

Mill Row memories 1914-1970

By Kevin Quinn

Where an Armachian was born and reared has always been defined in local geographical terms. One was either from the 'top' end or the 'low' end of the town, and to most that meant above or below the Shambles. Being an early sixties baby and from the 'top' end of the town I can only vaguely remember the Mill Row occupied. However, over this past thirty years and more, I have often listened to my mate Rory Johnston recall his early childhood in the Mill Row. It was only quite recently that I was made aware that four generations of Rory's family had lived there. So over a few nights and with many a laugh I chatted away with Rory's mother Maureen Johnson (nee Hennessy) and her brother Oliver Hennessy as they recalled nearly sixty years of the Hennessy/Johnston family living in the Mill Row.

Liverpool - the Huskisson Dock Explosion

It was a devastating family tragedy that first brought the Hennessy family to Armagh. In the early 1900's they lived in Liverpool. Patrick Hennessy

senior (Maureen & Oliver's Grandfather) worked as a Liverpool docker. In 1906, Patrick along with approx 10 others were killed in the Huskisson Dock Tragedy. The unfortunate men were caught in a massive explosion whilst unloading a ship's cargo containing assorted chemicals. It is thought that a smoker opened the ship's hatches. Patrick had no chance of survival as he was in close proximity to the hatches and was killed instantly. After a frantic search of the local hospitals Patrick's relatives eventually located his remains in the city morgue. Patrick had been decapitated and could only be identified by attaching the severed body part to the main torso by the means of a broom handle.

Moving to Armagh - the Mill Row

At the time of his death, Patrick left a wife who was with child and two other children.¹ Without the main bread winner the family found it difficult to remain in Liverpool and so in 1907, Elizabeth

his widow along with her now three children Patrick junior (aged 7); Julia (aged 5) and Bedelia (infant) came to Armagh to stay with relatives. They stayed with her sister Bridget Short and her husband Patrick at No.6 Poplar Street, Banbrook Hill before moving to 18 Gillis Row. In 1914, Elizabeth was successful in gaining employment as a Linen Spinner with the Armagh Spinning Company at Drumcairn Mill.² As was common practice with mill employment Elizabeth was allocated a mill worker's house at No.3 Mill Row.

Had not her sorrows to seek

The Hennessy's happily settled into their new home and surroundings and like every working class family of the period got on with their lives, enduring harsh living and working conditions. It was probably as a result of these conditions that Elizabeth's life was later to be shattered again by a double family tragedy.³ In October 1918, Elizabeth lost her daughter Julia aged 16 to tuberculosis. Patrick was working in the mill as an Oiler/Greaser around this tragic time and was starting to have respiratory problems due to the working conditions.⁴ It is believed that in order to get relief from the unfavourable conditions at home and work and to avoid contracting tuberculosis, he enlisted in the British army in September 1919.⁵ He was serving in Mesopotamia when his army career was cut short by the intervention of his mother. Elizabeth commissioned a man of letters by the name of Donnelly from the Shambles to write on her behalf to the War Office stating that Patrick had been the main wage earner and that the family urgently needed him at home. The reason behind Elizabeth's request was that her second daughter Bedelia had contracted Tuberculosis and that Elizabeth had to care for her and therefore was unable to work. The request was granted and Patrick was discharged on Boxing Day 1921. Sadly, he never made it home in time to be with his family, as Bedelia passed away in October 1921 aged 15. In 1921 Elizabeth moved from No.3 to No.16 Mill Row.

Between the wars.

It is very probable that Patrick quickly resumed his military career by enlisting in the Irish Free State Defence Forces.⁶ However, by the late 1920s, Patrick had returned to Armagh and was working at Mosey Jackson's Quarry on the Loughgall



Elizabeth Hennessy c.1909 with her children; Julia (d.1918), Bedelia (d. 1921) and Patrick

Road. By 1930 he was back working in Drumcain Mill doing his old job as an Oiler/Greaser. In the same year he married a fellow mill worker, Maggie Cunningham, from Banbrook Hill who was employed as a doffing mistress. Also in that year the couple's first child Maureen was born in Maggie's aunt's house No.14 Poplar Street (Banbrook Hill). Due to the Row's poor living conditions, Maggie's mother refused to let Maggie and the new born reside in the Row and Patrick had to reside with his mother in No.16 because of the lack of space.⁷ In 1935 the Hennessy's second son Edward was born but died aged 9 months. By 1937, the Hennessy's were all under one roof at no.24 Mill Row. In the same year their third child Oliver was born, followed by a fourth Matthew (Maurice) in 1939.

in North Africa and saw action in Italy and France.

The war & post war years

Patrick and Maggie had one more child, Cora, born in 1941.⁸ By the end of the war, as one Hennessy arrived home, his daughter Maureen was off to England in 1948. She returned to the Mill Row in the early 1950s as Mrs Johnston, having married Yorkshire man Les Johnston (passed away 1989). The Johnston family first took up residence in No.6, and gradually moved up the Row to No.18, finally settling at No.23. By the late 1950's Maureen's sibling's had all left to seek employment across the water. Elizabeth passed away in 1962 having spent 48 years living in the Row, 41 of

them at No.16, making Elizabeth the Row's longest residing tenant. Maureen's son Rory vividly confirms 1966 as the date the Johnston family left the Row, as he was admitted from there to the City Hospital with tonsillitis and discharged to their new house in Druid's Villas. Patrick Hennessy died in 1968 aged 68 and his widow Maggie continued to live at No.24 until 1970/71 moving to a pensioner's bungalow in the then new housing development at Legarhill. Maggie's departure brought to

a close the Hennessy family's sixty year tenure at the Row. Maggie passed away in 1995. Maurice Hennessy returned to live in Armagh in 2001 and passed away in 2007. Oliver and Cora still live in England and Maureen resides at Cathedral View, Armagh.

The Late 1930s

Like most of us, Maureen's earliest memories are of school and playing childhood games. She has fond memories of being

one of the many of the Row children who had to make their way up the Loughgall Road in all weathers to attend Banbrook School. Maureen was taught by Mrs. Martin (Junior Infants), Miss. Boylan (Senior Infants), Mrs. McAvinchey (2nd Class) and Mrs. Dougan (Headmistress).⁹ After school was spent around the water pump either gossiping or playing hop scotch, quoits, skipping, marbles and swinging on a rope tied to a lamp post.¹⁰ The good weather months were spent exploring the countryside around the Row and going for long walks along the country lanes. Another fond memory and one of the main summer highlights, was attending the St Luke's open day. The children of the Row were always invited by Dr Thompson and his wife to this annual event and it was the only time that anybody other than hospital staff got to see behind the high walls.¹¹ The occasion always seemed to be blessed with glorious sunny weather and the children always received special treats such as lemonade and sweets. The not so pleasant memories were the occasional outbreak of illnesses that were directly linked to the damp living conditions caused by the constant flooding. The Hennessy's were only too aware of the tragedy that these illnesses can bring, having lost two family members to tuberculosis. Maureen, along with a lot of the Row children had not only the more common childhood illnesses that are familiar to us today such as mumps and measles but also diphtheria and scarlet fever that were common place in the 1930s.

The war years

The saddest memory of Maureen's childhood was seeing her father head off to war and her happiest was the few occasions when he got leave. Maureen recalls that the first troops to be billeted in the mill were British. There was a good relationship between the Row residents and the service personnel. The military put on dances, concerts and Christmas parties in the mill and in the Reading and Dining rooms for the residents. In the early war years there



Patrick Hennessy's Family c.1942, his wife Maggie and children Maureen (standing), Cora, Oliver and Maurice

The Mill closed in 1936 and was still "at rest" by the outbreak of World War Two. Any hope of it going into production again was put on hold as it was requisitioned by the War Office for the billeting of troops. Patrick was unemployed during this period and things got very tough. In November 1939, he enlisted for a third time, on this occasion with the British Army. Probably to be guaranteed acceptance he gave a false date of birth stating 1902 as the year of birth rather than 1900. He served with the 1st Army

were a few air raid warnings. The Row residents were evacuated to the Stony Loning, spending the night on the banks of the Callan River. In the latter years of the war the Americans GIs took up residence at the mill. The Yanks continued with the parties and concerts but had a lot more luxuries to hand out such as chocolate.¹² One Christmas (1943) the Americans laid on Christmas dinner for the Row residents. Maureen recalls that the dinner and the dessert were served together on a sectional tray. According to Maureen the GIs at the mill were an advance force for the D Day landings.¹³ She also recalls that their regimental shoulder sleeve insignia was that of a Native American chief. On the day they left the mill to assemble in southern England for the invasion, the Row residents walked behind the marching troops cheering and clapping them all the way from the Row to the train station.

The late 40s & 1950s

The Callan River brought both great joy and misery to the Mill Row residents. Oliver Hennessy spent most of his childhood and teenage days either swimming or fishing in the river. He can vividly remember spending hours fishing the big bends, (referred to as holes) on the river. There was always big trout lying in the holes. Starting off at Laundry, you had Boylan's Hole where the mill race came out at Tullyelmer Laundry. Then there was the Duck Hole, and at Drumcairn Mill you had the Boy's Hole. Further on down the river was the Sheep Hole. Oliver can recall stalking a whopper of a trout for days between where both the Ballinahone/Paddy's River and St. Bridget's Stream enters the Callan.¹⁴ Oliver was unsuccessful in landing the fish as another Row fisherman used somewhat illegal tactics during the early morning hours to steal the prize fish. Below St. Bridget's Stream was another big bend known as the Horse Shoe Hole.¹⁵ In the summer time, Oliver along with his mates from the Row such as Paddy Rath, Brian Keenan, Oliver Toal, Fintan Mackle, Tony Lappin and Brian McCourt spent the long hot sum-

mer days swimming in those same big river bends. The younger Lappin boys (Dennis & Eddie) can recall Morris and his mates tossing them and their mates into the river, clothes and all. If the older lads were not at the river they were either playing hand ball against Barney Rafferty's gate or road bowls along the Loughgall Road.¹⁶ In the evening card schools would form under the electric street lights at English's and O Connor's, one eye was kept on the cards and the other eye watching for the law.¹⁷

The great community spirit

Throughout the years there was always a great community spirit. It was tradition that newly appointed Cardinals would make a point to visit the Row. The residents would go to great efforts to have the Row decked out with bunting and banners.

On the morning of the Twelfth of July the Grange band would assemble at the junction of the Stony Loning (Lisdonwilly Road) and Loughgall Road. The Row children regardless of creed would watch the band as it marched up to the station.

On Easter Sunday morning a few of the residents would head off to Reilly's Rocks to roll their hard boiled eggs down the hill. Another Mill Row tradition was the Queen of the May festival which had old pagan origins. Every May Day a Row girl that had recently made their First Holy Communion was chosen to be Queen of the May. The night before the festival, the older girls would have gone to Mullinure Meadows to pick May flowers (Marsh Marigolds) to make a flower crown for the May Queen and flower chains to decorate the pram. The seven year old was duly dressed up, placed on a pram and positioned at the head of the procession which would make its way through the town where donations were given. It would always stop at the cannon gun on the Mall, to allow for the older girls to purchase confectionery etc.

On the odd occasion the older children would sneak off with the pram with the May Queen on board, and go around the town calling into certain shops asking for broken biscuits. From the cannon gun the procession would always return to Sherry's field (opposite St. Luke's) where a day's entertainment had been organised. If there was any money left the older girls were treated to a visit to the local picture house later that evening.



Patrick Hennessy standing at the half door of No.24 during Cardinal Conway's visit to the row. (Feb/March 1965)

Private collection

The most popular event was the annual summer bus trip. Throughout the year the residents would save a few bob to pay for local Row man Danny Doran to take his bus to the seaside. Regardless of where the first stop was the final destination was always Blackrock, Co. Louth. The adults would rotate the beach watch in order to allow the men the opportunity to lower a few bottles of stout and the ladies a few Babysham.

The Floods

If there is one thing the Mill Row is most remembered for, it is undoubtedly the continual flooding. As the Callan River brought great joy to the Row residents it also brought great misery and suffering. The initial nineteen houses constructed in 1867 were built below the level of the river. A drain was laid along the edge of the pavement outside 1 to 19, just below the surface of the cinder/muck road to drain the surface water into the river.¹⁸ When the river became swollen the water rose above the drain outlet and ran back down the drain rising up in front of the



Maurice Hennessy at the water pump (late 1940s, early 50s)

nineteen houses.¹⁹ A lesson was definitely learned as the second phase of houses in 1886 and subsequent phases were raised above the river level. However, the initial mistake was never rectified, so the problem continued. In times of heavy rainfall such as Oct 1958 when the Callan, Dirty and Paddy's Rivers all burst their banks the water level was feet deep. On these occasions the residents had to seek refuge upstairs, taking whatever pieces of furniture and belongings that could be fitted around them. In this impossible position the residents had to be evacuated to Tower Hill, Drumarg House and the Blind Asylum. Their bedding and clothes was brought to Bairnsweir Factory to be dried out. When the water subsided, they returned again to their damp houses waiting for the next deluge. Maureen's husband Les and his mate and neighbour Malachy Ward went down in Mill Row folklore, when they got into a tin bath and rowed up and down the row, nearly capsizing when the tin bath was blown up against the Dunkel wall.²⁰

Fond Memories

The Mill Row was a historic landmark in the history of our city and probably attained its status for entirely negative reasons. The Row became a byword for hardship due to years of neglect by different agencies. However, what became abundantly clear during my conversations with former Row residents was their genuine sense of attachment,

affection and pride they still hold and feel for the Row. This sentiment was emotionally expressed by Oliver Hennessy when he said, that the happiest time of his life was his Row days, a feeling undoubtedly shared by a lot of former Row residents.

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Endnotes

- ¹ The Hennessy family came from St Patrick's Parish in Liverpool.
² At time of his death Patrick Short resided at No.30 Banbrook Hill. Patrick was killed in France in 1918, just days before the armistice.
³ Nearly half the deaths among young women between the ages of 15 to 24 during the first half of the 20th century, was due to Tuberculosis. It is suggested that an industrial occupation with the accompanying strain and fatigue and the increase number of contacts such as a mill environment made this group more susceptible.
⁴ During this period there was a definite link between substandard living and working conditions and poor health.
⁵ Patrick enlisted at Gough Barrack, Armagh in the 7/8th Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers on 5th Sept 1919. His Battalion was posted to Mesopotamia modern day Iran/Iraq in February 1920. He



The Mill Row in flood

returned to Ireland on 26th Nov 1921 and was discharged on the 26th December 1921 at Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin. He had served 1 year and 142 days in the Fusiliers and his service and character on discharge was described as very good.

⁶ It became common practice at the end of the war of Independence for recruiting sergeants for the newly formed Irish Free State Army to be sitting in a British military barracks to enlist Irish men who had just literally been discharged from the British Army.

⁷ At this time infant mortality was on the decrease. However, infant mortality was used as a sensitive indicator for poor housing and living conditions.

⁸ Patrick was discharged from the army in July 1945.

⁹ Mrs Dougan was the mother of Jack Dougan who had the chemist shop in Ogle Street for many years.

¹⁰ The water pump was essential to the Row residents, as it was there only means of water supply. The Row never had a piped water supply.

¹¹ The lowering of the walls around St Luke's in 1967/68 was one of the many initiatives around this time to help to break down the stigma surrounding mental illness.

¹² Some soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division volunteered to join the American Ranger units that were used for reconnaissance.

¹³ The sleeve insignia of the American 2nd Infantry Division was that of a head of a Native American chief. The nickname for the 2nd Division was the "Indian Head Warrior Division". Their motto was "Second to None". The 2nd were stationed in Northern Ireland from October 1943 to June 1944. They were landed on Omaha Beach D Day plus one (7th June 1944) and luckily missed the carnage of the previous day. In the late

1950's/early 1960's, Barney Rafferty's son Paddy can remember the Indian head symbol along with other G.I. graffiti painted and carved on the walls and beams of the mill stores.

¹⁴ St Bridget's Drain is a stream that joins the Callan River just below Paddy's River. It is remarkable that in a space of a few hundred yards three rivers enter the Callan i.e. The Dirty, Paddy's and St Bridget's. St' Bridget's stream rises near Drumadd Army Barracks and flows through the site of Bishops Court, Mullinure. Its name is probably connected to the site. (Local information)

¹⁵ According to Oliver Hennessy one of the measures used to help to alleviate the flooding was the removal of the Horse Shoe Bend on the Callan River.

¹⁶ The Mill Row had a great tradition of playing road bowls. The novel "Come Day-Go Day" wrote by one of the Row's most famous son's John O' Connor tells the story of the great road bowls match between local Row man Jim Macklin and the Hammer Man. The Hennessy family also gets a mention in the novel.

¹⁷ According to Oliver Hennessy the electric street lights were installed in the early fifties. Around the same time he can recall the mill chimney being lowered brick by brick from the inside.

¹⁸ The street in front of the houses was never tarmaced and over the years the residents scattered their cinders over the surface and potholes were filled with stones.

¹⁹ At the height of the 1958 flood the tarmac directly above where Paddy's River flows under the Loughgall Road rose up with the force of the water.

²⁰ The Dunkel wall was at the bottom of the Row beside the river. The river side of the wall was used by the residents to deposit their waste as there was no bin collection until the 1960's.

Mill Row Timeline

- 1867 - Jacob Orr of Laurel Hill, Loughgall built Drumcairn spinning mill and 19 mill houses.
- 1873 - Mill owned by Provincial Bank Company and is described as "at rest".
- 1874 - The mill and row purchased by partners Isaac Murphy & Charles Reynolds.
- 1875-1880 The mill was expanded and extended.
- 1882 - Drumcairn National School at No.20 Mill Row.
- 1884 - Armagh Spinning Company a subsidiary of Abraham Wilson Ltd. Bought the mill.
- 1887 - The new owners added another 22 mill houses and a manager's house.
- 1899 - Mill manager was Alexander Thompson.
- 1904 - Last phase of construction. Numbers 43 to 49 were built. Dining & Reading Rooms built
- 1910 - Mill manager was Robert Hutchison.
- 1911-34 Mill manager was Thomas Boyd.
- 1934 - Mill and row sold by James Wilson's to Hale, Martin & Company of Ballymoney.
- 1939 -1945 Mill was requisitioned for a military barracks.
- 1945 - The row and storage sheds purchased by Patrick Rafferty & Sons.
- 1946 - Mill and row transferred from the Urban Corporation council area to the Rural council area of Grange. Row tenants were now not eligible for social housing within the city boundary.
- 1948 - Mill was purchased by George Kinnard of Ulster Ring Spinners.
- 1952 - Mill again owned by Ulster Ring Spinners.
- 1959 - Armagh Shoes Ltd move from the Mall to Drumcairn Mill.
- 1973 - Report by Armagh City Council describes the state of the mill row houses as "obsolete."
- 1980 - Armagh Shoes Ltd closes.
- 1981 - Site sold to Leonard's Haulage.

Mill Row residents over 102 years

v	1867	1880	1910	1913	1920	1921	1934	1937	1947	1969	
1	Frank Maloney	John Clelland	John O Farrell	John O Farrell	Rose Loughran	Mary Anne Loughran	Mary Anne Loughran	Mary A. Loughran	Mary Anne Loughran	Rose E. Loughran	
2	Anne Kellar	Elizabeth Johnston	Daniel Mackle	Daniel Mackle	Charles Rafferty	Charles Rafferty	Mary Lavery	Mary Lavery	John Lavery	Patricia Brannon	
3	Sarah Kerr	John Courtney	Catherine Lavery	Catherine Lavery	Edward Connolly	Edward Conlon	Jane Cullen	Frances Cullen	Margaret McKeown		
4	John Clark	Robert Mc Callan	Mary Mallon	Mary Mallon	Mary Mallon	Mary Mallon	Mary Mallon		Mary Keenan	John Rath	
5	James Thompson	Mary Fearson	Edward Collins	Edward Collins	Joseph Johnston	Joseph Johnston	Joseph Loughran	Mary A Johnston	Mary A Johnston		
6	Margaret Hughes	Mary Goodwin	Joseph Johnston	Joseph Johnston	Joseph Johnston	Mary Loughran	Mary Mathers	Mary Weathers	Mary Weathers		
7	Margaret Cairtiller	Mary Simpson	Annie Cartmill	Annie Cartmill	Anne Cartmill	Anne Cartmill	Mary Sheridan	Thomas Sheridan	Joseph Cartmill	Joseph Cartmill	
8	Samuel Hearn	Edward Collins	Mary Cusack	Mary Cusack	Ellen Mc Kinney	Ellen Mc Kinney	Annie Crilly	Annie Kelly	Francis Kennedy	John Sheridan	
9	John Kelly	George Carns	Catherine Boylan	Catherine Boylan	Mary Campbell	Sarah Mc Ardle	Catherine Lundy	Catherine Lundy	James Kennedy	Patrick McKenna	
10	John Mc Clermon	Sarah Ashmore	George Carson	George Carson	Agnes Stewart	Margaret Keenan	Mary McNicholl	Joseph McCourt	Joseph McCourt	Joseph McCourt	
11	Michael Mc Parland	Anne Wilson	Patrick Graffigan	Patrick Graffigan	Annie O Connor	Annie O Connor	Annie O Connor	Essie Ingram	Essie Ingram		
12	Bernard Rafferty	Charles Black	Henry Mc Gahon	Henry Mc Gahon	Mary Cartmill	Kate Connor	Ellen English	Charles English	Ellen English	Charles English	
13	Bernard Lynch	Edward Black	George Gormley	George Gormley	Mary O Halleron	Mary O Halleron	James Mackle	James Mackle	James Mackle	James McKeown	
14	Patrick Hughes	Robert Millar	James Canning	James Canning	James Canning	James Canning	Margaret Toner	Patrick Toner	Patrick Toner		
15	Francis Mc Carragher	Margaret Murray	Rose Toal	Rose Toal	Rose Toal	Rose Toal	Rose Toal	Rose Toal	Henry Toal		
16	Edward Flanagan	Patrick McAtee	George Cairns	George Cairns	Sarah Gray	Elizabeth Hennessy	Elizabeth Hennessy	Elizabeth Hennessy	Elizabeth Hennessy		
17	James Merrville	James Tasney	Thomas Mc Cullagh	James Mackle	Elizabeth Carroll	Daniel Dovey	Lily Morrow	Lily Nevilles	Elizabeth Neville		
18	John Keys	William Laird	Anne Rafferty	Anne Rafferty	Alice Mallon	Alice Mallon	Alice Mallon	Alice Mallon	Alice Mallon	Bella Jones	
19	William Aston	Elizabeth Mc Cluskey	James Mc Cullagh	James Mc Cullagh	James Mc Cullagh	James Mc Cullagh	Evelyn Lynas	Susan Hannaway	Elizabeth Sheridan		
20			Mary Redmond	Catherine Rafferty	Lily Morrow	Mary Lappin	John Donaghy	John Donaghy	Mary Quigley		
21			Elizabeth Ryan	Mary Connelly	Maggie Mc Williams	Rose Ann MC Sorley	Henry Mc Donald	Donald Quinn	Donald Quinn		
22			James Mackle	James Mackle	Thomas Hughes	Thomas Hughes	John MCCullagh	David Mills	Margaret McDonald	Elizabeth McConnell	
23			Matthew Mc Carthy	Matthew Mc Carthy	Annie Rafferty	Sarah Donaghy	Rose McCloskey	Rose McCluskey	Thomas Kelly		
24			Thomas Mallon	Margaret McGrath	Margaret Mc Grath	Elizabeth Withers	Margaret McCarthy	Patrick Hennessy	Patrick Hennessy	Magaret Hennessy	
25			Elizabeth Mc Kernan	Elizabeth Mc Kernan	Maggie Doran	William Doran	Patrick Doran	Patrick Doran	Patrick Doran		
26			Mary Lappin	vacant	Vacant	Mary Keenan	Martha Keenan	Martha Keenan	Winnifred Rath		
27			Mary Mc Dermott	Mary Mc Dermott	Anne Gibbons	Ellen Rafferty	Mary Quigley	Henry Quigley	Martha Keenan	Martha Keenan	
28			Thomas Malone	vacant	Michael Murphy	Edith Maguire	Michael Murphy	Michael Murphy, senr.	Patrick Murphy	Michael McDonald	
29			Vacant		Maragaret Haughey	Maragaret Haughey	David Mills	Teresa Connor	Teresa Connor		
30			William Sands	William Sands	James Mackle	Patrick Hackett	Elizabeth Hackett	Eliza Hackett	Elizabeth Hackett		
31			Joseph Marmion	Joseph Marmion	Jane Maguire	Jane Maguire	Edward Maguire	Jane Maguire	Jane Maguire		
32			Thomas King	Thomas King	Robert Vennard	Mary Vennard	Robert Vennard	Mary Vennard	Mary Vennard		
33			Thomas Stewart	Eliza Vennard	Catherine Kelly	Mary Kelly	Margaret Kelly	Margt. A. Kelly	Margaret Kelly	Rose Quinn	
34			Elizabeth Talett	Elizabeth Talett	George Cairns	George Cairns	Eliza Jane Cairns	Eliza Cairns	Eliza Jane Cairns		
35			Elizabeth Kennedy	Sarah Kennedy	James Toner	Mary Toner	Edward Toner	Mary Toner	Edward Toner	Evelyn Quinn	
36			Kathleen Mc Laughlin	Thomas Mallon	Mollie Greer	Matthew Mc Carthy	Sarah Mc Carthy	Sarah McCarthy	Sarah Mc Carthy	Sarah Mc Carthy	
37			Thomas Flynn	Thomas Flynn	Mollie Mc Carthy	Maggie Mc Carthy	Bridget MCCarthy	Bridget MCCarthy	Bridget MCCarthy	Magaret McCarthy	
38			Agnes Buchannon	Agnes Buchannon	Agnes Buchannon	Ellen Buchannon	Mary Mackle	Mary Mackle	Mary Mackle		
39			Thomas Watson	Ann Kelly	Ann Kelly	Margaret Buchannon	James Buchannon		Margaret Murphy	Margaret Murphy	
40			George Maguire	Margaret Crilly	Margaret Crilly	Sarah Walsh	Mary Keenan	John Keegan	Mary Keenan	Margaret Kelly	
41			John Canning	John Canning	Edward McGrath	John McGrath	Mary Devine	Margaret Devine	Margaret Devine	Francis Corrigan	
42			Bernard Lynch	Margaret Mullaly	Joshua Burrows	John McCarthy	John McCarthy	John McCarthy	John McCarthy	John McCarthy	
43			Joseph Burrow	Albert Vennard	Katie Canning	Margaret Rafferty	Mary Richardson	Ernest Richardson	Ernest Richardson		
44			James Toal	Thomas McCullough	Margaret Connolly	Elizabeth Connolly	Joseph Connolly	Joseph Connolly	Joseph Connolly	Joseph Connolly	
45			Henry Irwin	Annie Rafferty	John Dunne	John Dunne	Catherine Cousin	Catherine Cousin	Grace Cousins	Mary Withers	
46			Owen Connelly	Owen Connelly	Patrick O Connor	Alice O Connor	Alice O Connor	Alice O Connor	Alice O Connor	Rose Quinn	
47			Peter Mc Kinney	Margaret MC Kinney	James Mc Guigan	Gerald Crilly	Edith Murphy	Elizabeth McParland	Elizabeth McParland	Margaret Prunty	
48			Vacant	Margaret Irwin	Margaret Mc Dermott	Margaret Mc Dermott	Margaret McDermott	Margaret McDermott	Elizabeth Moore		
49			Thomas Black		Michael Mc Ardle	Ellen Maxwell	Peter Maxell	Annie Maxell	Annie Lappin	Edward Lappin	
50			Workingmen's dining and reading rooms.							James Borriskey	James McGerrigan
50a									James McGerrigan	Bridget Withers	

Table 1. - showing the residents of Mill Row from 1867 to 1969. Data is from Valuation revision books for all years except 1937 where the data is abstracted from the Ulster Gazette street directory of that year. The 1969 data is taken from the Electoral Register of 1970.