kept the family together in Anaconda for several months with Mrs. Devine's sister Isabell (Aunt Bell) caring for

them, at a normal wage. After much deliberation, he made his decision to take the children to be raised by relatives in Ireland. It is believed that he was strongly influenced by the desire to rear his children near his sister, Mrs. Gallivan, whom he trusted.

Tom Devine and his children said goodbye to many of their old friends in Anaconda on the evening of the 23rd of August 1903. They crossed the continent by train and arrived in New York. An account of this interesting journey is found in the appendix. They sailed from New York on the SS Ethiopia on the 1st of September and arrived in the port of Derry on the afternoon of September 11. They received a warm and loving welcome from the Gallivan family in Derry after their long and arduous journey. Mrs. Gallivan was Tom Devine's youngest sister and had been raised at Ballymagorry and Mullingar, Killygordon. She was very kind and motherly to the Devine children after the loss of their own dear mother. She kept two of the children, Sophie and Eddie, in her home until Tom Devine bought his new home and the big farm at Laraghaleas, Campsie, Co. Derry. The three oldest children, Thomas, James, and Catherine lived with their Aunt Catherine and her husband Mr. Doherty in Claudy, Co. Derry until April 1905. The youngest child, Isabell, also stayed with the Doherty's and was later adopted and reared by them. She frequently visited with her family at Laraghaleas. After Michael Doherty died in 1921, Isabel took charge of the general store he had operated in Claudy. In a search for a cure for his son Thomas, Mr. Devine took the boy to the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes in France. God had other plans for the boy, and took him to himself on the 17th August 1905 far far away from his native Montana. His sister Catherine related that during the later days of his illness he would ask her to stay with him, but often not realizing what was to come, she would rather go off and play. Due to his remarkable personality his family and neighbors missed him very much.

When a farm at Laraghaleas, Co. Derry came up for sale, Tom Devine went with his brother in law Daniel Gallivan and Dan Gallivan's daughter, Mary Gallivan (who subsequently entered the Loreto order of sisters and served as Mother Columcille to her 96th year) to negotiate a purchase of the farm. Because of her exceptional brilliance, expressed even as a child, Mary Gallivan was often taken along on family business. The account of the purchase of the farm was given by Mother Columcille and was confirmed by Tom Devine's children. Tom Devine had an extended meeting with the owner of the farm, during which Tom Devine made reference to his relatives, particularly Rector Edwards, a Protestant clergyman in the vicinity. The owner of the farm assumed that Tom Devine was a Protestant. Then Daniel Gallivan said enough of this talk, let us agree on a price for the farm. A price was agreed and Daniel Gallivan drew up a document of purchase, which was then signed by the owner and Tom Devine. The following day the seller was dismayed when he discovered that he had sold the farm to a Catholic. He immediately attempted to undo the sale; however, he had signed a document of sale and could not reverse the contract. At that time and remaining to this day, the prevailing practice was that Protestants would not sell property to Catholics.

When Thomas Devine settled at Laraghaleas, he just about buried himself in domestic activities, in contrast to the active public life he lived in Montana, where he and his brother Edward were very active in State and City politics. About 1911, a gesture was made at Eglinton to make him a magistrate, but he refused to risk his American Citizenship for such a post in Ireland. He wanted to raise his children quietly and peacefully in the love and fear of God. He sent his daughters to Convent schools at Armagh and Omagh. His youngest son Edward graduated from St. Columbs College Derry. James, his oldest living son, attended winter agricultural classes and the N. W. Agricultural College at Strabane. Farming in Ireland was not profitable for a long time

after Tom Devine came to Laraghaleas. Many cattle and two horses died in the years 1910 to 1912. He made a great effort to raise money by growing flax from 1910 to 1913 and had fair success. In the summer of 1914, he visited Iowa and Anaconda, Montana again and renewed old acquaintances. Mr. E. P. Mathewson, the manager of the worlds largest copper smelters personally showed Mr. Devine through the works himself and pointed out the new methods then in operation since he left Anaconda 10 years before. He attended parties and picnics given in his honor. He arrived back in Ireland on 16th Sept 1914, six weeks after hostilities began in World War I. He prospered at farming and cattle raising during World War I, and after accumulating a reasonable surplus, he was able to face the world without debt.

On an occasion during his residence at Laraghaleas, a delegation visited his home to ask for a donation for a gift for the landlord. He had experienced the freedom of America and the equality of status in America. He replied "That if it was a rope to hang him with that he would be glad to contribute it." The delegation did not return.

Tom Devine's son, James, returned to America, the land of his birth, in October 1919. In 1927 he visited Ireland. Both Tom Devine and James Devine had a wonderful time visiting historical places in Scotland. They also visited relatives in Strabane and Armagh, and spent a happy week at Hillford House, the Gallivan mansion near Leixlip, Co. Kildare. From Leixlip they visited Leinster House (home of the Irish Parliament), Manooth College, the grave of the Irish patriot Wolf Tone, and the ancient ceremonial site of the High Kings of Ireland, the Hill of Tara. Tom Gallivan graciously drove them in his car to the places of interest to them. James Devine's visit came to an end on the 30th of September 1927 when he sailed for America on the S. S. Transylvania. Thomas Devine lived in moderate prosperity and happiness from the end of World War I till his death on the 3rd of May 1929 at age 83. He took ill on a bus coming home from Derry. He was taken by ambulance to the infirmary where he was attended by Dr. McLoughlin and received the last rights of the Church from Father Conway. He was a man of immense learning and spoke six languages. His children regarded him with great affection and profound respect. Father McEldowney said he was a Storehouse of Knowledge. His remains rest in the old family plot at Cloughcor Churchyard. A large Celtic Cross inscribed with his name marks his last resting-place.

Children of Thomas Devine and Jane Kelly

James M. Devine, born in Montana and a principal author of this document

James Michael Devine the second son of Thomas Devine and Jane Kelly, was born Dec. 8, 190? and died April 10, 1969. He was born and received his early schooling in Anaconda, Montana where his Father and Uncle were respected members of the civic community. The Irish presence in Anaconda and Butte was pervasive. James Devine admired and respected his older brother Tommy who was an invalid but active in mind. Clearly the death of his mother was a severe blow to James Devine and his brothers and sisters. Following this loss, the remaining family moved to Ireland, where their Father acquired a farm that served as their residence. James Devine attended the Waterside and other schools in Ireland. His Father instructed the schoolmasters that his children were American citizens and that he did not want them beaten by the schoolmasters. The schoolmasters in Ireland of that day had well deserved reputation for the excessive use of corporal punishment. James attended agricultural studies and took employment as an agricultural officer or extension agent in Carrickmacross, Co. Monahan. He was a diligent diarist keeping a daily record from 1918 until his final hospitalization. His diary records visiting farmers in 1918 and recommending various practices such as spraying to prevent potato blight. Having reached maturity he returned to Anaconda where his Mother was

buried and where he had memories of the friends and relatives of his youth. He was a man of sentiment who always retained a strong affection for Anaconda and Montana. Until his death, he paid the yearly fee to keep his Mother's bureau in storage in Montana. After his return to Anaconda, he worked for a time in the smelters, which may have contributed to symptoms of emphysema later in life. He took the Postal Exam in Montana and later gained employment with the U. S. Post Office in New York. He also worked briefly as conductor/driver on a trolley car in New York. He married Anna Maria Brady, an immigrant from Co. Cavan, Ireland, in the Church of the Visitation in the Bronx, NY on the 25th of June 1933. They were married during the great economic depression when his salary was meager. The wedding was a double wedding with another couple in order to save expenses. The reception was held at home with the entertainment expenses less than \$30.00. The first child (unnamed) of this marriage was lost by a miscarriage and mourned by his parents. Subsequently, three children were born of this marriage, Margaret Ann, born May 12, 1935, Thomas Edward, born Nov. 2, 1937, and Anna Claire, born July 9, 1941. James Devine served as a letter carrier in the Bronx until his retirement upon approaching the mandatory retirement age of 70. He enjoyed working out doors and the contact with the public. He endured the aggravation of the bureaucracy and enjoyed delivering mail to an anticipating public. He was exceptionally conscientious and went to considerable effort to insure that patrons received their mail. He also developed a following of friendly dogs that sometimes accompanied him on his rounds. He was known to interrupt his routine to help rescue lost parakeets from trees. He rose at 4:30 in the morning and caught the bus to get to his work. He was well acquainted with the trolley and bus drivers on his travel routes. The bus drivers were almost always Irish born and enjoyed his conversation during the trip.

He maintained a phenomenal correspondence with his relatives and his wife's relatives. He collected stamps, often first day covers. True to the tradition of the men of the Devine clan, he invested great effort and energy in maintaining contact with his extended family. To do so, he traveled extensively to visit relatives – Montana, California, Ireland, Buffalo, N.Y., Bordentown, N.J. and Philadelphia. He was devoted to the practice of the Faith. He attended mass weekly during his working life and daily after retirement. He was a member of the County Derry Society, the Knights of Columbus, the parish Holy Name Society and the Post Office Holy Name Society. He was a member of the Nocturnal Adoration Society, attending the monthly holy hour, with prayers and benediction at 1pm in Our Lady of Mercy Parish Church. He often attended the Post Office Holy Name Society spiritual retreat at Mt. Manresa, on Staten Island, N.Y. He had great faith in the thirty days prayer to St. Joseph. Each night he spent 15 minutes on his knees in prayer and mentioned, aloud, a long list of deceased relatives for whom he prayed.

The mandatory retirement age of 70 required that James Devine retire from the Post Office. Following retirement he obtained employment with the Royal Bank of Canada delivering checks and other financial documents. He was particularly pleased that the Bank was willing to accept his age as 55. The work involved travel among the major financial institutions in downtown N.Y. He enjoyed the activity in the busy hustle and bustle in N.Y. and was amazed at the blasé manner in which the youthful office workers received delivery checks of 10 and 20 millions of dollars from him. He commented that the new job made him feel like a young man 21 years old starting out in life again.

James Devine was a thrifty man who carefully husbanded his resources. As a letter carrier and a federal employee his employment was secure during the great

depression. Although his salary was quite modest, with the indispensable cooperation of his wife, he made every effort to accumulate a financial reserve. This allowed him to invest in the stock market. He shared his interest in investments with his children. He inspired his son's interest in stock market investments by organizing a system of recording dividends received using the envelopes and demonstrating the accumulation of wealth over time.

He maintained a strong interest in Ireland throughout his life. A memorable event each year was the great Annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York. He would take his children, decorated with badges and ribbons appropriate to the occasion, downtown on the subway to the Parade. The excitement of the bands and the vast crowds and throngs of happy marchers was an unforgettable experience. He particularly loved to see the Irish counties in the parade. Each county had a most impressive banner held up by a contingent of sturdy men. The banners depicted scenes of event of significance to the county or pictures of heroic individuals associated with the county. James Devine possessed a profound knowledge of Irish history and interpreted these banners for his son and inevitably became the center of a spontaneously assembled group of parade watchers as he shared his knowledge and interpretation with the fascinated group. In this and other ways he imparted to his children his love for Ireland and admiration for her heroes.

He was dedicated to religious tolerance and had a keen appreciation for the anguish that the Irish people had suffered from religious bigotry. He was always conscious of the dual religious heritage of his family and opposed discrimination against people because of their religious heritage. Even on his deathbed, he reminded his family of this dual heritage and reminded them of the need for toleration and respect for common humanity.

He was a cheerful gregarious man who enjoyed visiting with people. Visitors, family members and old friends, were welcome in the Devine home. Visitors were given a tour of the sights in New York. On his days off from work, he liked to take his children on outings such as visits to the zoo, the planetarium, and various parks. Visitors to the home were frequent and his children were welcome to listen to the adult discussions and learn from them. The Monday night Novena at the parish church was a regular staple of the family activity, interrupting the children's play on the streets with their friends to attend. He was a regular seller of tickets for the monthly parish raffle, selling tickets outside the church at masses and the Novena.

He enjoyed surprising people. When visiting people he had not seen for many years, he might assume a cover identity and then gradually reveal his true identity. For example, on a return visit to Ireland, he went to visit Willie McLaughlin, an old friend from grade school years. Mr. McLaughlin was a shoemaker. James Devine had purchased a small sample of shoe heels before leaving the US. He presented himself to Mr. McLaughlin as a salesman selling shoe heels. Through their discourse he enjoyed Mr. McLaughlin's puzzlement as he sought to figure out who this 'salesman' might really be. McLaughlin quickly realized that this was no ordinary salesman and joined in the game of solving the puzzle. When James Devine revealed who he was there was a warm welcome for him. Also on this visit to Ireland, he went to visit Father O'Neill, the pastor of his home church. When he arrived at the rectory, Fr. O'Neill was out. He asked the housekeeper if he could wait and, as an old friend, surprise Fr. O'Neill. She agreed and he waited behind the door. When Fr. O'Neill arrived and opened the door James Devine hidden from his sight behind the door, burst into song singing "The West's Awake". Fr. O'Neil joined in the song and they finished it together. Then, Fr. O'Neill looked to see

who his company was and warmly welcomed his quest. Despite these play-acting episodes, James Devine was a man of unpretentious spirit and transparent honesty. At a dinner with his wife another woman complimented his wife on the beautiful pin she was wearing and asked where she obtained it. She replied that it was a gift from her husband. The woman then asked James Devine where he had obtained it? Without hesitation, and oblivious to the possibility of his wife's chagrin, he replied, that he bought it at the 5 and 10 cents store.

James Devine was a man of strong loyalties. Until his death, he maintained a correspondence with old school friends from his youth. These included Willie McLoughlin and Leo McCauley, who later served the Irish government as Ambassador to Canada, Spain and the Vatican. He served as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican. James Devine also carried on a correspondence with his teachers in Montana: Mother Loretto and Mrs. Kunkel, who taught him in the Lincoln School. His correspondence with Mrs. Ruth Lowry Kunkel was such that upon her death, her family bestowed upon him her classroom school bell as a memento of their association.

At the time of the Ordination of Father William Morley to the priesthood in the Holy Roman Catholic Church in Montana, James Devine took his wife and three children from New York to Montana to witness the ceremony. It was a great reunion of the clan as his sisters Sophie and Katie attended as well. Sister Judith, Father Morley's Aunt also made the trip to Montana for the Ordination. Along with relatives in Anaconda this was the largest gathering of the family in many years.

James Devine along with his wife and daughter Ann and his wife's sister Margaret Flynn and her son Gerry traveled by car to Ames, Iowa to attend his son Thomas' graduation from Iowa State University with a Ph.D. After the graduation, the party stopped near Dubuque, Iowa to visit James Devine's cousin Sister Judith the daughter of Ed Devine of Anaconda. She was residing in the Dominican Convent there during her retirement. The traveling party was warmly received. James Devine and Sister Judith enjoyed their visit enormously. Because of her age she grew tired and as the visit came to an end and her fatigue was mentioned she responded, "What a wonderful way to grow tired! Visiting with old friends!"

James Devine died April 10, 1969 before Easter. His wake and funeral was an outpouring of friendship and respect by his relatives and many friends and associates. Father Benedict Groeschel, a chaplain at Children's Village in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. where Margaret Devine was employed as a social worker, attended the wake. He was a man of impressive stature and entering in his Franciscan robes made a vivid impression on those assembled. Subsequently, Father Benedict became an author of spiritual books and television lecturer on the ETNW television network. Father Thomas E. Devine the son of Michael Devine of Buffalo, N.Y. celebrated the funeral mass, with three other priests on the Altar. Father Devine spoke very beautifully of his memories of his uncle. Columban Fathers Joseph Shields and Colum Rafferty participated in the Mass. He had befriended them during an Atlantic voyage and nursed them through seasickness. The Mass was in St. John's Church, Kingsbridge, Bronx, N.Y. and interment at the Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Westchester Co., N.Y. The large Church was filled as if it were a Sunday Mass.

Catherine Devine, born in Montana

Tom Devine's oldest daughter, Catherine went to Philadelphia in 1926. In October 1927, she came to New York and settled there permanently. Like all the Devine's she liked to travel and made a number of trips during her life. These included a tour of the

Western US in her youth, Montana for the ordination of her cousin Fr. William Morley, and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida where she purchased a house, which she held for several years. She worked for many years as a cook or chef. She enjoyed her work and was of such high proficiency that she was employed by some of the wealthiest families of the nation. She directed her kitchen with a firm hand and was known to order a millionaire out of her kitchen. He acquiesced to her direction. She had her own apartment in Port Chester, in Westchester County, NY. From this base, she occupied a succession of jobs in Westchester County and Connecticut. She usually had accommodations provided in the great manorial homes in which she worked. She was of very cheerful disposition and very generous to her nieces and nephew. She made considerable effort on her days off to visit her brother's home in the Bronx, traveling on a succession of trains and buses and delighted in the company of her nieces and nephew.

It was the practice in the Devine home at Laraghaleas during her youth, to have the children stand on a raised platform and recite poetry or speeches. It was clear from their behavior that Catherine, Isabel and Eddie retained an appreciation of the use of language, a sense of drama and a love of poetry. Catherine explored her ability as an author by writing fictional story, "Old Montana", drawing upon her life experience and romantic sense. This was never published. She may have been inspired in this endeavor by her brother James who wrote several fictional short stories, some of which were published in small circulation publications.

During one of her trips from Portchester to visit the Devine home in the Bronx, she had an encounter with a thief. As she was changing from the New York Central train to the subway in downtown NY City, a man came up beside her and grabbed her purse. He attempted to pull it away from her. She pulled back and a pulling match ensued. She screamed at the top of her lungs, Thief! Thief! You ruffian! She was a heavysset woman of considerable weight, and at length the would be thief thought the better of his efforts, relented, gave up and ran off. She latter related this story of this event with full flourish in the Devine home. Later in life, she married Mr. Richard Callan and reconciled him to the sacraments of the church during his lingering illness. She was a very religious woman, faithful to the practice of her Faith. She was a cheerful woman, who could tell stories that would leave her nephew, Tom Devine, rollicking with laughter. She was Tom Devine's Godmother and his parents entrusted him to her to take him to Atlantic City on vacation when he was a small boy. Atlantic City was then a popular family vacation destination. She enjoyed playing bingo, and was quite lucky in these games. During a visit to Ireland she suffered a heart attack and was hospitalized for some time. She had an extended recuperation at the family home at Laraghaleas. The illness sapped her cheerful attitude and vigor. She returned to the US, but her apartment in Port Chester had been given up according to her previous instructions. She stayed for some weeks with her Godson, Tom Devine, then an assistant Professor at Cornell University and resident at Ithaca, NY. When he took her to a supermarket to shop, she stood with her shopping cart at looking down a long aisle at the plethora of goods on both sides, and exclaimed, "Oh, if only my brother Eddie could see this, then he would know how great America is." While residing in Ithaca, her nephew took her to visit the family of Michael Devine in Buffalo, N.Y. At a marvelous meal with Michael Devine and his wife and children and grand children, she was seated at the center of the table. Afterward she remarked with deep satisfaction "They honored me." She later lived for a time with her niece Anna Claire usually called Nancy Devine in the Bronx. She died of a heart attack on December 22, 1969 in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida and after her funeral in Portchester, NY, was buried in the Gate of Heaven cemetery near Hawthorn, NY.

Sophie Devine

To be written by Theresa Quinn

Edward Devine

To be written by Mary Quinn

Isabel Devine Quinn

To be written by Fr. Seamus Quinn and Margaret Quinn

Bernard Devine

The fourth child of Thomas Devine, I was Bernard, born in 1848. He attended Cloughcor School under Master McDaid. He was not as fond of study as other members of the family. He grew up to be a very kind hearted charitable man interested in farming and stock raising. He married a Miss Bradley in 1870. Three children were born to them. Catherine was born in 1870 and was still living in 1958. Ellen was born in 1873 and died in 1885. Thomas was born in 1875 and died in 1935, leaving a family of four boys and two girls. Bernard Devine was married and raising a family living at the Locks farm on the Strabane Canal when his Grandfather Cavanaugh died. He inherited the Locks farm of some 100 acres along with livestock and equipment. Bernard's first wife died after the birth of Thomas Devine in 1875. About 1882 he married again to a Miss Flannigan, who had been a schoolteacher. Bernard prospered after this marriage. There were no children from this marriage and his second wife died in 1901. He married for a third time in 1909 to Bridget Dun. He still had the immense holding at the Locks and charge of the two miles of the Strabane Canal. He kept about 20 dairy cows and raised some high quality horses. Soon after his third marriage his health failed but returned again in 1911 and prosperity returned until 1925. He was very charitable and good to the poor. He ruined himself financially by signing promissory notes for people who defaulted. His health failed again in 1927 and he was a broken man. He died in debt on 22 Sept 1928. His grandson Thomas Edward Devine, a brilliant scholar and athlete, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in Rome a few days before his death. His widow survived him for about a year.

Catherine Devine

The fifth child of Thomas Devine I was Catherine Devine born in 1850. She was reared at the Locks and attended Cloughcor School. After Father Neal Devine became Parish Priest of Claugy, she went to live with her Aunt Margaret, who kept house for Father Neal Devine in 1960. About 1882, Catherine married Michael Doherty of Claugy, a prosperous merchant. There were no children from this marriage. Michael Doherty was the largest merchant in the little town of Claugy. He sold groceries, liquor, drugs, drapery, seeds, fertilizers, and coal. He also operated a 50-acre farm and was fond of horses and dogs. The Brown Know known in song (The Maid of the Sweet Brown Know) and story was located on his farm. He owned several famous racehorses, e.g. The Maid of Glenrandel, The Maid of the Sweet Brown Know, and Hiawatha who once out ran Marcus Daly's Derby winner 'Hamburg'. Michael was a big powerful man 6ft. 3 inches tall and weighed about 220 lbs. or 15 stone in his youth. He was a good cricket player and could heave the 56lbs weight some 16 feet. He was courageous and a good man to settle a quarrel. He and Mrs. Doherty were kind to the Devine children returning as orphans from Montana. They raised Mrs. Dougherty's niece, Isabell Devine, who later took over the Dougherty business in Claugy with her husband, Harry Quinn. Mrs. Dougherty was very charitable and gave much aid to the Nazareth Nuns in Derry. She was a big strong determined woman and had all her very white teeth at age 70. The Dougherty home was an example of happiness and agreement. Mr. Dougherty became very heavy as he aged and weighed 20 stones at 60. He died in May 1921 at age 65. The business declined after his death. Mrs. Dougherty's niece married Harry Quinn in 1925. Mrs. Catherine Dougherty began to fail and died in Jan 1933 at age 83.

Edward Devine

The sixth child of Thomas Devine, I was Edward born in 1852. His mother Catherine Devine died a few months after his birth. He was therefore, raised at the Locks by his grandparents. He attended Cloughcor National School and was also taught by Master McDaid. He was brilliant at school and responded to teaching easily. He asked many questions when young and remembered the answers. His elder brother Tom helped him much with his homework study until he reached the 6th grade. Like all of the boys raised at the Locks he became an expert swimmer. He was always fond of horses.

When he was about 15 years old, he developed a great desire to go abroad and see more of the world. He kept this idea much to himself and told only his sister Catherine. One day in the Summer of 1868, he did not report home for supper. The next day someone revealed seeing him along the quay in Derry near the Glasgow boat. Soon after, his brother Tom was sent over to Glasgow to bring him home. After arriving in Glasgow, Tom Devine learned from Irish neighbors living in Glasgow, that Ed Devine had stowed away on a ship for America a few days before. That is how Ed Devine, the youngest son of Catherine Cavanaugh went to America. A few months after his departure, his Grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Cavanaugh received a letter from him. He was then only 16 years old. He was working on a farm in Illinois. He liked the farmer's family and they liked him and nearly adopted him. He stayed with them a couple of years, then moved south to Kentucky, where he worked on the railroad. When he was 20 years old, he married a school teacher named Julia Mahoney who was some two or three years his senior.

Their first child, Mammie, was born in Somerset, Kentucky, about 1874. From Kentucky, he moved up to Casey, Iowa about 1875. The Rockisland Railroad from Chicago to Omaha went through Casey. At first he worked in the Roundhouse in Casey but soon was promoted to section boss on the Railroad.

Casey was a German immigrant community with a sprinkling of Irish. Ed started to raise his family in Casey. After Mammie, Joseph was born in 1876, Annie in June 1880, Thomas in 1878, Nellie in 1882, Julia born in Casey 1884 died in infancy, Agnes in 1886, Regina E. born 22nd July 1888 in Casey. Later, Charles, born in Anaconda, Montana, died at an early age. Ed and his family lived in the Section House, which had about eight big rooms.

A Priest came from Des Moines one Sunday each month and celebrated Holy Mass in the Devine Section House in Casey. Ed Devine organized the Catholic children in Casey and with the aid of his wife, Catechism was taught in the Section House by the Devine Family. Among the Catechism pupils were the Ludwigs, the Pessingers, and the Stoffels and the Fagans. Nick Stoffel became the wealthiest man in Casey. He became a freemason and fell away from the Church, but came back near his death. Ed Devine prospered in Casey and bought and sold land to advantage. After his brother Tom came from Ireland in 1880, Annie Devine was born. Her Uncle Tom became her Godfather. Ed Devine farmed a little as well as working as section boss on the Rockisland Railroad.

About May of 1888, Ed Devine was persuaded by his brother Tom to come to Anaconda, Montana, the new town prospering under the direction of the Irish born Copper King, Marcus Daly. After his arrival in Anaconda, he and his brother Tom set up a grocery store on East Commercial Ave. This continued for about a year, then Tom Devine returned to his old job as timekeeper at the smelters. Ed prospered in his new business on Commercial Ave. Then there came a dullness about 1895 and he opened a new grocery store at the corner of Alder and East Third Street. The town was expanding in that direction and Ed Devine's grocery business flourished. His seven children were growing

up fast, and required more expenditures. They lived well and attended the best schools in Anaconda. Ed Devine was elected Alderman for the 4th and 5th Wards, term after term. He was acting Mayor of Anaconda in 1912 and was elected Mayor the following term. He was always a staunch Democrat and very active in politics and a good speaker at the City Council meetings in Anaconda. Ed experienced the ups and downs of the business cycle, which were particularly intense in the economy of a town so dependent on a single commodity, copper. On the whole he was quite successful. He usually kept a couple of good trotting horses, one of them for use with the grocery wagon. He died suddenly on the 15th of May 1915 in St. James Hospital in Butte after a short illness due to blood poisoning. He left his business in the hands of his daughter Agnes. He had a 160-acre farm in the Bitterroot Valley that was divided among the family.

Mrs. Julia Devine died in early July 1902 after several weeks of illness. The oldest girl, Mammie, was very sensible and guided the younger brothers and sisters. Then in July 1903, Ed Devine's second son, an accomplished musician died at the age of 22. In 1902, Mammie married Thomas Brennan. They had one daughter Celia born about 1905 and still living in 1956. Mammie died in Nov 1925 and her husband died 1927. Ed Devine's daughter, Annie married F. Naughton, however, no children were born of this marriage and she died in 1910.

Agnes Devine born in 1887 married James Morley in 1920. They had two children; William Edward Morley, born October 1921, and Judith, born 8th Dec. 1933. William Morley attended St. Peters School in Anaconda, Carroll College and St. Edward's Seminary in Washington. He was ordained a priest of the Holy Roman Catholic Church on 31st May 1946 in Montana in a ceremony attended by a great gathering of the Devine clan. He served as priest and pastor of several churches in the Diocese and was called upon to build a church in the University town of Bozeman, after the existing church was burned. This task he successfully completed. He resembled his grandfather Ed Devine in appearance, size and intellect. He celebrated the funeral mass and internment for his Aunt, Sister Judith, at Sinsinawa, Wisconsin and the Mound near Dubuque, Iowa. He suffered from diabetes and loss of hearing in his senior years. Judith Morley married Michael James Ryan 1953 and reared her family of four sons in Anaconda. She served her community for many years as a nurse. Agnes Devine Morley died of a blood clot a week after her daughter Judith's birth. Her husband James Morley was killed a year later in a trolley car accident.

Edward Devine's eldest son Joseph Edward Devine married a beautiful woman named Plunkett. There were no surviving children from this marriage. Their first child died soon after birth. Joseph followed horse racing and bookmaking. He was very successful at times, but he had as many reverses as successes. He died in Butte in March 1934.

Nellie Devine married a Mr. O'Connell. After this first husband died, she married again to a man named Connell. The names of both husbands were similar. From her marriage there were two children; Edward, born November 14, 1920, and Regina. Edward (Buddy) married and raised a large family in Toole, Utah. Regina married Earl Nichols and had two children; Faye and Earl Patrick. Faye married a man named Walker and raised a family of 4 children; Mark, Andrew, Matthew and Stephanie. Earl Patrick Walker married and raised two children in San Francisco; Maureen and -----.

Regina Elisabeth, born in Iowa, entered the Dominican Order of Sisters and devoted 50 years of her life to teaching children. Her peers regarded her as an excellent 8th grade teacher. She was, like her father, a staunch Democrat. She was also an avid baseball fan and enjoyed playing the game herself at family outings. She played with

intensity. She inherited the Devine love of travel and frequently planned such trips to family baptisms, ordinations and other sacramental functions. She had a great friend in Sister Viviana and they enjoyed many trips together. She related that initially her father did not approve of her entering the Convent, but when he came to her profession at Sinsinawa, Wisconsin and saw the character of life lived by the Sisters, he changed his mind and gave his blessing to her decision. This was very consoling to her. She commented that she always loved school. It should be remembered that her mother was a schoolteacher and that she grew up in a home that was also used as a school by her mother and father to teach catechism. Her fellow Sisters commented that she had an excellent sense of humor that kept the up the spirits of her compatriots in religion during times of stress.

Michael Devine

The seventh child of Thomas Devine I was Michael Devine born in 1865 at Ballymagorry. His mother was Sarah Jane Kelly. When he was 7 or 8 years old his Father and Mother moved to Mullingar, Killygordon, Co. Donegal to take up residence where Mrs. Devine, ancestors had lived for several generations. Michael Devine had attended Cloughcor School under Master McDaid in the 1st and 2nd class. He also learned to swim before leaving the Locks. At Killygordon, he attended school at a place called Cross Roads. He grew up as a farmer at Killygordon. He married Ellen Murray about 1881, several months before his Father's death. Two children were born of this marriage; Thomas, born in 1889 and Bernard, born 1892. Both boys were red haired. Michael had a hard struggle as a farmer in the 1890s and early 1900. After 1910, he began to prosper. He made substantial profit by growing flax and increased stock raising. He increased his land holding 100%. He purchased a sixty-acre farm at a place called Carnowen for his eldest son, Thomas. He was a big handsome man 5 ft 10 inches tall, weighing 15 stone and had a smooth ruddy complexion. From 1912 on, he was a county Councilor for Donegal and always greatly interested in the affairs of his country. He served as a Justice of the Peace and was a member of the Board of Guardians. His son Thomas married about 1924 after being imprisoned in Ballykinlar by the oppressive British Colonial power as an Irish Patriot. Michael Devine died in March 1921. His son Thomas was not permitted to leave prison camp to attend his fathers funeral.

Michael's eldest son Thomas was educated at St. Columb's College. Thomas married a second cousin named Rebecca Kelly. They had two children; Charles and a girl who was of delicate health. Thomas grew to be a big man, even bigger physically than his father. He died in Feb. 1942.

Michael Devine's second son, Bernard, married a Miss Kane. They had two boys; Michael and Brian and a daughter, Mary who married a fine man named Carolan. Bernard Devine, like his father, was a man of enterprise and acquired large holdings of land. He purchased the biggest hotel in Killygordon and a large holding known as Woodland Meadows, which he purchased from an English landlord. Bernard was still living and enjoying several grandchildren as of this writing in 1956.

Sarah Jane Devine

The 8th child of Thomas Devine I was Sarah Jane Devine born in Ballymagorry in 1868. She also attended Cloughcor School in the primary grade. She learned to swim in the canal and River Foyle as the other Devine children. At eight years of age, she moved with her parents to Killygordon where she attended elementary School. At 13 years she attended the Convent School in Strabane. She boarded in the School where she attended for three years. She was very successful in the courses she studied. After her third year in the convent school, she met an ambitious and enterprising rising young man named Daniel Gallivan. He came from Lixnaw, Co. Kerry after passing a civil service examination. He was assigned to an important position as an assistant to the Governor of the Derry jail.

They fell in love and married in 1887. Her Uncle William Devine of Strabane had willed her 100 pounds that was used to purchase the business at 65 Bishop street after Daniel Gallivan was dismissed over his collusion with the jailed priests Father MacFadden and Father Stephens. He carried their letter in his head to the Derry Journal office. His brother Mortimer Gallivan of Liscullane, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry was doing a prison sentence for agitation against the Landlords. Sara Jane's Father set them up in a grocery and spirit retail business on Bishop Street opposite Derry jail. The name of Thomas Devine remained over that establishment from 1887 to 1917. Being a good businessman, Mr. Gallivan soon had another grocery business at 109 Bishop Street. In another part of the city, he soon had two more grocery and liquor shops on Glendermott Road in 1898. With these four stores he was soon on the way to success, and was raising a fine family. First came Michael, born in 1888, Mary, born in October 1890, Jennie, born in 1894, Thomas, born 1898, James, born in 1899, who died in infancy, Bernard, born 1900, Daniel, born on 14 Sept. 1903, and Margaret, the last, born in January 1906. In 1903, Mr. Gallivan bought a 36-acre farm at Killea, three miles out from the city. He specialized in growing early potatoes and from the Killea farm came the first early potatoes placed in the Derry market on 12th of June 1905 to 1918.

Daniel Gallivan became an extensive farmer and merchant and later moved the family from Derry to a substantial farm at Leixlip near Dublin. Daniel Gallivan and Sarah Jane Devine had eight children: Michael, born about 1889, a physician who practiced in Newbridge in Ireland and Newport in Wales, Mary, born about 1889, who, as Mother Columcille, served as a marvelous teacher in the Loreto convent in Coleraine in Derry and who was sought for her advice and counsel by many members of the extended family when important decisions were to be made, Jane Gallivan, born about 1894 who married Gerry Murray, Thomas, born about 1898, James born about 1899 and died about age 12 years, Bernard Joseph, born April 29 1901 and married Maire Madeline MacCarthy, Daniel Gallivan, born Sept. 15, 1903 and married Cathleen Flagherty, and Margaret Mary, born about Jan. 1906 and married William Cochrane.