

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION
CASTLEISLAND



Produced by the
Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project
Castleisland, Co Kerry
May 2015-May 2016

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Contact Email: odonohoearchive@gmail.com

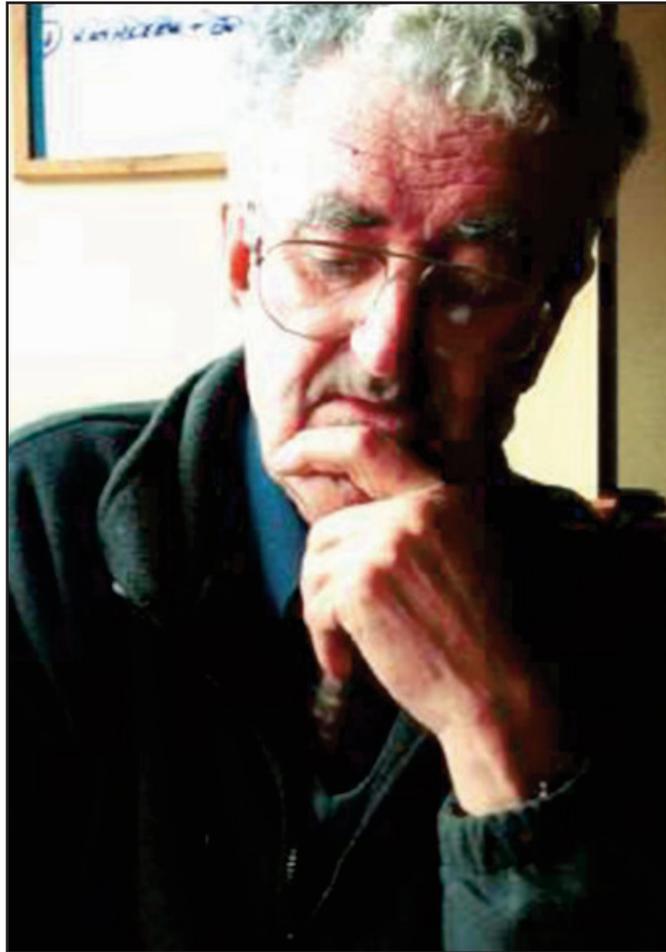
Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project
Castleisland, Co Kerry, Ireland

Michael O'Donohoe Collection

IE MOD/1 - IE MOD/88

A collection of the research papers of Michael O'Donohoe, Castleisland, Co Kerry

Compiled by Janet Murphy
May 2015 to May 2016



Michael O'Donohoe at work on his meticulous notes in Skevenas Bar, Castleisland, in 2002. Photographed by John Reidy, editor of *The Maine Valley Post*

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IDENTITY STATEMENT

Reference Code: IE MOD/1 (to 88)
Title: Michael O'Donohoe Collection
Dates: c1974-2008
Level of Description: Listed to item level
Extent: 4 boxes and one A1 folder (one catalogue)
Held by: Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project by kind
permission of Breda Brooks
Held at: Castleisland

CONTEXT

Creator

Michael (Joseph) O'Donohoe, Castleisland, Co Kerry (*var*: Mícéal Seosain Ó Donnada/Micheál (Seosamh) Ó Donnchadha)

Administrative History

Michael O'Donohoe (1936-2008) national school teacher and principal, taught in Castleisland for 35 years. Known locally as 'The Master', Michael devoted his leisure time to local history research most notably following his retirement in 1991. After his death on 26 June 2008, his collection was described as 'Awesome ... every available record and statistic, roll book, birth, marriages and deaths and electoral and census records [he] collated ... to produce a near DNA-perfect picture of the streets and lanes of the town' (Obituary, *The Kerryman*, 2 July 2008).

In the period that followed Michael's death, his research papers were taken into the care of his sister, Breda Brooks, at her home in Barrack Street, Castleisland who later offered the material to Tralee local archives for cataloguing. There it remained (uncatalogued) until May 2014 when, at the request of a concerned number of former friends and colleagues of Michael, it was inspected by Dr Paul Dillon who described it as 'a most valuable resource to researchers'.

A committee was subsequently formed in Castleisland, its object to raise funds for cataloguing and digitising the material and ultimately making it accessible to the public. Committee members: Johnnie Roche (Chairman), a local farmer; Colm Kirwan (Secretary) a retired local school teacher; Tomo Burke (Treasurer), a local businessman; John Reidy (Public Relations Officer), editor of the *Maine Valley Post* newspaper in Castleisland.

The Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project was subsequently launched in the River Island Hotel, Castleisland on 25 October 2014 and received sufficient financial support to commence the cataloguing project (see below list of those who contributed to the project).

Cataloguing commenced on Monday 18 May 2015 in an empty premises in Main Street, Castleisland (Martin's Bar). During Heritage Week 2015 (22-30 August), *The Master's Legacy*, a short film about the project, was produced by John Reidy (committee PRO) in which family and friends of the late Michael O'Donohoe were invited to reminisce on their relationship with him. The film, of 15 minutes duration, was produced by Micheál Reidy (Micheál Does Graphic Design (<http://www.mdgd.net>)). On 4 September 2015, Minister Jimmy Deenihan, TD, launched the Michael O'Donohoe website, www.odonohoearchive.com.

Patrons

Munster Joinery, Ring/O'Donoghue family
Kerry Group
Divanes Castleisland, VW
Garvey's, SuperValu,
Lee Strand, Browne's
Ahern's Garage
Mons. Dan O'Riordan, Castleisland Parish
Tralee Credit Union
Castleisland Co-Op Mart
Walsh Colour Print
Bank of Ireland

Michael McElligott
Shanahan's Haven Pharmacy
Crag Cave
Kennelly's Pharmacy
Patrick McElligott's (Garage, Tralee)
The Roche Family
Fealesbridge Co-Op
The Burke family
Den Joe, American Style
Tom Fleming, TD
Crowley's Pharmacy
Lyons Insurance
Vincent Murphy Sport
Lynch's Pharmacy
Dave Geaney, Vet
Castle Lighting
Noel Browne
Charlie Horan
Tom Woulfe, Knockeen
Tim O'Mahony, Camp, Castleisland
Kelliher & O'Shea, Castleisland
Nolan's Garage, Dooneen
Rhyno Mills
Des O'Mahony, Carlow
AIB Castleisland
Maurice Walsh, Mill Road
Adrian O'Mahony, ex-Tralee Road
Finola and Michael Kerins, Kerries, Tralee
Haulie Kerins, FBD
FBD Insurances
Bart Hickey Tool Hire, Barrack Street
Jackie Reidy Menswear, Main Street
Sean Brosnan, Bawnskehy, Castleisland
John O'Sullivan (Skevena)
Walsh Machinery, Tullig, Castleisland
Denis O'Connell, Bawnskehy
Michael Griffin, Breahig, Castleisland
Tommy Brosnan, Knockanebawn, Castleisland
Tommy Roche, Firie, Castleisland
Tom Horan, Car Hire
Paddy Flynn, Portduff, Castleisland
Denis and Kathleen Roche, Ballyplymouth
Marie O'Sullivan, O'Sullivan's Bar, Farranfore
Timmy Twomey, Knockane, Castleisland
Michael O'Connor, Scarteen, Kenmare
James Brosnan, Tullig, Castleisland
Fleming's Auctioneers
Tom and Ned Prendiville, Gortglass
Declan Leahy, Listowel
Don McSweeney, Griffin's Newsagents
Galwey Auctioneers
Joe Reidy, Scrahan
Philip Horan, Killarney Road
Doreen Brosnan, The Curiosity Shop, Main Street

Tom and Kathleen Herlihy, Ballymac
Nuala and Steve Curtin, Shoemaker Bar
Bernard Costello, Vet
Jerome Stack, Tullig, Castleisland
Martin Curtin, Upper Main Street
Billy O'Leary, Breaahig
Mike Daly Transport, Fahaduff
Danny and Peggy Reidy, Knocknagore
O'Connor's Garage, Scrahan
Joe Martin, Castleisland
Tommy Martin, Castleisland
Willie Spring, Castlemaine

Scope and Content

Collection of the research papers of Michael O'Donohoe, Castleisland, Co Kerry, Ireland, of varied content but comprised mainly of research of nineteenth century Castleisland and its surrounds. The bulk of the material was created during the 1990s when Michael O'Donohoe retired from the teaching profession.

Arrangement

The material has been retained in its original order (88 themed folders) but has been organised alphabetically.

Conditions of Access and Use

Access:	By prior arrangement with Project Committee
Language of Material:	English (small quantity Irish)
Finding Aids:	Descriptive lists

Archivist's Note

We went to view the Island, which is a high, monstrous castle
of many rooms but very filthy and full of cow dung

– Sir Nicholas White writing in the sixteenth century¹

An able and more contemporary description of Castleisland was given by Peggie Prendiville, a student of the convent in Castleisland, in the 1930s:

Castleisland is situated in a broad, fertile valley in the centre of Kerry. The ancient name of the town was *Oileán Ciarraige*. It was so called on account of its peculiar position between two rivers ... both unite a short distance west of the town cutting off a section of land and thus forming an island. In 1226 Geoffrey de Maricso, a Norman knight, built a castle on this island and so the town came to be called Castleisland.²

Castleisland historian, Timothy M Donovan, writing at about the same period, described how the ruined castle had witnessed the progress of the town:

It has seen the growth of the town from a little row of thatched houses, with the manure heaps in front, to its present substantial status as a good sized trading centre. It has witnessed the fall of the once mighty house of Desmond. It witnessed the arrival of the Elizabethan Undertakers, the six English adventurers ... and saw the dispersion of the Anglo-Gaelic owners. It saw the destruction of the local Catholic Church ... It saw the guns of Cromwell at Camp and the arrival of his soldiers to

take over the lands of the slaughtered Gaels ... And alas to see the returning Gael make a cabbage garden of its enclosures and manure of its mortar.³

During the Civil War, a journalist reporting on conditions in the Castleisland district reminded the public that the town was once the capital of the county.⁴ This fundamental point finds centre stage in the Michael O'Donohoe Collection: Castleisland's considerable history – in a local and national context – is pieced together by a school master whose logic might have pleased Plato.

Michael's research reveals that, as well as consultation of standard sources of reference notably Lewis (*Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*), *Parliamentary Gazetteer*, Griffiths (*Valuation*), census and rates records, and directories, he sourced books, articles and newspapers to glean every published detail with a Castleisland link. In the process he created an extensive and comprehensive index of names and topics related to Castleisland and its surrounds.

He gathered material on historical subjects, comparing and analysing discrepancies between them, in search of a more precise result. He made a particular study of the *Kerry Sentinel* newspaper which in 1878 could be purchased in Castleisland from Mr John R Riordan. The paper was founded in Nelson Street, Tralee by Timothy Charles Harrington with the following agenda:

In presenting to the People of Kerry a new Catholic Journal, independent of all influences hostile to their Faith and Freedom, we believe we but supply a want already much felt. In a County where ninety-six per cent of the population is Catholic, the absence of an Independent Journal to advance Catholic interests, is no less an evil than a reproach.⁵

Michael also studied and chronicled the works of Kerry historians (and in many cases wrote an index to those works). In this collection those writers are gathered together and include Timothy M Donovan (*A Popular History of East Kerry*), Fr Kieran O'Shea (*Castleisland Church and People*), Robert O'Kelly (*The Diary of Robert O'Kelly*), Valerie Bary (*Houses of Kerry*), Jeremiah King (*King's History of Kerry*), T F O'Sullivan (*Romantic Hidden Kerry*).

Michael's interest was not limited to the historical; it extended to the biographical and genealogical (his transcription of a number of roll books from local schools will be of immense value to genealogists). Combined, his records will be of importance to a wide ranging audience.

The introductory series notes herein have been created from material in the collection supported by research conducted by Janet Murphy with help from Eileen Chamberlain. Eileen, a UK based researcher who has given many hours to the collection voluntarily, has helped to fill in gaps by her pragmatic approach to research. Michael's rule of thumb, 'think about it, there has to be a reason', might also apply to Eileen, with the extension, 'there has to be a record'.

A word of thanks to Margaret O'Connor, Craheen Employment Ltd, Castleisland, whose support ensured the completion of the cataloguing of this project.

If the adage 'the best to last' may be adopted, this is an appropriate place to extend the sincerest thanks to Breda Brooks, Michael O'Donohoe's sister, for allowing complete access to her late brother's research papers. *Sine Qua Non*.

Janet Murphy
Project Cataloguer
May 2016

¹ IE MOD/79/79.1.

² The Schools Collection, An Clochar, Volume 0447, Page 015. This description was one of many. Another student wrote, 'We have in this town the ruins of a very old castle. The ruins are now seven hundred years old. Our house is built from the stones of this castle. One of our neighbours when digging in his garden unearthed some blood stained stones and a part of an altar which was bought by an American. There are many secret passages in the castle. At the centre of the castle there is a big hole and inside this hole there is a large flag-stone. Underneath this flag-stone there is a path which is leading into the road. In the olden times the soldiers used to go through this passage in order to escape the enemy. One day my grandmother told me that she climbed the castle and when she was nearly to the top of it she saw a quaint little room. She forced her way into it and as soon as she entered a stone moved on the side of the wall. She went over to it and found a small brown box with something rusty inside in it' (The Schools Collection, An Clochar, Volume 0447, Page 020-021. Written by Alice Griffin, told by Mrs Allen, Killarney Road, Castleisland).

³ From part three of T M Donovan's six-part *Old Times in Castleisland Rambling Reminiscences*, *Kerryman* 4 April 1925. Donovan added: 'The old castle of the Desmonds that gives our town its name was of deep interest to us when we were boys. We only get a glimpse here and there of the history of this Geraldine fortress but in the early days, the whole of what was called the Castle field was covered with its ruins'. See also 'Vandalism in Castleisland' *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 26 October 1901: 'It appears the Castle field is being let for building ground and that already some of those who have taken building sites there have actually taken away some of the ruins for building material ... one of those who embarked on the work of desecration only desisted when he came on some human bones in an underground cellar ... We appeal to Mr Maurice Murphy who is the present owner of the field whereon the castle stands to prevent any possible further attempts at destroying any portion of the ancient and historic castle'. Maurice Murphy responded, 'I let the site of a house to a man named Donoghue. I did not know that he pulled down one of the old castles till someone called my attention to it ... it is a pity someone did not call attention to fine old castles at Kilmurry, Ballyplymouth, Ballymachthomas and Ballymacadam. The latter was allowed to fall away lately not one word written about them' (*Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 2 November 1901). In 2014, Robert Maguire of Currow, Co Kerry, selected as subject matter for his college thesis the castle of Castleisland. Recently he has teamed up with John Reidy, editor of *The Maine Valley Post*, in an ongoing project to film a documentary about the history of the thirteenth century stronghold. It will feature a computer generated reconstruction of the edifice created by Micheál Reidy.

⁴ *Freeman's Journal*, 12 January 1923.

⁵ Castletownbere-born Timothy Charles Harrington (1851-1910), MP and Lord Mayor of Dublin. Later edited by his brothers Edward (1854-1902), who wrote poetry under the pen-name 'Jot'; and Daniel (1839-1915) and Daniel's son, Joseph, the first four-page twice weekly issue costing three-pence appeared on Friday 26 April 1878. The paper was suspended in summer 1918 'until such time as matters are more favourable' (though the printing works, raided in 1919, continued). It seems not to have reappeared. An image of an address presented to Timothy Harrington during his mayorship (1901-1904) on the birth of a daughter was published in the *Irish Press*, 16 October 1934. An obituary to Mr Patrick Cremins of Boherbee in September 1894 stated that he was father-in-law of Mr E Harrington of the *Kerry Sentinel*.



Breda Brooks (above) who liaised with the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project Committee to ensure her late brother's valuable research papers were made available to the public.
Committee (below) from left: **John Reidy** (PRO), **Colm Kirwan** (Secretary), **Tomo Burke** (Treasurer) and **Johnnie Roche** (Chairman)



Contents Summary

SERIES NUMBERS:
IE MOD/1 – IE MOD/88

May 2016

Contents Summary Series Nos: IE MOD/1 – IE MOD/88

IE MOD/1 Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry, The

3 items. IE MOD/1 comprises notes on the ancient history of Castleisland extracted mainly from *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith
Pages 25-30

IE MOD/2 Auctions 1879-

2 items. IE MOD/2 comprises a chronology of auctions of land and property associated with the town of Castleisland during the period 1879 to 1897
Pages 31-34

IE MOD/3 Ballyseedy 2 AM March 7 1923

11 items. IE MOD/3 comprises a number of notes relating to events at Ballyseedy during the Civil War of 1922 to 1923 and copies of relevant pages from Dorothy Macardle's *Tragedies of Kerry 1922-1923* (12th Ed)
Pages 35-40

IE MOD/4 Baronies and Civil Parishes

34 items. IE MOD/4 comprises material pertaining to the baronies and civil parishes of County Kerry with particular reference to the barony of Trughanacmy. It includes legend and key to the map found at IE MOD/50/50.1 (IE MOD/4/4.4, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.11 are of particular relevance to understanding the map)
Pages 41-46

IE MOD/5 Boys' National School 1875-1958

3 items. IE MOD/5 comprises primarily one 71-pg enrolment book for the Boys' National School Castleisland for the period 13-5-1875 to 1-7-1958
Pages 47-54

IE MOD/5A BNS [Boys' National School] 13.5.1875-1941

7 items. IE MOD/5A comprises seven booklets relating to street names and names of inhabitants in Castleisland including Barrack Lane, Bridewell Lane, New Chapel Road, Old Chapel Lane, Hospital Road, New Limerick Road/Scannells Lane, Pound [Road and Lane], Killarney Road
Pages 55-60

IE MOD/6 Castleisland Church and People – O'Shea

4 items. IE MOD/6 comprises material pertaining to the work of Fr Kieran O'Shea and includes a photocopy of his book, *Castleisland Church and People* (1981) and creator's own index to same. Material includes a copy of O'Shea's essay on the Seigniorship of Castleisland
Pages 61-68

IE MOD/7 Castleisland in Deed

5 items. IE MOD/7 comprises material relating to legal agreements with particular reference to Daniel J Kelliher (Neligan) and Daniel J Kelliher (Roche Bawnluskehy)
Pages 69-74

IE MOD/8 Castleisland Railway 1875

10 items. IE MOD/7 comprises material relating to the former railway in Castleisland, mostly

handwritten notes plotting the history of the line from the incorporation of the Castleisland Railway Company in 1872 to the line's absolute closure in 1975. Material includes a record of station masters in Castleisland

Pages 75-78

IE MOD/9 Castleisland Workhouse 1849-1852

9 items. IE MOD/9 comprises material relating to the workhouse in Castleisland during the famine period. A copy of *An Gorta Mór, The Great Famine, A Guide to Sources for Research in Kerry County Library* is also held in this Series

Pages 79-84

IE MOD/10 Census 1901 1911 & Register of Electors 1926-7

8 items. IE MOD/10 comprises a small number of notes on family names and townlands in the Castleisland area together with a small number of photocopies from the census of Ireland 1659, 1901 and 1911 and one copy from the Register of Electors 1926-7

Pages 85-88

IE MOD/11 Census 1911

8 items. IE MOD/11 comprises material relating to the townlands of Tullig, Moanmore and Tubbermaing compiled from the census of 1911 and records of rates in 1885 for the parishes of Castleisland, Ballincuslane and Brosna

Pages 89-92

IE MOD/12 Charles Bianconi 1786-1875

5 items. IE MOD/12 relates to Italian born Charles Bianconi (1786-1875) who founded a public transport system in Ireland in the early nineteenth century. Creator draws attention to Bianconi's lease of land at 18 Main Street Castleisland and the marriages of Bianconi's son and daughter into the family of Daniel O'Connell

Pages 93-96

IE MOD/13 Charter School

2 items. IE MOD/13 comprises a summarised account of the Charter School in Castleisland, which operated between 1763 and 1802, extracted from an article by Michael Quane, 'Castleisland Charter School'. See also IE MOD/15

Pages 97-102

IE MOD/14 Charts

11 items. IE MOD/14 comprises assorted charts concerned mainly with nineteenth century extracts from Slater and Guy directories. Notable is one chart which contains a month-by-month summary of the year 1882 as it applied to Castleisland

Pages 103-110

IE MOD/15 Church of Ireland Castleisland Union

9 items. IE MOD/15 comprises creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the Castleisland Union. Series includes a history of the Charter School (see also IE MOD/13) and a copy of a 19-pg catalogue of Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic burial records for Castleisland for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Pages 111-126

IE MOD/16 Civil War in England 1642-1649

5 items. IE MOD/16 comprises a chronology of the life of Oliver Cromwell from his birth in 1599 until his death in 1658 into which context creator incorporates the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1649

Pages 127-134

IE MOD/17 Convent Boys 1. 1872 – 21.1.01 / 2. – 7.9.51

2 items. IE MOD/17 comprises a 77-pg admissions register with index for Convent Boys School Castleisland, earliest record 1872 and latest 1951

Pages 135-140

IE MOD/18 Convent School Girls

4 items. IE MOD/18 comprises a 102-pg school register with index for Convent School Girls Castleisland for the period 1860s to 1947 plus an index of surnames which feature in the combined registers of the Boys' National School and the Convent Boys and Girls schools Castleisland. RIC children have been identified in this index (see also IE MOD 63)

Pages 141-148

IE MOD/19 Cordal GAA 1879

3 items. IE MOD/19 comprises information relating to the early foundations of the GAA in Kerry with particular reference to the Castleisland area

Pages 149-154

IE MOD/20 The Diary of Robert O'Kelly

4 items. IE MOD/20 comprises a diary dated 15th September 1914 by Castleisland born Robert O'Kelly (1835-1919) describing events of social and political interest including the Great Famine during the nineteenth century

Pages 155-158

IE MOD/21 Directories

4 items. IE MOD/21 comprises an alphabetical register of names associated with Castleisland extracted from a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century directories

Pages 159-164

IE MOD/22 Dooneen Water Supply 1887-92

2 items. IE MOD/22 comprises a list of newspaper references to the Dooneen Water Supply from 1878 to 1894 with supporting material

Pages 165-172

IE MOD/23 The Earls of Desmond

12 items. IE MOD/23 comprises notes on, and published material relating to, the Earls of Desmond, with particular reference to Gerald, 16th Earl (today considered the 15th Earl) who died in 1583

Pages 173-180

IE MOD/24 EEC

14 items. IE MOD/24 comprises information and statistics of voting trends in 1994 and a number of publications relating to the European Union

Pages 181-184

IE MOD/25 Elections

11 items. IE MOD/25 comprises material, in published and note form, relating to elections during the period 1977 to 2002 as they related to Co Kerry. Series also contains a number of publications including *Seanad General Election, August 1977 and Bye-elections to 1973-77* and *Election Results and Transfer of Votes in General Election (June 1981) for Twenty-Second Dáil and Bye-Elections to Twenty-First Dáil (1977-1981)*

Pages 185-194

IE MOD/26 Essays

3 items. IE MOD/26 comprises three short handwritten essays on the history of Creamery Lane, Castleisland, The Moonlighters and The House of Progress in Castleisland

Pages 195-198

IE MOD/27 Farm Maps

8 items. IE MOD/27 comprises a number of maps from the Castleisland area described as 'Redmond Roche's Map'. Names, evidently of land or lease holders, have been imposed on them. They date to the late nineteenth century

Pages 199-202

IE MOD/28 Fever Hospital & Dispensaries

2 items. IE MOD/28 comprises a chronology of the fever hospital in Castleisland from 1878 to 1894 with particular reference to 1894, the year of a fever epidemic

Pages 203-208

IE MOD/29 GAA 1884 Sat Nov 1

9 items. IE MOD/29 comprises reference material in handwritten and published form relating to the history of the GAA in the Castleisland district. Series includes material on Fenian Robert (Bob) Finn (1860-1935), 'the original Captain Moonlighter'

Pages 209-220

IE MOD/30 Gaeilge Phonics

4 items. IE MOD/30 comprises mainly handwritten material in the form of notebooks and charts used for teaching Irish and a copy of *Foclóir* (1977), an English-Irish/Irish-English Dictionary

Pages 221-226

IE MOD/31 Glountane N S

4 items. IE MOD/31 comprises a handwritten copy of the Roll Book for Glountane National School, which was attended by musician, Patrick O'Keeffe (1887-1963) who also taught there

Pages 227-230

IE MOD/32 Griffith Valuation Maps

5 items. IE MOD/32 comprises a small number of maps relating to the town of Castleisland. Noteworthy is the town of Castleisland illustrated in lots, one of which included Rack Lane near the old court house, which may take its history from the 1798 period

Pages 231-234

IE MOD/33 Griffith's Valuation

11 items. IE MOD/33 comprises handwritten extracts from Griffith's Valuation for the parishes of Ballincushlane, Ballymacelligott, Brosna, Castleisland, Currans, Dysert, Kilcummin,

Killeentierna, Molahiffe, Nohoval and O'Brennan

Pages 235-242

IE MOD/34 Herbert Correspondence

3 items. IE MOD/34 comprises a handwritten index to names and places of local interest found in the 1963 edition of *Herbert Correspondence* (edited by W J Smith) with supporting photocopies from that publication

Pages 243-246

IE MOD/35 Herberts

5 items. IE MOD/35 comprises handwritten notes and published material relating to the history of the Herbert family in Kerry; includes reference sources, genealogy and documents relating to Arthur Edward Herbert, who was murdered near Castleisland on 30 March 1882

Pages 247-252

IE MOD/36 Hotels in and about Castleisland [incorporates Ivy Leaf Theatre, Castleisland]

3 items. IE MOD/36 comprises material relating to the history of hotels in the town of Castleisland from the late eighteenth century to c1917. Particular reference is made to the Crown Hotel for its historical significance to the town notably during the Land War. Item note includes sketch of the Ivy Leaf Theatre, Castleisland and Kerry Drama Festival

Pages 253-258

IE MOD/37 House League 1885-7

3 items. IE MOD/37 comprises material relating to the House League in Castleisland during the period 1885 to 1887; includes a dispute over rent between Dr Richard Harold MD of Castle View, Castleisland and Mr C D O'Connor

Pages 259-264

IE MOD/38 Houses of Kerry

4 items. IE MOD/38 comprises material relating to historic houses and their occupants in the Castleisland area extracted from Valerie Bary's *Historical Genealogical Architectural notes of some Houses of Kerry* (1994). Material includes two handwritten letters dated 1996 from Valerie Bary to Michael O'Donohoe from her residence, Callinafercy House, Milltown. Series also contains detailed material on the baronies of Kerry

Pages 265-270

IE MOD/39 The Seigniorship of Castleisland

2 items. IE MOD/39 comprises notes and supporting material relating to published accounts of the Seigniorship of Castleisland

Pages 271-274

IE MOD/40 Irish Coursing Club

8 items. IE MOD/40 is comprised mainly of admission cards to coursing meetings held in Kerry, Limerick and Clonmel for the period 1992 to 2001. Documents include some handwritten material listing the name of dogs

Pages 275-280

IE MOD/41 Irish National Land League Castleisland

5 items. IE MOD/41 comprises material relating to the history of the Land League and its

successor, the National League, in Castleisland and surrounding districts for the period 1880 to 1886, and the Ladies Land League in Castleisland and surrounding districts for the period 1880 to 1882

Pages 281-288

IE MOD/42 Jeremiah King

2 items. IE MOD/42 comprises notes on Jeremiah King's *County Kerry Past & Present* with supporting documentation. A biographical sketch of King with bibliography by Edmund Moriarty, published in 1995, also held in this Series

Pages 289-296

IE MOD/43 Kerry Elections 1835 & 1872

2 items. IE MOD/43 comprises material pertaining to two nineteenth century elections in Kerry with supporting documentation. Elections studied are the Kerry Election of 1835 and the Kerry 'Home Rule' By-Election of 1872

Pages 297-300

IE MOD/44 Kerry MPs 1613-1751

1 item. IE MOD/44 comprises a record of MPs for Kerry (County, Dingle, Tralee, Ardfert) for the period 1613-1751 evidently extracted from *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith

Pages 301-304

IE MOD/45 Kildare Place Society in Kerry

2 items. IE MOD/45 comprises notes on the Kildare Place Society in Kerry compiled from a series of articles on this subject by Pádraig de Brún published during the period 1979-1984

Pages 305-308

IE MOD/46 Kings and Queens of England

4 items. IE MOD/46 comprises notes on general historical subjects which appear as support material to IE MOD/14/14.4 (a chart contextualising world history). A newspaper supplement, 'The Queen Mother A Life in the Times, The story of one woman and her century' from *The Times*, April 6 2002 also held in this Series

Pages 309-312

IE MOD/47 Local Government in 1833 Tralee

2 items. IE MOD/47 comprises documentation relating to Tralee elections and electors in 1833

Pages 313-318

IE MOD/48 Lotto and Table Quiz

2 items. IE MOD/48 contains statistical data relating to the lotto and material relating to a fund raising table quiz held in Castleisland in 2000 in aid of the Patrick O'Keeffe Traditional Music Festival

Pages 319-322

IE MOD/49 Maps 1729-1822

4 items. IE MOD/49 comprises copies of eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of the Castleisland area illustrating the development of the roads and town during this period

Pages 323-328

IE MOD/50 Maps 2 Complete Trughanacmy

5 items. IE MOD/50 comprises a number of nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps illustrating the baronies and civil parishes of County Kerry with particular reference to the barony of Trughanacmy. A number have been colour coded to provide a visual representation of nineteenth century landlord and estate

Pages 329-332

IE MOD/51 Maps of Castleisland

4 items. IE MOD/51 comprises copies from the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland. A small number has been illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in nineteenth century Castleisland

Pages 333-336

IE MOD/52 Maps of the Roads of Ireland

2 items. IE MOD/52 comprises notes on the publication, *Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland Surveyed 1777 (1778)* by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, dedicated to the Right Honourable Edmond Sexton Pery, Speaker of the House of Commons, with supporting documentation

Pages 337-340

IE MOD/53 Michael Collins

6 items. IE MOD/53 comprises a small quantity of published material relating to Michael Collins (1890-1922) and notes on UK Prime Minister David Lloyd George (1863-1945) in office 1916-1922. Series also contains some background material on creator's ancestry

Pages 341-344

IE MOD/54 Miscellaneous

4 items. IE MOD/54 comprises a small number of notebooks containing miscellaneous jottings and teaching aids. Series also contains material published by the Local Archives in Tralee as guides to research and resources there

Pages 345-348

IE MOD/55 Nineteenth Century Castleisland

2 items. IE MOD/55 comprises, essentially but not exclusively, a comprehensive index to Castleisland-related people and subjects found in the *Kerry Sentinel* newspaper in the last quarter of the nineteenth century with supporting documentation

Pages 349-382

IE MOD/56 Northern & UK Elections 1997

6 items. IE MOD/56 comprises a small quantity of newspaper material relating to the UK election of Tony Blair in 1997 and the UK election of 2001; the Assembly voting figures of 1998 also included

Pages 383-386

IE MOD/57 Presentation Convent Oct 7 1846

2 items. IE MOD/57 comprises material relating to the history of the Presentation Convent and the foundation of the Church of St Stephen and St John in Castleisland including a useful document which alludes to the thirty-six parish priests of Kerry as given in *A List of the Names of the Popish Parish Priests as they were registered at a General Sessions of the Peace (1705)*

Pages 387-394

IE MOD/58 Proprietors

33 items. IE MOD/58 comprises research notes relating to the eighteenth/nineteenth century proprietors of the Castleisland district including a map illustrating the estates held by them

Pages 395-414

IE MOD/59 Rates

6 items. IE MOD/59 comprises statistical material relating to the Castleisland district compiled from nineteenth century rate records and also the census of 1911

Pages 415-420

IE MOD/60 Rebellion of 1798

4 items. IE MOD/60 comprises material relating to the murder of three yeomen, William Harold, Michael Boyle and Richard Boyle at Castleisland yeomanry barracks on the night of 13 August 1798 and the subsequent repercussions including court martial, execution and transportation

Pages 421-426

IE MOD/61 Reformation

4 items. IE MOD/61 comprises notes on the period of Reformation

Pages 427-430

IE MOD/62 Removed Items

IE MOD/62 comprises a small quantity of unused writing materials

Pages 431-432

IE MOD/63 RIC Children

5 items. IE MOD/64 comprises a record of children of RIC (Royal Irish Constabulary) officers based in Castleisland and notes on the general development of law and order in the area

Pages 433-436

IE MOD/64 RIC Resignations

1 item. IE MOD/64 comprises newspaper references relating to the resignation of thirteen RIC constables stationed in and near Castleisland on 18 April 1887

Pages 437-440

IE MOD/65 Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry

5 items. IE MOD/65 comprises material relating to Richard Griffith and the development of roads in Kerry

Pages 441-444

IE MOD/66 Roads 1880-

3 items. IE MOD/66 contains newspaper references to late nineteenth century public works (Presentment Sessions) in the Castleisland district

Pages 445-448

IE MOD/67 Romantic Hidden Kerry

4 items. IE MOD/67 comprises material relating to the publication, *Romantic Hidden Kerry* (1931) by T F O'Sullivan

Pages 449-452

IE MOD/68 Rugby

6 items. IE MOD/68 comprises material relating to rugby in the 1990s including results cards and Irish Rugby Football Union regulations and fixtures booklets

Pages 453-456

IE MOD/69 Rugby and Soccer and Cricket

5 items. IE MOD/69 comprises material relating to rugby, soccer and cricket including match results, programmes and yearbooks for the period 1986 to 1998

Pages 457-462

IE MOD/70 Samuel Murray Hussey

7 items. IE MOD/70 comprises material including genealogical notes on nineteenth century land agent, Samuel Murray Hussey (1824-1913)

Pages 463-470

IE MOD/71 Seigniorship of Castleisland

3 items. IE MOD/71 comprises an account of the last moments of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond and the subsequent division of his land with particular focus on the research conducted by Rev James Carmody

Pages 471-474

IE MOD/72 Sources

11 items. IE MOD/72 comprises notes on local history research sources; includes material from Castleisland's first newspaper, *The Taxpayers' News* edited by townsman, Con Houlihan

Pages 475-480

IE MOD/73 Streets Lanes and Houses

6 items. IE MOD/73 comprises material relating to the property and occupants of Castleisland town and its vicinity in the nineteenth century including notes on the Market House, which dates to 1747

Pages 481-486

IE MOD/74 T M Donovan

8 items. IE MOD/74 contains a copy of T M Donovan's *A Popular History of East Kerry* (1931) with notes on same and creator's handwritten index thereto; an article published by Donovan in the *Westminster Review* plus genealogical research notes

Pages 487-496

IE MOD/75 The Castleisland Act

3 items. IE MOD/75 comprises one photocopy of 'Anno Quinto GEORGII IV. REGIS' (The Castleisland Act) 1824

Pages 497-500

IE MOD/76 The Titanic

3 items. IE MOD/76 contains material relating to the sinking of the Titanic on 15 April 1912 with particular focus on survivors from the Castleisland district

Pages 501-504

IE MOD/77 They Hanged John Twiss

6 items. IE MOD/77 contains material relating to the history and genealogy of John Twiss of Castleisland who was hanged in Cork County Jail on 9 February 1895 for the murder, on 21 April 1894, of James Donovan, a caretaker of an evicted farm at Glenlara, county Cork

Pages 505-510

IE MOD/78 Tralee Board of Guardians

3 items. IE MOD/78 comprises material relating to the Tralee Board of Guardians during the period 1879-1898

Pages 511-514

IE MOD/79 Visitors' Comments on Castleisland

6 items. IE MOD/79 contains an impression of the town of Castleisland from a number of descriptions published during the seventeenth to twentieth centuries

Pages 515-522

IE MOD/80 Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry, Fencibles

3 items. IE MOD/80 comprises an overview of the military history in Castleisland during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries

Pages 523-526

IE MOD/81 The Master

1 item. IE MOD/81 contains one published memorial card to Michael O'Donohoe, creator of this collection; also a biographical sketch of his life

Pages 527-530

IE MOD/82 Patrick O'Keeffe Traditional Music Festival

2 items. IE MOD/82 contains material relating to the annual Patrick O'Keeffe Festival in Castleisland

Pages 531-534

IE MOD/83 Pitch & Putt

1 item. IE MOD/83 contains one copy of *Rules Book, The Castleisland Pitch & Putt and Sports Club*

Pages 535-538

IE MOD/84 Basketball

3 items. IE MOD/84 comprises material relating to St Mary's Basketball Club

Pages 539-542

IE MOD/85 An Spailpín Fánach

2 items. IE MOD/85 comprises two versions (Munster and Connemara) of the song, An Spailpín Fánach (The Roving Spalpeen) in words (Irish) and music

Pages 543-548

IE MOD/86 Browne, Poff and Barrett

3 items. IE MOD/86 comprises material relating to the murder of Thomas Browne in 1882 and the subsequent conviction and execution of his neighbour, James Barrett and Barrett's cousin, father of four Sylvester Poff, for the murder

Pages 549-554

IE MOD/87 Barrack St/Lane, Main St, Scannell's Lane and Pound Road

4 items. IE MOD/87 comprises information on households in the town of Castleisland compiled from census and other records

Pages 555-558

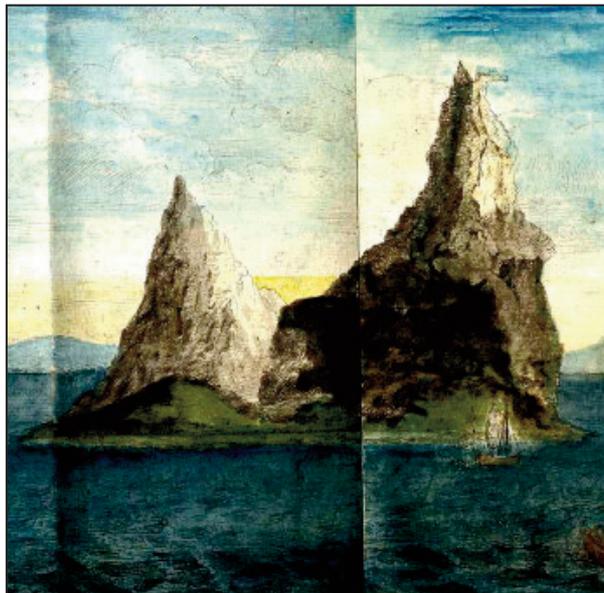
IE MOD/88 IRA

1 item. IE MOD/88 comprises one broadsheet edition of the *Irish Examiner* newspaper, Friday July 29 2005, headlined 'Never Again: IRA Declares an End to Armed Struggle'

Pages 559-562



Charles Smith (above) whose eighteenth century history is today a standard source of reference. 'A View of the Great Scelig Island from the South West' (depicted below) from an early edition



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/1

Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry, The

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/1
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry, The
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/1 comprises notes on the ancient history of Castleisland extracted from *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith with supporting documentation. Material includes a handwritten index to names and places of relevant interest in this work.

Dr Charles Smith (1715-1762) is remembered as one of Ireland's earliest topographers and writers of county histories. He is generally believed to have been born in Co Waterford but is also claimed by Cork: 'Dr Charles Smith, the historian of Cork, was a native of Charleville, when he removed to Lismore, where he carried on the business of an apothecary' (*Irish Examiner*, 24 June 1893). Smith's history of Kerry – originally *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* – was published in 1756 (there appears to have been an earlier, undated version).

The death of Dr Charles Smith was recorded in 1762: 'Monday seven-night died at Bristol hot wells, Dr Charles Smith'.¹

A posthumous impression of Smith's history was published in 1774 by W Wilson of number 6 Dame-street who also published new impressions of Smith's Waterford and Cork histories, made possible 'by the Indulgence of a Friend, to whom the late Dr Smith bequeathed all his Manuscripts' (*Hibernian Journal*, 7 February 1774). Shortly after this, Dr Smith's *Materials for the Natural and Civil History of the Counties of Tipperary, Limerick and Clare* was advertised for private sale by James Vallance, 'part of the library of the late Rev Mr Forbes and another Gentleman, deceased':

The topography of the County of Tipperary is compleat, with an Index, and six elegant Designs, intended by him to be engraved and published with the Work.²

Evidently Smith was working on this project in 1748:

Dr Charles Smith, the historian, of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, who visited the County Tipperary in the year 1748, was impressed by the longevity of the people of Cashel. There he met Thomas Domville, a soldier who had accompanied Cromwell to Ireland in 1649. Domville, notwithstanding his great age, was in good health, and a few years before Dr Smith's visit to Cashel had married a young woman, by whom he had several children (*Munster Express*, 21 March 1947).

This work must be presumed lost.

One century after publication, the work retained its value. The *Tralee Chronicle* published a notice in its edition of 20 June 1856: 'It is requested that the gentleman who has taken possession of our copy of Smith's History of Kerry will return it with as little delay as possible'. In his book, *The Story of Kerry* (1935) Kerry author Pádraig Pléimíonn opined that the

genealogies contained in Smith's *History* and others like it were 'of little or no historical interest and in the opinion of many, should be confined to their proper place – oblivion'.³

Michael's estimation of earlier chroniclers was far less judgmental, as seen by his remark on a nineteenth century map held in his papers:

Information contained in this map is based
on Sir Richard Griffith's Valuation ... any
arguments in relation to same should be presented
to the aforementioned who died in 1878.

The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry was reprinted in 1969 and 1979.

Documents contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ *Dublin Courier*, 7 July 1762. Hundreds of deaths were recorded at Hot Wells – Lords, ladies, MPs. But it seems that Charles Smith had visited Hot Wells much earlier. In *Antient & Present State of Cork* he compared the waters of the River Blackwater to those of the Hot Springs in Bristol and discussed wells in Cork, including St Bartholomew Well. About two hundred and fifty years before the advent of Kerry Spring water, bottled water from Bristol could be had in Dublin at 6s 6d for six bottles (including price of bottle).

² *Saunders News Letter*, 28 March 1774. Research courtesy Eileen Chamberlain.

³ A biographical notice of Pléimionn contained in IE MOD/A15.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/1/1.1–1.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry, The**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 3 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/1/1.1

Handwritten A4 document wallet contains handwritten notes on the ancient history of Castleisland taken from Charles Smith's *Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.1

One handwritten A4 document with timeline of history of Castleisland from 1226 'Castle built by Georffrey De Marisco' to 1641, 'Each of the 6 [undertakers] had a share in the old Market House'

IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.2

One handwritten A4 document with notes from Smith's *History* with particular reference to the baronies of Kerry

IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.3

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Smith's 1756, 1969, 1979' with notes from same

IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.4

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Smith's 1756, 1969, 1979' with notes from same

IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.5

One lined A3 document with handwritten index to names and places of relevant interest in Smith's *History*

IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.6

19 x A4 photocopies of pages from Smith's *History*, some pages marked with highlighter and creator's notes. Edition not stated but evidently 1969 or 1979 modern reprint. Page numbers as follows: 5-6, 24-35 (latter duplicated), 80-91 (88-89 duplicated), 267-273 (notes)

IE MOD/1/1.2

One A4 document wallet contains handwritten notes which present as rough work

IE MOD/1/1.2/1.2.1

One handwritten A4 document contains notes on Castleisland and principal families which appears as rough notes

IE MOD/1/1.2/1.2.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Griffiths Valuation' contains notes on Richard Chute from that source

IE MOD/1/1.2/1.2.3

One A4 lined sheet (reduced by one third) contains rough notes from Smith's *History* and O'Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/1/1.2/1.2.4

One page from notebook presents as rough notes on different subjects

IE MOD/1/1.3

One A4 document wallet contains small quantity of photocopies mainly from standard reference sources

IE MOD/1/1.3/1.3.1

One A4 photocopy of first page of Castleisland Act

IE MOD/1/1.3/1.3.2

One A4 photocopy of OS map of Castleisland, townland of Moanmore highlighted

IE MOD/1/1.3/1.3.3

One A4 photocopy of page from Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (Castleisland entry)

IE MOD/1/1.3/1.3.4

One A4 photocopy of index page from *Houses of Kerry* by Valerie Bary; Brandon to Conyers



An annual auction of shorthorns took place at William Talbot Crosbie's Ardfert Abbey, Ardfert, Co Kerry

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/2

Auctions 1879-

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/2
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Auctions 1879-
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/2 comprises a chronology of auctions of land, property and livestock in the Castleisland district for the period 1879 to 1897 extracted from *The Kerry Sentinel* newspaper, with supporting documentation. Notices include the auction of Sandville in 1892 and the sale of furniture at Tubbermaing House in October 1894.¹

Notes cover less than one page yet open up volumes in Irish history. A few examples will serve. On 8 April 1884, it was recorded that the 32nd annual sale of shorthorns took place at Ardfert Abbey. The advertisement revealed that 18 young bulls were offered 'by Mr Thornton, five belonged to the Isabells or Medora tribe, four were of the Duchess (Peacock's) tribe, four of the April Daisy tribe and three of the Venus's tribe and one each of the Portia and Florence tribes'. A full description of the bulls was given, including the Duke of Halnaby by the Warlaby Bull King David, described as 'a neat bull, on short legs, with good muscular head and horn, good back and rib'. Another, the Prince of Halnaby, whose dam, Princess of Halnaby had 'lost her life through an accident ... left in this young sire a son worthy of her':

He is an excellent handler, has great length, is deep in carcase, with well-sprung ribs, grand in twist, with good crops, and well-laid shoulders ... he reminds one much of what Lord Rathdonnell's champion Saxon King was as a yearling.

William Talbot Crosbie (1817-1899) of Ardfert Abbey was a progressive nineteenth century landlord. He transformed his estate there:

As one approaches Ardfert, the cabin common in Kerry vanishes to make room for houses well and substantially built of concrete with whale-back roofs, also of concrete ... Mr Crosbie was one of the first to perceive the advantage of using it and has made a concrete village and given his farmers houses of a kind previously unknown in his neighbourhood.

Crosbie was similarly progressive in his approach to farming. He crossed an Irish cow with an English shorthorn and was said to have one of the largest and most beautiful herds in Kerry. He viewed farming as an art, one which he passed on to his tenants. This is borne out in the folklore of the Ardfert area today. The late Thomas Hussey of Ardfert recalled that 'ploughmen learned their skills from the Crosbies'.

Ardfert Abbey, a stately mansion in its day, was destroyed by fire during the Civil War on 22 August 1922. Mr and Mrs Edward Wynne Talbot Crosbie, whose ancestors had been associated with the area since the reign of Elizabeth, subsequently claimed £100,000 compensation for the loss of the historic house. The sum was questioned by *Veritas*, who described the figure as 'extraordinary':

The Abbey House in the demesne, the family residence, was burnt out in broad daylight in the presence of many witnesses and so was Abbeyland House, outside the demesne wall; 1,316 trees were cut down and carted away; there were two breaches made in the demesne wall; the grazing rent for two seasons. This is the sum total of the losses sustained by the owner.

Veritas calculated:

This land with the family mansion was sold eight years ago for £8,000 ... Abbeyland House was for sale some time ago at £1,500. The 1,316 trees at the current price would make about £1,400. The breaches in the demesne wall can be repaired at a cost of £80 or less. The income from grazing was, as far as I can ascertain £700 per annum.

'Any intelligent person can form a fair estimate of the loss' opined the writer and asked 'by what arithmetical process' the compensation claim was formulated.

The auction of the Estate of Arthur Blennerhassett at Ballyseedy was also noted. Unlike Ardfert Abbey, this elegant mansion survives and operates now as a hotel and wedding venue. The Blennerhassetts were associated with the estate for centuries. Hilda Blennerhassett, the last of the senior line, died on 9 December 1965 and her ghost is said to walk the corridors of the castle carrying a red rose.² The auction was advertised in August 1893. Earlier that year, in February, the auction of Lee Brook 'one mile outside Tralee' and Arabella were called 'in the matter of John Teahan, a lunatic'.

Lee Brook, at Curraghleha East, described as 'well suited for a Gentleman's Residence' included in the sale a coach house, stabling, piggery and cow houses. The mansion house recalls the history of the Chute family of Chute Hall notably Rowland Eidingtoun Chute, a 'gentleman farmer' who married Margaret Urquhart, daughter of Rev Charles Tyner, rector of Milltown. He numbered among those at a meeting on Catholic Rights and Protestant Recognition at Tralee Courthouse in July 1903 to formulate an address for an impending visit from the King and Queen of England.

Arabella House, located at Ballymacelligott, a late Georgian residence which also survives, was the birthplace of historian, Archdeacon Arthur Blennerhasset Rowan. His many publications include *Lake Lore* (1853) which he dedicated to Henry Arthur Herbert, MP, of Muckcross. Arabella House also recalls the history of Major Charles George Fairfield of Mount Eagle, Castleisland, who married the archdeacon's sister, Arabella Margaret, only daughter of William Rowan Esq of Arabella.³

Documents are contained in a red coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Sandville was described as a 'splendid residence ... with a first rate Dairy or Fattening Farm'. Bounded by the River Maine, it offered 'great accommodation in connection with a Lime Stone Farm'. Michael O'Donohoe developed a useful guide to the Houses of Castleisland from which Sandville Cottage and Sandville House can be distinguished (IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.148). A sketch of Sandville Cottage was published in *The Kerryman*, 6 April 2006, 'Wrens an intriguing family history'.

² Information sheet, 'The History of Ballyseede Castle' courtesy Rory O'Sullivan, proprietor of Ballyseede Castle. Hilda Blennerhassett, MBE, daughter of Major Arthur Blennerhassett, DL, left estate valued at £101,864. Bequests included Ballyseedy church, Dudley Nurses Fund and the Royal National Lifeboat Society. Ballyseedy Castle was sold in 1967 to Arthur and Eileen Sheraton (who changed the name to Ballyseede), sold again in 1973 to Paddy and Mary Bresnan (Clare Manor Hotel Ltd). In 1985 Bart O'Connor (from Boston) was in ownership. He put it on the market in 2001.

³ The Rowan name was continued in the Fairfield family in Arthur Rowan Fairfield (1839-1915) whose grandson, the late David Mackenzie Ogilvy, was known in the business world as 'the father of advertising'. Further reference to Major Fairfield, his family and legacy in Kerry in *Philip of the Hundred Cows, a folk tale from Cordal* (2015). Further reference to Crosbie in *Richard John Mahony of Dromore: A Nineteenth Century Gentleman* (2013).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/2/2.1-2.27
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Auctions 1879-**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 2 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/2/2.1

One A4 handwritten document contains a summary of auctions held during the period 1879 to 1897 in the Castleisland district. See IE MOD/2/2.2

IE MOD/2/2.2

24 x A4 prints from *The Kerry Sentinel*, supporting documentation to IE MOD/2/2.1.
Documents marked with highlighter and creator's reference

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/3

Ballyseedy 2 AM March 7 1923

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Ballyseedy 2 AM
March 7 1923**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 16 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/3 comprises a number of handwritten notes relating to events at Ballyseedy during the Civil War of 1922 to 1923.

A cluster of historic bridges in the locality of Knocknagoshel holds a supply of tales of times past. Headley's Bridge, which stands almost adjacent to Talbot's Bridge, recalls the days of Lord Headley, who in 1824, 'assisted by Mr Griffith, the Government Engineer', laid the first stone of the bridge 'on the new line of road between Castle Island and Abbeyfeal'. A report of the ceremony mentioned nearby Wellesley Bridge over the river Feale, so named 'in honour of our patriotic and highly respectable Lord Lieutenant'.

A flood of the river Owveg in August 1880 caused great destruction to crops of 'champion potatoes' and mangolds but also to Bateman's Bridge, another in the locality:

The scene of destruction took place at Drumaddamore, near Darby Cotter's residence, part of the Hurly Estate and for years previous known to be a quaking bog ...this undulating bog diffused along the banks of this little river thus converting it into a devastating scene ... the Oubeg is a tributary of the Feale and was most accommodating as regards bridges, but now the village of Knocknagoshel is completely isolated as the two bridges that lead to it, Talbot's bridge and Bateman's bridge, are completely swept off.

A very different scene of destruction took place near Talbot's Bridge on 6 March 1923. In her novel, *1921* (2001), Morgan Llywelyn gives a near factual account of what occurred:

A letter in the handwriting of a known local informer had been delivered the evening before ... the letter gave the location of a major IRA weapons dump at Barranarig Wood, Knocknagoshel ... the letter was a forgery. A mine casing packed with shrapnel and an explosive charge was waiting, buried in a lonely field at the supposed dump site. At two am on March sixth, five members of the Free State Army – three officers of the Dublin Guard and two enlisted men – were blown apart.

A contemporary press report named those killed:

Three officers and three volunteers of the Free State Army were blown to pieces in an explosion of a trap mine concealed in a dump near Knocknagoshel, East Kerry. The dead officers are Captain Michael Dunne and Captain Joseph Stapleton, both of Dublin, and Lieut O'Connor of Castleisland. General O'Daly, of the Derry Command, has issued an order that mines and dumps must in future be removed by rebel prisoners.

Creator's research papers show that General O'Daly's order was enforced with frightening rapidity: 'Paddy O'Daly, like a raving lunatic at the loss of his former Dublin Guard comrades – decided to take revenge'.

Creator follows events of the 24 hour period from 2 am on 6 March 1923 to 2 am on 7 March 1923. His notes include the bomb plan at Talbot's Bridge, Barranarig (including the assembly of the bomb, its concealment, names of those involved, names of those killed) and repercussions.

In *Tragedies of Kerry*, a book documenting this period of the Civil War in Kerry, author Dorothy Macardle records that eight prisoners at Tralee, four at Killarney and five at Cahirciveen 'were reprisals for the Knocknagoshel mine'. She tells how nine men were taken from the barracks in Tralee in the early hours of 7th March to Ballyseedy Wood 'to remove barricades'. The 'barricade' was a log, against which was placed a mine. Dorothy Macardle describes what happened next:

The soldiers had strong ropes and electric cord. Each prisoner's hands were tied behind him, then his arms were tied above the elbow to those of the men on either side of him. Their feet were bound together above the ankles and their legs were bound together above the knees. Then a strong rope was passed round the nine and the soldiers moved away.

Miraculously one of the nine, Stephen Fuller of Kilflynn, survived the explosion which threw him, almost unscathed, onto the road. He took refuge in a ditch and then made his escape. Notes on his immediate movements are found in creator's papers:

Kitty Curran – her mother let him in. Next morning Johnny Connor brought him to Con Billy Daly's Knockane ... moved from Knockane to Boyles, Protestants of Glenageenty.

Stephen Fuller later gave an account of his escape:

I crashed through shrubbery until I met the river which I got into up to my waist. When I got to the bank I made for a bunch of trees on the side of a hill ... I ran until I met another fence and met the gable of a house. The house was Currans at Hanlon's Cross.

The dead of 1923 were named in a contemporary news report as John Daly, Woodview, Castleisland; Patrick Hartnett, Listowel; Patrick Buckley, Scartaglen; James Walsh, Lisodigne, Tralee; George Shea, Lixnaw; T[imothy] Tuomey, Lixnaw; John O'Connor, West Terrace, Liverpool; Michael O'Connell, Fahaduv, Castleisland.

Creator's notes affirm this, and enlarge on the Intelligence Officer, Commandant David Neligan's selection of the nine men and names of others involved (including the detonator).¹

The miraculous survivor of the episode, former TD Stephen Fuller, died at Edenburn nursing home in February 1984. In March 2014, a special function at Ballyseedy, organised by his son, allowed relatives of the nine families to meet for the first time.

A gathering also took place at Knocknagoshel some months before (November 2013) when a monument to the memory of those who died near Talbot Bridge in 1923 was unveiled by Jimmy Deenihan, TD.

A later casualty of the 1923 affair, blacksmith Daniel Murphy of Knocknagoshel, also figures in creator's notes.² Daniel Murphy, shot in 'Baranarrig ancient wood', is remembered in the song, *The Blacksmith Volunteer*:

Twenty bullets pierced his heart God help his mother dear,
He lived and died for Ireland, the Blacksmith Volunteer³

Material includes a small number of copies from *Tragedies of Kerry* by Dorothy Macardle which documents those commemorated on the Ballyseedy Memorial (a photocopy of this book (1924, 11th ed) is held in IE MOD/A9).

An article, 'Yann – Renard Goulet: Sculptor of the Ballyseedy Memorial' contains the history of the memorial erected at the site. It was written by Michael Kenny (1956-2011), founder member of the Patrick O'Keeffe Musical Festival in Castleisland (and co-founder of the Castleisland Cultural and Heritage Society) and published in *The Kerry Magazine* (2010), No 20, pp22-23.

Documents are contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Commandant David Neligan (1899-1983) also known as 'The spy in the castle', see his memoir of the same name (1968) and *Michael Collins, The Man who made Ireland* by Tim Pat Coogan (2002).

² Notes also on Comdt Jerh Leary, 7th Battalion, Castleisland.

³ The song is held in The Schools' Collection, *Cnoc Breac* School (roll number 13041) Volume 0450, pp 237-239 (song attributed to Tadgh McGovern) and *Tuairin Ard School*, Volume 0450, Pp 33-34 (song attributed to Tadgh Barnett). Barranarig (Barranarrig) is recorded as a townland in the Tithe Applotment records (Baranorig Lower, Middle and Upper).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/3/3.1–3.16
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Ballyseedy 2 AM
March 7 1923**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 16 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/3/3.1

One A4 handwritten document relating to the Bomb Plan at Talbot's Bridge, Barranarrig

IE MOD/3/3.2

One A4 handwritten document relating to Ballyseedy 2 am March 7 1923. Contains list of names of those who died

IE MOD/3/3.3

One A4 handwritten document relating to 1922 with names of officials including Brigadier General Paddy O'Daly and Brigadier Humphrey Murphy and notes on 'Brutality at Hartnetts'. Names those taken prisoner

IE MOD/3/3.4

One A4 handwritten document relating to the escape of Stephen Fuller and names the locations in which he was sheltered

IE MOD/3/3.5

One A4 handwritten document relating to Dan Murphy and names witnesses to his arrest and shooting. Also short note on Comdt Jerh Leary, 7th Battalion, his involvement in the bomb plan, his engagement to the daughter of Jamesy Jimmy Hickey and his death

IE MOD/3/3.6

One notebook page contains handwritten (roughwork) note

IE MOD/3/3.7

One notebook page contains handwritten (roughwork) note

IE MOD/3/3.8

One A4 handwritten page of notes/observations made by creator about a documentary on the Civil War screened on RTE 1 Prime Time 11 March 1998 (see also IE MOD/3/3.9)

IE MOD/3/3.9

One A4 handwritten page of notes/observations made by creator about a documentary on the Civil War screened on RTE 1 Prime Time 11 March 1998 (see also IE MOD/3/3.8)

IE MOD/3/3.10

One A4 photocopy of article from *Knocknagoshel Star – Then and Now* entitled 'Knocknagoshel to figure in Television Documentary' (pp25-26: undated)

IE MOD/3/3.11

Six A4 photocopies of selected pages from *Tragedies of Kerry 1922-1923* by Dorothy Macardle (12th edition). Pages relate to Sean Moriarty of Tralee, Bertie Murphy of Castleisland, Jack Galvin of Killorglin (pp8-9), Ballyseedy Cross (pp14-15), and also back and back cover pages which document names of those on the Ballyseedy Memorial unveiled in 1959 and names of those who died elsewhere

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/4

Baronies and Civil Parishes

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Baronies and Civil Parishes**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 34 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/4 comprises handwritten and photocopied material pertaining to the baronies and civil parishes of County Kerry with particular reference to the barony of Trughanacmy. It includes legend and key to the map found at IE MOD/50/ 50.1 (IE MOD/4 numbers 4.4, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.11 are of particular relevance to the map).

Michael O'Donohue approached the ordnance survey map of the Castleisland area in a creative way to help discern, at a glance, who owned what and where in the nineteenth century. It is a very useful guide for anyone interested in history and genealogy or for those new to research who want to understand the make-up of barony, parish and townland.

In the first instance, creator has written the names of the baronies in black ink in the surrounding areas of the map. Within the baronies lie the civil parishes which Michael has outlined and numbered, again in black: 0-7. The numbers represent the following parishes:

- 1 Castleisland
- 2 Ballincushlane, Killeentierna and Dysert
- 3 Brosna
- 4 O'Brennan
- 5 Ballymacelligott
- 6 Nohoval
- 7 Currans
- 0 Tralee

The parishes, composed of differing numbers of townlands, have been colour coded with the names of nineteenth century landlords. The system he devised is this:

- Yellow: Headley
- Green: Chute
- Orange: Leeson
- Blue: Drummond
- Brown: Ventry
- Purple: Herbert
- Red: Meredith
- Pink: Bateman

The area of most interest to creator was Trughanacmy, the baronial home of Castleisland. He provided the following background to (and interpretation of) his map:

Trughanacmy

Trughanacmy is one of the 9 Kerry baronies, the origin of which dates from the 12th century. The area in the map enclosed by the heavy black lines forms a portion of Trughanacmy, an extensive barony, which ranges

from Fenit and beyond Killorglin on the west to the Cork and Limerick borders on the east.

Trughanacmy is comprised of about 20 civil parishes – as distinct from the church parishes. Each civil parish is composed of a varying number of townlands.

To the north is the barony of Clanmaurice and to the south is Magunihy.

The civil parishes in the Castleisland area have been colour coded for convenience.

Parish	Acres	Townlands
Castleisland	29,609	60
Ballincushlane	39,737	47
Nohoval	3,204	13
O'Brennan	6,547	21
Brosna	11,959	20
Currans	5,221	14
Ballymacelligott	14,017	65
Dysert	6,073	14
Killeentierna	8,959	27

Three townlands in Killeentierna – Gortshanfa, Reavaun and Rossanean, are in the barony of Magunihy.

The above information is based on Griffith's Valuation of 1853.

The purple line shows the boundary of the Roman Catholic parish of Castleisland on the north and east. A part of Ahaneboy is in Knocknagoshel parish [Knocknagoshel was separated from the Diocese of Brosna in 1916].

The boundary on the west and south is the same as that for Castleisland and Ballincushlane civil parishes.

This information is based on Rev Kieran O'Shea's map of 1981 to celebrate the centenary of the church. Changes may have taken place since then.

While all reasonable care has been taken in the compilation of this map, 100% accuracy is not guaranteed.

Documents are contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/4/4.1–4.34
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Baronies and Civil Parishes**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 16 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/4/4.1

One A5 printed document outlining the composition of Trughanacmy

IE MOD/4/4.2

One A4 printed document outlining the composition of Trughanacmy

IE MOD/4/4.3

One A6 sized photocopy of entries from Dinneen's Dictionary c1930 about the words Trioca and Aicme

IE MOD/4/4.4

One A4 document handwritten in black ink relating to Trughanacmy as represented on creator's map at IE MOD/50/50.1

IE MOD/4/4.5

One A4 typed and printed duplicate copy of handwritten notes described in IE MOD/4/4.4. Castleisland is marked with pink coding

IE MOD/4/4.6

One A4 typed and printed duplicate copy of handwritten notes described in IE MOD/4/4.4. Castleisland is marked with pink coding

IE MOD/4/4.7

One A4 typed and printed duplicate copy of handwritten notes described in IE MOD/4/4.4

IE MOD/4/4.8

One A4 document handwritten in black ink relating to Trughanacmy as represented on creator's map at IE MOD/50/50.1

IE MOD/4/4.9

One A4 document handwritten in black ink relating to the size and boundaries of the parish of Ballincushlane

IE MOD/4/4.10

One A4 document handwritten in black ink relating to the size and boundaries of the parish of Ballincushlane

IE MOD/4/4.11

One A4 document handwritten in black ink relating to the size and boundaries of the parish of

Castleisland

IE MOD/4/4.12

One A4 document handwritten in black ink listing 21 civil parishes, their size, number of townlands and valuation in the barony of Trughanacmy

IE MOD/4/4.13

One A4 document (of two) handwritten in black ink with colour coding representing an A-Z of townlands in the 21 parishes listed at IE MOD/4/4.12

IE MOD/4/4.14

One A4 document (of two) handwritten in black ink with colour coding representing an A-Z of townlands in the 21 parishes listed at IE MOD/4/4.12

IE MOD/4/4.15

Notebook page '1' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Annagh

IE MOD/4/4.16

Notebook page '2' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Ballynahaglish

IE MOD/4/4.17

Notebook page '3' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Clogherbrien

IE MOD/4/4.18

Notebook page '4' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Fenit

IE MOD/4/4.19

Notebook page '5' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Kilgarrylander

IE MOD/4/4.20

Notebook page '6' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Killorglin

IE MOD/4/4.21

Notebook page '7' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Killorglin

IE MOD/4/4.22

Notebook page '8' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Kiltallagh

IE MOD/4/4.23

Notebook page '9' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in Ballyseedy, Curraghmacdonagh and Ratass

IE MOD/4/4.24

Notebook page '10' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the parish of Tralee

IE MOD/4/4.25

Notebook page '11' (of 11) handwritten in black ink relating to townlands and associated names/places in the Parliamentary Borough

IE MOD/4/4.26

One A4 photocopy of Index page from Griffith's Valuation numbered 1 relating to Trughanacmy with creator's colour coding and from which items IE MOD/4/4.15 to IE MOD/4/ 4.25 are drawn (on this document creator has corrected Griffith's 'Ballygrellagh' to 'Bealagrellagh')

IE MOD/4/4.27

One A4 photocopy of Index page from Griffith's Valuation numbered 2 relating to Trughanacmy with creator's colour coding and from which items IE MOD/4/4.15 to IE MOD/4/4.25 are drawn

IE MOD/4/4.28

One A4 photocopy of Index page from Griffith's Valuation numbered 3 relating to Trughanacmy with creator's colour coding and from which items IE MOD/4/4.15 to IE MOD/4/4.25 are drawn

IE MOD/4/4.29

One A4 photocopy of Index page from Griffith's Valuation numbered 4 relating to Trughanacmy with creator's colour coding and from which items IE MOD/4/4.15 to IE MOD/4/4.25 are drawn

IE MOD/4/4.30

One A4 photocopy of Index page from Griffith's Valuation numbered 5 relating to Trughanacmy with creator's colour coding and from which items IE MOD/4/4.15 to IE MOD/4/4.25 are drawn

IE MOD/4/4.31

One A4 photocopy of Index page from Griffith's Valuation numbered 6 relating to Trughanacmy from which items IE MOD/4/4.15 to IE MOD/4/4.25 are drawn

IE MOD/4/4.32

One A4 photocopy of a blank Form of Appeal from Griffith's General Valuation of Ireland

IE MOD/4/4.33

One A4 document handwritten in black ink listing the 78 townlands of Kilcummin

IE MOD/4/4.34

One A5 photocopy of topographical and historical notes on Castleisland parish with some sections highlighted. Appears to be from Jeremiah's King's *History of Kerry* (c1911) or King's *County Kerry Past and Present* (1931)

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/5

Boys' National School 1875 – 1958

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Boys' National School 1875 – 1958**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/5 is comprised mainly of a 71-pg enrolment book for the Boys' National School Castleisland for the period 13-5-1875 to 1-7-1958 transcribed by hand. Creator's red coloured hardback manuscript book for the Boys National School also contained in this Series. The roll book includes a useful index.

The enrolment of Michael O'Donohue in 1945 is contained in the document. This followed the appointment of his father Mathius (or Matthius), a garda, to the station in Castleisland. From this time on, the town was home to the O'Donohue family.

Michael attended the national school for four or five years before he earned a scholarship to the Good Counsel College, New Ross, Co Wexford. He subsequently graduated from St Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra as a national school teacher. Michael returned to Castleisland in 1956 to take up a post at his former national school, one he would hold for 35 years.

The history of the boys' national school in Castleisland can be traced through Michael's career. The school where Michael was educated and at which he first taught was situated in the former Fever Hospital in College Road. A new school was built on the same road and opened in 1961 (St Carthage) and there Michael taught until his retirement in 1991. The school celebrated its fiftieth year in 2011.

The old 'Fever Hospital' school is now St Patrick's Secondary School (further reference to the fever hospital in IE MOD/28). Schooling in that building began in 1930 after the existing national school, built in 1875 and situated at Bawnluskaha (Limerick Road) was condemned.

Nothing, save remnants of an outside wall, remains of this Victorian building which was demo-lished in the 1990s. Many schools have disappeared in like manner in recent years, taking with them unfathomable tales.

Some stories, however, come down to us, such as the robbery at Cloonclough national school in Currow in 1864. The school, built in 1854 (of which nothing remains) was entered in the dead of night, the master's desk smashed and its contents made off with. The patron of the school, Rev James Scanlan, offered a reward of £2 for information on the intruders, a sum matched by the locals.

A fine of £2 was handed out to a school teacher of Castleisland National School in 1874 for ill-treating a 12 year old boy. A description of the offence was given in court:

He made the poor creature kneel upon his bare knees on the ground with his arms extended and a slate in each hand, and the moment he let his hands clasp he was struck with a rod across the arms. The Head-constable said he saw the child the next day and his arms and body were covered with welts. He had seen soldiers after being flogged, and they were not in a worse state.¹

In 1888, a Co Clare school teacher named Patrick Robinson and his daughter (a monitoress) were shot in Lackbrooder School, some miles distant from Castleisland, while teaching class. The shooting, carried out by three armed men, occurred in front of 40 students. Robinson was forced to his knees and asked to swear he was 'not to be speaking about his neighbours' (giving information to the police). Two of his daughters were brought out of the class and forced to kneel down with their father. Robinson was then shot in the stomach and the men fled.²

The first national school in the parish opened at Knockatee (parish of Ballincuslane) in 1834, Maurice Stack was teacher in charge.³ Castleisland National School – long since demolished and forgotten – opened at chapel quarter in c1842 under Lord Stanley's multi-denominational primary education system of 1831. Lord Stanley, known as the father of national education in Ireland, established a Board and put building funds in place. Applications began immediately: there were 789 schools up and running in Ireland by 1833 (his son, Edward Henry (1826-1893) would later campaign for the establishment of public libraries).

Castleisland numbered among the earliest schools in Kerry. The national schools were not entirely trusted by the Roman Catholic population. At Listowel a rumour went out that the children attending the national schools were to be branded with the letters V.R. by order of the government. The rumour gained ground and anxious parents rushed to the school to take their children away.

There is a store of history in the schools. Creator's registers are invaluable not alone for those with an interest in Castleisland boys' national school – the archive also contains records of the convent schools in Castleisland (girls and boys) and the roll book of Glountane National School, which includes of course, the name of its famous student, Patrick O'Keeffe.

Creator used the content of the school records to create, in a separate project (IE MOD/5A), a number of booklets relating to residential areas of the town of Castleisland such as Barrack Lane, Bridewell Lane and Hospital Road. His interest in the town, its inhabitants, and its history is evident in his articulate, painstaking transcription of valuable school records.

Documents are contained in a brown coloured document entitled as above and sub-titled 'Boys' National School 13-5-1875 – 1-9-54'. The latter date differs to that on the enrolment book which has been amended to 1-7-58.

¹ 'With respect to the charge against a teacher of the Castleisland National Schools for cruelly ill-treating one of his scholars and lest it should be supposed that Mr Daniel Desmond (head-teacher of the Castleisland adult school for many years) is the party alluded in the report, we wish it to be distinctly understood that it is a subordinate teacher of the same schools that was fined for the offence' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 19 September 1874).

² 'The scene in the room after they left is almost impossible to describe'. Robinson, who was married to a local woman named Margaret Horan and who had lived in the area for 30 or more years, was removed to his residence, which adjoined the school, and Dr Harold arrived to give medical assistance. He found 'no less than 70 shot holes in the trousers'. Robinson was later conveyed to Castleisland Hospital. Patrick Robinson, a father of 13, survived and he died in 1918 (his widow died in 1938). He was a school teacher and a poet, his popular verse of 'outstanding merit'. His verse can be read in *The Schools' Collection*, Volume 0450, pp174-177. The school, invariably described as Coolnagert, Lackfoodas, Lackwoodre, Knockafoodra and Knocknagoshel, was situated about midway between Castleisland and Abbeyfeale close to a constabulary hut. It was suggested the school master was shot because one of his daughters may have been intimately involved with an officer there (ref: *Cork Constitution*, 14 March 1888 and *Weekly Irish Times*, 17 March 1888). *The Schools' Collection* relates a tale of how the townland acquired its name. A well known man named Bruadar, reputedly rich, went rambling in the district and attracted the attention of robbers, who murdered him. At that time 'people always remembered a person who did not die a natural death. They had a custom of throwing a stone on the spot where a person was killed whenever they passed that place.' In time, a memorial heap of stones in honour of Bruadar marked the murder spot which the people called a leacc. From that time the place was called Leacc Bruadair, the correct name of the townland, 'not logfuider which has no meaning'. English forms of the name are Loughfouder and Laughtfouder (School: Leachtbhuadair / Loughfooder / Lackbrooder, *The Schools' Collection*, Volume 0450, pp109-110). Further reference, *Loughfouder National Schools – Through the Generations (1850-2016)*.

³ *Castleisland Church and People* (1981) by Fr Kieran O'Shea, p55.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/5/5.1–5.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Boys' National School 1875 – 1958**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 3 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/5/5.1

One A4 'Premier' refill pad, soft front cover and cardboard back, reversed so that the cardboard back is used as the front cover on which is written, in hand, in black marker: 'Boys' National School 13.5.1875 to 1.7.1958. Thurs May 13th 1875 154 enrolled on that day 4 of them infants. Daniel Desmond Slater 1870 until 1899c. 1842 Near the Church entrance; 1931 Fever hospital; 1961 Saint Carthage; Actual birthdays from July 1907. 1. Father's Father; 2. Mother's Father; 3. Child's Father'. Pages are numbered 1-71 with an unnumbered page at the front containing an alphabetical list of surnames. Pages 1-71 contain an alphabetical list of students. Information is organised into columns and rows and includes surname and forename, date accepted, age, denomination, address, parent/guardian occupation, and one column of unidentified reference

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.1

One A4 Contents Page, Ahern to Wren, with page numbers

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.2

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 1 (of 71), Ahern to Barrett

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.3

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 2 (of 71), Barry to Bermingham

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.4

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 3 (of 71), Breen to Brien

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.5

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 4 (of 71), Broderick to Brosnan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.6

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 5 (of 71), Broderick to Brosnan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.7

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 6 (of 71), Brosnan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.8

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 7 (of 71), Brosnan to Browne

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.9

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 8 (of 71), Buckley to Cahill

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.10

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 9 (of 71), Cahillane to Carter

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.11

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 10 (of 71), Casey to Collins

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.12

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 11 (of 71), Comerford to Connell

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.13

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 12 (of 71), Connor

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.14

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 13 (of 71), Connor

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.15

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 14 (of 71), Connor
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.16

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 15 (of 71), Connor
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.17

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 16 (of 71), Connor to Costello
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.18

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 17 (of 71), Cotter to Cronin
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.19

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 18 (of 71), Cronin to Cullinane
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.20

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 19 (of 71), Culloty to Dalton
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.21

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 20 (of 71), Daly to Dennehy
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.22

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 21 (of 71), Desmond to Donohoe
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.23

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 22 (of 71), Donovan to Drew
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.24

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 23 (of 71), Driscoll to Erett
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.25

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 24 (of 71), Erraught to Fitzgerald
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.26

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 25 (of 71), Fitzgibbon to Flynn
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.27

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 26 (of 71), Foley to Gorman
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.28

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 27 (of 71), Grady to Greaney
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.29

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 28 (of 71), Griffin
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.30

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 29 (of 71), Halloran to Harris
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.31

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 30 (of 71), Harrold to Healy
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.32

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 31 (of 71), Heffernan to Herlihy
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.33

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 32 (of 71), Hewitt to Hickman
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.34

One-third of A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 33 (of 71), Hogan
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.35

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 34 (of 71), Horan
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.36

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 35 (of 71), Houlihan to Joste
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.37

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 36 (of 71), Keane to Keeffe
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.38

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 37 (of 71), Kelliher
IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.39

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 38 (of 71), Kelly to Kirby

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.40

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 39 (of 71), Knight to Leahy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.41

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 40 (of 71), Leane to Lenihan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.42

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 41 (of 71), Leonard to Lucid

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.43

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 42 (of 71), Lynch to Maher

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.44

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 43 (of 71), Mahony

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.45

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 44 (of 71), Mangan to McAuliffe

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.46

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 45 (of 71), McCaffrey to McCarthy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.47

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 46 (of 71), McDonagh to McGillicuddy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.48

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 47 (of 71), McGlynn to McQuinn

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.49

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 48 (of 71), McSweeney to Minehan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.50

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 49 (of 71), Mitchell to Moriarty

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.51

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 50 (of 71), Moynihan to Murphy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.52

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 51 (of 71), Murphy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.53

One half page of A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 52 (of 71), Murphy to Neill

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.54

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 53 (of 71), Nelligan to Noble

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.55

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 54 (of 71), Nolan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.56

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 55 (of 71), Parker to Power

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.57

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 56 (of 71), Prendiville

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.58

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 57 (of 71), Prendiville to Regan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.59

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 58 (of 71), Reidy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.60

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 59 (of 71), Reidy to Riordan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.61

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 60 (of 71), Robinson to Rosney

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.62

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 61 (of 71), Rourke to Savage

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.63

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 62 (of 71), Scannell to Shanahan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.64

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 63 (of 71), Shea to Sheehy

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.65

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 64 (of 71), Sheridan to Spring

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.66

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 65 (of 71), Sugrue to Sullivan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.67

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 66 (of 71), Sullivan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.68

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 67 (of 71), Sullivan

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.69

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 68 (of 71), Talbot to Travers

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.70

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 69 (of 71), Troy to Walmsley

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.71

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 70 (of 71), Walsh to Woulfe

IE MOD/5/5.1/5.1.72

One A4 document of enrolment lists, numbered page 71 (of 71), Wren

IE MOD/5/5.2

One A4 photocopy of p17 of IE MOD/5/5.1

IE MOD/5/5.3

One hardback manuscript book, lined, coloured red, slightly larger than A5 in size with yellow and white coloured label on the front on which is handwritten 'Michael O'Donohoe, Boys National School, Castleisland'. Contains rows of words or parts of words in different coloured inks, pages numbered by hand at the front of the book from 1-43 and at the back of the book, where words are ordered into columns, 1-16. Some centre pages blank



Boys' National School, College Road, Castleisland
Photographed by John Reidy in 2015

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/5A

BNS [Boys' National School] 13.5.1875 – 1941

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/5A
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: BNS [Boys' National School] 13.5.1875 – 1941
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 7 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/5A comprises seven A4 handwritten booklets of a genealogical nature: street names and names of inhabitants evidently extracted from the register of the Boys' National School. Booklets relate to Barrack Lane, Bridewell Lane, New Chapel Road, Old Chapel Lane, Hospital Road, New Limerick Road/Scannels Lane, Pound [Road and Lane], Killarney Road.

The content of the booklets, which vary in content from one page to nine pages, is organised into five untitled columns which contain surname, forename, dates (admission or birth) and father's occupation. Some contain a small amount of colour coding. Booklets are bound along the spine with staples.¹

Items contained in a blue coloured document folder entitled as above, the above named roads written in black pen. In addition the names of Spout Lane and Church Lane are marked in blue ink.

¹ Staples removed today during the scanning process as they have rusted and caused damage to the paper. JM. 9 July 2015.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/5A/5A.1–5A.7
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **BNS [Boys' National School] 13.5.1875 – 1941**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 7 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/5A/5A.1

Page 1 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Barrack Lane and Bridewell Lane, Breen to Connor

IE MOD/5A/5A.1/5A.1.1

Page 2 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Barrack Lane and Bridewell Lane, Courtney to Hanniver

IE MOD/5A/5A.1/5A.1.2

Page 3 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Barrack Lane and Bridewell Lane, Horan to Reilly

IE MOD/5A/5A.1/5A.1.3

Page 4 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Barrack Lane and Bridewell Lane, Riordan to Shanahan

IE MOD/5A/5A.2

Page 1 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to New Chapel Road, Browne to Harrington

IE MOD/5A/5A.2/5A.2.1

Page 2 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to New Chapel Road, Herlihy to McAuliffe

IE MOD/5A/5A.2/5A.2.2

Page 3 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to New Chapel Road, McCarthy to Sheehy

IE MOD/5A/5A.2/5A.2.3

Page 4 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to New Chapel Road, Storey to Sullivan

IE MOD/5A/5A.3

Page 1 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Old Chapel Lane, Barry to Corkerry

IE MOD/5A/5A.3/5A.3.1

Page 2 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Old Chapel Lane, Cregan to Kelly

IE MOD/5A/5A.3/5A.3.2

Page 3 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Old Chapel Lane, Kirby to McSweeney

IE MOD/5A/5A.3/5A.3.3

Page 4 (of 4) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Old Chapel Lane, Murphy to Wren

IE MOD/5A/5A.4

Page 1 (of 1) of A4 handwritten page of genealogical nature (street names/names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Hospital Road, Knox to Spring

IE MOD/5A/5A.5

Page 1 (of 2) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to New Limerick Road up to 1898, Scannells Lane 1908, Limerick Road 1934, Brosnan to Minihan

IE MOD/5A/5A.5/5A.5.1

Page 2 (of 2) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to New Limerick Road, Reidy to Wallace

IE MOD/5A/5A.6

Page 1 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Ahern to Buckley

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.1

Page 2 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Connor to Cronin

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.2

Page 3 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Curran to Doolan

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.3

Page 4 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Duggan to Heffernan

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.4

Page 5 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Horan to Mahony

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.5

Page 6 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, McAuliffe to Moynihan

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.6

Page 7 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Murphy to Prendiville

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.7

Page 8 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Reidy to Sullivan

IE MOD/5A/5A.6/5A.6.8

Page 9 (of 9) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Pound, Sweeney to Walsh

IE MOD/5A/5A.7

Page 1 (of 2) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Killarney Road, Breen to Nolan

IE MOD/5A/5A.7/5A.7.1

Page 2 (of 2) of A4 handwritten booklet of genealogical nature (street names and names of inhabitants) content organised into five untitled columns relating to Killarney Road, Shanahan to Walsh



Fr Kieran O'Shea launching a campaign to replace roof
on parish church of St Mary's Knocknagoshel
Photographed by John Reidy on 4 March 1993

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/6

Castleisland Church and People – O'Shea

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/6
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Castleisland Church and People – O'Shea
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/6 comprises copies of Castleisland related material published by Fr Kieran O'Shea (1937-2006), notably his book, *Castleisland Church and People* (1981) for which creator has formed an index, and O'Shea's study of the Seigniorship of Castleisland.

Listowel native Fr Kieran O'Shea, parish priest of Knocknagoshel from 1990 to his death in 2006, has left lasting reminders of his ministry in Kerry. His name appends to a number of publications including *Knocknagoshel Parish* (1991) and *Castleisland Church and People* (1981), the latter resulting from his curacy of Castleisland parish from 1977-1990.

Both are valuable parish histories and Michael O'Donohue recognised this. No doubt his regard for Fr O'Shea was reinforced by his conversations with him on matters of history. Fr O'Shea edited and contributed to the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* including 'A Castleisland Inventory 1590' (Nos 15-16, 1982-3). A number of Fr Kieran O'Shea's published articles, such as his study of the Seigniorship of Castleisland, form part of creator's research material in the collection.¹

Fr O'Shea was a tireless worker. Shortly before his death, he was elected President of the Castleisland and District Culture and Heritage Society. Just a few months earlier he had been interviewed by Maurice O'Keeffe at the Catherine McAuley Home at Balloonagh, Tralee where he was convalescing.²

The interview was revealing. It recorded Fr O'Shea's early years from his birth in Listowel in 1937, education in St Michael's College, Listowel; St Brendan's, Killarney and Maynooth where he was classmates with John Hume.

Fr O'Shea discusses at length his friendship with John B Keane and opines on the playwright's impact on the Catholic Church. He also recollects John B's part in the spoof political campaign of the Independent Coulogeous Party and its mysterious candidate, Thomas ('Tom') Xavier Doodle. The event, which occurred in 1951, is reminiscent of a scene from Dickens's *Bleak House*:

England has been in a dreadful state for some weeks. Lord Coodle would go out, Sir Thomas Doodle wouldn't come in, and there being nobody in Great Britain (to speak of) except Coodle and Doodle, there has been no government ... At last Sir Thomas Doodle has not only condescended to come in, but has done it handsomely, bringing in with him all his nephews, all his male cousins, and all his brothers-in-law ... (Chapter XL, 'National and Domestic').³

Fr O'Shea alluded to the decline of 'characters' in the north Kerry area, 'for what reason I just don't know' and recalls the Denny Street ghost.

His career in the priesthood was covered, from his two year curacy in Margaret Thatcher's home

town of Grantham, Lincs and contribution to the Irish Immigrants Chaplaincy Scheme in Luton with Bishop Eamon Casey, to his return to Ireland and appointment to Eyeries and later Causeway where he taught history .

The GAA formed a large subject and Fr O'Shea scoffed at the 'stupid rule' of not allowing priests to play football ('some played under assumed names'). He discussed the civil war and the GAA and his book, *Face the Ball*, 'a book about club championships'.

He spoke with great affection of the parish of Knocknagoshel, where he lived and worked, and recounted favourite authors, including Helen Steiner Rice (whose poem 'Friendship' he recited) and Elie Wiesel, whose work *Night* (1960) he much admired.

He described his own and final book, *The Diocese of Kerry formerly Ardfert Working in the Fields of God* (2005) as 'Hard going ... I didn't know what I was letting myself in for ... it nearly killed me ... I was often up to three in the morning trying to straighten things out'.

The book (copy held in IE MOD/A8), the sub-title of which was composed by Brendan Kennelly, includes notes on stained glass and on this subject Fr O'Shea spoke of his dream to produce a book about stained glass windows in Kerry.

This was not to be. Fr O'Shea retired from priestly duties in July 2006 and died the following month, on 4 August. He was laid to rest in the grounds of St Mary's Church, Knocknagoshel.

Tributes published in *The Kerryman*, 10 & 17 August 2006. The Irish Life and Lore Kerry Collection (CD 49) includes 'The Life Story of a Priest' recorded by Maurice O'Keeffe in January 2006. The recording runs for 45 minutes (a copy together with a summary of its content held in IE MOD/A8).

Items contained in an orange coloured document folder entitled as above.

¹ Fr O'Shea also contributed a number of articles to *Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club Memories in White and Blue* (edited by Eamon O'Sullivan and published in May 1983) including a sketch of Bob Finn and also contributed to an illustrated booklet, *Guide to St John's Church Tralee* (1981) compiled by John Griffin with assistance from Joe Doyle and to *The Dominicans in Kerry 1243-1987* (1987) edited by Séamus McConville.

² The Irish Life and Lore Kerry Collection (CD 49), 'The Life Story of a Priest' recorded by Maurice O'Keeffe in January 2006. The recording runs for 45 minutes.

³ The sudden appearance of Tom Doodle's campaign posters in Listowel in the General Election year generated huge interest. The mystery culminated in 'the night Tom Doodle came to town ... attired in bowler hat, swallow-tail suit and beard'. The Coulogeous Party attracted 3,000 people to its first (and only) rally in Listowel. Thirteen years later its foundation was recalled:

Nobody ever thought the Tom Doodle Club would survive ...now the executive and members are about to celebrate its tenth anniversary ... in the year 1951 amidst the party bitterness and strife of election time in a pub of all places, a group of young men who were seated there conceived the idea which took shape on the spot. Before they left that night, an Executive of five was formed and later came the election of President Tom Doodle who was forever to remain anonymous' (*The Kerryman*, 18 January 1964).

Tom Doodle (sometimes Doddle) pledged to erect a factory for shaving the hairs off gooseberries, to ensure a vote for leprechauns and to give every man more than the next. Fr O'Shea recalled how Tom Doodle 'only appeared if his country needed him' and recited a number of 'Doodle' poems and the party's slogan, 'Doodle on the ball, next stop the Dail' and an account of Doodle's birth 'in a little white washed cottage in the Kerry hills'.

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/6/6.1–6.4
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Castleisland Church and People - O'Shea
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	4 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/6/6.1

Photocopy of *Castleisland Church and People*, a 67-pg A5 booklet compiled by Fr Kieran O'Shea and published in 1981 to mark the centenary of the laying of the foundation stone of the church of Ss Stephen and John in Castleisland. The cover and title page are absent but for continuity have been sourced and copied by me [J.M. 4/8/15] and included as items IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.36 and IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.37.

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.1

Page 1 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* which is an illustration of the RC parish of Castleisland (this map is pasted on the back page of the original)

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.2

Pages 2 & 3 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Dedication. This page is signed and dated by Rev Kieran O'Shea 8/5/91, Rev Michael O'Flaherty 8/5/91, Mrs Albina Prendiville, parish clerk and Eoin (?) O'Donoghue 8/5/81, Rev John Scanlan, Scartaglen 9/5/81 (a small handwritten notice of Rev Scanlan beneath his signature is unclear)

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.3

Pages 4 & 5 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Foreword by Michael Herlihy P.P. Page signed by Michael Herlihy

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.4

Pages 6 & 7 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Acknowledgements/contents: 1. Origins and Early History 1226-1587; 2. The Herbert Plantation 1587-1738; 3. The Proprietors 1738-1830; 4. Economic Growth 1830-1880; 5. The Nationalist Movement 1880-1914; 6. Modern Times; 7. Ecclesiastical Affairs; 8. Church Buildings; 9. Some Parish Priests; 10. Schools; Appendices I - III

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.5

Pages 8 & 9 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 1

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.6

Pages 10 & 11 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 1

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.7

Pages 12 & 13 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 1

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.8

Pages 14 & 15 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 2

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.9

Pages 16 & 17 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 2 & Ch 3

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.10

Pages 18 & 19 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 3

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.11

Pages 20 & 21 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 3 & Ch 4

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.12

Pages 22 & 23 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 4
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.13

Pages 24 & 25 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 4 & Ch 5
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.14

Pages 26 & 27 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 5 inc image of Bob Finn
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.15

Pages 28 & 29 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 5 inc image Market House and fountain c1914
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.16

Pages 30 & 31 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 5
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.17

Pages 32 & 33 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 5 & Ch 6 inc image of Pound Road in 19th century
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.18

One A3 photocopy of old handwritten text, 'De Infinita' highlighted in pen [it is observed from the cover page of this book that an image of a section of this text is used to illustrate the back cover. J.M. 4/8/15]
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.19

Pages 34 & 35 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 6 inc image of group c1910
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.20

Pages 36 & 37 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 6 & Ch 7 inc image of Market House Corner 19th century
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.21

Pages 38 & 39 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 7
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.22

Pages 40 & 41 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 7 inc image of plaque in Church of Ss Stephen and John to curate, Rev Dennis McCarthy
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.23

Pages 42 & 43 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 8 inc image Cordal church
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.24

Pages 44 & 45 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 8 inc images of Scartaglin church
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.25

Pages 46 & 47 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 8 inc image of Church of Ss Stephen and John
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.26

Pages 48 & 49 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 9 'Some Parish Priests'
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.27

Pages 50 & 51 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 9 'Some Parish Priests'
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.28

Pages 52 & 53 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 9 'Some Parish Priests' & Ch 10 'Schools' (Charter School, Hedge Schools, Kildare Place Society Schools, National Schools, Convent National Schools, Post-primary Education, Some National School Opening Dates)
IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.29

Pages 54 & 55 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 10 inc image Convent Girls School

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.30

Pages 56 & 57 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Ch 10 & Appendix I
Names of Townlands

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.31

Pages 58 & 59 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Appendix I continued and
Subdenominations of townlands

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.32

Pages 60 & 61 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Appendix II Some Important
Buildings includes image of library burned in 1920. Buildings: Ballymacadam, Carnegie
Library, Fever Hospital, Kilbannivane Glebe, Kilmurry, Market House (Emporium),
Mount Eagle, Presbytery, Tullig, Workhouse

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.33

Pages 62 & 63 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – App II cont. & Appendix III
Some Notable People from Slater's 1846 & 1886 includes image of the workhouse

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.34

Pages 64 & 65 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Appendix III

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.35

Pages 66 & 67 (of 67) of *Castleisland Church and People* – Appendix III

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.36

Photocopy of cover pages of *Castleisland Church and People*, original coloured white
with blue coloured heading [Note: this item was absent in the collection and has been
included today by me. J.M. 4/8/15]

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.37

Photocopy of title page of *Castleisland Church and People* with an image of the heraldic
arms of FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond [Note: this item was absent in the collection and
has been included today by me. J.M. 4/8/15]

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.38

Pages 68-72 of *Castleisland Church and People* which concludes Appendix III [NB
pages missing from collection copy and included today by me. J.M. 7/3/18] Pages
include a number of images including the town and Archdeacon John O'Connell

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.39

Pages 73-77 of *Castleisland Church and People* – Appendix IV 'The Centenary
Celebrations', pages include images including the Centenary Committee [NB pages
missing from collection copy and included today by me. J.M. 7/3/18]

IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.40

Pages 78-88 of *Castleisland Church and People* – Appendix V 'People from Castleisland
who have served in the Church at home and abroad' (Part A, *Brothers* p78, Part B *Priests*
pp78-81, Part C *Sisters*, pp82-88). Information includes name, townland of origin, year
of religious profession, and diocese, religious order or congregation, missionary society
to which they belonged [NB pages missing from collection copy and included today by
me. J.M. 7/3/18]

IE MOD/6/6.2

Seven A4 pages of handwritten index of subjects and people contained in *Castleisland Church
and People*

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.1

Page 1 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, Archer - Curtin

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.2

Page 2 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, Desmond to Gun O'Mahony

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.3

Page 3 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, Harold to Lyne

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.4

Page 4 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, MacConnor to O'Sullivan

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.5

Page 5 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, Palatinate to Quinlan

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.6

Page 6 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, Railway to Sugrue

IE MOD/6/6.2/6.2.7

Page 7 (of 7) of A4 handwritten index, Tarrant to Yeomen

IE MOD/6/6.3

One A4 photocopy of ten A5 pg article by Rev Kieran O'Shea entitled 'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society*, No 11, 1978, pp 15-24.

IE MOD/6/6.3/6.3.1

'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' (p15)

IE MOD/6/6.3/6.3.2

'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' (pp16 & 17)

IE MOD/6/6.3/6.3.3

'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' (pp18 & 19)

IE MOD/6/6.3/6.3.4

'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' (pp20 & 21)

IE MOD/6/6.3/6.3.5

'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' (pp22 & 23)

IE MOD/6/6.3/6.3.6

'Humphrey Owen's Account of the Seigniorship of Castleisland in 1686' (p24)

IE MOD/6/6.4

Three A4 photocopies of A5 extracts from *History of Kerry*, (undated/unreferenced but pertain to *A History of the Kingdom of Kerry* (1871) by M F Cusack).

IE MOD/6/6.4/6.4.1

'Attack on Castle Island' from *History of Kerry*, pp110-111

IE MOD/6/6.4/6.4.2

'Deed between Desmond and Lord Kerry' from *History of Kerry*, pp124-125

IE MOD/6/6.4/6.4.3

'Report on the State of Kerry in 1673' from *History of Kerry*, pp284-285



Tomo Burke and Michael Costello pictured outside 70 Main Street, Castleisland in 2015
Daniel J Kelliher may have operated his shop and pub from this premises

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/7

Castleisland in Deed

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/7
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Castleisland in Deed**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/7 comprises handwritten material relating mainly to lease agreements and assignments pertaining to Daniel J Kelliher (Neligan) and Daniel J Kelliher (Roche Bawnluskehy). Creator's interest appears to have been in the history of the land and property held in Castleisland by Daniel J Kelliher, one time shopkeeper and publican of Main Street.

A lease on the premises dated 21 March 1910 made between Richard Aremberg Blennerhassett and Maurice Kelliher adds a link to this family tree. Creator's notes on Kelliher paint a familiar tale of nineteenth century eviction and land dispute.

A lease on farmland in Castleisland reveals that Kelliher purchased eight acres at public auction on 28 July 1902 for £274. It also records that he was born in 1855 and died on 12 June 1926. Descendants of Daniel remain in the area.

In 1911 Daniel was summonsed for selling a half-barrel of beer without the correct licence. The case throws light on another former publican of the town, 'Mrs Bongualimi', the recipient of the half-barrel.

In creator's notes, under the correct spelling of Bonguelmi, is record of Mrs Bonguelmi's husband, John Angelo, and reference to T M Donovan's *History*: 'The Chute Arms Hotel was built by Mr J Bonguellemi who made a big fortune in the gold fields of Ballarat. He was a native of Switzerland who had married a Castleisland woman in Australia'.

The marriage, recorded in New Zealand's *Westport Times*, took place in November 1869:

At the Great North Lead Hotel, on the 14th inst, by the Rev Thomas Walsh, John Angelo, only son of the late Carlo Bonguelmi Esq of Switzerland, Cantons Graubunden, to Margaret, third daughter of Michael Horan Esq of Castle Island, Ireland.

The Great North Lead Hotel seems to have been Bonguelmi's business as it was up for sale in October 1869 and October 1870:

The Great North Lead Hotel, Gladstone street, Westport is offered for sale privately as the proprietor intends leaving the Colony for home early in November. The commodious hotel with bar fixings, furniture and license expiring on the 8th of January next may be had from the undersigned ... J A Bonguelmi

The couple settled in Ireland. In 1876, William Thompson of Parknageragh made apology to Mr and Mrs 'Bongulimi' of the Chute Arms Hotel for making charges against their character and reputation. A few years later, John Angelo numbered among those who signed an address to the Most Rev Dr M'Carthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, on his visit to Castleisland on which occasion the Bishop spoke:

I come to Castleisland as a stranger and yet I am received by you with demonstrations of respect and reverence which I did not expect from my oldest and dearest friends ...The parish of Castleisland is second to none in the diocese in the intelligence of its people and readiness with which they respond to every call of charity.

The bishop was entertained with a number of songs including *Let Erin Remember the Days of Old* and *Children's Ode to the New Bishop*:

Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Thrice welcome, great Priest of the Lord
Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Thrice welcome, great Priest of the Lord
Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Then bless us, my Lord, while we sing
Welcome! Welcome! Welcome! Te Deum Laudamus we sing.

A meeting of the Castleisland House League in January 1887 offered sympathy on 'the sudden death of John Bonguelmi, proprietor of the Chute Arms Hotel, an honest, straightforward and most excellent townsman in every sense'. It was remarked that 'Mr Bon as he was familiarly called by many friends' was a staunch supporter of the league.

John Bonguelmi's widow Margaret applied for a transfer of the licence and continued to operate the business. She died in 1915, in which year the Chute Arms along with stabling, coach-house, furniture and stock in trade was up for auction. The premises is now known as Tom McCarthy's Bar.

The earliest lease agreement in creator's records is dated 4 July 1845 signed by Anne, Dowager Lady Headley and Right Hon Charles Lord Headley and witnessed by their agent, Andrew Talbot.

Lady Headley of Aghadoe House, Killarney was held in the highest regard by her tenants for great acts of generosity. Her name was Anne Mathews (1776-1863), wife of Charles Winn (1784-1840) the 2nd Lord Headley. A nineteenth century poem, 'Aghadoe', inscribed to Lady Headley, records the early death of her husband:

Too soon remov'd! – not for himself too soon,
In spirit ripe for Heav'n, tho' not in years;
For scarcely had he pass'd life's vigorous Noon,
For others far too short, Fate's ruthless shears
Cut his bright thread of life – the Tenants' tears,
The poor man's sighs, embalm the honour'd dead;
Sincere the Keening dirge that smote the ears
When he was carried to his narrow bed.
Yet one survives to dry the tears of mourning shed –
A Mother to his Tenants, and in his bright path to tread.
Long may'st thou, noble Lady, long enjoy
The means and luxury of doing good,
Thy Tenants to befriend, the Poor t'employ –
The bounteous Almoner of clothes and food.¹

In 1841, the year that followed her husband's death, Lady Headley's order for clothing for the poor was described as 'munificent'. Improvements to the Castleisland Estate caused a welcome by several hundred tenants and 60 mounted horsemen in 1835. In the 1850s Lady Headley started a movement for land revaluation and rent reduction, a move followed by several landed proprietors. In recognition of this, a grand dinner was held in her honour at the Castleisland assembly-room, where people 'of all classes and creeds' united 'to bear testimony to one who is as virtuous in private circles as she appears in the public eye'. Before the evening descended into

all night dancing to the 'lilt of O'Leary's bagpipe', her agent, Andrew Talbot, said 'no words of his could convey an adequate idea of Lady Headley's generosity'.

Lady Headley's motto was 'live and let live' and her approach was always practical: 'Lady Headley is out here at present [Rossbeigh] ... granting leases to some, building substantial slate houses for others, shedding comfort and happiness in the shape of clothing and gifts on every side with a benevolence seldom equalled.' In 1854, Lady Headley sold 'several large fat beeves' to the butchers of Killarney and bought them back again 'at a good price and divided them among the poor'. Through her acts of generosity she became known as *flaghool ban maugh* ('the good lady').

Lady Headley, the 'large-hearted ever open-handed Good Woman', died at Aghadoe House on 16 February 1863. Her death cast 'a dark and gloomy cloud' across her estates at Castleisland and Abbeyfeale, the valley of Rossbeigh and in Killarney at Aghadoe. Her generosity continued to her final days, for it was noted she had re-purchased, shortly before she died, four bullocks at market price for distribution to her tenants.

She was laid to rest in the family vault at Aghadoe Church of Ireland. Her funeral was elaborate, her coffin 'massive oak carved with rich Genoa crimson velvet by Mr Justin M'Carthy' and the 'wailings and lamentations' of hundreds were heard as she was lowered to her final rest.

One name among the mourners was William John Neligan, a signatory to the lease agreement (witnessed by W E Reidy). The name was also associated with the Mill Estate when in 1825, William Neligan auctioned Ballyfereen or Charter House (which included part of the Mill Estate, Hayes' Paddocks, furze fields and part of Knockananlig²):

To be sold by public auction on Thursday the 15th day of September 1825 at the office of W J Neligan in Tralee under authority and in pursuance of The Castle Island Division Act the following messuage and lands situate in and adjoining to the town of Castle Island in the County of Kerry and occupied under terms which chiefly expire the 25th March 1826.

Ballyfereen (or Ballyfirreen) seems to have been held by Rev Jeremiah O'Leary in the 1820s.

Perhaps the same W J Neligan Esq of Tralee (and of 5 Westmoreland Street, Dublin) was involved in the promotion of the railway from Tralee to Killarney. At a meeting in the Record Court in 1852 chaired by Hon Dayrolles Blakeney De Moleyns (later the 4th Baron Ventry) two letters condoning the project were read out, one from Lord Headley and the other from William Denny, both addressed to William John and Richard Neligan.

During the Kerry Election of 1872, Maurice Harman of Garrynagore, Abbeydorney wrote to the local paper to express his regret at having signed, 'at the request of my landlord's son, Mr William Neligan', a petition against Blennerhassett.

The name of Neligan also appears in a marriage settlement with the Lawlor family dated 22 April 1905. Neligans mentioned include Michael, William, Richard, Jeremiah, Mary Anne and Kathleen. Michael Neligan was a yearly tenant of Lady Miles.

Lady Miles was perhaps Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Roche (1791-1865) and his wife Frances Vandeleur. Her title came with her marriage in 1848 to Sir Philip John William Miles (1825-1888).

Sir David Roche was of Carass Court, Coom, Limerick and Barntick, Co Clare. Carass was demolished in the 1940s, though Barntick, a seventeenth century building, remains. Sir David evidently had interests in land in Kerry. On his death in 1865, it was remarked that 'as well in Kerry as in this county [Limerick], Sir David Roche was deemed a liberal landlord'.

Indeed the Roche name can be found in a lease agreement between Lord and Lady Headley and Redmond Roche, apothecary (IE MOD/7/7.3).

The name of Lord Ventry (Thomas Townsend Aremberg de Moleyns, 3rd Baron) is also found in the documents. The Ventry Estate, sold in 1910, is a considerable history. The main residence, Burnham House in Dingle, is today Coláiste (college) Íde. Ventry Church of Ireland, which held in its walls the history of this noble family, was demolished in 1963.³

Items are contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ *Killarney Sketches* (1862) by Fitz-Erin. Reproduced with notes in 2011, pp47-51. Another poem, 'Elegy on Ganzey, the Celebrated Killarney Piper' records the life of Lord Headley's piper, James Gandsey (c1767-1857) pp77-81.

² A map illustrating the extent of the Mill Estate (outlined in green) is held in IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.1.

³ Notes on Ventry in *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry, a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century* (Ventry, pp 215-217).

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/7/7.1–7.5
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Castleisland in Deed
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	5 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/7/7.1

One handwritten A4 lined sheet entitled Daniel J Kelliher (Neligan) documents a lease agreement made in 1845 between Anne Dowager Lady Headley of Aghadoe, R H Charles Lord Headley of Wailey, Essex, Rowland Wynne City of London and William Neligan of Castleisland in respect of a farm and two plots of ground, lot 1 Kealygorum and lot 2 part of the Mill Estate. Also a marriage settlement of 1905 relating to William, Mary Anne and Kathleen Neligan and others and other legal items relating to the name Neligan including a will, disclaimer and Agreements for the period 1920-1941

IE MOD/7/7.2

Continuation of IE MOD/7/7.1 for the period 1942

IE MOD/7/7.3

One handwritten A4 lined sheet entitled Daniel J Kelliher (Roche Bawnluskehy) documents a lease agreement of 1862 between Anne Dowager Lady Headley of Aghadoe, Charles Lord Headley of Harley, Essex, Rowland Winn, City of London and Redmond Roche, apothecary in respect of 8 acres of Irish plantation. Other legal agreements noted are Assignments, mortgage and Will for the period 1890 to 1926

IE MOD/7/7.4

One A4 handwritten sheet of notes which appears to relate to property held by Tomo Burke and Ted Kennelly's. Period covered is 1931 to 1977. Reverse of paper holds notes on Leeson, Earl of Milltown (crossed out)

IE MOD/7/7.5

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains a number of small scraps of card used as roughwork notes

IE MOD/7/7.5/7.5.1

One small piece of card contains telephone notes

IE MOD/7/7.5/7.5.2

One small piece of card contains notes taken from a published source

IE MOD/7/7.5/7.5.3

One small piece of card contains notes relating to Daniel and Thomas Kelliher

IE MOD/7/7.5/7.5.4

One small piece of card contains notes on Lord Headley evidently from King's *County Kerry Past & Present*

IE MOD/7/7.5/7.5.5

One small piece of card contains notes on Daniel J Kelliher

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/8

Castleisland Railway 1875

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/8
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Castleisland Railway 1875
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 10 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/8 comprises material pertaining to the former railway in Castleisland, mostly hand-written notes plotting the history of the line from the incorporation of the Castleisland Railway Company in 1872 to the opening of the line in 1875, its suspension in 1947 and absolute closure in 1975.

The scale of the railway project is illustrated in the notice of arrival in port in September 1874, on board the *Lord Rollo* and the *Elizabeth*, of 10,000 redwood sleepers for delivery 'to Mr Collier, for Castleisland Railway' (*Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo*, 15 September 1874).

Material includes a letter from the Irish Railway Record Society dated 7 June 1995 in which details of the Castleisland station masters are provided with a sketch of the line's history.

The railway line holds a latent history but gentle enquiry opens up a wealth of stories. An incident in 1886 recaptures the touring Gennett's Circus. Peter Canty, a telegraphist at Gortatlea station, whose father was station-master there, and his brother signalman, was prosecuted for firing at a man in Castleisland during the circus festivities.¹

Just one tale among many from Castleisland's industrial past.

Items are contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Peter claimed his shot was in self defence. In court he stated that Gortatlea station had suffered vandalism and prosecutions had been brought against the perpetrators, for which the Canty family had been boycotted.

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/8/8.1–8.10
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Castleisland Railway 1875
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	10 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/8/8.1

One handwritten A4 lined document entitled 'Castleisland Railway' contains notes on the railway compiled from a number of sources including O'Shea's *Castleisland Church and People* and O'Donovan's *A Popular History of East Kerry*. Refers to Castleisland born Batt Kelliher and the 'railway through the Rockies ... work known everywhere but in his own land'

IE MOD/8/8.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Castleisland Railway' contains a chronology of the railway from its nineteenth century formation to 1957, when 'regular daily freight services again provided'. Document also contains notes from O'Donovan, O'Shea and Divane's Calendar

IE MOD/8/8.3

Typed A4 letter from Norman E Gamble, Hon Asst Librarian, Irish Railway Record Society, The Rectory, Church Road, Malahide, Co Dublin to Michael O'Donoghue (sic), 11 Barrack Street, Castleisland, Co Kerry dated 7 June 1995 in which the following detail of Castleisland station masters is provided with a sketch of the line's history:

'Castleisland station: Mr Peter Rossney (sic) was the first stationmaster. He resigned on 15 Nov 1903. Michael Ambrose was appointed next day but died on 3 April 1904. Thomas Rosney was appointed on 22 April and moved on 1 July 1907 being replaced the same day by Thomas Carty. On 22 Nov 1909 he was replaced by Thomas Rosney, who moved again on 9 Jan 1912 when Denis O'Brien was appointed. He moved on 4 June 1924. He was replaced by Thomas O'Connor who had formerly worked with the Waterford Limerick & Western railway (amalgamated with GS&WR in 1900).

By the late 1920s Castleisland became a Class 4 station (effectively a halt without losing its name!); it had previously been a Class 2 station. Gortatlea became a halt under Castleisland on 16 Jan 1939, and subsequently came under Tralee. No date for this is extant, but 1947 might be a suitable guess as the branch lost its regular service then.

Closure date is given variously as 27 Jan 1947 and 10 Mar 1947. The former is probably the date on which passenger services were suspended due to the fuel crisis, the latter the date on which the suspension was made permanent. After this time only monthly cattle specials ran for Castleisland Fair until 7 Jan 1957 when a regular daily goods was instituted experimentally using a G class locomotive specially designed for light duties. Others found their way to Kanturk and later to Loughrea. The service outlasted the G class locomotive, and the branch was not finally closed until October 1975, with a ten year moratorium on lifting, although operation had become very spasmodic in the mid-1970s'

IE MOD/8/8.4

One A4 black and white photocopy of IE MOD/8/8.3

IE MOD/8/8.5

One A3 sized document charting references from directories, Railway Records Society, school records and *Kerry Sentinel*

IE MOD/8/8.6

One A4 document on the first side of which appears and 'answers and queries' style note in which 'car park 1994' is recorded, and the observation 'tracks, platform and buildings all gone, station master's house all that's left'. The second side of the document is a continuation of notes on the railway and a list of codes, a number of them crossed out and/or marked with a highlighter pen

IE MOD/8/8.7

One A4 black and white photocopy of typed continuation sheet entitled 'Table showing dates of Railway Construction in Kerry' (source or date not given). Contains 10 entries, the third item relative to Castleisland

IE MOD/8/8.8

One black and white A3 photocopy of 1901 Census of Ireland Return for Pound Road, Castleisland

IE MOD/8/8.9

One DL sized 32-page brochure entitled 'Rose of Tralee Ladies Race' (undated, perhaps 1997) cover coloured brown with illustrations of racing horses and sponsored by P J Carroll & Company Ltd. Page 22 contains an article entitled: 'From the Past ... Dungegan Beats Favourite' relating to the railway. It is taken from the *Kerry Evening Post* of October 4th, 1876 and begins: 'After a lapse of seven years, the last meeting having taken place at Mounthawk in April 1869, the County Kerry Races have been revived by a few local gentlemen A special train from Castleisland brought nearly a thousand people'

IE MOD/8/8.10

One clear A4 plastic wallet containing four items of rough note-work on misshaped paper and card relating to the foregoing

IE MOD/8/8.10/8.10.1

Rough note on station masters

IE MOD/8/8.10/8.10.2

Telephone number and contact at Railway Records Society

IE MOD/8/8.10/8.10.3

Notes taken from *Kerry Evening Post* and *Tralee Chronicle* of 1875, the former refers to an advertisement for a station master, directors report and time changes, the latter to a court case for trespass on the railway

IE MOD/8/8.10/8.10.4

Notes on station masters from 1875, also names from Slater's Directory from 1870, at which period Joseph Henry Hibbits is recorded

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/9

Castleisland Workhouse 1849 – 1852

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/9
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Castleisland
Workhouse 1849-1852**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 9 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/9 comprises material, mostly handwritten, relating to the Auxiliary Workhouse in Castleisland. Creator's research material reveals he tried to source records of those who were confined to the institution during its brief existence in the post-famine period, 1849-1853.

An idea of the appalling conditions at this time can be discerned from Dr George Alfred Walker's *Lecture on Metropolitan Grave-yards* (fourth lecture, 1848). He described Ireland's graveyards as in 'a most dangerous condition'. In Castleisland and Ballylongford, 'troops of dogs prey from day to day on the bodies':

Violent madness is the result which has led these rabid animals not only to attack one another but the cattle in the fields.¹

There appear to have been two buildings in Castleisland for the shelter of the poor: the workhouse and the fever hospital. Creator's notes show they were located at Bawnluskaha and Tombwee respectively.²

In 1850 it was proposed to divide the poor law union and build a permanent workhouse in Castleisland but objections meant this was never carried out. It was resolved to close the workhouse in 1852.

At a meeting of the Tralee Board in 1854, it was observed that 'the Board may now be said to have got rid of that very expensive establishment, the Castleisland auxiliary workhouse'.

Record of the Castleisland workhouse is scant but some names come down to us. John Casey and Edward McSweeney were formerly Masters there and Dr Fitzmaurice, who resigned in September 1852, was Medical Attendant. His predecessors were Dr O'Ryan (who resigned in 1851) and Dr Blennerhassett (elected in January 1850, resigned September same year).³

In 1866, accommodation for militia staff was sought in Castleisland and the former workhouse premises was suggested as a base. It was described thus:

These premises afforded sufficient accommodation for over six hundred paupers ... there is ample yard space attached with pumps, and good drain to the river and if troops are an advantage to Tralee, why not also to Castleisland?

An Gorta Mór, The Great Famine, A Guide to Sources for Research in Kerry County Library is also contained in this folder.

Material is held in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ George Alfred Walker (1807-1884). Lecture published in *Belfast Newsletter*, 18 January 1848. Dr Walker did not live to complete *Grave Reminiscences, or Experiences of a Sanitary Reformer*.

² A report from the Tralee Union in 1850 stated 'the staff of *one of* the auxiliary workhouses in Castleisland (that which contained the fever hospital) was re-organised on a more economical footing'. A report two years later about closing the Castleisland workhouse stated, 'Mr Horsley the Inspector contended forcibly against retaining the fever hospital, the law too requiring that if the workhouse was closed the fever hospital should also be closed. He argued that there was no necessity for either and that great abuses had arisen connected with the maintenance of those establishments in Castleisland' (*Kerry Examiner*, 10 August 1852).

³ Poor Law Boards of Guardians Minute Books for all of the Kerry Unions are held at Kerry County Library.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/9/9.1–9.9
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Castleisland
Workhouse 1849-1852**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 9 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/9/9.1

One handwritten document, 2/3 of an A4 sheet. entitled 'Castleisland Auxiliary Workhouse' comprises notes about the workhouse taken from the histories of Donovan and O'Shea and information relating to the townlands of Bawnluskaha and Tonbwee from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/9/9.2

One handwritten notebook page contains population figures of the baronies of Kerry and numbers in the Castleisland poorhouse from the census of 1851

IE MOD/9/9.3

One handwritten lined A4 page (of 2, continues at IE MOD/9/9.4) numbered '9' contains notes taken from an article, 'Richard Griffith and the roads of Kerry' by Seán Ó Luing published in two parts in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* 8 (1975) pp89–113 and 9 (1976) pp92-124 (see IE MOD/65). Notes emphasise the role of Richard Griffith, 'All through his reports Griffiths preoccupation with improving the living standards of the people stands out clear'

IE MOD/9/9.4

One handwritten lined A4 page, a continuation of IE MOD/9/9.3

IE MOD/9/9.5

One photocopy of pp216-217 of *Romantic Hidden Kerry* (The Crown and Catholics), the following extracts highlighted:

The Inch Strand Races were held on the 17th and 18th August 1857 (p216).

The two yacht races were won by Edward Hussey, High Sheriff and the Hon Dayrolles B de Moleyns (ibid)

The number of inmates in the Dingle workhouse on the 3rd March 1858 was 367. In the corresponding week in 1859, the number was reduced to 280 (p217).

There were 47 men and 11 women committed to the Dingle bridewell in 1859 ... the keeper who received £10 per annum also held land.

IE MOD/9/9.6

One handwritten lined A4 document containing census figures for Kerry from 1821 to 1911 and for the parish and town of Castleisland from 1841 to 1891. Also notes from O'Shea's history and T F O'Sullivan's (probably *Romantic Hidden Kerry*), 'the workhouse was not built until 1852'

IE MOD/9/9.7

One A4 lined document handwritten containing a note taken from *Tracing your Kerry Ancestors*

IE MOD/9/9.8

One A4 photocopy of a report from the *Kerry Evening Post* of 18 February 1847 about a meeting of the guardians of the Tralee Union in which the following is observed: Mr Lynch then went down to tell the crowds that remained unexamined that they could not be received for that day; after a few moments the chairman returned to the Board-room, bringing with him from 15 to 20 individuals the most miserable we ever saw – living skeletons, to whom to refuse admission would be death. These poor creatures were unanimously admitted, the Board feeling that no matter what might be the state of the house they could not be rejected. The entire number admitted came up to 80; these added to 1271 already on the books of the house make the numbers now admitted amount to 1350.' Report also alludes to 'complaints made against the collection of poor's rate in the Castleisland and Brosna electoral division'

IE MOD/9/9.9

One copy of *An Gorta Mór* (The Great Famine), A Guide to Sources for Research in Kerry County Library, an A4 booklet of four pages, which lists reading sources and other reference material



Congestion: Castleisland in 1974 photographed by Timothy Murphy

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/10

Census of Ireland 1901 1911 & Register of Electors 1926-7

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/10
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Census of Ireland
1901 1911 & Register of Electors 1926-7**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/10 comprises a small number of handwritten notes about family names and townlands in the Castleisland area together with a small number of photocopies from the census of Ireland 1659, 1901 and 1911 and one copy from the Register of Electors 1926-7.

Documents are contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/10/10.1–10.8
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Census of Ireland 1901 1911 & Register of Electors 1926-7**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 8 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/10/10.1

One A4 lined document containing handwritten notes on a small number of parishes and townlands numbered 1-10, Anglore to Chapel Quarter. Other townlands noticed are Clashganniv and Clounacurrig with associated family names, evidently taken from the census. An example of Michael O'Donohue's signature is found on this document

IE MOD/10/10.2

One A4 lined document containing handwritten notes about a small number of townlands with associated family names including Farran, Kilcow, Lisheenbawn, Parknamullogue and Cliddare evidently taken from the census

IE MOD/10/10.3

One A4 document containing handwritten list of family members of McElligott and Scannell families

IE MOD/10/10.4

One lined document (2/3 A4 in size) entitled 'Dave Geaney's Corner – Westwards', contains list of names from Mary Greaney to Edward McSweeney evidently extracted from census

IE MOD/10/10.5

One A4 photocopy of Census of Ireland 1659 (p246) relating to the County of Kerry for the parishes of Currens, Killenterna, Ballycasslane and Island with associated townlands, numbers of people, 'Tituladoes Names' and nationality. Source not given but most likely taken from a reprint of *A Census of Ireland circa 1659* (1931) edited by Séamus Pender

IE MOD/10/10.6

One A4 photocopy of Census of Ireland 1659 (p247) relating to the County of Kerry for the parishes of Rathasse, Bally McElligott, O Brenan, Balthosidy, Noghauale, Brosnogh and Disert with associated townlands, numbers of people, 'Tituladoes Names' and nationality. Source not given but most likely taken from a reprint of *A Census of Ireland circa 1659* (1931) edited by Séamus Pender

IE MOD/10/10.7

One A4 photocopy of the Register of Electors 1926-7 for the Polling District of Castleisland, Anglore to Bawnluskaha

IE MOD/10/10.8

IE MOD/10/10.8 – IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.8 consists of nine poor quality photocopies (x7 A4 and x2 A3) from the census of 1901 and the census of 1911 relating to the material found in the

preceding notes

IE MOD/10/10.8

One A4 photocopy of census of 1901, Powell

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.1

One A4 photocopy of census of 1901, Powell

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.2

One A4 photocopy of census of 1901, contents unclear

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.3

One A3 photocopy of census of 1901, Kealgorum

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.4

One A3 photocopy of census of 1901, Barrack Street

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.5

One A4 photocopy of census of 1911, Burke

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.6

One A4 photocopy of census of 1911, Hussey

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.7

One A4 photocopy of census of 1911, Buckley

IE MOD/10/10.8/10.8.8

One A4 photocopy of census of 1911, Powell

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/11

Census 1911

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/11
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Census 1911
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/11 comprises a small number of handwritten notes relating to the parishes of Tullig, Moanmore and Tubbermaing compiled from the census of 1911 and one handwritten A4 sheet of statistics relating to streets and roads in Castleisland (see also IE MOD/49, IE MOD/52, IE MOD/65 and IE MOD/66 for roads related material).

Four clear plastic wallets contain photocopies of rates in 1885 for the parishes of Castleisland, Ballincuslane and Brosna. Series also includes a large number of A3 photocopies of Form A and Form B from the census of 1911.

Creator made great use of statistical data in his research. He consulted Griffith's invaluable records, the Census of Ireland (1659, 1901 and 1911), data from the register of electors and rates.

Today, with much of this material accessible online, it is important to acknowledge that sourcing information was far more time consuming during the not-too-distant period in which Michael O'Donohue conducted his research.

His task was to locate and actually consult records: telephone calls, postage, fares, copies and prints had to be paid for.

Creator's collection of rates records sits comfortably between Griffith's Valuation of 1853 and the Census of Ireland of 1901. The records date to 1885, the year in which the Land Act (Ashbourne) was passed during the Land War.

The printed records are a useful genealogical tool for they provide names of townland occupiers. Here and there, the rate collector made notes and alterations by hand, for example in Knocknagoshel West, John O'Connor was amended to Judith O'Connor and in the village of Scartaglin, John Moran was corrected to John Horan.

The scribbled comments in a column set aside for 'observations' are pithy. A word next to the name of Denis Cahill states 'evicted' and Elizabeth Long is described as 'pauper'. Other observations are useful; we learn that Jeremiah Brosnan is a 'cooper'.

In the village of Brosna, alongside Simon Carmody's name, is a note, '8pm 22 July 1885'. It gives a good indication of time, but also summons up the interaction between rate-payer and rate collector as they went about their business in a century that moves ever further away from us.

Documents are contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/11/11.1–11.8
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Census 1911**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 8 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/11/11.1

One handwritten A4 document containing information taken from census records relating to residents in the townland of Tullig in 1911, organised into columns numbered 1 to 17

IE MOD/11/11.2

One handwritten A4 document containing information taken from census records relating to residents in the townlands of Moanmore, Tubbermaing and Tombwee in 1911, organised into columns and numbered

IE MOD/11/11.3

One A4 sheet of handwritten statistics relating to streets and townlands in Castleisland, figures colour coded in black and green and ordered in numbered columns

IE MOD/11/11.4

One clear A4 plastic wallet containing six A4 photocopies of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townlands Knocknagoshel East and Knocknagoshel West

IE MOD/11/11.4/11.4.1

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knocknagoshel East, 1-15

IE MOD/11/11.4/11.4.2

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knocknagoshel West, 1-16

IE MOD/11/11.4/11.4.3

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knocknagoshel West, 17-30

IE MOD/11/11.4/11.4.4

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knocknagoshel West, 31-47

IE MOD/11/11.4/11.4.5

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knocknagoshel West, 48-59

IE MOD/11/11.4/11.4.6

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knocknagoshel West, 60-71

IE MOD/11/11.5

One clear A4 plastic wallet containing five A4 photocopies of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townlands Scartaglin, Canguilla, Tullig, Killegane and Knockananlig

IE MOD/11/11.5/11.5.1

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland

Scartaglin including village

IE MOD/11/11.5/11.5.2

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townlands Scartaglin village and Canguilla

IE MOD/11/11.5/11.5.3

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Tullig

IE MOD/11/11.5/11.5.4

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townlands Killegane and Knockananlig

IE MOD/11/11.5/11.5.5

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Castleisland, townland Knockananlig

IE MOD/11/11.6

One clear A4 plastic wallet containing one A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Ballincuslane and one A4 photocopy of Griffith's Valuation for the townlands of Kilcusnaun, Kilmurry and Kilquane

IE MOD/11/11.6/11.6.1

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Ballincuslane, townlands Kilberekherth and Kilmurry

IE MOD/11/11.6/11.6.2

One A4 photocopy of Griffith's Valuation for the townlands of Kilcusnaun, Kilmurry and Kilquane

IE MOD/11/11.7

One clear A4 plastic wallet containing three A4 photocopies of rate records 1885 for the parish of Brosna, village of Brosna and Carrigeen townland

IE MOD/11/11.7/11.7.1

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Brosna, village of Brosna

IE MOD/11/11.7/11.7.2

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Brosna, village of Brosna

IE MOD/11/11.7/11.7.3

One A4 photocopy of rate records 1885 for the parish of Brosna, village of Brosna and townland of Carrigeen

IE MOD/11/11.8

IE MOD/11/11.8 – IE MOD/11/11.8/11.8.36 comprises 37 photocopies (x35 of which are A3) of Form A and Form B of the census of 1911 for the parish of Castleisland

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/12

Charles Bianconi 1786-1875

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/12
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Charles Bianconi
1786-1875**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

At school Bianconi was noted as a stupid dunce¹

IE MOD/12 comprises a small quantity of material concerning Italian born Charles Bianconi (1786-1875) who founded a public transport system in Ireland in the early nineteenth century. Creator draws attention to Bianconi's lease of land at 18 Main Street Castleisland at the time of Griffith's Valuation and also to the marriages of Bianconi's son and daughter into the family of Daniel O'Connell.

Bianconi (1786-1875) resided at Longfield Park in Co Tipperary and had more than 1,000 horses in his stables and his cars ran daily over 4,244 miles of road.

Bianconi leased land elsewhere in Kerry including Glenbeigh and Ballylongford. In Castle Street, Tralee, he kept a corn stores, warehouse, stables and a counting house.²

In the mid nineteenth century, John Mitchel's arrival in the Maine Valley was in a Bianconi car:

Coming down *Caol-na-Sprida* in a Bianconi car about the middle of the 19th century, John Mitchel, the great Young Ireland patriot, exclaimed, when the splendid valley opened to his view, and Castlemaine Bay shining in the distance – "It is a valley worth fighting for." And the originator and founder of the Land League, that earnest, true-souled patriot, Michael Davitt, many decades later, at the same place, gave expression to the same words.³

Buttermen of the district utilised Bianconi's cars:

Before the advent of the railway train from Gortatlea, in the early seventies, the butter was despatched by car to Tralee, and to Cork via Farranfore. Earlier than that it was carried by car and "sleds" all the way to Cork by road. The "sleds" and sometimes the horse, were sold in the city and the carriers came back home in a Bianconi car.⁴

Bianconi's early history in Ireland was sketched in 1837:

Some twenty years since an Italian boy came into the south of Ireland to sell some prints of which he had a small and very indifferent collection. He contrived to maintain himself and seeing that there was a great want of coach conveyance in the county of Tipperary where he resided, he made the speculation of buying an old horse and an Irish outside jaunting-car which had been cast aside as unfit for further use.

The car could accommodate six passengers with a driver in front and 'sure the baggage could go in the well'. Bianconi, 'pronounced in Munster By-and-coney', was described as a civil man who commenced running the car between Clonmel and Cahir where there had previously been no public transport and by degrees his establishment increased, 'the cars now travel through one half of Ireland'.⁵

Bianconi's eldest daughter, Catherine Henrietta, who died abroad in her youth, was highly regarded in Co Tipperary for her benevolence. On her death in 1854, it was reported that 'the poor people were overwhelmed with grief, all work was suspended even the workmen testified by their unchecked sorrow how they felt her loss'.

Her body was returned to Ireland seven years later:

Thousands congregated – at the railway station there could not have been less than three hundred people who assembled with becoming reverence and stood with uncovered heads and prayerful lips as the procession swept its slow length along.⁷

Bianconi erected a monument to the memory of Daniel O'Connell at St Agata's in Rome.

The material is contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above. The cover also records 'Mother Joseph Hartnett', who was founder of the Presentation Convent in Castleisland and 'Board of Works 1830'.⁸

¹ Obituary to 'the great pioneer of passenger traffic in Ireland', *Morning Post*, 24 September 1875. 'Many of the gentry in the south of Ireland yet point with some pride to prints hanging on the walls, coloured landscapes &c, and tell their guests that these were purchased by their fathers from Charles Bianconi'.

² In 1844, coach builders Daniel O'Sullivan and Sons were described as 'the Bianconi of Kerry'. An advertisement in the *Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo* of 21 February 1852 revealed that the company, then based in Castle-street Tralee, had been established for more than 20 years and boasted of 'well appointed cars of every kind and steady and sober drivers'.

³ T M Donovan's *History*, p71.

⁴ *ibid*, pp180-181.

⁵ *Kerry Evening Post*, 4 March 1837.

⁶ **Charles Thomas Bianconi**, born in 1831, was appointed chamberlain to Pope Pius IX in 1855, and married Eileen O'Connell (1838-1919), second daughter of Christopher Fitzsimon Esq of Glancullen, Co Dublin and granddaughter of Daniel O'Connell, on 27 April 1859. Their daughter Ellen Mary Joseph O'Connell Bianconi was born the following year, and married journalist, Victor Collins of Notting-hill on 19 August 1880 (couple had ten children). Their second daughter Lily married Clement Ryan of Scarteen, Co Limerick on 30 May 1882. Charles Bianconi jnr died at Holyhead on 2 March 1864 on his way to London; Charlotte, one of his twin infant daughters died one week later, 10 March 1864. **Mary Anne Bianconi**, born in 1840, was wife of Morgan John O'Connell, MP (1811-1875) and author of the two-volume *The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade* (1892) dedicated to the memory of her husband. Mary Anne, who died in January 1908, published a biography of her father in 1878. A 52-pg manuscript, *Reminiscences by Mary Anne O'Connell concerning her father Charles Bianconi and her husband John Morgan O'Connell* is held at the National Library of Ireland. Her son John Coppinger O'Connell (later Bianconi) was born in 1871. A daughter Elizabeth died in infancy.

⁷ Catherine Henrietta, born in Dublin-street in 1828, died after a long illness at Pisa, unmarried, in 1854. Her remains were returned to Ireland in October 1861 for interment in a mortuary chapel at Boherlahan, Co Tipperary designed by Giovanni Maria Benzoni. The monument was inscribed: ERECTED BY CHARLES BIANCONI TO THE MEMORY OF HIS BELOVED DAUGHTER KATE HENRIETTA, WHOSE REMAINS REPOSE BENEATH. SHE WAS BORN AT CLONMEL, 4TH JUNE, 1828 AND DIED AT PISA 27 MAY 1854. MAY SHE REST IN ETERNAL PEACE. AMEN

⁸ No evident link to Bianconi given; further reference to Mother Joseph Hartnett in IE MOD/18 and Donovan's *History*, pp178-79.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/12/12.1–12.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Charles Bianconi
1786-1875**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 5 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/12/12.1

Page 1 (of 5) A4 photocopy of page 90 from unreferenced book but identified as *Travel and Transport in Ireland* (1973) edited by Kevin B Nowlan (from Ch 6, 'Bianconi and his Cars' by Thomas P O'Neill, pp82-95).

IE MOD/12/12.2

Page 2 (of 5) A4 photocopy of page 91 from unreferenced book but identified as *Travel and Transport in Ireland* (1973) edited by Kevin B Nowlan (from Ch 6, 'Bianconi and his Cars' by Thomas P O'Neill, pp82-95).

IE MOD/12/12.3

Page 3 (of 5) A4 photocopy of page 92 from unreferenced book but identified as *Travel and Transport in Ireland* (1973) edited by Kevin B Nowlan (from Ch 6, 'Bianconi and his Cars' by Thomas P O'Neill, pp82-95).

IE MOD/12/12.4

Page 4 (of 5) A4 photocopy of page 93 from unreferenced book but identified as *Travel and Transport in Ireland* (1973) edited by Kevin B Nowlan (from Ch 6, 'Bianconi and his Cars' by Thomas P O'Neill, pp82-95).

IE MOD/12/12.5

Page 5 (of 5) A4 photocopy of page 95 from unreferenced book but identified as *Travel and Transport in Ireland* (1973) edited by Kevin B Nowlan (from Ch 6, 'Bianconi and his Cars' by Thomas P O'Neill, pp82-95). Creator has highlighted the following extract, 'His son was to marry Daniel O'Connell's granddaughter and his daughter was to marry O'Connell's nephew'.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/13

Charter School

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/13
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Charter School**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/13 comprises a summarised account of the Charter School in Castleisland extracted from an article by Michael Quane, 'Castleisland Charter School', published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 1 1968 (pp25-40). Supporting documentation and notes on same included.

Summary records that the school opened on 2 May 1763 and was recommended for suppression on 16 February 1802. Elsewhere in the collection appears the following:

In the early eighteenth century many charity schools were established throughout the country. There the poor children were taught, free of charge, at the expense of the local minister of religion – assisted, in most cases, by the local landlords and gentry. The children were instructed in the protestant religion and they learned a trade in preparation for apprenticeship. However, the movement was not very successful as the children returned to their homes after school.

On 17 April 1730, a petition was presented to George II (1727-60) recommending "that a sufficient number of Protestant schools be established wherein the children of Irish natives might be instructed in the English tongue and the fundamental principles of true religion, to both which they are generally great strangers."

On Wednesday 6 February 1733 a charter was granted instituting "The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant schools in Ireland."

These schools, usually with land attached, generally consisted of an equal number of boys and girls – perhaps 10 or so of each. The boys learned the basic art of the farmer and the girls learned the skills of the housewife. They were also taught some other basic skills. Some time was also spent at reading and religion. Clothing was also provided.

The marriage, as they became apprenticed, of charter school boys and girls was regarded as an excellent means of expanding the Protestant population of Ireland.

It was estimated that the produce of 20 original couples, in the space of one century, supposing them to marry at 21 years of age, and that each couple shall procreate only 3 children, who shall marry and procreate in the same manner, would be 7260 persons.
 $60+180+540+1620+4860=7260$. A grant of £5 was payable on marriage.

In 1750 the Irish parliament imposed a levy on peddlars and hawkers. The proceeds, an average of about £1,150 per annum, was granted to the Incorporated Society.

Another Act of 1750 placed all begging children in charter schools. This Act secured that the parents of begging children would forfeit all claims to them once they had been committed to a charter school where, according to the Act, they became children of the public.

The children were placed in schools as far away as possible from their homes. Most of the day

was spent in bodily labour. This resulted, in most cases, in the entire neglect of their education. The Bishop of Norwich, in his wisdom, on 2 May 1753, preached that "children who eat the bread of charity should, from the first, be habituated to earn their future subsistence. Being so trained up, they will cheerfully fill the low laborious stations for which providence designed, and these schools prepare them."

Child abuse was not unknown in those days. A section of the 1750 Act stated that "if it shall happen that any schoolmaster of any such charter or other charity school, shall have carnal knowledge of any female child, above the age of 12, under his care or if any schoolmaster or schoolmistress shall consent to any other person so doing he or she being convicted thereof at the assizes, shall for such offence be three times whipped, upon three successive market days, in the county town where such person shall be so convicted".

In 1750 there was a proposal to build a charter school at Castleisland where 'Robert Fitzgerald Esq, Counsellor at Law, on behalf of himself, Sir Maurice Crosbie, Arthur Crosbie Esq, John Blennerhasset Esq, Richard Meredith Esq, Edward Herbert Esq hath, by deed, made over to the Society about 26 acres of land, most of them worth 20s per acre. The aforesaid gentlemen engage to procure £200 towards building a school at this place and a subscription of £40 per annum from the neighbouring gentlemen, towards the support of the school.'

The school building was completed in 1763 and opened 2 May. John Maginn was appointed master. The Right Hon Lord Brandon was a principal patron of the school.

Reports

In 1764, 30 boys, the children of papists, in the school.

Report of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, inspector of prisons, Castleisland Charter School, 30 September 1786. Martin Twiss, master. There were 12 boys and 10 girls in this house who read and wrote very well for their ages. The school was kept in very good order, but there are some repairs wanting over the porch and a gate in the fr. Two of the girls were apprentices, each of whom will be 21 years old before her time will be expired. The beds and bed clothes were clean and in good order.

In 1784, John Howard's report, "State of the prisons in England and Wales" observed 'The state of most of the schools which I visited was so deplorable as to disgrace Protestantism and to encourage Popery in Ireland rather than the contrary'. In 1787, none of the schools John Howard visited was to his entire satisfaction but he named six schools (of which Castleisland was one) as being in better order than the others.

In 1788, a House of Commons Inquiry took place. A Commission was set up. In 1791, the Report of the Commission dated 29 September 1790 recorded 22 children in Castleisland Charter School, 72 past inmates apprenticed since its inception.

In 1798 the Charter School was occupied by the local yeomanry. Three of the garrison killed. In 1801, Report of Rev F Archer, Inspector of Prisons, 7 September 1801:

The master's name is Martin Twiss who informed me that there were 43 boys on the foundation, but not more than 30 appeared. Of these only 6 could read and that badly. They were also extremely imperfect in the Church Catechism and knew nothing of the explanations thereof. A small boy who had been 6 years in the house could not explain the 9th Commandment. Mr Parker, curate of the town, said that neither the rector of the parish, nor bishop of the diocese, had ever paid so much as a casual visit to the house. It is in very bad order. All the boys were ragged and bare footed. The greatest negligence discernible in every part of the institution except the dormitory which was pretty clean.

Having considered other reports on the school, it is recorded that on 16 February 1802:

The committee of fifteen, having taken into mature consideration, the present state of the Charter School of Castleisland, and how far it had, for the series of years past, answered the purposes for which it was established – Resolved, that the said school being in the heart of a very remote and Popish country, and from the nearest post town 8 miles – that there being a local committee that scarcely ever attends or occasionally visits, the nearest member of which resides 6 miles from the school, that the said school being much out of repair, and in very bad order in every respect – that the business thereof for a length of time past, having been extremely ill conducted, particularly with respect to the clothing and education of the children, that there having been great difficulty experienced in apprenticing boys educated in said school, not more than 6 having been apprenticed during the last 7 years, that therefore it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that Castleisland is an improper situation for a charter school and that therefore the school there ought to be forthwith suppressed.

In 1806, a pamphlet written by William Disney, a Commissioner of Education, recorded the school at Castleisland was 'suppressed for gross mismanagement, long persisted in, in spite of remonstrance after all hopes of producing reformation through the assistance of any person in the neighbourhood, had been abandoned, and the master and his family with just but necessary severity were turned adrift without provision'.

A Commissioner's report, 21 April 1809, recorded the Diocesan School for Ardfert was kept at Castleisland in a house formerly a Charter schoolhouse. The master was Rev J Mahon (still there in 1814).¹

The school was mentioned in an editorial of 1873, which also updated the history of the building (later styled Castleview House):

The Charter School lapsed some time before Parson Mahon and Penelope Gun his wife (who were father and mother of the gallant Anthony Mahon, protégée of the late Lord Brandon) had established a flourishing boarding school there for the sons of the gentry ... It was long the residence of Pierce Chute Esq, JP ... it belongs now to Doctor Harold, under the name of Castle View. It is advertised to be let.²

The condition of schooling at this period was given in a separate editorial about a charity sermon preached in Castleisland by Very Rev Father Fox, OMI. Describing Castleisland as one of the poorest districts of the county, Rev Fox revealed there were upwards of four hundred children being educated by the Presentation Order:

The principal schools being crowded to excess, the good nuns have been obliged, during the last six years, to collect, day after day, a large number of children in a damp, miserable cabin for instruction. The cabin has now become past repair and is fraught with the greatest danger to the health and even the lives of the poor children and their devoted teachers.³

Material contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.33-36. This account is included in creator's longer essay about the Church of Ireland in Castleisland.

² *Tralee Chronicle*, 5 December 1873. Note on Dr Richard Harold, a Justice of Peace who died at Castle View in August 1904, in IE MOD/37/37.3. Some genealogical work on his family including his son St John in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.26 and IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4. Note on the Harnett family who occupied this property before Dr Harold in IE MOD/57.

³ *Freeman's Journal*, 1 February 1868. Rev Fox revealed how several of the nuns had been laid up with severe illness and one had died of fever. Reference to the Presentation Order, IE MOD/57.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/13/13.1–13.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Charter School**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 2 Items in one A4 manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/13/13.1

One A4 document entitled 'Charter School' contains five paragraphs from the article 'Castleisland Charter School' by Michael Quane published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 1 1968 (some with sections highlighted) cut and assembled onto a document to create a summarised account of the Charter School

IE MOD/13/13.1/13.1.1

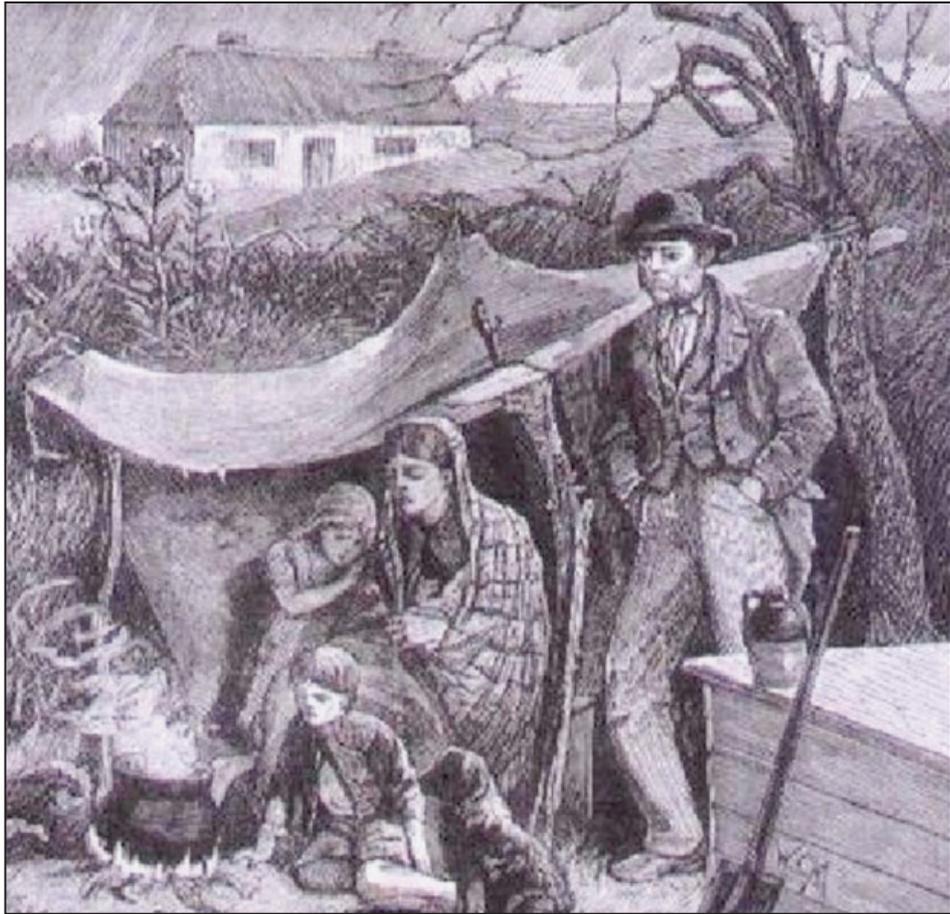
One enlargement (to A3) of IE MOD/13/13.1 (unmarked by highlighters)

IE MOD/13/13.2

One handwritten A4 document contains notes about the Charter School compiled from extracts in 'Castleisland Charter School' by Michael Quane, published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 1 1968 (pp25-40). Notes are indexed to page number within the article

IE MOD/13/13.2/13.2.1

One photocopy of 'Castleisland Charter School' by Michael Quane published the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 1 1968 (pp25-40). Nine A4 pages in total, marked with notes and highlighters, some pages cut



One chart in this series records the miseries of the year 1882

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/14

Charts

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/14
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Charts**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/14 comprises a number of handwritten charts of varying size and varied content; a number illustrate wide ranging world events and others contain local material gathered from nineteenth century directories including those of Isaac Slater and Francis Guy. Side by side they contextualise local history.

Notable is one chart, colour and number coded, which contains a month-by-month summary of the year 1882 as it applied to Castleisland during the turbulent years of the Land War. This calendar is a remarkable illustration of the level of unrest in that year and the misery caused by eviction.

Each event noted by creator opens up volumes in the political and social history of the time, as the examples below illustrate:

January

9 men arrested re Wm Hartnett

Twiss sentenced to 18 months

February

Letter bomb sent to Chief Secretary for Ireland

Shoemaker named Connor from Brosna prosecuted for posting notices signed Capt

Moonlight

March

Farmer named Doolin, Ballyplymouth shot in the thigh for paying his rent

A E Herbert shot at Lisheenbawn. A dozen lambs spiked to death

April

12 cows, a horse and 2 pigs burned at Knocknagoshel. Paid his rent

John Keeffe murdered at Kingwilliamstown

May

Boyle, gamekeeper, shot Brosnan in the thigh

Castleisland celebrates the release of Parnell, Dillon and Kelly

June

Cornelius Hickey, Crinny, shot in right leg below the knee

Mounteagle National School boycotted

July

Cornelius Hickey, leg amputated, died

James Kearney fired at on his way to town, wounded back of right shoulder

August

Robert Finn fined £1 for assault

Miss Margaret Kelliher summoned for intimidation of Emergency man at Coole Ladies meeting

September

Extra police for Kerry – Castleisland 25, Killarney 19, North Kerry 18
Take notice – Anyone who will purchase at Mrs Maybury's auction will, as sure as God is in heaven, meet Leahy's fate

October

Emergency man named Loughlan who worked for boycotted Paddy Murphy when nobody else would left this district a few days ago

Inquest on Thomas Browne, Dromultan

November

Kerins eviction, Currans

40 raided Maglass House

December

Poff and Barrett charged

Jeremiah Mahony charged with posting notices at Clogher

Archdeacon O'Connell described Castleisland as 'the plague spot of Kerry' and from the altar implored his parishioners 'put down disturbances'.

A closer examination of one of the pithy notes above unfolds layers of the past. The death of 65-year-old Cornelius Hickey in July 1882 records that his leg was amputated and that he died. An inquest was held, a report of which takes us into the heart of the sufferings of one family, and throws light on the medical care as it then existed.

The coroner was Captain Spring and the first witness examined was Mary, wife of Cornelius, who described events leading up to the death of her husband:

On the evening of the 8th of June we were going home and at Cragg Cross, two boys came out on the road with revolvers in their hands, and one of them fired three shots, two taking effect, one above and another below his knee. He walked with my help to Horan's and they carried him home on a car. I brought him to Castleisland next day to David Hickey's house where he remained until Sunday evening; he was then removed to the hospital, and remained there until yesterday, when he died.

Mrs Hickey was asked if she believed her husband might have lived but for the amputation of his leg and she replied that she did not think that he would because 'it was rotten'. Asked if she saw his leg being amputated she again replied no.

Dr Harold, who attended Hickey in his home and at the hospital, described the medical treatment given:

We probed the wound and could not find anything at that time; we then had poultices applied ... he was brought to the hospital where I attended him with Dr Nolan ... I cut down on the bone and found the bullet and the bone there broken; having extracted the bullet I then went on expectant treatment with a hope that the limb might be saved; from day to day after this, we found the limb getting worse and the deceased getting weaker.

On Wednesday the 5th July Drs Neligan, Nolan, Yourdi and Harold met at the hospital and concluded that amputation was necessary. This was carried out and Hickey died the following day, 'I think the cause of his death was shock to the nervous system and blood poison, the deceased being an old man'.

A juror asked Dr Nolan if Cornelius Hickey might have lived if the bullets were extracted soon after the shooting: 'In my opinion he would not and I might say one of the bullets couldn't be found without amputation as it was embedded in the leg'.¹

A verdict was given of death from gunshot wounds by person or persons unknown

Items are contained in a green coloured portfolio wallet which has been assigned the above title.

¹ Full report, *Kerry Evening Post*, 12 July 1882.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/14/14.1–14.11
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Charts**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 11 Items in one portfolio sized manilla folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/14/14.1

Handwritten chart on white card (approx width 61 cm height 51 cm) represents a calendar for the year 1882, divided into 12 sections for each month, into which historical events pertaining to Castleisland have been inserted in summarised form. Headings for each month are in black and the chart is colour coded and referenced. Topics include the murder of Arthur Edward Herbert, the inquest on Thomas Browne, and the trial of Poff and Barrett

IE MOD/14/14.2

Handwritten chart on white card (approx width 60 cm height 45 cm) divided into six columns the first five of which have the following headings: Industry – Transport – Vote – Sport – Social; the sixth column is untitled. Beneath each heading a chronology of events: **Industry** provides for dates 1698 (Thomas Newcomen atmospheric steam engine) to 1867 (Trade Union Congress); **Transport** 1742 (Lough Neagh to Newry Canal) to 1967 (Neil Armstrong on the moon); **Vote** 1689 (Bill of Rights) to 1958 (Women sit in Parliament); **Sport** 1744 (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) to 1928 (Sam McGuire Cup); **Social** 1163 (Oxford University founded) to 1961 (Telefís Éireann). The sixth **untitled** column relates to Castleisland from 1733 (6 Proprietors) to 1997 (Market House renovated and extended). Among items chronicled are foundation dates of buildings including churches and schools and opening dates including the Cattle Breeding Centre in 1951 and the railway car park in 1993

IE MOD/14/14.3

Handwritten chart on white card (approx width 56 cm height 52 cm) divided into seven columns and six rows. The heading of the first column is '158 Sat March 22 1997' beneath which notes on the Herbert family. The six columns contain headings as follows: 1733 – 1824 – 17 June 1824 Castleisland Act – Lewis 1837 – Griffith Valuation 1852 – 1870 Disestablishment 1869. The rows contain the names of the proprietors in the Seigniorship of Castleisland: Edward Herbert, Richard Meredith, John Blennerhasset, Robert John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry; William Crosbie, Sir Maurice Crosbie. Creator plotted the changes within the Seigniorship between 1733 and 1870

IE MOD/14/14.4

Chart 1 (of 2) handwritten in pencil on lined white card (approx width 51 cm height 63 cm) divided into six numbered columns, 1-6, with the following headings: Europe – England – People – Ireland – Ireland – Ireland (the latter two indicated by an arrow as revealed on the second chart). Beneath each heading a chronology of events as follows: **Europe** provides for dates 1054 (Roman-Orthodox split, Normans in Normandy) to 1685 (Huguenots flee France); **England** 1066 (Battle of Hastings) to 1688 (Declaration of Indulgence); **People** 980 (Erik the Red) to 1695 (Peter the Great); **Ireland** 1014 (Vikings Clontarf) to 1691 (Treaty of Limerick). Chart contains a small amount of colour coding and is in very poor condition. It was probably constructed at a period not later than 1974

IE MOD/14/14.4/14.4.1

Chart 2 (of 2) handwritten in pencil and coloured pencil on lined white card (approx width 51 cm height 63 cm) divided into six numbered columns, 1-6, with the following headings: World – Britain – People – Ireland – Ireland – Ireland (the latter two indicated by an arrow). Beneath each heading a chronology of events continued from IE MOD/14/14.4 as follows: **World** 1701 (War of Spanish Succession) to 1964 (Vietnam War); **Britain** 1689 (William and Mary 2) to 1971 (Britain joins EEC); **People** 1710 (Alexander Pope) 1969 (Armstrong on moon); **Ireland** 1691 (Treaty of Limerick) to 1981 (Old Folks Home Tombwee). Chart is in very poor condition and was probably constructed at a period not later than 1974 (the 1981 date in blue ink is evidently a later addition)

IE MOD/14/14.5

Chart 1 (of 3) handwritten in black ink on white card (approx width 52 cm height 33 cm) divided into 10 columns containing information extracted from Slater's and Guy's Directories. The first column contains the subject matter, ie 'Bakers', the remaining columns dates: 1846 – 1856 – 1870 – 1881 – 1886 – 1893 – 1894 – empty – 1917. Names extracted from the directories are inserted into appropriate rows according to date and trade/occupation. Subjects organised alphabetically, Bakers to Coopers. Chart contains colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.5/14.5.1

Chart 2 (of 3) handwritten in black ink on white card (approx width 52 cm height 31 cm) is a continuation of IE MOD/14/14.5, Drapers to Station Masters. Chart contains colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.5/14.5.2

Chart 3 (of 3) handwritten in black ink on white card (approx width 52 cm height 31 cm) is a continuation of IE MOD/14/14.5, Stonemasons to Weighmaster. An additional row has been inserted at the end, 'Farmers'. Chart contains colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.6

Chart 1 (of 2) handwritten in black ink (headings in red ink) on white card (approx width 45 cm height 64 cm) divided into 10 columns containing information extracted from Slater's and Guy's Directories. The first column contains the subject matter, ie 'Gentry', the remaining columns dates: 1846 – 1856 – 1870 – 1881 – 1886 – 1893 – 1894 – 1904 – 1917. Names extracted from the directories are inserted into appropriate rows according to date and trade/occupation. Subjects include Gentry, Clergy, Schools, Medical and Hotels. The last entry, Agents, commences an alphabetical list of trades which continues on IE MOD/14/14.6/14.6.1. On the reverse of this chart are handwritten notes on the Earls of Desmond taken from O'Shea and *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*

IE MOD/14/14.6/14.6.1

Chart 2 (of 2) handwritten in black ink (headings in red ink) on white card (approx width 45 cm height 64 cm) is a continuation of IE MOD/14/14.6, organised alphabetically, Bakers to Earthenware Dealers

IE MOD/14/14.7

One calendar (approx width 60 cm height 42 cm) printed by Murphy Brewery Ireland Ltd for the year 1996 entitled 'Sponsorship in Motion', spiral bound, the cover of which has come loose. The calendar contains one page per month, and creator has utilised the reverse of eight pages to compile in columns and rows extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894 (one page adds 1917)

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.1

Page 1 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894 under the heading, Gentry. Information in black and red ink, heading highlighted in pink

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.2

Page 2 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894 under three headings, Clergy, Schools and Medical. Information in black and red ink, headings highlighted in pink

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.3

Page 3 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894 under two headings, Legal and Farms. Information in black and red ink, headings highlighted in pink

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.4

Page 4 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894. A street name has been inserted above these headings with an identifying colour, ie Barrack Lane is coded blue. Subject headings are Auctioneers to Chandlers. Information in black ink with colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.5

Page 5 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894. A street name has been inserted above these headings with an identifying colour, ie Barrack Lane is coded blue. Subject headings are Confectioners to Weighmaster. Information in black ink with colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.6

Page 6 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894, subject headings are Drapers to Guano. Information in black ink with colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.7

Page 7 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893 and 1894, subject headings are Grocers and Spirits & Pub. Information in black ink with colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.7/14.7.8

Page 8 (of 8) contains extracts from Slater's and Guy's Directories for the years 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1886, 1893, 1894 and 1917. Five subject headings: Drapers – Earthenware – Emigration & Insurance – Hotels – Market/Fairs. Information in blue ink with colour coding

IE MOD/14/14.8

Poster 1 (of 3) for the 1999 Patrick O'Keeffe (approx width 45 cm height 62 cm) evidently retained by creator for writing material. Coloured green and white, contains programme and advertisements from local sponsors

IE MOD/14/14.8/14.8.1

Poster 2 (of 3) for the 1999 Patrick O'Keeffe (approx width 45 cm height 62 cm) evidently retained by creator for writing material. Coloured green and white, contains programme and advertisements from local sponsors

IE MOD/14/14.8/14.8.2

Poster 3 (of 3) for the 1999 Patrick O'Keeffe (approx width 45 cm height 62 cm) evidently retained by creator for writing material. Coloured green and white, contains programme and advertisements from local sponsors

IE MOD/14/14.9

One coloured Poster (approx width 59 cm height 42 cm) for Martell Sweep Stake Grand National which may have been retained by O'Donohoe for writing material

IE MOD/14/14.10

One coloured Poster (approx width 64 cm height 45 cm) from the Sunday World which details RTE coverage of the Olympics Sept 16 to Oct 1 which was retained by creator for writing material (a sentence in black ink has been commenced on the reverse)

IE MOD/14/14.11

One coloured Kerry Wallplanner Poster (approx width 60 cm height 84 cm) for 2001-2002 by the Gaelic Poster Company with coloured advertisements from local business sponsors. Item seems to have been retained by creator for writing material

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/15

Church of Ireland Castleisland Union

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/15
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Church of Ireland Castleisland Union
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 9 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/15 comprises an account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parishes of Castleisland, Ballincushlane, Killeentierna and Dysert and also a history of the Charter School. Creator's impressive 39-pg study includes an introduction, supported history from the period of the Seignior, Church of Ireland clergy and an index.

Also in this series a copy of a 19-pg catalogue of Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic burial records for Castleisland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and photocopies from a number of publications including *Inspiring Stones*, Griffiths Valuation and Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes*.

The account of the Church of Ireland commences with the division of Desmond land following the death of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, in 1583:¹

From c1587 onwards, the seignior of Castleisland was owned by the Herbert family, apart from a large tract of land which had been sold to Patrick Trant in 1683-4. In 1733 the Herberts sold out the lease of the remainder. The new owners or proprietors were Sir Maurice Crosbie, William Crosbie, Edward Herbert, a cousin; John Fitzgerald, John Blennerhasset. A sixth, Richard Meredith, was added in 1734.

Creator observed that the number six was interesting, 'it almost certainly resulted from the fact that, at that time, the town was located at the convergence of six townlands, Bawnluskaha, Tonbwee, Chapel Quarter, Cahereen East, Castleview and Moanmore' and added that from the 1730s for a period extending over one hundred years, the next five rectors of Castleisland were 'a Herbert or a Crosbie. The first of these was Edward Herbert ... the only Castleisland man to be rector of Castleisland.'²

The material also includes a 10-pg account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane and records of clergy in the parishes of Killeentierna and Dysert. Rev Thomas Herbert, rector of Killeentierna, was father of Arthur Edward Herbert, shot dead on 30 March 1882.³

A 19-pg catalogue of 19th and 20th century burial records for Castleisland (Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic, which also documents the burial of T M Donovan in 1950) is of useful genealogical interest.⁴

In his study of the Church of Ireland, creator included an account of the Meredith family of Dicksgrove and Parkmore 'from their descent from Edward III to their inclusion in the Seignior.' Creator made reference to the Taylor & Skinner map of 1777, which illustrated Mount Meredith, and to a stone at Dicksgrove dated 1739 bearing the Meredith crest 'now in the

possession of Paddy Fleming of Parkmore'.⁵

A nineteenth century writer recalled the 'small castle' which once stood at Dicksgrove:

The first patriarch of Dicksgrove or rather of Anna, for Meredith had built Anna House and resided in it long before he had purchased the small castle that stood where Dicksgrove House stands now on the side of a heath-grown hill, without tree, garden or wall, when the Samuelses, Cromwell's subalterns, getting for their arrear of pay the confiscated property of Teigue MacDermod MacFinian Oge. Bailleag of Tiernagoose and Killeentierma (Macarthy) had it sold to the London Hollow Sword Blade Company.⁶

The writer described how the Merediths, or Ap Merediths, were 'Princes of Powis for ten centuries and they were connected with the most ancient and the most honourable descents in Wales':

They were originally seated at Gowross, Montgomeryshire. One of them, Richard, married Anne Browne, an heiress, which caused the quartering of the arms of Browne with those of Meredith.⁷

The name Dicksgrove, formerly Tiernagoose – 'Lordship on the higher ground or hill' – was given by the family 'when the grantee, un-reconciled to it for many reasons, disposed of it by composition to one of the mercantile war companies of 1641, when it was purchased by Meredith'.⁸

The Merediths were 'generally regarded as being the best of the settlers in East Kerry'. The generosity of Captain William Meredith was 'legendary' and a tale is told of Sean Og, a local poor man who approached Captain Meredith for an elm tree to make a roof and ended up with a heifer.⁹

The marriage of another Meredith, Stephen John to Elizabeth Shannon in 1902 resulted in a large family:

One of their sons Richard – popularly known as Dixie – was the last of the Merediths of Parkmore. In the 1940s he married Margaret Fleming of Dulague who taught in Killeentierma National School.

On returning from their honeymoon, the couple were '*strawed* in style':

The occasion gave rise to the song, *Dixie Meredith's Straw*, which was composed by Michael O'Donoghue, son of a local teacher, and sung to the air of McNamaras Band.¹⁰

The song begins:

When Dixie got married and his honeymoon was o'er,
We heard he was returning by train to Farranfore.
We collected a bunch around like custom and like law,
And proceeded up to Parkmore, to Dixie Meredith's straw.
When we arrived at the lodge gate, the time was scarcely eight,
We met Bill Kerins veterans who had not stayed too late,
They told us they had got a quid, Tade Geoffrey's eyes did shine,
If we get a quid we will have porter whiskey lemonade and wine.
'Twas when we arrived at the swing gate, we heard an awful roar,

We never thought that Cromwell lived as near to us as Parkmore.
Go back now the way you came up, Tim O'Shinka was heard to say,
'Twas then a gun blazed in the dark and Denny Keaney shouts hurray.

And the chorus:

Fire on them Dick old Stevie said and the shotgun blazed away
Breahig was our captain and Darkie the fiddle did play
John K Moriarty toot the flute the finest you ever saw
And the greatest night in history was Dixie Meredith's straw.¹¹

A National Library of Ireland access request form completed and signed by creator and a National Library of Ireland 'xeroxing order form' dated 1995 are also contained in this series.

Items stored in a yellow coloured document wallet.

¹ IE MOD/15/15.1. A handwritten note by Jerome Stack concludes the recent history (up to 1996) of the Castleisland church (IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.3).

² IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.21. Elsewhere, in a discrepancy over the date of burial of Rev Arthur Herbert in 1835 (installed rector of Castleisland in 1832) Michael revealed his wry sense of humour when he wrote, 'Died July 28, buried July 27, buried alive' (IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.23).

³ Herbert, 'an old bachelor, lived in Killeentierna House now the residence of the parish priest', was 'unpopular even among his own labourers' (IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.2).

⁴ IE MOD-15-15.7. Alphabetically arranged, the cover document reveals that the Church of Ireland information, which dates from 1824, was compiled from records given by Rev Canon Warren, rector of St John's Church of Ireland, Tralee, and the Roman Catholic detail taken from the parish register provided by Fr Willie Stack. It is noted that 'The years 1977-1993 are missing from the register' and 'The addresses of the deceased are not written from 1957-1975'. Document includes a sheet of names taken from headstones in 1963 by Alan Golden who drew a detailed sketch map of the graves. The cover document also acknowledges Mrs Mary Tangney, Main St, who supplied names and addresses of some of the people buried in St Stephen's graveyard. Other items in this series include photocopies from publications including *Inspiring Stones*, *Griffiths Valuation* and Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes*.

⁵ IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.6. The account of the Meredith family concludes c1973, 'Paddy Fleming bought Parkmore in 1973 from his aunt Margaret'. It contains anecdote, 'I came to know Dicksie in the late fifties' and a tale is recorded of Dicksie when he encountered the parish priest of Killeentierna who remarked, 'Drunk again today Dicksie' to which Dicksie replied, 'So am I father' (IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.11).

⁶ Documents in the collection record the history of this company: 'On the breaking out of the war with France in 1689 a company was erected for the making of Hollow Sword Blades in Cumberland and the adjacent counties for the use of the army. Under its constitution it was enabled to purchase land; the first patentees sold their rights to a body of merchants in London, who purchased forfeited estates in Ireland to the value of £20,000 a year, a great deal being in Kerry. The Irish Parliament ... would not permit this Company to hold the lands in their corporate capacity ... and they were accordingly compelled to sell out. Their holdings in Kerry amounted to 6,351 acres, chiefly in the north of the county' (IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.5). An additional note states that John Bateman of Killeen (Oak Park) bought in 1702 for £1444 from the Hollow Sword Blades Company the confiscated lands of O'Brennan, Knocknaira, Tylagh, Rinefieragh, Farrangaleesare, Demeen, Adrville, Mullins, Inchineaimier, Kilsarcan, Ballykintaun, Glanleagh, Caungillarig, Currih Mills, scartaglenyashe, Carnagibbine, Knock..., Gortacoppul (IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.6).

⁷ The author added, 'She was niece of the last Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castleisland. Richard Meredith was deputed by that nobleman to manage his estates in Ireland – a fair portion of which was settled on him, so as to qualify him to be one of 'the six gentlemen', originally five, of the seignior of Mounteagle Royal, or Castleisland granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Herbert of St Gillians, as spelt in the Memoirs or Life, by the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who at the age of 15 years (*Seteste*) married Mary, the heiress of Sir William Herbert, when she was aged 21 ... By reference to Richard, third Lord Herbert of Cherbury, we find his issue by Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Bridgewater, four children: Edward, third Lord Cherbury and Castleisland, died 1678, s.p.; Henry, fourth Lord Cherbury and Castleisland, died 1691, sine prole, title extinct and passing to Powis; Frances or Fanny, married W Browne whose only child Anne married Richard Meredith from which union sprang all the Merediths of Dicksgrove; Florence Herbert married Richard Herbert and conveyed the estates. Through this line came the Earls, Marquises and Dukes of Powis, and the Lords Clive by marriage' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 28 September 1866).

⁸ *ibid*

⁹ IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.9. The 'Captain's' genealogy is contained in the following: 'Richard Meredith was son of David, of Gawross, in Montgomery, while William Brown, his father-in-law, was collaterally related ancestrally to the Earls of Kenmare. Richard died in 1750, leaving a son and heir, William Meredith Esq 'of Castleisland and Anna Mohr' (within view of Castleisland). He was born in 1704 and was one of the wealthiest commoners in the South of Ireland, having possessed Abbeyfeale and the territory in possession of Mr Ellis, also the estate now possessed by the representatives of John Saunders Esq, also the property now in the possession of Mr Coltsmann Cronin and some others. He married in 1737, Marian, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, of Dingle. That lady was one of the sisters so celebrated for creating numerous and influential connections throughout the county. Dying in 1784, William was succeeded by his son Richard, of Castleisland, Anna Mohr, and Dicksgrove. The last named place was planted, built upon, improved, and called after himself, on site of the Bailleagh forfeiture. This Richard, born in 1739 was married in 1770 to Lucy, daughter of Arthur Saunders Esq JP of Currens and Grandville Place, Cork. He died in 1821, leaving his son William, called Captain as commander of the local yeomanry, which he commanded when the murder of three of his brother officers had been perpetrated within Castleisland barracks, while forcibly despoiled of arms in 1798. He had been born in 1772, and he married in 1801 Alicia, daughter of Richard Orpen Esq JP of Ardtully, Glanerough and by her had issue, 1st Richard; 2nd William, who accidentally shot one of his sisters and pined after the shock until he died; 3rd Robert, AM, in orders, Vicar of Alstock, and domestic chaplain sometime to Lord Mounteagle, his kinsman. He is now Rector of Ballincuslane; 4th Marian, called after her aunt who had married Manus Blake Esq JP. Richard Meredith Esq JP of Parkmore and Dicksgrove, the eldest, married first Fanny, daughter of Major Juxon and left issue by that marriage one son, William, who married Fanny, daughter of John Powel of Sandville Esq and they have issue two sons and two daughters. Richard Meredith Esq of Parkmore married secondly Rose Helena, daughter of William Buckle Esq of the Mythe, Gloucestershire and they left issue Richard, the present proprietor of Dicksgrove, and John Robert. The late Richard, born in 1803, died in 1857. He was fond of quoting his motto, *Sapere Aude* (have courage to be wise)' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 28 September 1866).

¹⁰ IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.10. 'Five hundred years ago the walls of Knappogue Castle resounded to the feasting and merriment of McNamara and his band of revellers. The original McNamara's band. McNamara was the lord of stately Knappogue. When he threw a party, it went on for days' (*Irish Independent*, 13 August 1976). See also *McNamara's Band* by Willie W Gleeson in *The Old Limerick Journal*.

¹¹ IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.18.

¹² On this form, Michael O'Donohoe's address is given as 7 Cypress Park, Templeogue, Dublin.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/15/15.1–15.9
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Church of Ireland
Castleisland Union**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 9 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/15/15.1

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains a 39-pg handwritten account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland, four pages of which deal with the history of the Charter School. Creator's account opens in the year 1583 following the death of Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.1

Page 1 (of 4) entitled 'Introduction' to creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.2

Page 2 (of 4) entitled 'Introduction' to creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.3

Page 3 (of 4) entitled 'Introduction' to creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.4

Page 4 (of 4) entitled 'Introduction' to creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.5

Page 1 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century entitled 'Castleisland Parish' with supporting notes and reference material. In his account, creator synthesises the research of existing sources, including Smith, Lewis, King, Griffith, Leslie, O'Shea, Donovan, O'Sullivan and comments on their accuracy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.6

Page 2 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.7

Page 3 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.8

Page 4 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.9

Page 5 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. This page is rough work

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.10

Page 6 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. This document is a photocopy of pp284-5 from Thomas F O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry* (1931)

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.11

Page 7 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. This page is an illustration of Church of Ireland rectors and curates organised into three columns with headings: Castleisland (for the years 1451-1935), Ballycushlane (for the years 1830-1875), Dysert/Killeentierna (for the years 1615-1878). Title, headings, and the year 1870 are coloured in pencil

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12

Page 8 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Document entitled 'The Clergy of the Castleisland Parish of the Church of Ireland'. Account opens with the earliest recorded clergy in the parish as recorded in the Herbert Correspondence

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.13

Page 9 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.14

Page 10 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.15

Page 11 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.16

Page 12 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.17

Page 13 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.18

Page 14 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.19

Page 15 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.20

Page 16 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy. In drawing towards the year 1733, creator writes:

From 1587c onwards, the seigniorship of Castleisland was owned by the Herbert family, apart from a large tract of land which had been sold to Patrick Trant in 1683-4. In 1733 the Herberts sold out the lease of the remainder. The new owners or proprietors were Sir Maurice Crosbie, William Crosbie, Edward Herbert, a cousin; John Fitzgerald, John Blennerhasset. A sixth, Richard Meredith, was added in 1734. The deed was completed in 1738. The number 6 is interesting. It almost certainly resulted from the fact that, at that time, the town was located at the convergence of 6 townlands, Bawnluskaha, Tonbwee, Chapel Quarter,

Cahereen East, Castleview and Moanmore. Each proprietor leased a portion of the town coinciding with a townland and, in general, the rest of their estates radiated outwards (by 1852 the town had extended into Knockananig). The next five rectors of Castleisland, extending over a period of 100 years, was a Herbert or a Crosbie. The first of these was Edward Herbert

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.21

Page 17 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the early clergy, notably Edward Herbert 'the only Castleisland man to be rector of Castleisland'

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.22

Page 18 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document deals with the period 1771 to 1827 and the Crosbies

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.23

Page 19 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document deals with Rev Arthur Herbert. In a discrepancy over dates, creator observes: 'died July 28, buried July 27, buried alive'

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.24

Page 20 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document deals with Rev Francis Richard Maunsell, with references also to John M Bonguelini and Rev Browning Drew

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.25

Page 21 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document contains notes on Rev Browning Drew who did not appear in Leslie's clerical records

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.26

Page 22 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document contains notes on Revs Thomas and Denis Moriarty

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.27

Page 23 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document contains notes on Revs Thomas and Denis Moriarty

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.28

Page 24 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Contains a reference note on damage to windows of protestant church

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.29

Page 25 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document contains notes on Revs Denis Moriarty, installed to Castleisland and Ballincushlane on 23 July 1875. Notes also on Rev William Lindsell Shade, and Rev Robert Philip Rowan

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.30

Page 26 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document deals with the period 1914-1946

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.31

Page 27 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document contains notes on clergy 1939-1947

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.32

Page 28 (of 28) of creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland from the sixteenth century. Continuation of IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.12 focussing on the clergy; this document contains notes on Canon Francis J Roycroft

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.33

Page 1 (of 4) entitled 'Castleisland Charter School 1763-1802' contained in creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.34

Page 2 (of 4) entitled 'Castleisland Charter School 1763-1802' contained in creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.35

Page 3 (of 4) entitled 'Castleisland Charter School 1763-1802' contained in creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.36

Page 4 (of 4) entitled 'Castleisland Charter School 1763-1802' contained in creator's account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.37

One A4 page of notes on John Williams, 'a protestant church layman' extracted from Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.38

One A4 page of reference notes to creator's 39-pg (A4) handwritten account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.39

One A4 page of notes from Griffith's Valuation 1852 in relation to creator's 39-pg (A4) handwritten account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.2

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains a 10-pg handwritten account of the history of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane with supporting documents from Leslie and Lewis

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.1

Page 1 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane with notes and supporting material. Entitled 'Ballincushlane', the account commences with a list of townlands in the parish and its acreage

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.2

Page 2 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. 'In the nearby burial ground of Killananima, the remains of Gerald, the 16th earl of Desmond, were interred after his death at Glenageenty on 11 November 1583 – paving the way for the Herberts, Dennys, etc'. Creator plots the history of the church in Ballincushlane from standard references from this period to 1830, when Mount Eagle Lodge was built for Captain Charles George Fairfield

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.3

Page 3 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of

Ballincushlane. Document covers the period 1834, when Knockatee National School was built as the first National School in the Castleisland area, to 1853, when the protestant church was valued at £11-15s 'whereas the R.C. church in Cordal East was valued at £1-5s'

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.4

Page 4 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document records Rev Maurice Atkin Cooke Collis and Rev Henry Lancelot Sandes, into which history creator discusses Bateman and the Oak Park Estate

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.5

Page 5 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document covers the period of the last ministers in the parish

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.6

Page 6 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document contains notes on Rev William Ruby Heffernan

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.7

Page 7 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document contains notes on Rev William Ruby Heffernan and creator quotes from Donovan's *History* (p195): 'He that drinks the most, sleeps the most/He that sleeps the most, sins the least/Therefore, he that drinks the most, sins the least.' Creator notes, 'A more modern version of the above syllogism was, until recently, to be found in The Shoemaker's Inn, Castleisland. It read as follows: *Those who drink get drunk/Those who get drunk go to sleep/Those who go to sleep do not sin/Those who do not sin go to heaven/So let's all get pissed and go to heaven.*'

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.8

Page 8 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document contains notes on the Kerry Home Rule By Election 1872

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.9

Page 9 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document contains notes on the Kerry Home Rule By Election 1872

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.10

Page 10 (of 10) of creator's account of the Church of Ireland in the parish of Ballincushlane. Document contains notes on the Kerry Home Rule By Election 1872, 'The Kerry By-Election of February 1872 was the last open election in the United Kingdom and Ireland'

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.11

Photocopy of pp 59-60 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), the parish of Ballycushlane

IE MOD/15/15.2/15.2.12

Photocopy of entry in Lewis for parish of Ballincushlane, marked with highlighter pen

IE MOD/15/15.3

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains handwritten accounts of the Church of Ireland clergy and parishes of Killeentierna and Dysert; an account of Arthur Edward Herbert (son of Rev Thomas Herbert of Killeentierna) who was shot dead on 30 March 1882 and an account of the Merediths of Dicksgrove. Wallet also contains a song entitled *Dixie Meredith's Straw* which begins, 'When Dixie got married and his honeymoon was o'er/we heard he was returning by train to Farranfore' and the chorus of which runs: 'Fire on them Dick old Stevie said and the shotgun blazed away/Breahig was our captain and Darkie the fiddle did play/John K Moriarty toot the flute the finest you ever saw/and the greatest night in history was Dixie Meredith's straw'; a number of

rough notes and a National Library of Ireland access request form completed and signed by creator

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.1

One A4 document entitled 'The Clergy of Dysert & Killeentierna' covers the period 1822 to 1878, the year of the death of Rev Thomas Herbert, 'last of the Herberts to minister in the Castleisland union'. Creator observes that Rev Herbert was the son of Arthur Edward Herbert, who was shot at Lisheenbawn on 30 March 1882

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.2

One A4 document entitled 'Arthur E Herbert', 'an old bachelor, he lived in Killeentierna house now the residence of the parish priest'. Document contains notes on Herbert, 'unpopular even among his own labourers'

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.3

One A4 document entitled, 'Evictions' contains notes on evictions (including the eviction of Mrs O'Leary) from standard sources

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.4

One A4 document entitled, 'Arthur E Herbert', contains notes on the prelude to Herbert's murder from standard sources, 'A E's casting vote ensured that the moonlighters man was defeated. Three days later was murdered'

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.5

One A4 document entitled, 'Arthur E Herbert', contains notes on the murder of Herbert and the reward offered for information, 'the offer proved fruitless'

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.6

Page 1 (of 6) entitled 'The Merediths' provides an account of the Meredith family in the parishes of Killeentierna and Dysert. Account commences with notes on the Merediths from published sources, from their descent from Edward III to their inclusion in the seigniorship. Notes refer to the Taylor & Skinner map of 1777 which illustrated Mount Meredith and to a stone at Dicks Grove dated 1739 bearing the Meredith crest 'now in the possession of Paddy Fleming of Parkmore'

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.7

Page 2 (of 6) is an A4 photocopy of the Taylor and Skinner map referred to in IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.6

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.8

Page 3 (of 6) is an A4 photocopy from *Some Everyday Buildings from Castleisland District* (1990) by Patricia O'Hare containing an illustration of the stone referred to in IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.6

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.9

Page 4 (of 6) entitled 'The Merediths' continues the account of the Meredith family in the parishes of Killeentierna and Dysert from the period 1772, 'The Merediths are generally regarded as being the best of the settlers in East Kerry' to 1849. Document makes particular reference to Captain William Meredith whose 'generosity was legendary' and relates a tale of Sean Og, a local poor man who approached Captain Meredith for an elm tree to make a roof and ended up with a heifer

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.10

Page 5 (of 6) entitled 'The Merediths' continues the account of the Meredith family in the parishes of Killeentierna and Dysert from the period 1852 to c1900, and the marriage of Stephen John Meredith to Elizabeth Shannon. 'One of their sons Richard – popularly known as Dixie – was the last of the Merediths of Parkmore. In 194? he married Margaret Fleming of Dulague who taught in Killeentierna National School. On returning from their honeymoon, the couple were "strawed" in style. The occasion gave rise to the

following song, 'Dixie Meredith's Straw', which was composed by Michael O'Donoghue, son of a local teacher, and sung to the air of McNamaras Band' (for song see IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.18)

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.11

Page 6 (of 6) concludes creator's account of the Meredith family at the period c1973, 'Paddy Fleming bought Parkmore in 1973 from his aunt Margaret'. Document contains anecdotal material, 'I came to know Dicksie in the late fifties' and a tale told of 'Dicksie' when he encountered the parish priest of Killeentierna who remarked, "Drunk again today Dicksie" to which Dicksie replied "So am I father".'

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.12

Page 1 (of 4) entitled 'Dysert' provides details of the parish from standard sources including a list of townlands and acreage

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.13

Page 2 (of 4) entitled 'Killeentierna' provides details of the parish from standard sources including a list of townlands and acreage

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.14

Page 3 (of 4) entitled 'Dysert & Killeentierna' contains a chronological list of names and events in the parish from 1450 to 1973

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.15

Page 4 (of 4) entitled 'The Clergy of Dysert & Killeentierna' contains notes on parish clergy and difficulties encountered with the parish name in clerical records; period covered 1635-1823, Rev Francis Weir

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.16

Photocopy of p124 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), parish of Killeentierna

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.17

Photocopy of p81 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), parish of Desert or Disert

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.18

Song, 'Dixie Meredith's Straw', handwritten (not in creator's hand) in blue ink on two oversized lined sheets. The background of the song is provided at IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.18. It was composed by Michael O'Donoghue and sung to the air of 'McNamaras Band'

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.19

Rough notes on small scrap of paper

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.20

20 sheets from a notebook held together with a staple contain rough notes

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.21

Small scrap of card with rough note

IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.22

Application for access to library material held in National Library of Ireland, completed by Michael O'Donohoe and containing his signature. O'Donohoe applied to access 'John Jones, form of receiving a convert from the R.C. church'

IE MOD/15/15.4

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains a record of Church of Ireland rectors and curates for the parishes of Castleisland, Ballycushlane and Killeentierna/Dysert organised into three columns for the periods 1451-1935, 1836-1875 and 1615-1878 respectively. Material also includes notes on disestablishment and conversion

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.1

One A4 document contains a record of Church of Ireland rectors and curates for the parishes of Castleisland, Ballycushlane and Killeentierna/Dysert organised into three columns for the periods 1451-1935, 1836-1875 and 1615-1878 respectively

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.2

Photocopy of p75 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.3

Photocopy of p76 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.4

Photocopy of p77 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.5

One photocopied A3 page from the *Racing Post* Irish Derby Final Night 2 September 2000 on the back of which is pasted two articles, one from the *Kerry Sentinel* and the other from the *Freeman* relating to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Ireland. One quarter of the document contains creator's notes on disestablishment in 1869

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.6

One A4 document entitled, 'Converts' handwritten in soft pencil contains notes and references on this subject

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.7

One A4 document untitled contains information organised into seven columns, including dates, names and occupation; appears to be extracted from a roll book

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.8

One A4 document entitled, 'Herbert Correspondence' contains notes from this and Leslie. Refers to 'Notebook 10'

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.9

One A4 document entitled, 'Church of Ireland members in Kerry'. Appears to be notes taken from published sources

IE MOD/15/15.4/15.4.10

One scrap of paper with rough note

IE MOD/15/15.5

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains an index to names and subjects found in creator's study of the Church of Ireland. Wallet also contains research notes mainly about the parish of Ballincushlane, a handwritten note by Jerome Stack on the recent history of the Castleisland church and a National Library of Ireland 'xeroxing order form' dated 1995 in which creator's address is given as 7 Cypress Park, Templeogue, Dublin

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.1

Page 1 (of 2) document entitled 'Church of Ireland Index', A-M

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.2

Page 2 (of 2) document entitled 'Church of Ireland Index', M-W

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.3

One A4 handwritten note by Jerome Stack on the recent history (up to 1996) of the Castleisland church

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.4

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.5

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.6

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.7

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.8

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.9

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.10

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.11

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.12

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.13

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.14

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork pertaining to Ballycushlane

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.15

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork pertaining to Ballycushlane

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.16

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork pertaining to Rev William Ruby Heffernan

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.17

One A4 photocopy from p12 of Bary's *Houses of Kerry*, Ardfert Castle and Ardmoneel Cottage

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.18

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork pertaining to Rev Francis Richard Maunsell

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.19

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork pertaining to the Herberts

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.20

One A4 document contains research notes, evidently roughwork pertaining to the Herberts

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.21

One A4 photocopy from pp62-3 of Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.22

One A4 photocopy from pp64-5 of Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/15/15.5/15.5.23

One National Library of Ireland 'xeroxing order form' dated 24 July 1995 in which creator's address is given as 7 Cypress Park, Templeogue, Dublin. Creator ordered photocopies from Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes*

IE MOD/15/15.6

One A4 clear plastic bag contains a two-page typed report, 'St Stephen's Church and Graveyard, Moanmore, Castleisland by Marie O'Sullivan, MA, MIAPA, 29th July 1998' An accompanying letter reveals it was supplied to creator by Frank O'Reilly, 'Rossdohan', 21 *Ard Na ti*, Tralee in 1999. The report is incomplete

IE MOD/15/15.6/15.6.1

One letter on light blue lined paper handwritten in blue ink from Frank O'Reilly addressed to Michael O'Donohoe from 'Rossdohan' dated 3 December 1999: 'I enclose report on St Stephen's Church'

IE MOD/15/15.6/15.6.2

Page 1 (of 3) Cover of typed report entitled 'St Stephen's Church and Graveyard, Moanmore, Castleisland by Marie O'Sullivan, MA, MIAPA, 29th July 1998'

IE MOD/15/15.6/15.6.3

Page 2 (of 3) Report entitled 'St Stephen's Church and Graveyard, Moanmore, Castleisland' with introduction

IE MOD/15/15.6/15.6.4

Page 3 (of 3) of incomplete report concludes introduction and continues with site description

IE MOD/15/15.7

One A4 clear/yellow plastic folder contains a 19-pg catalogue of Church of Ireland and Roman Catholic burial records, alphabetically arranged, for the parish of Castleisland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The cover document reveals that the Church of Ireland information, which dates from 1824, was compiled from records given by Rev Canon Warren, rector of St John's Church of Ireland, Tralee and the Roman Catholic detail taken from the parish register provided by Fr Willie Stack. It is noted that 'The years 1977-1993 are missing from the register' and 'The addresses of the deceased are not written from 1957-1975'. Document includes a sheet of names taken from headstones in 1963 by Alan Golden who drew a detailed sketch map of the graves. The cover document also acknowledges Mrs Mary Tangney, Main St, who supplied names and addresses of some of the people buried in St Stephen's graveyard

IE MOD/15/15.8

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains photocopies from published sources including Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), *Inspiring Stones* (1995) and Griffith's Valuation for the parish of Dunquin

IE MOD/15/15.8/15.8.1

Photocopy of p63 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), the parish of Ballymacelligott

IE MOD/15/15.8/15.8.2

Photocopy of p64 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), the parish of Ballymacelligott

IE MOD/15/15.8/15.8.3

Photocopy of p65 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), the parish of Ballymacelligott

IE MOD/15/15.8/15.8.4

Photocopy of pp122-123 of Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), the parish of Killarney, trimmed to size

IE MOD/15/15.8/15.8.5

Photocopy of Chapter 26, 'Tralee & Dingle Group' from *Inspiring Stones, A history of the Church of Ireland Dioceses of Limerick, Ardfert, Aghadoe, Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert,*

Kilmacduagh & Emly (1995) edited by Adrian Hewson, pp173-183 (11 x A4 pages).

Some pages marked with creator's notes and highlights

IE MOD/15/15.8/15.8.6

Five A4 photocopies from Griffith's Valuation for the parish of Dunquin

IE MOD/15/15.9

One section of green manilla folder, evidently an earlier folder used by creator contains references and telephone numbers

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/16

Civil War in England 1642-1649

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/16
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Civil War in England
1642-1649**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The glories of our blood and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings.

Lines from *Death, the Leveller* by James Shirley,
said to have chilled the heart of Oliver Cromwell

IE MOD/16 comprises a handwritten chronology of the life of Oliver Cromwell from his birth in 1599 until his death in 1658 into which context creator incorporated the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1649. Series includes supporting reference material.

Sir William Wilde wrote that Cromwell's campaign was one of the most defective portions of modern Irish history. A proposal to write Cromwell's campaign in Kerry was made in 1846 by Tralee historian and antiquarian, John T O'Flaherty (1770-1851). Smith's *History*, he declared, 'did not enter much into Cromwell's wars in Kerry, nor into the atrocities of Governor Nelson and his regicide commanders':

In that ferocious service, which had even put in requisition, *as its reserve*, the thorough-bred bloodhound, a British officer happened to be engaged who conferred honour on the British name and on his own memory, Captain Blennerhassett.

This benevolent and high-minded individual, wrote O'Flaherty, had rescued the lives of hundreds of innocent persons from torture and death, 'When O'Sullivan More of Dunkerron Castle had been betrayed, handed over to Nelson, and summarily put to death, Blennerhassett, on receiving the intelligence, exclaimed with tears, *Alas for that brave and generous Irishman, who had always given quarter to my men.*'¹

At the period O'Flaherty was writing, 1846, Cromwell was spoken of 'in the living phraseology ... not as if he were a shadow in the distance of two centuries but as if he were an agent of recent days':

Stop as you pass a labourer on the roadside in Ireland. Ask him to tell you of the ruin before you on the hill, you will hear him describe it ... There's the hill where the wagabone planted his cannon ... there's the brache which he made in the walls ...²

Along the coastal areas of the county today, Cromwell's campaign is seen still in the ruined castles that once valiantly hemmed the shores. Castles totally destroyed, such as Castledrum and Castlegregory, have but an etch on the nineteenth century maps to remind of their existence.

A mid nineteenth century study reckoned Kerry once had as many as 90 castles, each having its share in the history of the county.³

For many of the castles, their history is obscure. In 1841, John O'Donovan described the condition of the ruined Ballymacadam Castle, but nothing of its fall.

A square castle measuring on the inside 15ft 9in from east to west and 13ft 2in from north to south with a spiral staircase which led to the top at the south east angle (entirely destroyed). The second and fourth floors rested on stone arches, the walls 4ft 9in thick. Its east side was down to the very foundations as was also the greater part of the north wall. All the windows were disfigured except one narrow rectangular one on the south wall which lighted the first floor and one on the west wall which lighted the fourth.

Minard Castle near Dingle might be regarded as a monument to Walter Hussey of Castlegregory who Kerry historian Mary Agnes Hickson claimed was 'the last gentleman in Kerry who held out against Cromwell'. His body was recognised among the dead by a distinctive red stocking.⁴

Rahinnane Castle, a spectacular ruin also in Dingle, is a subject for the creative photographer.

Jeremiah King's *History* contains fragments of Cromwellian history, each opening volumes on ancient Ireland. His research reveals that the MacCarthy clan of Palace (*Caislean ua Cartha*), subject of one of Egan O'Rahilly's poems, built four castles on Lough Lein and the river Laune to stop all the passages of Desmond.⁵ King also records how Daniel O'Sullivan More raised a regiment for King Charles of '110 young and beardless men ... all of the O'Sullivan family of Capanacuss and such of them as were not lost in said regiment went abroad'.⁶

King also records how Ardtully Castle was dismantled in Cromwell's war, once the residence of Mac Tynoen MacCarthy and informs that Brown's Castle, forfeited in Cromwellian times, was probably erected in the thirteenth century when Sir Reginald Brown was High Sheriff of Kerry and Limerick, and Sir Gilbert Brown and Maurice Cantillon were guardians of the 'town of Traly and of the peace of Kerry'.

An annual pilgrimage to Scariff Island a few miles outside Derrynane Abbey honours the memory Fr Francis O'Sullivan of Tuosist who was beheaded on the island in 1653, 'an execution, symbolic of Calvary ... which left Kerry for years without a Bishop'.⁷

Morgan O'Connell defended Ballycarberry Castle near Cahirciveen against Cromwell's forces but it was taken and the occupiers banished to county Clare. Afterwards one of the McCarthys took his residence in the western wing of the castle 'where he dwelt for some time after which he repaired to and resided in Begnish Island'.⁸

In 1649, the third siege of Carrigafoyle put the castle in a state of defence and 'for the first time it was defended by an O'Connor Kerry in person'. After 'a protracted and desperate resistance' the castle was taken.⁹

Ferriter's Castle (Castle Sybil) and a twentieth century monument serve the memory of Piaras Ferriter, who led the men of West Kerry against the forces of Cromwell at Tralee.¹⁰ Ferriter, of whom it was written, 'The wars of Cromwell did not cease in Kerry until Ferriter's wife was drowned at the most western headland of Coraguiney', was captured and taken prisoner:

Brigadier Nelson (who replaced Ludlow) tried to get Ferriter of Dingle and O'Connor of Carrigafoyle to attend a conference at Ross ... both were offered freedom if they became Protestants but this they refused to do.

O'Connor and Ferriter were joined by Dr Egan, Bishop of Kerry and Rev Thaddeus Moriarty, Prior of the Dominican Convent, Tralee. The four were hanged at *Cnocan na gCaorsach* in Killarney.¹¹ A monument unveiled in 1940 near their place of execution commemorated four Kerry poets of whom one was Ferriter, 'hanged between a bishop and a priest':

It will carry the reflecting mind back some 280 years to the period when the country lay bleeding under the heel of Cromwell and the Cromwellian settlers usurped the lands of the native owners, whom they transplanted or turned adrift, the period when Ferriter paid the supreme penalty for loyalty to his country and his country's faith.¹²

Poems of Geoffrey O'Donoghue (O'Donoghue was one of the four commemorated poets) contains a selection of rousing and desperate war poems from 1641-53:

Wage battle with an army of your immaculate blood,
brave tower of Mangerton, who dreads no poets,
summon the race of Cairbre Músg without delay,
temperate men in no temper to bow to the state.¹³

In O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters, a lengthy discourse on the parish of Prior articulates on no less than three castles, the 'Little Castle', Fermoy Castle (of the family 'Formoyl') and the 'sea' or 'Segerson' Castle:

Situated on the extremity of a narrow ridge of land running a considerable distance north eastwards into the bay is a castle in ruins about 1/4 mile to the north east of the abbey ... The length from east to west is 33 feet 4 inches outside and from north to south 25 feet 8 inches same side. The present height 18 feet 5 inches taken at highest point of the south wall.¹⁴

The 'Castle of Formoyl' was built and the 'Castle of Ballycarna' (Ballycarnahan) begun 'a little before Cromwell's time', the latter of which –understandably – was not finished.¹⁵

In 1650, a High Sheriff of Kerry, son of Lord Roche, raised a body of 700 men in Kerry which resulted in the Battle of Macroom. In April that year Lord Broghill found Carrigadrohid Castle garrisoned by some of Roche's troops. Broghill continued to Macroom (about three miles distant) where battle ensued and hundreds were slain. Roche was taken prisoner along with Boetius Egan, the newly consecrated Bishop of Ross, who had been taking refuge 'in the fastnesses of Kerry'.

The new bishop was taken to Carrigadrohid Castle and offered pardon if he could make the garrison surrender. Roche, whose ancestors were the Earls of Desmond, was condemned to be shot.¹⁶

Items are contained in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above, with three sub-headings: 'Oliver Cromwell 1599-1658 landed in Ireland Aug 1649'; 'Charles 1 1625-1649' and 'Bill of Rights 1689'.

¹ *Tralee Chronicle*, 4 April 1846. The famine intervened and O'Flaherty abandoned his project. In 1853, it was observed that O'Flaherty's valuable papers had 'either been scattered to the winds or remain in the hands of parties who think they will enhance the value of the manuscripts by hiding them under a bushel' ('Notes on the Round Towers of the County of Kerry' by Richard Hitchcock, *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, Vol 2, No 2 (1853) pp242-254. Note on John Thomas O'Flaherty in *Memories of Old Tralee* (2016) by Miss A M Rowan.

² Rev Henry Biles' *Discourse on the Spirit of Irish History; or the causes of Irish distress examined and some of its remedies indicated* (*Cork Examiner*, 26 April 1847). Biles added, 'Cromwell's track in Ireland may be followed over ruins which yet seem fresh. We can trace him as we do a ravenous animal by the blotches where he lay to rest or by the bloody fragments where he tore his prey ... To speak of Cromwell in relation to Ireland he was a steel-hearted exterminator ... To constitute his character will probably be decided in opposite directions by opposite parties to the end of history ...'.

³ 'The Castles of Corkaguiny, County of Kerry, No 1' by Richard Hitchcock, *Proceedings and Transactions of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol 3, No 2 (1855), pp345-356.

⁴ Near the shore of Dingle Bay stands the ruin of Minard Castle which is said to have been built by one of the Knights of Kerry of Dingle Grove. Walter Hussey of Castlegregory, having fought against Cromwell's forces at Castlegregory, escaped in the night with all his men and got into Minard Castle ... Hussey and his men were blown up by powder laid under the vaults of the castle. Hussey was recognised amongst those killed by a red stocking which he wore as a sign of distinction' (County Kerry, Corkaguiney, 'Minard' by Patrick M Foley, *Kerryman*, 24 July 1926).

⁵ Further reference to Palace Castle in Kerry in *The Legend of Lough Brin and other Irish Legends* (2017) 'McDonnell's Curse: a Legend of Pallis Castle', pp33-38.

⁶ Elsewhere he added, 'The Annals of Innisfallen state that the castles of Dunkerron, Dun-na-mbaro, Capanacushy and Ardtuillighe were built by Carew, nephew and heir of Raymond le Gros in 1215. Lixnaw castle was probably built by this Carew also, as stated by Sir George Carew in 1600. When the Normans were defeated at Callan in 1261, the Irish tribes won back Dunkerron, Capanacushy and Ross castles, and almost all Kerry (King's *History*, Vol 1, note 63, Castles of Kerry). *The Legend of Lough Brin and other Irish Legends* (2017) contains the associated legend, 'The Earl, the Monkey and the Battle of Callan', pp39-42.

⁷ Father Sullivan's baptismal name was Dermott, which was changed to Francis when he entered religion. He was born about the beginning of the 17th century and proceeded to Spain where he entered the Franciscan Noviciate. In 1630 he returned to Ireland, the principal scene of his labours was Kerry. He was guardian of Ardfert for several years and when Geoffrey O'Daly, Bishop of Kerry opened a college at Tralee he was among the professors of theology. In the rising of 1641 he went to Spain where he was successful in pleading the cause of the country later returning to Ireland by 1645. In June 1653 a company of Cromwellian troops under the command of Colonel Nelson defiled through the mountain passes of West Kerry ... he took refuge in Scariff, an island to the north of the Kenmare river ... On the eve of the feast of Baptist a troop of Nelson's soldiers landed on the island. Father O'Sullivan had concealed himself in a cave on the shore. They quickly discovered his hiding place ... a wretch sprang forward and cut off the upper portion of his skull with one blow of his sword. Thus died the martyr of Christ on June 23rd 1653 ... His body was laid at rest in the little graveyard on the eastern side of the island ... Scarriff came into possession of the O'Connells of Darrynane. One of the family removed the upper portion of the skull to their residence where it was religiously venerated as the relic of a martyr for several generations (*Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 13 August 1898).

⁸ 'The remains of his house in Begnish Island can still be seen' (*Irish Examiner*, 25 July 1896).

⁹ 'One of the O'Connors entered the Austrian Service where he attained to a distinguished position. The other brother preferred the life of an outlaw on his native hills' (*Kerryman*, 22 June 1907).

¹⁰ Piaras Ferriter is said also to have had a castle on the Great Blasket (*Irish Examiner*, 1 December 1934, 'Historic Peninsula' by M P Morris).

¹¹ *The Story of Kerry* (1935) by Pádraig Pléimíonn (Patrick J Fleming), pp64 & 65. Ferriter numbers (p58) on a list of the principal Kerry families in 1641 in same source (the author also describes how Ross Castle was made the base for military operations in Kerry, and parties of soldiers 'went out daily to demolish churches and castles whose ruins we see at the present day scattered over the face of the county'). Jeremiah King, in Vol I of his *History*, wrote, 'Father Maurice O'Connell, a Jesuit, who in the guise of a labourer, gave Ferriter the Last Sacraments.'

¹² *Kerryman*, 25 May 1929. Statement made at a public meeting in the East Avenue Hall on 19 May 1929 when an organising committee undertook to erect a memorial on Martyr's Hill. A mural tablet was also unveiled at Muckcross Abbey on 15 August 1940. The four poets were Piaras Feirteir, Aodhgan O Rathaille, Seafradh

O'Donoghue, Eoghan Ruadh O Sullivan. *Owen Roe O'Sullivan Son of Sliabh Luachra Biographical Sketch of Kerry's Famous Bard with notes on Cronin of Rathmore House, The Park and Glenflesk Castle* was published in 2017.

¹³ *The Poems of Geoffrey O'Donoghue Dánta Shéafraidh Uí Dhonnchadha an Ghleanna with Ireland's War Poets 1641-1653* (2008) by John Minahane, published by the Aubane Historical Society.

¹⁴ John O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters, Parish of Prior, pp138-171/pp384-417. 'The ruins of a large house formerly occupied by a man named Segerson are still seen here. There are also the ruins of his tenants' houses'. 'A branch of the Sigerson family migrated to a distant promontory of Kerry and settled harmoniously among the people. The ruins of the castle are standing today at Ballinskelligs' (*Saturday Herald*, 1 March 1913).

¹⁵ Ibid. 'In an account of Kerry written about the year 1750, preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy in the O'Gorman Collection we find in the enumeration of the families that had estates out of O'Sullivan More's house in the county of Desmond the family of Formoyl and Ballycarnea, mentioned the 8th in number of these families. The words are: '8thly the family of Formoyl and Ballycarnea likewise reff'd to said records (O'Sullivan More's) what other denominations they had besides the four plowlands of said Formoyl and the four plowlands of said Ballycarnea. They built the Castle of Formoyl and began the Castle of Ballycarnea a little before Cromwell's time which they did not finish, they were a family of good note for generosity, manhood and education. Of the family of Formoyl was the courageous captain Owen O'Sullivan who was wounded and disabled in the skirmish of Ballinskellig (for this skirmish see MS p93 and see Smith's *History* p104) of which there will be a further account given in the following discourse, speaking of Cromwell's wars, Daniel Garane O'Sullivan of the branch of Ballycarnea, an officer of good note in said wars, and afterwards in France and for learning and poetry. (NB: Ballycarnea is now Ballycarney townland in the parish of Kilcrohane).'

¹⁶ *Cromwell in Ireland: A History of Cromwell's Irish Campaign* (1883) by Rev Denis Murphy, S J, Dublin, 'The Battle of Macroom', Ch XXVII, pp320-326 ('The object of this work is to give an account in full detail, as far as is possible, of Cromwell's Irish campaign, which began in August, 1649, and ended in May, 1650'). It is not clear if Roche was indeed shot; later in the account of events at Macroom, Rev Murphy writes, 'Roche's men had meanwhile fled into the woods; he tried to rally them about Killarney and sent to Inchiquin for a reinforcement of horse from Clare, in order to make a second attempt to relieve Clonmel. But Broghill advancing to Drishane near Millstreet, prevented their uniting.'

David Roche, High Sheriff of Kerry in 1650, son of Lord Roche. In *King James's Irish Army List 1689* (1855) by John D'Alton Esq, p80, it is observed that 'Amongst the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646 sat Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy; David Roche of Glanaure (?Glanogher), John Roche of Castletown and Redmond Roche of Cahirdowgan in the Commons'.

Maurice, 8th Viscount Fermoy (c1595-c1670), son of David, 7th Viscount Fermoy (c1573-1635). His brothers were named as John, Sir Theobald, Ulick and Redmond. David, High Sheriff of Kerry, would seem to belong to this family. Maurice, 6th Viscount Fermoy, who died at Glanogher in 1600, had married two daughters of two Earls of Desmond, viz, Ellenor, daughter of John, 14th Earl of Desmond and Catherine, third daughter of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/16/16.1–16.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Civil War in England
1642-1649**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/16/16.1

One A4 handwritten document entitled, 'Oliver Cromwell 25 Apr 1599 – 3 Sept 1658', contains a chronology of the life of Cromwell from his birth in Huntingdon on 25 April 1599 to his death from Malaria on 3 September 1658. Among events chronicled are his marriage to Elizabeth Bourchier, his parliamentary career, his seizure of the castle at Cambridge, defeat of the King at Naseby, and his landing in Dublin as Lord Lieutenant on 13 August 1649. 'After the Restoration, his bones were hung up at Tyburn gallows and his head placed on a pole on top of Westminster Hall'

IE MOD/16/16.2

One handwritten rough work note on small scrap of paper about the Bill of Rights

IE MOD/16/16.3

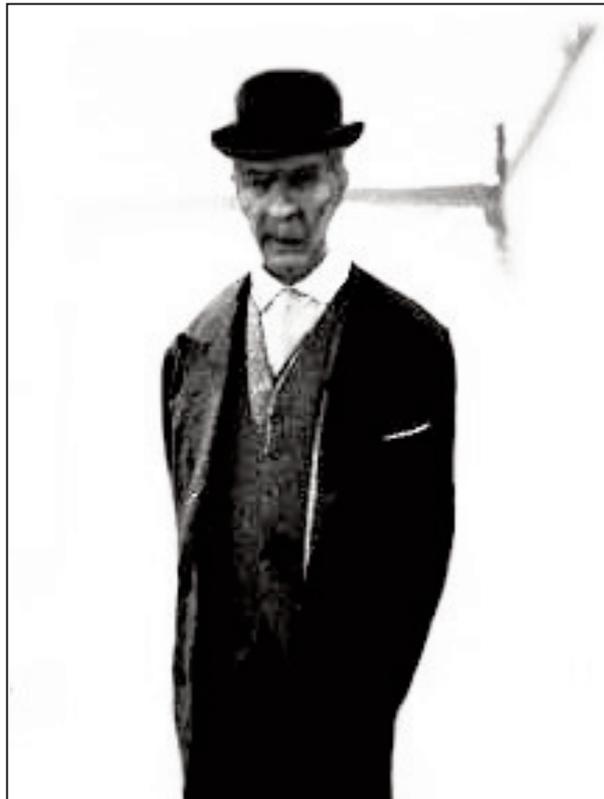
One A4 photocopy from an unidentified encyclopaedia (p618) relating to the Bill of Rights in England, one paragraph marked by creator with highlighter

IE MOD/16/16.4

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains five A4 photocopied pages from an unidentified encyclopaedia (pp798-802) relating to Oliver Cromwell, sections relevant marked by creator with highlighter

IE MOD/16/16.5

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains five A4 photocopied pages from an unidentified encyclopaedia (pp500-504) relating to Charles I, some sentences marked with highlighter, and one A4 photocopy from an unidentified published source relating to the Civil War in England



Likeness of T M Donovan created by Jack Roche,
grandson of Project Chairman Johnnie Roche

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/17

Convent Boys **1.** 1872 - 21.1.01 / **2.** – 7.9.51

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/17
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Convent Boys**
1. 1872 – 21.1.01 / 2. – 7.9.51
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/17 comprises a 77-pg admissions register with index for Convent Boys School Castleisland, earliest record 1872 to 1951.

In his role as principal of the Boys' National School, Castleisland, Michael O'Donohue acknowledged the value of school records. He dedicated a considerable amount of time to copying, by hand, a number of school registers.

Castleisland historian, T M Donovan, reminisced on his education at the Convent School in the early 1870s. He recalled how one fine autumn day, when he was about eight years of age, he decided he would take the day off school:

I was enjoying myself at the New Line bridge when all decent boys and girls were improving their minds in the Boys' National and Convent Schools close by the old Church when I saw Fr John O'Sullivan turning the corner of the New Line. I made a rapid retreat behind the hedge in the old bohereen bounding the Nun's field.

As Fr O'Sullivan passed Donovan's house in Church Street, Donovan's mother called from the window that 'Thady was scheming from school again'. Donovan described what happened next:

Father John went to the Boys' school, then in the chapel yard, and brought out my cousin, Mike Donovan and put him and Archdeacon O'Connell's nephew, Mundy Roche, kicking a big bladder in the Archdeacon's lawn. The fun of the two boys was – according to plan – so boisterous that the schemer in the bohereen heard them at it and advanced as far as the bridge.

Thinking the coast clear, Donovan went to join in the fun:

They put me in charge of the goal – just three paces from the Archdeacon's door. Just as I gave the bag a tremendous kick I was lifted into the air by my two ears and found myself struggling in the arms of Big Father John ... he marched me by the hand and led me through the Convent School to show them all a naughty dirty boy who would not go to school for his mother.

'To be led through the boys' school was nothing', wrote Donovan, 'but to be made an exhibition of for a hundred grinning girls was a terrible degradation'.

Donovan got two slaps from the Rev Mother and was put in the 'Black Hole' under the stairs. The nun's slap he described as a 'pure joke' compared with a master's slap received later on, and all paled into insignificance to what he got from his father's cat-o-nine-tails that night before going to bed (Account from Donovan's essay, 'Old Times in *Oilean Ciarraighe*, Castleisland Church and Convent', *The Kerryman*, 5 November 1927).

Items contained in a blue document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/17/17.1–17.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Convent Boys 1. 1872 - 21.1.01 / 2. – 7.9.51**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/17

One orange-coloured A4 lined Refill Pad comprising a 76-pg admissions register, handwritten and numbered by creator with an (unnumbered) index of surnames at the front. The cover of the register is marked:

Convent Boys

1872 9 37 39

1873 43 52 54 62

1951 Sept, p324, 1 9 66 69 (the figures relate to the page numbers on which the years stated are found).

Information is organised alphabetically by surname followed by forename into columns. Column headings are: Page – Accepted – Class Age – Address – Father – Last School – Struck off

IE MOD/17/17.1

One A4 handwritten index, Ahern to Wynn, with guide to page numbers. Two names are marked in green highlighter

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.1

Page 1 (of 76) of admissions register, Ahern to Barry

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.2

Page 2 (of 76) of admissions register, Barrett to Boyle

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.3

Page 3 (of 76) of admissions register, Breen to Brien

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.4

Page 4 (of 76) of admissions register, Broderick

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.5

Page 5 (of 76) of admissions register, Brosnan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.6

Page 6 (of 76) of admissions register, Brosnan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.7

Page 7 (of 76) of admissions register, Brosnan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.8

Page 8 (of 76) of admissions register, Browne to Bryant

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.9

Page 9 (of 76) of admissions register, Buckley to Byrne

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.10

Page 10 (of 76) of admissions register, Cahill to Cantillon

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.11

Page 11 (of 76) of admissions register, Carmody to Chuileáin

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.12

Page 12 (of 76) of admissions register, Clifford to Comerford

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.13
Page 13 (of 76) of admissions register, Connell

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.14
Page 14 (of 76) of admissions register, Connor

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.15
Page 15 (of 76) of admissions register, Connor

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.16
Page 16 (of 76) of admissions register, Connor

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.17
Page 17 (of 76) of admissions register, Connor

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.18
Page 18 (of 76) of admissions register, Connor

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.19
Page 19 (of 76) of admissions register, Conway to Cournane

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.20
Page 20 (of 76) of admissions register, Cregan to Cremins

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.21
Page 21 (of 76) of admissions register, Cronin

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.22
Page 22 (of 76) of admissions register, Crowley to Cummins

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.23
Page 23 (of 76) of admissions register, Curran to Curtin

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.24
Page 24 (of 76) of admissions register, Daly to Dee

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.25
Page 25 (of 76) of admissions register, Deignan to Donnell

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.26
Page 26 (of 76) of admissions register, Donoghue to Doody

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.27
Page 27 (of 76) of admissions register, Doolan to Driscoll

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.28
Page 28 (of 76) of admissions register, Droney to Dwyer

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.29
Page 29 (of 76) of admissions register, Egan to Finn

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.30
Page 30 (of 76) of admissions register, Fitzgerald to Fleming

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.31
Page 31 (of 76) of admissions register, Flynn to Gallivan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.32
Page 32 (of 76) of admissions register, Geaney to Greaney

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.33
Page 33 (of 76) of admissions register, Griffin to Groves

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.34
Page 34 (of 76) of admissions register, Hallahan to Harrington

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.35
Page 35 (of 76) of admissions register, Harris to Healy

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.36
Page 36 (of 76) of admissions register, Hefferan to Herlihy

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.37

Page 37 (of 76) of admissions register, Hewitt to Hogan
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.38

Page 38 (of 76) of admissions register, Horan
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.39

Page 39 (of 76) of admissions register, Houlihan to Jones
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.40

Page 40 (of 76) of admissions register, Kavanagh to Kearney
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.41

Page 41 (of 76) of admissions register, Keeffe to Kelly
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.42

Page 42 (of 76) of admissions register, Kennedy to Lacey
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.43

Page 43 (of 76) of admissions register, Laide to Leane
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.44

Page 44 (of 76) of admissions register, Leary to Lucey
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.45

Page 45 (of 76) of admissions register, Lucid to Maher
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.46

Page 46 (of 76) of admissions register, Mahony
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.47

Page 47 (of 76) of admissions register, Mahony to Markey
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.48

Page 48 (of 76) of admissions register, Marshall to McCaughey
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.49

Page 49 (of 76) of admissions register, McCarthy to McDonagh
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.50

Page 50 (of 76) of admissions register, McElligott to McGreevy
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.51

Page 51 (of 76) of admissions register, McKenna to Messerer
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.52

Page 52 (of 76) of admissions register, [Mhaolfhomhair] Millward to Moore
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.53

Page 53 (of 76) of admissions register, Moran to Mullane
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.54

Page 54 (of 76) of admissions register, Murphy
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.55

Page 55 (of 76) of admissions register, [Murphy] McCarthy to Murray
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.56

Page 56 (of 76) of admissions register, Nagle to Noble
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.57

Page 57 (of 76) of admissions register, Nolan
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.58

Page 58 (of 76) of admissions register, Parker to Prendergast [includes Poff]
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.59

Page 59 (of 76) of admissions register, Prendiville
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.60

Page 60 (of 76) of admissions register, Prendiville to Quirke
IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.61

Page 61 (of 76) of admissions register, Rahilly to Reid

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.62

Page 62 (of 76) of admissions register, Reidy

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.63

Page 63 (of 76) of admissions register, Reidy to Rice

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.64

Page 64 (of 76) of admissions register, Riordan to Roche

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.65

Page 65 (of 76) of admissions register, Rosney to Scannell

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.66

Page 66 (of 76) of admissions register, Scollard to Shanahan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.67

Page 67 (of 76) of admissions register, Shea to Sheehan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.68

Page 68 (of 76) of admissions register, Sheehy to Spillane

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.69

Page 69 (of 76) of admissions register, Spring to Sugrue

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.70

Page 70 (of 76) of admissions register, Sullivan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.71

Page 71 (of 76) of admissions register, Sullivan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.72

Page 72 (of 76) of admissions register, Sullivan

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.73

Page 73 (of 76) of admissions register, Talbot to Twiss

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.74

Page 74 (of 76) of admissions register, Twomey to Wallace

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.75

Page 75 (of 76) of admissions register, Walshe to Williams

IE MOD/17/17.1/17.1.76

Page 76 (of 76) of admissions register, Wilmot to Wynn

IE MOD/17/17.2

Rough notes on both sides of scrap-card, ie, creator has written, 'Check out p1 Book 2 Girls' and 'Leave 1 page for index of Surnames'

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/18

Convent School Girls

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/18
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Convent School Girls**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/18 comprises one handwritten 102-pg registration book with index for Convent School Girls Castleisland dating from the 1860s to 1947. Information includes age/date of birth, address and father's occupation. Series also contains an index of surnames which feature in the combined registers of the Boys' National School (IE MOD/5) , Convent Boys (IE MOD/17) and Convent School Girls (IE MOD/18) which creator colour-coded to indicate students from the RIC (Royal Irish Constabulary) and the EC (Established Church).

In September 1904, congratulations were extended to Rev Mother Ignatius on her Golden Jubilee; at the same time occurred the inauguration of a fund 'to alleviate the costs of the new convent schools of Castleisland'. Subscriptions included one pound from 'two little Shanahan children' in Abbeyfeale and £100 from Archdeacon O'Leary.

The history of the Girls' Convent School is given in IE MOD/57.

Items are contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and on the cover of which is written:

186x-1947
Twins
Registration in Irish 25.5.36 Mary Pa Brosnan
Alphabetical Boys and Girls

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/18/18.1–18.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Convent School Girls**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/18

IE MOD/18 comprises one registration book handwritten by creator in a lined A4 refill pad, pages numbered 1-102 with index for Convent School Girls Castleisland from the 1860s to 1947. Information is organised alphabetically by surname followed by forename in columns (without headings) and includes age/date of birth, address (in which column 'c' would seem to denote 'Castleisland') and father's occupation (in which column 'f' would seem to denote 'farmer'). The register is entitled Convent Girls 1850 and the cover contains the following information:

1846	41147
Marie Brosnan	
Sr Maureen	
1.	432 186x-1895
2.	320 1895-1917
3.	100 1918-1928
4.	100 1928-1937
5.	100 1937-1947

Registration in Irish 25.5.36
Mary Pa Brosnan

Separate reg of infants
discontinued May 1896
(book 2 page 1)

1. Father's mother
2. Mother's mother
3. Child's mother

IE MOD/18/18.1

One handwritten A4 roll book, Ahern to Wynn, with guide to page numbers

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.1

Page 1 (of 102) of registration book, Ahern to Barclay

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.2

Page 2 (of 102) of registration book, Barrett to Barry

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.3

Page 3 (of 102) of registration book, Bastible to Bradley

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.4

Page 4 (of 102) of registration book, Breen to Brien

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.5

Page 5 (of 102) of registration book, Broderick to Brosnan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.6

Page 6 (of 102) of registration book, Brosnan
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.7

Page 7 (of 102) of registration book, Brosnan
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.8

Page 8 (of 102) of registration book, Brosnan
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.9

Page 9 (of 102) of registration book, Browne to Buckley
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.10

Page 10 (of 102) of registration book, Burke to Cahillane
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.11

Page 11 (of 102) of registration book, Cahill to Callaghan
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.12

Page 12 (of 102) of registration book, Callinane to Carter
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.13

Page 13 (of 102) of registration book, Casey to Clarke
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.14

Page 14 (of 102) of registration book, Clifford to Coghlan
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.15

Page 15 (of 102) of registration book, Collins to Condon
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.16

Page 16 (of 102) of registration book, Connell
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.17

Page 17 (of 102) of registration book, Connell to Connolly
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.18

Page 18 (of 102) of registration book, Connor
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.19

Page 19 (of 102) of registration book, Connor
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.20

Page 20 (of 102) of registration book, Connor
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.21

Page 21 (of 102) of registration book, Connor
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.22

Page 22 (of 102) of registration book, Connor
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.23

Page 23 (of 102) of registration book, Connor
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.24

Page 24 (of 102) of registration book, Considine to Corr
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.25

Page 25 (of 102) of registration book, Costello to Cremins
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.26

Page 26 (of 102) of registration book, Cronin
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.27

Page 27 (of 102) of registration book, Crowley to Cullinane
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.28

Page 28 (of 102) of registration book, Culloty to Curran
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.29

Page 29 (of 102) of registration book, Curtin to Dalton
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.30

Page 30 (of 102) of registration book, Daly

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.31
Page 31 (of 102) of registration book, Daly to Dee

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.32
Page 32 (of 102) of registration book, Deignan to Divane

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.33
Page 33 (of 102) of registration book, Doherty to Donovan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.34
Page 34 (of 102) of registration book, Doody to Downing

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.35
Page 35 (of 102) of registration book, Doyle to Dunlevy

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.36
Page 36 (of 102) of registration book, Dunne to Enright

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.37
Page 37 (of 102) of registration book, Erett to Finnegan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.38
Page 38 (of 102) of registration book, Fitzgerald to Fitzmaurice

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.39
Page 39 (of 102) of registration book, Flaherty to Fleming

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.40
Page 40 (of 102) of registration book, Flynn to Foley

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.41
Page 41 (of 102) of registration book, Foran to Geary

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.42
Page 42 (of 102) of registration book, Gheárr to Greaney

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.43
Page 43 (of 102) of registration book, Griffin

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.44
Page 44 (of 102) of registration book, Griffin to Hanifin

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.45
Page 45 (of 102) of registration book, Hanlon to Harrold

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.46
Page 46 (of 102) of registration book, Hartnett to Heanie

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.47
Page 47 (of 102) of registration book, Heffernan to Hibbets

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.48
Page 48 (of 102) of registration book, Hickey

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.49
Page 49 (of 102) of registration book, Hickman to Holland

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.50
Page 50 (of 102) of registration book, Horan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.51
Page 51 (of 102) of registration book, Horan to Horgan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.52
Page 52 (of 102) of registration book, Houlihan to Hussey

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.53
Page 53 (of 102) of registration book, Jennings to Kavanagh

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.54
Page 54 (of 102) of registration book, Keane

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.55

Page 55 (of 102) of registration book, Kearney
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.56

Page 56 (of 102) of registration book, Keeffe to Kelliher
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.57

Page 57 (of 102) of registration book, Kelly to Kenny
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.58

Page 58 (of 102) of registration book, Kerin to Lacy
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.59

Page 59 (of 102) of registration book, Laide to Leahy
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.60

Page 60 (of 102) of registration book, Leane
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.61

Page 61 (of 102) of registration book, Leary to Leech
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.62

Page 62 (of 102) of registration book, Lenihan to Looker
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.63

Page 63 (of 102) of registration book, Looney to Lucid
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.64

Page 64 (of 102) of registration book, Lynch to Maguire
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.65

Page 65 (of 102) of registration book, Maher to Mahony
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.66

Page 66 (of 102) of registration book, Mahony to Manley
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.67

Page 67 (of 102) of registration book, Mannix to McCaughey
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.68

Page 68 (of 102) of registration book, McCarthy
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.69

Page 69 (of 102) of registration book, McCarthy to McElligott
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.70

Page 70 (of 102) of registration book, McEllistrim to McInerney
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.71

Page 71 (of 102) of registration book, McKenna to McQuinn
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.72

Page 72 (of 102) of registration book, McSweeney to Meredith
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.73

Page 73 (of 102) of registration book, Mhaolfoghmhair Ni (probably Millward) to Moran
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.74

Page 74 (of 102) of registration book, Moriarty to Mullane
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.75

Page 75 (of 102) of registration book, Murphy
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.76

Page 76 (of 102) of registration book, Murphy
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.77

Page 77 (of 102) of registration book, Murphy
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.78

Page 78 (of 102) of registration book, Murray to Noble
IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.79

Page 79 (of 102) of registration book, Nolan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.80

Page 80 (of 102) of registration book, Normoyle to Piggott

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.81

Page 81 (of 102) of registration book, Piper to Prendergast

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.82

Page 82 (of 102) of registration book, Prendiville

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.83

Page 83 (of 102) of registration book, Prendiville to Quilty

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.84

Page 84 (of 102) of registration book, Quinlan to Regan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.85

Page 85 (of 102) of registration book, Reidy

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.86

Page 86 (of 102) of registration book, Reidy

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.87

Page 87 (of 102) of registration book, Reilly to Riordan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.88

Page 88 (of 102) of registration book, Robinson to Rochford

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.89

Page 89 (of 102) of registration book, Rollins to Scanlon

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.90

Page 90 (of 102) of registration book, Scannell to Seery

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.91

Page 91 (of 102) of registration book, Shanahan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.92

Page 92 (of 102) of registration book, Shea to Sheahan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.93

Page 93 (of 102) of registration book, Sheehy to Spillane

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.94

Page 94 (of 102) of registration book, Spring to Sugrue

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.95

Page 95 (of 102) of registration book, Sullivan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.96

Page 96 (of 102) of registration book, Sullivan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.97

Page 97 (of 102) of registration book, Sullivan

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.98

Page 98 (of 102) of registration book, Sullivan to Talbot

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.99

Page 99 (of 102) of registration book, Tangney to Townsend

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.100

Page 100 (of 102) of registration book, Tracey to Wallace

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.101

Page 101 (of 102) of registration book, Walsh

IE MOD/18/18.1/18.1.102

Page 102 (of 102) of registration book, Walsh to Wynn

IE MOD/18/18.2

One index of surnames which feature in the combined registers of the Boys' National School (IE

MOD/5) , Convent Boys (IE MOD/17) and Convent School Girls (IE MOD/18) which creator colour-coded to indicate students from the RIC (Royal Irish Constabulary) and the EC (Established Church). Information organised into columns on four A4 sized pages which have been pasted onto both sides of an A3 sheet. Three columns have the headings B [Boys' National School] C [Convent Boys] and G [Convent Girls]. A tick symbol denotes in which school registers the surname appears, and two colour codes, green and purple, denote links to the RIC and EC. See IE MOD/63 which contains a list of RIC children with index

IE MOD/18/18.3

One A4 sheet of handwritten notes entitled 'K'; appears to be rough notes

IE MOD/18/18.4

Rough notes on both sides of small sized scrap-card

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/19

Cordal GAA 1879

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/19
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Cordal GAA 1879
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/19 comprises a handwritten essay relating to Cordal GAA. It begins with an account of a football match played in Castleisland in 1879 between Cool and Castleisland, a period when 'it would appear that the games were only beginning to be organised by the GAA'. Includes references to the County Convention of 1889 and a match played between Cordal and Brosna at Castleisland in 1890.

Series includes supporting documentation.

A transcript of the essay was published on www.odonohoearchive.com in 2016, as follows:

Cordal GAA Wild Rovers

On a frosty afternoon on Sunday January 19, 1879, the first football match that I have seen reported in a newspaper took place at Castleisland between Cool and Castleisland with 20 players aside.

The report in the paper on the following Wednesday gave credit to Sunday closing for the popularity of football!

It would appear that the players were of a younger age group with Cool having an advantage in weight. The game was umpired by N J Walsh.

The game itself was a very rough affair and, for whatever reason, was abandoned after about 40 to 50 minutes with the replay being fixed for the following Sunday.

T Collins was the umpire for the replay for which a very large crowd turned up, amongst them many of the fair sex. The Cool boys wore green caps while Castleisland wore black and white. During the course of the game, Cool scored. Here a hitch developed and the Cool team left the field. Although the Castleisland boys dared them again to compete, the Cool boys were content to rest upon their laurels.

Second County Convention

Although the *Kerry Sentinel* was a very strong nationalist newspaper, football and hurling received little or no paper coverage around this time. However, GAA athletics were widely reported.

It would appear that the games were only beginning to be organised by the GAA.

The first County Convention which I have seen recorded, took place on Wednesday October 23 1889. It was described as the second convention. Amongst the 24 clubs present were Cordal, Ballymacelligott and Knocknagoshel.

Details of delegates were given. Cordal were represented by Mr Martin Griffin and Mr Timothy O'Connor.¹

The following, in alphabetical order, is the full list of clubs present: Ballyduff, Ballymacelligott, Caherciveen, Camp, Castlegregory, Castleisland, Cordal, Currans, Dingle, Irremore, Kenmare, Killarney, Kilmoyley, Knockanure, Knocknagoshel, Listry, Lixnaw, Milltown, Muckross, O'Brennan, O'Dorney, Rathmore, Tralee Mitchels and Tralee Red Hugh's.

Cordal v Brosna

Cordal played Brosna at Castleisland on Sunday 23 March 1890.

Technically, Cordal infringed the rules by wearing nails and tips on their boots while their opponents were equipped with much flimsier footwear.

Brosna protested but the match was completed. The fact that Brosna were not very well trained and displayed a basic ignorance of the rules did nothing to help their cause.

Cordal did not have a great deal to boast about either in these departments.

The final score was Cordal 1-3, Brosna 0-1. The reporter had his own view on irons and tips, "They were intended by the trainers of the rules to town and city gents whose shins never shed a lot of bark and not for strong, healthy, country boys who would only be in their element playing football or hurling with the bare feet with snow or frost upon the ground."

The match officials of the day were all from Castleisland. Mr R Finn umpired for Brosna while P O'Keeffe umpired for Cordal. MK Hogan refereed (it was customary at that time to give match officials only).

Bob Finn has a reputation. I must say, however, that during the course of my research in the *Sentinel* from 1878 to 1897, I came across nothing concerning him except a minor incident. He is, of course, mentioned by other sources.

Patrick O'Keeffe was the son of Daniel O'Keeffe, a retired court clerk and bridewell keeper, who owned property on the Meredith (East) side of Barrack Lane. He was secretary of the Castleisland Desmonds club.² M K Hogan was a staunch GAA man who was also interested in politics.

Emon, who was now the GAA correspondent to the *Sentinel*, was already worried by the progress of the association.³ Among the things which were of concern to him were:

1 The apathy pervading the association.

2 The fact that affiliation and the county convention, both due around this time, had not yet taken place.

3 The disputing which had taken place between the county board and dissatisfied county championship teams. Perhaps changes were necessary.

4 How expensive things were.

Items stored in a red coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ T T O'Connor delivered an address of welcome to Michael Davitt in 1896. See IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.1.

² The death of Patrick O'Keeffe at the age of 27 occurred in 1891. Obituary can be read IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.10.

³ IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.7.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/19/19.1–19.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Cordal GAA 1879**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/19/19.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains 12 A4 pages, four of which comprise an essay on Cordal GAA Wild Rovers with supporting reference material

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.1

Page 1 (of 4) handwritten essay entitled Cordal GAA Wild Rovers

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.2

One A4 print of a newspaper report from the *Kerry Sentinel* dated 24 January 1879 relating to the football game between Castleisland and Cool, marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.3

Page 2 (of 4) handwritten essay entitled Second Co Convention

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.4

One A4 print of a newspaper report from the *Kerry Sentinel* dated 23 October 1889 relating to the Annual Convention, marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.5

One A4 print of a newspaper report from the *Kerry Sentinel* dated 23 March 1890 relating to the match between Brosna and Cordal, marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.6

Page 3 (of 4) handwritten essay entitled Cordal v Brosna

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.7

One A4 print of a newspaper report from the *Kerry Sentinel* dated November 1890 entitled Gaelic Notes by Emon, marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.8

Page 4 (of 4) concluding handwritten essay about Cordal GAA

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.9

One A4 print of two newspaper reports dated 8 March 1891 and 10 May 1896 pasted onto one document entitled Teams. Articles relate to the GAA

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.10

One A4 print of two newspaper reports dated October 1891 pasted onto one untitled document marked with creator's reference. Articles relate to the death of Patrick O'Keefe, Castleisland and Cordal GAA's notice on the death of Patrick O'Keefe (see also IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.6)

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.11

One A4 photocopy of IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.10

IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.12

One A4 print of two newspaper reports dated January 1896 and January 1897 pasted onto one untitled document marked with creator's reference. Articles relate to Cordal Athletic Sports

IE MOD/19/19.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains 15 A4 pages of supporting reference material to IE MOD/19/19.1

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.1

One document entitled Cordal contains notes with particular reference to Timothy/ T T O'Connor, including note that he delivered address of welcome to Michael Davitt in 1896. Notes are written on the reverse of a 2002 sporting calendar for the month of July

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.2

One photocopy of IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.7

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.3

One page of rough notes on the County Convention

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.4

One print of a report on the GAA Kerry County Convention with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.5

One print of a report on Kerry GAA County Championships from the *Kerry Sentinel*, 28 February 1891 with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.6

One print of newspaper article dated October 1891 which contains notice of Cordal GAA on the death of Mr P O'Keefe (see also IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.10) with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.7

One print of newspaper article dated January 1897 relating to Cordal Athletic Sports marked with creator's reference

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.8

One print of newspaper article dated April 1891 relating to the GAA Kerry County Board marked with creator's reference

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.9

One photocopy of IE MOD/19/19.1/19.1.12

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.10

One print of newspaper article dated 22 April 1896 related to the GAA Meeting of the Kerry County Board

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.11

One print of newspaper article dated May 1896 related to the GAA County Board Fixtures

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.12

One print of newspaper article dated March 1893 related to the GAA Tournament in Tralee

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.13

One print of newspaper article from *Kerry Sentinel* dated 11 March 1893 entitled Gaelic Notes by Donogh

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.14

One print of newspaper article from *Kerry Sentinel* dated 11 March 1892 focussing on the GAA meeting of the County Board and the Killorglin v Castleisland at Firies game

IE MOD/19/19.2/19.2.15

One print of newspaper article dated April 1891 focussing on the GAA Kerry County Championships, Cordal v Irremore

IE MOD/19/19.3

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains 6 x A4 and 1 x A3 pages comprising notes and supporting material reference material to IE MOD/19/19.1 with particular reference to the County Convention

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.1

One page of handwritten notes on the County Convention with reference to the years 1891, 1893 and 1896

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.2

One print of newspaper article cut and pasted onto a document dated November 1891 relating to the GAA annual convention held in the rooms of the Tralee Young Ireland Society with creator's reference and highlighter marking relevant sections

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.3

One print of newspaper article dated 15 April 1893 relating to the GAA Kerry County Convention held in the Hibernian Hotel, Tralee. Item marked with creator's reference

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.4

One print of newspaper article cut and pasted onto a sheet from the *Kerry Sentinel* dated 28 March 1896 relating to the GAA Kerry County Convention held at Mr Slattery's, Rock Street. Item marked with creator's reference

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.5

One print of newspaper article cut and pasted onto a sheet dated March 1894 relating to the GAA County Convention. Item marked with creator's reference

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.6

One print of newspaper article cut and pasted onto a sheet dated January 1893 relating to the GAA Kerry County Convention held in the rooms of the Tralee Young Ireland Society at Upper Castle Street Tralee. Item marked with creator's reference

IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.7

One photocopy of IE MOD/19/19.3/19.3.6 enlarged to A3

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/20

The Diary of Robert O'Kelly

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/20
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Diary of Robert O'Kelly**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/20 comprises a transcription of *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly* and notes on O'Kelly genealogy. The original manuscript *Diary* was composed in 1914 by Castleisland-born Robert O'Kelly (1835-1919). It describes events of social and political interest during the nineteenth century.

Following the publication of O'Kelly's *Diary* by the Michael O'Donohue Memorial Heritage Project Committee in August 2015, a descendant of O'Kelly donated a photocopy of the original handwritten manuscript and a photocopy of the transcription as held in this Series. The photocopy of the transcription revealed a missing page in the O'Donohue papers. The relevant page has been copied and added to the collection.¹

It has also been established that the *Diary* was transcribed by Joan Kennelly, co-founder of the *Kerry's Eye* newspaper and descendant of O'Kelly (obituary *Irish Independent*, 22 April 2007).

Robert O'Kelly was born in Castleisland on the 18th June 1835. He described himself as 'no sort of scholar' and acknowledged that his memoir was 'imperfectly written':

If I was or had any sort of education but unfortunately for myself I scarcely got any education ... only taken away from school before I was ten years of age and put to the block at one of the most laborious trades in existence.

O'Kelly, who recalled 'the great and big storm of wind what blew on the little Christmas Day and night in the year 1839', encountered Father Matthew in the summer of 1840:

I was carried to a great meeting where the great Father Matthew, then on his rounds throughout Ireland, was administering the pledge ... In his passing through the people I well remember I had the great privilege of his putting his hand on my head and blessing me amongst the thousands.

O'Kelly recalled Daniel O'Connell in his 'repeal Cap':

I well remember seeing the great Daniel O'Connell three or four times in 1843 and 1844 and hear him speak from his Carriage on the Repeal ... wearing his repeal Cap he was.

Indeed, the *Diary* follows the political trials of the nineteenth century including the Fenian movement, the Land War and Home Rule. It also records the Famine:

There was no man saw more of the hunger, misery and starvation in families than I did in those years. It was the same all over the country in every place, in town, village and the country around. Everywhere you turned in those years you met death, death ... there was nothing talked of those days but death.

O'Kelly's parents, who had two out-houses, 'never refused a night's shelter to anyone who came the way looking for it':

They kept a splendid turf fire in each to warm those poor starving of God's creatures after the hardships of the day with plenty of clean straw to make a kind of a bed for them ... Oh what scenes I witnessed at night carrying the turf to keep the fire for them ... Those scenes are as plain to me today as when I went amongst them. They could never be forgotten by any person who witnessed them.

O'Kelly's personal contributions and achievements, notably his fund-raising efforts for the Dominican church in Tralee and his fortitude in seeing two monuments raised in Kerry, are also set down.²

The name of Robert O'Kelly is not widely recognised but from genealogical research carried out by Michael O'Donohoe and from material contained within the *Diary*, it can be established that Robert O'Kelly married Mary Dunn and had 12 children. It was one of his six sons who sent him 'a patriotic souvenir' – a piece of stone from the grave of Michael O'Dwyer.

Robert O'Kelly died in Tralee on 29 January 1919 at the age of 84 at which time he was described as 'one of the most pure-souled, sincere, consistent patriots in the bead roll of Irish Nationality'.

Items are held in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'The Famine 1845-7'.

¹ The *Diary* as originally held in the collection, an 11-pg typewritten document, was reproduced with notes, genealogical material and illustrations and published in booklet form by the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project during National Heritage Week, 22–29 August 2015, to celebrate 'From Mind to Hand' – the first exhibition of the O'Donohoe archive in Castleisland. It was subsequently established that the document in the collection was transcribed by Joan Kennelly from a 75-page handwritten manuscript dated 15th September 1914 composed by Robert O'Kelly and inscribed, 'To and for my dearest child Robert'. A photocopy of the original manuscript is now held in the collection, reference IE MOD/A3. The location of the original manuscript is unclear (see notes on correspondence with J J Barrett in IE MOD/A3). A revised edition of *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly* has been prepared for print, pending funding. For information on the donated copies and research on the *Diary*, see IE MOD/A3 [JM 18/9/15].

² Monuments to the Manchester Martyrs and the Rebellion of 1798.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/20/20.1–20.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Diary of Robert O'Kelly**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/20/20.1

One A4 photocopy of 11-pg typed document entitled *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly* transcribed from a record dated 15 September 1914. Document contains some of creator's markings in highlighter and reference notes

The booklet was transcribed and produced by Janet Murphy, project archivist, with added introduction, footnotes, photographs and cover to celebrate Castleisland's participation in National Heritage Week 22-30 August 2015. 150 copies were printed for distribution at the first Exhibition of the collection at 32 Main Street, Castleisland on Saturday 22 and Saturday 29 August 2015 and also at the launch of the project website at the same venue on 4 September 2015 when a visitor's record book was opened for the events (IE MOD/A2)

IE MOD/20/20.2

One lined A4 sheet of creator's handwritten genealogy notes about the O'Kelly family

IE MOD/20/20.3

One lined A4 sheet of creator's handwritten genealogy notes about the O'Kelly family

IE MOD/20/20.4

One A4 photocopy of page absent from IE MOD/20/20.1. This item has been acquired: see note at Series

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/21

Directories

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/21
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Directories**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/21 comprises an alphabetical register of names associated with Castleisland extracted from a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century directories. Information includes the years in which the name occurs in the directories, occupation and address. Pages are numbered 1-28, the first page numbered 1-2.

The names recorded in the register correspond with IE MOD/55, which appears to be a more comprehensive register of the town, and also IE MOD/14.5-14.7 where the information has been illustrated in charts.

Other items include a handwritten description of the town of Castleisland from a number of directories (including Slater's, Guy's, Kelly's and Macdonald's Irish Directory and Gazetteer of 1917) with photocopies from same and a handwritten list of directories including Cork & Munster Trade Directory and Seward's. Also photocopies from entries relevant to Castleisland and its environs from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* by Samuel Lewis (1837).

The result is an intimate glimpse of the inhabitants of nineteenth and early twentieth century Castleisland and a highly useful genealogical tool for those with a particular interest in the town.

A glance through the material reveals that in 1846, the year in which Eusebius Chute was recorded as resident gentry at Tullig, Daniel Callaghan numbered among many nail makers in the town.

In 1870, Thomas Brosnan was the Church of Ireland teacher at the Market House and John Roche of Sandville was coroner. Rev O'Connell was in residence at the Chapel House and some years later his namesake, Patrick O'Connell, was daily carrier to Tralee.

J Connaughton was RIC Sergeant at Ballahantouragh in 1886, P Cassidy was in the same role at Knocknagoshel in 1893, while R Barrett was based at Scartaglen.

In the same year, Sydney Carroll was recorded as a National Bank accountant, Mrs Margaret Bonguelimi was running the Chute Arms Hotel and Mrs F O'Brien was head teacher at Clounclough.

It is certain that children of the district would have known Miss Minnie O'Connor, a toy dealer, just as adults would have been familiar with Miss Hannah Edgeworth, the postmistress.

Jeremiah Long was a tailor at Pound Lane 1881-86 at which time James Lyons may not have been quite so popular as rent collector, a job also carried on by Maurice Quinlan. More unpopular still might have been John McDonnell, a process server.

Sylvester Horgan was farming at Bawnaskehy in 1886 as was Miss Lombard at Glansharoon; in this year Thomas Burke was weigh-master.

At the New Line, Daniel and Peter Riordan had a threshing machine, the same place where Kate O'Sullivan was a leather-seller. Over in Gortatlea, Patrick Carty was station master the same year in which (1881), George Raymond Esq, QC, was resident at Kilmurry.

In 1894, Jeremiah Coffey was running the Commercial Hotel on Main Street, John McGuinness was running a private school and Timothy Murphy was pound keeper. In this year too, John Poyntz Rice, MD, had an additional address of Edinburgh.

In 1917, if you had the money, you could purchase a cycle at D A Jones Cycle and Motor Agency and J D O'Leary was the place to go for hide skin.

Items stored in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled (in black biro) 'Slater, Guy, McDonald' and (in black ink): 'Lewis 1837 Tralee Killarney Castleisland Ballymac Brosna Scartaglin Currans 1846 (p170), '56 (p192-3), '70 (p27-28), '81 (p29-31), '86, '93, '94 (p161-2), 1917' and also a reference number IR 9141S.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/21/21.1–21.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Directories**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/21/21.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains 27-pg handwritten alphabetical register of names associated with Castleisland extracted from nineteenth and early twentieth directories during the period 1846 to 1917, Ahern to Wren. Information includes occupation and years in which the names occurred in the directories. The directories referred to are *Slater's Directory* 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881 and 1894; *Guy's Postal Directory of Munster* 1886 and 1893; *Kelly's Directory* 1905 and *MacDonald's Irish Directory and Gazetteer* 1917

IE MOD/21/21.2

One plastic A4 wallet contains one handwritten document with a description of Castleisland compiled from nineteenth century directories with 20 accompanying photocopies from the relevant entries in the directories

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.1

One A4 handwritten document containing a description of Castleisland compiled from nineteenth century directories including topography, population, markets etc, topics numbered 1-14 with directory years noted in the margin

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.2

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1846 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.3

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1856 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.4

One photocopy of IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.5

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1870, p27, enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.6

One photocopy of IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.5

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.7

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1870, p28, enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.8

One photocopy of IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.7

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.9

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1881, p29, enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.10

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1881, p30, enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.11

One photocopy of IE MOD/21/21.2/21.10

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.12

One print of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1881, p31, enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.13

One photocopy of IE MOD/21/21.2/21.12

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.14

One photocopy of Castleisland from *Guy's Postal Directory of Munster* of 1886 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.15

One photocopy of Castleisland from *Guy's Postal Directory of Munster* of 1893 enlarged to A3 and on same sheet as entry from *MacDonald's*, see IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.16

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.16

One photocopy of Castleisland from *MacDonald's Irish Directory and Gazetteer* of 1917 enlarged and copied on same sheet as IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.15

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.17

One A4 photocopy of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1894, p161

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.18

One photocopy of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1894, p161, enlarged to A3, marked with red pen

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.19

One photocopy of IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.18 without markings

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.20

One A4 photocopy of Castleisland from *Slater's Directory* of 1894, p162

IE MOD/21/21.2/21.2.21

One photocopy of Castleisland from *Kelly's Directory* of 1905 on cropped A3 sheet with some markings in red pen

IE MOD/21/21.3

One small piece of card containing a handwritten list of directories

IE MOD/21/21.4

One A3 photocopy of entry (enlarged) from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* by Samuel Lewis (1837) for the parish of Ballymacelligott

IE MOD/21/21.4/21.4.1

One A3 photocopy of entry from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* by Samuel Lewis (1837) for the parish of Ballymacelligott

IE MOD/21/21.4/21.4.2

One A3 photocopy of entries (enlarged) from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* by Samuel Lewis (1837) for the parishes of Brosna, Scartaglin and Currans

IE MOD/21/21.4/21.4.3

One A3 photocopy of entry (enlarged) from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* by Samuel Lewis (1837) for the parish of Castleisland

IE MOD/21/21.4/21.4.4

Photocopy of entries from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* by Samuel Lewis (1837) for the parishes of Killarney and Tralee, x7 A4 sheets in total, pasted onto the back of an A1 sized Kerry Wallplanner 2001-2002



Sustenance: landmark water fountain in Castleisland dates to 1789, 'the town's only supply until Dooneen water supply was installed'

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/22

Dooneen Water Supply 1887-92

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/22
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Dooneen Water Supply 1887-92
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/22 comprises a list of references to the supply of water to Castleisland from 1878 to 1894 taken almost exclusively from newspapers with supporting reference material. Notes include T M Donovan's remarks about a fountain in the town and the consumption of a 'wholesome drink of water' at Tubberamountee.

Collectively, the material presents as a study of the supply of water to Castleisland and conveys the development of a service taken very much for granted today. It also illustrates that the great public protest of recent years over *Uisce Éireann* is not new: as far back as 1874, the public was far from content with the idea of paying for the utility.

At a board meeting of the Tralee Union in the late nineteenth century, board member P H Leahy asked by what authority a steward had been appointed to oversee the construction of the waterworks in Castleisland, a man who 'had nothing to do but walk about with his hands in his pockets'. Leahy stated that the people of Castleisland, who would have to pay him, 'were strongly objecting to it'.¹

The progress of the Dooneen Water Supply to Castleisland from 1878 to 1894, including the turning of the first sod of the new waterworks by J K O'Connor in 1891, is plotted.²

In 1887, a compulsory purchase order was made for land at Dooneen, a townland about two miles outside Castleisland. Two years later, the project was still under discussion, of most concern the cost to the taxpayer.

The ongoing debate revealed the toil then expended to gain a supply of water:

The townspeople had to go a quarter of a mile for water to Tubbermaing, at other times they get it from the river; they had to employ donkeys and cars to get the water ... if the waterworks were constructed the convents, the police barracks, and the railway would all take water and pay for it.³

A supply of water could also be had from a well at the top of the town and a fountain, built by the Herberts of Lisheenbaun, further down.⁴

A local Government Board Enquiry into the state of affairs was held in 1889, John Kerry O'Connor, poor law guardian for Castleisland, explained that the single fountain supplied a population of 1500.⁵ During the same proceedings, the number of fever cases in Castleisland caused by 'bad water' was remarked on:

In Castleisland, '20 water closets had to do 1500 people ... 75 people to a water closet'.

Five years later a typhoid epidemic hit Castleisland, the cause assigned to a farmhouse supplied with water from Dooneen:

Some tributaries of the Dooneen river ran through farm yards in which were deposited heaps of manure ... the first patient was a farm servant in one of the houses through which the rivulet ran. From this case the disease spread.⁶

In later times, water caused controversy of a different sort in Castleisland when a townsman was fined for throwing five buckets of water over a woman. In his defence, he claimed only three buckets were thrown and that she should have walked away after the first.⁷

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Meeting of the board of the Tralee Union, see *Kerry Evening Post*, 19 August 1874.

² IE MOD 22/22.1- IE MOD 22/22.1.2. Full report of turning of the first sod, IE MOD-22/22.2/22.2.9. In more recent times, the Dooneen Water Scheme to serve thirty households in Dooneen, Mullaghmarky, Glensharoon and Bawnluskaha was introduced in 1968. Report in *Kerryman*, 24 February 1968.

³ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 18 May 1889. Local government board enquiry into waterworks for Castleisland held at Castleisland Courthouse in May 1889. See full report of proceedings in which Dr Harold, in reply to Mr Morphy, solicitor for Lord Headley, deposed that he could not say whether there was more whiskey than water consumed at Castleisland. Morphy asked if the water was required to dilute whiskey from fifty public houses in the town.

⁴ Landmark water fountain in Castleisland dates to 1789, 'the town's only supply until Dooneen water supply was installed'. **Lisheenbawn** (var: Lisheenbaun/Lisheenbane) of the townland of the same name. The property, of which little is known, is no longer extant. In the 1830s and '40s, it was associated with Arthur Sealy Esq. The Sealy family intermarried with the Herbert family as shown in a genealogical sketch of the 'The Sealy' to the *Tralee Chronicle of 22 January 1875* (submitted by 'Henri Quarte' (Philo Henri Quatre) perhaps an anonym of John Florence Purdon McCarthy). A letter to the same medium from 'Kerriensis' (which, it may also be argued, was another disguise of McCarthy) revealed that Arthur Sealy was evicted from Lisheenbawn by Henry Arthur Herbert. Both documents are transcribed below. See biographical note on John Florence Purdon McCarthy in Series IE MOD/79.

The Sealy. Name and family is of Norman extraction, en suite of William the Conqueror. The historiographers and genealogists circumambulate this name with a cloud of spellings. Cailli, Cely, or Seali, was sent to England by William the Conqueror (then Duke of Normandy), tempore Edward the Confessor, on a confidential trust. His kinsman (Le Sire de Cailli) accompanied the Duke to England in 1066. From the former of these two gentlemen descended Sir Benedict Sealy (Knight Baueret) ie a knight dubbed in the field of battle. This was in the time of Edward the Third and of Richard the Second. Sir Benedict distinguished himself on various occasions under the Black Prince – once against Hot Spur himself. Sir Benedict was beheaded in 1400 along with the Earls of Kent, Salisbury, and others. From him descended Sir William Sealy (knight) who was father of a daughter of great beauty and gifts, a Margaret Sealy, who married in the reign of Henry VIII, Ralf Maynard, ancestor of Lord Maynard. Besides that daughter (Margaret) he (Sir William Sealy) had also a son (William Sealy Esq) whose son, Edward, married Rachel Egerton, niece of the Duke of Bridgewater. They had a son (William Sealy Esq of Bridgewater in the county of Somerset). He was Mayor of Bridgewater in the 18th of James the First. He married Joan, daughter and heiress to Builleford or Belleford of South Moulton, Devon, descended from the Buillefortes of France. He died 4 Dec 1633. His son (Edward) married nobly; one of the Royal princes of England stood a spouson [sponsor?] to his son, whose name also was Edward, and was ancestor of the still existing families of Bridgewater and Exeter, and also of the Irish families of Bandon, Richmount, and Gurtnahorna, highly connected, and of high position. The second son of William of Bridgewater was Henry whose descendants were men of mark at Barbados in 1708. The third son of William Sealy of Bridgewater was (?) of Croker and Perry Court in Somerset and Devonshire.

This third son's issue removed to the city of York and subsequently became proprietors of Magh, near Tralee, in the county Kerry, Ireland, and Maglass, adjacent, which came to this family jure uxoris, by an intermarriage with Alice,

second daughter of Uriah Babington of Droumkeen in the county Kerry. Her husband was John or Samuel Sealy (for the record is blotted) who was son to Samuel, son of William Sealy Esq by Mildred Mullins of Dingle. It might be stated parenthetically that this Uriah Babington had four other daughters. Angel married _____ Scot Esq of Cahercon in the county Clare; Margaret married _____ Leslie Esq; Mary married William Meredith of Farnag Esq and Catherine married James Supples Esq.

John, or Samuel Sealy had issue by Alice Babington two sons and a daughter. **John** married Agnes Chute of Chutehall, sister of Francis and aunt of Richard, commonly called 'Minor Chute; and by the people Bahr vee 'n Erin (the best man in Ireland). **Uriah** Sealy Esq married Mary Herbert of Currans – an estate now in the Cahernane family. **Catherine** married William Collis Esq and **Margaret** married William Wrixon Esq and after his death John Freeman, of Ballymacquin Esq. Uriah Babington Esq dying in the house of his son-in-law John or Samuel Sealy at Maglass, left an extensive testamentary document which was in the possession of his descendant, the late John Sealy Esq of Ballymalus. It was drawn up at Maglass in presence of his well-beloved friends, William Blennerhassett of Elmgrove Esq, MP, and the Rev John Day of Lohercannon, executors, Sept 29, 1756.

The issue of John, of Maglass, by Agnes Chute of Chutehall were – First, **Samuel**, of Maglass, married Eliza Raymond of Ballylochran and they had issue John of Ballymalus, a burgher and freeholder of the city of Cork in right of descent, married and left issue Edward and Lucy. This Samuel, of Maglass, married secondly Barbara Hilliard of Listrim. Agnes married Captain John Weekes, an officer in the army and left issue. Elizabeth married Captain Quill, a Royal Navy officer, and they left issue; and Jane married John Crumpe Esq, a surgeon, who also left issue. The second son of John of Maglass by Agnes Chute, was **Richard** Sealy, in orders, dsp (or decessit sine prole). The third son was **William**, an officer in the 3rd Buffs of Knockanagore and afterwards Magh. He married his cousin, Alice, and died without issue at Magh. The fourth son of John of Maglass by Agnes Chute of Chutehall was **Eusebius** Sealy of Mallamaki, Castleisland who married his cousin, Sophia Sealy, and left issue one son, John Sealy of Mallamarki Esq JP.

The second son of John, by Alice Babington, was **Uriah** Babington Sealy. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev Thomas Herbert, of Cahirneane, and they had issue, besides William, who fought in the American war as a military officer and was drowned at sea with his wife, a planter's daughter, with whom he got a fortune of 4000 acres in Nova Scotia, and Samuel of Magh who had Samuel of Magh and John of Rockfield and seven daughters. Alice, Mrs Counsellor Herbert, afterwards Mrs William Sealy of Magh; Agnes, Mrs Captain Barrett (a military man of fortune in England); Emily, Mrs Captain Shannon; Anne, Mrs Fitzmaurice; and Mary, Lucy and Catherine, died unmarried.

Samuel, the elder, married Lucy, daughter of the Rev Bastable Herbert of Brewsterfield and had issue **Euriah** – an officer in the Royal Navy, died without issue; **Bastable** married Susan Shannon (his first cousin) whose only child (a daughter) died young; **Arthur Herbert Fitzgerald** Sealy married first Maria, relict of Doctor Ledmon, the purchaser of part of his family estate (Maglass) and secondly Kitty (Catherine), his cousin, daughter of John Sealy Esq of Rockville [?Rockfield], JP; **William**, proprietor of the estate of Magh (which he sold) married Deborah, daughter of the Rev William Collis of Fortwilliam who have issue, William and Lucy – Mrs Doctor Fitzmaurice – Alice, Mrs Milward of Ballyegan.

John Sealy of Rockfield Esq JP was brother to Samuel of Magh. He married Anne, daughter of Raymond Fitzmaurice Esq JP and they had a numerous issue – viz, **Uriah** married Louisia (Miss Mason); **Alice** married John Barry Esq of Knockrour and had issue including the two late physicians (William and Garrett Barry Esqs). **William**, commonly called *White William* in contradiction to his cousin, *Black William*, married Catherine, a daughter of _____ Egar Esq by his wife (a Miss Raymond of Ballylochran). She was a sister of James R Eager Esq (founder of the *Tralee Chronicle* newspaper). This William Sealy won the fame or notoriety of a duelist. **Cherry** became Mrs Mason and left issue. **John** married Ellen, daughter of J Malone Esq of Rockview, Bruree, Co Limerick and has issue. **Agnes** died unmarried. **Lucy** married John Hamilton Esq and they emigrated and have issue. **Mary** married Florence Purdon McCarthy who, through his collegiate claims from TCD had the endowed school at New Ross, &c, and they have issue. **Kitty** married her cousin, Arthur Herbert Fitzgerald Sealy Esq as his second wife and has issue. **Emily** died unmarried. Heraldry of the family. Arms – A Fesse embattled azure between three wolves' heads erased – sable. Crest – Out of a ducal coronet, or a wolf's head – sable. Motto – *Concipe Spes Certas*.

The following is an extract from a letter to the *Tralee Chronicle* of 7 April 1857 by someone signing themselves 'Kerriensis' who claimed that Arthur Sealy was evicted from Lisheenbawn by Henry Arthur Herbert:

'What does it signify whether Clydane was let to a Protestant or Catholic when John Harold was so shamefully evicted? Harold resided on the land from his infancy – he survived the fearful ordeal of the famine and was thriving and comfortable when in the year '53 he was served with notice to quit and was obliged to leave. Mr Herbert's reply to him when he represented that his family had resided on the lands over 200 years, was that they had been there long enough ... I could have told you of the evictions of Maurice Roche, George Rice and Michael Eversfield from Coolnageragh, of John Barry from Bawnaskehy, of Arthur Sealy from Lisheenbawn, of John Ahern and John Leahy from Ballynahally, of Richard McCarthy from Clydane and of hosts of others which sent some of them to seek that livelihood in a foreign land that was denied them at home and more to a premature grave. I could have told you of the wholesale depopulation at Carrigees, at Brosna, and at Scartaglin, the facts of which are as notorious as that his tenants are possessed of as little real liberty and are as slavishly servile as the serfs of Siberia or the negroes of Carolina – that his leases are shams, and their holders as dependent on his mercy as if they never had existence, that leases are withheld from the tenants on his tenements in Castleisland because they do not effect policies of fire insurance on the houses in Mr Herbert's name and themselves pay the premiums and all the other acts of fostering care emanating from him and his underlings ...'.

⁵ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 18 May 1889. O'Connor calculated there were about 20 toilets in the town with no means of flushing them, 'those 20 water closets had to do 1500 people; that would be 75 people to a water closet'.

⁶ Sixty-eight cases of fever were recorded; residents of Castleisland were advised to boil water before use. Full report *Kerry Evening Post*, 28 February 1894.

⁷ 'I only threw three buckets on her and not five ... if she was all this lady she would have walked away after the first bucket and not waited for the others' (*Kerryman*, 29 September 1962).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/22/22.1–22.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Dooneen Water Supply 1887-92**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/22/22.1

Page 1 (of 3) handwritten A4 document entitled 'Waterworks. Dooneen Water Supply' for the period 1878 to 1890. Contains a chronology of newspaper articles related to the subject which commences with a reference taken from Donovan's *History* 'Bonfire near fountain ... And coming home again in the cool of the evening, where would you get a more wholesome drink of water than at Tubberamountee' (pp156 & 158)

IE MOD/22/22.1/22.1.1

Page 2 (of 3) handwritten A4 document entitled 'Waterworks. Dooneen Water Supply' continuation of IE MOD/22/22.1 for the year 1891

IE MOD/22/22.1/22.1.2

Page 3 (of 3) handwritten A4 document, continuation of IE MOD/22/22.1/22.1.1 for the period 1892 to 1894

IE MOD/22/22.2

Page 1 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises a number of newspaper references for the months of August, November and December 1887 enlarged and arranged on one A3 sheet. Contains creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.1

Page 2 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises a number of newspaper references for the months January, June September and November 1888 enlarged and pasted onto one A3 sheet. Contains creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.2

Page 3 (of 12), photocopy of IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.1

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.3

Page 4 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises a number of newspaper references for the months March, May, June, July and August 1889 enlarged and pasted onto one A3 sheet. Contains creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.4

Page 5 (of 12), photocopy of IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.3

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.5

Page 6 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises a number of newspaper references for the months October & November 1889 enlarged and pasted onto one A3 sheet. Contains creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.6

Page 7 (of 12), photocopy of IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.5

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.7

Page 8 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1.

Item comprises a number of newspaper references for the months September and November 1890 enlarged and pasted onto one A3 sheet. Contains creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.8

Page 9 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises an article related to the Castleisland Water Works for the year 1890 and concerns the appointment of an arbitrator by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. Article is enlarged and is marked with creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.9

Page 10 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises a number of newspaper references for the months January, October, November and December 1891 enlarged and pasted onto one A3 sheet. Items relating to January February March July and August are written in hand. Contains creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.10

Page 11 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises an article about the Castleisland Water Works for the year 1894 notably a Notice to Contractors. Article is enlarged on one A4 sheet and is marked with creator's reference system

IE MOD/22/22.2/22.2.11

Page 12 (of 12) supporting newspaper documentation to chronology at IE MOD/22/22.1. Item comprises a newspaper article entitled 'The Castleisland Water Supply' dated January 1897 cut out and pasted onto one A3 sheet. Contains creator's reference system

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/23

The Earls of Desmond

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/23
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Earls of Desmond**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 12 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The Erl of Desmond and his kin hath of lands under him 120 miles. Four hundred horse, eight battles of Galoglas, 1 battalion crossbow men and gunners, three thousand kerns. His country is long, and so environed, and hateth the kings laws, so they give none aid. A part of Burghs, called the Bourgh country, twenty four horse, one battalion, two hundred kern environed and dissevered. Part of the Butlers in Tipperary, sixty horse, two battalions, two hundred kern. Severed amongst themselves and enemies, and environed.¹

IE MOD/23 comprises handwritten notes on, and published material relating to, the Earls of Desmond, with particular reference to Gerald, 16th Earl (today considered the 15th Earl) who perished in 1583 at Glanageenty, 'a place as secluded as a glade in the Great Lone Land' and whose death was a watershed in the history of Castleisland.

In his three-volume *The Self Condemned* (1836), Thomas Gaspey imagines Desmond's final hour:

It was in a lonely glen, some four miles east of Tralee, that the noble fugitive, about an hour before midnight, determined to halt. He entered a little grove, and in the ruins of a fallen hovel his attendants made a fire round which they seated themselves and prepared to repose till the return of day.

The party was disturbed from sleep by a rush of kerns:

They could not on the instant recover their arms, and in the wild alarm which came over them, thought but of saving their lives by retreat. All fled, some of them being wounded as they passed, and the aged Earl alone remained to confront his foes. A blow on his sword arm, which almost severed the limb from his trunk rendered him defenceless ... his head struck from his body was carried by Ormond.

Elsewhere in the collection, creator followed events after the death of the earl:

Arrangements were made for the distribution of Desmond's lands ... The lands were first surveyed, and divided into Seignories of 6,000 to 12,000 acres. This done, the Earl was declared attainted and his lands confiscate at a Parliament held on the 28th April 1586.²

Some three hundred and fifty years after the event, the Schools' Collection demonstrated that the story of Desmond was still current:

There is a place in Glounowen called *Tig an Iarla*. Here are the ruins of a mud-walled cabin where the Earl of Desmond found shelter for some time before he went to Glounnaneenta.³

The history of the Earls of Desmond continues to fascinate. *The Earls of Desmond: the Rise and Fall of a Munster Lordship* by Gerald O'Carroll was published in 2014. See also chapters 11 (The Earls of Desmond) and 13 (The end of The Geraldine League. Death of the last Earl of Desmond) in *The Story of Kerry* (1935) by Pádraig Pléimíonn (Patrick J Fleming) in IE

MOD/A15. *The Legend of the Castleisland Goose: a tale of Gerald the Poet, 4th Earl of Desmond* (2015), contains references to further reading on the subject. See also IE MOD/39, IE MOD/71.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled '11 Nov 1583. Charles Smith 1756, Sr Margaret MacCurtain, JKAHS 8 1975, The Fall of the House of Desmond. The Execution of 1468 Thomas 8th Earl. T F O'Sullivan pp48-51, Jeremiah King, Rev James Carmody'.

¹ From 'Ireland, as described by Lawrence Nowel, Dean of Lichfield, who died 1576', *History of Ireland, as disclosed by Irish Statutes passed by Irish Parliaments between 1310 and 1800* (1893) by Annie M Rowan, author of *Memories of Old Tralee*, reproduced in 2017.

² IE MOD/71 which also contains a note on Rev James Carmody. See IE MOD/39 for an account of the seigniority.

³ Cait Ní Tarrant, as related by Mr Jerh Sullivan, Glounawaddra, Kingwilliamstown, Gleanntán, scairteach an ghleanna (Cordal east), p257).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/23/23.1–23.11
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Earls of
Desmond**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 12 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/23/23.1

Handwritten and published material in this item relates to Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond 1559-1583 (counted, since c2000, the 15th Earl). Notes have been extracted from Smith's *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry*, two articles from the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* and from O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry* with photocopies of relevant pages. Item also contains a handwritten chart onto which the material has been transposed and a colour-coded index of names and places found in the material

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.1

Page 1 (of 2) handwritten document entitled Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond 1559-1583 contains notes extracted from chapter nine of *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith with reference to page numbers and an article entitled The Execution of the Earl of Desmond 1468 by Art Cosgrove published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 8, 1975. Document in black ink with some colour coding

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.1/23.1.1.1

Page 2 (of 2) handwritten document, continuation of notes from IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.1. Document in black ink with some colour coding

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.2

Page 1 (of 4) handwritten document in red ink entitled 'Desmond 16 Gerald'. Contains notes extracted from chapter nine of *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith with reference to page numbers

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.2/23.1.2.1

Page 2 (of 4) handwritten document in red ink entitled 'Desmond 16 Gerald'. Contains notes extracted from chapter nine of *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith with reference to page numbers

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.2/23.1.2.2

Page 3 (of 4) handwritten document in red ink entitled 'Desmond 16 Gerald'. Contains notes extracted from chapter nine of *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith with reference to page numbers

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.2/23.1.2.3

Page 4 (of 4) handwritten document in red ink entitled 'Desmond 16 Gerald'. Contains notes extracted from chapter nine of *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith with reference to page numbers and in green ink, notes and references to O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry* and in black ink, notes and references to Fr Carmody's account (perhaps the 'Story of Castle Magne' by Rev James Carmody in the *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* – see IE MOD 71)

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.3

Page 1 (of 2) handwritten document entitled 'Gerald Earl of Desmond'. Contains notes with reference to page number extracted from article, 'The Fall of the House of

Desmond' by Sister Margaret MacCurtain (see IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.10)

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.3/23.1.3.1

Page 2 (of 2) handwritten notes, continuation of IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.3

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.4

One A4 handwritten document entitled 'The Fall of the House of Desmond' by Sister Margaret MacCurtain. Contains notes extracted from article, 'The Fall of the House of Desmond' by Sister Margaret MacCurtain

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.5

One A4 handwritten document entitled 'MacCurtain's Sources'

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.6

One notebook page with rough notes on MacCurtain reference

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.7

Photocopy of chapter nine from *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith entitled 'Containing the Civil History of This County', edition not stated, pp122-145. Pages 132-145 marked with highlighter and dates

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.8

Photocopy of article, 'The Execution of the Earl of Desmond 1468' by Art Cosgrove published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 8, 1975, pp11-27

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.9

Photocopy of chapter entitled 'The Desmond Tragedy' from T F O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry*, No 8, 1975, pp48-52, marked with highlighter

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.10

Photocopy of article, 'The Fall of the House of Desmond' by Sister Margaret MacCurtain published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, No 8, 1975, pp28-43, pages marked with notes and highlighter

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.11

One chart measuring approximately 60 cm x 50 cm contains combined notes on Gerald the 16th Earl of Desmond as extracted from O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry*, Smith's *Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* and Sister Margaret MacCurtain's 'The Fall of the House of Desmond'. Notes are handwritten in different coloured inks and organised in columns

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.12

One A4 document contains handwritten notes pertaining to the three texts in IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.11

IE MOD/23/23.1/23.1.13

One A4 coloured coded handwritten 14-pg index of names and places found in materials described in IE MOD/23/23.1. Commences with Adare and Affane and concludes with Zouche. Final page a chronological note of events from 1583 which followed the Earls of Desmond

IE MOD/23/23.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Earls of Desmond 1329-1583' provides a count of Earls from Maurice, the 1st Earl to James the 17th as extracted from Smith's *Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* together with a summarised note on genealogy and/or accomplishment

IE MOD/23/23.2/23.2.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled Earls of Desmond 1329-1583 is a rough duplicate of IE MOD/23/23.2

IE MOD/23/23.2/23.2.2

One handwritten A4 document organised into 10 columns documents the 16 Earls of Desmond with notes as extracted from materials described in IE MOD/23/23.1. Column headings are Year, King Number (or earl), Name, Year, Page (reference from published source), Died, Year, Buried. Tenth column has no heading but contains historical notes

IE MOD/23/23.2/23.2.3

One handwritten A4 document contains notes from 1579 to 1583, notes 36 to 42.
Appears to be part of another item not found in this series

IE MOD/23/23.3

One handwritten 8-pg colour-coded index (some pages of which seem to be missing) of people and places found in materials described in IE MOD/23/23.1. Document commences with Davis, Sir John and concludes with Ormond

IE MOD/23/23.4

Page 1 (of 2) A4 handwritten document entitled 'Eleanor Countess of Desmond c1545-1636 by Anne Chambers'. Contains notes extracted from that source with reference to page numbers, period 1579 to 1583. There is no accompanying photocopy of this publication in this series; the book was published in Dublin in 1986, cover title, *As Wicked a Woman: the biography of Eleanor Countess of Desmond*

IE MOD/23/23.4/23.4.1

Page 2 (of 2) continuation and conclusion of IE MOD/23/23.4. It is interesting to note the following reported in the *Irish Independent* of 27 July 1989: 'A 300-year-old headstone has been unearthed on the site of the former Henry Denny Meat Factory in Sligo. The headstone, from the grave of Elinor Butler, Countess of Desmond, was found during excavations. The site, close to an old Cromwellian fort, is being cleared to make way for a new office block. Countess Butler was daughter of Edmond Butler the first Baron of Dunboyne. She was born in Kiltinncastle, Co Tipperary in 1545. Her husband Gerald Fitzgerald the 14th Earl of Desmond was killed on the run in Co Kerry in 1583 and his head was later sent to London and impaled on London Bridge. The Countess later married Sir Donogh O'Connor of Sligo'

IE MOD/23/23.5

One 22-pg A4 file of handwritten notes on (mainly) the Desmond material found in publications described at IE MOD/23/23.1 with reference to page numbers. Pages are entitled with name of dignitary

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.1

Page 1 (of 22) contains notes on Allen and Tibbat

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.2

Page 2 (of 22) contains notes on Thomas Butler 12th Earl of Ormond

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.3

Page 3 (of 22) contains notes on 1st Lord Burghley

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.4

Page 4 (of 22) contains notes on Sir George Carew, President of Munster

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.5

Page 5 (of 22) contains notes on Castlemain

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.6

Page 6 (of 22) contains notes on Sir William Drury

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.7

Page 7 (of 22) contains notes on Eleanor Fitzgerald

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.8

Page 8 (of 22) contains notes on Gerald Fitzgerald, 16th Earl of Desmond 1558-83

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.9

Page 9 (of 22) contains notes on Gerald Fitzgerald, 16th Earl of Desmond

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.10

Page 10 (of 22) contains notes on Sir John Fitzgerald

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.11

Page 11 (of 22) contains notes on James Fitzgerald

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.12

Page 12 (of 22) contains notes on Fitzgibbon, The White Knight

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.13

Page 13 (of 22) contains notes on James Fitzmaurice

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.14

Page 14 (of 22) contains notes on Grey Lord De Witton

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.15

Page 15 (of 22) contains notes on Kilmallock

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.16

Page 16 (of 22) contains notes on Sir Nicholas Malbie, Lord President of Connaught

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.17

Page 17 (of 22) contains notes on Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.18

Page 18 (of 22) contains notes on Perrot

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.19

Page 19 (of 22) contains notes on Sir Walter Raleigh

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.20

Page 20 (of 22) contains on Dr Nicholas Sanders

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.21

Page 21 (of 22) contains notes on Edmund Spenser

IE MOD/23/23.5/23.5.22

Page 22 (of 22) contains notes on Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland

IE MOD/23/23.6

Nine page (stapled) document contains notes relating to the Desmonds from 1567 to 1583 with added notes on Sir George Carew, Sir William Cecil and Sir William Drury. Appears to be rough notes ordered by number, 28 to 48 [I have removed staples and placed documents in a plastic wallet, 9 September 2015. JM]

IE MOD/23/23.7

Comprises four A4 pages of handwritten notes relating to the Earls of Desmond from *A History of the City and County of Cork* by M F Cusack, Dublin 1875

IE MOD/23/23.8

One A4 handwritten document comprises a translation from Latin to English of 28 lines of text found in Smith's *History* (1756), p288 (edition not stated). Information is organised line by line, eg, *Sciatis – Let ye know/quod pro bono et laudabili servitio – that for good and praiseworthy service*

IE MOD/23/23.9

Comprises notes on the Fitzgeralds extracted from Jeremiah King's *History of Kerry* with

supporting documents

IE MOD/23/23.9/23.9.1

Two notebook sized pages contain handwritten notes on the Fitzgeralds from King's *History*; appears as roughwork

IE MOD/23/23.9/23.9.2

Rough note on Earl of Desmond

IE MOD/23/23.9/23.9.3

Photocopy of p362 from King's *History* relating to the 4th Earl of Desmond, 'Gerald The Poet'; a verse attributed to the 4th Earl is highlighted, it begins: 'Pity the man who over-leaps his horse'

IE MOD/23/23.9/23.9.4

Photocopy of pp146-147 from King's *History*, notes relating to the Earls of Desmond marked with highlighter

IE MOD/23/23.9/23.9.5

Photocopy of IE MOD/23/23.9/23.9.4 without highlighter

IE MOD/23/23.10

Comprises photocopies from published material

IE MOD/23/23.10/23.10.1

One A4 black and white photocopy from pp16-17 of (unidentified) publication relating to the Knights of Glin with image of Beagh Castle near Pallaskenry

IE MOD/23/23.10.2

Comprises photocopies of pp185-187 from Mary Agnes Hickson's *Selections from Old Kerry Records* (1872), chapter entitled 'The Seignory of Castle Island'. Copies marked with highlighter

IE MOD/23/23.10.3

Comprises photocopy of 3-pg article from *The Kerry Magazine* entitled 'Zouche An Elizabethan in Kerry' by Tom Finn, pp31-33

IE MOD/23/23.10.4

One print of article entitled Gleannaneetha from the Kerry Sentinel which has been cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet

IE MOD/23/23.10.4/23.10.4.1

One A4 photocopy of IE MOD/23/23.10.4

IE MOD/23/23.10.4/23.10.4.2

One photocopy of IE MOD/23/23.10.4 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/23/23.10.5

One print of article, entitled by O'Donohoe, 'Death of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, 11 November 1583' enlarged, cut and pasted onto an A3 sheet. Publication not given but appears to be based on Hickson's account

IE MOD/23/23.10.5/23.10.5.1

One A3 photocopy of IE MOD/23/23.10.5

IE MOD/23/23.10.5/23.10.5.2

One A3 photocopy of IE MOD/23/23.10.5

IE MOD/23/23.11

Item comprised of nine pages (x8 A4/x1 A3) of handwritten notes from various sources in respect of the subject matter; appear to be rough notes

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/24

EEC

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/24
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: EEC
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 14 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/24 comprises a small number of hand-drawn charts containing information and statistics on the voting electorate and representatives in the year 1994. Series also contains a number of publications relating to the European Union.

Items contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/24/24.1–24.14
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **EEC**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 14 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/24/24.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains three A4 hand-drawn charts containing voting statistics for the year 1994 in Kerry, Limerick and Cork regions

IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.1

One hand-drawn chart containing information and statistics on the opposing parties among an electorate of 755176 in 1994. Representative names include Bennis, Boyle, Collins, Cox, Crowley, Cushnahan, Kenny, Lane, Luck, Lynch, McCarthy, Moloney, O'Malley, O'Regan, Raftery, Riordan. Population and electorate statistics for 1981 also given for Kerry, Clare, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. Some entries marked with highlighter

IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.2

One hand-drawn chart appears as a copy of IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.1 with some detail omitted

IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.3

One hand-drawn chart containing information and statistics compiled from the political representatives Bennis, Boyle, Collins, Cox, Crowley, Cushnahan, Kenny, Lane, Luck, Lynch, McCarthy, Moloney, O'Malley, O'Regan, Raftery and Riordan. Includes creator's observations on the counts, 'Cox consistently high on transfers', 'SF [Sinn Fein] don't like FG [Fine Gael] Poor O'Malley!'. Some entries marked with highlighter

IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.4

One hand-drawn chart appears as a copy of IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.3 but notes and observations differ

IE MOD/24/24.1/24.1.5

Small cut of green card contains rough notes

IE MOD/24/24.2

Broadsheet pages 7 and 8 from the *Irish Examiner* of 21 October 2002 contains results of voting figures, Carlow to Wicklow, entitled 'Your Verdict'. Reverse side contains article on the Yes vote to the Nice Treaty entitled 'Europe breathes sigh of relief'

IE MOD/24/24.3

Eight-page booklet, sized approximately A5, entitled 'Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution Bill 1998', in English and Irish, addressed to: Michael O'Donoghue, 11 Barrack Street (West) Castleisland, Co Kerry

IE MOD/24/24.4

One full colour A5 8-pg leaflet, accordion-fold, entitled 'The Referendum Commission Booklet 1 The EU and how it works' addressed to Michael O'Donoghoe, Main St South Lower, Castleisland, Co Kerry

IE MOD/24/24.5

One text book sized 35-pg black and white booklet, 'Agreement Reached in the Multi-Party Negotiations' with Annex: 'Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ireland'. Undated but text in Article 4 (p35) suggests 1998

IE MOD/24/24.6

One full colour A5 leaflet, six pages accordion-fold, entitled 'European Parliament The Committees of the European Parliament' provides a summary of the 20 committees powers and responsibilities. Back page contains names and contact details of Irish member of the European Parliament organised in alphabetical order, Nuala Ahern to Patricia McKenna

IE MOD/24/24.7

One text book sized, full colour, 12-pg booklet, 'How is the European Union Protecting our Environment?' (1996) published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, L-2985, Luxembourg

IE MOD/24/24.8

One A5 16-pg booklet, 'Treaty of Nice, White Paper – Summary' (c2001). Cover is coloured black and blue, text black and white with some blue/grey formatting

IE MOD/24/24.9

One full colour A5 12-pg booklet, 'Amsterdam Treaty '98 it's your choice An Open Discussion'. Published by the Referendum Commission. Booklet contains argument for and against the treaty, information inverted front and back

IE MOD/24/24.10

One full colour A5 16-pg booklet, 'Treaty of Nice and Seville Declarations 2002 Information Guide'. Page 3 contains colour coded map of Europe, current member states and negotiating/non-negotiating candidate states

IE MOD/24/24.11

One text book sized, full colour 70-pg book, *The ABC of Community Law* by Klaus-Dieter Borchardt (1994)

IE MOD/24/24.12

One full colour illustrated 16-pg booklet, approx A4 in size, entitled 'Amsterdam 17 June 1997 A new Treaty for Europe, Second edition, Citizens' guide' with introduction by Jacques Santer, President of the European Commission. Creator numbered the inside pages 1-14

IE MOD/24/24.13

One A2 full colour illustrated map of Europe from the *Irish Times*, 'The New Europe: May 1st, 2004'. Map is colour coded and illustrates states before enlargement, new member states, applicant states and EFTA member states. 'This poster has been sponsored by the Department of Education and Science to celebrate the enlargement of the European Union to 25 states on May 1st, 2004 under Ireland's 6th Presidency of the EU'

IE MOD/24/24.14

One full colour 8-pg *Irish Times* broadsheet supplement, 'The New Europe Tuesday May 11th 2004'. A note on the front page states the supplement was originally published on April 27th but is republished due to public demand

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/25

Elections

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/25
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Elections**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/25 comprises a large volume of research material relating to elections during the period 1977 to 2002 with supporting newspaper references. Series also contains a number of publications including *Seanad General Election, August 1977 and Bye-elections to 1973-77 Seanad* published by Seanad Éireann and *Election Results and Transfer of Votes in General Election (June 1981) for Twenty-Second Dáil and Bye-Elections to Twenty-First Dáil (1977-1981)* published by Dáil Éireann.

Creator's interest in psephology and political history is borne out in the quantity of collection material relating to elections and electors in the nineteenth century and in modern times. Indeed, in 1982, Tom McEllistrim, Minister for State at the Department of Finance, wrote to creator, 'You mentioned that you were interested in the PR system ... I am enclosing the Election Results Handbooks for Dáil and Seanad which contain the general outline of the system as it operates in respect of both ...'.

See IE MOD/47 for nineteenth century elections. IE MOD/56 contains a small quantity of material relating to the UK election of Tony Blair in 1997, the UK election of 2001 and the Assembly voting figures of 1998.

Material is contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled: 'Presidents, PR System, General Elections, Co Council Elections, Taoisigh' (list of Taoisigh from Cosgrave to McAleese also listed in biro).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/25/25.1–25.11
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Elections**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/25/25.1

One clear plastic A4 Wallet contains hand-drawn chart of Kerry County Council elections 1985, 1991, 1999 with supporting material. Information and statistics organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.1/25.1.1

Following description of folder content written in ink on back of (Major cigarette) card:

Kerry County Council

5 1985

5 1991 6th (last) count 4th in

7 1999 10th (last) count 5th in

IE MOD/25/25.1/25.1.2

One handwritten document containing information and statistics on Mid Kerry voting for the periods 1985, 1991 and 1999. Content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.1/25.1.3

One newspaper article with results of Tralee Area (Rural) Kerry Co Co elections dated 11 June 1999. Article cut out and pasted onto an A4 document, Castleisland entries marked with highlighter

IE MOD/25/25.1/25.1.4

One photocopy from publication with results of Kerry County Council Mid Kerry electoral area 1985

IE MOD/25/25.1/25.1.5

One photocopy from publication with Kerry County Council Mid Kerry area election results, first to sixth count dated 27 June 1991

IE MOD/25/25.1/25.1.6

One photocopy from publication contains results of Tralee Electoral Area dated June 11 1999

IE MOD/25/25.2

One clear plastic A4 Wallet contains mainly statistical information about the Kerry Co Council elections of 1991 and 1999 with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Kerry Co Council 1991 June 27' contains names of representatives and voting statistics for Killarney, Mid-Kerry, Killorglin, Tralee and Listowel constituencies, information organised into columns numbered 1-7

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.2

One A4 photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.1

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.3

One A4 photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.1

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.4

One A4 black and white photocopy of map of Kerry indicating the voting boundaries of Killarney, Mid-Kerry, Killorglin and Tralee

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.5

Two broadsheet pages from *The Kerryman*, 18 June 1999 from which the Listowel Urban District Council results of 1999 have been cut and pasted onto the head of the sheet

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.6

One document entitled '1999 June 11' contains short list of names of representatives, party, and vote

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.7

One extract from broadsheet newspaper which creator has dated '1991 June 27'; contains local election figures with some results cut and removed

IE MOD/25/25.2/25.2.8

One A3 black and white map of Kerry entitled '1999 Revised Boundaries' on which is printed the names and outlines of townlands (boundaries indicated by a heavy black line)

IE MOD/25/25.3

One clear plastic A4 Wallet contains information and statistics relating to mid Kerry elections of 1985, 1991 and 1999 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.1

One handwritten A4 document contains information and statistics relating to Mid Kerry elections of 1985, 1991 and Tralee 1999. Content organised into columns divided by date. Contains colour coding

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.2

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.1

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.3

Results of Kerry County Council Mid Kerry area elections, first to sixth counts, dated 27 June 1991 cut from published source (? *Kerryman*) and pasted onto an A4 sheet

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.4

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.3

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.5

One copy of results of Kerry County Council Mid Kerry election 1985 from published source (?*Kerryman*) pasted onto an A4 document

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.6

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.5

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.7

One copy from published source dated June 11 1999 (?*Kerryman*) contains Kerry County Council Tralee Electoral area results cut and pasted onto an A4 document

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.8

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.7

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.9

One photocopy of results of Kerry Co Council elections for Tralee Area (Rural) from published source dated June 11 1999

IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.10

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.3/25.3.9

IE MOD/25/25.4

One clear plastic A4 Wallet contains information and voting statistics relating to Kerry North for the period 1977 to 1997

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.1

Following description of folder content written in ink on back of (Major cigarette) card:

1. Elections & Transfers
2. First and Last Votes
3. Castleisland Booths
4. Percentage of Poll Kerry North

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.2

One handwritten document containing information and statistics for the years 1977 to 1997 relating to Kerry North. Information organised into columns to form graph which has been cut into a box shape from an A4 lined sheet

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.3

One handwritten document containing information and statistics for the years 1977 to 1997 relating to Kerry North. Information organised into gradient columns

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.4

One document containing statistics on Ahern, Kerry North, 17 May 2002. Appears as unfinished rough note

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.5

Page 1 (of 2) handwritten document containing information and statistics for the years 1977 to 1987 relating to Kerry North, entries numbered 21 to 25. Statistics organised into columns which are headed Population/Elect/Poll/Spoiled/Valid/Quota

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.6

Page 2 (of 2) handwritten document containing information and statistics for the years 1989 to 2002 relating to Kerry North, entries numbered 26 to 29. Statistics organised into columns which are headed Population/Elect/Poll/Spoiled/Valid/Quota

IE MOD/25/25.4/25.4.7

One handwritten graph contains statistics relating to Brosna, Castleisland, Convent, Kilmurry, Knockbrack, Knocknagoshel, Loughfouder, Lyre, Tooreenard in respect of Deenihan, Foley, Kiely, McEllistrim, Spring, Leen and Ferris

IE MOD/25/25.5

One clear plastic wallet contains compilation of voting statistics for Kerry South, period 1977 to 1997

IE MOD/25/25.5/25.5.1

One handwritten document contains information on representatives and statistics for Kerry South for the period 1977 to 1997. Content organised into columns and cut into box shape from a larger sheet

IE MOD/25/25.5/25.5.2

One handwritten document containing information and statistics for the years 1977 to 1997 relating to Kerry South. Information organised into sloping columns

IE MOD/25/25.5/25.5.3

One document containing statistics on Ahern, Kerry South, 17 May 2002. Appears as unfinished rough note

IE MOD/25/25.6

One clear plastic wallet contains material relating to voting in Kerry South and Kerry North for the period 1977 to 1997 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.1

One photocopy of handwritten document contains information on representatives and statistics for Kerry South for the period 1977 to 1997. Content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.2

One handwritten document contains information on representatives and statistics for

Kerry South and Kerry North for the periods 1987 to 1992 and 1982 to 1992 respectively.
Content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.3
One handwritten document contains information on representatives and statistics for Kerry South for the period 1977 to 1997. Content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.4
One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.3

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.5
One handwritten document contains information and statistics for the year June 1989.
Content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.6
One broadsheet from *The Irish Times* dated June 6 1997 entitled 'Candidates for election to the 28th Dáil'

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.7
Article cut from publication (*The Kingdom*) contains on one side, 'Election '97 How the Tallymen Called it' and on the other, 'O'Donoghue's Message to Bertie: I want to be a Minister'

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.8
One article cut from publication (? *Tribune*) contains statistics and information about General Elections 1923-1992

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.9
One broadsheet from the *Irish Independent* dated June 9 1997, leading article 'King makers back Bertie'

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.10
One broadsheet from *The Kerryman* June 23 1989 contains article, 'South Kerry tallies'

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.11
One handwritten document contains information and statistics relating to Kerry North elections, first count percentages and Spring and Deenihan's surplus for the period 1987 to 1997. Information organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.12
One page from *Kerry's Eye* newspaper dated 12 Jun 1997 contains voting results from Caherciveen, Kenmare, Dingle, Killarney and Killorglin areas. Also articles about John O'Donoghue and Jackie Healy-Rae

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.13
One handwritten document entitled 'Kerry South Feb 1982' contains figures of electorate, valid poll, spoiled and quota on seven candidates

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.14
One handwritten document contains information and statistics on elections for the period 1977 to 1987 with particular reference to candidates. See also IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.32 and IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.33

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.15
One handwritten document entitled 'Kerry North' contains information and statistics on elections for the period 1977 to 1997, content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.16
One handwritten document entitled 'Kerry North' contains information and statistics on elections for the period 1977 to 1997, content organised into columns

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.17
One photocopy from publication (p74 Who's Who) entitled 'Election '89 – How the Country Voted'. Contains statistics and graph in relation to Kerry North

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.18

One photocopy from publication contains chart 'Election Results Kerry North' for the period of February 1982

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.19

One photocopy from publication contains results of first to fifth count of Kerry North election November 1982

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.20

One newspaper article from *Kerry's Eye* dated 11/18th February 1987 'How You Voted'. Contains figures from Castleisland Electoral Area

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.21

One newspaper article from *The Kerryman* dated 1992 entitled 'North Kerry tallies' contains statistics for Tralee, Listowel, Castleisland

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.22

One newspaper article from *The Kerryman* dated June 23 1989 entitled 'North Kerry Counts'

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.23

One A3 handwritten sheet entitled 'General Election Tuesday 17th February 1987' contains statistics for Kerry North

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.24

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.11

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.25

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.11

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.26

One two sided handwritten document entitled 'Kerry North' and numbered 1 and 2 respectively (side 2 entitled 'PSEPHOLOGY' [analysis]) contains information on candidates including statistics, some items marked with highlighter and red pen

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.27

One black and white photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.26

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.28

One handwritten document entitled 'Kerry North' contains information and statistics for the period 1977 to 1997. Content organised into columns. Includes names of presidents from 1938 to 1997

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.29

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.28

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.30

One handwritten document entitled 'Kerry North' contains information and statistics relating to the period 1977 to 1989 in descending order. Content organised in columns by candidates

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.31

One photocopy of IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.30

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.32

One handwritten document contains information and statistics on elections for the period 1977 to 1987 with particular reference to candidates; see also IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.14 and IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.33

IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.33

One handwritten document relates to IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.14 and IE MOD/25/25.6/25.6.32

IE MOD/25/25.7

One clear plastic contains a number of postcard-sized cards containing information and statistics on voting during the period 1977 to 1992

IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.1

One postcard-sized card contains notes on both sides, the first side pertaining to candidates and statistics for the period 1982 to 1992 and the flip side contains a note on the first count

IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.2

One postcard-sized card contains notes on both sides, both side pertaining to candidates and statistics for the period 1987 to 1992

IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.3

One postcard-sized card contains notes on both sides, the first relates to government ministers and departments, the reverse side notes and statistics for the years 1977 to 1992, appears as a rough work

IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.4

One postcard-sized card contains notes on both sides, the first relates to government ministers and departments, the reverse side notes party votes for a number of them for the period 1923 to 1926

IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.5

One postcard-sized card appears as a rough duplicate of IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.4

IE MOD/25/25.7/25.7.6

One scrap of paper with rough notes about candidates

IE MOD/25/25.8

One clear plastic contains small number of published articles relating to Kerry South

IE MOD/25/25.8/25.8.1

One photocopy of article entitled Kerry South and dated November 1982. Article gives results of first to eighth count

IE MOD/25/25.8/25.8.2

One A3 copy of handwritten chart displaying results of General Election Tuesday 17 February 1987 Kerry South

IE MOD/25/25.8/25.8.3

One photocopy of article from publication entitled 'Election '89 - How the Country Voted' relating to Kerry South

IE MOD/25/25.8/25.8.4

One article from newspaper (? *Kingdom*) entitled 'How they Voted Kerry South' dated 1997

IE MOD/25/25.9

One clear plastic contains loose items in this series relating to elections in Kerry

IE MOD/25/25.9/25.9.1

One A4 document contains notes of candidates and voting statistics relating to Kerry South for the period 1977 to 1997

IE MOD/25/25.9/25.9.2

One A4 document contains notes of candidates and voting statistics relating to Mid Kerry for the period 1985, 1991 and 1999

IE MOD/25/25.9/25.9.3

One photocopy of publication entitled 'Kerry Co Co Tralee Area (Rural)' dated June 1 1999 with entries relating to Castleisland marked in highlighter

IE MOD/25/25.9/25.9.4

One A4 document of tallys from Tralee Area, candidates and votes contained in a chart completed by hand. Candidates named are C Farrelly, T Ferris, Ted Fitzgerald, N Foley, T Foley, D Grey, M Houlihan, B Leen, P McCarthy, A McEllistrim, Terry O'Brien, B O'Connell, J Shanahan, D Tobin, J Wall

IE MOD/25/25.9/25.9.5

One photocopy of article from published source entitled 'Tralee Electoral Area – Kerry Co Council'. Contains statistical chart and list of candidates

IE MOD/25/25.9/25.9.6

One photocopy of item from published source entitled 'Kerry County Council Election Tally Tralee Area'. Contains statistical chart and list of stations

IE MOD/25/25.10

One clear plastic bag contains a number of publications relating to electoral affairs

IE MOD/25/25.10/25.10.1

One 16-pg booklet, *The Referendum of Irish Citizenship* addressed to Michael O'Donoghue (sic), Main St South Lower, Castleisland, Co Kerry. Relates to the referendum of 11 June 2004

IE MOD/25/25.10/25.10.2

Six page A4 document entitled 'Electoral Acts, 1923 to 1980' (pages numbered 59-64) with an accompanying piece of yellow-coloured card on which is creator's explanatory note on 'surplus' and a newspaper article relating to 'next Wednesday's referendum'

IE MOD/25/25.10/25.10.3

One copy of 60-pg *Magic Ireland's Current Affairs Monthly Magazine* election special dated February 1987

IE MOD/25/25.10/25.10.4

One A4 soft-backed brown coloured 64-pg book, *Election Results and Transfer of Votes in General Election (June 1981) for Twenty-Second Dáil and Bye-Elections to Twenty-First Dáil (1977-1981)*, title in English and Irish, published by Dáil Éireann, The Stationery Office, the back of which book contains three constituency maps for Ireland, Cork and Dublin

IE MOD/25/25.10/25.10.5

One red coloured 50pg soft-backed book, *Seanad General Election, August 1977 and Bye-elections to 1973-77 Seanad* published in Dublin by Seanad Éireann, The Stationery Office. Handwritten letter inside the book on Office of the Houses of the Oireachtas headed paper addressed to Michael and signed by 'Tom D' [Tom McEllistrim, Minister for State at the Department of Finance – information John Reidy 24/7/2015] dated 12 January 1982 reveals creator's acquisition of the books: 'Dear Michael, You mentioned over Christmas that you were interested in the PR system. I can't remember whether it was in respect of the Dáil or Seanad. Therefore I am enclosing the Election Results Handbooks for Dáil and Seanad which contain the general outline of the system as it operates in respect of both ...'.

IE MOD/25/25.11

One paper cover of office paper onto the back of which is pasted, from published source, election results of 17 May 2002 in Kerry constituencies including Listowel, Tralee, North Kerry, Killarney, Killorglin, Dingle and Kerry South

IE MOD/25/25.11/25.11.1

One newspaper report of Tralee Electoral Area Kerry Co Council (cut out, undated)

IE MOD/25/25.11/25.11.2

One newspaper report of Kerry County Council Election Tally Tralee Area (cut-out, undated)

IE MOD/25/25.11/25.11.3

One page from *Kerry's Eye* dated 12 June 1997 giving election results of Tralee, Listowel and Castleisland areas

IE MOD/25/25.11/25.11.4

One newspaper report entitled 'How they Voted Kerry North' dated 1997 (cut-out)

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/26

Essays

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/26
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHOE COLLECTION: **Essays**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHOE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/26 comprises three short handwritten essays about the history of Creamery Lane in Castleisland, The Moonlighters and The House of Progress.

All three essays, with illustrations, notes and references, were published on the O'Donohoe website in 2016.

Items contained in a purple coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/26/26.1–26.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Essays**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/26/26.1

One page handwritten essay entitled 'Creamery Lane' explores the history of this lane in Castleisland

IE MOD/26/26.2

One page handwritten essay entitled 'The Moonlighters' explores the history of this period of land agitation as it applied to Castleisland

IE MOD/26/26.3

One page handwritten essay entitled 'The House of Progress' records the history of the Twomey family in this establishment

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/27

Farm Maps

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/27
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Farm Maps
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/27 comprises a number of maps from the Castleisland area described by creator as 'Redmond Roche's Map'. The maps, numbered one to six, include names, evidently land or lease holders, handwritten onto the map.

The map is undated. However, the Glebe House of Rev Denis Moriarty is indicated on it; Rev Moriarty ministered 1875-1901. The map therefore dates to this period.¹

In the 1870s, Redmond Roche, senior and junior, owned over 1500 acres in Castleisland. Creator's notes on the name of Roche (IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.246) suggest that Redmond Roche was of the family of Maglass.

Redmond Roche Esq JP of Maglass House died in November 1894 aged 55 leaving nine children. His funeral was described as 'the largest ever witnessed in Kerry ... it would be utterly impossible to give anything like a complete list of the laity present'.

He was buried at Kilsarkan.

Items contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ What appears as a stamp, 'David & Daniel Loughnane, Ac 81.2.13 Val 73.10.0' on item IE MOD/27/27.1 may also have relevance to the dating of the map. See note at IE MOD/27/27.1. Further reference to the clergy in Castleisland in IE MOD/15. See also *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry: a record of church & clergy in the nineteenth century* (2011).

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/27/27.1–27.8
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Farm Maps
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/27/27.1

One section of a map of Castleisland town and outlying districts to the east measuring approx 63 cm wide x 20 cm high. Map is numbered 1 by creator. Boundaries, perhaps farm boundaries, have been marked in pink highlighter. Names have been imposed on the map in ink and in print. What appears as a stamp, 'David & Danl Loughnane, Ac 81.2.13 Val 73.10.0' has been imposed on land in the townland of Kilmurry near Ballahantouragh. David and Daniel Loughlin were evicted from their farm there (Saunders Estate) in 1904 and reinstated in 1906. In 1904, Daniel applied for and was granted Outdoor Relief from the Tralee Board of Guardians. David Loughlin, a member of the Rural District Council (RDC) was supported by a subscription.

IE MOD/27/27.2

One section of a map of Castleisland parish measuring approx 60 cm wide x 20 cm high. Map is numbered 2 by creator. Names have been imposed on the map by hand and in print. Boundaries, perhaps farm boundaries, have been marked in pink highlighter. The townland of Glanshearoon is coloured in with highlighter; this area contains the names of Maurice, Jeremiah and Honoria Keliher and others

IE MOD/27/27.3

One black and white A4 photocopy of the Castleisland town section of IE MOD/27/27.1. Map is numbered 3 by creator

IE MOD/27/27.4

One black and white A4 photocopy of the townland of Dooneen showing Woodview Cottage. Map is numbered 4 by creator

IE MOD/27/27.5

One black and white A4 photocopy of the townland of Lackanoneen and adjoining townlands. Map is numbered 5 by creator

IE MOD/27/27.6

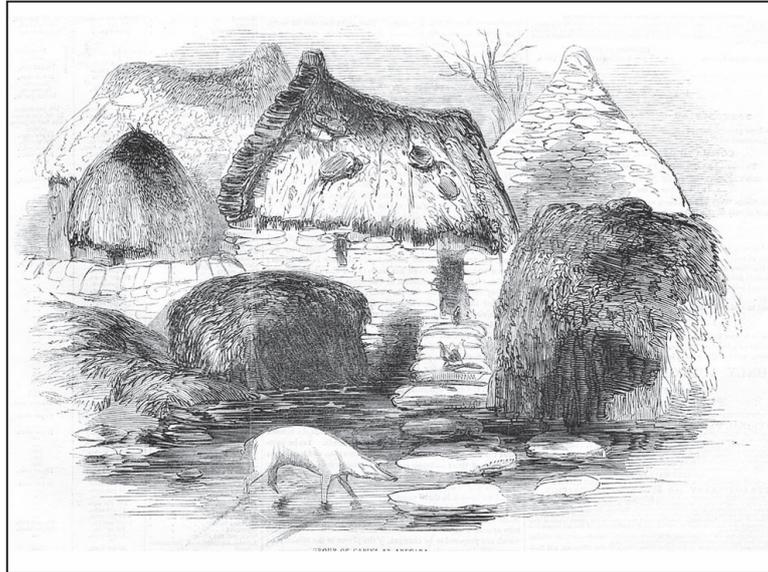
One black and white A4 photocopy of the townland of Fahaduff and a section of adjoining Dooneen townland. Map is numbered 6 by creator

IE MOD/27/27.7

One black and white A4 photocopy of IE MOD/27/27.4

IE MOD/27/27.8

One note written on the back of a voucher ('Buy a pint of Beamish Win a Gallon This Voucher entitles the bearer to one complimentary pint'). Note is entitled 'Redmond Roche's Map' and contains a number of observations on townlands and acreage



Above: Cabins in Kerry in 1846, when fever raged, and below, the former fever hospital, now St Patrick's Secondary School



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/28

Fever Hospital & Dispensaries

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/28
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Fever Hospital & Dispensaries**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/28 comprises a handwritten chronology of the fever hospital in Castleisland from 1878 (in which year a temporary hospital was erected) to 1894 with particular reference to November 1893 to 1894, when a fever epidemic prevailed, and includes notes on doctors and dispensaries.

A summarised history of Castleisland Fever Hospital reveals it was built in College Road, Castleisland in 1880, replacing a temporary one which had served since the Famine.¹

The building fell into disuse after 1894, in November of which year Dr Harold reported 'no fresh case of fever during the week. He considered that Castleisland was now in a sanitary condition'.

In 1902, it was proposed that the building be utilised as a court-house and later, in 1911, application was made to hold a dance at the premises.²

In the 1920s, Castleisland Dramatic Club was given permission to use a room of the building for daily rehearsal as 'they had nowhere to go since they were deprived of the library'.

The building was sold in 1930 to Archdeacon Casey. The former hospital is today St Patrick's Secondary School.³

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled '1878 - /Open 1880/Epidemic Nov 1893'.

¹ IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.9. A fever hospital operated in Castleisland during the Famine. At a meeting of the Tralee Union in December 1847, Captain Fairfield of Mount Eagle raised concerns about its management: 'Captain Fairfield brought before the meeting the case of the Castleisland Fever Hospital, on behalf of the Committee of which the Rev Mr Macintosh and Dr O'Leary attended. The management of this institution has been, said Mr Fairfield, marked by great want to economy hitherto. Having referred to two or three items to bear out his statement, Mr Fairfield observed that he had reliance that the institution would be better managed in future' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 4 December 1847). Further reference to Captain Fairfield (Major Charles George Fairfield) in *Philip of the Hundred Cows, a Folktale from Cordal* (2015), pp23-31.

² In 1902, Mr P M Quinlan, secretary of the County Council, sought terms from the Rural Council to hand over the building to them. It was revealed that the building had been 'idle' for eight years. See 'Castleisland Fever Hospital, *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 20 September 1902.

³ See IE MOD/5.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/28/28.1–28.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Fever Hospital & Dispensaries**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/28/28.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains a handwritten chronology of the fever hospital in Castleisland which was located in College Road (townland of Bawnluskaha). Period covered is 1878 to 1894 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.1

One handwritten document entitled 'Castleisland Fever Hospital' contains reference notes for the period 1878 (in which year a 'temporary hospital to be erected') to 1879 'fever in Castleisland'

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.2

One handwritten document entitled 'Castleisland Fever Hospital and Dispensary' appears as a more comprehensive duplicate of IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.1. Document numbered '9'

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.3

One handwritten document entitled 'Castleisland Fever Hospital and Dispensary' is a continuation of IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.2. Document is numbered '10', and covers the year 1880

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.4

One handwritten document entitled 'Castleisland Fever Hospital and Dispensary' is a continuation of IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.3. Document is numbered '11', and covers the period 1881-2

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.5

One handwritten document entitled 'Castleisland Fever Hospital and Dispensary' is a continuation of IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.4. Document is numbered '12', and covers the period 1883-86

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.6

One handwritten document entitled 'Fever Hospital and Dispensary' contains a chronology of notes for the period 1886 to 1894, evidently a continuation of IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.5 though document is not numbered

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.7

One A4 photocopy of a newspaper article marked with creator's reference, '6G 1894 Dec S15L5'

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.8

One photocopy of pp180-181 of Donovan's *History* in which reference is made to the location of the dispensary and staff

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.9

One typewritten document entitled 'The Fever Hospital' which provides a short history of the hospital from 1880 to its sale in 1930. Document is supplemented with creator's handwritten notes extracted from Rev Kieran's O'Shea's *Castleisland Church and People*

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.10

One copy of newspaper article marked with creator's reference for the year 1878

IE MOD/28/28. 1/28.1.11

One copy of newspaper article from the *Kerry Sentinel* dated August 8 1879 to which is added creator's reference and notes in respect of Pound Lane, 'I have seen houses in the West Indies, East Indies and South America and these in Pound Lane beat them all out' (Mr Keane, Engineer)

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.12

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1880

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.13

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1882

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.14

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1883

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.15

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1884

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.16

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1885

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.17

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1885

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.18

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1886

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.19

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1887

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.20

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1887

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.21

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1888

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.22

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1889

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.23

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1890

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.24

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1890

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.25

One handwritten extract evidently from newspaper reference entitled 'Death of a Centenarian' (Patrick Breen) bears creator's reference and dates to October 1891. 'Remembered 1798 distinctly and the murder of the yeomanry in Castleisland barracks'

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.26

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1892

IE MOD/28/28.1/28.1.27

One copy of newspaper article bearing creator's reference; dates to 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2

One clear plastic container contains a handwritten chronology of the fever hospital in Castleisland for the period March to June 1894, when a fever epidemic prevailed. With supporting documentation

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.1

One handwritten document entitled 'Fever' contains chronology of the period March to June 1894 when fever raged in Castleisland

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.2

One handwritten document measuring approx 2/3 of an A4 sheet contains reference notes

pertaining to November 1893 including names of doctors

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.3

One handwritten document measuring approx 2/3 of an A4 sheet contains reference notes pertaining to townlands and inhabitants

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.4

One handwritten document measuring approx 2/3 of an A4 sheet contains reference notes pertaining to the fever hospital

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.5

One handwritten document entitled 'Fever Outbreak Nov 1893' contains a small quantity of reference notes but appears as rough notes

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.6

One A4 document onto which is pasted three newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which dates to March 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.7

One A4 document onto which is pasted one newspaper article marked with creator's reference and highlighter and which dates to March 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.8

One A3 document onto which is pasted one newspaper article entitled 'The Fever Epidemic at Castleisland More Deaths'. Document is marked with creator's reference and dates to March 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.9

One A4 document onto which is pasted two newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which dates to April 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.10

One A3 document onto which is pasted one newspaper article entitled 'The Castleisland Fever Epidemic'. Document is marked with creator's reference and dates to April 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.11

One A4 document onto which is pasted two newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which dates to April and May 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.12

One A3 document onto which is pasted one newspaper article entitled 'Fresh outbreak of Fever'. Document is marked with creator's reference and dates to June 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.13

One A4 document onto which is pasted three newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which dates to June 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.14

One A4 document (St Mary's Basketball Club Castleisland Christmas Blitz 2000) onto the back of which is pasted one (?2) newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which dates to June 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.15

One A4 document onto which is pasted one newspaper article marked with creator's reference and which dates to June 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.16

One photocopy of newspaper article marked with creator's reference and which dates to August 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.17

One A4 document onto which is pasted four newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which date August to October 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.18

One A4 document onto which is pasted four newspaper articles marked with creator's reference and which date to October 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.19

One photocopy of newspaper article marked with creator's reference and which dates to November 1894

IE MOD/28/28.2/28.2.20

One A4 document onto which is pasted one newspaper extract marked with creator's reference and which dates to November 1894: 'Dr Harold, Castleisland reported no fresh case of fever during the week. He considered that Castleisland was now in a sanitary condition'

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/29

GAA 1884 Sat Nov 1

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/29
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **GAA 1884 Sat Nov 1**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 9 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

Energetic efforts are now being made to reorganise the erstwhile famous Castleisland Desmond Football Club ... some few years ago it was a household word in almost every district in Kerry
– *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 9 May 1903

IE MOD/29 comprises reference material in handwritten and published form relating to the history of the GAA in the Castleisland district. Of particular interest is creator's 27-pg essay (with index) which spans the years 1878 to 1892. The essay begins, 'On October 1 1878 an Act came into force which had a profound effect on urban and rural Ireland. It was the Sunday Closing Act':

One of the many pleasing features that Sunday closing conferred on us is the revival of rural sports and manly exercises. ... football playing is one of the most popular as well as the most ancient of our national games.

Creator notes that 'My main source of information is the *Kerry Sentinel*' and provides some history of the publication.

Material includes notes about Fenian Robert (Bob) Finn (1860-1935), 'the original Captain Moonlighter'.¹

Material contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Castleisland Desmonds, Cordal Wild Rovers, Brosna Erin's Pride, Ballymac Hoopers, Knocknagoshel Abú, Tralee Mitchels'.

For further reference to local team, the Castleisland Desmonds, see *Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club Memories in White and Blue* (1983) edited by Eamon O'Sullivan, published by the Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club, and *Golden Jubilee Banquet to Celebrate Castleisland (1950 County Champions)*, a 14pg A5 booklet published in 2000 (copy of both items held in IE MOD/A4).

¹ Further reference, IE MOD/26 (Moonlighters) and IE MOD/A20. One of the founders of the Fenian movement was James Stephens (1825-1901) known as 'the Wandering Hawk' for his bipedal efforts to gain support for the cause of Irish freedom. An episode in his peregrinations is included in *The White Headed-Boy* (1898) by Henry Atton (alias George Bartram) which is a thinly disguised account of O'Connell Curtin's murder at Molahiffe, and in *Kilgarvan A Sketch of Historic Houses in the Parish* (2014) which records his (and Michael Doheny's) encounter with poet Christabel (Mary Frances Downing) during the Young Ireland period. For many years after the Rising of 1867, Stephens lived in Paris where he made his living as a journalist and there translated into French the novels of Charles Dickens. 'The Land War and the Moonlighters' held in IE/A20 (2 No 19) outlines the organisation. It begins, 'The Moonlighters were a distinct organisation that was set up in the year 1879. They had no small involvement with the Land War and they undoubtedly had great influence on the life of the people, especially on the life of the small farmers. The fiercest fighting about land matters was in the district around Castleisland'. The account concludes, 'It was in 1926 eventually that the Irish at last got lawful possession of their own lands'. Article alludes to the impact of 'The Little Famine' of 1877-1879, described by Cliodhna Cussen in *An Droch Shaol* (1980).

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/29/29.1–29.9
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: GAA 1884 SAT NOV 1
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 9 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/29/29.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains creator's 27-pg handwritten essay (with index and supporting references) about the history of the GAA in the Castleisland district which spans the period 1878 to 1892. The essay begins, 'On October 1 1878 an act came into force which had a profound effect on urban and rural Ireland. It was the Sunday Closing Act.' Creator notes that 'My main source of information is the *Kerry Sentinel*' and provides some history of the publication: 'Founded c1878, it was an extremely nationalist paper. Its first editor was Timothy Harrington who later became MP for Westmeath. His attitude was publish and be damned! His activities led to many court appearances. He always defended himself – not always successfully and he served at least two terms in Galway jail. He was succeeded as editor by his brother, Edward, who was equally rabid. He too became an MP and he also served time in jail'

IE MOD/29/29.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes of GAA related events including matches, players and board meetings covering the period 1885 to 1896 and a number of photocopies of supporting references from the *Kerry Sentinel*. Notes contain creator's reference and colour codes.

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.1

One A4 document cut to two-thirds its size contains note on Millview and what appears to be a short introduction of sorts to IE MOD/29/29.1:

'When I was asked if I would contribute an article to the Desmonds book I refused as I considered I didn't have sufficient information of interest. Over the past few years I have been gathering bits and pieces on every subject, including the GAA. These were stored separately but were easily recovered. The edited version of what I have is what you have read.

I must acknowledge the assistance I have received at all times from Michael Costello and Barry Loeby of the County Library, Tralee.

Finally, while all reasonable care has been taken, complete accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Firstly, there is the human element, secondly older school registers are not always reliable and finally you can't believe all you read in the papers.

To substantiate the latter, I cite the following case. During the land troubles, a bailiff shot a man in the leg at Gortatlea Railway Station. The matter came before the magistrates three times. On each occasion, the victim was a different man! By the way, the bailiff was acquitted on the grounds of self defence.'

The Desmonds book referred to is *Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club Memories in White and Blue* edited by Eamon O'Sullivan and published in May 1983. See IE MOD/A4

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.2

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and references pertaining to the GAA for the period 1885 to 1890

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.3

One duplicate of IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.2 with some amendments and colour coding

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.4

One A4 document cut in half contains notes on the Boys' National School in Limerick

road; appears as rough work

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.5

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and references pertaining to the GAA for the period 1890 to 1892

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.6

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and references pertaining to the GAA for the period 1892 to 1896

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.7

One A4 photocopy of newspaper article of November 1888 entitled 'GAA Brosna Erin's Pride Branch'

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.8

One photocopy of newspaper article unreferenced contains report on GAA football Tralee (Pioneers) v Castleisland (Shaughrauns)

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.9

One photocopy of newspaper article unreferenced contains report on Listowel 1st Tram v Castleisland

IE MOD/29/29.2/29.2.10

One photocopy of newspaper article from *Kerry Sentinel* 28 October 1899 contains report on GAA in Listowel

IE MOD/29/29.3

One A4 envelope (brown paper) contains material relating to players, committee and teams, some content extracted from 'the roll book of the old boys' national school in Limerick Road which opened May 13th 1875'. Appears as support material to IE MOD/29/29.1

IE MOD/29/29.3/29.3.1

One A4 document entitled 'Castleisland (Slashers) v Tralee (John E Redmond) Feb 1893' in which creator has attempted to identify players. Contains names of players 'based on the roll book of the old Boys' NS in Limerick Road opened on May 13th 1875. The information contained therein may not be entirely accurate but it is one of the few guides we have'.

IE MOD/29/29.3/29.3.2

One A4 sheet of two contains an alphabetical list of names, Ahern to Lynch, taken from a register for the year 1888, includes age, enrolment, address, occupation, information organised in columns

IE MOD/29/29.3/29.3.3

Sheet two, continuation of IE MOD/29/29.3/29.3.2, Mahony to Wren

IE MOD/29/29.3/29.3.4

One A4 sheet divided into three columns, headings: Committee Desmonds G Football Club/Teams Sunday March 25th 1888 v Mitchells/Teams June 15 1890 v Mitchells. Appears as support material for IE MOD/29/29.1

IE MOD/29/29.3/29.3.5

One A4 letter of invitation to a basketball blitz addressed to creator from Tom Kenny, Chairman of St Mary's Basketball Club, Castleisland dated 10 December 1999 onto the back of which is pasted an unreferenced article about a football match between Tralee Mitchells and Castleisland Desmonds

IE MOD/29/29.4

One A4 sized paper container (Super Valu paper bag) contains handwritten notes relating to Robert (Bob) Finn (1860-1935), 'the original Captain Moonlighter' with particular focus on

genealogy and a published article 'Robert Finn Moonlighter'

IE MOD/29/29.4/29.4.1

One A4 document, cut to two thirds in size, entitled 'Robert Finn'. Contains notes on the subject for the period 1860 to 1891 including a comment about Denis E Shanahan being dissuaded from shooting Arthur E Herbert

IE MOD/29/29.4/29.4.2

One A4 document, cut to two thirds in size, contains notes on the name Finn from directories

IE MOD/29/29.4/29.4.3

One A4 document contains notes on Robert Finn from various sources including O'Shea's *Castleisland Church and People* and Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/29/29.4/29.4.4

One A4 document, cut to two thirds in size, contains notes on Finn from various sources

IE MOD/29/29.4/29.4.5

One rough note on Finn, from 1860 to 1897

IE MOD/29/29.4/29.4.6

One article from a newsletter (evidently local Castleisland newsletter) entitled 'Robert Finn Moonlighter'. Some parts marked with highlighter

IE MOD/29/29.5

One clear plastic bag contains supporting reference material to IE MOD/29/29.1 from the *Kerry Sentinel* marked with creator's reference system for the period 1885-1899. A cardboard insert describes the content: 'Sentinel GAA 1885-1896, Killorglin Sports 90.3 Sept S6R4-5'

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.1

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated 17 February 1885

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.2

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1885

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.3

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5. Document, dated May 29 1885, cut and pasted onto the back of a print of a map of Singapore

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.4

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated July 1885

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.5

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1887

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.6

One print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated August 1887, cut and pasted onto the back of an A3 sheet 'Merger of Irish Permanent and Irish Life to create Irish Life & Permanent, Circular'

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.7

One print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated August 1887, cut and pasted onto the back of an A3 sheet entitled (by creator) '(Inside) football & hurling Cork'

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.8

One print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated August

1887, cut and pasted onto the back of an A3 sheet

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.9

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated 1887

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.10

Two articles from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; articles dated Fri Feb 24 and Tue March 6 1888, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document (Index to Register of Electors for Polling District Gortatlea - TN)

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.11

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.12

Two articles from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; articles, dated Sat Mar 24 and Weds March 28 1888, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.13

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.14

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.15

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.16

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.17

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1888, cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.18

One A4 photocopy of IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.17

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.19

Two articles from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; articles, dated 7 November 1888 and Sat Nov 10 1888, cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.20

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated November 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.21

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated December 1888

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.22

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.23

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.24

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.25

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.26

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.27

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.28

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1889

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.29

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1890, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 letter (St Mary's Basketball Club, Castleisland, Results of 30th Christmas Blitz 1999)

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.30

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1890

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.31

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated January 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.32

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated February 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.33

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated February 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.34

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.35

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated April 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.36

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.37

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.38

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.39

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.40

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated July 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.41

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated July 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.42

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated September 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.43

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; article, dated 23 September 1891, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.44

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.45

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated October 1891

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.46

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; article, dated April 1892, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.47

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated January 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.48

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated January 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.49

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated February 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.50

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated February 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.51

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.52

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated April 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.53

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1893

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.54

Two articles from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; articles, dated February and March 1894, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.55

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1894

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.56

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1894

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.57

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated July 1894

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.58

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; article, dated January 1896, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.59

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated May 1896

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.60

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; article, dated June 17 1896, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.61

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated July 1896

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.62

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated August 1896

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.63

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated September 1896

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.64

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated June 1897

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.65

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated August 4 1897

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.66

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated March 1897

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.67

One article from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; article, dated March 1897, cut and pasted onto the back of an A4 document

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.68

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated January 1898

IE MOD/29/29.5/29.5.69

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* as described in IE MOD/29/29.5; document dated January 1899

IE MOD/29/29.6

One 128-pg A5 booklet entitled *Cumann Luthchleas Gael Official Opening of Pairc na Feile Brosna* by Joe McDonagh President Elect GAA Sunday 2nd June 1996. Item folded open at p19, 'Foundation of the Brosna GAA known then as Brosna (Erins Pride) Branch'. Articles include Club Achievements to Date; Chairman 1983-1986 Pat Brosnan; Brief History of Brosna by Tim Murphy; Brosna GAA The Early Years and From Guiney's Bridge to Celbridge by Karl Nash; Recollections from the 50s by George McAuliffe; Brosna Bord Na N-óg by William Horgan; Ladies football and Crosscountry Running by Emily Woods; Brosna GAA Development Fund 1988 by Denis Curtin; names of committees 1975 to 1995; members; plus personal recollections including those of Rev Seamus McKenna, St Brendan's College; poetry, photo-

graphs and advertisements

IE MOD/29/29.7

One clear plastic bag contains a small number of items from published sources relating to creator's achievements in Gaelic football

IE MOD/29/29.7/29.7.1

One photocopy from *The Kerryman* of 11 April 1964 contains article 'Castleisland land easy win over O'Rahillys' with accompanying image of Desmonds team, one which includes creator

IE MOD/29/29.7/29.7.2

One photocopy of page eleven from *The Taxpayers' News* of June 1958 entitled 'The World of Sport'. Contains an article with a reader's selection of Kerry's best fifteen including 'Michael O'Donoghue of the Castleisland Desmonds ... He has proved time and again that he has the flair for the big occasion. Both this season and last he was outstanding with the Kerry juniors'. Page also contains a poem, 'Lines to celebrate Kerry's Great Victory in the National Ploughing Championships at Tramore on 13th February 1958' by M Barry, the chorus of which runs: 'I give you the ploughmen of Kerry;/John Egan, Pat Mahony, Roche;/The Champions of Ireland, to-day, boys:/The greatest we ever sent forth', the concluding verse with additional names: 'I give you the plough team of Kerry;/John Egan, Pat Mahony, Roche;/Mary Shanahan, Kissane, and Con Slattery;/The greatest we ever sent forth'

IE MOD/29/29.7/29.7.3

One copy of reader's selection article described in IE MOD/29/29.7/29.7.2, enlarged

IE MOD/29/29.8

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains published material relating to Castleisland's 1950 win in the County Senior Football Final against Killarney. Includes teams and a poem celebrating the event, 'The Gallant Old Island'

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.1

One newspaper extract entitled 'Castleisland's first triumph in 1950' by Tommy Conroy

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.2

Pages 32 and 33 from an unreferenced publication contains five verse poem, 'The Gallant Old Island' (anonymous) to be sung to the air 'The Men of the West'. Contains names of Desmond team members. Poem was composed by Michael Reidy (1927-2012) of Knockannagore, Castleisland (information courtesy John Reidy, Project Committee PRO, son of composer). Poem also published on p16 of IE MOD-A4, *Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club Memories in White and Blue*

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.3

One A4 photocopy of publication page nos 168-169 entitled by creator 'County Championship 1950'. P168 contains teams from 1950 in groups A, B and C; p169 contains an image of the Castleisland football champions with names of team players, and also those of the Killarney team

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.4

One enlarged photocopy of p168 described in IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.3

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.5

One A4 document entitled 'Castleisland (2-6) vs Stacks (0-1) 14th of April'. Contains names of team members in matches Castleisland vs St Brendans 16th July, Castleisland vs Dingle 10th September, Castleisland vs Kerins O'Rahillys (undated), Castleisland vs Shannon Rangers 17th September

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.6

One photocopy of IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.5 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.7

One A4 document entitled 'Castleisland (0-6) vs Killarney (1-3) 15th of October'. Contains team names for this match and replay of 5th November together with a captioned image of the 1950 Castleisland football champions

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.8

One photocopy of IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.7 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.9

Page one of a two-page article from newspaper (evidently *Kerryman*), 'Finalists down through the years'. Dates run from 1889 to 1972. See also IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.10

IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.10

Page two, continuation of IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.9, 'Finalists down through the years'. Dates conclude in 1999

IE MOD/29/29.9

One A4 photocopy of creator's handwritten article which offers congratulations to the Ríocht Athletic Club on its achievements. Appears to have been written with publication in mind



The late Fr Ó Fiannachta pictured with Richard Prendergast of Keel, Castlemaine at *An Diseart* in 2013 when they reminisced on times before mobile phones. Richard has recently released a CD, *Songs from the Past*

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/30

Gaeilge Phonics

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/30
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Gaeilge Phonics
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/30 comprises (mainly) handwritten material in the form of notebooks and charts used for teaching Irish including a *Foclóir* (dictionary, 1977 edition). Collectively, it contributes to the study of Irish.

*Céad slán chun na hÉireann, 'si mo léan í go dubhach,
Is chun Caisleáin Ghriaghaire, ní him aonar bheinn annsúd;
Is mó óigbhean mhilis mhaorga do shilfeadh braon ós mo chionn
'Gus nár ró-bhreagh an bás é seachas é dh'fhagháil i mBellvue.*

Céad slán chun na hÉireann (above) was composed in the nineteenth century by a Kerryman who lay dying in America. He bade a sad farewell to his mother, family and his native place:

*Céad slán chun mo mháthar is mo dhianghrádh, mo dhriofúr
Agus chun mo sheisear driothár is Seán os a gcionn;
Má gheibheann sibh mo litir ná dinidh aon chumha
Go bhfuil sinnsear bhur scuaine san uaigh i mBellvue.¹*

'The ballad poetry of Ireland is tinged with a deep melancholy,' wrote W S Trench in his nineteenth century tale *Ierne*, 'the country like Lazarus in the grave, bound hand and foot with grave clothes'.

Trench translated a number of ballads to illustrate:

Lift me up, Nelly, Mavourneen,
Out of this darksome place;
For here I can't think of dying,
Tho' death comes on apace.
'Twill kill my poor tender darling
to tell her that I am dead –
That my shroud was the seaman's canvass,
And my grave, the ocean bed.²

The profound response to the recent passing of Irish scholar, Fr Pádraig Ó Fiannachta (1927-2016), founder of Dingle's Irish cultural centre, *An Díseart*, and director of publishing house, *An Sagart*, acknowledged his distinguished role in the study of Irish literature.

Ventry born Fr Ó Fiannachta, who published a version of Ireland's classic tale, *Tain Bo Cuailgne* in 1966 and held a number of hedge universities to promote the Irish language in the 1970s, part translated and edited *An Bíobla Naofa* (1981).³

A funny tale is told of Fr Ó Fiannachta during work on *An Bíobla Naofa*. Telephone calls about

the project from the Vatican were made to Murphy's Bar, Boolteens where Fr Ó Fiannachta 'could be contacted most evenings after eight o'clock'.⁴

Fr Ó Fiannachta, who donated thousands of books to Dingle library, once said that the Gaeltacht had no geographical boundaries: 'It begins in one's heart and is developed by communication with others'.⁵

Development of this kind is aided by the O'Donohoe material. It is a component of the archive that extends beyond *Oileán Ciarrai* and indeed the county by promoting ongoing access to the country's trove of native material.

Items stored in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

The charts, IE MOD/30/30.2, have been removed for storage to IE MOD/14.

¹ Nineteenth century verse sent home to Castlegregory by *Liam Bui Ó Loingsigh* from America where he lay dying. Little is known about the author of *Céad slán chun na hÉireann*. It was included in the 1933 (re-issued c1969/1970) publication, *Duanaire Duibhneach* (LVIII, p136) a book described in that year as 'a collection of songs and poetry composed one hundred years ago in *Corca Duibhne*'. *Céad slán chun na hÉireann* was translated into modern Irish by Father Diarmuid Ó Laoghaire, SJ (*Patriotism A Christian Virtue* (1958) p7) who wrote, 'I do not think much would be lacking in a treatise on patriotism based on this one small song'.

The compositions in *Duanaire Duibhneach* were collected by Seán Ó Dubhda, OS. It has been stated that 'Micheál Ruiséal (1860-1928) composed most of the poems and songs in *Duanaire Duibhneach*' (*Irish Times*, 29 September 2007). Seán Ó Dubhda (1878-1963) was born in Kerry in the parish of Ballyduff (Kilmore townland) near Kilmalkedar. He worked as a national school teacher at Smerwick National School (*Scoil na Muirígh*) and collector of folklore for the Irish Folklore Commission. He died at his residence in Carrig, Ballydavid, Dingle on 26 December 1963 at the age of 83 years. An obituary revealed that six of his seven children were national school teachers. He was buried at Kilmalkedar on 28 December 1963. See biography at www.ainm.ie.

² See *Ierne, A Tale* (1871) by W S Trench. The verse is quoted in a discussion about *Ierne* in *The Ireland of James Anthony Froude, a Nineteenth Century Drama* (2010), unpublished thesis, p72.

³ Fr Ó Fiannachta translated half of the Bible from the original Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek texts; the other half was translated by scholars whose work he edited (Obituary, *The Irish Times*, 13 August 2016). Co Louth born Peadar O'Dubhda (1881-1971) translated the Douay Bible into the Irish language which he presented to the State in 1955: 'It took Mr O Dubhda 12 years to complete the Irish translation of the Bible. The book has 3000 pages containing 3,000,000 words ... It is the first complete translation into Irish of the Bible. It will remain in the Library at Leinster House for a month and will then be transferred to the National Library which will be its permanent home' (*Kerryman*, 16 July 1955).

⁴ Recollections of Richard L Prendergast, Keel, Castlemaine, August 2016: 'The first time I met An tAthair Pádraig Ó Fiannachta was about 1978-79. He was doing research for *Glór na nGael* on the graveyards and headstones of our parish in Keel, Castlemaine. I found him to be an extremely humble man with a great openness as a priest. He would work all day and then retire to Murphy's pub, Boolteens, for a few drinks. It was at this time he had translated the Bible to Irish and the Vatican was trying to contact him. This was before the time of mobile phones and he left a message with the Vatican that he could be contacted most evenings after 8 o'clock at Murphy's Bar, Boolteens, Keel. He recalled this to me afterwards on our last meeting in 2013 at *An Disear* and he found it very funny. I have very fond memories of Msgr Pádraig Ó Fiannachta, I remember him once saying that in the morning he wouldn't ask from Jesus. Instead he would say, 'Jesus and Pádraig be good to each other today'. There are not many people we remember on the pathway of life, this is one man I will never forget'.

⁵ *Irish Independent*, 4 December 1973. Statement made during presentation of a cheque to *Comhar Oideachais Bheal Feirste* in Andersonstown.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/30/30.1–30.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Gaeilge Phonics**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/30/30.1

IE MOD/30/30.1 consists of material (in hard and soft backed form) relating to Irish vocabulary

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.1

One small grey-coloured hardback notebook, approximately A6 in size, contains handwritten material in Irish relating to vocabulary notably vowels. Text separated into two columns and approximately 20 rows per page, about 100 pages used in total

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.2

One red coloured hardback notebook, measuring approx 17cm wide by 21cm high, contains handwritten material in Irish relating to vocabulary notably vowels. Text separated into three columns and approximately 25 rows per page, about 130 pages used in total

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.3

One red coloured hardback notebook, measuring A4 in size, contains handwritten material in Irish relating to vocabulary notably vowels. Pages numbered to 186 and organised into three columns, approximately 33 rows per page. Pages 119 on appear in different hands

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.4

One 88-pg Capital exercise book, soft back, only two used, contain sentences in Irish. Back cover page contains a small number of sentences in English, for example 'Desmond is in South Munster'

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.5

One yellow coloured A4 booklet without cover, stapled at the spine, pages numbered 1-13 (first page illegible) contains Irish vocabulary organised into six columns. See IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.7

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.6

One A4 lined booklet (pages extracted from an exercise book), pages numbered 1-10, contains Irish vocabulary, content organised into four columns

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.7

One A4 lined booklet (pages extracted from an exercise book), stapled at the spine, pages numbered 1-14 (page 14 loose), contains Irish vocabulary, content organised into four columns. Included at the back are three legible copies of page 1 on yellow paper – IE MOD/30.1/30.1.5 appears as an earlier or edited version of this item. Also one loose page containing ten sentences in Irish

IE MOD/30/30.1/30.1.8

One piece of card measuring approximately 15 cm x 9 cm contains the alphabet with variations

IE MOD/30/30.2

Item contains a number of hand-drawn charts in Irish with items of vocabulary and proverbs, some translated into English. Item appears as research material for IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.3

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1

One A2 sized chart entitled 'Seanfhocail' (proverbs) contains alphabetical list of proverbs in Irish marked with a number in red

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.1

One A2 sized chart contains alphabetical list of proverbs in Irish marked with a number in red; appears as a continuation of IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.2

One A2 sized chart contains alphabetical list of proverbs or phrases in English marked with a number in red evidently used to help with spelling. Some humorous, for example 'There's a hairy fairy in the dairy', 'The witch had no T with her sandwiches'. Appears as a continuation of IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1 and IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.1

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.3

One A2 sized chart contains approximately 23 phrases in Irish and English, arranged in two numbered columns. Appears as a continuation of IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1, IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.1 and IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.2

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.4

One A2 sized chart appears as rough work to nos IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1-IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.3

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.5

One A2 sized chart appears as rough work to nos IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1-IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.1/30.2.1.3

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.2

One chart created on brown paper measuring approx 58 cm wide x 48 cm high contains vocabulary in Irish organised into three columns, the first column numbered 1-80 in red

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.2/30.2.2.1

One chart created on brown paper measuring approx 23 cm wide x 48 cm high contains vocabulary in Irish, side column marked in black ink 'Shopkeeper'

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.3

One chart measuring approx 48 cm wide x 62 cm high entitled 'English Gaeilge' and dated 1986. Contains vocabulary and phrase translations, numbered 1-40, organised into four columns, the former two containing vocabulary, the latter two phrases. Text is handwritten in pencil, numbers are in black ink. IE MOD/30/30.2 appears as research material for this item

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.4

Chart 1 (of 5), white card, measuring approx 30 cm wide x 60 cm high contains Irish vocabulary organised into columns and written in pencil evidently by students

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.4/30.2.4.1

Chart 2 (of 5), yellow card, measuring approx 30 cm wide x 60 cm high contains Irish vocabulary organised into columns and written in pencil evidently by students

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.4/30.2.4.2

Chart 3 (of 5), yellow card, measuring approx 30 cm wide x 60 cm high contains Irish vocabulary organised into columns and written in pencil evidently by students

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.4/30.2.4.3

Chart 4 (of 5), yellow card, measuring approx 30 cm wide x 60 cm high contains Irish vocabulary organised into columns and written in pencil evidently by students

IE MOD/30/30.2/30.2.4/30.2.4.4

Chart 5 (of 5), yellow card, measuring approx 30 cm wide x 60 cm high contains Irish vocabulary organised into columns and written in pencil evidently by students

IE MOD/30/30.3

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to other languages

IE MOD/30/30.3/30.3.1

One lined A3 document organised into nine columns contains translations of words from Latin to Irish, arranged alphabetically

IE MOD/30/30.3/30.3.2

One lined A3 document organised into nine columns contains translations of words from Latin to Irish, arranged alphabetically C-S

IE MOD/30/30.3/30.3.3

Two-paged lined A4 document, content organised into six columns, contains translations of words from French to Irish, Norse to Irish and Greek to Irish

IE MOD/30/30.3/30.3.4

One lined A3 document contains translations from Greek to English. The vocabulary suggests it may have been created in later years during ill health

IE MOD/30/30.4

One copy of *Foclóir* (1977), an 80-pg English-Irish/Irish-English Dictionary, softback, measures approximately 18 cm x 11 cm. Cover page marked in blue ink (faded) Mícheál S O Donnchadha and the first page, M O Donnchadha. Cardboard insert used as bookmark contains jottings

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/31

Glountane N S

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/31
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Glountane N S**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/31 comprises a handwritten copy of the Roll Book for Glountane National School, which opened on 9 October 1862 and was broached pre-1859:

Estimates will be received for completing the National School near Glountane on the Old Road from Castleisland to Newmarket, according to the Drawings and Specifications in the hands of Mr Redmond Roche, Castleisland, March 20, 1859.

The Roll Book consists of 11 pages of alphabetically organised text, Baily to Walsh, in columns without headings. Information pertains to males, includes name, age, date enrolled, date removed from register, address and father's occupation ('f' denoting farmer). The records span the period 1867-1939. A separate sheet contains a short list of names of females.

The school, identified as 'Glantane' on the ordnance survey map, was located in the townland of Knockdown in the parish of Ballincushlane near Cordal, Castleisland. The writings of former students are contained in *The schools' Collection: Gleanntán, Scairteach an Ghleanna*, Roll Number 7563, Cordal East, teacher Muiris Breathnach.

Glountane National School closed circa 1970s. It was advertised for sale in *The Kerryman*, 18 October 1996 as the 'school of Musician Pdraig O'Keeffe, NT'. An account of Pdraig O'Keeffe, more commonly Patrick O'Keeffe (1887-1963), is given in IE MOD/82. See also IE MOD/48.

Items in this series contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled:

'Roll No 7563, Townland Knockdown, Parish Ballincushlane, Barony Trughanacmy, County Kerry, Union Tralee, Division Dirreen, Opened 9 Oct 1862, Manager Right Rev Monsignor O'Leary, Fr Darby PP Castleisland 1830-1866, Dimensions 40' x 15'.4" x 11', 28-1-14 Date of birth should be entered as requested'.

Archivist's Note

Glountane National School is today in ruin. I visited the area on 30 September 2015 and took a number of photographs of the school building and surrounds and the former residence of Patrick O'Keeffe (currently under proposal for Protected status in the 2015-2021 Kerry County Development Plan RPS KY-041-001). Also an image of O'Keeffe's grave at Kilmurry cemetery, Kilquane, Ballincushlane (GPS 52 13 32.407/-9 22 59.746). The images are held in IE MOD-A5 (10). [J.M. 2 October 2015]

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/31/31.1–31.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Glountane N S**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/31/31.1

One handwritten copy of Roll Book for Glountane National School transcribed in an A4 lined green-coloured cover refill pad. The back of the pad is used as the cover, on which is written in black ink:

Glountane	N.S.
Roll No.	7563
Townland	Knockdown
Parish	Ballincushlane
Barony	Trughanacmy
County	Kerry
Union	Tralea
Division	Dirreen
Opened	9 Oct. 1862
Manager	Right Rev Monsignor O'Leary, PP, VF (Fr Darby) PP Castleisland 1830-1866
Dimensions	40ft x 15ft 4 x 11ft
Forms	8 x 6 feet 4 x 5 feet
6-5-67	John Fitzgerald, Knockeen
16-5-30	Patrick Scollard, Knockeen

28-1-14 Date of birth should be entered as requested

Item consists of 11 pages of alphabetically organised text, Baily to Walsh, in columns without headings and some colour coding. Information pertains to males, appears to include name, age, date enrolled, date removed from register, address and father's occupation ('f' denoting farmer). The records span the period 1867-1939

IE MOD/31/31.2

One A3 document containing information extracted from a roll book, perhaps around 1912, information organised in columns with numerical headings: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 84. The column '8' has a date, 1912, written alongside. Names are of females organised in a numerical order, 333 to 402. A note at the bottom of the document alludes to 'p84, 1917, P J O'Keeffe principal', a reference to the traditional musician, Patrick O'Keeffe (1887-1963) who taught at the school 1915-1920. The name Mannix is marked with highlighter

IE MOD/31/31.3

One lined document contains an original page from a register, handwritten in ink, containing boys and girls names and appears as a record of achievements. It is undated and unreferenced but its storage in this series suggests it originates from Glountane National School

IE MOD/31/31.4

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains small number of handwritten notes by creator on material from the roll book. Contains a remark on a mature student who enrolled in 1881 aged 25 and spent five days in the school and a note that Irish was first used on 29 April 1930

IE MOD/31/31.4/31.4.1

One A4 handwritten document contains list of names extracted from the roll book and note that a mature student named Patrick P Reidy enrolled on 17 January 1881 aged 25 and spent five days in the school, also a remark that Irish was first used on 29 April 1930. The reverse of the sheet contains the full title as it appears on the cover of the roll book described in IE MOD/31/31.1

IE MOD/31/31.4/31.4.2

One A4 document contains lists of figures organised into columns with headings as described in IE MOD/31/31.2

IE MOD/31/31.4/31.4.3

One A4 document contains lists of numbers on both sides, appears as rough work

IE MOD/31/31.4/31.4.4

One one-third of an A4 document containing names from the roll book, McAuliffe, McCarthy and Moriarty

IE MOD/31/31.4/31.4.5

One one-third of an A4 document containing names from the roll book, Lynch and Mahony

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/32

Griffith Valuation Maps

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/32
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Griffith Valuation
Maps**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/32 comprises a small number of prints of Valuation Office Ireland maps relating to the town of Castleisland. Noteworthy is the town of Castleisland illustrated in lots, one of which included Rack Lane near the old court house, which may take its history from the 1798 period.

Further reference to the work of Sir Richard Griffith in IE MOD/33 and IE MOD/65.

Items contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/32/32.1–32.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Griffith Valuation Maps**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/32/32.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains five photocopies of a map of Castleisland town illustrated in lots. It appears without date; there is no evidence of the railway in the townland of Castlevew (though it may be that the surrounds were excluded) which would suggest a period pre-1875. Interesting is Rack Lane near the old court house, which may take its history from the 1798 period

IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.1

One photocopy of map of the town of Castleisland illustrated in lots. Copy is approx A5 in size, on an A4 document. Magnification reveals lot numbers, streets and lanes, and buildings

IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.2

One photocopy IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.1 of enlarged to A5

IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.3

One photocopy IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.1 of enlarged to A4

IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.4

One photocopy IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.1 of enlarged to A3, roads marked with highlighter

IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.5

One photocopy of Bawnluskaha and Knockananlig from IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.1 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/32/32.2

One A4 copy of Valuation Office Ireland map (portrait) illustrating the town of Castleisland, dates to pre-railway (1875). Evidently acquired by creator 26 March 2003. See also IE MOD/32/32.2/32.2.1

IE MOD/32/32.2/32.2.1

One A4 copy of IE MOD/32/32.2 in landscape. Evidently acquired by creator 22 December 2004. See also IE MOD/32/32.2

IE MOD/32/32.3

One A4 copy of Valuation Office Ireland map illustrating Kilmurry House and surrounds. Evidently acquired by creator 22 December 2004. One of three documents relating to Kilmurry: see IE MOD/32/32.3/32.3.1 and IE MOD/32/32.3/32.3.2

IE MOD/32/32.3/32.3.1

One A4 copy of Valuation Office Ireland map illustrating Kilmurry House and surrounds. Evidently acquired by creator 26 March 2003. See IE MOD/32/32.3 and IE MOD/32/32.3/32.3.2

IE MOD/32/32.3/32.3.2

One A4 photocopy of page from Valerie Bary's *Houses of Kerry* for Kilmurry House, Ballincusland, Castleisland (p158). See IE MOD/32/32.3 and IE MOD/32/32.3/32.3.1

IE MOD/32/32.4

One A4 copy of Valuation Office Ireland map illustrating the townland of Fieries. Evidently acquired by creator 26 March 2003

IE MOD/32/32.5

One short handwritten note on 'Pound' relates to members of the Murphy family, Pound Keepers, period 1853 to 1894

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/33

Griffith's Valuation

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/33
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Griffith's Valuation**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

In the year 1822, the town of Castle Island, in the county of Kerry ... bore the most unequivocal signs of poverty in its inhabitants ... the street presented a mass of uneven rock, resembling a quarry rather than a road

– Richard Griffith, Civil Engineer¹

IE MOD/33 comprises handwritten extracts from Griffith's Valuation for the parishes of Ballincushlane, Ballymacelligott, Brosna, Castleisland, Currans, Dysert, Kilcummin, Killeentierna, Molahiffe, Nohoval and O'Brennan with supporting material. Some items are colour coded.

It is clear from material in the collection that creator had a great appreciation for the work of nineteenth century civil engineer, Sir Richard Griffith. He consulted Griffith's reports, maps and valuation records (valuation fixed by government for rating purposes in 1853) to help depict the changing face of Castleisland.

He also put a face on Griffith:

Sir Richard John Griffith 1784-1878, Irish geologist and civil engineer, born in Dublin. He became an army officer in the Royal Irish Artillery in 1799 (15 yrs?) but later studied engineering in London and Edinburgh. Returned to Ireland 1808 and surveyed the coalfields of Leinster and examined the Irish bogs for a government commission. As Commissioner of Valuations after the Irish Valuation Act of 1827 he created Griffith's Valuations for country rate assessments. He published his Geological Map of Ireland in 1855 and was consulted in all major Irish building projects including the National Gallery and the Museum of Natural History.²

Creator observed how Griffith's Valuation was later taken up as a political tool by the Land League as the proper standard of rent.³

That's the word to say
Down with confiscation
Not a cent we'll pay
But John Roche's Valuation.⁴

See IE MOD/65 for a short essay about the development of roads in Kerry which traces Richard Griffith's first visit to Tarbert and Tralee and the subsequent construction of roads and bridges including Headley's Bridge and Feales Bridge (Wellesley Bridge). See also IE MOD/32.

Items contained in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Lodged in Valuation Office March 1 1853'. Some detail from valuation, ie, acreage, etc, for the parishes named above noted are on the cover and a comment that 'Castleisland index could be with rates' (see IE MOD 59). The verse iquoted above is written in large letters across the bottom half of the folder. The inside flap contains biographical notice of Griffith as given above.

¹ *Report on the Roads made at the Public Expense in the Southern District in Ireland* (1831) by Richard Griffith, Civil Engineer. Extract in full: 'In the year 1822, the town of Castle Island, in the county of Kerry, situated at the western termination of the new road from Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, bore the most unequivocal signs of poverty in its inhabitants; the houses were universally dilapidated, and the windows and roofs broken; there was no inn (at least, none deserving the name) and no shop which could supply anything beyond a farthing candle and a penny worth of tobacco; and the street presented a mass of uneven rock, resembling a quarry rather than a road, and was nearly impassable for wheel-carriages. Within the last four years a great number of new houses have been built, all of which are two stories in height, are slated, and otherwise well finished – among which is an excellent inn; several shops have also been established, at which clothing of all kinds and groceries can be purchased at moderate rates. The street has been levelled, formed and an excellent road made, with footpaths on each side, neatly curbed with cut limestone'. An earlier notice advised that 'on the completion of the road from Limerick to Castle Island, Mr Bourne will establish a mail-coach from Limerick to Killarney which will convey the Dublin mails to Killarney at least twelve hours sooner than the present route' (*Freeman's Journal*, 9 January 1829).

² Creator consulted *Chambers' Biographical Dictionary* for biography; his note is stored on the inside flap of the green folder in this series. Griffith's baronetage passed to his son, Sir George Richard Waldie-Griffith (1820-1889) who married Eliza, youngest daughter of Nicholas Philpot Leader, MP, of Dromagh Castle, Co Cork and had issue two daughters, Maria, who married Thomas Taylor of Chipchase Castle and Isabel, who married Mr Turner-Farley of Wartnaby Hall and a son, Sir Richard John Waldie-Griffith, 3rd baronet. Thrice married Sir Richard died in a London nursing home in July 1933. He had no children and the heir to the title in 1933 was Colonel T[homas] G[eorge] Taylor, his nephew. 'Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry' by Seán Ó Lúing, a two part article on the work of Richard Griffith, was published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* in 1975 and 1976. Creator identified items of Castleisland interest contained therein. See IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.1, IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.2, IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.3.

³ *The Irish Revolution* (1912, p115) by Michael John Fitzgerald McCarthy: 'Griffith's Valuation, that is, the valuation fixed by the Government for rating purposes, was now adopted by the Land League as the proper standard of rent, and tenants asked for reductions bringing their rents down to that figure. Mr T. D. Sullivan, one of the new Parnellite members, was then writing a series of verses called 'Land League Lays' in *The Nation* which the people were singing everywhere to old Irish airs. The chorus of one of these, called 'Griffith's Valuation', ran: That's the word to say,/Down with confiscation,/Not a cent we'll pay/But Griffith's Valuation'. Sullivan's four-stanza poem, 'Griffith's Valuation', No IV of his 'Lays of the Land League', was published in *The Nation* on 20 November 1880. The first stanza runs: Farmers, far and near,/Long despoiled by plunder,/Let your tyrants hear/Your voices loud as thunder;/Shout from shore to shore/Your firm determination/To pay in rents no more/Than "Griffith's Valuation."/That's the word to say,/To end their confiscation;/That's the rent to pay –/"Griffith's Valuation."

⁴ This poem is written on the outside cover of the folder in this series. It was evidently a play on a verse current at the time (see note above) as quoted in *Gallowglass or Life in the Land of the Priests* (1904) by Michael John Fitzgerald McCarthy (p401): Standing firm and strong,/In dauntless combination,/We'll have our lands ere long/At the poor law valuation!/That's the word to say,/Down with confiscation,/Not a cent we'll pay/But Griffith's valuation.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/33/33.1–33.11
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Griffith's Valuation**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/33/33.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains four handwritten documents with extracts from Griffith's Valuation relating to the parishes of Castleisland, Ballincushlane, Killeentierna and Dysert

IE MOD/33/33.1/33.1.1

Page 1 (of 4) entitled 'Richard Griffith's Valuation of the Civil Parishes of Castleisland, Ballincushlane, Killeentierna and Dysert 1 March 1853'. The parishes are colour coded and linked to associated names; the bottom of the document contains verse: 'That's the word to say/Down with confiscation/Not a cent we'll pay/But John Roche's valuation'

IE MOD/33/33.1/33.1.2

Page 2 (of 4) entitled 'Griffith's Valuation 1 March 1853' contains details of schools and buildings used by the clergy in the parishes named in IE MOD/33/33.1, including a Wesleyan Chapel at Cloghermore, townlands in which they were situated, notes on occupants and other notes, for example, Scartaglin school 1861, new school 1981

IE MOD/33/33.1/33.1.3

Page 3 (of 4) contains notes on pounds, mills, forges, and other buildings extracted from the valuation including occupants plus explanatory notes; for example, John Healy had a tuck mill at Knocknaboul, 'Tucking or fulling was the art of scouring and beating woollens as a means of thickening'

IE MOD/33/33.1/33.1.4

Page 4 (of 4) entitled 'Valuations March 1 1853' contains notes on schools, pounds, graveyards, churches and yards and mills in townlands of Castleisland parish

IE MOD/33/33.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains two handwritten documents of extracts from Griffith's Valuation for the parish of Ballincushlane with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.2/33.2.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Parish of Ballycushlane' contains an alphabetical list of townlands in the parish (Adraval to Tooreenascarty), lessor and statistical matter. Information organised into four columns

IE MOD/33/33.2/33.2.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Parish of Ballycushlane' contains alphabetical list of lessor (Bateman to Wyse) with associated townlands, information organised into two columns in black ink, with statistical information noted in blue ink alongside the townland

IE MOD/33/33.2/33.2.3

Photocopy of the Parish of Ballincushlane from Griffith's Valuation, pp15-24, townlands of Adraval to Tooreenascarty, 20 pages, first page entitled 'Ballincushlane' by creator

IE MOD/33/33.3

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of

Ballymacelligott taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.3/33.3.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Ballymacelligott 65 Townlands', contains an alphabetical list of townlands, Ahane to Tursillagh; name of lessor, and statistical material extracted from Griffith's Valuation, content organised into four columns

IE MOD/33/33.3/33.3.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Ballymacelligott' contains an alphabetical list of lessor, Blennerhasset to Ventry, with associated townlands, information organised into two columns

IE MOD/33/33.3/33.3.3

Photocopy of the Parish of Ballymacelligott from Griffith's Valuation, pp35-50, townlands of Ahane to Tursillagh, 16 pages

IE MOD/33/33.4

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Brosna taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.4/33.4.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Brosna Townlands', contains an alphabetical list of townlands, Ahane to Tooreennablaaha; name of lessor, and statistical material extracted from Griffith's Valuation, content organised into four columns. The bottom third of the document contains an alphabetical list of lessor, Bateman to Thompson, with associated townlands, information organised into two columns

IE MOD/33/33.4/33.4.2

One print of 'Brosna' from Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (1837) cut and pasted onto an A4 document

IE MOD/33/33.4/33.4.3

Photocopy of the Parish of Brosna from Griffith's Valuation, pp63-74, townlands of Ahane to Tooreennablaaha, 12 pages

IE MOD/33/33.5

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Castleisland taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.5/33.5.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Castleisland', contains an alphabetical list of townlands, Ahane to Tullig; name of lessor, and statistical material extracted from Griffith's Valuation, content organised into three columns

IE MOD/33/33.5/33.5.2

One piece of card measuring approx 8 cm x 9.5 cm, roughly titled 'Figures 1853 rounded up' on which is a list of landlords numbered 1-9, Drummond to Crumpe, and five unnumbered landlords (Stokes, Raymond, Twiss, Coltsman, Blennerhasset) and the size of their holdings, Drummond holding the greatest, 12,250 and Blennerhasset holding the least, 1,447

IE MOD/33/33.5/33.5.3

Photocopy of the Parish of Castleisland from Griffith's Valuation, pp75-102, townlands of Ahane to Tullig, 28 pages

IE MOD/33/33.6

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Currans taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.6/33.6.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Currans', contains an alphabetical list of townlands in the parish, Ardcrone to Urrohogal; name of lessor, and statistical material extracted from Griffith's Valuation, content organised into three columns

IE MOD/33/33.6/33.6.2

Photocopy of the Parish of Currans from Griffith's Valuation, pp109-113, townlands of Ahane to Urrohogal, 5 pages

IE MOD/33/33.7

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Dysert taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.7/33.7.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Dysert', contains an alphabetical list of townlands in the parish, Ballahantouragh to Parknasmuttaun; name of lessor, and statistical material extracted from Griffith's Valuation, content organised into three columns. The bottom third of the document contains an alphabetical list of lessor, Maunsell to Twiss, with associated townlands, information organised into two columns

IE MOD/33/33.7/33.7.2

Photocopy of the Parish of Dysert from Griffith's Valuation, pp115-119, townlands of Ballahantouragh to Parknasmuttaun, 5 pages

IE MOD/33/33.8

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Killeentierna taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.8/33.8.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Killeentierna', contains an alphabetical list of townlands in the parish, Annabeg to Toornanoulaghal, in the barony of Trughanacmy; name of lessor, and statistical material extracted from Griffith's Valuation, content organised into three columns

IE MOD/33/33.8/33.8.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Killeentierna' contains alphabetical list of lessor (Andrews to Twiss) with associated townlands, information organised into two columns

IE MOD/33/33.8/33.8.3

Photocopy of the Parish of Killeentierna in the barony of Trughanacmy from Griffith's Valuation, pp149-156, townlands of Annabeg to Toornanoulaghal, 8 pages, and one page from the same source, barony of Maguniyh, p127, townlands Gortshanavogh, Reavaun and Rossanean, parish of Killeentierna, 9 pages in total

IE MOD/33/33.9

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Molahiffe taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.9/33.9.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Parish of Molahiffe', contains an alphabetical list of townlands in the parish taken from Griffith's Valuation, Ballinvarrig to Skahies; name of lessor, and statistical material, content organised into three columns

IE MOD/33/33.9/33.9.2

Photocopy of the Parish of Molahiffe from Griffith's Valuation, pp139-148, townlands of Ballinvarrig to Skahies, 10 pages

IE MOD/33/33.10

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material pertaining to the parish of Nohaval taken from Griffith's Valuation, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/33/33.10/33.10.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Nohaval', contains an alphabetical list of townlands in the parish taken from Griffith's Valuation, Ballinvariscal to Scart; name of lessor, and statistical material, content organised into three columns

IE MOD/33/33.10/33.10.2

Photocopy of the Parish of Nohaval from Griffith's Valuation, pp187-189, townlands of Ballinvariscal to Scart, 3 pages

IE MOD/33/33.11

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten document from a notepad pertaining to the parish of O'Brennan taken from Griffith's Valuation, contains list of townlands, Ballincallig to Tylaghwith, and area size

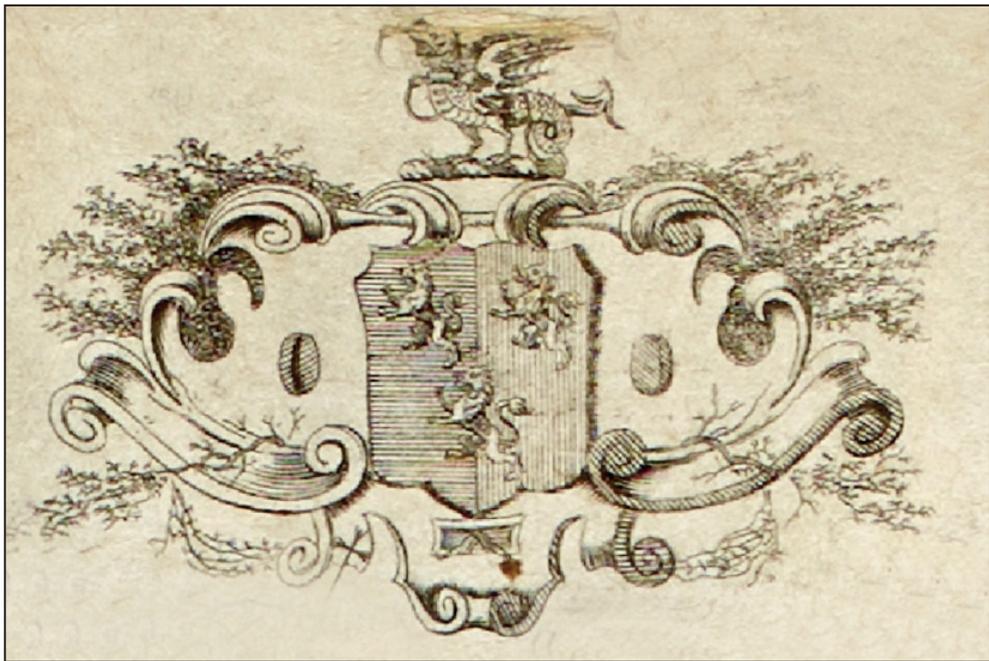


**A
CATALOGVE
OF THE
DUKES, MARQUESES,
Earles, Viscounts, Bishops, Ba-
rons of the Kingdomes of England,
Scotland and Ireland, with their Names,
Surnames, and Titles of
Honour.**

**Whereunto is added a perfect
List of the Lords, and others of his
Majesties most Honourable Privy Council;,
Knights of the Garter, the names of the Judges,
the Barons of England and Scotland, with the
Dates of their Patents, the Knights of the
Bath from the first of King
JAMES.**

**With an addition of the Knights from the first
of King CHARLES to this present.**

Edward Herbert, Lord Herbert
of Castle Island, and Lord Herbert
of Chierbery in England.




County Kerry.
Castle Island. with these parcelles
 Disart
 Bally mac Daniell
 Maglas.
 Cogrekerry.
 These iij are thought most fitt to bee layd
 vnto the Presidentship, as lying most conve-
 nient for service . /

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/34

Herbert Correspondence

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/34
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Herbert Correspondence**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/34 comprises a handwritten index to names and places of local interest found in the 1963 edition of *Herbert Correspondence* (edited by W J Smith) with supporting photocopies from that publication.

Smith's introduction to the *Herbert Correspondence* explains its relevance to the Castleisland Collection:

The letters printed in this volume constitute all the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth century correspondence among the vast accumulation of Herbert family records ... More than three-quarters of [the letters] were written by or to members of another Herbert family, the Herberts of Montgomery – better known by their peerage title of Herbert of Chirbury.

Herbert of Chirbury (Shropshire) gave title in the English peerage to Sir Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Chirbury (1582-1648) – Baron Herbert of Castleisland in the Irish peerage. Sir Edward Herbert came into possession of estate in Kerry through his marriage in 1599 to his cousin, Mary Herbert (born 1578), daughter of Sir William Herbert of St Julian's and of Castleisland.

Sir William Herbert (1554-1593) had attained the confiscated lands of Gerald Fitzgerald, 15th Earl of Desmond and desired that it be colonised by 'English gentlemen'. To this end, Sir William put into execution many clauses of the statute against Irish customs such as tanistry and the wearing of the native mantle:

He tried to induce the Irish to abandon Roman Catholicism and to this end had the articles of the creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten commandments translated into Irish, directing all the clergy on his estate to read the religious services in the native language. After nearly two years' residence at Castleisland, he wrote home that he had hopes of making Kerry and Desmond 'a little England'.¹

In 1656, Edward, 3rd Baron Herbert of Chirbury, appointed his cousin, Thomas Herbert of Montgomery, as land agent of the Kerry estate 'in consideration of the natural love and affection'. Thomas settled at Kilcow and founded the Herbert family of Muckcross.²

In addition to his study of *Herbert Correspondence*, creator collated a comprehensive reference to the Herbert family in Castleisland from the historical works of Charles Smith, Jeremiah King, Thomas F O'Sullivan, Mary Agnes Hickson, Valerie Bary, Fr Kieran O'Shea and others – see IE MOD/35. It is an essential starting point for any student of Herbert history in Castleisland.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'W J Smith, 9429 S3'.

¹ See *Dictionary of National Biography 1885-1900* (Sidney Lee, Vol 26): 'His work was severely attacked by Sir Edward Denny, high sheriff of Kerry, and owner of Tralee and the neighbourhood. Herbert's house at Castleisland was destroyed in the rebellion of 1598'.

² Further reference, 'The Herberts of Muckcross' by Sinéad McCoolle, *Killarney History & Heritage* (2005) edited by Jim Lerner, pp90-104.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/34/34.1–34.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Herbert Correspondence**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/34/34.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains a 2-page handwritten index of names and places of local relevance which occur in the *Herbert Correspondence*. A figure alongside denotes the article number (not the page number of the publication) in which they occur. Index is supported by relevant photocopies from the *Correspondence*: 21 x A3 pages (two pages per sheet), all pages marked with creator's references and/or highlighter

IE MOD/34/34.1/34.1.1

Page 1 (of 2) of handwritten index of names and places of local relevance which occur in the *Herbert Correspondence*. A number alongside denotes the article number (not the page number of the publication) in which it occurs; first entry Archbishop of Cashel to Jervis, John

IE MOD/34/34.1/34.1.1/34.1.1.1

Page 2 (of 2) of handwritten index of names and places of local relevance which occur in the *Herbert Correspondence*. A number alongside denotes the article number (not the page number of the publication) in which it occurs; Killeentierna to Youghal

IE MOD/34/34.1/34.1.2

Photocopies of pages from the 1963 edition of *Herbert Correspondence* (edited by W J Smith), two pages per sheet (21 x A3 sheets), includes Introduction pp1-13, 108-111, 142-145, 152-155, 170-173, 178-179, 198-201, 278-279, 370-373, all pages marked with creator's references and/or highlighter

IE MOD/34/34.2

Handwritten two-page A4 document entitled 'Herbert Correspondence' contains an alphabetical list of names, Bastable to Wilson, which occur in the *Herbert Correspondence* with notes and references

IE MOD/34/34.3

One Premier Shorthand notebook entitled '9429 S3 Herbert Correspondence W J Smith 1963' pages numbered 6-31 (not all pages present), contains notes taken from the *Correspondence*, presents as rough work

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/35

Herberts

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/35
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Herberts**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/35 comprises handwritten notes and published material relating to the history of the Herbert family in Kerry. Material includes Herbert reference sources, Herbert genealogy and documents relating to Arthur Edward Herbert.

Arthur Edward Herbert, a landlord and magistrate, was murdered near Castleisland on 30 March 1882. He was buried at Ardcrone, following which it was reported that his remains had been 'removed by stealth out of the family vault ... there is a superstitious objection amongst the peasants against permitting them to be there'.¹

The murder was recorded in verse:

A for poor Arthur who thought he was smart,
B for the bullet that went through his heart;
C for the constable who made a great race,
D for old Davis who came first to the place;
E for the English who will mourn his loss,
F for the fatal spot, Lisheenbawn Cross;
G for the groan he made when he fell,
H for the hurry he showed going to hell;
I for the Irish who will laugh at the sport,
J for the justice that was shown in the court;
K for Kilmainham, where our true men abide,
L for the Land League, our hope and our pride;
M for magistrates who can make black look white,
N for No-Rent that will make our wrongs right;
O for Old Ireland that yet will be freed,
P for the 'peelers' that sold her for greed;
Q for the queen whose use is not known,
R for the rifles that keep up her throne;
S for the sheriff who was in his train,
T for the tales that were all told for gain;
U for the union that has done us much harm,
V for the villain who grabs up a farm;
W for the widow who will for her son mourn,
X for Xmas when our church we adorn;
Y for our youth who have courage and pride,
Z for the zeal of our patriots who died.²

Items contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'The Herberts 25 Apr 1587 J King'.

¹ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 22 December 1883. See also IE MOD/41.

² IE MOD/35/35.3.2. 'The Ballad of Arthur Herbert' is also held in the collection, as published in the *Taxpayers' News*, ref IE MOD/35/35.3.3.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/35/35.1–35.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Herberts**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/35/35.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Herberts' contains list of sources to Herbert research material, including the works of Jeremiah King, Thomas F O'Sullivan, Charles Smith and *Herbert Correspondence*. Relates to IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.2

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.2

One photocopy of IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.1 which was evidently put together for a fellow researcher for it includes the note 'PS Thomas' letter to Herbert would suggest that the house was ready – but which house? I am baffled too! There weren't too many stylish mansions in Kerry in 1671. Happy reading!"

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.3

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Herberts' contains notes on the Herberts for the period 1587-1733 extracted from the *Herbert Correspondence* (see IE MOD/34)

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4

One A4 wallet containing handwritten notes on and photocopies of pages of 'Kerry in the Eighteenth Century', a chapter from *Selections from Old Kerry Records* by Mary Agnes Hickson, unreferenced but would appear to be volume II (1874)

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4/35.1.4.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Kerry in the 18th Century' contains notes and page numbers relating to the Herbert family found in 'Kerry in the Eighteenth Century', a chapter published in *Selections from Old Kerry Records* by Mary Agnes Hickson. Continues at IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4/35.1.4.2

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4/35.1.4.2

One A4 document, a continuation of IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4/35.1.4.1

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4/35.1.4.3

One reference note on card measuring approx 8 cm x 20 cm contains chronology of names associated with the Herberts for the period 1593 to 1730-36, concluding with the 1734 murder of Francis Herbert

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.4/35.1.4.4

Five A4 photocopies of pp186-195 of 'Kerry in the Eighteenth Century', a chapter in *Selections from Old Kerry Records* by Mary Agnes Hickson, unreferenced but would appear to be volume II (1874). Pages marked with highlighter

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.5

One A3 sheet entitled 'Herberts' contains information relating to Herbert associated property in Kerry as extracted from Valerie Bary's *Houses of Kerry* (1994). Information organised into columns in alphabetical order of property name, Ballyhar House to Woodville, Kilgarvan with references to condition and history, and map and page numbers

IE MOD/35/35.1/35.1.6

One handwritten chart measuring approx 62 cm x 52 cm divided into four columns containing notes and references from three publications: *Romantic Hidden Kerry* by T F

O'Sullivan; *Castleisland Church and People* by Fr Kieran O'Shea and 'The Seigniorship of Castleisland in the 17th Century' by Patrick O'Connor (*Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, 1970). The fourth column pertains to dates in the British reign

IE MOD/35/35.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes and illustrations relating to Herbert genealogy

IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.1

One A3 document entitled 'Herbert (Fitzherbert)' contains hand-drawn genealogy chart of Herbert family evidently copied from pedigree table in the *Herbert Correspondence*. See also IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.3

IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.2

One A4 document contains hand-drawn genealogy chart of Herbert family line Sir Matthew Herbert of Colebrook; relates to the period 1589 to c1914. See also IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.4

IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.3

One A4 document contains hand-drawn genealogy chart of Herbert family, evidently an updated version of IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.1

IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.4

One A4 document contains hand-drawn genealogy chart of Herbert family line Sir Matthew Herbert of Colebrook; see also IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.2

IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.5

One page from notebook entitled 'Herbert' contains rough notes on Herbert link to Muckcross

IE MOD/35/35.2/35.2.6

One note on cut of paper entitled 'Herbert of Cherbury' who it is noted wrote an autobiography. Chambers is noted, evidently the dictionary

IE MOD/35/35.3

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to Arthur Edward Herbert of Killeentierna, a landlord and magistrate who was murdered near Castleisland on 30 March 1882. Further reference on Rev Herbert is contained in the chapter on Killeentierna parish in *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry, a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century* (2011)

IE MOD/35/35.3/35.3.1

Small number of handwritten notes on card measuring approx 8 cm x 21 cm entitled 'A E Herbert 30 March 1882'. Notes include Herbert's burial at Ardcrone and an RTE 1 programme on June 21 1996, 'The Irish Collection' by Pat Feely 5 minutes to 6 o'clock am which evidently alluded to Herbert's death

IE MOD/35/35.3/35.3.2

One typewritten document measuring approx 20 cm x 20 cm contains a verse entitled 'Arthur Herbert'. Verse runs for 26 lines, each line pertaining to a letter of the alphabet, beginning as follows: 'A for poor Arthur who thought he was smart/B for the bullet that went through his heart ...'. No author or reference; would appear to be a product of the oral tradition in the area

IE MOD/35/35.3/35.3.3

One photocopy of an eight-stanza verse entitled 'The Ballad of Arthur Herbert' published in *The Taxpayers' News* (undated, early 1950s) which begins: Ye people all, both great and small,/Now listen unto me/Whilst I relate, of recent date,/Another tragedy. The

verse presents the tale of the murder from the eyes of the oppressed

IE MOD/35/35.3/35.3.4

One photocopy of IE MOD/35/35.3/35.3.3, enlarged

IE MOD/35/35.3/35.3.5

One A4 document containing a photocopy of pages 188-189 from Vol XVII of *The Mysteries of Ireland, giving a graphic and faithful account of Irish secret societies & their plots, from the rebellion of 1798 to the year 1883. With sketches of the lives of the leaders, their last speeches before condemnation, and the history of recent murders in Ireland, including that of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke. With the trials, convictions, sentences, and executions of their murderers, and other startling events of more recent date ; illustrated with portraits of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke* (undated; first published 1884; see note 6, p284), which contains a report of the murder of Arthur Edward Herbert, 'Murder of Mr Herbert JP' and that 'No person was convicted for this murder for want of evidence'. Document is marked with creator's notes, references and highlighter

IE MOD/35/35.4

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains small quantity of material relating to Muckcross House

IE MOD/35/35.4/35.4.1

One photocopy of page from Valerie Bary's *Houses of Kerry* relating to Muckcross House, Killarney; page has been cut and pasted onto an A4 document and is marked with highlighter

IE MOD/35/35.4/35.4.2

One black and white photocopy of IE MOD/35/35.4/35.4/1

IE MOD/35/35.4/35.4.3

One handwritten note on card relating to two items in the *Kerry Sentinel* of 1898, 'Herbert tenants want to purchase' and 'Sale of the Muckcross Estate under the Ashbourne Act'

IE MOD/35/35.4/35.4.4

One A5 4-pg booklet in black and white entitled *Muckcross House A Brief Introductory Guide* gives a short history and notes on the rooms in the house. Undated, probably circa 1990s

IE MOD/35/35.5

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains a small number photocopies of pages from Smith's *Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* (edition not stated) and one page from an unidentified source

IE MOD/35/35.5/35.5.1

Four A4 photocopies of pages (two A5 pages on each copy) relating to chapters two and seven from Smith's *Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* (edition not stated) page numbers 24-25, 236-239, 274-275. Pages marked with highlighter

IE MOD/35/35.5/35.5.2

One A4 photocopy of pages 24-25 of an unidentified publication which relates to Sir William Herbert and Sir Edward Denny in the sixteenth century. Page marked with highlighter

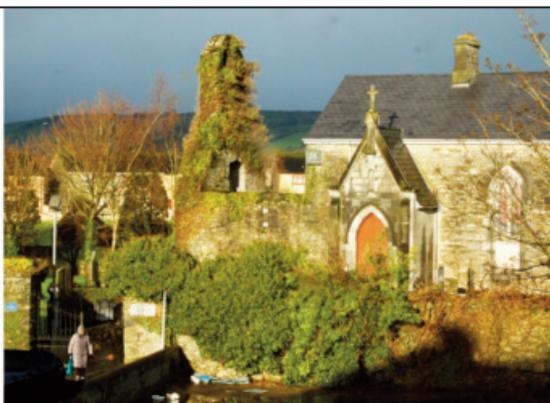


<p>Castleisland An ideal holiday home in the heart of the island... More Home Hotels</p>	<p>Delicious from Hotel, Ireland River Island Hotel A Member of the River Island Hotels Group</p>	<p><i>River Island Hotel</i></p> <p>Castleisland Co. Kerry - Ireland Tel: 086 42555 - Fax: 086 42544</p>	<p>Castleisland An idyllic location in the heart of the island... The River Island Hotel A Member of the River Island Hotels Group</p>	<p>The River Island Restaurant The River Island Restaurant A Member of the River Island Hotels Group</p>	<p>The River Island The River Island A Member of the River Island Hotels Group</p>
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Drama group

CASTLEISLAND has a new drama group—The Island Players. The twelve strong group is already reading two comedy plays and hope to stage their first production next January.

“Our idea was to get Castleisland people involved in something which was their very own,” said the Group’s PRO, Mrs. Maureen Coffey.



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/36

Hotels in and about Castleisland
[incorporating the Ivy Leaf Theatre, Castleisland]

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/36
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Hotels in and about Castleisland [incorporating the Ivy Leaf Theatre, Castleisland]
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/36 comprises handwritten and published material relating, in the main, to the history of hotels in the town of Castleisland from the late eighteenth century to c1917. Creator plotted the development of hotels in the town of Castleisland from the late eighteenth century.

Among the earliest inns documented are Bailey's Hotel and Meredith's Hotel. Others named include Brandon Arms Hotel, Chute Arms Hotel, Castle View Hotel (or Scannell's/Hartnett's Hotel), Coffey's Commercial Hotel, Brosnan's Temperance Hotel, Fitzgerald's Imperial Hotel, McCrehan's Star Hotel.¹

Particular reference is made to the Crown Hotel (still in operation) for its historical significance to the town notably during the Land War.² The Crown Hotel was almost consumed by fire in 1837:

Fire broke out this morning at Castleisland in the stables of the Crown Hotel, when a quantity of hay, bark, and three horses were consumed by the devouring element ... The premises were not insured. We would wish to impress the advantage, indeed the absolute necessity, of insuring houses against fire.³

The hotels of Castleisland tell their own strange and historic tales. In 1834 a man of 'rather genteel appearance' dined at a Castleisland inn on his way to Killarney. After paying his bill, he took the innkeeper's hat from the lobby table and cut it up with a knife. He explained that he belonged to a club in Limerick known as the Leggars who made nothing of cutting up hats. He was compelled to pay 20s for the hat before being allowed to proceed on his journey.

The Michael O'Donohue Memorial Heritage Project was launched in 2014 in the town's modern River Island Hotel.

This series also includes a copy of a local publication, *Castleisland News* with references to the town's Ivy Leaf Theatre and Arts Centre. The theatre, which finds home in a refurbished Church of Ireland, has been host to the Kerry Drama Festival for almost 30 years.⁴

The festival was founded over 70 years ago in Killarney by Josephine Albericci of Cahernane House.⁵ The first festival took place in Killarney in November 1943 when the Castleisland Players staged *The Courting of Mary Doyle*.

Adjudicator Michael Farrell, author of *Thy Tears Might Cease* (1963), enthused on the remarkable drive of the Castleisland cast. Timothy Prendiville was commended for his performance.

In the early years of the festival, those like Listowel's John B Keane who went on to establish

themselves as playwrights found an outlet for their work. Keane's one act play, *Portrait of a Scrounger* (produced by himself) was performed by the Abbeydorney Dramatic Society in the 1959 festival.⁶

Seamus de Faoite (James or Seamus White), who wrote for the *Irish Press* and was a founder member of the Killarney Players, also utilised the outlet.⁷

Castleisland's Con Houlihan recalled how de Faoite grew up in Killarney at a time when his neighbour, Dick Fitzgerald, was 'a walking legend' and how, in the downstairs bar of The White Horse, Seamus 'gloried in Kerry's victories'.

In hosting the Kerry Drama Festival, Castleisland is playing a considerable and ongoing part in the county's rich theatrical history.

Further reference to Castleisland hotels in 'Daniel O'Connell The Liberator in Castleisland' (pp658-661).

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ See IE MOD/7 for further reference to the Chute Arms Hotel and the Bonguelmi family. Hotels not named include Mrs Mary Julia O'Grady's Central Hotel and Woodlands Hotel.

² See notes on Crown Hotel in IE MOD/55. A note on nationalist Maurice Murphy, proprietor of the Crown Hotel on whose balcony a number of political figures addressed the crowd during the Land War, is found in *Philip of the Hundred Cows: a folk tale from Cordal* (2015), pp34-36.

³ *Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier*, 13 May 1837.

⁴ The festival was revived in 1988. It had foundered c1972.

⁵ *Parish Hall Theatre, the Role of the Church in Kerry Drama* (unpublished thesis, 2007). A tale about Cahernane House is contained in *The Legend of Lough Brin and other Irish Legends* (2017).

⁶ *Kerryman*, 25 April 1959. Members of the cast included Misses Margaret Lynn, Mary Walsh, Aggie Walsh, Mr N Stack, NT, P J Keane, Kevin Roche and Jer Shanahan. An image was published in the *Kerryman*, 18 April 1959.

⁷ De Faoite was born in Killarney in 1915 and was educated at the Mercy Convent, Presentation Monastery and St Brendan's Seminary in Killarney. He worked as a labourer, factory hand, bread-van driver and bog worker before he went to Dublin as a professional actor for The Players Theatre. De Faoite's plays (for stage and radio) include *The Old People*, *The Canon's Curtains*, *Blindness*, *Harrigan's Girl*, *Love Were [wore?] a Wild Rose*, *The Crake in the Meadow* (*An Traona Sa Mhoinfhear*, produced by The Abbey Theatre in 1943). Other works include *Death of a King* and *The Cardinal and The Crows*; the latter for which he was awarded the Frank Hugh O'Donnell Trophy. The playwright also penned numerous short stories, a number of which, including *The American Apples* and *The Poacher*, appeared in *The Bell* in the 1940s and 1950s. Other titles include *Tailor's Rest*, *The Boot* and *A Horse can't play Football*, *A collection. The More we are Together and other stories* (1980) was published posthumously. A number of de Faoite's RTE Radio typescripts held at UCD archives. Seamus de Faoite died in Dublin on 6 October 1980 and was buried at Palmerstown Cemetery, Dublin. His widow Eileen (nee Fogarty) died 27 August 1990. Breandan O hEithir recalled his friend Seamus in *Over the Bar* (1984). A review of the book in the *Irish Press* alluded to the year 1932 when Seamus and his brother Don kissed the ring of Lorenzo Lauri, Papal Legat to the International Eucharistic Congress during his visit to Killarney, 'They were wearing their grandfather's war medals. Old Jima was a Papal Zouave in 1870'.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/36/36.1–36.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Hotels in and about Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/36/36.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains two handwritten documents tracing the history of hotels in the town of Castleisland from 1776 to 1917

IE MOD/36/36.1/36.1.1

One handwritten A4 document contains a chart displaying information about hotels in Castleisland extracted from nineteenth century directories for the period 1846 to 1917. Information organised into columns with name of hotel, hotel keepers, and notes on visitors to hotels from O'Donovan's *History*. Patrick Leahy is named as a hotel keeper in 1846; the *Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier* of 12 December 1839 recorded the following: 'Died on the 4th instant, at Castleisland, in the prime of life, universally esteemed and regretted by those who knew her, Frances, wife of Mr Patrick Leahy, Hotel keeper' (see pp658-661 in relation to Leahy)

IE MOD/36/36.1/36.1.2

One handwritten A4 document contains notes on hotel history in Castleisland gleaned from published sources including eighteenth century directories, Griffith's report and Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/36/36.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes on the Crown Hotel, Castleisland in the nineteenth century and includes a particulars of sale by public auction in 1995.

IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.1

One handwritten A4 document contains notes on tenants of the Crown Hotel extracted from Griffith's Valuation and nineteenth century directories. Information organised in chart form. Also contains a transcription of an advertisement from the *Tralee Chronicle* in 1875 relating to proprietor Maurice Murphy's plans for St Patrick's Day. A note about nationalist Maurice Murphy, from whose balcony a number of political figures addressed the crowd during the Land War, is found in *Philip of the Hundred Cows: A folk tale from Cordal* (2015)

IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.2

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Some Everyday Buildings from the Castleisland District' contains notes on the Crown Hotel extracted from that (1990) publication. Also contains notes extracted from Donovan's *A History of East Kerry*: 'The first land league meeting in Castleisland was held on the 10th October 1880. The main speaker was Mr Joseph Biggar MP ...'. See also IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.3

IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.3

One handwritten A4 document, continuation of IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.2, contains notes on the Crown Hotel from Donovan's *History*, Fr Kieran O'Shea's *Castleisland Church and People*, and *Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent* by Samuel Murray Hussey

IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.4

One A4 page from p4 of *In and About Castleisland*, a newsletter (undated but internal evidence suggests 1996) containing an article entitled 'The Crown' which sketches the history of the hotel. Included is an old image of a gathering on the balcony of the hotel and in the street outside and an image of Liz Knight who 'serves up the last pint'. It would seem the hotel went up for sale at this period: see IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.5

IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.5

Particulars of sale by public auction of The Crown, Main Street, Castleisland on 13 December 1995, 'Established over 250 years - family retiring from business'. Sale conducted by James H North & Co (Kerry) Ltd, Auctioneers, 33 Denny Street, Tralee. Consists of four A4 pages (yellow coloured paper) and includes two colour photographs of the property with description of downstairs area and its 14 upstairs bedrooms, and a map. See also IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.4

IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.6

One A4 copy of OS map (c late 19th century) indicating the Crown Hotel on Main Street

IE MOD/36/36.3

One clear plastic A4 contains a small number of mainly local publications. Their relevance to this Series is not always evident but it may have been that the content of some of the material was of genealogical significance

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.1

One page from newsletter, *In and About Castleisland* (pp 7/8, undated) with article entitled '1928' identifying (in handwritten blue ink) a number of men in a 1928 photographic image taken during repairs to Castleisland library. The building had been damaged during the 1921 War of Independence. Relates to IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.2

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.2

Duplicate of IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.1 excluding the handwriting

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.3

One page from *In & About Castleisland* newsletter (p11, undated) which carries a half-page article entitled 'The Latin Quarter' by Richard Gallagher which remarks on a number of businesses in the town

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.4

One copy of *Sliabh Luachra News* May/June 1999. Eight (green coloured) A4 pages includes items on Dump Survey, Knocknagoshel Community Employment Scheme, Scartaglen Heritage Centre's 'Night at the Dogs' event, parent and toddler groups, tourist information, Citizens Information Centre, Carers, ADM Programme, Sliabh Luachra Culture and Heritage Centre, Tidy Towns, St Stephen's Churchyard, National Disability Awareness Week, Home Security, Hen Harriers

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.5

Copy of *In & About Castleisland* newsletter Summer 2000, 16 pages, items include Communion Day in the Convent School 1931, Ronnie Drew, People in Need, Things to do and Places to Visit, Local Exodus to Twickenham, Sliabh Luachra Cultural Centre Opens its Doors, Race Committee, Clearance Sale at the Mart, An Ríocht Athletic Club officially opened 11 June 2000

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.6

Copy of *The Examiner Arena* news supplement Wednesday May 5 1999. Articles include 'Still on the case' relating to Con Houlihan; 'Farming for the Future' relating to Bray Wanderers FAI final; 'Domestic disputes' relating to the premiership; 'Master of chaos' Parnevik/Ryder Cup; and other sports related articles

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.7

Copy of *Castleisland News* newspaper, a supplement to *Kerry's Eye*, 24 June 1999. Front page story, 'Proud and Progressive' relates to Castleisland Tidy Towns; other items include Padraig O'Keeffe Music Weekend, A Brief History of Castleisland, Aetna Healthcare, Divane's Calendars, Talbot Grove Treatment Centre, news on Golf course, Sliabh Luachra ADM, Medieval Garden Project, Launch by Taoiseach Bertie Ahern of Directory and Qualitative Studies, Development Association, Castleisland's first Jarvey Service, Crag Cave, Pat Murphy Irish Champion walker, Ivy Leaf and Castleisland Drama Group, £10 million road upgrade, Castleisland library and Credit Union, John Mannix traffic warden, Lisheenbawn Marble Quarry, Farm Relief Services, Athletic Track and Rugby Club

IE MOD/36/36.3/36.3.8

One A4 (folded twice) glossy promotional leaflet by the River Island Hotel. Undated but absence of web/email contacts suggests late 1990s

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/37

House League 1885-7

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/37
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **House League 1885-7**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

Gentlemen, what will I do when the bailiff will come and take my little pig? ... Thade,
we'll dress her in green ribbons and carry her home to you upon our shoulders¹

IE MOD/37 comprises material relating to the House League in Castleisland during the period 1885 to 1887 in which creator sought to identify members of the House League and document cases brought before it during that period. Material includes a dispute about rent between Dr Richard Harold and Mr C D O'Connor, both of Castleisland.²

The suggestion of a House League was made during a meeting of the Land League in Dublin in 1880, presided by Michael Davitt.

A Castleisland branch was formed in September 1885 following the appointment of Ven Archdeacon Irwin to the parish and, in August of that year, to the presidency of the Castleisland branch of the Irish National League.

A report of the foundation of the Castleisland branch, which outlined its objectives, was published in the *Kerry Weekly Reporter* of 19 September 1885:

A preliminary meeting of some of the inhabitants of Castleisland was held here last night at eight o'clock for the purpose of taking steps to organise a branch of the House League in this town, which is sorely needed, or some means whereby the poor people may get an abatement of the rack rents imposed on them for miserable dwellings, also shopkeepers who are not doing near the business they were some years ago, consequently their houses are not near as valuable to them. The rules were drawn up and are to be presented to the Ven Archdeacon Irwin, PP, for approval.

Items stored in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ A member of the House League to Timothy Cullinane, who complained about his landlady, Mrs Pembroke of Woodview, in 1886.

² Dr Richard Harold was a Justice of the Peace, and married at Milltown in 1865 to Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Murphy Esq, merchant of that town. Dr Harold died at his residence, Castle View, in August 1904 aged 84. His widow died on 3 June 1913 at 3 Clanwilliam Place, Dublin. Both were buried at Killeentierna. Notes on Dr Harold and some genealogical work on his family including his son St John found in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.26 and IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4. Notes on Mr C D O'Connor (Cornelius Denis), auctioneer, publican and general grocer in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.67 (5) and IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/37/37.1–37.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **House League 1885-7**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/37/37.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to members of the House League in Castleisland with supporting documentation

IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

One A4 document contains an alphabetical list of names, Ahern to Williams, members of the House League in Castleisland. The names have been extracted from reports of meetings of the House League in the *Kerry Sentinel* during the period 1885 to 1887 and the information is organised into columns to indicate the duration of involvement. Role in organisation, ie: secretary, treasurer, indicated with highlighter. Column headings represent creator's reference system and correspond with items IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.2 to IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.8

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.2

One A4 document with copies of House League meetings reported in the *Kerry Sentinel* for the period September 1885 to April 1886 pasted onto one document and photocopied. Reports are marked with creator's reference and correspond with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.3

One A4 document contains report of House League meeting from the *Kerry Sentinel* of May 1886. Report is marked with creator's reference and corresponds with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.4

One A4 document with copies of House League meetings reported in the *Kerry Sentinel* for the period May to June 1886 pasted onto one document and photocopied. Reports are marked with creator's reference and correspond with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.5

One A4 document contains report of House League meeting from the *Kerry Sentinel* of July 1886. Report is marked with creator's reference and corresponds with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.6

One A4 document contains list of landlord and tenant from the *Kerry Sentinel* of August 1886. Report is marked with creator's reference and corresponds with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.7

One A4 document contains report of House League meeting from the *Kerry Sentinel* of October 1886. Report is marked with creator's reference and corresponds with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.1.8

One A4 document contains report of House League meeting from the *Kerry Sentinel* of January 1887. Report is marked with creator's reference and corresponds with IE MOD/37/37.1/37.1.1

IE MOD/37/37.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet comprises details of cases heard before the House League extracted from the reports in IE MOD/37/37.1. Information organised chronologically into three columns with names of tenant, landlord, and details/outcome of case

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.2.1

Page 1 (of 3) handwritten A4 document containing details of cases heard before the House League extracted from the reports in IE MOD/37/37.1 for the period February to June 1886. Information organised into three columns in chronological order, with names of tenant, landlord, and details/outcome of case

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.2.2

Page 2 (of 3) handwritten A4 document containing details of cases heard before the House League extracted from the reports in IE MOD/37/37.1 for the month of June 1886. Information organised into three columns in chronological order, with names of tenant, landlord, and details/outcome of case

IE MOD/37/37.2/37.2.3

Page 3 (of 3) handwritten A4 document contains note that a House League was formed in Castleisland in August 1899, but no names given: 'Recognizing the value of agitation for the purpose of redressing long-felt grievances, the people of Castleisland who have long had reason to complain of high house rentals have now formed an organisation for the purpose of watching the course of legislation in respect of small dwellings ... a very representative committee has been appointed'

IE MOD/37/37.3

This item comprises material relating to an altercation over rent in 1886 between Dr Richard Harold and Mr C D O'Connor, both of Castleisland, carried on in the columns of the *Kerry Sentinel*. Dr Richard Harold was a Justice of the Peace, and married at Milltown in 1865 to Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Murphy Esq, merchant of that town. Dr Harold died at his residence, Castle View, in August 1904 aged 84. His widow died on 3 June 1913 at 3 Clanwilliam Place, Dublin. Both were buried at Killeentierna. Notes on Dr Harold and some genealogical work on his family including his son St John found in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.26 and IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4. A discussion of the Castleisland Charter School (later styled Castle View) in 1873 alluded to Dr Harold's residence there and provided a sketch of the school's history subsequent to its closure in 1802:

The Charter School lapsed some time before Parson Mahon and Penelope Gun his wife (who were father and mother of the gallant Anthony Mahon, protégée of the late Lord Brandon) had established a flourishing boarding school there for the sons of the gentry. That reverend and magisterial uncle of O'Gorman Mahon walled and planted the place by county presentments at the public cost. It was long the residence of Pierce Chute Esq, JP, where the late great and good Lord Headley often sojourned as in the house of his agent. It is an excellent mansion, with fine gardens and planted grounds, reposing one of its sides on the Mang, and it belongs now to Doctor Harold, under the name of Castle View. It is advertised to be let' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 5 December 1873)

Further reference to the Charter School in IE MOD/13 and IE MOD/15. Mr C D O'Connor (Cornelius Denis), auctioneer, publican and general grocer documented in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.67 (5) and IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4

IE MOD/37/37.3/37.3.1

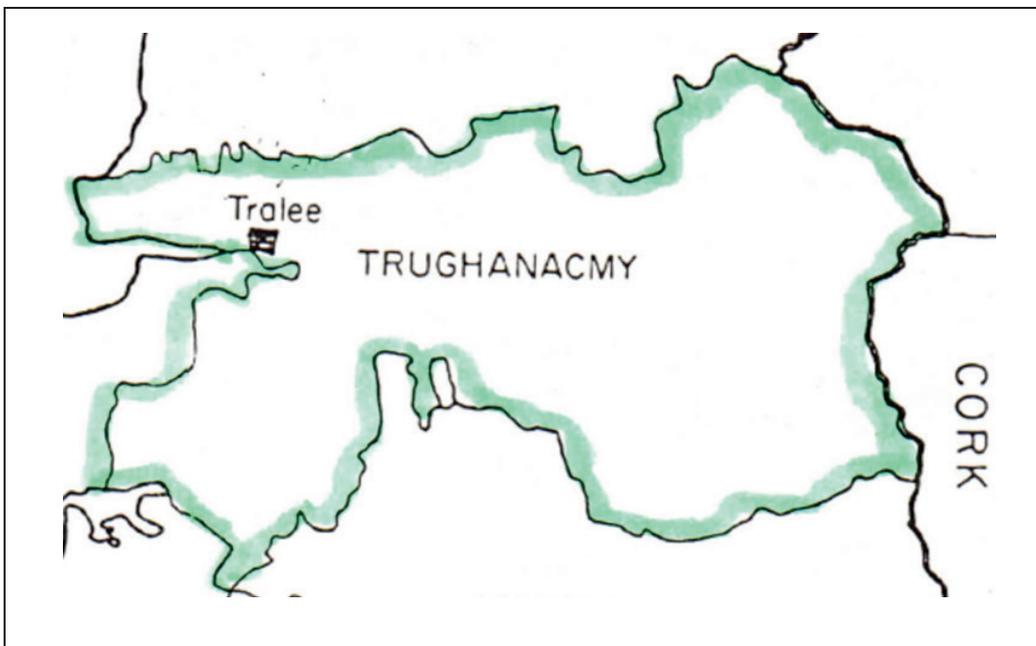
One A4 print of a letter to the editor of the *Kerry Sentinel* of 25 June 1886 from Richard Harold marked with creator's reference. Letter is in response to an article which appeared in that publication earlier (21 June 1886) which caused offence:

The following are the resolutions which were adopted at the last meeting of the Castleisland House League – "That we, the members of the Castleisland House League strongly condemn the action of Dr Harold for serving Mr C D O'Connor with a writ for the £30 amount due for, whereas Mr O'Connor clearly proves there is only one gales rent due, £15. Mr O'Connor also proves that Doctor Harold owes him the sum of £60 10s which can be clearly proved, we hereby pledge ourselves to assist Mr O'Connor in every way we can in his resistance of the tyrannical treatment of Doctor Harold." "That we condemn the unmanly and ridiculous refusal of Doctor Harold in the settlement which was arrived at unanimously on Saturday between the committee and Ven Archdeacon Irwin, as Doctor Harold agreed to leave it to those who arranged."

Dr Harold described the above as 'a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end ... all must be in the imagination of this self-constituted committee'. A response to Dr Harold's letter is contained in IE MOD/37/37.3/37.3.2

IE MOD/37/37.3/37.3.2

One A4 print of a letter to the editor of the *Kerry Sentinel* of June 1886 cut and pasted onto an A4 document and marked with creator's reference. The correspondent is C D O'Connor, countering Dr Harold's letter (IE MOD/37/37.3/37.3.1) and alludes to an earlier dispute heard in the Dublin court



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/38

Houses of Kerry
(and the Baronies of Kerry)

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/38
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Houses of Kerry
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/38 comprises material relating to historic houses in the Castleisland area extracted from Valerie Bary's *Historical Genealogical Architectural notes of some Houses of Kerry* (1994) to create, in essence, a *Houses of the Castleisland District*. Material relates to buildings and occupants.

Creator's study caused him to take up correspondence with New Zealand born Valerie Bary in 1996. In one of her letters, Valerie stated, 'I do wish I had been in touch with you when I was doing Castleisland'.

Since its publication in 1994, *Houses of Kerry*, illustrated by the author's daughter, Stephanie Walsh, has become a standard source of reference.¹

Valerie Bary passed away on 6 April 2013 at age 91. A tribute described Valerie as 'generous to a fault, both with her time and with her knowledge Her soft speaking voice, elegance and lady-like demeanour were reminiscent of a bygone era'.²

This series also contains detailed material on the baronies of Kerry.

Items contained in a brown coloured document entitled as above and sub-titled 'Valerie Bary 1995'.

¹ The publication contains an image and biographical sketch of its author: Valerie Bary (née Satherley) was born in New Zealand, into a half-English, half-Irish family. To her Kerry grandmother, she owed her early interest in the history and families of Kerry. To her daughters' resigned comment, "Mother is related to half of Ireland and ALL of Kerry", she would insist ... "The high and the low, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic". Educated at Wellington Girls' College and Victoria University College (Wellington), Valerie's interest was stimulated by the colony's colonial houses. In their shadowy rooms with the Rockingham tea-sets, and their photographs and swords on the walls, a fascination was aroused for the lives of the early pioneers. There were connections with Kerry, too. A Chute of Chute Hall was a general in the Maori wars and an O'Connor of Termons (Ballybrack) married Captain Bligh's daughter and later became governor of New South Wales. A Spring, of Gransha, also became a minister in the New South Wales government. Valerie married Brian Bary and, together, they spent many years abroad, following his work in marine science. They lived in England, Scotland and Canada, with almost yearly holidays in Ireland where Professor Bary was to become the first professor of Oceanography. He is a descendant of the Huguenot de Barys of Tournai who had to flee during the sixteenth century pogroms. The New Zealand branch left Latvia, finally settling in New Zealand, in about 1850. Valerie descends, latterly through the female line, from the last Earl of Desmond, MacCarthy Mór (the Earl of Clancare), the Elizabethan Conways, the Cromwellian Colonel John Godfrey and from the Killarney merchant, John Coltsman. She is a Council Member of Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society and has contributed articles to their Journal and Magazine, with further articles in "The Irish Ancestor". Since coming to reside permanently in Ireland, in 1970, Prof. and Mrs. Bary have been members of An Taisce, the Irish Georgian Society and D.O.C.A.L. (the O'Connell Society). Recently, Valerie has become a Board Member of the Killarney Genealogical and Visitor Centre, Ltd. They have two daughters who are married and live in Munster.

² *The Kerry Magazine* (2014); tribute by Marie O'Sullivan, Hon Editor of same, p58. Photocopy held in IE MOD/A12. A notice of Valerie Bary's death was published in the *Irish Times* on 10 April 2013.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/38/38.1–38.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Houses of Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/38/38.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten material relating to the historic houses of Castleisland as extracted from *Houses of Kerry* (1994) by Valerie Bary

IE MOD/38/38.1/38.1.1

One A4 document contains an alphabetical list of the houses of the Castleisland area, Ardnagragh to Woodville with notes

IE MOD/38/38.1/38.1.2

Page 1 (of 3) contains an alphabetical list of the houses of the Castleisland area from *Houses of Kerry*, information organised into columns on an A3 sheet by page reference, property name, occupier, map reference, condition and notes. Ahane Farm to Castlevew

IE MOD/38/38.1/38.1.3

Page 2 (of 3) contains an alphabetical list of the houses of the Castleisland area from *Houses of Kerry*, information organised into columns on an A3 sheet by page reference, property name, occupier, map reference, condition and notes. Churchill to Mullagh-markey House

IE MOD/38/38.1/38.1.4

Page 3 (of 3) contains an alphabetical list of the houses of the Castleisland area from *Houses of Kerry*, information organised into columns on an A3 sheet by page reference, property name, occupier, map reference, condition and notes. Parkmore House to Woodville House

IE MOD/38/38.1/38.1.5

One rough note on *Houses of Kerry*, ie 'Camp Lodge who owns it now. Where is it?'

IE MOD/38/38.2

One handwritten chart on paper measuring approx 80 cm x 35 cm contains an alphabetical list of names, Babington to Young, associated with historic houses in the Castleisland area as extracted from *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/38/38.3

One plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to the baronies and civil parishes of Kerry

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.1

One A4 map of the baronies of Kerry, the barony of Trughanacmy outlined with green highlighter

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.2

One A4 photocopy of pp16-17 of *A Guide to Tracing your Kerry Ancestors* (1964) by Michael H O'Connor contains civil parish/barony map; parish list marked with creator's notes

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.3

One A4 handwritten document contains alphabetical list of townlands in the parishes of Castleisland, Ballincushlane, Killeentierna, Dysert, Brosna, Ballymacelligott and

Nohoval. Information organised into columns with colour coding

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.4

One handwritten document contains list of baronies and associated townlands in Kerry; information appears to be taken from Griffiths

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.5

Page 1 (of 2) contains handwritten alphabetical list of townlands in the baronies of Iraghticonnor, Clanmaurice and Corkaguiny in 1852, organised into four columns under the headings Charles Smith 1756, Michael H O'Connor 1990, Richard Griffith 1853 and Jeremiah King 1931

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.6

Page 2 (of 2) contains handwritten alphabetical list of townlands in the baronies of Trughanacmy, Iveragh, Magunihy, Dunkerron North, Dunkerron South, and Glanarought in 1852/3, organised into four columns under the headings Charles Smith 1756, Michael H O'Connor 1990, Richard Griffith 1853 and Jeremiah King 1931

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.7

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on baronies and townlands with numbered reference

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.8

Page 1 (of 2) contains handwritten alphabetical list of parishes and townlands in Corkaguiny extracted from Griffiths, information organised into columns with statistical notes and landlord, Annagh to Ballyduff

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.9

Page 2 (of 2) contains handwritten alphabetical list of parishes and townlands in Corkaguiny extracted from Griffiths, information organised into columns with statistical notes and landlord, Ballynacourty to Lisdargan

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.10

Page 1 (of 2) contains handwritten alphabetical list of townlands in Dingle, Ballinasig to Islands, extracted from Griffiths, information organised into columns with statistical notes and landlord

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.11

Page 2 (of 2) contains handwritten alphabetical list of townlands in Dingle, Killelane to The Wood and Strand Road and Dunquin, Bawnaglann/Ballinglanna to Inistooshkert, extracted from Griffiths, information organised into columns with statistical notes and landlord

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.12

One page from notebook with notes on townlands in Dunkerron and Corkaguiny, appears as rough work

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.13

One page from notebook with notes on Iveragh, appears as rough work

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.14

One note, rough work

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.15

One note, rough work

IE MOD/38/38.3/38.3.16

One note, rough work

IE MOD/38/38.4

One plastic A4 wallet contains two handwritten letters from Valerie Bary to Michael O'Donohoe on headed notepaper, 'Callinafercy House Stud' dated 14 February 1996 and 7 March 1996

respectively, and a photocopy from Bary's book, *Houses of Kerry*, in respect of her own residence at Callinafercy

IE MOD/38/38.4/38.4.1

One handwritten letter from Valerie Bary on unlined headed handwriting paper, 'Callinafercy House Stud, Nr Miltown, Co Kerry' dated February 14 1996. Letter is two pages in length, written on both sides. It begins, 'Dear Michael, thank you for your letter, which was a great pleasure' and concludes, 'Thank you again and please call anytime, if you wish. Sincerely, Valerie'. Letter is in response to a document sent by creator and Bary provides some detail on the history of the Herberts and Sandville: 'Somewhere at the back of my mind I seem to remember that Lord Herbert did visit his estates, but returned to Wales and never came again. Was that Sandville, or the present Kilcow? The latter appears a large, comfortable farm house, but Sandville has a very elegant, sophisticated interior, quite unlike other houses of that age. I'm a bit baffled. The copy you sent is fascinating because of its mention of the markets and cattle movement. Lots of research needs to be done on that ... I do wish I had been in touch with you when I was doing Castleisland'. Creator appears to have had genealogical queries; Bary makes reference to a history of the O'Donoghues: 'would you like to be put in touch with him?'

IE MOD/38/38.4/38.4.2

One handwritten letter from Valerie Bary on unlined headed handwriting paper, 'Callinafercy House Stud, Nr Miltown, Co Kerry' dated March 7 1996. Letter is two pages in length, written on three sides. It begins, 'Dear Michael, please forgive the delay in replying to your long and interesting letter' and concludes, 'Hope to hear from you again sometime. Sincerely, Valerie'. Letter is in response to references sent by creator and answers a small number of queries including those of a genealogical nature

IE MOD/38/38.4/38.4.3

Photocopy of pp60-61 from *Houses of Kerry* pertain to Callinafercy Cottage and Callinafercy House (I) and (II), Kilcoleman, Miltown, the latter the residence of Valerie Bary

A M A P
of the SEIGNORY of
CASTLE ISLAND,
M A N O R O F
MOUNT EAGLE LOYAL,
in the County of KERRY
I R E L A N D
The Estate of the Honourable—
Henry Art. Herbert *Esq. of Oakley Park*
I N E N G L A N D

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/39

The Seigniorship of Castleisland

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/39
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Seignior of Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/39 comprises two accounts of the Seignior of Castleisland published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* in the 1970s with creator's notes thereon.

An inscription on an early eighteenth century map of the Seignior of Castleisland records its association with the Herbert family:

A MAP of the SEIGNORY of CASTLE ISLAND, MANOR OF MOUNT EAGLE LOYAL, in the County of KERRY IRELAND The Estate of the Honourable Henry Art. Herbert Esqr of Oakley Park IN ENGLAND Survey'd Anno 1729.¹

The history of the Herbert family was alluded to in a report of the completion of the new tower and spire of Castleisland parish church in 1910:

Queen Elizabeth granted the town and lands adjoining to the Herbert family under the designation of The Manor of Mount Eagle Loyal which, by a survey made by Hogan in 1729, was found to comprise 30,020 plantation acres ... a fee farm lease was made of this property to five of the principal gentlemen of the county who subsequently admitted a sixth.²

For further reference on the sixteenth century history of the Herbert family see IE MOD/34.

In May 1824, one part of the Seignior was advertised for sale:

To be Sold together or separately, for the purpose of discharging Encumbrances affecting the Estates of the late Right Hon Lord Ventry, the Fee and Inheritance of the following Lands situate in the County of Kerry ... One-Sixth part of the Manor and Seignior of MOUNT EAGLE, producing at present a profit rent of £415.00 ... adjoins the Town of Castleisland and comprises the one-sixth part of the Town. The Lands will rise to nearly £2000 per annum upon the expiration of the lives which are in existence; they are most desirably circumstanced, abounding with Turbary and Limestone, in a fine Country, and are held under Lord Clive in perpetuity.³

See also IE MOD/71, IE MOD/23.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled:

1. Humphrey Owen in 1686, Rev Kieran O'Shea 1978
2. The Seignior of Castleisland, Patrick O'Connor 1970

¹ Copy held in IE MOD/A6.

² From a report of the completion of the new tower and spire of Castleisland parish church published in *The Kerryman*, 17 December 1910. For further reference to sixteenth century Herbert history see IE MOD/34. See also IE MOD/71, IE MOD/23.

³ Edward Clive, 1st Earl of Powis (1754-1839) married in 1784 Lady Henrietta Antonia Herbert, daughter of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, and sister and heir of George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, who was descended in the male line from the uncle of the first Lord Herbert of Chirbury. His son, bibliophile Lord Clive, 2nd Earl of Powis (1785-1848) took the name of Herbert. He married Lady Lucy Graham and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward James Herbert (1818-1891), who died unmarried. The title passed to his nephew, George Herbert, 4th Earl of Powis.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/39/39.1–39.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Seignior of Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/39/39.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes on an article published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* with supporting documentation

IE MOD/39/39.1/39.1.1

One handwritten A4 document contains notes on the Seignior of Castleisland from an article by Patrick O'Connor entitled 'The Seignior of Castleisland in the Seventeenth Century' (see IE MOD/39/39.1/39.1.2). Notes refer to 'manuscript map of Seignior, very large, National Library of Ireland 16 H 8(18) made in 1729'. A copy of this map is held in IE MOD/A6

IE MOD/39/39.1/39.1.2

Photocopy of a five-page article by Patrick O'Connor entitled 'The Seignior of Castleisland in the Seventeenth Century' from *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* (No 3, 1970, pp43-47). Copy is marked with highlighter

IE MOD/39/39.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes on an article published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* with supporting documentation

IE MOD/39/39.1/39.2.1

One handwritten A4 document contains notes on the Seignior of Castleisland from an article by Rev K O'Shea entitled 'Humfrey Owen's Account of the Seignior of Castleisland in 1686' (see IE MOD/39/39.1/39.2.2). Notes make particular reference to the *Herbert Correspondence* (IE MOD/34)

IE MOD/39/39.1/39.2.2

Photocopy of a 10-page article by Rev Kieran O'Shea entitled 'Humfrey Owen's Account of the Seignior of Castleisland in 1686' published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* (No 11, 1978, pp15-24). Copy is marked with highlighter



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/40

Irish Coursing Club

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/40
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Irish Coursing Club**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/40 is comprised mainly of admission cards to coursing meetings held in Kerry, Limerick and Clonmel for the period 1992 to 2001 with notes on the dogs. Material includes two letters from the Irish Coursing Club dated 1996 in response to creator's suggestion of a scroll for Derby and Oaks winners and two booklets.

A coursing club was proposed for Castleisland in 1854 at a meeting in the Crown Hotel. It followed a successful meet at Fahaduff and Currans, the property of Richard Chute Esq, 'where the game was sufficiently abundant to run off in one day the largest entries in either Cork or Limerick clubs'.¹

In 1924, a coursing club in Castleisland held a second meeting in a field 'kindly placed at the disposal of the club by Mr T Thompson, Parknageeragh, perhaps the nicest coursing ground in Munster'. The hares, though 'a strong looking lot, proved disappointing and died rather softly'.²

In 1984, the Castleisland Coursing Club published a booklet, a copy of which is held in this series, to celebrate its silver jubilee. It records how in the late 1920s, a coursing club was formed in Dysart, 'most of its members being the energetic, enthusiastic local people':

A very successful open meeting was held each Sunday during the Coursing Season ... there were about 40 courses run at each of these meetings ... in the 1940s the Open Coursing came to an end and an enclosed meeting was started by the Dysart Club ... during the next few years many of the founder members of the Club passed away and interest in keeping the meeting going just lagged until it no longer existed.

Dysart Club Secretary, Tim Nelligan, recalled how game was acquired for the sport:

Our trip to net hares in Offaly is one looked forward to every year. Young and old from the club set off for the little village of Cloghan where a great relationship has developed between our members and those of the local gun club. The Offaly hares are big, strong animals and releasing them after our meeting has helped to considerably boost the hare population around Castleisland.

The Castleisland Coursing Club recently held its 57th annual meeting at Cahill Park, Tullig.

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Castleisland Silver Jubilee Booklet'.

¹ The dispersion of spectators however, made it 'impossible to come sufficiently near the hares so as to afford fair slipping'. Names of dogs included Monarch, Weasle, Dart, Fly and Chieftain. 'The course between Weasle and Fly was one of the best contested from the commencement, at Knocknaboul, the property of Edward Harnett Esq. The judge, A Benner Esq, was highly applauded for the general satisfaction his decisions afforded' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 28 April 1854).

² *The Kerryman*, 23 February 1924.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/40/40.1–40.8
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Irish Coursing Club**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/40/40.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains three handwritten cards containing information about coursing, including the names of 64 dogs

IE MOD/40/40.1/40.1.1

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 25 cm contains information on coursing including name of dog. Undated, information organised into 14 columns with colour coding. Dogs numbered 1-64, Flag Man to Fingal Rocket

IE MOD/40/40.1/40.1.2

One card measuring approx 21 cm x 25 cm contains information on coursing including name of dog dated 1994. Information organised into seven columns with colour coding; column headings: RD 1, RD 2, RD 3, 1/4 finals, Semi Finals, Final. Dogs numbered 1-64, Jessie Butler to Biscayne Emblem. Reverse of card dated 1995 entitled, 'T M Morris' contains list of 12 dogs, Brackens Moor to Line Road Legacy. See also IE MOD/40/40.1/40.1.3

IE MOD/40/40.1/40.1.3

One card measuring approx 21 cm x 25 cm contains information on coursing including name of dog, appears to relate to IE MOD/40/40.1/40.1.2. Information organised into seven columns with colour coding; column headings: RD 1, RD 2, RD 3, 1/4 finals, Semi Finals, Final. Dogs numbered 1-64, Droopy's Dustin to Minorca's Star. Reverse of card dated 1995 entitled, 'Kitty Butler' and 'Champion Stakes', contains list of dogs 1-15, Cryle Queen to Crossleigh Spark and 1-8, Cushie Oak to Class Attraction, respectively

IE MOD/40/40.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains two letters from the Irish Coursing Club in response to creator's suggestion of a scroll for Derby and Oaks winners

IE MOD/40/40.2/40.2.1

One A4 typed letter of acknowledgement from J L Desmond, Chief Executive Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club, Davis Road, Clonmel dated 18th April 1996 addressed to Mrs Eileen Kelliher, Clounagh, Castleisland, in respect of creator's suggestion of a scroll

IE MOD/40/40.2/40.2.2

One A4 typed letter from the secretary of the Irish Coursing Club, Davis Road, Clonmel dated 10th June 1996 addressed to Mrs Eileen Kelliher, Clounagh, Castleisland, asking that Mrs Kelliher contact the club in relation to creator's idea. Handwritten note on letter states, 'Rang on 18/6. Spoke to Jerry Desmond anxious to follow through, agreed MI O'Donoghue to ring Jerry Desmond Weds if possible to progress idea. EK'

IE MOD/40/40.2/40.2.3

One piece of card measuring 20 cm x 8 cm contains what appears to be a design and may relate to the foregoing. It is entitled 'Hotel Minerva Oaks 1966 Powerstown Park Clonmel Feb 1-3'. Below the title three columns, the first entitled 'Slipper' with space for detail of winner, owner, breeder and trainer; the second with space for image of present-

ation to winner; the third entitled 'Judge' with space for detail of runner-up. The reverse of the card is a less modified version of the above

IE MOD/40/40.3

Pages 25 & 26 from broadsheet, *Irish Examiner*, 7 February 2002 relates to final of National Coursing meeting in Clonmel. Main article entitled, 'Anti-climax as Murty handed Derby'

IE MOD/40/40.4

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to Castleisland Coursing Club

IE MOD/40/40.4/40.4.1

One 44-pg soft backed A5 black and white booklet (coloured cover) entitled Castleisland Coursing Club 28th & 29th October 1984 Silver Jubilee Souvenir Booklet published in 1984 to celebrate the club's silver jubilee (price 50p). Booklet contains images and a number of articles recollecting the history of the club

IE MOD/40/40.4/40.4.2

One 8-pg white Admission Card for Castleisland Coursing Club, 32nd Island Cup Meeting 25th and 26th October 1992, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.4/40.4.3

One 8-pg green coloured Admission Card for Castleisland Coursing Club, 42nd Island Cup Meeting 27th and 28th & 29th October 2001, third day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.5

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to Cordal GAA Club

IE MOD/40/40.5/40.5.1

One 12-pg A5 black and white Admission Booklet to Cordal GAA Benefit Meeting at Kingdom Greyhound Stadium, Oakview, Tralee Friday 1st June 2001. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.5/40.5.2

One 40-pg A5 booklet for Cordal GAA Club *An Evening at the Dogs* in Kingdom Greyhound Stadium, Tralee, Friday 1st June 2001. Booklet black and white with green cover, contains a welcome address by the chairman and the secretary and is almost exclusively composed of advertisements of sponsors

IE MOD/40/40.6

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains Admission Cards for Co Kerry Coursing Club 2000 and 2001

IE MOD/40/40.6/40.6.1

One 12-pg pink Admission Card for Co Kerry Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup at Ballybeggan Park, Tralee 25th, 26th & 27th February 2000, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.6/40.6.2

One 12-pg yellow Admission Card for Co Kerry Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup at Ballybeggan Park, Tralee 23, 24 & 25 February 2001, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.6/40.6.3

One 12-pg cream coloured Admission Card for Co Kerry Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup at Ballybeggan Park, Tralee 23, 24 & 25 February 2001, third day. Contains creator's notes and a glossy coloured cover with image of a hare and greyhound

IE MOD/40/40.7

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains Admission Cards for Co Limerick Coursing Club 1992 to 1993

IE MOD/40/40.7/40.7.1

One 8-pg white coloured Admission Card for Co Limerick Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup, February 21, 22 & 23 1992, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.7/40.7.2

One 8-pg green coloured Admission Card for Co Limerick Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup, February 21, 22 & 23 1992, second day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.7/40.7.3

One 8-pg yellow coloured Admission Card for Co Limerick Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup, February 21, 22 & 23 1992, third day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.7/40.7.4

One 8-pg green coloured Admission Card for Co Limerick Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup, February 19, 20 & 21 1993, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.7/40.7.5

One 8-pg yellow coloured Admission Card for Co Limerick Coursing Club, J P McManus Irish Cup, February 19, 20 & 21 1993, second day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains Admission Cards for National Coursing Meetings 1992 to 2000

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.1

One 16-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel 3, 4, 5 February 1992, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.2

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel 3, 4, 5 February 1992, second day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.3

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel 3, 4, 5 February 1992, third day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.4

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel 1, 2, 3 February 1993, first day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.5

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel 1, 2, 3 February 1993, second day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.6

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel 1, 2, 3 February 1993, third day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.7

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel January 31, February 1 & 2 1994, third day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.8

One 12-pg white coloured Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel February 5, 6 & 7 1996, third day. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.9

One 16-pg white coloured (green cover) Admission card with to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel February 3, 4 & 5 1997, 72nd meeting. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.10

One 16-pg white coloured (yellow cover) Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel February 2, 3 & 4 1998, 73rd meeting. Contains creator's notes and jottings

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.11

One 20-pg white coloured (light green cover) Admission card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel February 2, 3 & 4 1998, 73rd meeting. Contains creator's notes and jottings; tear on back cover

IE MOD/40/40.8/40.8.12

One 16-pg blue coloured (yellow cover) Admission Card to National Coursing Meeting at Powerstown Park, Clonmel January 31, February 1 & 2 2000, 75th meeting. Contains creator's notes and jottings. In poor condition; most pages loose

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/41

Irish National Land League Castleisland

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/41
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Irish National Land League Castleisland
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

Castle Island ... a village which has attained the unenviable notoriety of being considered about the worst in the country

IE MOD/41 comprises material relating to the history of the Land League and its successor, the National League, in Castleisland and surrounding districts for the period 1880 to 1886, and the Ladies Land League in Castleisland and surrounding districts for the period 1880 to 1882. A chart contains names of league members in Castleisland identified from reports of meetings.

Incidents of outrage in Kerry numbered among those across the country. A reporter from the *Illustrated London News* observed how on the 'four roads going out of Castle Island, on every one of which a man has been shot within the last four years'.¹ Compensations in 1882 under the Prevention of Crime Act illustrate the violence of the period:

Patrick Murphy jnr, Upper Dulague

Several shots were fired on Sunday night through the window of a farm-house occupied by a man named Murphy near Castleisland (*Dundee Courier*, 16 December 1880).

Thomas Galvin, Dooneen

Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday night five disguised men entered the house of Thomas Galvin, a farmer, at Dooneen, near Castleisland, county Kerry. The occupants of the premises at the time were Galvin, his mother, and two female servants. The men were armed with muzzle-loading guns, and had white handkerchiefs across their faces to conceal their features. One of the intruders, a tall fellow, asked Galvin if he had paid his rent. The farmer replied yes, adding that all his neighbours had likewise done so. The tall man, who appeared to be the leader of the party, then coolly asked Galvin whether he would prefer having his ears cut off or be shot. The unfortunate man was then directed to kneel on the floor, and one of the party said Fire. take him about the legs. Five shots were then fired, and three pellets lodged in Galvin's left thigh. Having fallen on his face, he was beaten with the butt end of a gun, when his terror-stricken mother threw herself upon her son to save him from death. She states that the gun was broken by the heavy blows administered (*Tamworth Herald*, 19 November 1881).

Michael Flynn, Cordal West

On Wednesday night a party of men entered the house of a farmer named Michael Flynn, a tenant on Lord Ventry's estate near Castleisland. They fired several shots at Flynn, completely fracturing his right thigh (*Belfast Morning News*, 9 December 1881).

Daniel Dowling, Greganoonia

On Tuesday morning at Castleisland, county Kerry, a man named Dooling, tenant of Mr John Blennerhassett, was called up at one o'clock and asked why he paid his rent. He replied that his neighbours paid. He was ordered to bend his head, when a man fired, lodging the shot in his thigh (*Western Daily Press*, 9 March 1882).

Cornelius Leary, Reenasup

A man named Cornelius Leary, residing at a place between Castleisland and Rathmore, was on Tuesday night brought out of his house by a party of men and shot in both legs. The cause alleged is that his son-in-law was evicted from the farm, and Leary went as caretaker (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 16 March 1882).

Kate Hickey, Crinny (for her father Cornelius)

A farmer named Cornelius Hickey was returning about six o'clock on Thursday night to his home which is situated about two miles from Castleisland, when he was shot and seriously injured, having received two bullet wounds in the right leg. Hickey had had some legal proceedings about a piece of land (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 10 June 1882). Cornelius Hickey, a caretaker who was shot in the legs at Crinny near Castleisland on the 8th ult, died in Castleisland Infirmary last night, after having had one of his legs amputated (*Edinburgh Evening News*, 7 July 1882).

James Kearney, Kilmurry

Intelligence has reached here this evening from Castleisland that an outrage was committed this morning about eleven o'clock. It appears that a man named James Kearney, who acts as caretaker for Mr George Raymond at a place called Kilmurry, a few miles from Castleisland, was proceeding to Castleisland to market when he was fired at and wounded in the back (*Freeman's Journal*, 12 July 1882).

Johanna Leahy, Scarteen (husband Daniel Leahy murdered)

A horrible murder was committed at one o'clock this morning at Scarteen, near Killarney, of a most respectable farmer named Daniel Leahy, bailiff on the Kenmare estate. He was dragged from his bed by a party of disguised men, who fired several shots, killing him on the spot. The cause assigned for the murder of Daniel Leahy is that he had taken a meadow from which the tenant had been evicted (*Leeds Mercury*, 22 August 1882).

John Culloty of Goulane, Carker, Scartaglen, near Castleisland lost a leg during an attack on him in April 1882:²

Culloty and Flynn are small farmers near Castle Island, a small town in southern Kerry, and the centre of a district in which the criminal societies have been allowed to manage their business so well in independent co-operation with the Land League and its successor, the National League, that it has acquired a notoriety which, however congenial to the majority, has been obtained at the expense of the lives and limbs of the unfortunate minority.³

Another of those compensated in 1882 was Mrs Wilhelmina Herbert, Cahermore, Roscarbery for the murder of her son, Arthur Edward Herbert of Killeentierna, near Castleisland, a magistrate shot near his home.⁴

John O'Connell Curtin of Molahiffe also lost his life. *The White-Headed Boy* (1898) by George Bartram (otherwise Henry Atton) is a thinly disguised account of O'Connell Curtin's murder.⁵

The Ladies Land League, led by Anna and Fanny Parnell, appears to have been initiated in Kerry by Misses Minnie, Nellie and Mary O'Carroll of Brosna. Branches were later formed at Knocknagoshel, Castleisland, Coole, Currow and Kilmoyley.

In 1880, the Misses O'Carroll received the following support from Fanny Parnell in America:

The women's Land League, formed here six weeks ago, has been amazingly successful, and branches of it are spreading like wildfire all over America. I trust that after you have established your League, it may have a similar success. If the government imprisons all the members of the men's Land League, then let the women's Land League come to the front and carry on the battle ... You, ladies, can employ with tremendous effect the weapon of social ostracism which is used in the Irish Land League. Shun as if they were criminals all men and women who buy crops or stocks that have been seized for non-payment of rent ... at the same time set your faces steadily against murders and outrages of all kinds. Every time a landlord or an agent or a farmer who grabs land from his neighbour is shot in Ireland, it hurts the Land League, diminishes its influence and diminishes the sympathy felt in America for Ireland (*Kerry Sentinel*, 17 December 1880).

Mysteries of Ireland, a vivid account of the Land League, was published anonymously in 1884.⁶ *Norah Moriarty*, published by Kerry author Miss Rowan in 1886, was described as 'a chronicle of every phase of the Land League Movement from 1879 to 1885'.⁷

Documents contained in a red coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Castleisland October 10 1880' – the date of the inaugural meeting of the Castleisland branch of the Land League.



¹ *Illustrated London News*, 6 November 1886. The passage in full: 'The arrest of a party of malefactors at Castle Island, ten or twelve miles from Tralee, recalls the name of a village which has, during the last few years, attained the unenviable notoriety of being considered about the worst in the country. The evil repute into which Castle Island has fallen may be partly attributed to the fact that Brady and Curley, who were executed for the Phoenix Park murders, were employed there not long before in the rebuilding of a house and may have propagated their pernicious doctrines. It was almost immediately after a visit from Mr P J Sheridan in the disguise of a priest that the outrages began. There are four roads going out of Castle Island, on every one of which a man has been shot within the last four years.'

² Notes on John Culloty in IE MOD/55.

³ 'Boycotting in Ireland, Sketches in County Kerry', *The Graphic*, 1 May 1886. The dwellings of John Culloty, Mike Flynn and others were illustrated on a map of Castleisland from 'the position of Mike Flynn's house' (ibid). Pencil sketches of Culloty and Flynn were printed in the same report. Culloty was also sketched by Sydney P Hall during the Parnell Commission, see *The Graphic*, 24 November 1888.

⁴ Further reference, IE MOD/35.

⁵ An essay about Henry Atton, 'From Clopton to Kerry: In Search of George Bartram' was published in *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century* (2011), pp342-345.

⁶ *Mysteries of Ireland, Giving a Graphic and Faithful Account of Irish Secret Societies, & Their Plots, From the Rebellion of 1798, to the Year 1883* (1884), Ch XIII, pp133-144. A copy of this book, which contextualises the period of 1880-1883 by sketching the political movements in Ireland from the late eighteenth century to that of the 1880s land agitation (on which period it enlarges and includes the murders in Phoenix Park of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Thomas Burke) together with a note on its structure and speculation on its author, is held in the collection (IE MOD/A7).

⁷ *Norah Moriarty: or, Revelations of Modern Irish Life* published in two volumes in 1886 by Miss Anne Margaret Rowan (1832-1913) author of *Memories of Old Tralee* (2016). Other material in the collection relating to the Moonlighters includes Michael O'Donohoe's essay 'The Moonlighters' (IE MOD/26/26.2) and notes, 'Moonlighters' (IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.207). A nine-pg account, 'The Land War and the Moonlighters' held in IE/A20 (2 No 19) outlines the organisation: 'The Moonlighters were a distinct organisation that was set up in the year 1879. They had no small involvement with the Land War and they undoubtedly had great influence on the life of the people, especially on the life of the small farmers. The fiercest fighting about land matters was in the district around Castleisland'. The account concludes, 'It was in 1926 eventually that the Irish at last got lawful possession of their own lands'.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/41/41.1–41.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Irish National League Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/41/41.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to members of the league in Castleisland extracted from reports of meetings for the period 1880 to 1886 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

One A4 handwritten chart entitled 'INLL Members' contains names of members of the league in Castleisland identified from newspaper reports of meetings. Information organised into columns by surname (in alphabetical order) and an indication of duration of involvement in columns headed 1880, 1881, 1884, 1885 and 1886

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.2

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 12 October 1880 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.3

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 10 October 1880 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.4

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 10 October 1880 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.5

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 14 October 1880 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.6

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 23 November 1880 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1. Item cut and pasted onto the back of St Mary's Basketball Club invitation to creator to attend Annual Basketball Blitz at the Castleisland Community Centre and St John's Hall in 1999

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.7

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 26 April 1881 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.8

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 17 June 1884 marked with creator's reference and highlighter, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.1/41.1.1

IE MOD/41/41.2

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains notes on the Irish Land League, Castleisland for the period 1880 to 1886 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.1

One handwritten A4 document entitled 'Castleisland Irish Land League' comprises a chronologically organised list of notes on the league for the period 1880 to 1886 marked with creator's references and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.2

One A4 print of extract from report of land league meeting in Castleisland published in *Kerry Sentinel* 12 October 1880. Extract is address of Arthur O'Connor, MP. Print is cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.3

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet, of report of land meeting at Castlegregory from the *Kerry Sentinel* of 23 November 1880 marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.4

One A4 print of report of Castleisland land league meeting published in *Kerry Sentinel* in 1880; report cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet, marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.5

One A4 print of report of inquest of John Horan at Castleisland published in *Kerry Sentinel* in December 1880; report cut and pasted onto an A4 sheet, marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.6

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of February 1886 relating to election of officers for Castleisland branch; item marked with highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.2/41.2.7

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of January 1886 relating to meetings of the Castleisland branch; item marked with highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.3

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material related to the Land League for the period 1879 to 1881 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.1

One handwritten A4 document contains notes on the league for the period 1879 to 1881 with particular reference to the Ladies League

IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.2

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of 23 November 1880, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.1; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.3

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 document, from the *Kerry Sentinel* of November 1880, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.1; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.4

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 document, from the *Kerry Sentinel* of 3 December 1880, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.1; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.5

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of November 1880, article entitled 'Griffith's Valuation', supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.1; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.6

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 document, from the *Kerry Sentinel* of December 1880, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.3/41.3.1; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to the Irish National League in Castleisland district for the period 1885 to 1887

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1

Page 1 (of 2) handwritten A4 document entitled 'Irish National League' contains notes on the Irish National League in the Castleisland district from 1885 to 1886

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.2

Page 2 (of 2) handwritten A4 document entitled 'Irish National League' contains notes on the Irish National League in the Castleisland district from 1886 to 1887

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.3

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of January 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.4

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 document, from the *Kerry Sentinel* of February 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.5

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of March 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.6

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of April 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.7

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of April 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.8

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of April 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.9

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of October 1886, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.10

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of 4 November 1887, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.4/41.4.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains material relating to the Ladies Land League in the Castleisland district for the period 1880 to 1885 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1

Page 1 (of 2) handwritten A4 document entitled 'Ladies Land League' contains notes on the branches of the Castleisland district from 1880 to 1882 including Brosna, Knocknagoshel, Castleisland, Coole, Currow and Kilmoyley

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.2

Page 2 (of 2) handwritten A4 document continuation of notes on the branches of the Castleisland district from 1882 to 1885

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.3

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of June 1882, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.4

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of June 1882, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.5

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 document, from the *Kerry Sentinel* of June 1882, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.6

One A4 print, cut and pasted onto an A4 document, from the *Kerry Sentinel* of July 1882, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.7

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of July 1882, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.8

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of July 1882, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.9

One A4 print from the *Kerry Sentinel* of 30 January 1885, supporting documentation to IE MOD/41/41.5/41.5.1-2; item marked with creator's reference and highlighter

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/42

Jeremiah King

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/42
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Jeremiah King**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

He literally ransacked the British Museum

– Review of *County Kerry Past & Present*

IE MOD/42 comprises notes on Jeremiah King's book, *County Kerry Past & Present* with supporting documentation. A biographical sketch of King and bibliography published by Edmund Moriarty in 1995 is also held in this Series.

Kerryman Jeremiah King (1868-1927) or *Diarmat Mac Conroi of Catair Conroi* as he preferred to style himself, was born in 1868 and died in 1927. *County Kerry Past & Present* was published posthumously in 1931.¹ A review of the book suggested that the scope of King's research was best illustrated by the 28,845 Kerry households on which he wrote, 'householders whose dwellings are not grouped in orderly rows for classification purposes, but for the most part are widely scattered over miles of mountainside and bog' (*Yorkshire Post*, 5 August 1931). Another review described the depth of King's research:

No one not animated with a burning love of his native heath could have devoted himself to the study of his county's history with King's energy and patience. This handbook is small in bulk, but immense in content. I doubt if any single Irishman has ever before gathered together between two covers such a vast collection of curious, miscellaneous information (*Irish Examiner*, 28 May 1932).

In the same year, Maurice McElligott, writing from the Author's Club, London, defended the work of his friend King in a letter to the editor of the *Kerryman*:

I learn that the proprietors of the work of my late lamented friend, Jeremiah King, have objected to the infringement of their copyright. And is it not right that this is so. During his lifetime, King got little credit and less money for his extraordinarily painstaking work which was borrowed without acknowledgement by every village pirate. Now that he is gone, the foul game continues, and unworthy, nameless scribes publish his stuff – and good stuff it is – over their unhallowed and contemptible aliases (*Kerryman*, 12 December 1931).

King worked as a Customs Officer in London and made ample use of his proximity to the British Museum:

He literally ransacked the British Museum and every other available source for books and manuscripts about Kerry ... Much of his information was obtained from rare documents and dusty tomes in the British Museum where he appears to have spent most of his hours of leisure. The work occupied him for twenty years.

Edmund Moriarty described King as very much a self-made man: 'He was his own agent, writer, editor, publisher, wholesaler and retailer'. He also alluded to him as 'Kerry's forgotten Historian'. This may be attributed to the destruction of King's papers in two fires, the first in the Central Catholic Library in 1932 and the second at Skidoo House in Dublin in 1949, where 'virtually all of his remaining works' were destroyed.

King died in 1927 without the satisfaction of seeing the combined results of his Kerry research

in book form. A review of *County Kerry Past & Present* (IE MOD/42/42.1/42.1.3) referred to King's earlier publication, *History of Kerry*, as 'in many ways a more valuable book than the present one'.

King worked at a breathless rate. His pamphlets included *King's Irish Card Subject Index* (c1903), *King's Bibliography of Irish Pictorial Postcards* (1903), *King's Irish Bibliography* (1903), *King's Dictionary of Ireland* (1905) and *The Liverpool Irishman or Annals of the Last Colony in Liverpool* (1906).

King stated in *The Liverpool Irishman* that 'Irish labour has helped to make Liverpool wealthy' and noted such events as in February 1847, when 26,348 Irish landed in Liverpool.

In the introduction to his 16-pg *King's Irish Bibliography*, King pointed out that 'unlike any other country, Ireland has no cyclopaedia to act as a guide book to her literature'. He gave this as his 'apology' for his guide which he intended as 'a ready reference to busy men'. King aimed to avoid 'the old system of catalogue ... life is now too short and books are too numerous to wade through catalogues in this way'. Instead, King placed subject first, 'the authors are of secondary importance'.

A glance through the alphabetically arranged subject matter on the first page includes such things as Agitators, Airs, American Irish, and Athlone, each opening up its own history. Under the latter title is found *The Old Bridge of Athlone* by Joly of Dublin. This was Rev John Swift Joly (1818-1887) whose works include *The Wars of Nature* (1870) and *Earth's Christmas Ode* (1886).²

As with his *Irish Bibliography*, *King's Bibliography of Irish Pictorial Postcards* was published from the address of 53 Khedive-rd, Forestgate. Indexed according to subject, it is a useful reference to the postcards in circulation in 1903. Kerry items include Ballybunion Men's Bathing Strand, view from Hotel Metropole in Killarney and Listowel Spa. Elsewhere in the country, the Kilrush Hill motor race in Clare, Boy goes courtin' in Tipperary and Lawrence's *tabair dom pogue – give me a kiss!* are listed.

We learn that Messrs Blum & Degen are 'pioneers of pictorial cards since 1895' – indeed, the bibliography gives notes on a number of companies, including T P O'Halloran, Valentine & Sons, Wrench Ltd, R Tuck & Sons, McCaw, Stevenson & Orr Ltd, Fergus O'Connor, Guy & Co, Stewart & Woolf, Lawrence and Hely's who 'have the most up-to-date plant for producing collotype cards ... the recent views of the Royal Visit and the Gordon-Bennett Motor Race show interesting scenery'. The booklet also refers to the bibliographical works of Ernest Reginald McClintock Dix (1857-1936).

King's Dictionary of Ireland parts 1, 2 and 3 – at 1½d per copy – was advertised for sale in May 1905. It was later reissued by the Wexford People Printing Works in 1917. Part 4 was on sale in 1924: 'This section deals with Irish persons, places and subjects from Galway to Lytton and the section P and Z is in the press. Parts 1 to 4 can be had by subscribers from J King, 64 Chancery Lane'. The Dictionary is rare.

King's eye fell heaviest on his home county. In 1905, he began advertising for Kerry related material. *King's History of Kerry* (sometimes *King's History of County Kerry*) began to appear in pamphlet form in 1907 'for the nominal sum of 1s' and continued to 1911. Those parts, packed

with historical gems, are scarce today and, if you can find one, sell for considerably more than 1s. King set out his aim in **Part I** (1907):

It is proposed to deal with the history of Kerry in a series of chapters arranged according to parishes (87 in all) and giving details of each townland. The names of the townlands have been Anglicised to a considerable extent and I have to thank my friend and school-mate Mr William Buckley for giving the derivation of many of the names. Another Kerryman, Mr Patrick Brosnan, has also given much help in explaining the names of the townlands. The parishes will be found in alphabetical order – Aghadoe to Ventry.

The parish history extends over 89 pages. King's synopsis of Castleisland (number 17 on his alphabetical list) begins with the foundation of the castle in 1226. He notes that in 1291 Castleisland church was known as *Ecclesia de Insula*. The 55 townlands of the parish are explained and a poem, *The Geraldines*, by Thomas Davis is included. Part I concludes with pages 90-125 which contain an impressive 253 notes and queries with index, each entry rich in history. By way of example, p112, note 180:

John Drake was a mysterious pilgrim who lived for ten years among the ruins of Mucross Abbey, about 1750. He was about forty years of age, of gentle and dignified manners, and an accent not of Munster. It was supposed he had committed some crime, and came to do penance within the haunted walls of the old church. He used as his bed the recess for the fire place in the refectory, and besides his ordinary clothes he had only a single blanket given him by his neighbour. He never asked alms, and had his food in the old abbey. He lived on fish, potatoes, and fruit. Visitors to the abbey so pitied him that they always said an extra Rosary for "the sins of poor John Drake". He at last suddenly disappeared and was never seen again. Some ten years later a foreign wealthy lady came to inquire for him. She stayed some time in deep distress, gave alms to his old friends, wept in his haunts, and also disappeared.

The Halls' account of John Drake described how local inhabitants, too afraid to enter the abbey after nightfall, asked John Drake if he had ever seen anything in the ruins to which he replied, 'nothing worse than myself'.

On the introductory page of **Part II** (1909 pp 126-191) King advised that 'only 1,000 copies of each part will be printed. Part I is nearly sold out'. Part II, he advised, 'consists of antiquarian notes and queries. A full index is also given'.

The numbered notes continue from the notes and queries of Part I (254 to 451). An idea of the depth of his research is given in a few illustrations from the first page:

Note 256: Patrons, Holy Wells and Race Meetings: There was a celebrated holy well, Tobernamull, on the old road to Abbeydorney and Ardfert, and another at Ballyseedy. Race meetings were held frequently at that time; at Ballyfinane in the winter; at Rahoneen strand in the autumn; at Tralee in April; at the Island, Listowel, in September and at Killarney in the harvest time. Could a list be compiled of Kerry patrons and holy wells?

Note 259: Mulloghbert Hill was the meeting place of the O'Sullivan clan, where justice was dispensed and disputes adjusted. An O'Sullivan in America would like to find this place.

Note 260 deals with the local traditions of Brosna parish, and there we learn that 'the O'Mahonys of Dunloe, Dromore and Kilmorna are all from the same stem, Cian, son of Maolmuadh and Sadb, daughter of Brian Boru'. Note 261 sought information on the family of Nicholas Madgett, RC Bishop of Kerry who 'built a residence in a narrow lane of Strand-street, Tralee for the sum of £16'.

King recognised the value of folk-lore. In note 287 he wrote:

Some historians and antiquarians reject the local stories and traditions as of no value in research. In most cases the fireside storyteller relates a curious medley mixing up Grecian history and Gaelic folk-lore with events of a century or two ago. The old learned bards and historians were well-trained men. There must be extant in Kerry many purely local traditions and folk tales which will bear the test of historical research. If any correspondents who know of such would write them down concisely and send them on to our column they would do valuable work by preserving in print traditions of Kerry which may be lost in another generation.³

King's notes are varied and fascinating. An outline of the establishment of Castleisland woollen factory relates how Lord Powis desired to improve the town and hoped the factory 'would be the means of covering the adjacent hills with fine flocks'. The project was being revived in 1908.

The history of the Eager family in Kerry (pp168-178) concluded part II. Pages 179-189 and 189-191 provide a useful index to the first two parts.

Part III (1910 pp 192-283) is a continuation of Part II, notes numbered 452-458. In those notes King assembled a number of family histories in Kerry, including Stokes, Fuller, O'Halloran, Denny, Ginnis, Bernard, Moriarty, O'Rahilly and M'Carthy.

Note 453 is a chronological list of Catholic events in Kerry from AD 512, when St Erc (the first convert baptised by St Patrick at Tara) made Ardfert the seat of a bishop, to 1904, the death of Most Rev John Mangan, bishop of Kerry. Along the way we learn such things as in the year 838, the northmen destroyed the churches of Kenmare and Innisfallen, in 1200 the bishop of Ardfert went to Rome to complain that the Archbishop of Cashel refused to consecrate him, in 1312 a leper house and castle was erected at Ardfert and in 1325 there was a dispute between friars and knights Hospitallers of Rattoo about Ardfert market cross and pillory. In 1402 Brosna was let to farm to secular clerks and in 1542, Henry VIII issued a commission to the Earl of Desmond to dissolve the religious houses of Munster for the king's use. The abbot of O'Dorney was shot in Lixnaw Castle in 1577 and in 1901, Rev Denis O'Donoghue, author of *Brendaniana* (1893), a collection of material relating to St Brendan, died.

Note 454 relates to the hills and mountains of Kerry, such as Barabaha (crop of beech-trees) and Knockanefune (fair hill) both in Ballincuslane. To this, King added a poem by Edward Walsh:

Now Maing's lovely border is gloriously won,
Now the towers of the island gleam bright in the sun,
And now Ceall-an-anamack's portals are passed,,
Where headless the Desmond found refuge at last!
By Ard-na-greach mountain and Avonmore's head,
To the Earl's proud pavilion the panting deer fled.⁴

Note 457 (p214) relates to the castles and chief houses of Kerry, organised alphabetically by parish. At Currans we find Currans Castle was in 1756 the residence of George Herbert and in Ballincuslane, Kilcusnan Castle was another Desmond stronghold.⁵

A list of names (alphabetically arranged) of settlers around Tralee from the times of Elizabeth to the rebellion of 1641 is also found in Part III. Names include Blennerhassett, Morrogh Bernard, Chute and Pepys. King extended his list (acknowledging the help of Rev H L L Denny for most of the information gleaned from family papers) to names of settlers subsequent to 1641; names include Bateman, Comyn, Meredith and Hilliard.

Part IV (1911 pp 284-353) contains Annals of Kerry BC1695 to AD1695. A fascinating outline

of Irish history is drawn, for example, in the year 1299 is a description of the manor de Insula (Castleisland):

The manor is surrounded by a stone wall, and there is in it a hall constructed of pales with an earthen wall and thatched, a kitchen of planks, a chamber with a cellar built of stone and thatched, a chamber for women, a stable, a chapel of worn-out pales covered with straw, which houses they cannot set down at any price.

Castleisland mill (mill de insula) was at this time worth ½ mark (p292). Moving forward to 1402, the Earl of Desmond appears in the record: 'Nemerus Oralyd rehabilitated for holding Killnanwayn (Kilmaniheen) vicarage and the victory of Traly from its patron, Gerald, Earl of Desmond (dessimonyie)'. The 11th Earl appears in 1528 (Jan 28):

Sir John Fitzgerald of Desmond and his son Gerald write to the king from Dromany that they have obeyed his commands and aided James Butler. For this aid James, the eleventh earl of Desmond, came with a host and burnt and destroyed the most part of their country (pp295-6).

Indeed, the death of Gerald, leader of the Desmond Rebellions, is set down:

1583 June 18. Ormond to the Queen. The Countess of Desmond has submitted simply. The Earl wanders from place to place forsaken of all men.

1583 June 22. Ormond. Desmond has only a priest, two horsemen, one kerne, and a boy.

1583 Nov 11. Desmond slain by the sept called the Imwriihertaghes (Moriartys), aided by Lieutenant Cheston, the constable of Castlemaigne, at Glaneegnitye.

1583 Nov 15. Earl of Ormond, Kilkenny, to Burghley. On Monday last Donill M'Donill Imoriertagh, dwelling near Castell Mange, assaulted and slew the Earl of Desmond in his cabin at Glanegnicitye near the river Mange. He had with him 25 kerne of his followers, and six soldiers of the ward of Castell Mange. "So now is this traytor com to the ende I have longe looked for, appointed by God to dye by the sword to ende his rebellion." The traitor Gorehe M'Swiny, the only man that relieved Desmond in his extreme misery, slain 1 Nov. Has sent for Desmond's head, and appointed his body to be hanged up in chains at Cork.

1583 Dec 6. Fenton to Bughley. Recommends the cutting off of the title of Earl from the Geraldines, and reducing Munster to an English pale.

Five years later, 1588 (Oct 20) Sir William Herbert writes:

Castle of the Island in Cullough-Herbert in the county of Kerry. Sir William Herbert to Burghley. Our pretence in the enterprise of plantation was to establish in these parts piety, justice, inhabitation and civility with comfort and good example to the parts adjacent. Our drift now is, being here possessed of land, to extort, make the state of things turbulent, and live by prey and by pay.

In addition to the Annals, part IV includes Landowners in Kerry 1876, Ogham stones of Kerry (organised alphabetically by parish) and a history of the Trant family.

Pt V (1911 pp 354-393) contains 365 poems and ballads. Examples are *Ronayne's Island* by F Fisher, *Mount Eagle* by Uileog Ó Céirín and a verse by Viscount Massereene:

Lo! native arms to union crowd
Betwixt Barnasna and Ghirameen,
Down Coom Dhuv as the flood they pour,
No chief to guide, yet mad for war,
The Country of MacCarthy Mor.
O'Sullivan, and high Glencar,
Yes, all Mononia starts to life.
And breathes but of the coming strife.

Pt VI (1911 pp 394-443) contains (in the main) a history of the O'Sullivan family. King presented it in a reader-friendly way, for example he wondered, while discoursing on taxes which included one levied by the Earls of Desmond, how the septs 'had anything at all left for themselves'. He compiled a chart from the Kerry Voters' List to show the occurrence of the O'Sullivan name; in South Kerry it accounted for more than 16% of the vote. King identified nine branches of the O'Sullivans and added: 'the history of each branch will be given in detail and any additions or corrections are invited while the work is appearing serially in the *Kerry People*'. Two pages on the *Clan-na-Deaghaidh* completed part VI.

King's output was remarkable. In June 1924, he was promoting his ambitious Irish Index and Celtic Dictionary, 'a one-line subject index to historic Irish persons, places and subjects with vocabularies in Irish, Scottish, Breton, Welsh and English – the first part extends from A to Acres and includes 700 subject headings'. King advised that the second part was in the press and would be issued in July. In August, King estimated that the work would ultimately contain 'about a million subject headings ... an all-in-one reference book, cyclopaedia and dictionary'. King's toil continued unabated; in 1926, his Irish-English Dictionary, *Leabar Temair Eireann* containing '4,385 root words' was noticed in the press, price 6d.

The following year, November 21 1927, the incredible force that was Jeremiah King ceased to be. Jeremiah passed away at Skidoo, Ballyboghil, Co Dublin, the residence of his son-in-law:

Jeremiah King, Surveyor, Customs and Excise, 64 Chancery Lane, London; to the inexpressible grief of his son, daughter, and relations. Funeral to Swords from Balheary Church after Requiem Mass, 10 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) (*Irish Independent*, 22 November 1927).

A digital and printed copy of **Parts I to VI** (1907-1911) together with digital and printed copies of *King's Bibliography of Irish Pictorial Postcards* (1903), *King's Irish Bibliography* (1903) and *The Liverpool Irishman or Annals of the Last Colony in Liverpool* (1906) held in IE MOD/A10.

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Jeremiah King, County Kerry Past & Present'.

¹ It was reprinted in 1986 – see Moriarty's bibliography. A copy of *County Kerry Past & Present* on CD in searchable pdf format is held in IE MOD/A10.

² It was perhaps a cousin of his (barrister Jasper Robert Joly) whose considerable collection of books and papers form such an important part of the history of the National Library of Ireland. And it may have been Rev Joly's daughter-in-law, Mary Tottenham Fitzpatrick (Mrs John Swift Joly) who penned the war novel, *Those Dash Amateurs*, in 1918.

³ By way of illustration, King provided a mermaid legend from the Magherees.

⁴ *A Tragic Troubadour: Life and Collected Works of Folklorist, Poet and Translator Edward Walsh (1805-1850)* by John J O'Riordan, CSSR was published in 2005. It contains a comprehensive collection of more than 40 of Walsh's folktales and more than one hundred of his poems and translations.

⁵ Kilcusan Castle appears as a variation of Ballyplimoth Castle and/or Ballymacadam Castle on which townlands Kilcusanane borders. See 'The Fitzgerald Castles of Cordal' pp678-680.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/42/42.1–42.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Jeremiah King**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/42/42.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes on the book, *County Kerry Past and Present* (1931) by Jeremiah King with supporting documentation

IE MOD/42/42.1/42.1.1

Four (A4) pages of handwritten notes on *County Kerry Past and Present* with a reference to page number in the book. Notes, organised alphabetically, relate to items of relevance to the Castleisland area, for example, 'p117 Dominic or Daniel O'Daly, Rev Dominican, wrote a history of the Geraldines in Latin which was translated to Eng'

IE MOD/42/42.1/42.1.2

Nine A4 copies of pages from *County Kerry Past and Present*, copies marked with creator's notes and highlighter. Page numbers copied: 14, 56-57, 64-65, 133, 186-187, 196-197, 224-225, 270-271, 318-319

IE MOD/42/42.1/42.1.3

One photocopy of review of *County Kerry Past and Present* from unidentified publication, (pp26-27): 'The late Mr King was a most industrious collector of information relating to his native county ... some of the author's comments on affairs are refreshingly original'. The reviewer remarked on King's earlier publication, *History of Kerry*, 'in many ways a more valuable book than the present one' and suggested it might be revised and republished

IE MOD/42/42.2

Photocopy of article, 'Kerry's Forgotten Historian - Jeremiah King' by Edmund Moriarty, published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* (1995), No 28, pp64-76

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/43

Kerry Elections 1835 & 1872

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/43
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Kerry Elections 183 & 1872
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/43 comprises material pertaining to two nineteenth century elections in Kerry with supporting documentation. Elections studied are the Kerry Election of 1835 and the Kerry 'Home Rule' By-Election of 1872.

Creator's notes tend towards voting practice and statistics, comparing an electorate of 66,157 in North and South Kerry in 1992 to a total of 4,635 votes cast between candidates Blennerhassett and Dease in the 1872 Kerry By-Election.

To the latter, creator observed, 'Everybody had to go to Tralee to vote'. This practice prevailed in 1835:

[Daniel] O'Connell urged that deputations be sent from the wealthy parishes of the Tralee hinterland, round Clanmaurice and Trughenacmy to canvass the shopkeepers of the town.

O'Connell also called on individual parishes to meet and raise funds to pay the expenses of voters travelling to Tralee.¹

In the Kerry By-Election of 1872, a song (in eight stanzas) urged the 'men of Kerry' to 'join your hearts and hands' and vote for Blennerhassett :

Here in Tralee and Kinmare says the shan van vauth
 And Caherciveen will not fail says the shan van vauth
 Dingle and Listowel Blenner Hassitt is our own
 Our laws we'll have at home says the shan van vauth

So now no Fenianism says the shan van vauth
 Nor Irishmen in prison says the shan van vauth
 Brave Gladstone won't refuse to sign for us home rule
 In the year of seventy two says the shan van vauth.

Men of Kerry now come on says the shan van vauth
 And join your hearts and hands says the shan van vauth
 Come vote for Blenner Hassitt or else you will be sorry
 And he'll bring Home rule in a hurry says the shan van vauth.²

Documents contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled 'Kerry Home Rule By-Election 1872 [4635] Kerry Election 1835 Daniel O'Connell'.

¹ For an account of Daniel O'Connell and the Clare elections of 1828, see *Shell from the Shannon: Folk Tales of Co Clare* by Margaret Wilhelmina Brew (2014). It is worth noting that a play about the life of Daniel O'Connell was written and produced in 1880 by John C Levey (1838-1891). Entitled *Daniel O'Connell; or, Kerry's Pride and Munster's Glory*, it played at the

Alexandra Theatre, Sheffield; Pullan's Theatre, Bradford and Theatre Royal, Hanley in July and August 1880. A synopsis of the play (which seems to be lost), is held in the collection. Playwright John C Levey (1838-1891) hailed from an artistic family. He was the son of Dublin violinist and conductor, Richard Michael Levey (1811-1899) co-author of *Annals of the Theatre Royal Dublin from its opening in 1821 to its destruction by fire February 1880* (1880) and brother of violinist Richard M Levey (1837-1911) – who went by the name of *Paganini Redivivus* – and composer William Charles Levey (1837-1894). John C Levey died 17 September 1891 at Seaforth, Liverpool; obituary in *The Era*, 26 September 1891. His widow died at 16 Dolcliffe-road, Mexborough 27 December 1900.

² IE MOD/A11

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/43/43.1–43.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Kerry Elections 1835 & 1872**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/43/43.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten and published material relating to the Kerry By-Election of 1872

IE MOD/43/43.1/43.1.1

One handwritten note, paper measures approx 20 cm x13 cm, contains voting statistics for the towns of Tralee, Killarney, Kenmare, Listowel and Caherciveen in the 1872 election and figures for the electorate in 1992

IE MOD/43/43.1/43.1.2

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on candidates in the 1872 Kerry By-Election

IE MOD/43/43.1/43.1.3

Photocopy of article entitled, 'The Kerry 'Home Rule' By Election, 1872' by Breandán Ó Cathaoir published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* (1970) No 3, pp154-170, pages marked with creator's notes and highlighters

IE MOD/43/43.1/43.1.4

One A4 photocopy of pp235-236 of *Romantic Hidden Kerry*; page is a reference from the foregoing article (IE MOD/43/43.1/43.1.3), one paragraph marked with highlighter

IE MOD/43/43.1/43.1.5

Photocopy of pp100-102 of Rev Kieran's O'Shea's four part study of Bishop David Moriarty (1814-77) published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* in the 1970s. Pages relate to the subject of Home Rule and are marked with highlighter

IE MOD/43/43.2

Photocopy of article entitled, 'Daniel O'Connell, Intimidation and the Kerry Elections of 1835' by Gerard J Lyne published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* (1971) No 4, pp74-97, some pages marked with highlighter

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/44

Kerry MPs 1613-1751

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/44
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION:**Kerry MPs 1613-1751**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/44 comprises a handwritten list of MPs for Kerry (County, Dingle, Tralee, Ardfert) for the period 1613-1751 evidently extracted from *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith.

Item contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/44/44.1
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION:**Kerry MPs 1613-1751**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/44/44.1

One handwritten A4 document contains a list of MPs for Kerry for the period 1613-1751 evidently extracted from *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* by Charles Smith (edition not identified). Information is organised into five columns, the first column contains the year (1613-1751 – this column also identifies page numbers in which mention of the MP is found). The remaining headings: 'County' – 'Dingle' – 'Tralee' – 'Ardfert'



Remains of Castle Island's Victorian National School before demolition
Photographed by John Reidy, editor of *The Maine Valley Post*, in 1991

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/45

Kildare Place Society in Kerry

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/45
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Kildare Place Society
in Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/45 comprises handwritten notes on the Kildare Place Society in Kerry with supporting documentation. Notes are extracted from a series of articles on this subject written by Pádraig de Brún and published during the period 1979-1984.

An excerpt from creator's notes provides an outline of the subject:

On 2 December 1811 The Kildare Place Society was founded in Dublin to promote the education of the poor of Ireland. From 1815 onwards they received annual parliamentary grants but these ceased in 1831 with the introduction of the National School system. From then on the KPS operated on a much reduced scale. In 1846 they undertook the training of CES teachers (the Church Education Society for Ireland was set up in Dublin in 1839, in opposition to the Board of National Education, aiding schools without government subsidy) and in 1854 all KPS schools were taken over by the CES.

The KPS system operated on the basic principle that teachers should be appointed, and scholars admitted to schools, without distinction of religion. Catechisms and books of religious controversy were excluded (except out of school hours). On 6 January 1812, it was recommended that scriptures be read in all schools, without note or comment. From 10 May 1813 the reading of scripture became mandatory. Books, slates, pencils and other school requisites were supplied free and library books were also provided. In July 1818, it was decided to supplement the incomes of efficient teachers by granting gratuities not exceeding £10. Inspections discontinued from 5 January 1841.

Creator's main area of study was the society's school in Castleisland. Material includes local Church of Ireland clergy involved in the operation of the school including Rev Browning Drew and Rev F R Maunsell, who in 1842 objected to the establishment of a National school in Castleisland because he was 'opposed to principles of National Board and fears the KPS school, under his supervision, would be deserted'.¹

Insight into conditions in nineteenth century schools is gained in a report from the Castleisland Petty Sessions of 1874 when a teacher at Castleisland National School, described as unfit to have charge of a school, was fined £1 and £1 costs for cruelly beating and ill-treating a twelve year old student:

He made the poor creature kneel upon his bare knees on the ground, with his arms extended, and a slate in each hand, and the moment he let his hands clasp he was struck with a rod across the arms. The Head-constable said he saw the child next day and his arms and body were covered with welts. He had seen soldiers after being flogged, and they were not in a worse state.²

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled '1824 Killeentierna, 1827 Castleisland'.

¹ Notes on Church of Ireland clergy in Castleisland parish in *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century* (2009).

² *Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo*, 15 September 1874.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/45/45.1-45.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Kildare Place Society in Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/45/45.1

One clear plastic A4 wallet contains handwritten notes on the Kildare Place Society school in Castleisland. Notes are taken from a series of articles written by Pádraig de Brún published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* during the years 1979 to 1984 (Part I No 12 (1979), pp63-118; Part II No 13 (1980) pp82-142; Part IIA No 14 (1981) pp 37-93; Part III No 15/16 (1982-3) pp 112-156; Part IV No 17 (1984) pp153-205)

IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.1

One A4 document entitled 'KPS School in Castleisland' contains notes on the foundation and progress of the Kildare Place Society in Dublin in 1811 and outline of its principles (see earlier rough copy in IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.4)

IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.2

One A4 document entitled 'Castleisland BNS 1842' contains rough notes on teaching staff at the KPS school in Castleisland

IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.3

One A4 document entitled 'KPS' contains notes on references to the school in Castleisland in the article with associated page number, for example, 'p195 1833 Temporary closure of Castleisland school a great loss to the poor'

IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.4

One A4 document entitled 'KPS', a rough copy IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.1

IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.5

One A4 document contains notes on the history of the Kildare Place Society School in Castle- island from 1825 to 1868, at which period 'Protestants attending Convent NS'. Notes focussed on the school and teaching staff, including Rev Browning Drew and Rev F R Maunsell, and the transition of the KPS school to national school

IE MOD/45/45.1/45.1.6

One rough note (two-thirds of A4 sheet) on the Market House, 'rebuilt of stone and lime and slated'

IE MOD/45/45.2

Photocopy of article entitled 'Kildare Place Society in Kerry' by Pádraig de Brún published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society*. Copies relate to articles in journal numbers 12, 13 and 17 (see note IE MOD/45/45.1 for date and page references). Pages are reassembled (from different articles) and are marked with notes and highlighter and are of particular reference to the KPS schools in Castleisland and the surrounding district



Tête-à-tête: England's reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, photographed with her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the marriage of their grandson, Prince William, to Catherine Middleton in 2011

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/46

Kings and Queens of England

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/46
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Kings and Queens of England**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/46 comprises handwritten notes on general history which appear as support material for IE MOD/14/14.4 (a chart contextualising world history). A newspaper supplement, *The Queen Mother A Life in the Times, The story of one woman and her century* from *The Times*, April 6 2002 also held in this series.

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Presidents of USA, History of USA, Explorers, Poets, Authors, Dramatists, Painters, Sculptors, Composers, United States Capitals etc, Prime Ministers.'

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/46/46.1-46.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Kings and Queens of England**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/46/46.1

One clear plastic DL sized wallet contains handwritten notes on lined card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm. Content relates to general historical events in England and USA

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.1

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm appears as a contents to this sequence of notes. Numbered 1AB to 5AB

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.2

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm written on both sides entitled 'Kings and Queens of England'. Period covered 802 King Egbert to 1936, George VI; card numbered '1'

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.3

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm written on both sides entitled 'History of the USA'. First side covers period 1492 'Columbus discovers New World' to 1973, 'US abandons Vietnam war'. Second side entitled 'Presidents of the USA' from 1789, George Washington to 1992, William Clinton; card numbered 2A and 2B

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.4

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm appears as a duplicate of IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.3; card numbered 2A and 2B

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.5

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm entitled '51 United States of America' contains alphabetical list of state, capital, area and population contrasted with that of Southern and Northern Ireland

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.6

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm written on both sides. First side entitled 'Poets Authors Dramatists' and numbered 5A; contains list of artist and period from Omar Khayyam 1048-1122 to Brendan Behan 1923-1964. Second side entitled 'Painters + Sculptors' and 'Composers' and numbered 5B; list spans period 1266 (Giotto) to 1894 (Renoir) and 1685 (Bach) to 1882 (Stravinski).

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.7

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm appears as a duplicate of IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.6

IE MOD/46/46.1/46.1.8

One card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm written on both sides, first side entitled 'Wars of the Roses Tudors' contains list of British monarchs from 1455 to 1952, age of present Queen Elizabeth II. Reverse side contains notes on electorate figures Kerry North and South

IE MOD/46/46.2

One A3 sheet contains list of UK prime ministers from 1721 (Sir Robert Walpole) to 1990 (Sir John Major). List is handwritten in pencil

IE MOD/46/46.3

One A3 sheet contains alphabetically organised list, (John) Alcock(e) to Yeats of names notable for achievements in the arts and sciences over the course of the second millennium. Information includes year of birth and death

IE MOD/46/46.4

One broadsheet supplement from *The Times* dated Saturday April 6 2002 entitled 'The Queen Mother A Life in The Times The story of one woman and her century'. Chronicles the life of the Queen Mother through a series of newspaper clippings

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/47

Local Government in 1833 Tralee

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/47
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Local Government in 1833 Tralee**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/47 contains notes and supporting documentation about Tralee elections and electors in 1833, material which evinces creator's interest in psephology. Notes are taken from an article by Seán Ó Lúing published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* in 1979.

In 1833, the number of registered electors was 210.

Creator's record informs that the Borough of Tralee was incorporated in 1612 by James I in the tenth year of his reign. Robert Blennerhassett was the first provost (head of the corporation) of Tralee in 1613.

The history of the office of provost was summed up by Tralee author, Anne Margaret Rowan, whose political works include *History of Ireland, as disclosed by Irish Statutes*:¹

The first act journalized in the Commons Journal for Ireland 1613 is a breach of privilege committed against the honourable member for Tralee Robert Blennerhassett MP ... this Robert Blennerhassett was constituted by the charter 'first and modern provost of the said Borough'. In like manner the first twelve burgesses were appointed ... Unfortunately there is no Roll of the Burgess men who were afterwards elected of an earlier date than the year 1767.

Miss Rowan, who provided the Burgess Roll of Tralee from 1767 *in extensio*, explained that 'from 1611 to 1840 local government was used or abused in Tralee ... in 1840 the provost, burgess men and old corporation of Tralee merged into the present Town Council, now the ruling power in our town'.²

Rev Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan, the last provost of Tralee, was sworn in 1839. In 1888, William Talbot Crosbie – 'of the old school' – was the last burgess:

The death of Mr Pierce Chute of Ballyroe who was elected 'a free Burgess of the Borough of Tralee on the 24th June 1836' leaves only one of the old Burgess men alive, and that man, who was the last Burgess man elected 30th March 1840, is Mr Talbot-Crosbie of Ardfert Abbey ... There still exists an interesting memorial of one of our first Burgess men, the old font in our present parish church having been presented by J C John Curlestone.

Material relating to twentieth century elections contained in IE MOD/25 and IE MOD/56.

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and subtitled '12 1979 Seán Ó Lúing JKAHS'.

¹ Published in 1893. A sketch of Miss Rowan is contained in *Memories of Old Tralee* (2016) by Miss A M Rowan, produced to celebrate Tralee 800 (1216-2016).

² An edited list of the burgess of Tralee is as follows:

1767 Samuel Morris Esq, Burgess
1767 Barry Denny Esq, Provost
1768 Barry Denny Esq, Provost
1770 Barry Denny Esq, Provost
1771 Samuel Morris, Provost
1771 John Lake 'gent ... free Burgess in room of Arthur Herbert Esq deceased'
1772 Edward Denny Esq, Provost [to 1774]
1775 Richard O'Connell
1775 Rev Maynard Denny
1775 Rev Maynard Denny, Provost [to 1777]
1777 George Gun jnr Esq 'sworn free Burgess in place of Denny Benson gent deceased'
1778 Barry Denny [to 1779]
1779 Nathaniel Payne Esq 'a free Burgess of Tralee'
1780 Barry Denny, Provost [to 1781]
1782 Thomas Collins Esq 'a free Burgess'
1782 Sir Barry Denny, Provost
1783 Thomas Collins Esq, Provost 'in the place of Sir Barry Denny'
1783 Thomas Collins, Provost [to 1784]
1785 Maurice O'Connor Esq 'a free Burgess'
1785 Thomas Collins, Provost [to 1788]
1788 Barry Denny 'Burgess'
1788 Edward Denny Esq 'Burgess'
1789 Thomas Collins, Provost
1790 George Gun, Provost
1790 Edward Denny Esq 'Burgess'
1791 George Gun, Provost [to 1794]
1795 Sir Edward Denny [to 1796]
1797 Robert Day Esq, Provost
1798 Hon Justice Day, Provost
1799 Sir Edward Denny, Provost [to 1800]
1801 Rev Maynard Denny, Provost [to 1802]
1803 William Rowan [to 1805]
1806 Sir Edward Denny, Provost
1807 William Rowan [to 1811]
1812 Samuel Morris, Provost
1813 Rev Barry Denny of Frogmore elected and sworn free Burgess
1813 Samuel Morris, Provost [to 1816]
1817 Samuel Morris, High Provost of Tralee
1817 Edward Denny jnr Esq of Tralee Castle in the County of Kerry was this day admitted a Freeman of the Corporation of Tralee by grace especial having been duly elected a said member of said Corporation. Dated 24th day of June 1817
1818 Samuel Morris, Provost
1818 Charles Herbert 'free Burgess'
No date Robert Hickson Esq 'free Burgess'
1819 Samuel Morris, Provost [to 1822]
1823 Robert D Denny Esq of King's End, Worster, in the County of Kerry was this day admitted a Freeman 29th of September
1824 Arthur B Rowan Esq, 'Burgess'
1824 The Rev Arthur B Rowan of Tralee ... admitted a free man of the Corporation of Tralee 23 day of September
1824 Pierce Chute Esq, Provost
1825 Caleb Chute, Burgess
1825 Caleb Chute, Provost
1826 Maynard Denny Esq, Burgess
1826 Pierce Chute, Provost

1827 Caleb Chute, Provost
 1828 Pierce Chute, Provost
 1829 Rev Henry Denny, Burgess
 1829 Caleb Chute, Provost
 1830 Pierce Chute, Provost
 1831 Caleb Chute, Provost
 John J Hickson Esq elected Burgess in place of Stephen Edward Rice, deceased
 1832 William Denny, Burgess
 1832 Pierce Chute, Provost
 John Bateman Esq of Oakpark elected free Burgess Feb 20 1833
 John Hurly Esq of Tralee elected free Burgess Feb 20 1833
 Maurice O'Connor Esq, Provost
 1833 Arthur Blennerhassett Esq of Ballyseedy admitted free Burgess 20 February
 1835 Francis Chute of Spring Hill elected free Burgess 6 June
 1835 George Gun of Plover Hill elected free Burgess 6 June
 1835 Thomas Blennerhassett Esq, Shanavalla elected free Burgess 6 June
 Pierce Chute Esq, Provost (no date)
 1836 Rev Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan, Provost
 1836 Robert A Thompson Esq of Tralee, Burgess 25 June
 1836 Richard Chute Esq of Spring Hill, Burgess
 1836 Caleb Chute, Burgess
 1836 John Hurly Blennerhassett Esq of Tralee, Burgess
 1837 Rev Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan, Provost
 1838 William Denny Esq, Burgess
 1838 William Denny Esq of Tralee, now sworn Provost
 1839 Rev Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan, Provost
 1840 William Talbot-Crosbie of Ardfert, Burgess

The record concluded with the expiration of office of Rev A Blennerhasset Rowan on 29 September 1840. Evidently Lord Kenmare, having failed to secure an appointment for Rev Rowan to the Commission of the Peace, approached Rev Rowan for a recommendation of 'any two gentleman resident in Tralee' qualified for the role. It appears that Rev Rowan recommended 'Mr Hilliard' (full account in *Kerry Evening Post*, 20 June 1888).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/47/47.1-47.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Local Government in 1833 Tralee**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/47/47.1

One A5 sized document contains handwritten notes extracted from an article by Seán Ó Lúing published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* in 1979. Notes reveal the number of registered electors in 1833 was 210

IE MOD/47/47.2

Photocopy of pp143-158 of article entitled 'Local Government in 1833' by Seán Ó Lúing published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* in 1979 (No 12). Pages marked with highlighter and creator's notes and the end page endorsed with names from p270 of the article, noting Robert Blennerhasset was first provost



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/48

Lotto and Table Quiz
[in aid of Patrick O'Keeffe Festival]

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/48
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Lotto and Table Quiz**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/48 contains material relating to the lotto and a fund raising table quiz held in Castleisland in 2000 for the Patrick O'Keeffe Traditional Music Festival.

The lotto material contains formulas for winning the lottery, including a draft letter written by creator addressed to 'Dear Tom, I do the lotto religiously every week, Wednesday and Saturday. A friend of mine who likes maths tells me that there are 5,245, 785 sets of numbers which may be drawn. The formula he explained is SIMPLE ...'.

The (long) letter concludes, 'One would be THEORETICALLY sure of winning the English lotto ONCE every 134,400 years approximately.'

The table quiz material contains a series of ten posters relating to events held in a number of drinking establishments in the town of Castleisland in the 2000 drive for funds.

Further reference, see IE MOD/31 and IE MOD/82.

Items contained in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/48/48.1-48.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Lotto & Table Quiz**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/48/48.1

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains a number of handwritten notes and charts relating to formulas for winning the lotto

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.1

One A3 document entitled 'Lotto' appears as a draft letter to 'Tom' which begins, 'I do the lotto religiously every week' and concludes, 'One would be theoretically sure of winning the English Lotto once every 134,400 years approximately'

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.2

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and figures relating to snooker numbers and other calculations

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.3

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and figures relating to calculation of lotto wins and which ends, 'Yours in cupidity'; evidently rough work to IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.1

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.4

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and figures relating to calculation of lotto wins and which ends, 'Yours in cupidity M O'D' with a PS: 'Tom keep this information to yourself otherwise you may help some other f***er to win it before we do'; evidently rough work to IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.1

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.5

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and figures and a star-shaped diagram relating to calculation of lotto wins; evidently rough work to IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.1

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.6

One A4 document contains handwritten notes and figures and a star-shaped diagram relating to calculation of lotto wins; evidently rough work to IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.1

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.7

One A4 document contains a handwritten chart with diagram and sums, information organised into six columns

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.8

One double A3 sheet organised into seven columns filled with numbers, handwritten in pencil, some with highlights and other markings

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.9

One A3 sheet contains numerical information organised into columns, handwritten in pencil, headings in red and blue ink

IE MOD/48/48.1/48.1.10

One A3 sheet contains numerical information organised into 21 columns, handwritten in pencil

IE MOD/48/48.2

One A4 clear plastic wallet contains a series of A3 posters relating to the fund raising table quiz

held in 2000 for the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival in Castleisland

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.1

One A3 poster for Round 1 of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz to be held in Con’s Bar; contains a number of photographic images

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.2

One A3 poster for Round 2 of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz to be held in Brennan’s Bar; contains a number of photographic images

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.3

One A3 poster for Round 3 of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz to be held in Kearney’s Bar; contains a photograph of Mike Kenny, Sheila Prendiville and two others

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.4

One A3 poster for Round 4 of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz to be held in The Kingdom House; contains a number of photographic images

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.5

One A3 poster for Round 5 of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz to be held in The Crown; contains a number of photographic images

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.6

One A3 poster for Round 6 of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz to be held in The Poet’s Inn; contains a photographic image

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.7

One A3 poster for the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz; includes a photograph of Mike Kenny

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.8

One A3 ‘Wanted’ poster produced by the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz; includes a photograph

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.9

One A3 ‘Wanted’ poster produced by the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz; includes a photograph of Mike Kenny

IE MOD/48/48.2/48.2.10

One A3 poster for The Final of the Patrick O’Keeffe Traditional Music Festival table quiz; contains a number of photographs

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/49

Maps 1729-1822

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/49
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Maps 1729-1822
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/49 contains copies of eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of the Castleisland area with creator's explanatory notes, illustrating the development of the roads and town of Castleisland during the period 1729 to 1822.¹

The maps were drawn by Hogan in 1729², George Taylor and Andrew Skinner in 1777³ Alexander Nimmo in 1812⁴ and by 'unknown' in 1822.⁵

Following on from this, a 'Map of the New Roads through the Mountains between Castleisland in the county of Kerry' was published in 1834 at which time the district was described as 'almost inaccessible ... where no species of improvement had ever been attempted'.⁶

The collection also contains references to late nineteenth century public works (Presentment Sessions) in the Castleisland district. The works took the form of new lines of road, road repairs, road widening (and general road maintenance), flagging, building of gullies, footways and fencing.

The works shed light on past associations, for example flagging was carried out in Castleisland in 1880 'between Dr Harrold's gateway and the cross of the new Limerick line and between Maurice O'C Roche's house and the Crown Hotel'. In 1887, works were conducted 'in front of John Griffin's public house and John M'Sweeny's new house'.

Bridge building and repairs are also recorded, the importance of such works illustrated in a near drowning in 1901:

About three o'clock yesterday three men, a horse and a side-car were swept by the current into a deep hole while crossing the river Flesk near Castleisland on their way to the Kilsarcon graveyard ... Mr Perry of Cork and others were carried into deep water a few years ago in this spot. About 25 persons were drowned in this passage across the river in the memory of inhabitants of this district.

In this vicinity Twiss Bridge was built, which traverses the Brown Flesk River near Gortacappul.⁷ It is thought that at one time a toll was charged to cross it. It was built with a new line of road during the second half of the nineteenth century.⁸

In the same area Rice Bridge at Knockrower West, constructed in 1836 (Richard Griffith engineer) and known as Adraval bridge was also associated with the Twiss family.⁹

Roads related material also held in IE MOD/11, IE MOD/52, IE MOD/65 and IE MOD/66.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled 'Maps 1729 1812 1822' and sub-titled 'See Taylor and Skinner'.

¹ Sir Herbert George Fordham's (incomplete) catalogue *The Road-Books and Itineraries of Ireland 1647 to 1850* (1923) revealed how the first Irish road books, published in London in the years 1647-1655, were no more than lists of towns and guides.

² IE MOD/49/49.1.

³ IE MOD/52.

⁴ IE MOD/49/49.3. Alexander Nimmo was employed by the Bogs Commissioners as part of the enquiry into the practicality of draining and cultivating bogs. Collection holds a number of copies of Nimmo's 1812 map of the Castleisland district. IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.4 contains creator's observations on the map including the roads to Killarney, Tralee, Listowel and Limerick. He remarked that the stone houses in Castleisland 'including where Dave Geaney now does business' were all built at this time.

⁵ IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.1. Map is entitled 'Plan of the Town and Undivided Lands of Castle Island County Kerry Part of the Seignory of Castle Island and Manor of Mount Eagle Loyal 1822'. Creator commented on this as follows: 'On 17 June 1824. An act for dividing, allotting and inclosing certain lands and waste grounds, called the town and undivided lands in the county of Kerry. Daniel O'Connell was consulted by Lord Headley in Tralee regarding the above. Map almost certainly done for the purpose of the division'. In another document (IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.6, 'Roads in 1822') creator remarks on the Cork, Limerick, Listowel, Tralee, Killarney and Scartaglin roads: **CORK**: Via Cordal and Knocknaboul. This road is often referred to as the Military Road as it was built by Elizabethan soldiers. It was also known as the Butter Road. It did not go through Ballydesmond, why not? **LIMERICK**: Via the present College Road and Glounsharoon **LISTOWEL**: Via Pound Lane **TRALEE**: Via Tralee Road, the old road was almost certainly also in existence at that time **KILLARNEY**: Via Barrack Lane, Currow and the Mountain Road. This is clearly shown on a Taylor & Skinner map of 1783. T M Donovan in his *Popular History of East Kerry* tells us that, up to 1831, Barrack Lane Bridge was the only bridge across the Maine (pp142, 187) **SCARTAGLIN**: Via Barrack Lane. Nimmo's map of 1812 gives the route as through Killebane, Coolavanny, Bawnaskehy and Coolnageragh. This is confirmed by T M Donovan (p187). The Firie-Breahig Road connection was made in 1880-81.

⁶ Map drawing attributed to J Bastre. A report of the time by James Weale Esq stated 'It is remarkable that the only passes ever made through the district were effected at the instance and expense of the British Government immediately subsequent to the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond ... the people are turbulent, and their abodes being nearly inaccessible for want of roads, their wickedness has frequently escaped punishment ... new houses of a better class have been built or are building in great numbers in the vicinity of the new roads and also in the village of Newmarket, Castle Island and Abbeyfeale ... I am of opinion that the proposed road should commence at Castle Island and proceed eastward through the mountains ... if completed it would open a direct communication from Tralee and Castle Island to the city of Cork ... At present, from want of roads, no limestone can be drawn into the country and consequently the land remains untilled and the inhabitants are wretched ... when the new line of communication between Castleisland and the nearest towns in the county of Cork shall be completed, the traffic along this road will soon become of considerable importance' (see Weale's reports in *Tralee Mercury*, 30 August, 3, 6 and 10 September 1834). In 1837, it was recorded that 'a wild sterile bog and moor is becoming every day more fertile and valuable'. See *Morning Post*, 4 September 1837, 'Crown Lands Ireland: relative to crown land experimental improvements at King William's Town, Cork and Cork and Kerry New Roads'.

⁷ Gortacappul, along with a considerable amount of land in Trughanacmy, was sold under the Land Purchase Act in 1901 by landlord Henry Arthur Edward Keane Herbert, Justice of the Peace and grandson of Henry Arthur Herbert of Muckcross (Estate of Henry Arthur Edward Keane Herbert and James Hope Archibald Robert Craufurd Pitman and Spencer Campbell Thompson). Lands included Carrigeenwood, Gneevs, Knockafreaghau, Knockeencreen, Knockognoe, Knoppoge, Meenyvoughaun, Tooreennablauha, Bawnaskehy, Ballynahallia, Breahig, Caheragh, Castleview, Clashganniv, Coolavanny, Coolnageragh, Cliddaun, Fieries, Gortglass, Kealgorm, Tullig, Canguilla, Glanlea, Cloonacurrig, Kilcow, Lisheenbaun, Knockyeala, Scartaglin, Foiladuane, Garries, Carrigeencullia, Rosscroonalo, Crohane, Derrybanane, Lahard, Cloondonigan Upper and Lower. Herbert, who in the late nineteenth century built a residence of wooden construct on Dinish Island in the Kenmare river, was lauded at the time for giving the area much needed employment and described as 'extremely popular in the locality'. His actions following a boating accident on the Kenmare river in 1908 recommended him to the Royal Humane Society. He died at Mentone, Monte Carlo in January 1931.

⁸ Its name suggests an association with the Twiss family: nearby Haremount House and Rockbrook House were Twiss residences. Miss Frances Twiss died at Rockbrook House in March 1865 aged 72. In December of the same year, Miss Frances Twiss, eldest daughter of Francis Twiss Esq of Rockbrook House, died suddenly at the home of her sister in High Street, Tralee.

⁹ Twiss and Fitzgerald of Adraval intermarried. Note on the Twiss family of Haremount and Fitzgerald of Adraval in *Philip of the Hundred Cows A Folk Tale from Cordal* (2015). See the collection for notes on associations between the family of Twiss and the families of Myles and Saunders of Carker House, Scartaglin (and for later associations with this property in the Casey and O'Donoghue families).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/49/49.1-49.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Maps 1729-1822**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/49/49.1

One item contains material relating to Hogan's 1729 map of 'the SEIGNORY of CASTLE ISLAND, MANOR OF MOUNT EAGLE LOYAL, in the County of KERRY IRELAND The Estate of the Honourable Henry Art. Herbert Esqr of Oakley Park IN ENGLAND Survey'd Anno 1729 by Gart [?] Hogan.' (A copy of this map is held in IE MOD/A6). It includes a poor photocopy of a section of the map, a pencil reproduction by creator and notes on the townlands

IE MOD/49/49.1/49.1.1

One A4 document contains copy of a section from the map of 1729 described in IE MOD/49/49.1. The copy is poor in quality

IE MOD/49/49.1/49.1.2

One document measuring approx 21 cm x 22 cm in which creator has copied item IE MOD/49/49.1/49.1.1 by hand to make a clearer copy. Townlands are named in blue ink and numbered 1-14 (see IE MOD/49/49.1/49.1.3)

IE MOD/49/49.1/49.1.3

One A4 document contains material relating to the map held in item IE MOD/49/49.1/49.1.2. Top section of the document is entitled 'Famine' and contains notes and references on this subject (the reverse of the document is a Christmas note to transition year students from principal, Pat Tarrant, dated 2000)

IE MOD/49/49.2

This item contains material relating to the Taylor & Skinner map of 1777. Further reference *Maps of the Roads of Ireland* (1778 & 1783; facsimile of latter 1969) by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner and see also IE MOD/52

IE MOD/49/49.2/49.2.1

One small typed note measuring approx 20 cm x 9 cm states: 'This Taylor & Skinner map, surveyed in 1777, shows clearly that the road to Killarney went by Barrack Lane, Dysert & Dicksgrove. An interesting aspect is Mount Meredith on the right approaching Killarney. The map also shows the Charter school & the Military Barracks'. Map held in IE MOD/49/49.2/49.2.2

IE MOD/49/49.2/49.2.2

One photocopy of the Taylor and Skinner map of 1777 as described in item IE MOD/49/49.2/49.2.1

IE MOD/49/49.3

This item contains material relating to Alexander Nimmo's map of 1812 (Nimmo was employed by the Bogs Commissioners as part of the enquiry into the practicality of draining and cultivating bogs). Material includes a number of A3 copies of Nimmo's map of the Castleisland district with creator's notes thereon

IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.1

One A3 copy of Nimmo's map of 1812 entitled 'Kerry, Surveyed by order of the

Commissioners for Enquiring into the Nature & Extent &c of the Bogs in Ireland, By Alexander Nimmo, CE, &c 1812'

IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.2

Duplicate of item IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.1

IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.3

Duplicate of item IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.1

IE MOD/49/49.3/49.3.4

One A4 document entitled 'Nimmo's Map of 1812' contains Creator's observations on the map including the roads to Killarney, Tralee, Listowel and Limerick. He comments that the stone houses in Castleisland 'including where Dave Geaney now does business' were all built at this time

IE MOD/49/49.4

This item contains material relating to an 1822 map of Castleisland entitled 'Plan of the Town and Undivided Lands of Castle Island County Kerry Part of the Seignory of Castle Island and Manor of Mount Eagle Loyal 1822'. It is not referenced but may relate to the Castleisland Act which followed in 1824 (see IE MOD/75)

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.1

One copy of a map of Castleisland entitled 'Plan of the Town and Undivided Lands of Castle Island County Kerry Part of the Seignory of Castle Island and Manor of Mount Eagle Loyal 1822'. Item measures approx 48 cm x 52 cm and is unreferenced. The map is marked with coloured highlighters to indicate boundaries and roads: roads are coloured pink, the Mill Estate is coloured green, Woods holdings coloured cerise, Harold holdings coloured yellow, Inn tenements in blue. An unmarked copy of the map is held in IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.2. Creator's observations on the map contained in IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.5

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.2

One unmarked copy of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.1

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3

One A4 photocopy of section (to the east of the barracks) of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.1

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3/49.4.3.1

One duplicate of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3/49.4.3.2

One duplicate of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3/49.4.3.3

One duplicate of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.3

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.4

One A4 photocopy of section (illustrating town of Castleisland) of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.1 with markings in different coloured highlighters

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.4/49.4.4.1

One black and white photocopy of IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.4

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.5

One A4 document contains notes on the 1822 map in which creator observes, '17 June 1824. An act for dividing, allotting and inclosing certain lands and waste grounds, called the town and undivided lands in the county of Kerry. Daniel O'Connell was consulted by Lord Headley in Tralee re the above. Map almost certainly done for the purpose of the division'. Notes are written on the reverse of a change of address letter from the Irish Permanent dated 8 July 1998. Addressed to Michael O'Donohoe at 25 Main Street, it confirmed that their records had been amended to this address from an earlier one of

Barrack Street

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.6

One A5 sized handwritten note entitled 'Roads in 1822' contains remarks on the Cork, Limerick, Listowel, Tralee, Killarney and Scartaglin roads. It is transcribed thus:

CORK: Via Cordal and Knocknaboul. This road is often referred to as the Military Road as it was built by Elizabethan soldiers. It was also known as the Butter Road. It did not go through Ballydesmond, why not?

LIMERICK: Via the present College Road and Glounsharoon

LISTOWEL: Via Pound Lane

TRALEE: Via Tralee Road, the old road was almost certainly also in existence at that time

KILLARNEY: Via Barrack Lane, Currow and the Mountain Road. This is clearly shown on a Taylor & Skinner map of 1783. T M Donovan in his Popular History of East Kerry tells us that, up to 1831, Barrack Lane Bridge was the only bridge across the Maine (pp142, 187)

SCARTAGLIN: Via Barrack Lane. Nimmo's map of 1812 gives the route as through Killegane, Coolavanny, Bawnaskehy and Coolnageragh. This is confirmed by T M Donovan (p187). The Firie-Breahig Road connection was made in 1880-81

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.7

One A4 note about multiple townlands of the same name. It is transcribed thus:

The significance of three Craggs may not seem much but to people tracing their roots it could be important. Crag 1 is in the civil parish of Castleisland, barony of Trughanacmy; Crag 2 is in the civil parish of Nohoval, barony of Trughanacmy; Crag 3 is in the civil parish of Molahiffe, barony of Magunihy. The latter is not 100% certain but will be clarified. Knowing which applies could be very advantageous. The same applies to any other townland which appears more than once

IE MOD/49/49.4/49.4.8

One A4 document contains short note on maps, appears as rough work

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/50

Maps 2 Complete Trughanacmy

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/50
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Maps 2 Complete Trughanacmy
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/50 comprises a number of nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps illustrating the baronies and civil parishes of County Kerry with particular reference to the barony of Trughanacmy.

A number have been colour coded, coloured in, numbered and appended with a referencing system to provide visual representation of nineteenth century landlord and estate. By way of example, a legend of coloured dotted symbols on the most detailed map of Trughanacmy relates to Lady Anne Headley, Richard Chute, Robert M Leeson, Col Berkley Drummond, 4th Lord Ventry, Henry A Herbert MP, Richard Meredith, Bateman Sandes (see IE MOD/4 for an interpretation of the most detailed map in this Series).

The maps are a very useful guide for anyone interested in history and genealogy or for those new to research who want to understand the make-up of barony, parish and townland.

A description of Trughanacmy, the baronial home of Castleisland, held in IE MOD/4.

Maps were contained in a cream coloured paper folder but have been removed to charts folder (IE MOD/14) for improved storage.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/50/50.1-50.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Maps 2 Complete Trughanacmy**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/50/50.1

This item contains a number of maps of Trughanacmy and surrounding baronies which have been imposed with colour coding and referencing to enhance visual comprehension of the baronies, civil parishes, townlands and estates of nineteenth century Castleisland

IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.1

Map of Trughanacmy and outlying baronies measuring approx 84 cm x 82 cm. This is the most comprehensive of the colour coded maps in this Series; a key to it is found in IE MOD/4

IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.2

Colour coded map of Trughanacmy measuring approx 50 cm x 50 cm. May be an earlier work towards the completion of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.1

IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.3

Colour coded map of Trughanacmy measuring approx 50 cm x 50 cm. May be an earlier work towards the completion of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.1

IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.4

Colour coded map of Trughanacmy measuring approx 50 cm x 30 cm. May be an earlier work towards the completion of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.1

IE MOD/50/50.2

This item contains a number of nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps of Kerry baronies and civil parishes as they appear in IE MOD/50/50.1, unmarked

IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.1

Duplicate map of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.1, unmarked, measuring approx 70 cm x 80 cm

IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.2

Duplicate map of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.1, unmarked, measuring approx 70 cm x 80 cm

IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.3

Duplicate map of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.2, unmarked, measuring approx 80 cm x 80 cm

IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.4

Duplicate map of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.2, unmarked, measuring approx 80 cm x 80 cm

IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.5

Duplicate map of IE MOD/50/50.1/50.1.2, unmarked, measuring approx 80 cm x 50 cm

IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.6

Copy of section of IE MOD/50/50.2/50.2.1 showing Trughanacmy, measures approx 45 cm x 50 cm

IE MOD/50/50.3

Nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map Sheet 39 published in 1969, measuring approx 95 cm x 70 cm

IE MOD/50/50.4

Nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map Sheet 40 published in 1969, measuring approx 95 cm x 70 cm

IE MOD/50/50.5

Nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map Sheet XL 5 Trughanacmy, measuring approx 100 cm x 70 cm

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/51

Maps of Castleisland

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/51
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Maps of Castleisland
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/51 comprises a number of A4 and A3 photocopies of the town of Castleisland from the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map. Of most interest is a small number illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century.

Series also contains one full scale contemporary Ordnance Survey map of Main Street, Castleisland and one A3 copy of a Site Appraisal Castleisland Area Services Centre map (O'Sullivan Campbell Architects).

Items contained in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/51/51.1-51.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Maps of Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/51/51.1

This item comprises a number of A3 photocopies from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland. Of most interest are two which have been illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/51/51.1/51.1.1

One A3 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/51/51.1/51.1.2

One A3 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/51/51.1/51.1.3

One A3 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland, unmarked

IE MOD/51/51.1/51.1.4

One duplicate of IE MOD/51/51.1.51.1.3

IE MOD/51/51.1/51.1.5

One duplicate of IE MOD/51/51.1.51.1.3

IE MOD/51/51.2

This item comprises a number of A4 photocopies from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland. Of most interest are two which have been illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.1

One A4 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.2

One A4 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland illustrated in colour to give a visual representation of the estates of landed proprietors in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.3

One A4 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland, unmarked

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.4

One duplicate of IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.3

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.5

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.3

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.6

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.3

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.7

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.3

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.8

One A4 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of the town of Castleisland, unmarked; copied in portrait

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.9

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.8

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.10

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.8

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.11

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.8

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.12

One A4 copy from the late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of lower Main Street in the town of Castleisland, unmarked; copied in portrait

IE MOD/51/51.2/51.2.13

One duplicate of IE MOD/51.51.2/51.2.12

IE MOD/51/51.3

This item comprises a small number of more contemporary Ordnance Survey maps of Castleisland town

IE MOD/51/51.3/51.3.1

One Ordnance Survey map, number 5662-16 (1986 revised 1991), measuring approx 73 cm x 90 cm of the town of Castleisland

IE MOD/51/51.3/51.3.2

One copy of an A3 map of lower Main Street entitled 'Site Appraisal – Castleisland Area Services Centre' embossed with O'Sullivan Campbell Architects. Illustrates the proposed development of the Castleisland library site

IE MOD/51/51.3/51.3.3

One A3 copy of map of Main Street Castleisland, unreferenced and undated but appears to be contemporary with IE MOD/51.51.3/51.3.1

IE MOD/51/51.3/51.3.4

Enlarged copy of section of IE MOD/51.51.3/51.3.3 showing upper Main Street, site of old courthouse and library

IE MOD/51/51.4

This item comprises a number of notes on townlands and proprietors in the Castleisland area, evidently support material to the creation of the foregoing maps

IE MOD/51/51.4/51.4.1

One A4 document organised into six columns contains information on townlands and proprietors of Castleisland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; contains colour and numerical references; notes continue onto back of sheet

IE MOD/51/51.4/51.4.2

One A4 document organised into six columns contains information on nineteenth century gentry in six townlands in Castleisland, viz, Castlevue, Cahereen East, Chapel Quarter, Tonbwee, Bawnluskaha and Moanmore

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/52

Maps of the Roads of Ireland

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/52
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Maps of the Roads of Ireland
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/52 comprises notes on the publication, *Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland Surveyed 1777* (1778) by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, which was dedicated to the Right Honourable Edmond Sexten Pery, Speaker of the House of Commons, with supporting documentation.

The book was revised in 1782 and issued with a supplement, *The Post-Chaise Companion; or, Travellers' Directory through Ireland* by publisher, book-seller and Irish State Lottery agent, William Wilson of 6 Dame Street, Dublin. An advertisement explained that the *Post-Chaise* was 'compiled from the only authentic Survey ever made of the roads in Ireland by Messrs Taylor and Skinner'.

Scotsmen Taylor and Skinner's work is generally held to be the first road map of Ireland. The maps illustrate turnpikes and the main seats of landed residences. Subscribers in Kerry included Rowland Bateman Esq, Christ. Julian Esq, Edward Leslie Esq, Samuel Morry Esq, Thomas Mullans Esq, Wm Meade Esq, Den Mahony Esq, Richard Orpen Esq, Wm Raymond Esq, James Supple Esq, Wm Sealy Esq, Wm Sandes Esq, Richard Yielding Esq and members of the Blennerhasset, Crosbie, Chute, Denny, Day Fitzgerald, Godfrey, Gunn, Hickson and Herbert families.

Sir Herbert George Fordham's (incomplete) catalogue *The Road-Books and Itineraries of Ireland 1647 to 1850* (1923) revealed how the first Irish road books, published in London in 1647-1655, were no more than lists of towns and guides. In light of Taylor and Skinner's remarkable contribution to road mapping, it is surprising that so little is known about them.

Pages 105-109, 177, 180 and 186-7 of *Maps of the Roads of Ireland* are of particular relevance to Kerry.

Further roads related material in IE MOD/49 and IE MOD/66.

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'George Taylor & Andrew Skinner, surveyed 1777, J9141'.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/52/52.1-52.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Maps of the Roads of Ireland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/52/52.1

One A4 handwritten document entitled 'Maps of the Roads of Ireland 1783' contains notes from the publication, *Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland Surveyed 1777* (1778, revised 1783) by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner with reference to page numbers in the book of relevance to Castleisland

IE MOD/52/52.2

This item comprises 31 A4 copies of pages from the publication identified in item IE MOD/52/52.1, viz, numbers IV, V, 106-109, 176-177, 180-181, in duplicate and triplicate. The best quality copy from each page has been digitised



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/53

Michael Collins

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/53
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Michael Collins**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/53 comprises a small quantity of published material relating to Michael Collins (1890-1922) and notes on UK Prime Minister David Lloyd George (1863-1945) 1st Earl of Dwyfor, in office 1916-1922, with particular reference to his political role during the Civil War. Material evidently in support of research of Ballyseedy and the Civil War period.

See also note in IE MOD/A15 which mentions the meeting of Rathmore born Patrick J Fleming with De Valera a few nights before Collins was shot.

About one week before Michael Collins was shot, he won the blessings of an old 'apple' woman. It occurred on 14 August 1922, just two days after the death of President Arthur Griffith, when 'the responsibilities of controlling a state beset by enemies within might well have borne down and harassed an even experienced statesman':

This old lady, trudging along near the kerb, had knocked from her arm by a passing vehicle the basket of apples she was carrying. She nearly burst into tears when she saw her stock spoilt by the mud.

Someone touched her on the shoulder and asked how much they were worth. Before the old lady had a chance to extol the extent of her loss, her enquirer had passed into her hand a piece of paper money – and passed on.

The enquirer did not stop to receive the outflow of blessings that came from the lips of the apple woman – for Michael Collins, 'one of Erin's best loved men', was as reluctant to take credit for his kindly actions as he was anxious to perform them.¹

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled '16 Oct 1890, 22 Aug 1922'.

¹ From 'Little known tales of Michael Collins', *Lincolnshire Chronicle* 26 August 1922.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/53/53.1-53.6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHOE COLLECTION: **Michael Collins**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHOE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/53/53.1

Small quantity of material relating to genealogy of creator including draft letter and census records

IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.1

One A4 document handwritten contains draft letter to 'Rory' about family history; Rory was evidently seeking information on this and the Civil War period. Letter concludes, 'I hope you enjoy the items on Michael Collins and Ballyseedy. They are the only items I have from that era. Please mind them - I want them back but there is no hurry'.

IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.2

One A4 print of census of Ireland of 1911 for entry about creator's grandfather, Michael O'Donohoe

IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.3

One duplicate of IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.2

IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.4

One A4 print of census of Ireland of 1901 for entry about creator's grandfather, Michael O'Donohoe

IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.5

One duplicate of IE MOD/53/53.1/53.1.4

IE MOD/53/53.2

Item contains small number of notes about Michael Collins, evidently rough workings

IE MOD/53/53.2/53.2.1

One note card coloured green measuring approx 14 cm x 6 cm contains notes on Dail vote in 1922 and reference to 'Where's your Mama gone?'

IE MOD/53/53.2/53.2.2

One white coloured note card measuring approx 20 cm x 8 cm contains jottings of events around Civil War period

IE MOD/53/53.3

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on David Lloyd George, 1st Earl of Dwyfor, with particular reference to his political role during the Civil War period

IE MOD/53/53.4

One newspaper article on Michael Collins entitled, 'Glorified Hitman', published in *Sunday Times Magazine*, 2 November 1996; four pages

IE MOD/53/53.5

One reproduction of *The Free State* Dublin Wednesday August 30 1922, Michael Collins Memorial Number issued by Boyne Publications, Trim, Co Meath in 1996 price £2. Series also contains a number of photocopied pages from the publication in A3 and A4 sizes

IE MOD/53/53.6

One photocopy of pp25-26 of *Knocknagoshel Star - Then and Now*, 'Knocknagoshel to figure in Television Documentary', evidently in support of research of Civil War period. Copy is marked with pink highlighter

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/54

Miscellaneous

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/54
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Miscellaneous**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/54 comprises a small number of notebooks containing miscellaneous jottings, 'things to do' lists and teaching aids and material published by the Local Archives in Tralee as guides to research and resources there.

Items contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/54/54.1-54.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Miscellaneous**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/54/54.1

Item comprises a small number of notebooks and paper containing miscellaneous jottings, references and 'things to do'

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.1

One saddle stitched Premier notebook measuring 16 cm x 10 cm contains notes on sports fixtures and other miscellanea, dates to 2004-2006. A number of handwritten notes on the back of 'Major' cigarette packets, card, and snippets from newspaper articles are loose inside the notebook

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.2

One spiral bound Premier notebook measuring approx 20 cm x 12 cm contains one page of mostly crossed out notes, the rest is unused

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.3

One A4 document entitled 'Things to do'

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.4

Seven pages from a notebook stapled together contain notes relating to the Civil War period

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.5

One page from notebook entitled 'Stack' contains list of references to page number and subject evidently from Bibliography of County Kerry

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.6

Two A4 documents stapled together, the first entitled 'Holland, G' contains notes and references on John Bateman of Killeen (Oak Park) and the Hollow Swords Blade Co. Notes are written on the back of a Kerry Sinn Féin letter of 2001 addressed 'To the People of Castleisland' requesting feedback on issues of concern in Castleisland. The second A4 document contains notes and references on miscellanea

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.7

One A4 document entitled 'The Times Commission' contains notes and references to this and other subjects in local newspapers

IE MOD/54/54.1/54.1.8

One A4 document contains notes from the census of 31 March 1901

IE MOD/54/54.2

Item contains assorted teaching materials

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.1

One lined exercise book entitled 'Micheal S O'Donnchadha'

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.2

One mathematics exercise book entitled 'X Trainer' contains teaching material

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.3

One A4 sized document contains teaching notes

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.4

One lined A3 document contains teaching notes

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.5

One double sized lined A3 document contains teaching notes

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.6

One A4 document numbered V (5) contains numerical material used perhaps for teaching

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.7

One A4 document lined but unused, numbered II (2) appears to relate to IE

MOD/54/54.2/54.2.6

IE MOD/54/54.2/54.2.8

One A4 document lined but unused, numbered III (3) appears to relate to IE

MOD/54/54.2/54.2.6

IE MOD/54/54.3

Item contains lined A4 sheets of notepaper (old style) used by Castleisland Boys National School

IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.1

One A4 sheet of lined headed notepaper (old style) 'Castleisland Boys National School'

IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.2

One duplicate of IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.1

IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.3

One A4 sheet of lined unheaded notepaper (old style) used by Castleisland Boys National School

IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.4

One duplicate of IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.3

IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.5

One duplicate of IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.3

IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.6

One duplicate of IE MOD/54/54.3/54.3.3

IE MOD/54/54.4

Small quantity of material published by the Local Archives in Tralee as guides to research and resources there

IE MOD/54/54.4/54.4.1

One eight page black and white A5 information booklet issued by Kerry County Council in 2002 in respect of its local studies and archives. Front cover contains image of the library in Tralee. Booklet appears to have been issued in line with the opening of the local studies department on the first floor of the library on Tuesday 12 February 2002. Contains information on books about Irish history and topography; books of general Kerry interest; journals/periodicals and newspapers; maps; audio visual; Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society; technology; genealogy and archives

IE MOD/54/54.4/54.4.2

One copy of IE MOD/54/54.4/54.4.1 enlarged to A4

IE MOD/54/54.4/54.4.3

One full colour illustrated 42-pg information booklet entitled *Local Authority Archives in Ireland* published by the Local Authority Archivists' Group in 2003. Measures approx 20 cm x 20 cm

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/55

Nineteenth Century Castleisland

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/55
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Nineteenth Century Castleisland
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/55 comprises, essentially, an extensive and comprehensive index to Castleisland-related people and topics found in the *Kerry Sentinel* newspaper in the nineteenth century with supporting documentation. Material organised alphabetically with a separate chronological system of cross reference. The material is concentrated mainly but not exclusively on the late nineteenth century period.

This detailed study of Timothy Charles Harrington's *Kerry Sentinel* might be described as the heart of the O'Donohue Collection.¹ Material includes an essay about the Bank of Ireland in Castleisland and an excerpt from *Rev Thomas Radcliff's agricultural surveys of Wicklow and Kerry in 1814* (both transcribed and published on the O'Donohue website) the latter of which provides an account of the agricultural conditions in the Castleisland district at this period.

The topics, which run over many hundreds of pages, are varied and numerous. By way of illustration, IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.33 relates to moving bogs and bonfires, '50 young men prosecuted for lighting bonfires, St John's Eve, first time ever' and IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.7 to agricultural events including Kerry dogs at the Agricultural Dog Shows.

Another document IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.11 describes a sermon, 'Beware of false prophets amongst you' preached by Fr Allman and IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.13 holds reports of shopkeepers raided for arms and subsequent arrests in Brosna and Ballymacelligott under the Curfew Clause of the Crimes Act.

In document IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.37 record is found of the death (at age 80) and funeral of Mr Maurice Brick of Caherbreagh. A separate item in the same document relates to electric gondolas on Killarney lakes.

A document about the Merediths of Dicksgrove includes the proposed sale, in 1855, of the Meredith residence at Tiernagoose and genealogy of the Meredith family, including the family's interesting associations with the Powell and Juxon families.²

Juxon resided at Caragh Lodge near Killorglin (now Liebherr's *Ard na Sidhe*).³ It is an unusual name to find in county Kerry – it recalls the dramatic life of Archbishop Juxon who attended Charles I at the scaffold in 1649.

King Charles, in his last moments, handed the archbishop his Lesser George (afterwards the Juxon George) and asked him for his cap of white quilted satin into which the archbishop tucked the king's hair before decapitation.⁴

Elsewhere, material relating to eviction during the period of the Irish National Land League, finds place in creator's study of the *Kerry Sentinel* newspaper.

One document, entitled simply 'Evictions', reads like a roll call of the period 1878 to 1887, each name opening up its own tale of despair so often unheard in the collective cry of indignation and injustice.⁵ In another document, creator synthesised material on this subject from a number of published sources including the work of Castleisland historian, T M Donovan, who witnessed eviction scenes firsthand.⁶

Less conspicuous in the collection is material relating to *early* nineteenth century eviction, which failed to gain the press coverage that strengthened only with changing times.

One voice that did find its way into print in the mid nineteenth century was that of 'Kerriensis' who wrote, with discernible anger, of the occurrences in the Castleisland neighbourhood and the conduct of landlord, Henry Arthur Herbert.

'Kerriensis' described the 'shameful' eviction of John Harold from Clydane in 1853:

Harold resided on the land from his infancy ... Mr Herbert's reply to him when he represented that his family had resided on the lands over 200 years, was that they had been there long enough.⁷

Describing Henry Arthur Herbert's leases as 'shams', 'Kerriensis' continued, 'I could have told you of the wholesale depopulation at Carrigeen, at Brosna, and at Scartaglin ... his tenants are possessed of as little real liberty and are as slavishly servile as the serfs of Siberia'.⁸

'Kerriensis' named others evicted from the locality:

I could have told you of the evictions of Maurice Roche, George Rice and Michael Eversfield from Coolnageragh, of John Barry from Bawnaskehy, of Arthur Sealy from Lisheenbawn, of John Ahern and John Leahy from Ballynahally, of Richard McCarthy from Clydane and of hosts of others which sent some of them to seek that livelihood in a foreign land that was denied them at home and more to a premature grave.⁹

Michael O'Donohoe Project Committee Chairman, Johnnie Roche, is a living link to those evictions which, unacknowledged in print, found place in family histories:

Maurice Roche, evicted from Coolnageragh, was my great grandfather and he got the same response when he appealed – "If you're there that long, it's time to get out". He was evicted some years before he died of 'the fever' on Christmas Eve, 1848. My grandfather was the youngest of nine, aged four years.

Tales of eviction, where the line between truth and fiction is fine, offer some testimony to the period. One example of local nineteenth century literature of this kind is *Norah Moriarty*, the work of Tralee author, Miss A M Rowan. It was described as 'a chronicle of every phase of the Land League Movement from 1879 to 1885'.¹⁰

There is an anti-Irish feeling so predominant among the English members
[of parliament] as to render them totally unfit to legislate for Ireland

– Daniel O'Connell to William Trant Fagan, 26 October 1833

Elsewhere in this series, an innocuous note on 'Dromultan Estate' opens up volumes in Irish history. The name associates with Thomas Browne, murdered in 1882.¹¹ Dromultan was also known as Fagan's Estate. Captain William Addis Fagan (1832-1890) MP for Carlow for the

years 1868-74, was the son of Cork MP, William Trant Fagan (1801-1859) of Feltrim House, Knockree, Cork, author of *The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell*.¹²

In addition to land at Dromultan and also at Crag, it would seem that the Fagan family had put down roots in Killarney for in 1871, Captain Fagan married Frances, daughter of Daniel Mahony of Dunloe Castle, Killarney.¹³ The couple had two children.¹⁴ Captain Fagan died on 13 March 1890 at Bournemouth. He was described as always ready to support the loyal causes of the South of Ireland. The Fagan Estate was sold in 1909 after negotiations of almost five years, the sale completed at Fitzgerald's Imperial Hotel, Castleisland.

Dominic O'Daly, Bishop Elect of Coimbra

Another historical association to Dromultan is Dominic (or Daniel) O'Daly (1595-1662), Bishop Elect of Coimbra, author of *Initium, incrementum et exitus familiae Geraldinorum Desmoniae comitum* (1655) or *The Geraldines, Earls of Desmond and the persecution of the Irish Catholics*.¹⁵

The following verse is attributed to the O'Dalys of Dromultan, composed, it is suggested, during the war of 1641; the red fox symbolising Cromwell's 'red soldiers':

Carmen Antiquum Hibernicum Air – Modereen Ruagh

Good morrow to you, Fox and good morrow to you, sir,
And what did you do with my gander?
That fine fat goose I stole from you,
You'll find in the pond there yonder.
Though the fox run fast, oh! we run him down at last
In the wilds of wild Sliabh Luachra,
And when his race was run, oh! it's then we had the fun
Ullogoneing Modereen ruagh, ruagh,

Chorus – Modereen ruagh, rue, rue, rue, rue,
Modereen rue, na ghena,
Modereen ruagh, ne lian se fluis,
Agus nau re beiree slaun dha.¹⁶

A reference to the 'Reid Prize' also appears in this series. In 1899 it was awarded to David Reidy of Knockeenahone Male National School, one of many Kerry boys who benefitted from the Reid Bequest.

More than one century on, the school is no more but the award remains.¹⁷ In 2006 five students from Kerry began studies under the scheme at Trinity though no-one knew anything about the benefactor. 'Whoever Reid was,' it was reported, 'five Kerry students begin their studies at Trinity each year'.

Reid was Richard Tuohill Reid from Killarney, 'only son of Herbert R, late of Killarney, Kerry, Esq, dead'. He entered Middle Temple on 3 May 1845 and gained his Bachelor's Degree in 1848 along with Francis C Bland of Derryquin Castle and Thomas D Ruddle of Killarney. At the same time he was also appointed to 'a lucrative situation in India'. In 1853 he was admitted to the Bar when it was observed that he was 'a Roman Catholic'.

Reid quit Ireland for India where in Bombay he was appointed to the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in Elphinstone College. The professorship was combined with the charge of the Government Law School and he was also president of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. His lectures included *The Physical History of Man* and in 1856, he published *Family Rights considered as a Branch of General and Comparative Jurisprudence*. He afterwards held the offices of Coroner of Bombay and reporter of the High Court.

In his Will dated 22 September 1881 (which was proved by Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood and James Cornelius O'Dowd, Reid's last address given as Crawley's Hotel, Albemarle Street) he provided for 'the encouragement of education in his native Kerry' and also '£80 a year to the maintenance of Two Reid Exhibitions in Trinity College Dublin of the value of £40 each to enable Students of the County Kerry ... to matriculate in Trinity College'. He desired the residue to go to the Industrial school in Killarney.¹⁸

He had three close attachments: his sister, Miss Hannah Reid, to whom he left a life interest in all he possessed; Trinity College, his alma mater; and the Kingdom of Kerry where he had been born and spent his early life. When he died at the Hotel Victoria Via du Macelli, Rome, on 11 February 1883 he left more than £25,000 towards education in Ireland. His sister Hannah, who for 28 years had devoted her life to the care of her brother, died at the same hotel two days before him, on 9 February 1883. Their deaths were widely mourned by 'both the native and European Press of Western India'.

The impact of Reid's legacy in county Kerry would no doubt make an interesting research project in itself. A glance over the nineteenth century press shows how in the decade that followed the implementation of the award (1886), students from schools all over Kerry benefitted including Kilmurry (Cordal), Brosna and Knocknagoshel. In some ways it is a record of the rural national schools of Kerry, so many of which, like Knockeenahone, have closed.

Of the early schooling of the benevolent 'Roman Catholic' boy from Killarney we know nothing, which is a shame as it was perhaps his experience there which caused him to remember his homeland after almost a lifetime in the orient. Certainly he valued the gift of education.

Creator's own educational role may have caused him to pay tribute to Richard Tuohill Reid when he made record of him in his extensive collection. There can be no doubt he would have investigated Reid's life further had he the same access to Killarney school records as he did to Castleisland.

The question may be asked if Reid's ancestors were associated with Killarney's Tuohill's Lane. There is a record of a child of Herbert Reid and Christine Tuohill baptised in Killarney in 1821 (a Richard Tuohill was a sponsor). Richard's parents? Perhaps a graduate of a Reid Prize might undertake this worthy research project.

Items arranged in assorted clear plastic wallets. The alphabetical item is contained in a series of six clear plastic sleeves ordered as follows: A-C; D-H; I-L; M-O; P-R; S-W. The chronological item is ordered in 21 poly pockets and corresponds to the years 1878-1899 inclusive running consecutively one pocket per year with the exception of 1895.

¹ The *Kerry Sentinel* was founded in Nelson street, Tralee in 1878 by Castletownbere born Timothy Charles Harrington (1851-1910), MP and Lord Mayor of Dublin with the following agenda: 'In presenting to the People of Kerry a new Catholic Journal, independent of all influences hostile to their Faith and Freedom, we believe we but supply a want already much felt. In a County where ninety-six per cent of the population is Catholic, the absence of an Independent Journal to advance Catholic interests, is no less an evil than a reproach'. It was later edited by his brothers Edward (1854-1902), who wrote poetry under the pen-name 'Jot', and Daniel (1839-1915) and Daniel's son, Joseph, the first four-page twice weekly issue costing three-pence appeared on Friday 26 April 1878. The paper was suspended in summer 1918 'until such time as matters are more favourable' (though the printing works, raided in 1919, continued). It seems not to have reappeared. An image of an address of congratulation presented to Timothy Harrington during his Mayorship (1901-1904) was published in the *Irish Press*, 16 October 1934.

² IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.202. Richard Meredith (1803-1857) of Parkmore and Dicksgrove, who was fond of quoting his motto, *Sapere Aude* (have courage to be wise) married Louisa Ann, daughter of Major George Plastow Juxon in 1825. A son, William Edward Meredith (who married Frances, daughter of John Powell of Sandville) was born in August 1826 and the following month, Louisa died at the home of her father, Major Juxon, aged just 22. She was buried in the family vault at Castleisland. William Edward Meredith died at Castleisland 1 Jan 1867. His widow, Francis, died at Parkmore, Castleisland on 27 June in 1915 at age 93 at which time she was described as 'one of the most amiable and charitable of ladies of boundless charity who had read the daily papers a few hours before the end came'. William's son, Richard Juxon Meredith, born 1854, of Parkmore and of the National Bank, Castleisland, married Louisa Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Morris of Tralee in October 1886 and had issue. Louisa died at Parkmore in June 1893, shortly after the birth there of a daughter, who survived two days. Richard Juxon Meredith died on 12 August 1918 at Driffield, East Yorkshire, described as former manager of National Bank, Mallow.

Major Juxon, who seems to have served for a time with the Irish Brigade, served under his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. The major retired to Caragh Lodge, Caragh Lake, near Killarney with his family where he died on 5 May 1841. Major Juxon's widow Elizabeth died at New Street, Killarney in May 1844, 'bowed down with sorrow for the successive loss of a most interesting family'. The loss of her daughter, Louisa Ann, in 1826 was followed by the death of another daughter, Maria Jane Juxon, an artist who died from cholera in March 1834 and was buried at Killeagy churchyard near Muckcross. A third daughter, Jane Plastow Juxon, also died the year before her father. Jane married Edward Huggins Esq of the Pavillion, Old Manor House, Nevis, West Indies and died from apoplexy at Newhaven, United States, on 24 August 1840; her husband died there a few months later, on 18 October 1840. They had four children, including a son George Juxon Huggins, born in 1821. The death of youngest daughter, Georgiana Gertrude Rawlins, occurred in early May 1844 very shortly before Mrs Juxon's own demise. Georgiana, who had married Richard Ecclestone Scott Esq, son of David Scott of Courtwood Lodge, Co Laois and grand-nephew of Richard, 3rd Viscount Boyne in the new church of Aghadoo on 7 April 1842, succumbed to measles and died at the residence of her husband in New Street, Killarney (Richard seems to have remarried to Mary Hutton in March 1846 and died in July of that year). It is worth noting that the death of Lieutenant Juxon, 6th Veteran Battalion, was recorded in April 1845. On the death of 'celebrated Angler of the Laune', Paddy Deady, at the age of 70 in October 1860 it was said, 'Oh for the days of Juxon and of Runn when after a long day's piscatory pleasure on Carah Lake, Paddy would sing *Paddy Deady O* to the air of Kelvin Grove'.

³ After the death of Major Juxon in 1841, Caragh Lodge was advertised to be let the following year (apply to Mr F Maybury, Killarney). Captain Oliver Day Stokes was subsequently in residence and in 1861, Sir William White, son of Captain White of Cork, grandson of Rev Arthur Hyde, rector of Killarney and nephew of Rev Henry Boyle Hyde, curate of Killarney, lived there for a short time. He died on 17 September 1861 from a heart attack while shooting game on the nearby mountain ranges at *Barna na Guihaa* at age 42.

Hotel *Ard na Sidhe* stands on the site today and is operated by Killarney Hotels Ltd, a division of the Liebherr Group. It was established in 1961 when application for a hotel licence was granted to Gerhard Dietzel, Managing Director of Hotel Europe, Killarney. Among its first guests was West German Foreign Minister, Dr Heinrich von Brentano, who had lunch there in June 1961. The building dates to the early twentieth century and was constructed as a residence by Lady Edith Susan Gordon (as described in her 1934 memoir, *The Winds of Time*) where she resided with her husband until about 1928, when the house contents were auctioned. Lady Gordon was married in 1897 to cricket historian, Sir Home Gordon, Baronet Embo. When Lord and Lady Gordon entertained over 160 school children from the local Glounaguillagh (at Glannagilliagh) boys' and girls' National Schools there in 1909, it was described as 'Ardeene – their summer residence'. In 1907, Sir Gordon wrote of Kerry, 'From a veranda I overlook a lake, once part of the domain of the M'Carthy More. Seldom can nature have more admirably massed her scenic effects ... They are so very poor these Kerry folk; yet in quite small towns the sumptuous chapels are vast

enough to deserve the title of cathedrals, and gold sanctuaries and magnificent altars in edifices of many marbles are visited by barefooted worshippers' (from an article in the *National Review*, 1907). The couple had no issue and the Embo title became extinct on the death of Sir Gordon in 1956. Lady Gordon, later of Ballyin, Lismore, Waterford died on 28 August 1945. See the collection for an image of Lady Gordon's gardens at *Ard na Sidhe* taken in 1921. Names associated with *Ard na Sidhe* from 1928, when the Gordon family vacated the property, to the purchase of the hotel by Liebherr in 1961, include Mrs J O'Connor and Mr and Mrs Roddick. Brigadier-General Marcus George Roddick, Distinguished Service Order (DSO), 10th Royal Hussars, son of George Roddick of The Hook, Northaw, co Hertford married in 1943, as her third husband, to Muriel Rose, daughter of Sir Archibald Mitchelson (Marcus was married earlier to Perena Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Ernest Pearson). The following notice was published in October 1965: 'Mrs Muriel Rose Roddick of 13 Boulevard Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, widow of Brig Marcus George Roddick, DSO, of *Ard na Sidhe*, Caragh Lake, Co Kerry and formerly of the White Hermitage, Old Windsor, Berks, died on January 8 last, domiciled in Monaco, leaving estate in Great Britain valued at £28,819 gross'. The couple were also of Toureen Wood House, Cahir, Co Tipperary, sold in 1958 to F L Hennessy, US. Toureen Wood was formerly the hunting lodge of the Lords of Cahir. See the collection for image of Toureen Wood House. Further reference to Toureen Wood, *Murder at Toureen Wood, A Tale of The Maguire of Fermanagh and Tipperary* as told by Maurice Lenihan produced by Janet Murphy in 2017.

⁴ From a paper by Mr H S Cuming discussing the relics of Charles I read at the British Archaeological Association meeting in 1855. The satin cap, after passing through various hands, came into the possession of Crofton Croker; it was sold at the dispersion of Croker's collection for £3 15s in 1854. Bishop (William) Juxon (1582-1663) of The Manor House, Little Compton, Gloucestershire (now Reed Business School). Further reference, *A History of the George worn on the Scaffold by Charles I* (1908) by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey. 'The Juxon George is reputed to be the Garter badge which Charles I wore on the morning of his execution. It was then surrounded by diamonds. The diamonds are no longer in their setting. Neither is the portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria on the reverse. It was this jewel that the king handed to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold with the word, Remember!' (exhibition in London in 1934). Juxon (later Jackson) genealogy in *Memoirs of Archbishop Juxon and his Times* (1869) by Rev William Hennessey Marah, pp3-16. On the death at Stoke-Green, Bucks in November 1755 at over 100 years of age of Mrs Sarah Heywood, widow of Thomas Heywood Esq (First Page of the Bed-chamber and Closet-keeper to King James the Second who 'closed the King's eyes' on the day of his master's death, and who continued in the same post for Chevalier de St George), it was remarked that her maiden name was Juxon, and she was grand-niece of Archbishop Juxon.

⁵ IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.106. Further reference to eviction in IE MOD/7, IE MOD/41, IE MOD/58, IE MOD/70 (Sam Hussey evictions), IE MOD/77.

⁶ IE MOD/15/15.3/15.3.3.

⁷ Extract from a letter to the *Tralee Chronicle*, 7 April 1857 (letter also quoted on website page 'Dooneen Water Supply' with note about 'Kerriensis'). Some thirty years on, on the night of 19th April 1881, a party of ten armed and disguised men broke into a house at Clydane, residence of a bailiff in the employ of Henry Arthur Herbert of Muckcross. They searched for warrants and before they left, cut off the bailiff's ears.

⁸ Carrigeen at Inchynapoagh townland, Brosna. Families recorded in the Tithe Records of 1823 included John Quinlan, Denis Casey, Patrick Casey, John Connor, Thomas Connor, Patrick Leane, Daniel Leane and Margaret Connor. A 1938 tale in The Schools' Collection described how 'Houses were numerous in Carrigeen in former days and many old ruins are still to be seen there. The people who inhabited those houses which are now in ruins went either to America or Australia during and subsequent to the Famine years 1845-47' (Brosna (C), Volume 0449, pp474-475).

⁹ Ibid. Maurice Roche, George Rice, Michael Eversfield and John Barry had all applied for registration to vote.

¹⁰ *Norah Moriarty: or, Revelations of Modern Irish Life* (1886, 2 vols) by Miss A M Rowan. Further reference to Miss Rowan, see *Memories of Old Tralee* (2016) which also contains a note on Miss Rowan's cousin, Lucy Anne Thompson of Sandville, who was boycotted from 1880. Another novel, *Castle Doonagh, or Agents and Evictions* by J F O'Donnell had 'a closeness to the facts of Irish life'. It was serialised in *The Lamp* in 1872. Biographical note about J[ohn] F[rancis] O'Donnell (1837-1874) in IE MOD/A23. See also *The "Monster" Misery of Ireland, a practical treatise on the Relation of Landlord and Tenant* (1844) by John Wiggins.

¹¹ See page, 'Browne, Poff & Barrett' (IE MOD/86). See also IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.4 for reference to George

Bateman of 'Dromultin' Other spellings include Dremulton. There are two townlands near Castleisland by the name of Dromultan in the parishes of Killeentierna and Castleisland.

¹² Vol I published in 1847, Vol II 1848. The wife of William Trant Fagan was Mary, daughter of Charles Addis Esq. William Addis Fagan had two brothers, Charles Addis and Hornby and a sister, Mary, who married in 1856 Daniel Francis Leahy Esq JP, third son of Daniel Leahy Esq DL of Shanakiel House, Co Cork. Feltrim House and demesne, Blackrock Road, Cork was for sale in the Incumbered Estates Court in 1858 in the matter of James L Notter and Margaret Notter. It was subsequently associated with Robert Lambkin Esq. William Trant Fagan, son of James, descended from Stephen Fagan of Cork, the second son (of 22 children) from the 1732 marriage of Patrick Fagan and Christina Fitzmaurice. 'The Fagans of Feltrim' by Major Louis Estell Fagan (*Kerryman*, 12 August 1939) provides some genealogy. Rev Henry Stuart Fagan (1827-1890), of Dublin and of Stroud, Gloucs, rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, only son of Mitchel Henry Fagan, appears to number in the Feltrim branch of this family. Rev Fagan married in 1851 Emily (1827-1923), eldest daughter of James Kinnier, MD, of New York, and had a large family including Major Lucius Emilius Fagan and Mary Frances, who married Rev John Neale Henry Long. Rev Fagan died on 24 January 1890. His writings included 'A Red Indian Legend', published in *Belgravia A London Magazine* in 1867.

¹³ At the time of Griffiths Valuation, Fagan was leasing Woodlawn House, Killarney to Francis Bland. Further reference to Woodlawn in *Notes on Woodlawn House Killarney and the Earls of Kenmare* (2017) at www.lulu.com. In the Court of Chancery, 1856, William Fagan Esq MP petitioned Michael M Sheehy (re John Sheehy or McSheehy) of Killarney, deceased. Fagan also owned land in Duhallow.

¹⁴ William Charles Trant Fagan (1877-1944) and Maureen Elizabeth Fagan (1875-1962).

¹⁵ In 1866, a discussion about the death of Gerald, Earl of Desmond by 'Good Times' (perhaps John Florence Purdon Macarthy: see webpage, 'Visitors' Comments on Castleisland' (IE MOD/79)) alluded to one John Daly, 'a near relative of Dominic O'Daly of Cuggeragh [Coolnageragh?] and Drumulton, Bishop of Coimbra'. Letter published in *Tralee Chronicle*, 31 July 1866. *Initium* is described in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Vol 13) as 'an account of the Geraldine Earls of Desmond in the south of Ireland, from the establishment of their progenitors there by Henry II to the death of Earl Gerald in the reign of Elizabeth. The second part is devoted to an account of the persecution of Roman Catholics in Ireland, after the extinction of the Geraldine earls. Members of the Dominican order who had recently met their death in Ireland are specially noticed. Among them were several connected with the Irish college at Lisbon, including Terence Albert O'Brien, bishop of Emly, who was hanged on the surrender of Limerick to Ireton in 1651. Daly was supplied with information by Dominicans who had come from Ireland to Lisbon and Rome'. Further reference to the O'Daly clan in 'The Legend of Aileen Aroon', *Nine White Deer and other Irish legends* (2015) pp19-28.

¹⁶ Letter to the editor of the *Tralee Chronicle* from 'Kerriensis' (see note on John Florence Purdon Macarthy in IE MOD/79) in 1860. Three verses published in English. 'Kerriensis' wrote, 'The O'Dalys of Cuggeragh near Castleisland were for ages hereditary poets and historians to the great families of M'Carthy, O'Donoghue and the Earls of Desmond ... the authorship is ascertained by the mention of Shabh Loughra (now Slieve Logher), the locality in which Drumultanmore, the old patrimony of the O'Dalys, is situated'. The verse was subsequently reprinted with a Latin translation in the *Tipperary Vindicator*, 19 February 1861, in which the editor suggested the fox alluded to the 'red soldiers' of Cromwell's army. The Halls, in their *Ireland, its Scenery, Character* (1841, p195) provided a description of the piper, Gandsey, playing a similar tune from his repertoire of old Irish airs.

¹⁷ At least it did in 2008, when the *Sunday Independent* reported how 2,863 Reid Bequest Bank of Ireland shares, once worth more than €50,000, were worth less than €3,000.

¹⁸ St Joseph's Industrial School for boys and girls, Killarney, was run by the Sisters of Mercy; see note in IE MOD/A25/2.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/55/55.1-55.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Nineteenth Century
Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/55/55.1

Item comprises a comprehensive index of Castleisland-related material, the bulk A4 in size. The material relates (though not exclusively) to items of local association noted by creator during his research of the *Kerry Sentinel* newspaper and is concentrated for the most part on the late nineteenth century period. Names and subjects are organised (mostly) alphabetically in a series of six clear plastic sleeves as follows: A-C; D-H; I-L; M-O; P-R; S-W. The reference codes assigned are as follows:

A-C: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.1 to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.83
D-H: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.84 to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.150
I-L: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.151 to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.186
M-O: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.187 to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.217
P-R: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.218 to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.250
S-W: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.251 to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.286

Many of the documents contain creator's unique reference code and some entries contain only a reference, viz, the letters 'B, C, G'. This instance occurs in surnames, and denotes the existence of the name in the Castleisland school registers: B representing Boys' National School (IE MOD/5), C Convent Boys (IE MOD/17) and G Convent Girls (IE MOD/18)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.1

One A4 document entitled 'Acts' contains list of Acts from 1784, *Post Office Mail Coach from London to Bath* to 1903, *Wyndham Land Act*

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.2

One A4 document entitled 'Addresses' provides reference to same published during the period 1878 to 1887, including address to Bishop McCarthy on his election; to Rev Arthur W Murphy on his return from a fund raising campaign in Australia, New Zealand and the USA; of Young Men's Society of Castleisland to Rev James K Fitzgerald of Brosna; to Michael Davitt in 1886 and to Daniel Crilly MP in 1887, following his arrival in Castleisland on late train

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.3

One A4 document entitled 'Agrarian Outrages' provides list of references to same during the period 1878 to 1885; list continues IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.4

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.4

One A4 document entitled 'Agrarian Outrages' provides list of references to same during the year 1886; continuation of IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.3

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.5

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings:
Agriculture, Ahane, Ahern, Allen

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.6

One A4 document entitled 'Agri Show Tralee October 1878' contains a newspaper article on this subject

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.7

One A4 document relating to agricultural events in the years 1888 (County Cork Agricultural Dog Show Kerry Dogs to the front); 1893 (Kerry Dogs at the Dublin show) and 1896 (Kerry Agricultural Society)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.8

One 16-pg extract (pp 111-126) from Rev Thomas Radcliff's agricultural surveys of Wicklow and Kerry in 1814 provides an account of the agricultural condition of the Castleisland district at this period. Subtitled 'Barony of Truaghnacmy', it is written in the style of a travelogue. Transcribed below, it is illustrative of 19th century farming methods:

At the commencement of this Barony, in its nearest approach to Killarney, is an extensive tract of bog, in some parts of it very reclaimable, (having a regular fall, with a level and grassy surface, carrying, in summer, a stock of heifers and dry cows) in other parts, a red flow bog of considerable depth. Through the most improveable part, a new line of road has been lately executed, and some divisional drains begin to promise an attempt at its being reclaimed. Having passed this great bog, you reach Mr Merydith's demesne of Dicksgrove, the commencement of a very rich vein of land, which pervades this entire Barony. Mr Merydith's demesne is, in general, of good quality, yielding heavy crops of hay, wheat, oats, and potatoes. The soil is strong clayey loam; some of it is light and under sheep walk, and along its verge is a tract inclining to moor, a large division of which is brought in each year under potatoes, by burning and liming, and then laid down to grass, with crops of oats.

Mr Merydith possesses a kind of oat, which he considers to be an Irish oat, very much resembling the potato oat in its good qualities, and not so liable to be shaken out when ripe. He makes use of the Hereford plough, has some well trained bullocks, and plants his potatoes in the drill way. He is very anxious to promote the improvement of sheep in his neighbourhood and on his estate, and has been presented with a South Down ram, by the Farming Society of Ireland, for that purpose.

He has, in his neighbourhood, abundance of lime, from 10d to 15d a barrel, of 42 gallons, at the public kilns. It is burned in arch kilns, which are often sold in the bulk by measurement, being of different sizes, containing from 200 to 500 barrels.

Mr Merydith is building a running kiln, for his own use, very few of which are to be met here, from the circumstance of their requiring coal as fuel; whereas the arch kiln is burnt with peat, which can be had in abundance.

The low and moory ground of this neighbourhood, when reclaimed by lime, becomes of meadow and fattening quality. Mr Harnett's two fields of this description, in all about 4 acres, laid down but two years back from a moory furze brake, with red and white clover, (having been prepared by a potato crop, with burning and liming,) had yielded upon the 25th of August, about four tons of hay, saved from the rank grass, which the cattle had refused; those fields having turned off six cows the same year, three of them to the butcher, and the remaining three to other pasture in forward condition.

Mr Powel, land steward to Mr Herbert of Muccrus, holds a farm under him, near Castle Island, which shews more of actual improvement, than any other in its neighbourhood.

The arable land was much worn, and the rough ground, very rough indeed, when Mr Powel commenced his operations on 140 acres, at £200 rent per ann. in the year 1806. It is now well enclosed by him, partly with a wall five feet high, coped and dashed, partly with a bank and thorn hedge, with a dry wall face to the road; and is divided into square and level fields by quickset ditches; having also upon it, a neat farm house and offices built by himself; a young orchard, and excellent crops of potatoes and corn.

The manure which he makes use of, exclusive of farm dung, is lime at 10d a barrel, on the spot, and compost of lime and soil. He works the Hereford plough, (being himself a native of that country) with

two bullocks and two horses, and, sometimes, with three horses at length. He has a few South Down sheep, of good wool, and has every year disposed of all the ram lambs that he could spare, at five guineas each, which manifests the disposition of the Kerry gentlemen to extend the advantages of this breed. The Farming Society of Ireland have presented Mr Powel with a South Down ram.

In this neighbourhood, it is a practice, in potato culture, to put the hot lime on the scored ridge of moory ground, and to cover it with the sods stripped from the furrows, with their grassy side downwards, afterwards to dung the ridge, lay on the potato sets, and cover from the furrows in the usual way; this is considered to produce the best crop.

Cut out moss near Castle Island, gives choice crops of potatoes by lime and dung. Level marshy ground, when drained and limed with from 80 to 100 barrels an acre, without being broken up, comes in the third year to good meadow, as stated with respect to others parts of the county, and is considered to be more free from rushes, than that which has been reclaimed with lime, by having the surface broken.

In a wide district about Castle Island, the land is naturally rich, and the bogs, and some of the mountains, of the best quality to be reclaimed by lime; but, notwithstanding this, and the cheapness of that manure, there appears a want of industry to take advantage of the means of improvement so much within reach. Six hundred acres of choice ground, immediately around Castle Island, are almost in a state of nature, and the town itself wholly un-progressive in improvement.

This is said to arise from the circumstance of its being the undivided property of six proprietors, (Lord Glandore, Lord Headly, Henry A Herbert, William John Crosbie (a minor,) Richard Chute, and William Merydith, Esqs,) who hold by lease for ever, under Lord Powis, an extensive tract of 42,000 acres, entitled the "Seignory of Mount Eagle Loyal", all of which has been partitioned off, except these central 600 acres; which continue undivided, and from the circumstance of a minor being generally one of the six proprietors, when a lease happens to drop, none can be legally made of a sufficient term to encourage the improvement of the town and environs, which is glaringly exhibited by its general appearance, and by its market-house being in ruins.

The head rent of this property to Lord Powis is said to be £1800 a year, the present setting £18,000. It is also said, but with what accuracy, the reporter cannot vouch, that his Lordship had, at one time, offered to take the 600 undivided acres in lieu of his head rent, for the purpose of improving the town and its vicinity, and of erecting buildings, and machinery, for a woollen manufacture, on a mill site close to the town, with a good fall and regular supply of water; this would indeed have been a valuable improvement to this county. The establishment of a woollen factory would open a ready market for that article, and would be the means of covering the adjacent mountains with fine wooled flocks.

The town leases will be out in 14 years, and the proprietors may then have an opportunity perhaps (unless some unlucky minority shall interfere) of encouraging such improvements, as will not only enhance the value of the property, but contribute to the advantage and respectability of the county.

Upon the side of the mountain to the North East of Castle Island, Mr Connor, who has a lease for ever under Mr Rice, is making considerable improvements by lime, drawn up a steep and rugged road at great expence; but this mountain quality of soil dont require nearly so great a dressing as the low grounds, which are of clay; upon the latter, are generally put from 60 to 100 barrels an acre; upon the former, from 30 to 40.

The land about Castle Island, and from thence to Tralee, and Castle-Maine Harbour, is naturally very rich, with a lime-stone vein. A park of 9 acres belonging to Mr Merydith near the town, fattens six cows and ten sheep, and generally turns off a second set, if put on in forward condition.

A field of Mr Harnett's about a mile from that, containing 50 acres, fattened, for many years, heavy bullocks kept on it the whole year round, in number 32, with a strong proportion of sheep; but, if winter saved, would have fed a bullock for every acre. Ground of this description sets as score land, or potato soil, for 5 and six guineas an acre, for two years successively, the tenant to dung it, at his own cost, the first year, and to have the benefit of the second crop, (which is always the best) at a similar rate, without adding any manure.

Dairies abound in the district

Dairies abound in the district about Castle Island. They have here a very good description of cow, not of any distinct breed, but what may be termed an excellent grazier's cow, of fair shape, and thrifty appearance, weighing, when fat, from 4½ to 6 cwt.

Dairy farms are managed in different ways. In some cases the proprietor, both of land and stock, sets a certain number of cows, upon a given run, or scope of ground, by the year, for a particular sum, engaging that all the cows shall have calved by the 21st of June, or, in failure of this, allowing a drawback of four pottles of milk per day, (valued at one shilling) upon each cow, from the 21st of June to the day of her calving.

In other cases the land and cows are given up to the management of a dairy man, who is to have the privilege of two collops' grazing (usually taken by putting on 8 sheep and a horse) he engaging to produce his employer 11/4 cwt of butter of first quality, one guinea horn money, as it is termed, for each cow, and for every 20 cows, a fat pig of 2 cwt; all extra gain to be his own. By horn money, is meant an allowance for the sale or value of sour milk.

To every dairy farm a certain portion of meadow ground is annexed, for the winter provender, which the dairy-man is obliged to save at his own cost: Should this supply fall short, the proprietor buys elsewhere, and the dairy-man draws it home.

This system is liable to many frauds, and much disappointment; for, at the best, what avails the dairy-man's engagement, if he fail in the quantum promised, or if he be not honest enough to content himself with whatever surplus there may be, beyond the stipulated terms? He is, in most instances, a person without substance, and needy, with a large family, depending, perhaps entirely, on the dairy for their support. If he don't make as much butter as he engages to do, he can't produce it, and though he should, if he pleases to secrete a little, his want of solvency leaves the farmer with a remedy.

'A stone rolled round with hair'

With respect to the quality of the butter also, disappointment may arise. In the Cork market, the qualities are distinguished into 1st 2d and 3d. The 1st is 4s per cwt, higher than the 2d and the 2d 6s per cwt higher than the 3d. The farmer naturally seeks to guard himself against the reduced prices, (the inferiority of quality turning upon the negligence of the dairy-man) and makes a provision in his agreement, that the difference between the 3d and 1st quality be made good in money, for which contingency he has but the same security.

To this may be added the dishonest, and disgraceful practices of this description of dairy-men, who (as has been mentioned to the reporter) in order to make the cows continue their milk, have recourse to stratagems to interrupt foetation, and when a cow has failed in her quantity from too thrifty a tendency, have been known to force down the throat a stone rolled round with hair to sap the constitution, and prevent the putting up of flesh, which is always inimical to the profits of the dairy-man, who has no interest in the animal beyond her milk.

This species of dairy, from the foregoing reasons, is not so much in use as formerly, but is, in some instances, still resorted to from necessity; for, in this county, where the population is not sufficient to cause a great competition for farms out of lease, and where the general form of all leases comprizes a clause of surrender, which, if the take be unfavourable, or unfortunate, is always acted upon, the proprietor is often obliged to stock the land himself with dairy cows, and to take his chance in the manner above stated; but most people endeavour to set, at a fair rent, to a substantial cow-keeper; or, if they can find an honest and confidential servant, to commit the dairy management to his care, at certain wages, and receive the entire produce for their own account.

This is the case in a dairy belonging to Mr Hussy, near Castle Island, which consists of 36 cows.

One barrel of cream in two days

The produce in the summer months is one barrel of cream in two days, which yields one firkin, or fullbound, of butter, of about 62lb weight.

The season of dairy produce may be limited to eight months, the latter four yielding but half the quantity

of the first four months, when the cows are fresh, and the pasture luxuriant: if calculated upon this principle, the return would be within a fraction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt per cow.

In this dairy of thirty-six cows, 72 pecks or vessels, in which to set the milk, are necessary; each peck, being of cooper's work, and circular, is five inches deep, and twenty in diameter. The milk is let stand in these for two or three days, as occasion may require. From May to September, the milk is set but two inches deep in the peck, from that time forward about four inches; a greater body being necessary to throw up the cream, as the weather becomes cold.

The upper surface, or skin of the cream, (which has the appearance of leather) is first taken off, then the coat which lies between that and the sour milk; these two skimmings go to the churn, and lie in a body for two days previous to being churned. The upper part of the sour milk is given to the servants, and the lower part to 14 large pigs, and three calves.

The barrel churn is made use of, and, in about an hour and a half, produces the butter. It is a simple and effectual churn, worked by hand between two uprights, and delivers its contents readily to the cooler; in this large vessel, the butter is gathered; and when completed, and packed, as soon as a load of 12 or 14 firkins is made up, it is sent off to Cork, a distance of 40 miles.

This dairy of 36 cows is conducted, and managed by one man, one woman, and two girls, in a shabby and apparently inconvenient house, of mud walls unplastered, and without windows; the prevalent idea being, that either lime or glass would be injurious to the butter process. A dairy house, well constructed, and neatly kept, would no doubt be more agreeable to the eye, but that it is not absolutely necessary, is obvious, from the high esteem in which the Kerry butter is held at the Cork market.

Cabbage chopped, boiled, and mixed

The pigs, in addition to the sour milk, have the assistance of cabbage chopped, boiled, and mixed with the milk; which is their entire diet in the summer: previous to being sold out, they are pushed forward by potatoes.

In this neighbourhood, they are bought in the spring, at the fair of Scantaglin, (where from 300 to 500 are exposed for sale) from 25s to 50s per; and are sold out fat, 17th December, at the same fair, from two to six guineas each. The kind is a well formed, deep bodied, white pig, easily fattened.

A few miles from this, a cheese dairy had been undertaken; but it was relinquished the following year. The most skilful management is required in a cheese dairy, to rival the profit upon butter at the present prices.

A tenant of Mr Harnett, of the name of Kenny, has upon his farm 27 dairy cows; and upon another farm, of College ground, consisting of 27 acres, he has 17 cows; for this latter farm he pays 100 guineas a year, very choice ground. The 17 cows which it supports, are said to produce one ton of butter, not quite $11\frac{1}{4}$ cwt each, and with the sour milk six calves are reared, and six pigs fattened. Even allowing butter at £6 per cwt almost all the profit in this case arises from the calves and pigs; but the rent is very high, and it is not unlikely that the return of butter may be something more than is admitted.

The pigs here, laid in at May, for 30s will bring 4 guineas at October. Each dairy-man has about a rood of cabbage, which he cuts small, and boils, and chops into a vessel of sour milk, in which state he leaves it to sour still more, before it be given to the pigs: in September they are fed with some boiled potatoes, and in the next month are produced very fat for sale; others are then bought in, in forward condition, and fattened before spring.

Between Castle Island and Tralee, (a rich vein of lime-stone soil,) are many dairies, and much good meadow, with some corn. A strong proportion of tillage appears upon the lands of Ballymac-Elligott, the property of Mr Blennerhassett, where a colony of Palatines has been for many years established. From the deaths of the original settlers, and the intermarriages of the younger branches with the natives of the country, many of the good farming habits of the former have been lost, and some of the bad ones of the latter introduced; however there are still some points attended to, worthy of notice and imitation.

Their houses are neat and comfortable, and have, in general, a little orchard and cabbage garden annexed

to each. So early as the middle of August, they had their hay home and carefully thatched. Whatever implements they possess, they keep, when out of use, in open sheds, protected from the sun and rain.

They uniformly drill their potato crop and are, altogether, a people peculiarly well conducted, industrious, and regular, and, one would think, desirable as a tenantry. Their farming succession is drilled potatoes and wheat merely; and the ground, once broken up, is kept in perpetual tillage.

When they break up lea ground, they work it down, as it is termed here, and in the first instance, take a crop of drilled potatoes; dropping the manure into the drills from the cart or car. In many parts of this system, their practice appears to be injudicious.

If they were to introduce into their succession a crop of clover or vetches, how valuable would they find it; and if instead of working down the lea, by reiterated labour, to reduce it to a proper tilth for drills, they were to adopt the simple preparation of a crop of lea oats, how much more profitably would it turn out? But at present they are in some measure prohibited from this by the badness of their plough, which is that of the country, and as vile an implement as could be found in any part of the Island. They originally used the wheel plough of Germany, of clumsy construction, but executing a level and rectangular furrow. While the old wheelwright lived, and for some years after his death, the farm was supplied with ploughs which he had made, but for want of foresight in training some other person to fill his place, they have lost an implement, which would have enabled them to have their crops less infested by weeds, than those which came under the observation of the reporter.

Note: Image of Dicks Grove House in 1855 when the property was put up for auction see Collection Code IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.202

Rev Thomas Radcliff also compiled *A Report on the Agriculture of Eastern and Western Flanders; drawn up at the desire of The Farming Society of Ireland* (1819), a book inscribed to Charles Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It seems likely that Rev Thomas Radcliff was the rector of St Paul's Dublin. A notice of his death was published in *Chute's Western Herald* on 23 Dec 1833.

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.9

One A4 document relates to Airports, and a letter to the editor of the *Irish Times* of 21 August 1997 about the lack of signposts to Kerry Airport. The letter, written by David Hare of Caherdaniel, Co Kerry, was faxed to Billy Browne for creator's attention

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.10

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Allman, Ambrose, Amputations, Anchor Line, Anderson, Andrews, Arms Raids, Arrears, Arrests, Ashcroft, Ashe

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.11

One A4 document entitled 'Fr Allman, CC' contains newspaper extracts from the *Kerry Sentinel* of 1891 regarding a sermon, 'Beware of false prophets amongst you' preached by Fr Allman. Material contains letters to the editor on the subject

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.12

One A4 document entitled 'Arms Raids' contains notes on those affected, names include Redmond Roche JP, James Lyons, Quinlan, Greaney, Hewson, Hogan, Dr Harrold, Cahill, Blennerhassett, Horan, McAuliffe, Connors, Teer (game keeper); John Powell, Clashganniv

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.13

One A4 document entitled 'Shopkeepers Raided for Arms' contains newspaper report on arms raids in Castleisland and arrests in Brosna and Ballymacelligott under the Curfew Clause of the Crimes Act

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.14

One A4 document entitled 'Arrears Act' contains newspaper article of 1882 giving instruction on 'how to use the Arrears Act'

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.15

One A4 document contains published article outlining instructions issued by the Commissioners in 'Rules for the Arrears Act' dated 22 August 1882

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.16

One A4 document entitled 'Athletics' provides list of references to same during the period 1879 to 1899

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.17

One A4 document entitled 'County Kerry Athletic & Cricket Club provides list of references to subject during the period 1885 to 1887

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.18

Supporting documentation from the *Kerry Sentinel* relating to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.16 and IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.17. Documents are inscribed with creator's own referencing system

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.19

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Attwood and Bailey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.20

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Bailiffs and Baker

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.21

One A4 document entitled 'Copy of Valuation Office Ireland Map' dated 22 December 2004, OS Ref 40; map illustrates Kilmurry House and surrounds

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.22

One A4 document entitled 'Ballahantouragh Dysert Ballincushlane' illustrates entry from Griffith's Valuation for Ballahantouragh from both parishes pasted to one document

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.23

One A4 document entitled 'Ballincushlane' provides handwritten list of townland and occupier evidently from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.24

Three page A4 document entitled 'Ballymac' [Ballymacelligott] contains reference material to this parish for the period 1878 to 1897

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.25

One A4 document entitled 'Band' contains reference material to marching bands during the period 1878 to 1898, including a fife and drum band

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.26

One A4 document contains handwritten essay on the Bank of Ireland with supporting research material (nine pages in total) which includes names of bank managers from 1878-2002. The essay is transcribed thus:

On Sunday December 1 1878 a meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the erection of a new church in Castleisland. The meeting was attended by the then Bishop of Kerry, Most Rev Dr McCarthy.

Redmond Roche, JP, played a prominent part in the discussion. During the course of his speech, he informed the meeting that "We have constructed a railway and introduced the telegraph and have a bank established in our midst."

Doctor Richard Harold also took part in the debate. He practised in the Castleisland area but he was also dispensary doctor for Brosna and Cordal. He gave up those positions in 1885 on the sudden death of Dr William Nolan when he then became dispensary doctor for Castleisland.

A bank document of 1927 tells us that the premises were acquired on May 1 1878 and that a 999 year lease was signed on the same day. The parties to the document were Richard Harold, deceased, late of Castleisland and the trustees of the National Bank Limited.

My first record of Dr Richard Harold was from a trade directory of 1856. He was not listed in 1846. Another document shows that there was some form of lease by Richard Harold from 21 Sept 1864 to "the present time". The lease was dated 21 September 1871 and it was registered on Nov 10 1871.

A very detailed document dated 23 March 1923 reveals that James M Harold MD, 15 Herbert Place,

Dublin, appointed Agnes M Lamie as his agent with full powers. An article in the *Kerry Sentinel* of July 23 1892 tells us that, on the previous Thursday, Agnes Mary Harold, daughter of Richard Harold, MD, married Thomas J Lamie, solicitor, whose father Daniel, a deceased solicitor, had resided in Rossacon House, Kanturk.

A rates book shows that Thomas J Lamie, who practised law in Castleisland, shared a house at 14 Main St, Tonbwee with Richard Shanahan. Dr Harold also had an office there.

A document of March 30 1928 states that the rent was payable to St John Harold until the minority of his son, Richard, had elapsed. St John was asked to provide evidence of birth. A letter of Oct 8 1928 informs that Richard was born in Castleisland in September 1916. The bank was asked to contact Dr Rice for a certificate to confirm this. Richard was properly conceived within wedlock. Church records show that St John Harold married Minette O'Connor in 1913. She was a daughter of C D O'Connor who then ran a business at the corner of Chapel Lane where Ted Kennelly now runs the news agency.

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.27

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Baniver, Barclay, the Baron

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.28

One A4 photocopy of five page (A5) article entitled 'Barrack Lane' written by creator and published in St Mary's basketball blitz programme of 2003 (pp29-33; programme absent) with supporting research notes

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.29

One A4 document contains reference material to the name Barrett

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.30

One A4 document contains reference material to the name Barry

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.31

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Bartley, Bastable, Begley, Behan, Birmingham, Best, Bianconi, Biggar, Billiards

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.32

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Bishop, Bland, Blaskets

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.33

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Blennerhasset, Blood Tax, Bog Moving, Bolster, Bonfire, '50 young men prosecuted for lighting bonfires, St John's Eve, first time ever'

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.34

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Bonguelmi, Bowler, Boxing, Boycott

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.35

One A4 document contains reference notes and supporting material to the name Boyle, includes newspaper article of 1887 relating to Edward Boyle, caretaker and bailiff on Lord Ventry's Estate near Castleisland

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.36

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Bradley, Breen, Brennan, Brick

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.37

One A4 print of newspaper article published in the *Kerry Sentinel* 1 November 1899 containing death (at age 80) and funeral of Mr Maurice Brick of Caherbreagh. A separate item on the same document relates to electric gondolas on Killarney lakes

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.38

One A4 document contains black and white copy of sketch of Castleisland Bridewell with short outline of its history from 1828, evidently copied from Divane & Sons Castleisland

Calendar 1997, with accompanying notes by creator

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.39

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Brien, Broderick

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.40

One A4 print of newspaper article published in the *Kerry Sentinel* of January 1897 of an Irish National Federation meeting in Castleisland at which the crowd was addressed by Wm O'Brien and M J Flavin MP from the Crown Hotel

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.41

Notes and supporting documentation relating to the village of Brosna during the period 1878 to 1897

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.42-55.1.42.1

Notes and supporting documentation relating to Hugh Brosnan, MD

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.42-55.1.42.2

Notes and supporting documentation relating to John Brosnan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.43

Notes and supporting documentation relating to the names Browne and Bryant

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.44

Extract from nineteenth century roll book in respect of the names Browne and Brosnan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.45

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Buckley, General Buller

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.46

Three A4 documents contains reference material relating to the names Burke (Bourke) and Burns including newspaper article, 'The Land League doing the Harvest' pertaining to J Bourke of Cordal

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.47

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Busted, Butler, Butter, Bypass, Byrne, Caffrey. Material relating to Bypass contained in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.48

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.48

Two full colour A4 brochures issued by Kerry County Council relating to the N21 Road Improvement Scheme and entitled 'Castleisland Bypass' dated September 2004 and February 2005 respectively

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.49

A4 reference material from the *Kerry Sentinel* entitled Caheragh relates to moonlighters in Castleisland in 1886

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.50

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Cahill, Cahillane, Calf market

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.51

Two A4 documents contain reference material to the name Callaghan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.52

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Callinan, Callinane, Calvin, Cameron, Cantillon, Canty, Carey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.53

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Carmody, Carrick, Carroll, Carron, Carter

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.54

Four A4 documents contain reference material to the following subject headings: Casey, Cassidy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.55

Two A4 documents contain reference material to the subject of Castlefarm and the murder there of John O'Connell Curtin in 1885, and subsequent boycotting of his family

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.56

One A4 document entitled 'Castleisland' contains list of townlands in the parish and associated land holders

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.57

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Catholics, Cattle Stealing, Cavanagh, Cavendish, Census, Chambers, Charters, Captain Chichester, Chonchradh, Christie. Supporting document relates to subject heading 'Catholics' and contains list of restrictions, numbered 1-25, earlier imposed on Catholics (published in *Kerry Sentinel* in 1889)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.58

Item contains reference notes and supporting material relating to the Catholic church and Convent in Castleisland for the period 1878 to 1891. Supporting material marked with creator's referencing system

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.59

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Chute Arms Hotel, Chute

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.60

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Circus, Civil Bill Officer, Clancy, Clarke

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.61

One A4 document contains notes and references to the name Clifford

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.62

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Clonmel, Coakley, Coercion Act

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.63

One A4 document contains notes and references to the name Coffey with supporting newspaper articles including evictions from labourers' cottages in Castleisland in 1887

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.64

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Coghlan, Colclough, Collins

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.65

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Colman, Comerford, Commercial Hotel, Compo, Concert, Condon, Connaughton with supporting newspaper articles

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.66

Four page A4 document contains notes and references to the name Connell

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.67

Fifteen page document contains notes and references on the name Connor

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.68

Seven page A4 document contains notes and references on J K O'Connor

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.69

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Considine, Convent, Conway, Cook, Coole Ladies, Cooney, Co-op, Corcoran with supporting documents relating to Conway, and poems attributed to, though evidently not necessarily

composed by, him

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.70

Three page A4 document, subject heading Cordal, contains notes and references for the period 1878 to 1897

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.71

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Corkerry, Coroner, Corr, Costello, Cotter, Counihan, Cournane

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.72

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Coursey, Coursing

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.73

One A4 document contains references to the subject of Coursing for the period 1879 to 1893 with some supporting material

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.74

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Courtney, Craig, Cranley, Dr Creaghe, Creamery, Creamery Lane with some supporting documents

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.75

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Crean, Creditors, Cregan, Cremins, Cricket, Crilly, Crimes Act

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.76

One A4 document contains reference material and one supporting document to the name Cronin

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.77

One A4 document contains references and one supporting document to the name Crowley

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.78

One A4 document entitled 'Crown Hotel' contains reference material to same for the period 1756 to 1896

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.79

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Cruise, Crump, Cuddy, Cuileáin/Cullen, Culleton, Cullinane, Culloty, Cummins, Cunningham, Curran

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.80

One A4 document entitled 'Outrages' contains notes and references to John Culloty, Carker, with supporting newspaper articles for the period 1882 to 1894

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.81

Two page A4 document contains references to the subject of Currans for the period 1878 to 1896

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.82

Two page A4 document contains references to the subject of Currow for the period 1879 to 1896

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.83

Two page A4 document contains references to the name Curtin for the period 1882 to 1894

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.84

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Daly, Dalton. Includes item on moonlight raid for arms on home of Michael Daly of Kilsarkan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.85

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Danaher, Davis, Davitt, Dawson, Day, Deacon, De Courcy, Dee, Deignan, Delahunty, Delaney, Dempsey with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.86

One A4 document contains reference material on the name Dennehy with particular reference to Michael Dennehy, Clydane during the period 1880 to 1891: 'His house was broken into by a large party who searched his house for writs. They took witness and put a handkerchief over his eyes and cut off his hair with shears and a rip off each of his ears. He never recovered from the shock and is totally boycotted'

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.87

One A4 document contains reference material to the name Desmond including Daniel, a former national school teacher at Castleisland who died in 1912

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.88

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Devine, Devlin, Dillane, Dillon, Dunneen, Disendowment, Dispensary, Distress. Includes supporting document on disendowment

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.89

One A4 document contains reference material to the subject Distress, alluded to in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.88

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.90

One A4 document contains reference material to the name Divane

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.91

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Dobbins, Doctors

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.92

One A4 document contains reference material to the subject Doctors, alluded to in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.91

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.93

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Dog Show, Doherty, Dolan, Donnell, Donnelly

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.94

One A4 document entitled 'Michael O'Donohoe' contains notes made by creator recording his illness in 2002 and 2003, including dates of medical appointments and surgery. An accompanying list seems to show items to take to Dublin for the All Ireland final

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.95

One A4 document contains reference material to The O'Donoghue for the period 1880 to 1897 with some supporting documentation including the death notice of The O'Donoghue of the Glens in 1889. Support material includes letter to creator from Rod O'Donoghue of Berkhamsted dated June 24 1996 in which he expresses thanks for research material passed to him by creator and mentions his (creator's) father: 'Your father was already known to me ... He is actually the first O'Donoghue independence fighter I have been made aware of in Clare'. The letter also pays compliment to the historian, Valerie Bary: 'I had dinner with Valerie Bary and her husband recently and I am eternally grateful for all the help she has given me over the years'

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.96

Item contains reference material to the name Donoghue with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.97

One A4 document contains reference material to the name Donovan including report on the funeral of Sir Henry Donovan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.98

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Doody,

Doohig, Doran, Dore, Dowling

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.99

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Downey, Downing, 10 Downing Street, Doyle, Drag Hunt, Drake, Drama, Drew, Driden, Driscoll

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.100

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Drohan, Dromultan Estate, Droney, Drum, Drummond, Drunkenness, Dryden, Duffy, Duggan. Material includes list of the Drummond Estate tenants in 1878

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.101

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Dunleavy, Dunne, Durkin, Dwyer

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.102

One A4 document contains notes on the townlands of Dysert

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.103

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Eager, Edenburn

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.104

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Edgeworth, Egan, Eimhin, Electricity, Ellman, Emergency Men, Emigration, Employment

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.105

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: English, Enright, Erett, Erraught, Esmonde, Evans

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.106

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Evictions

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.107

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Executions, Expelled, Explosives, Fagan, Fahy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.108

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Fair, Fairfield, Falvey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.109

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Fares

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.110

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Farranfore

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.111

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Feehan, Fennelly, Feorais, Feóre, Fheorais, Ferley, Fernane, Finn, Finnegan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.112

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Firies

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.113

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Fitzgerald, Fisher

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.114

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Fitzgibbon, Fitzmartin, Fitzmaurice, Fitzpatrick, Flaherty, Flahive

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.115

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Fleming, Garrett, Dulague

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.116

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Flynn

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.117

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Foley, Footpaths, Foran, Forde, Forrest, Forster, Fountain, Franks

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.118

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Freeman: 'Freeman was originally a definition in feudal status ...'

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.119

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Gaffney, Gale Days, Gallagher, Galligan, Galvin, Gallavan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.120

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Galwey, Gardai, Gazette. Supporting documentation from *The Dublin Gazette*, 5 April 1881 'A Proclamation' and 4 March 1881

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.121

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Geaney, Geary, Gentleman, Ghearr, Gibbons, Giles, Gillooly, Gilton, Ginaw, Ginaw

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.122

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Galdstone, Glandore, Gleeson, Glenbeigh, Gloster, Glountane

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.123

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Glover, Godfrey, Golf, Good, Good Friday Closing, Goodman, Gorman, Gortatlea

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.124

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Grady, Graham, Grant

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.125

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Greaney

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.126

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Griffin

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.127

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Griffin, Griffith, Grogan, Groves, Guiney, Guisari

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.128

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Hackney, Haig, Hallahan, Halloran, Hamner, Hanafin, Handball, Hangmen, Hanlon, Hanniver, Hannon

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.129

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Hanafin

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.130

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Handball

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.131

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Harenc Estate, Harbourne

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.132

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Harrington

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.133

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Tim Harrington

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.134

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Harris

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.135

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Hartnett

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.136

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Headley

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.137

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Healy, Heaney, Heaphey, Heavy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.138

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Heffernan, Hegarty, Hennessey, Hensey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.139

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Herbert; item includes material on Arthur Edward Herbert relating to his murder and also poetry composed about same

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.140

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Herlihy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.141

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Hewitt, Hewson, Hibbets

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.142

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Hickey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.143

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Hickman, Hickson, Higgins, Hill, Hilliard, Hoare, Hodgkins

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.144

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Hogan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.145

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Horan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.146

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Horgan, Hospitals, Hotels, Houlihan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.147

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Hotel (alluded to in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.146)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.148

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Howard, Howe, Huggard, Huggins, Hughes, Hungerford, Henry Jones, Houses of Castleisland

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.149

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Hurley, Hurly, Hurley

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.150

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Hussey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.151

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Imperial Hotel, Incumbered Estates Act; Infected Cows, Inquest, Insomniosus, Irish National Federation, Imperial Hotel, IRA Monument Knockananlig

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.152

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Irish National Federation 1896 with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.153

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Irwin with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.154

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Jail, Jennings, Jones, Joste, Joy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.155

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Kane, Kavanagh, Keane with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.156

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Kearney with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.157

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: O'Keeffe, including Daniel O'Keeffe and Patrick O'Keeffe

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.158

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Kelliher with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.159

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Kelly

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.160

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Kennedy, Kenny with particular reference to P D Kenny, Ballymacadam. Material includes obituary notice of Patrick Kenny's son, Jeremiah; material runs to 49 pages

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.161

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Kerins

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.162

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Kerrisk, Kerry, Kickham, Killarney

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.163

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Killeentierna

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.164

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Killorglin

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.165

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Kilmurry House, Castleisland. Supporting documentation includes references to Raymond and Macintosh

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.166

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: King, Kingston, Kingwilliamstown, Kirby, with some supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.167

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Knight, with supporting documentation

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.168

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Knockariddera, Knockanahaguilsh, Knockeenagoshill, Knocknagoshel

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.169

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Labourers, Knox, Lacey, Laide

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.170

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Lamie

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.171

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Land Corporation of Ireland, Landers

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.172

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Landlord Loans, Landlords, Landowners

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.173

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Land Purchase Acts with supporting document

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.174

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Lane, Langan, Larmon, Latchford, Lawless

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.175

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Lawlor

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.176

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Leahy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.177

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Leane, Leen

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.178

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Leary

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.179

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Ledmond, Lee, Leech, Leen, Leeson, Lesson Marshall

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.180

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Lenihan,

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.181

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Lenten Regulations, Leonard, Leslie, Leyne, Library, Lixnaw

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.182

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Licences

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.183

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Lombard, Long, Looker, Looney

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.184

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Lord Lieutenant, Loughlin/Loughnane

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.185

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Lucey, Lucid, Lynch, Lyne

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.186

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Lyons

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.187

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings:

Mackintosh, Madden, Magistrates, Maglass, Maguire, Maher

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.188

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Mahony

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.189

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Mangan, Manley, Mann, Manning, Mannion, Mannix, Marble, Markey

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.190

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Marshall,

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.191

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Martin, Martyn, Marwood, Masonic Order, Matthews, Maunsell, Maxwell, Mayo

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.192

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: McAuliffe

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.193

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: McCarthy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.194

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings:

McCaughy, McCormack, McCowen, McDonagh, McDonald, McDonnell, McElligott

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.195

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings:

McEllistrim, McGarey. Material includes newspaper clip on Tom McEllistrim, born in Ballymacelligott in 1894

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.196

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading:

McGillicuddy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.197

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: McGinn, McGinty, McGlynn, McGrath, McGreevy, McGuinness, McHale, McHugh

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.198

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: McKenna, McKeown, McLoughlin

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.199

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: McMahan, McManus, McMullan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.200

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings:

McNamara, McQuinn

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.201

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings:

McSweeney, Meara, Meney

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.202

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Meredith with particular reference to Dicksgrove. Material includes item from Incumbered Estates on sale of Dick's Grove House, Tiernagoose, on 14 June 1855 with lithograph image by Dublin printer F J Eager. 'Dick's Grove House was withdrawn from auction and remained in the possession of its owner, Richard Meredith'. An Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the *Tralee Chronicle*, 28 September 1866 entitled 'Merediths' gives the following:

The Merediths were Princes of Powis for ten centuries and they were connected with the most ancient and the

most honourable descents in Wales. They were originally seated at Gowross, Montgomeryshire. One of them, Richard, son of Robert, married Anne Browne, an heiress, which caused the quartering of the arms of Brown with those of Meredith. She was niece of the last Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castleisland. Richard Meredith was deputed by that nobleman to manage his estates in Ireland – a fair portion of which was settled on him so as to qualify him to be one of 'The six gentlemen' originally five of the seigniorship of Mounteagle Royal or Castleisland, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Herbert of St Oillians, as spelt in the Memoirs or Life by the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury who at the age of 15 years married Mary, the heiress of Sir William Herbert, when she was aged 21. Tiernawhos or the Lordship on the higher ground or hill was called Dicksgrove by their family when the grantee, un-reconciled to it for many reasons, disposed of it by composition to one of the mercantile war companies of 1641 when it was purchased by Meredith. Richard Meredith was son of David, of Gowross, in Montgomery, while William Brown, his father-in-law, was collaterally related ancestrally to the Earls of Kenmare. Richard died in 1750 leaving a son and heir, William Meredith Esq of Castleisland and Anna Mohr (within view of Castleisland). He was born in 1704 and was one of the wealthiest commoners in the South of Ireland, having possessed Abbeyfeale and the territory in possession of Mr Ellis also the estate now possessed by the representatives of John Saunders Esq also the property now in the possession of Mr Coltsmann Cronin and some others. He married in 1737 Marian, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry of Dingle. That lady was one of the sisters so celebrated for creating numerous and influential connections throughout the county. Dying in 1784, William was succeeded by his son Richard of Castleisland, Anna Mohr and Dicksgrove. This last named place was planted, built upon, improved, and called after himself, on site of the Bailleagh forfeiture. This Richard, born in 1739 was married in 1770 to Lucy daughter of Arthur Saunders Esq JP of Currens and Grandville Place, Cork. He died in 1821 leaving his son William, called 'Captain' as commander of the local yeomanry, which he commanded when the murder of three of his brother officers had been perpetrated within Castleisland barracks while forcibly despoiled of arms in 1798. He had been born in 1772 and he married in 1801 Alicia, daughter of Richard Orpen Esq, JP, Ardtully, Glanerough and by her had issue, 1st Richard, of whom hereafter. 2. William who accidentally shot one of his sisters and pined after the shock until he died. 3. Robert, AM, in orders Vicar of Alstock and domestic chaplain sometime to Lord Mounteagle, his kinsman. He is now Rector of Ballincuslane, County Kerry. 4th. Marian, called after her aunt who had married Manus Blake Esq JP. Richard Meredith, Esq, JP, of Parkmore and Dicksgrove, the eldest, married first Fanny, daughter of Major Juxon and left issue by that marriage one son, William, who married Fanny, daughter of John Powel of Sandville Esq and they have issue two sons and two daughters. Richard Meredith Esq of Parkmore married secondly Rose Helena, daughter of William Buckle Esq of the Mythe, Gloucestershire and they left issue Richard, the present proprietor of Dicksgrove and John Robert. The late Richard, born in 1803, died in 1857. He was fond of quoting his motto, Sapere Aude (have courage to be wise). I forget the arms just now. By reference to Richard, third Lord Herbert of Cherbury, we find his issue by Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Bridgewater, four children. 1st Edward, third Lord Cherbury and Castleisland, died 1678, sp. 2nd Henry, fourth Lord Cherbury and Castleisland, died 1691 sine prole, title extinct and passing to Powis. 3rd Frances of Fanny, married W Browne, whose only child Anne married Richard Meredith, from which union spring all the Merediths of Dicksgrove. 4th Florence Herbert married Richard Herbert and conveyed the estates. Through this line came the Earls, Marquises, and Dukes of Powis, and the Lords Clive by marriage

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.203

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Military

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.204

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Mill.
Chronology 1846 to 1949

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.205

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Millward

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.206

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Minehan, Mission, Mitchell, Moloney, Monaher, Monteagle

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.207

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Moon-lighters

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.208

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Moore

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.209

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Moran, Moriarty

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.210

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Morris, Morrissey, Mounteagle, Mountpigeon, Mount Trenchard

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.211

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Moynihan, Mulcahy, Mullane, Mulrenan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.212

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Murphy. Material extends to 25 pages and includes material on Maurice Murphy, Crown Hotel

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.213

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Murray, Myers, Myles, Nagle, National Bank, Naughton, Neill

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.214

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Neligan/Nelligan, Newland

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.215

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Neligan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.216

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Noble, Nohoval NS, Nolan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.217

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Ogham stone, Orr, Osborne, Otis

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.218

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Paradine, Parker, Parnell, Pathways, Pawnbroker

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.219

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Peet

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.220

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Pembroke

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.221

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Pierce, Pigeon, Piggott, Pilgrimage, Piper, Pleural Pneumonia ('I John Brosnan, Tralee, Inspector Poor Law Union, declare that I have this day found pleural pneumonia to exist in a cowshed at Inch, Castleisland, property of David Horan, and saw the cow slaughtered and buried' (1879)); Poachers, Poetry (notes include record of *The Exile* by a boy from the caves)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.222

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Poff

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.223

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Poff and Barrett; material includes *Poff and Barrett Ballad*

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.224

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Police Tax

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.225

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Pollution, Porter, Portobello, Post Office

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.226

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Pound Road

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.227

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Powell; material includes mutilation of cattle at Sandville in 1884

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.228

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Power, Poyntz, Prendergast

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.229

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Prendiville

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.230

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Priest, Process Servers, Protestant Synod, Puck Fair, Punch, Purcell, Purchase of Lands Act, Quarter Sessions, Queensland Fares, Quigley, Quill, Quilter, Quilty

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.231

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Quinlan. Material includes notes on Maurice Quinlan, Michael M Quinlan, Laurence Quinlan and William Quinlan of Farran and newspaper references such as the following: 'The Brothers Quinlan. In the House of Commons on Friday Mr Healy asked whether three young men named Quinlan, late of Castleisland, who were imprisoned under the Coercion Act in Limerick Gaol, were under 20 years of age - one of them being only 16 years of age. The Attorney General for Ireland said the Chief Secretary had ordered the discharge of the youngest brother, Lawrence and the other two were considerably over 20 years of age' (7 June 1881)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.232

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Races with particular reference to the Dingle Races

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.233

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Radcliff, Rahilly

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.234

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Railway (Castleisland)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.235

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Rawlins, Raymond, Regan, Reid, Reid Prize (latter relates to the Reid Bequest (Richard Tuohill Reid, Killarney) and an award made to a student of Knockeenahone Male National School in 1899)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.236

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Reidy. Material includes notes on a number of branches, including Maurice Spring Reidy

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.237

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Reilly, Rent Reductions, Reynolds

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.238

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Rent Reductions

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.239

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: RIC (Royal

Irish Constabulary)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.240

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Rice Bridge (Adriville Bridge). Material consists of two pages copied from (unreferenced) publications and includes notes on the old church in Scart, Scartaglin National School, Knockeenahone National School, The Strand House, Twiss Bridge, Carker House

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.241

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Rice

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.242

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Riordan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.243

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Rioting

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.244

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Road works

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.245

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Robinson, Patrick, National School teacher Loughfouder 'boycotted, shot at in his school'

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.246

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Roche. Material includes notes on Redmond and Maurice

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.247

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Rochford, Rollins, Rollston, Rooney, Rorke

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.248

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Rosney

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.249

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Ross, Rourke (particular focus on Knockardtry)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.250

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Rowan, Rowell, Royal Visit, RTE (1962), Rugby, Russel, Rutledge, Ryan

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.251

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Sackville Street, Sale, Sandes, Sands, Sargent, Saunders

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.252

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Savage, Scanlon

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.253

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Scannel/l,

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.254

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Scartaglin

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.255

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Scollard

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.256

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Scott, Seale, Sealy, Seceders, Seery, Sentinel, Sergeant. Material includes notice issued by the proprietor of *Kerry Sentinel* on 2 March 1888 to publish as 'a penny newspaper'; first publication 17 March

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.257

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Sewerage
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.258

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Shanahan
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.259

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Shea
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.260

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading:
Sheahan/Sheehan. Material includes notes on Mortimer Sheehan of Brosna
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.261

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Sheehy,
Sheridan, Sheriff
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.262

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Shiels,
Shine, Skinner, Skuce, Slattery, Smith, Sparks, Spillane
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.263

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Spring,
Stack, Stanley, Stephens, Stewart, Stokes, Storey
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.264

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Sugrue,
Suicide
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.265

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Sullivan
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.266

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Sunday
Closing Act, Suspects (see IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.267), Swan, Sweeney, Synod
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.267

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Suspects
(relates to IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.266)
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.268

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Sweeney
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.269

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Talbot
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.270

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Tangney,
Tarrant, Teachers
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.271

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Teahan,
Teer, Telefis Eireann, Tenants Defence Association
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.272

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Thompson
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.273

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Tidy Towns.
Item composed of one photocopy of article, 'Three-point gain in tidy towns competition'
from *The Kingdom* newspaper of 22 September 1997
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.274

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: The Times
Commission; material includes evidence of Thomas O'Connor of Castleisland
IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.275

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Tobin,

Toole, Townsend, Tracey, Trant, Travers, Trench, Trinity College, Troy, Tunney, Tuohy, Turner

Trant:

Affair of Honour: On Friday evening, William John O'Connell reached Tralee from Killarney to deliver a message on the part of his friend and relative, Daniel O'Connell Esq, second son of Captain O'Connell of Tralee and nephew to the lady of the Liberator. It appears that the adverse party, Thomas Trant Esq of Dingle had used strong language towards the other. William John O'Connell was referred by Mr Trant to James Magill Esq who appointed Oakpark near Tralee as the place of meeting ... They met accordingly but were chased by the police, horse and foot. Mr Trant was arrested but the Messrs O'Connell escaped after a run of two miles and a half across a marshy country ... Mr William J O'Connell advanced beyond Abbeyfeale-bridge when both gentlemen were at length placed on their ground. The first shot being exchanged, Sandford Thompson Esq of Castle-island, the friend of Mr Trant, asked Mr O'Connell if they were satisfied? ... This is we learn the third affair these gentlemen have had for two of which Mr Trant made apologies (*Weekly Waterford Chronicle*, 9 July 1831).

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.276

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Trughanacmy. Item is an entry from a publication on the history of the barony; appears to be from King's *History*

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.277

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Twiss. Item is print from newspaper article in the matter of the Estate of John R Twiss and Mary Anne Twiss, widow, and an order for sale of the lands of Haremount

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.278

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Twomey, Unemployment, Vale

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.279

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Ventry, Lord

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.280

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Victoria (Queen)

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.281

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Waggs, Walker, Wallace, Walmsley

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.282

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Walsh

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.283

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Ward, Watson, Weather, Weights and Measures Act, West, Westmeath, Westport, Whelan, White

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.284

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Williams, Wilmot, Winn, Workhouses, Woulfe

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.285

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject heading: Wren

IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.286

One A4 document contains reference material to the following subject headings: Wren, Young, Young Mens Society

IE MOD/55/55.2

Item comprises a chronological cross reference to the alphabetical system described in

IE MOD/55/55.1. Material contained in 21 poly pockets and relates to the years 1878-1899 inclusive running consecutively one pocket per year with the exception of 1895. Each document contains creator's unique reference numbers as found in IE MOD/55/55.1. Documents may also contain creator's observations on articles of interest, for example, 'June 78 14L3 The Church Disendowment - very good article, copy'

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.1

Nine page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year May to December 1878

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.2

Twenty page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1879

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.3

Twenty-one page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1880

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.4

Eight page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year March to October 1881

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.5

Twenty-five page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1882

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.6

Twenty-two page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1883

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.7

Twenty-one page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1884

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.8

Twenty-one page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1885

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.9

Twenty-six page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1886

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.10

Fourteen page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1887

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.11

Eight page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year March to December 1888

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.12

Eight page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1889

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.13

Five page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1890

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.14

Eight page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1891

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.15

Six page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1892

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.16

Six page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to November 1893

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.17

Six page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1894

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.18

Four page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1896

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.19

Four page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1897

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.20

Three page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1898

IE MOD/55/55.2/55.2.21

Three page document (A4) contains references from the *Kerry Sentinel* for the year January to December 1899

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/56

Northern & UK Elections 1997

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/56
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Northern & UK
Elections 1997**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/56 comprises a small quantity of newspaper material relating to the UK election of Tony Blair in 1997 and the UK election of 2001; the Assembly voting figures of 1998 also included.

Further reference to voting material in IE MOD/25 and IE MOD/47.

Items, contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, 'Tony Blair born 6-5-53', have been removed to IE MOD/14 (Charts) for improved storage.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/56/56.1-56.6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Northern & UK
Elections 1997**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/56/56.1

One broadsheet supplement *The Times Election 97*, headlined 'The Tactics that Triggered a landslide', pp41-56, numbered in Roman Numerals I-XVI

IE MOD/56/56.2

Three broadsheet pages (pp1-6) from *The Times* 5 May 1997 headlined 'Blair rewards the faithful'

IE MOD/56/56.3

Snippet from unidentified broadsheet contains voting figures for Northern Ireland in the UK Election of 1997, Antrim East to West Tyrone

IE MOD/56/56.4

Pages 17-20 of broadsheet, *Irish Independent* 27 June 1998, 'Election of ministers to post test for Assembly'

IE MOD/56/56.5

Pages 15-18 of broadsheet, *Irish Independent* 28 June 1998, 'How the voting went'

IE MOD/56/56.6

Pages E1-E22 (loose) of broadsheet, *The Times* 9 June 2001 headlined 'Election 2001'



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/57

Presentation Convent Oct 7 1846

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/57
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Presentation
Convent Oct 7 1846**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

'They shall shine like stars for all eternity in the Kingdom of His saints'

– Very Rev Monsignor Tobias Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, Rome,
congratulating the nuns on founding a convent at Lixnaw in 1877

IE MOD/57 comprises material relating to the history of the Presentation Convent in Castleisland including a souvenir booklet, *Presentation Convent Castleisland, 150 years of service to the people of Castleisland, 7th October 1846 - 7th October 1996*.¹ Series also contains reference material about the foundation of the Church of St Stephen and St John in Castleisland including a useful document which alludes to the thirty-six parish priests of Kerry as given in *A List of the Names of the Popish Parish Priests as they were registered at a General Sessions of the Peace* (1705).

The convent was founded in 1846 by Mother Joseph Harnett (birth name Honora Harnett). Mother Joseph was born in 1798, daughter of magistrate, William Harnett Esq of Sandville House, Castleisland.

Mother Joseph died on 25 April 1888 in her 90th year. An obituary outlined her life achievements:

In 1837 Mother Joseph Harnett came from the Parent House, Cork at the request of the well-known Dr Hogan, PP, St Michael's, and of Miss Maria King, to found the Presentation Convent in Limerick, the first and only religious institution at the time in the city. After nine years indefatigable energy and labour she had the consolation of seeing the foundation fully established and flourishing. Therefore, at the request of the late Venerable Archdeacon O'Leary, PP, Castleisland, she again in 1846 set out for a foundation in that town.

In Castleisland, 'poverty and want stared Mother Joseph in the face'. It was supposed the foundation should be given up: 'The damp, comfortless state of their poor house brought illness to the sisters; one died, another returned to Limerick, and Mother Joseph had to brave the battle alone with two aspirants'.²

Mother Joseph's brother, Michael Harnett Esq, then residing in Liverpool, sent his sister £1,800 and in 1859 he gave her £2,000 towards building the convent in Kenmare.³

The obituary concluded:

Lixnaw and Sneem were also branches from Mother Joseph's House, Castleisland. She reached the grand old age of 90 and was 62 years professed. She possessed to the last her full faculties and never ceased to exercise her zeal and energies for the glory of God and wellbeing of her Institute. She was a true daughter of Nano Nagle.⁴

It is worth noting that Lixnaw was co-founded by Mary Dympna Godfrey (1851-1914) of the Godfrey family of Kilcolman Abbey, Milltown, Co Kerry. Mary Dympna took the veil in the Presentation Convent, Castleisland in 1871. She contributed to the costs of building the convent at Lixnaw with a literary output disguised under the title of 'Member of the Presentation Community'.⁵

Harnett family of Castleisland

Michael Harnett and his brother John made significant donations to their native Castleisland.⁶ John Harnett died in 1883; an obituary provides biography:

Death of a Liverpool Merchant - Today (Friday) the remains of Mr John Harnett, who for upwards of half a century was a corn broker in this city, will be interred at Cheltenham. Mr Harnett, who was a native of Castleisland, county Kerry, came to Liverpool about 55 years ago and, having spent some time with Messrs Maxwell corn merchants, joined his brother Michael and established the corn broking firm of J & M Harnett. They were very successful in business and became one of the most extensive firms of the kind in the city. Mr Michael Harnett having died about eleven years ago, his brother retired from business two years later and went to reside in France and then at Cheltenham where he died on Monday morning at the ripe age of 82 years. The firm of J & M Harnett is now carried on in Brunswick-street by Mr William Harnett, a nephew of deceased and Mr Comerford.⁷

Michael Harnett's generosity extended to his local parish in England. He contributed to the building of St Werburgh's Parish Church in Chester:

The most urgent need which faced Eugene Buquet when he arrived in Chester was the building of a new church ... through the generosity of two well-known benefactors to the diocese, Michael and John Harnett ... the site of the present church, opposite Grosvenor Park, was acquired.⁸

A short, unremarkable notice of Michael's death was published in the *Cheshire Observer* of 8 November 1873: 'Died on the 5th inst at Dawstone, Heswall, Cheshire, aged 70, Michael Harnett Esq late of Liverpool'.⁹

Another Harnett sibling, Mary, married in 1819 to Joseph Edward Vize Esq of Whitehall Co Clare and had a large family before her early death, at Sandville, in 1829.¹⁰

One of her daughters, Mary Catherine Vize, followed the path of her aunt and 'received the white veil' in Limerick in 1843.¹¹ She was received into the Castleisland Convent in early January 1849 where she died from consumption soon after, on 2nd April 1849.

Castleisland historian, T M Donovan recalled another of Mother Joseph's siblings, 'a most charitable lady' who in her late years lived in the convent:

In the terribly bad year of '79 she clothed and fed all the poor children of the town. May God give her a crown of glory in heaven.¹²

Edward, another of Sister Joseph's brothers who remained in Castleisland, rescued a young woman who was abducted in the early part of the nineteenth century:

The young woman forcibly taken away from Listowel has been found and restored to her family by Edward Harnett of Sandville and Dan Harnett of Listowel, Esqs, while grousing on the mountain of

Knockgarrane in County Cork; she was confined to a cabin there at which these gentlemen accidentally called to procure food for their dogs. Her name is Elenor Collins and she is fully determined to prosecute all those concerned in her abduction.¹³

It was a less happy ending for an RIC constable from the Castleisland Barracks who fell in love with 'a young maid' from the convent later in the century. Patrick McDonagh, one of the thirteen RIC constables who resigned in 1887, travelled to America where he was to take up new employment. During the voyage 'he became insane ... it broke his heart to leave her and made him a maniac at sea'.¹⁴

Church of St Stephen and St John, Castleisland

Creator's study of Castleisland parish church, Church of St Stephen and St John reveals that in 1878, Most Rev Dr M'Carthy, Bishop of Kerry, spoke of the 'great want' of a parochial church in Castleisland during a visitation there.¹⁵

The church that then existed was described as 'very seedy looking' and stood 'quite adjacent' to the site of the new church.¹⁶ The foundation stone was laid on the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians (24 May) 1881, a day of 'glorious sunshine'. A special telegram of the occasion revealed that over 30 priests were present and ten thousand persons witnessed the ceremony.¹⁷

Some two and a half years later, when the church was 'rapidly approaching completion', a disinterment ceremony took place to 'transfer the remains of the deceased priests of the parish from their resting place in the old chapel to graves prepared for them in one of the aisles of the new church':

The remains were placed in new coffins on a catafalque before the altar in the old chapel and everything that the most pious care for the sacred remains could suggest or that could confer solemnity on the occasion having been scrupulously attended to, High Mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased priests was celebrated.

A procession was formed, which included 'schoolchildren with lighted tapers', to accompany the 'one pall and one bier ... all that the destroying hand of Time had left of them' in its journey to the new church where it was placed beneath the dome of 'that most beautiful edifice'.¹⁸

By 8 September 1884, the new church was open, as evidenced by P D Kenny of Ballymacadam, who described how he went into the new church on Fair Day, 8 September 1884 where he met the Lord Lieutenant.¹⁹ The official opening ceremony took place on 5 October 1884. A report of the event included a lengthy description of the architecture including artefacts cut from 'Castleisland red marble' and the church organ, built by Thomas W Magahy of Cork, who was awarded a first prize medal at the Cork Exhibition of 1883.²⁰

Rev Father Naughton, SJ, preached during the ceremony. He spoke of how 'God alone knew what Ireland suffered' and how 'Ireland's faith had passed the ordeal of persecution'. The only trial not yet undergone, he said, was 'the test of prosperity and a little liberty' which was 'Ireland's last and greatest danger':

How would she come through it. Faithful to God in the days of persecution, would she continue so in the day of her resurrection, or intoxicated with a little wealth and a little manly liberty that she is not used to, will she find that her strength is gone and that she is weak like other nations.²¹

Another document in this series contains reference to eight Lenten Regulations signed by ANDREW, Bishop of Kerry in 1881. Rule 5 stipulates:

Lard and dripping may be used as a condiment in dressing fish, herbs, &c, on all days on which butter is allowed.

An interesting article, 'The Priests of Kerry Two Hundred Years Ago' provides a list of parish priests registered in the year 1704. Thirty-six names were returned for Kerry, many of whom had received Holy Orders in France, and creator highlighted those from parishes in the Castleisland district.

The document includes Morris Cahane of Killcarrigbegg, having as his parishes 'Duagh and Broshnagh'; Edmond Hogan of Magh, having as his parishes 'BallymacElligott, Nohovall, O'Brianin and Ballysheeda'; Charles Deorane of Ballyplimoth, having as his parishes 'Ballincushlane and Castleisland'; Teige Daily of Reghnelogh having as his parishes 'Currens, Killenterna and Disart' and Charles Daily of Droumuoltane having as his parishes 'Castleisland and Ballynacashland'.²²

Special thanks to Eileen Chamberlain for assistance in research of this note.

Items contained in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ In 1905, a number of Presentation students were commended for skill in shorthand and typewriting. Miss J Fitzgerald, Maria Fitzgerald, Minnie Brosnan, Julia Kearney, Kate Kerin, Nora Begley, Ety Crowley and Kate O'Sullivan received certificates for speeds of 70 to 100 words per minute. Further reference to convent, see historical sketch (with image) in *Kerryman*, 16 January 1976, 'Kerry's Eighth House founded in a famine year'.

² Obituary, *Irish Examiner*, 4 May 1888.

³ Ibid. 'After a few years struggling, it was discovered Kenmare was wholly unsuited to the requirements of the Presentation Order and subsequently was handed over to the poor Clares'.

⁴ Ibid. The death of the Rev Mother Ignatius of the Presentation Convent, Castleisland 'supposed to be one of the oldest nuns in Kerry' was recorded in January 1908. Rev Mother Ignatius O'Connell celebrated her Golden Jubilee in 1904 – on that occasion, a fund 'to alleviate the costs of the new convent schools of Castleisland' was inaugurated. Subscriptions included one pound from 'two little Shanahan children' in Abbeyfeale and £100 from Archdeacon O'Leary. The death of Mother Mary Magdalen Brennan, native of Kilkenny, who had celebrated her Golden Jubilee as a nun, occurred in 1913. Mother Mary De Sales Carrick died on 8 February 1915 in her 79th year, a native of Dublin and more than half a century in religious life. Mother M Teresa O'Leary died on 1 June 1932 at the Presentation Convent, Castleisland, in the 69th year of her age and the 44th year of her religious profession. Miss Kate Griffin, daughter of John Griffin Esq of Tuam was professed in Castleisland parish church in October 1856.

⁵ 'Few if any convents in the country have done so much for the Irish language and for Irish history'. Mary Dymrna wrote a number of books to help pay off debt incurred in the building at Lixnaw, taking up her pen 'in such a way that very few who have seen her books know her to be the author ... invariably published under the name, 'A Member of the Presentation Community, Lixnaw'.' Among many titles, *The Postulant and Novice Studying her Vocation translated from the French of Abbé Leguay by a band of novices* (1879); *The Martyrs of Castelfidardo Translated from the French* (1883); *Maxims of St Catherine of Sienna* (1890); *A Gem from the Diamond Mine* (1892) endorsed with the good wishes of the Bishop of Kerry, John Coffey, The Palace, Killarney; *Sprays of Shamrock* (1907 – 'a collection of sayings and prayers of St Patrick, St Brigid and other Irish saints dedicated to 'the Irish-born religious'); *Lays and legends of Our Blessed Lady: affectionately dedicated to the Children of Mary* (1908); *The O'Connell Reader* (1908 – 'The compiler deserves praise for her scrupulous care in naming the sources from which she has drawn her materials'). Also, dates unclear: *Presentation Manual*; *Stepping Stones to Irish History*; *Life of Blessed*

Benedict Joseph Labre (translated from the French); *At Our Lady's Altar*. Further reference, see obituary in *Sacred Heart Review*, 18 July 1914, 'Death of a noteworthy Irish nun'.

⁶ £200 was subscribed in 1847 to the Irish Relief Fund and £25 for the relief of the poor of the Castleisland neighbourhood. In September 1849, Rev J O'Leary, parish priest of Castleisland, acknowledged £250 from Michael 'towards building a school to be conducted by the ladies of the Presentation Convent in that town'. The sum of £3,000 was acknowledged in 1857 towards the construction of the convent in Kenmare 'one half for the cost of the building, the other half for the maintenance of the convent of Castleisland' and an equal sum 'for a similar purpose in Liverpool' (*Dublin Weekly Nation*, 7 November 1857, 'Convents in Kerry').

⁷ *Liverpool Mercury*, 2 March 1883.

⁸ *Catholicism in Chester: A Double Centenary 1875-1975* (1975) by Sister Mary Winefride Sturman, OSU. Michael's wife Elizabeth, widow of Alfred Augustus Joseph Grainger Esq (1805-1838) of Pendre, Holywell, Tywysog, Co Denbigh and Munich, Germany and daughter of George Roskell Esq, JP, Major in Flintshire militia and Mayor of Flint, who Michael had married in 1841, contributed to the erection of the presbytery beside St Werburgh's.

⁹ His widow Elizabeth died on 5 February 1898 aged 84 and was buried in the Roskell family grave at Pantasaph cemetery, Flint, Wales.

¹⁰ Died Sunday morning at Sandville, Co Kerry, the seat of her brother, William Hartnett Esq, Mary, wife of Joseph Edward Vize Esq of Fire-hill Co Clare (*Freeman's Journal*, 20 May 1829).

¹¹ In Limerick Miss Vize daughter of J Vize Esq of Clare-street, a protestant, grand-daughter of the late Dr Vize of this city received the white veil ... Miss Vize is a maternal niece of the respected Superioress of the community amongst whom it was her lot to enter (*Limerick Reporter*, 23 May 1843 & *Freeman's Journal*, 25 May 1843). A paternal ancestor of Miss Vize, Edward Joseph Vize Esq of Ballynatten Co Tipperary 'although a Protestant held thirty-two estates in trust for Roman Catholics during the penal laws ... this high minded Protestant gentleman returned these estates and titles to the rightful owners' (*Dublin Weekly Register*, 3 June 1843). Miss Vize was professed in 1845 by Right Rev Dr Ryan at the Presentation Convent, Sexton-street, Limerick.

¹² *A Popular History of East Kerry* (p179). This would seem to be Anna Maria Harnett. The family tree appears as follows: William (1793-1856), Arabella (1794-1839), Edward (1796-1871), Mary (1797-1829), Honora (1798-1888), Jane (1800-1833), John (1801-1883), Michael (1803-1873), Anna Maria (1804-1885), Nelson (1804). Eldest son William married Anne, daughter of William Meredith and Alicia Orpen on 5 May 1825; sons born in March 1826, June 1827 and William in March 1830 (a daughter, Elizabeth, was born in October 1828). Anne died at Sandville of 'rapid consumptive decline in the prime of life' on 3 December 1830. One of William's sons, Edward, was gazetted to a Coronetcy in the 15th Dragoons in June 1848. William died on 8 February 1856 at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, London aged 62.

¹³ *Southern Reporter*, 12 September 1826. Edward, a magistrate, married Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of William O'Sullivan Esq of Carriganass Castle, Co Cork on 30 April 1836. The announcements of sons born at Sandville were published in March 1841 and September 1843. Edward remained at Sandville until about 1850 when he appears to have taken up residence at Castle View, where he died on 1 May 1871. His son William O'Sullivan Harnett married Clara, daughter of George Stokes, in 1875; daughter Ellen married Louis Kuhling Esq of Hull in 1862 and daughter Minnie married Christian Kuhling Esq of Cottingham, Yorkshire in 1874. Sandville was occupied from circa 1850 by Robert Acheson Thompson whose wife was Christina-Frances, daughter of Francis-Christopher Bland Esq of Derryquin Castle and Lucy Herbert of Brewsterfield. He remained in residence until his death on 27 June 1871.

¹⁴ *Kerry Evening Post*, 1 June 1887, 'The Resignation of the Castleisland Constables'. Patrick, son of J McDonagh of Skreen, Co Sligo, recovered and later returned to Ireland (see IE MOD/64).

¹⁵ IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.1, 'The Most Rev Dr M'Carthy in Castleisland'. Alludes to the ongoing church building fund 'of many years' duration.

¹⁶ IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.4. 'One wing had to be removed in order to make room for the ground-plan of the new'.

¹⁷ IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.2. See also IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.3, 'The New Church at Castleisland' dated May 1881.

¹⁸ IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.6.

¹⁹ IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.7. P D Kenny had written to the editor of the *Kerry Sentinel* of 30 September 1884 berating his treatment under the Coercion Act, 'I believe I am right in saying that I was the first man in the South of Ireland arrested under that infamous Act'. Letter describes how he was approached by the Lord Lieutenant in the new church. Further reference to P D Kenny IE MOD/78. See also IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.5, 'The Most Rev Dr Higgins in Castleisland' in which the Lord Bishop spoke in Castleisland in July 1882 on 'the state of the Country'.

²⁰ 'The death occurred yesterday with tragic suddenness of Mr Thomas Walter Magahy, Ivy Lawn, Evergreen Road, Cork. Mr Magahy was aged 75. The late Mr Magahy was proprietor of the well known Cork firm of T W Magahy and Sons, Merchant Street, organ builders and organ repairers since 1870 when the business was established by Mr Magahy's father'. Obituary in full, *Irish Examiner*, 18 January 1957.

²¹ 'Dedication of the New Church at Castleisland', *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 11 October 1884. The following week, the sudden death of Father Maurice Herlihy, curate of the parish, at the early age of 42 brought sorrow to the community. See IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.8.

²² IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.11. Article published in *Kerry Sentinel* 24 October 1891 and relates to a register published by the Queen's Printer, Andrew Crook, "on the Blind Key, 1705" held in the British Museum, entitled *A List of the Names of the Popish Parish Priests as they were registered at a General Sessions of the Peace held for the said county at _____, the 11th day of July 1704 and were since returned up to the Council Office in Dublin, pursuant to a clause in the late Act of Parliament intituled An Act for Registering the Popish Clergy*. Further reference see *The Irish Priests in the Penal Times (1660-1760)* (1914) by Rev William P Burke.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/57/57.1-57.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Presentation
Convent Oct 7 1846**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/57/57.1

Item contains published material relating to the history of the Presentation Convent in Castleisland

IE MOD/57/57.1/57.1.1

One 20-pg A5 coloured booklet, *Presentation Convent Castleisland, 150 years of service to the people of Castleisland, 7th October 1846 - 7th October 1996*. Contains coloured photograph of Presentation Convent, information on sisters who served there, and hymns and prayers. Some markings on pp 5, 6 and 7

IE MOD/57/57.1/57.1.2

One A4 black and white photocopy of three-page article, 'Dysart Nun the founder of Presentation Convent, Castleisland'; source not given, pages numbered 13-15. Contains images including Sandville House, 'home of Mother Joseph Harnett' and the Presentation Convent in Castleisland

IE MOD/57/57.1/57.1.3

List of newspaper references to the Presentation Convent with four supporting documents for the period 1884-1899

IE MOD/57/57.1/57.1.4

One A4 copy of an information sheet entitled Sandville House, source not given. Provides short historical sketch of the house

IE MOD/57/57.2

Item contains number of newspaper references to the foundation of the church in Castleisland from the period 1878, the visit of Most Rev Dr M'Carthy, Bishop of Kerry, in regard to the 'great want' of a parochial church in Castleisland to 1891 in which year is given a record of parish priests in 1704

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.1

One A4 print of newspaper article of September 1878, 'The Most Rev Dr M'Carthy in Castleisland'. Alludes to the ongoing church building fund 'of many years' duration and the want of a parish church

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.2

One A4 print of newspaper article, 'Laying the foundation stone of the Castleisland Church' dated 24 May 1881

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.3

Two page newspaper article, 'The New Church at Castleisland' dated May 1881

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.4

Photocopy of IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.3, some sections highlighted including a reference to the 'old church':

The old church is very seedy looking, standing quite adjacent to the site of the new. Indeed, one wing had to be removed in order to make room for the ground-plan of the new

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.5

Two page print of article from the *Kerry Sentinel* of July 7 1882, 'The Most Rev Dr Higgins in Castleisland'

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.6

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 18 December 1883, 'Interesting Ceremony at Castleisland'. Article alludes to near completion of new church and the disinterment of deceased priests from the old chapel to the new

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.7

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 30 September 1884, a letter to the editor from P D Kenny in which he berates his treatment under the Coercion Act. Describes how he was approached by the Lord Lieutenant in 'the new church'

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.8

One A4 print from **Kerry Sentinel** of 17 October 1884, 'Death of the Rev M Herlihy, CC'

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.9

One A4 print from *Kerry Sentinel* of 1882, 'Lenten Regulations in the diocese of Kerry AD 1882' signed by ANDREW, Bishop of Kerry and dated 1881. List of 8 regulations; regulation 1:

By the general Law of the Church, the Faithful are obliged to fast on one meal on all days of Lent, except Sundays. Besides the chief meal, a collation is allowed by usage. From this law are exempt persons under the age of twenty-one, and those who are feeble from old age; women pregnant or nursing; those whose state of life obliges them to bodily labour, and the poor who cannot provide a complete and substantial meal

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.10

One A4 print newspaper article, 'Lenten Regulations in the Diocese of Kerry in 1888' signed by ANDREW, Bishop of Kerry. Provides list of 8 regulations. Same document contains article on an outbreak of rabies (a horse belonging to Mr Thomas Shanahan of Farran near Castleisland had been bitten by a dog)

IE MOD/57/57.2/57.2.11

One A4 print of article originally published in *Kerry Sentinel* 24 October 1891, 'The Priests of Kerry Two Hundred Years Ago'. The article is based on a register published by the Queen's Printer, Andrew Crook, "on the Blind Key, 1705" held at the British Museum, entitled *A List of the Names of the Popish Parish Priests as they were registered at a General Sessions of the Peace held for the said county at _____, the 11th day of July 1704 and were since returned up to the Council Office in Dublin, pursuant to a clause in the late Act of Parliament intituled An Act for Registering the Popish Clergy*. Thirty-six names are returned for Kerry; creator has highlighted the names relevant to the parishes of the Castleisland district. Further reference see *The Irish Priests in the Penal Times (1660-1760)* (1914) by Rev William P Burke

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/58

Proprietors

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/58
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Proprietors 1733-**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 33 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/58 comprises research notes relating to eighteenth/nineteenth century proprietors of the Castleisland district together with a map illustrating the estates held by them.

'Forfeitures of Kerry lands have been taking place since 1200', observed Jeremiah King in his History of Kerry, describing the occurrences as 'systems of robbery'.¹ Within the 'systems of robbery', King dated the period of landlordism from 1710 to 1921.

This series contains considerable research papers on landlords of the Castleisland district including Bateman, Blennerhasset, Browne, Chute, Coltsmann, Crosbie, Crumpe, Denny, Drew, Drummond, Fairfield, Godfrey, Harold, Hartnett, Headley (Winn), Hussey, Marshall, Leeson, Meredith, Morris, Powell, Roper, Sandes, Saunders, Spring, Stack, Stokes, Thompson, Trant, Ventry (De Moleyns), Wren.²

The material, synthesised with research from standard sources, plots the landlords' association to Castleisland and, in many cases, their disassociation. For example, on his death in 1958, St John Aloysius Harold was described as 'the last surviving member in the district of an old local family'.³

The material is an essential starting point for researchers of landlordism in Castleisland and its hinterlands.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled 'Wm Crosbie inherited by widow of Gen Drummond, Sir Mce Crosbie sold to Ventry Ancestors, John Blennerhasset inherited by Headley, John Fitzgerald sold to Chute, Edward Herbert ...'.

¹ IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.7. 'By the clan Cashel and clan Gerald; by the favourites of Elizabeth and James in 1580-1612; by the Cromwellians in 1651-66; by Williamites in 1688-1710; by landlords 1710-1921; the *tuath sen Eran* have repurchased most of the land now ... In 1924 the farmers are purchasing their holdings, and becoming freeholders'.

² IE MOD/58. The families of the Seignory of Castleisland are identified as Crosbie, Herbert, Fitzgerald, Blennerhasset and Meredith: 'By a survey taken in 1729, the Seignory of Castle Island was found to contain no less than 37,128 acres of which only 14,211 were then profitable ... Four years after the survey the whole seignory was leased for ever at a yearly rent to Sir Maurice Crosbie, William Crosbie, Edward Herbert, John Fitzgerald, John Blennerhasset and, in 1734, Richard Meredith ... Sir Maurice Crosbie's descendants afterwards sold their portion to the ancestors of the Rt Hon Lord Ventry and John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry sold his to Chute. William Crosbie's portion was inherited by the widow of General Berkely Drummond and John Blennerhasset by his descendant, the Rt Hon Lord Headley' (IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.1).

³ St John died at Bons Secours Hospital Tralee on 10 March 1958. His widow Minette St John Harold died at the same place on 12 August 1961. Minette St John Harold was the daughter of C D (Cornelius Denis) O'Connor. See IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4 for note on O'Connor and Duarigle/Dhuarigle Castle.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/58/58.1-58.33
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Proprietors 1733-**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 33 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/58/58.1

One A3 print of nineteenth century OS map of Castleisland town and surrounds with coloured markings to illustrate the boundaries of lands held by Chute, Meredith, Herbert, Headley, Lord Ventry, Leeson and Drummond

IE MOD/58/58.2

Item contains handwritten material about proprietors including lists of proprietor names with references to published source; item appears as research material for the creation of IE MOD/58/58.1

IE MOD/58/58.2/58.2.1

One A4 sheet contains list of proprietor names, Bateman to Wrenn with notes and references

IE MOD/58/58.2/58.2.2

One A4 sheet contains list of proprietor names, Bateman to Wrenn

IE MOD/58/58.2/58.2.3

One A4 sheet contains list of proprietor names with details of associated parish and townlands

IE MOD/58/58.2/58.2.4

One A4 sheet contains notes on proprietors of Castleisland extracted from Lewis, Griffiths and other sources

IE MOD/58/58.2/58.2.5

One A3 lined sheet with notes on proprietors from Smith's History, Lewis, Griffiths and other sources

IE MOD/58/58.3

Item contains published references relating to the seignory and subsequent division of land in the nineteenth century

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.1

One A4 document entitled 'The Seignory of Castle Island' contains descriptive history of subject: 'A tract of land around Castle Island was granted by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth under the name of the Seignory of Mount Eagle Loyal to Sir William Herbert of St Julians, county Monmouth ...'. Source not given. Document has coloured markings; IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.2 contains an enlarged duplicate of this document without markings

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.2

Duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.1 enlarged to A3 without markings

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.3

One A4 document entitled 'Of the Principal English Families who have settled in this county from the Reign of Queen Elizabeth I to the present time'. Extract from published source (not given)

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.4

Duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.3 enlarged to A3

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.5

One A4 photocopy of page from *The Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell* (Vol 3, p57) in which the Liberator writes to his wife from Tralee in 1824, 'I started very early the next morning and came here yesterday about one o'clock to attend a consultation with Lord Headley, etc, on an act of parliament for dividing Castleisland among the six gentlemen of whom Lady Headley, his mother, is one.' This paragraph is marked with highlighter (see IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.6)

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.6

Duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.5 without markings

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.7

Two extracts from King's *History* relating to confiscated land in Kerry; extracts pasted onto one A4 sheet

IE MOD/58/58.3/58.3.8

Article entitled 'List of Kerry Landowners whose ancestors were in Ireland before 1640' from the *Kerry Sentinel* 28 January 1879; names associated with Castleisland district marked with highlighter

IE MOD/58/58.4

Item contains handwritten notes on the families Bateman Sandes extracted from published sources with some supporting material

IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.1

One A4 document entitled 'Bateman Sandes Collis' contains reference notes for the period 1667 to 1996

IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.2

One A4 document entitled 'Bateman Sandes Collis' contains notes extracted from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.3

One A4 document contains notes on Collis and Sandes

IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.4

Pages 16 & 17 from (unreferenced) publication contains note on George Bateman of Dromultan, Co Kerry. Article appears to relate to freemasonry

IE MOD/58/58.4/58.4.5

Pages 12 & 13 from (unreferenced) publication (perhaps *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological Society* 1937-38 in which appeared 'Some Kerry Records' by Rev Sir Henry L L Denny). Contains note on the Hollow Sword Blade Company marked with highlighter

IE MOD/58/58.5

Item contains handwritten notes on the families of Blennerhasset and Conway extracted from published sources with some supporting material

IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.1

One A4 document entitled 'Blennerhasset's' contains handwritten notes on same from 1586 to 1967

IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.2

One A4 document contains notes on Blennerhasset ancestry extracted from King's *History*

IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.3

One A4 document contains notes on Conway ancestry from 1587 to 1809

IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.4

Copy of page 29 from King's *History* relating to Thomas Blennerhasset of Flimby, MP. Continues at IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.5

IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.5

Copy of pages 30 & 31 from King's *History* relating to Blennerhasset

IE MOD/58/58.5/58.5.6

Pages 30 & 31 from (unreferenced) publication relating to Captain Jenkin Conway (seignory of Killorglin) and the Blennerhassetts (evidently modern edition of Smith's *History* Ch II 'Principal English Families')

IE MOD/58/58.6

Item contains material relating to Sir Valentine Browne

IE MOD/58/58.6/58.6.1

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on descendants of Sir Valentine Browne

IE MOD/58/58.6/58.6.2

Pages 26-29, and notes pages 240-243, from (unreferenced) publication relating to Sir Valentine Browne (evidently modern edition of Smith's *History* Ch II 'Principal English Families')

IE MOD/58/58.7

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Chute. Includes what appears to be a draft letter to 'Liam', evidently Liam Chute of Chutehall, Lower Park Road, Killarney

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.1

One A4 document entitled 'Chute Tullygarron' contains notes on the Chute family from 1535 to 1870

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.2

One A4 document contains notes on Chute genealogy

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.3

Page 1 (of 2) contains notes on Chute family from 1583 to 1906, 'I myself have seen the deeds of a house in Main St Moanmore Castleisland which Richard Aremberg Blennerhasset Chute sold in 1906'. Appears as part of a draft letter; see IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.4

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.4

Page 2 (of 2) continuation of notes on Chute family (see IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.3) which appears as a draft letter: 'I have not looked at Tralee. I will leave that you to. Almost certainly the Chutes will be found there. Molahiffe is in the barony of Magunihy. More research for you Liam'

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.5

One A5 note on townland of Moanmore

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.6

One A4 document entitled 'Castleisland 1853' contains reference to Richard Chute's interest in the townland of Moanmore; note also includes Chute interest in the parishes of Ballymacelligott and Brosna in 1853

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.7

One A4 document onto which is pasted published references to the Chute family from 1630 to 1884; notes appear to be extracted from J B Leslie's parish records of Ardfert and Aghadoe

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.8

One A4 document with reference note about Mrs Chute

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.9

One A4 copy of pages 64 & 65 of King's *County Kerry Past & Present* with reference to

Chute; relevant entry marked with highlighter

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.10

Duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.9 without markings

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.11

Handwritten notes on proprietors including Chute from 1733 to 1903

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.12

One A4 document entitled 'Chute' contains notes on Chute; appears as rough work

IE MOD/58/58.7/58.7.13

One cream coloured business card, Chutehall, proprietors Liam & Anne Chute, Lower Park Road, Killarney, Co Kerry

IE MOD/58/58.8

One A4 document entitled 'Coltman' contains reference to Coltsmann of Glenflesk castle from King's *History*. Further reference to Glenflesk Castle, see *Owen Roe O'Sullivan, Son of Sliabh Luachra: Biographical Sketch of Kerry's Famous Bard with notes on Cronin of Rathmore House, The Park and Glenflesk Castle* (2017) www.lulu.com.

IE MOD/58/58.9

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Crosbie

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.1

One A4 document entitled 'Crosbie' contains notes on the Crosbies extracted from standard sources from the period of Elizabeth to the early twentieth century, 'Like many others, the Crosbie mansions at Ardfert and Ballyheigue were burned down by the IRA'

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.2

One A4 document entitled 'Crosbie' contains rough notes

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.3

One A4 document entitled 'Crosbie' contains notes on Ballyheigue Castle

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.4

One page from notebook contains rough notes from King's *History*

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.5

One page from notebook contains rough notes on John Crosbie Smith sr

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.6

One page from notebook contains reference to Hon Maurice Crosbie 1733-1809 from *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society*

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.7

One A4 copy of pages 100-101 of King's *History* with reference to Crosbie

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.8

One A4 copy of pages 246-247 of Smith's *History* with reference to Crosbie

IE MOD/58/58.9/58.9.9

One A5 copy of p139, 'Story of Castle Magne' (*Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Vol 1, pp119-41 Oct 1909) which alludes to Captain David Crosbie, relevant sections marked with highlighter. It is worth noting that Tralee historian, Russell McMorran, is currently preparing a history of the Presbyterian church in Tralee in which is material about the Crosbie family of Ardfert and Ballyheigue

IE MOD/58/58.10

One A4 document entitled 'Crumpe' contains list of references to the Crumpe family from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*, King's *History* and Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/58/58.11

Item contains notes on the history of the Denny family from published sources

IE MOD/58/58.11/58.11.1

Two page document contains notes taken from article in *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* (3) 'Tralee of the Dennys'

IE MOD/58/58.11/58.11.2

One A4 document contains references to newspaper sources relating to the Denny family with some supporting articles relating to the death and last will of Sir Edward Denny in 1889 and the affairs of Sir R A Denny in 1897

IE MOD/58/58.11/58.11.3

One A4 document contains genealogical notes on Denny evidently from Smith's *History* with page from chapter two of same (with footnotes)

IE MOD/58/58.11/58.11.4

One A4 document contains copy of pages 206-9 of Cusack's *A History of the Kingdom of Kerry* (1871) relating to the Denny family

IE MOD/58/58.11/58.11.5

One A4 document contains copy of pages 112-3 of King's *History* relating to the Denny family

IE MOD/58/58.12

Item contains notes relating to the family of Drew

IE MOD/58/58.12/58.12.1

One A4 document entitled 'Drew' contains notes on the name extracted from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*, Griffith's Valuation, King's *History*, J B Leslie's parish records and other sources

IE MOD/58/58.12/58.12.2

One note about Captain Francis Drew

IE MOD/58/58.13

Item contains notes on the family of Drummond from published sources

IE MOD/58/58.13/58.13.1

One A4 document entitled 'Drummond' contains notes on Drummond family from published sources

IE MOD/58/58.13/58.13.2

One newspaper reference dated November 1891, 'A Castleisland correspondent writes – Mr Drummond of London has promised to build cottages here in old Chapel-St and has recently pulled down a number of old cabins ...'

IE MOD/58/58.14

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Fairfield. An image of a Fairfield descendant, Dr Letitia Fairfield, can be found in *Irish Independent*, 2 November 1957, 'Rebel with many causes'. Further reference to Fairfield in *Philip of the Hundred Cows A Folk Tale from Cordal* (2015) at www.lulu.com

IE MOD/58/58.14/58.14.1

One A4 document entitled 'Fairfield' contains notes extracted from standard sources on the Fairfield family.

IE MOD/58/58.14/58.14.2

One A4 document contains references to Fairfield found in the *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*

IE MOD/58/58.14/58.14.3

One A4 document entitled 'Knockadarrive' contains rough notes on Drummond

IE MOD/58/58.14/58.14.4

One A5 copy of p361 of King's *History* contains poem, 'Mount Eagle, Castleisland' by Ulick Kerin

IE MOD/58/58.14/58.14.5

One note on yellow card about Ulick Kerin, gaelic poet. Refers to King, p186

IE MOD/58/58.15

One page from notebook entitled 'Godfrey' contains genealogical references to same

IE MOD/58/58.16

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Harold

IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.1

One A4 document entitled 'Harold' contains notes on name from standard sources

IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.2

One duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.1

IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.3

One page from notebook contains notes on 'Harrold' from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4

One A4 photocopy of article from *The Sunday Times*, 26 May 1996, 'Master of the fine arts of survival, profile of Lord St John of Fawsley'. Item also contains three A3 enlargements of article (poor quality)

Lord St John of Fawsley (1929-2012 – obituary *The Guardian*, 5 March 2012) served in the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. His uncle was St John Aloysius Harold (1885-1958), son of Dr Richard Harold of Castleisland, husband of Minette O'Connor and father of Dr Richard St John Harold (who was born at Meadow Lands Castleisland on 17 September 1916).

Dr Richard Harold of Castleisland, who married Ellen, daughter of Cornelius Murphy Esq of Milltown in 1865, had a large family including Agnes Mary (married Lamie of Rossacon House Kanturk) and Lilian (married Newland). Thomas Cornelius, Mary, Hanna, Joan, Daisy (married Richard Ryan, solicitor, son of Richard Ryan, MD, JP, Bailieboro, Co Cavan in 1908) and Richard were also baptised in the parish of Castleisland during the years 1867 to 1885.

St John Aloysius Harold died at Bons Secours Hospital Tralee on 10 March 1958, when he was described as 'the last surviving member in the district of an old local family'. His widow Minette St John Harold also died at Bons Secours Hospital Tralee on 12 August 1961. Shortly after, the representatives of Mrs St John Harold auctioned the furniture of 64 Main Street and in early 1962 the property was offered for sale (further reference to Harold in IE MOD/37/37.3).

Minette St John Harold was the daughter of C D (Cornelius Denis) O'Connor (1862-1899) of Castleisland, son of Denis O'Connor. C D O'Connor married Hanora Murphy, daughter of John Murphy, whose address at the time of their marriage on 18 November 1882 was given as Glenhakinleen, Boherbue (near Millstreet, Co Cork – this may be a mistranscription of Clashkinleen, a townland in the parish of Kilmeen, Cork). Minette's siblings were Hanora,

born in 1891 (she married Castleisland solicitor, Thomas O'Neill and died in 1971; see article about Harold/O'Neill association with Riverstown/Ballynahowan House by John Reidy, 'Calendar drawings prove huge hit', *Kerryman*, 27 April 2006) and Catherine, born on 26 October 1893. Catherine attended the convent school in Castleisland and married Spyro Stevas, of Greek descent. The couple had three children, actress [Dorothy] Juno (1925-2014); Norman, MP (1929-2012) and Diana M (who married Peter Antony Ravenshear and whose daughter, Camilla Ravenshear, married actor Oliver Tobias Freitag). The children were frequent visitors to Castleisland.

C D O'Connor died at his residence in Castleisland on 19 April 1899. His widow Hanora – 'Nora' – survived him by almost four decades and died in July 1938 at which time Mr and Mrs Stevas thanked friends 'who prayed at her grave July 17' and asked 'if anyone has wronged her, please have a Mass said for her soul' (*Irish Independent*, 23 July 1938). Mrs C D O'Connor was described as 'an institution – she ran a pub and undertaking business (horse and hearse) and was rated as a very good business person well able to handle the men who worked for her' (*The Kerryman*, 11 May 1979).

Mrs Catherine – or 'Kitty' – Stevas died in December 1975 (Spyro died in 1956). Catherine was invariably described as from Killarney or from Duarigle Castle. The confusion would appear to arise from her mother's Cork roots. Her mother's association to Duarigle Castle near Cullen, in Cork (not to be confused with Duarrigle in nearby Newmarket) is not clear though Boherbue (Boherboy) is in the locality.

Duarigle (Duarrigle/Dhuarigle) Castle was anciently associated with the O'Keefe family, the last of whom was said to have died in a workhouse in the 1870s (*The Kerryman*, 12 December 1936, 'Millstreet Past and Present A Brief Sketch'. See also 'My grandparents came from Duarigle Castle, they were Patrick and Catherine Keefe. They had a son Richard J Keefe born October 11 1881. They came to the States in 1883 ... if readers could shed more light on them. F E Keefe' (*Cork Examiner*, 21 March 1983).)

In the nineteenth century, the castle was associated with the Justice family (see 'Duarrigle Castle. Further Research on the above' by Mike Justice in *A Millstreet Miscellany* (2), Aubane Historical Society Cork (2005), pp45-46).

On 11 June 1868, the household contents of 'Dhuarigle' Castle together with a brougham were sold by 'unreserved auction'. Subsequent to this date, the name of George Wellesley Allen, solicitor, whose address was given as Strand Street, Kanturk in Griffith's Valuation and who was appointed solicitor to the Kanturk Board of Guardians in September 1847, is linked to the property. George married Margaret (she died at Notting-hill in July 1883). The birth of a son at Kanturk was announced in 1852; two known children were:

Elizabeth: Her death was recorded in 1947:

'Miss Bessie Louisa Allen of 20 Spencer Road, East Molesey, Surrey formerly of 23 Alexandra Road, Kingston Hill, who died on 8 April last, daughter of the late George Wellesley Allen of Dhuarigle Castle, Co Cork left £2,129 gross with net personalty £2,064. Probate has been granted to her niece, Mrs Barbara Brooke of Hampton Court Palace' (*Irish Examiner*, 19 August 1947).

William H: Captain Burmah Marine, Rangoon, he married at St Jude's Church, South

Kensington on 23 August 1888, Annie, second daughter of Hugh Rayner Esq, The Manor House, Wallington, Surrey. The couple had an only child, Barbara, who married in 1912 to Major George Cecil Brooke (1870-1915). Major Brooke, only son of Brigadier General Henry Francis Brooke of Ashbrooke, Co Fermanagh, was Killed in Action at the Dardanelles on 28 April 1915 'very shortly after the death of Barbara's father'. Their only son, born on 13 October 1913, was Commander Henry John Allen Brooke (1913-2003). He left five children (see obituary in *Telegraph*, 24 June 2003). Following the deaths of her father and husband, Barbara resided at Hampton Court Palace, living in Apartment 21, by grace and favour of the monarch. She died in 1979; see Allen Family Burma Collection (C1441) at Firestone Library, Princeton University collections, New Jersey (<http://findings.guids.princeton.edu/names/8a2ccc657516ac6bbb16f764c139a920>).

A marriage of what may have been cousins adds another Allen to Duarigle. On 18 November 1909, the marriage was announced of Miss Fanny Croomes Allen, daughter of James John Croomes Allen and granddaughter of Mr J Allen of Dhuarigle Castle to Mr D L Allen. The wedding was low key due to a recent bereavement in the bride's family.

Fanny died the following year: 'Died 22 October 1910 at Bedford-gardens House, Campden-hill, London, Fanny Margaret (Daisy) the beloved wife of Damer Leslie Allen and daughter of James John Croomes Allen of 46 Barston-gardens aged 25'. She had given birth to a daughter, Ursula Mary Fanny Margaret Allen.

Her husband, Damer Leslie Allen, died soon after, in 1912, during an attempt to fly across the Irish sea in a monoplane. He was born in Ireland c1878, son of Dr James Henry Leslie Allen (1850-1891) and his wife Hester Rosa Barrington Millett (who evidently emigrated to Napier, New Zealand in 1884) and grandson of Rev James Allen, rector of Creagh, Co Cork. In the *Wanganui Chronicle* of 5 January 1910, the adventures of Damer, a consulting engineer and partner in the firm of Messrs Maginnis and Allen, were described:

He has done a good deal of travelling in the Far East; across Siberia to Vladivostok then to Tokio where he was engaged on work for the Japanese Admiralty and visited all their naval bases. He saw all the captured Russian ships and met many well-known Japanese officers, including Admiral Baron Saito, Minister of Marine, Admiral Togo and Admiral Oki. He also visited all the private shipbuilding yards. After leaving Japan, Mr Allen went across to Dalny thence to Port Arthur ... up through South Manchura to Newchwang and afterwards visited Peking then Hong Kong, Siam, Singapore and Rangoon and had a tour through India, there riding in some steeplechases where he won the Connel Cup.

A legal dispute about ownership of a portrait – 'Lady Anne Ponsonby who married Benyn Burton by Gainsborough' – sold by Damer in 1911 was heard in London in February 1913 during the course of which it was revealed that Damer was the great great great grandson of Lady Anne Ponsonby (daughter of the 1st Earl of Bessborough) and Benjamin Burton.

In more recent times, names associated with Duarigle include the Crofts family (George) and Captain Jones. In October 1910, the castle was advertised for lease with 20 acres of land. In early 1911, it was advertised for auction by owner, Mrs Annie M Lane [Allen?]. At this period the castle acquired a Greek association for in 1912, the Millstreet Union was presented with a letter from John Halikapulo of Duarrigle Castle claiming £85 compensation for 'criminal injury to his property'. In the same year, 'Antifthisi, a cure for consumption' price 3s for a one pint bottle was available for purchase at the castle.

Halikapulo (or Halikiopulo/Halikiopoulo), a shipping merchant, was the spouse of Minnie, daughter of Denis C. O'Callaghan of Killeenlea, Kanturk. Halikapulo died and Minnie remarried to Francis Arthur Collins of Clonmel, who died at Millstreet District Hospital on 10 May 1944 and was buried at Dromtarriffe.

Madame Minnie Halikiopoulo-Collins, by all accounts a colourful character famed for her socialising (see article in *Seanchas Duthall* 9th edition, 1993 by Sister Mary Mercy Elizabeth Kiely) died 1 February 1951 (will with three codicils proved in Cork 3 January 1952).

Another name associated with the castle during the Halikapulo period was Jeremiah J Smith (or Smyth). He claimed damages for a motor car accident in 1931.

The representatives of Mrs Halikiopoulo-Collins put the castle up for sale in 1951. It was purchased by Mrs Newling of Killarney to be run as a guest house. At this period Mrs Patricia A Newling, proprietor of the Cahernane Hotel Killarney from 1946-60, was buying and selling Kerry property and it seems probable that she was the purchaser.

Patricia A Newling, nee O'Shea, was born at Gleninchiquin, Tuosist, Kenmare in 1897; she served as member of Irish Tourist Association, Irish Hotels Federation, Kerry Hotels Federation and Killarney Tourist Association. It would seem she had an association with the family of artist Pauline Bewick, who recorded the following which occurred in the 1930s: 'Harry [Bewick's mother] chanced on meeting Pat Newling, a Kerry woman running a hotel in Letchworth. Pat told Harry of her orphaned niece and nephew and Harry offered that she would move to Kerry and foster the two children, Lucy and Michael' (Pauline Bewick RHA *Aosdána : A Life in Painting*). Patricia Newling died 14 October 1960 at the Cahernane Hotel and was buried at Kilmacillogue, Kenmare; she was survived by her husband Percy John Newling and her sister Elizabeth Mary Claire, wife of William Player.

Duarigle was offered for sale again in 1955 'with or without the castle' and included a five-roomed two-storey house 'built in recent years near the entrance gate'. The castle was sold to farmer, Timothy Houlihan in that year and was soon after dismantled by Daniel Buckley Esq. A demolition sale in August 1957 included galvanised pipes and water tank, 30 doors, windows and architrave, porcelain sink, 'as Duarigle Castle has been renovated during recent years the auctioneers confidently recommend all the above material as being of first class quality ... mineral bar and light refreshments will be available on the Castle grounds'. The castle today stands in ruin.

IE MOD/58/58.17

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Hartnett. Further reference see IE MOD/57 Presentation Convent

IE MOD/58/58.17/58.17.1

One A4 document entitled 'Hartnett' contains references to the name found in standard sources including Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.17/58.17.2

One A4 document entitled 'Hartnetts' contains notes on Mother Joseph Hartnett and the Hartnett family found in standard sources including a note on Mother Joseph's headstone

IE MOD/58/58.17/58.17.3

One A4 page contains copy of pp178-181 of Donovan's *History of East Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.18

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the Lords Headley. Material includes a four page essay with supporting documents

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.1

One A4 document entitled 'Headley' contains notes on Winn family from 1783 to 1935 (Hon Rowland Patrick John George Allanson Winn born 1901)

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.2

One A4 document entitled 'Headley' contains notes on same from 1783 to 1908 with particular reference to King's *History*

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.3

Page 1 of a four-page handwritten account of the Headleys which begins, 'In 1877 the Right Hon Charles Mark Allanson Winn succeeded to the title of Lord Headley of Aghadoe. He inherited a huge estate stretching from Castleisland to the river Feale ...'

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.4

Page 2 (of 4) continues account of the Headleys

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.5

Page 3 (of 4) continues account of the Headleys with additional published material

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.6

Newspaper articles relating to the Headleys during the period 1883 to 1886 in support of IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.5

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.7

Duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.6

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.8

Newspaper articles relating to the sale of Headley land in Castleisland in 1884 in support of IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.5

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.9

Page 4 (of 4) concludes account of the Headleys: 'The affairs of the Lord were finally wound up on July 29 1887 ...'. Account is written on the reverse of a letter to creator from Donal O'Connor, St Mary's Basketball Club Castleisland dated 4 January 2002 in which thanks are given for 'providing an article for our Christmas Blitz programme'

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.10

One reference from newspaper article of July 1887 relating to Mark Allanson Winn written out in hand

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.11

Duplicate of IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.10

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.12

One A4 print of newspaper article dated February 1891; relates to Lord Headley being overcome on quinine and a hot bath at Paris during a continental tour

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.13

One A4 print of newspaper article dated October 1884 relates to evictions at Glenbeigh

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.14

One A4 copy of pages 8 & 9 from (unreferenced) publication contains obituary to Lord Headley who died at age 80 on June 22nd 1935

IE MOD/58/58.18/58.18.15

One A4 copy of entry for Aghadoe from Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*

IE MOD/58/58.19

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the Lords Headley.

Material focuses on the Headley association to Glenbeigh Towers

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.1

One A4 document entitled 'Headley' contains notes on Aghadoe House and Glenbeigh Towers (Winn's Folly) extracted from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.2

One A4 copy of newspaper article from *Kerry Sentinel* 13 August 1878, 'Rioting in Castleisland'; relates to Samuel Hussey

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.3

One A4 document onto which is pasted a series of newspaper reports from the *Kerry Sentinel* concerning Lord Headley's estate in 1883, 1884 and 1886

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.4

One A4 reference (written out in hand) from *Kerry Sentinel* of July 1887 relating to Receiving Order made against Lord Headley in April 1886. See transcription IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.6

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.5

Transcription of IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.4 with typos highlighted

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.6

Transcription of IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.4 with typos corrected

IE MOD/58/58.19/58.19.7

One A4 photocopy of page from Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* relating to Glenbeigh (Glenbehy)

IE MOD/58/58.20

One A4 document contains notes relating to the name of Hussey extracted from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/58/58.21

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Leeson

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.1

One A4 document entitled 'Leeson' contains notes on Leeson associations extracted from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.2

One A4 document entitled '(2) Rev Edward Fitzgerald Conyers' contains notes from J B Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy and Parishes*. The continuation of this document to page (2) (IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.3) suggests it was part of a draft letter to person unknown

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.3

One A4 document entitled 'Leeson Robert M'. Appears to be (from document in IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.2) concluding part of a draft letter to person unknown. It concludes:

O'Donoghues. My father, who died last Nov aged 97, came from Ballyvaughan in North Clare – right in the middle of the Burren. He spelt his name Donohoe. Perhaps a parish clerk or parish priest wrote it that way and he was slow to argue with authority. Other branches of the family spell it Donoghue. There is a sculpture of Padraig O Conaire in Eyre Square in Galway city. He was a wreck of a man though obviously considered of some importance. I may have more of an affinity with him than with the Kerry O'Donoghues as his mother was an O'Donoghue from North Clare. Of the Kerry O'Donoghues I know nothing! Yours, Michael O'Donohoe

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.4

One A4 document entitled 'Leeson' contains genealogical detail with a number of questions at the bottom which have been answered in red pen in a different hand (handwriting suggests Valerie Bary). Question 8, creator asks, 'Am I too demanding?' and the response,

'No! Not at all. Very interesting'

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.5

One A4 document entitled 'M R Leeson Marshall 1882-3' contains newspaper article 'The Meenleirim Tenantry'. Article is pasted onto the reverse of a coloured poster 'Refurbishment of Castleisland Community Centre for the 21st Century 40 Miles Sponsored Walk Dingle to Castleisland Friday 28th September 2001'

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.6

One note card written on both sides containing references to Leeson from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.7

One note-card contains reference to Ralph Marshall from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.21/58.21.8

One note relating to John Marshall Miles

IE MOD/58/58.22

Item contains handwritten research notes and published material relating to the family of Meredith

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.1

One A4 document entitled 'Merediths' contains notes on associated residences extracted from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.2

Black and white photocopy of pages 146-7 from Incumbered Estates contains detail of sale of 'Dick's Grove House' Dicks Grove, Tiernagoose, Co Kerry on 14th June 1855 subsequently withdrawn from auction by Richard Meredith. Includes an image of the property and note that it was demolished in 1939 following its acquisition by the Land Commission

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.3

One A4 document entitled 'Dicks Grove House' contains typed sketch of the property with creator's additional handwritten notes

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.4

One A4 document entitled 'Meredith' contains genealogical information from 1656 to 1912

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.5

One A4 photocopy of pages 96-97 of Pdraig de Brun's article, 'Kildare Place Society in Kerry' (*Journal of Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society*, No 13 1980), its references to Meredith marked with highlighter

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.6

One A4 photocopy of pages 236-7 from King's *History* with reference to Meredith

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.7

Photocopy of pages 52-57 of Donovan's *History of East Kerry* with reference to Meredith

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.8

One A4 document contains notes on Meredith residences

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.9

One A4 document contains notes on Meredith, 'Donovan describes the Meredith as the last and probably the best of all the English settlers in East Kerry ...'

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.10

One A4 document contains notes on Meredith genealogy

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.11

One A4 document contains rough notes on Meredith

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.12

One A4 document contains notes on Merediths from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.13

One A4 photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* June 1958 with article about Currow and image of the old church, Currow. One paragraph marked with highlighter, 'In 1932 the old Meredith mansion was burned out and in 1935 the Land Commission took over the remainder of the estate and divided it amongst many small holders'

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.14

Photocopy of pages XII and XIII relating to incumbered estates (probably from introduction to item at IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.2)

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.15

One newspaper snippet, 'Dick Meredith's Grove at Currow' (unreferenced)

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.16

One page from notebook relating to Richard Meredith's marriage to Herbert

IE MOD/58/58.22/58.22.17

One page from notebook: rough work

IE MOD/58/58.23

One A4 document entitled 'Morris' contains genealogical notes from John Northal Morris to Samuel, who married Mrs Rachel Dyn daughter of George Gun

IE MOD/58/58.24

Item contains material relating to the family of Powell

IE MOD/58/58.24/58.24.1

One A4 document entitled 'Powell' contains notes on Powell burials and notes on Powell from published and other sources including roll books

IE MOD/58/58.24/58.24.2

One A4 document entitled 'Powell Kerry Sentinel' contains references to the name in newspaper reports from 1878 to 1892

IE MOD/58/58.24/58.24.3

One A4 document entitled 'John Powell Sandwell; James Sandwell; John Cragg & Ballinahown; William Moanmore' contains references to Powell from nineteenth century directories, Griffith's Valuation and roll books

IE MOD/58/58.24/58.24.4

One A4 document contains two newspaper articles of 1888 and 1892, the former relates to an appeal on behalf of James Powell who was evicted from his farm at Sandville five years earlier and the latter to a judgment in the estate of John Powell, deceased, and an action James Powell vs John Powell

IE MOD/58/58.25

Item contains material relating to Sir Thomas Roper

IE MOD/58/58.25/58.25.1

One A4 document entitled 'Sir Thomas Roper' contains compilation of references on same extracted from a number of published sources most notably local historical journals and also Jeremiah King's *History*

IE MOD/58/58.25/58.25.2

One A4 copy of pages 137-8 of 'Story of Castle Magne' by Rev James Carmody published in the *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* (unreferenced but evidently Vol I 1909) which pay particular attention to Sir Thomas Roper

IE MOD/58/58.25/58.25.3

One note from *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* No 14 April 1915 p80 'AD 1625 I, Edward Denny, was married at Dublin in Roper's Rest House to Ruth Roper, in Lent'

IE MOD/58/58.26

Item contains material on Sandes

IE MOD/58/58.26/58.26.1

One page from notebook entitled 'Sandes' contains jottings on Sandes, 'In 1821 William Sandes lived in Breahig' (King's *History*)

IE MOD/58/58.26/58.26.2

One page from notebook contains genealogical notes on Sandes to 1830 Wm Higgin, Bishop

IE MOD/58/58.26/58.26.3

One A4 copy of pages 108-9 from article, 'Kildare Place Society in Kerry' published in the *Journal of Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* (unreferenced, articles published in a series between 1979-1984). Alludes to T W Sandes in 1830

IE MOD/58/58.27

Item contains material relating to Saunders

IE MOD/58/58.27/58.27.1

One A4 document entitled 'Saunders Jesuit' contains notes on the name extracted from standard published sources but most notably Donovan's *History*: 'One of the oldest families in the district – the Saunders of Breahig – are lying in a vault under the northern side of the church. The descendants of this family, although no longer residents of the county, have not forgotten their dead. Our well known, highly skilled and artistic monumental mason, Mr P O'Reilly, got an order from them a year ago to restore and redecorate the finely arched flagstone at the entrance to the vault'

IE MOD/58/58.27/58.27.2

One A4 copy of pages 288-9 from King's *History* relating to the Saunders family

IE MOD/58/58.28

One A4 document entitled 'Spring' contains genealogical notes from sixteenth to mid seventeenth centuries. Includes note 'Ballyraemeen House Kiltallagh Castlemaine – Tanaiste Dick Spring'. Ballyraemeen House, formerly sited at Ballyraymeen Lower, Kiltallagh, Castlemaine, was a Spring residence, ancestors of the former Tanaiste. It was demolished c1970 (see Bary's *Houses of Kerry*). Spring ancestry appears as follows: Richard [Dick] Spring, born 1950, son of the late Daniel Spring TD (1910-1988) and Anna (nee Laide) Spring (1919-1997); grandson of Arthur Spring (1875-1959) and Catherine Margaret (nee Commene) Spring (1882-1976); great-grandson of John Spring (b1836) and Hanora (nee Hickey) Spring (1838-1904).

A poem, *Tralibus et Alabandis* by 'Sootstraps', a spoof after the satires of Juvenal, included Ballyraymeen (and indeed Castleisland 'Cashliland' and a number of towns in Kerry) in this nineteenth century tale of 'Tralia and Lovwer':

No knight or day
E'er say me stray
Away from off your floore, man:
But one – 'twas a sland'ring glorogotheen,
Declar'd I was love-sick near Ballyraymeen

Ballyraemeen (*var*: Ballyraymeen, Ballyreameen, Ballreimine, Ballyremein, Ballyremeen, Ballyrimin, Ballyremain, Ballyremin, Balliremeen) received press attention in the nineteenth century when a case of religious intolerance occurred in Castlemaine churchyard involving Rev

B Drew and Father Batt O'Connor. The graveyard altercation was discussed at the Milltown Petty Sessions when 'Mr William Spring of Ballyraemeen, an intelligent and respectable Roman Catholic' described his version of events (*Tralee Chronicle*, 18 Dec 1857).

One William Spring of Lower Ballyraemeen and his wife Elizabeth Thompson baptised a son John at Castlemaine on 28 April 1836.

There were a small number of Thompson families in the area but one of particular interest was William and Ellen Thompson of Rockfield House near Milltown. William Thompson Esq, who died at Rockfield on 21 March 1840, was described at that time as 'father of the distinguished Conservative Barrister, Bowen Thompson Esq'. William had at least five sons and Bowen was his fifth. Bowen was born in 1809 and practised in Dublin. He published, about 1851, *Digest of the Grand Jury Laws*. A clue to genealogy is found in his application to the court of probate in 1858 as administrator of his father's will in respect of the goods of Ferdinand Thompson (William's nephew). William was Ferdinand's only next-of-kin and Ferdinand had not been seen or heard of since 1835 despite being aware 'that he had an interest expectant on the death of his stepmother who died in 1848'. Bowen Thompson died on 13 January 1859 at Camden-street Dublin aged 50 (his widow, Elizabeth Anne, died at 46 Mountpleasant-square on 18 December 1878).

Soon after Bowen's death it was reported that the Orangemen of Dublin were about to erect a monument to 'their brother Bowen Thompson Esq'. Indeed, differences in religious opinion appear to have caused a fracture in this family. Daniel O'Connell illustrated this circumstance during a speech at a 'Great Reform Demonstration' held in Dublin in 1840 for reorganising the registries of Ireland. O'Connell's enthusiastic reception by the crowd 'baffled all description'. During the course of his speech O'Connell described his association with the Thompsons:

We shall now come to the toasts – when 'Protestant Ascendancy' was proposed, who do you think returned thanks? ... A Protestant from that county who calls himself Bowen Thompson but who was known there by the appellation of Bone Thompson (a laugh). His playfellows when he was young used to call him Knaveen (roars of laughter). But I must tell you who this Bone Thompson is. I have the pleasure of knowing his father, a respectable gentleman farmer, as thorough a Roman Catholic as ever lived, and one too who always plumps at an election for my nephew Morgan John O'Connell (cheers). His brother a respectable young man also is a chief constable of police and was appointed at the instance of Mr M J O'Connell (loud cheers). A third brother, a most skilful young gentleman a physician, I had the honour and happiness to appoint over a dispensary to which I am the principal subscriber and this Bowen Thompson is the fellow called on to return thanks for Protestant Ascendancy (tremendous cheers). A pretty Protestant he was – and had to go through the double process of being made one in the first instance before he could make the speech and after that to praise Protestant ascendancy (a laugh). What does he claim? Does the fellow want to have an ascendancy over his own poor father (loud cheers) ...Is not that to say the least of it an uncharitable exhibition on the part of this knaveen (groans). This is the only person that could act and speak thus, for filial piety is a sacred and cherished feeling of man, and here is one who insults his father and brothers, tramples on the grave and mocks the memory of his mother.

The brothers alluded to were physician James Bowen Thompson who married Elizabeth Maria, second daughter of Hannibal Evans Lloyd (the philologist) at St Botolph's Church Aldersgate on 14 December 1850. Elizabeth Maria was noted for her missionary work in Syria. An extract from *The Daughters of Syria* (which also contains an image of Elizabeth) sheds light on their relationship.

At the instance of some friends Elizabeth joined the Syro-Egyptian Committee, formed under the presidency of the late Sir Culling Eardley. This was followed by her marriage with Dr James Bowen Thompson, who had

for several years devoted his great professional talents to the Syrian mission and had opened and personally conducted the British Syrian hospital at Damascus from 1843 to 1848. They resided in London for some time till Dr Thompson's plan for opening a direct railway communication to India by the Euphrates valley called him to Constantinople whence they proceeded to Syria and settled at Suediah near Antioch where he possessed some property. Here Elizabeth was initiated into the language and manners of the East and here her full heart yearned over the darkness and degradation of the women. She at once began a school in her own house, extending her efforts beyond the confines of Antioch to the neighbouring districts of Kesab and Aintah where she formed little knots of readers of the Word of God (*The Daughters of Syria. A narrative of efforts by the late Mrs Bowen Thompson for the evangelization of the Syrian females* (1871 & 1872) by her sister, Susette Harriet Smith (nee Lloyd) dedicated to Mary, Countess of Aberdeen and edited by the Rev Henry Baker Tristram, pp27-28).

James Bowen Thompson, who wrote a paper 'On the Leprosy of the East' in 1851, died at Constantinople in his 42nd year of malignant typhoid fever. A description of events leading up to his death on 5 August 1855 reveals his legacy to the east::

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of Dr James Bowen Thompson whose name is well known in connexion with the proposed new overland route to India via Suediah and the valley of the Orontes. Dr Thompson caught the fever which terminated his life at Balaklava on the 13th of July. In the first five days of his illness the symptoms were not of an alarming nature. He was ordered out to sea in the hope the voyage and change of air would renovate his weakened frame; but he grew worse. He was anxious to get to Scutari with the vessel was ordered with invalids. He reached it early on Sunday morning and the steamer was scarcely anchored before he was seized with another attack from which he himself had slight hopes of recovery. He however rallied and said, 'I shall be better the moment I get on shore;' The medical receiving officer went on board, took the names of such as were to land, cast a look on Dr Thompson as he lay stretched on a mattress in the upper saloon but said he would not receive him without an order from the ambassador or admiral. There was not time to get either. Dr Thompson said, 'This will be my death. Is there not one vacant bed for me among the five or six hundred occupied? I who have come to devote my life to the cause, am I refused admission by a brother officer because I am a civilian? My blood will be upon their head?' There was an intimation thrown out that if he could be got on the beach they might perhaps take him in but no stretcher could be procured upon which to carry him there. Thirty-six hours afterwards he was admitted into Kululee hospital where death put an end to his sufferings (*Kerry Evening Post*, 1 September 1855).

Mrs Bowen Thompson, who went on to found the British Syrian Mission in 1860, died at Blackheath on 14 November 1869 at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Smith Esq. Her sister Susette Harriet, widow of Henry Smith of Morden College Blackheath, died at Beyrout, Syria on 25 Jan 1885.

Dr James Bowen Thompson is commemorated on the Crimean war memorial which was erected in Tralee in 1862. In his will dated September 1853 in which Dr Thompson remembered his brothers Bowen and Thomas (see below) and also a sister Sarah Moynihan, Dr Thompson made a number of stipulations about religious standing.

Thomas Thompson Esq was the 'chief constable of police' mentioned by O'Connell. In 1843 Thomas was presented with an ornate sword at Adare in Limerick (where he was stationed from an earlier posting at Ballbriggan) 'by order of the Lord Lieutenant ... for his distinguished constabulary services'. In 1845, Thomas was appointed to Colombo as superintendent of police to command there the 'newly organised police force':

In 1845 Irish Constabulary Sub Inspector Thomas Thompson was appointed superintendent in charge of the police in Ceylon and was succeeded by a fellow Irish Constabulary officer, William McCartney in 1847. The British Columbia Territorial Police Force was organised by ex Irish Constabulary Sub Inspector Chartres Brew (*Communique An Garda Siochana Management Journal* (December 2004) p37).

Thomas was later Sub Inspector of Police at Cashel in Co Tipperary and in 1865 he was promoted to County Inspector (perhaps at Kildare).

There may also have been a son named William for in July 1865 at SS Mary and Michael's Catholic Chapel Commercial Road London, William Thompson, eldest son of Mr Wm Thompson of Rockfield County Kerry married Julia Holmes O'Sullivan.

Bowen, Dr James and Sarah Moynihan are named in the will of William Thompson of Rockfield dated 18 March 1840, though Thomas is not mentioned. Thomas was however granted administration of his father's will in June 1859 following the death of Bowen in January.

Alexander Thompson was named as eldest son and executor of William Thompson's will (Alexander died at Rockfield on 27 April 1855 aged 58) and two other sons are mentioned, John of Dromodishert (who had two sons, one named William) and Robert of Knockaunablagh (whose son was named Joseph). The following marriages may pertain: At Killarney in February 1830, Robert Thompson of Rockfield married Miss Julia O'Connell sister of Dr O'Connell of Millstreet and in February 1834, John Thompson Esq of Rockfield was married by Rev Edmond Donnelly PP to Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Healy of Knocknomuckologh. Also a death notice: 'At her residence, Rockfield, after a brief illness, Mrs Mary Thompson. Deceased was mother to Mr John Thompson, Killarney and Mr W H Thompson, Mallow ... The deceased has a young and helpless family ... The funeral took place on Wednesday to Droumacohal (*Killarney Echo*, 9 December 1899).

In his will William described the boundaries of his farm, 'on the west by Knaves the north and partly the east by Timmy Sullivan's ground and also on the east bounded by James O'Hara's ground and on the south by the river Gweestin'.

Rockfield House is still extant. A copy of the wills of James Bowen Thompson and William Thompson in IE MOD/A14.

IE MOD/58/58.29

One A4 document entitled 'Stack' contains list of Kerry residences associated with the name evidently from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.30

One A5 note entitled 'Stokes' contains notes on same from published sources most notably T F O'Sullivan's *History*

IE MOD/58/58.31

Item contains material relating to the Trant family

IE MOD/58/58.31/58.31.1

Two page article relating to the Trant family from article in *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* (pp240-243) includes family tree. Documents marked with highlighter

IE MOD/58/58.31/58.31.2

One note card contains further references to the name Trant in published sources

IE MOD/58/58.32

Item contains material relating to Lord Ventry including handwritten and published documents. Further reference: a sketch of Lord Ventry and the (demolished) protestant church contained in

The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century
(2011)

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.1

One A4 document entitled 'Lord Ventry (1)' contains handwritten notes on same from the period 1666 'Frederick the first of the Mullins' to come to Kerry' to 1827, William Townsend Aremberg Mullins, 'He leased Burnham House and estate to his agent, D P Thompson who greatly improved the house and lands. Mrs Thompson ran a school for the Protestant girls who had been orphaned by the cholera epidemic. The Thompson lease expired in 1841'. Notes compiled from standard published sources. See also IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.2 & IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.3

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.2

One A4 document entitled 'Lord Ventry (2)' continues notes from IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.1 for the period 1833 to 1872

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.3

One A4 document entitled 'Lord Ventry (2)' continues notes from IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.1 IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.2 for the period 1880 to 1930: 'And it is in the fitness of things that the residence at Burnham of the Mullins or De Moleyns as they afterwards called themselves should be converted into an education establishment which, it is hoped, will give its students an entirely different outlook on Ireland than its former anti-Irish tenants possessed'

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.4

One A4 document entitled 'Ventry' contains notes on same extracted from Bary's *Houses of Kerry*

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.5

One A4 document contains genealogical notes and reference to the Hollow Blade Company of London

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.6

One note entitled 'Houses of Kerry' contains references to residences associated with the Ventry Estate

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.7

One note card contains reference to Richard Boyle Townsend (source not given)

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.8

Copy of pages 326-7 of O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry* contains reference to Ventry Estate, marked with highlighter

IE MOD/58/58.32/58.32.9

Copy of pages 235-6 of O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry* contains reference to voting practices on the Ventry Estate; creator notes 'Canon O'Sullivan PP Dingle did not take part'

IE MOD/58/58.33

One A4 document entitled 'Wren' contains genealogical notes with particular reference to Litter

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/59

Rates

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/59
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rates**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/59 comprises data from rates and census records of 1853, 1885, 1897 and 1911 collated into useful booklet form. The result is a magnified glimpse of town and inhabitant in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, '1853 Castleisland, Knockananlig, Kilmurry, 1885 Castleisland, Brosna, Kilbrehert, Kilmurry, Scartaglin, Turrig, 1897 Castleisland'.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/59/59.1-59.6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rates**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/59/59.1

Thirteen page handwritten document entitled 'Griffiths Valuation 1853' contains an alphabetical list of names in the town of Castleisland extracted from Griffiths records, Ahern to Wren. Information includes detail of owner, occupier and rateable value of property as given in Griffiths

IE MOD/59/59.2

Eleven page handwritten document entitled '1885', the first four pages of which contain an alphabetical compilation of names and addresses extracted from an unreferenced source of 1885 (rates). The remaining seven pages represent supporting documents. Names are listed in two columns per A4 page, Bank (National) to Wren, with abbreviations of townland and address alongside, for example CQ is Chapel Quarter, LNR is Limerick New Road. The areas documented are Bawnluskaha (B), Cahereens (C), Castlevue (CV), Chapel Quarter (CQ), Knockananlig (including town) (K), Moanmore (M), Tobermuing (T), Tonbwee (Tonbwee)

IE MOD/59/59.3

Thirteen page handwritten document entitled '1897', the first four pages of which contain an alphabetical compilation of names and addresses extracted from an unreferenced source of 1897 (rates). The remaining nine pages represent supporting documents. Names are listed in two columns per A4 page, Ahern to Wren, with abbreviations of townland and address alongside, for example CQ is Chapel Quarter, LNR is Limerick New Road. The areas documented are Bawnluskaha (B), Cahereens (C), Chapel Quarter (CQ), Knockananlig (K), Moanmore (M), Tonbwee (Tonbwee)

IE MOD/59/59.4

One A4 handwritten document entitled 'Castlevue Tralee Road' contains compilation of the records for 1853, 1885 and 1897 (IE MOD/59/59.1, IE MOD/59/59.2, IE MOD/59/59.3) for the Castlevue area; information organised into columns

IE MOD/59/59.5

Two page handwritten document entitled 'Chapel Quarter Main Street' contains compilation of the records for 1853, 1885 and 1897 (IE MOD/59/59.1, IE MOD/59/59.2, IE MOD/59/59.3) for the Chapel Quarter area; information organised into columns

IE MOD/59/59.6

Item contains a handwritten alphabetical compilation of names and addresses and other information extracted from the census of 1911 with supporting documents

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.1

Two page handwritten A4 document entitled '1911' contains an alphabetical compilation of names and addresses extracted from an unidentified source of 1911. Names are listed in

two columns per A4 page, Ahern to Wren. A number alongside the name relates to the occurrence of that name in the accompanying material

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.2

Two page document entitled 'Barrack Lane 1911' contains numbered list (1-14) of names in Barrack Lane, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.3

Eleven page handwritten document entitled 'Bawnluskaha 1911' contains numbered list (55-154) of names in Bawnluskaha, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.4

Three page handwritten document entitled 'Cahereen E Main Street 1911' contains numbered list (16-31) of names in Cahereen, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.5

Three page handwritten document entitled 'Castleview 1911', two pages of which contain numbered list (158-184) of names in Castleview, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household. The third page is entitled 'Henry Arthur Herbert MP, Castleview, Main St' and contains a compilation of records for this area in 1853, 1885, 1897 and 1901; information organised into columns

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.6

Four page handwritten document entitled 'Chapel Lane 1911', the first two pages of which contain numbered list (1-24/1-2) of names in Chapel Lane and Church Lane, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household. An additional two pages contain a compilation of records for Chapelquarter Chapel Street and Chapel Quarter Chapel Lane in 1853, 1885 and 1897; information organised into columns

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.7

Three page handwritten document entitled 'Convent Lane 1911', the first two pages of which contain a numbered list (1-24) of names in Convent Lane, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household. The third page is entitled 'Chapel Lane' and comprises a compilation of records for this address in 1853, 1885 and 1897; information organised into columns. Item includes an accompanying A3 print of the Census of 1911 in which the names, ages and county of birth of the 'Roman Catholic teaching community' appear

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.8

Three page handwritten document entitled 'Killarney Road 1911' contains numbered list (1-15) of names in Killarney Road, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.9

Two page handwritten document entitled 'Limerick Road 1911', the first page of which contains numbered list (1-12) of names in Limerick Road, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household. The second page comprises a compilation of records for this address in 1853, 1885, 1897 and 1901 and for Spout Lane in 1853; information organised into columns

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.10

Two page handwritten document entitled 'Moanmore 1911', the first page of which contains a numbered list (155-157) of names in Moanmore, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household. The second page comprises a

compilation of records for this address in 1853, 1885 and 1897; information organised into columns

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.11

Four page handwritten document entitled 'Pound Road 1911' contains numbered list (1-37) of names in Pound Road, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household

IE MOD/59/59.6/59.6.12

Two page handwritten document entitled 'Tonbwee 1911', the first page of which contains numbered list (41-55) of names in Tonbwee, not alphabetical; material includes age of family member and occupation of head of household. The second page comprises a compilation of records for this address in 1853, 1885 and 1897; information organised into columns



Above: Éamonn Breen (left) with Paudie Walsh and Michael Culloty at the unveiling of a memorial plaque to the memory of the 1798 United Irishmen leader Domhnall 'Buaic' Ó Gráda to mark the bi-centenary of the 1798 rising in Castleisland. The commemoration was held at the grave of Ó Gráda at Cill na nAimne, Kilmurry Cemetery, Cordal and was organised by the Lord Edward Fitzgerald '98 Committee. Photographed by John Reidy on 27 December 1998

Below: Garda O'Donohoe, centre, photographed in Castleisland in 1956 escorting Eamon de Valera during the election campaign.

Image courtesy Breda Brooks



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/60

Rebellion of 1798

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/60
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rebellion of 1798**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

They were hanged and according to the savage English custom of the time, their heads were cut off and impaled on the big iron gates of the old Market House.¹

IE MOD/60 comprises material relating to the murder of three yeomen in Castleisland yeomanry barracks in 1798 and the subsequent repercussions including court martial, execution and transportation.

Creator's father, Matt O'Donohoe, was a Garda stationed in Castleisland. He was photographed in the town in 1956 escorting Eamon de Valera during the election campaign.² It may have been this family background that caused creator to explore the history of law enforcement in the Castleisland district. The collection material includes an overview of the military history in Castleisland in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.³

Rebellion of 1798

Three yeomen, William Harold, Michael Boyle and Richard Boyle of the Mount Eagle Cavalry died at Castleisland yeomanry barracks on the night of 13 August 1798:

They were mangled and butchered to that pitch that it was impossible to know them. They belonged to Captain Meredith's corps of yeomen and were all Protestants. They had no arms, except one sword between the three.⁴

Arrests soon followed:

There was a man of the name of Nowlan from Nuckneen taken in the street of Castle Island the day following; another fellow from the same neighbourhood was taken at Raus yesterday, named Flaherty, a school master ... Nowlan had informed against sixty of his accomplices and that he says there were one hundred in all.⁵

Castleisland historian, T M Donovan, described how his grandfather, John Donovan was among those arrested.⁶

'Grady' was alleged to be the leader:

The Albion has expressed great pity for the miscreant named Grady who was apprehended in London on a charge of having committed most atrocious murders in the county Kerry but who put a period to his own existence rather than face justice to answer for his enormities ... It is said he had been a kind of a school-master in the country.⁷

A man named Michael Brosna was among those convicted of the murders and in 1801, was 'taken from the Prevot prison Limerick on board the Duff gun-boat, Lieut Wing, to Tarbert from

whence he is to be transmitted to Castle Island there to be executed pursuant to sentence'.⁸

A nineteenth century fictional account of the affair written by 'the son of a looker on' identified it directly with the Rebellion.⁹

A map of the town of Castleisland dated circa 1870 shows Rack Lane, a name not recognised in the locality today. It may take its history from this period.¹⁰

Donovan in his recollections left a more pleasant tale of 1798:

A few score of Islanders now living remember a curious little house on the brow of the Main St near where the fine building housing the Provincial Bank stands ... in the dark and fearful days of '98, this house was occupied by the then parish priest Canon Sugrue. He was one time a Chaplain in the French army and was a highly cultured gentleman ... A group of drunken Yeomen once insulted the Canon and he laid a complaint before the officers. The officers finding that the Canon served as a chaplain in the European wars made amends for the boorishness of their men and afterwards often invited him to their table.¹¹

Two hundred years on from 1798, a memorial to Daniel Buaic O'Grady was unveiled at Kilmurry cemetery, Cordal.¹²

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, 'The Kerry Magazine 1798 Aug 13-14 Characters and Facts in 1798 at Castleisland Barrack. 1856, p49-52'. Further reference IE MOD/80.

¹ IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1. Extract from chart containing creator's notes on the period of 1798 compiled from a number of published and other sources (numbered 1-11) in which he appears to have been trying to properly identify the men executed in Castleisland in 1798. Further reference, *The Closing Days of Wolfe Tone* (2015) at www.lulu.com online bookshop.

² IE MOD/A21. Photograph from a copy made available to the collection by Breda Brooks. 'Mr de Valera opened his North Kerry by-election tour with a meeting at Castleisland last night. He was given a tumultuous reception in a town that was ringed with bonfires. On arrival at the outskirts he was met by a cheering crowd. He was escorted to the platform in a procession headed by the Cullen pipers' band, and including a cavalcade of horsemen, torch-bearers and a contingent of IRA veterans under Mr J B Mahoney' (*Irish Press*, 18 February 1956). A second image of Garda Matt O'Donohoe held in IE MOD/A22/1 taken at the Crown Hotel Castleisland in the early 1950s on the occasion of the retirement party of Sergeant Troy.

³ IE MOD/80/80.1. Notes derived from a number of published sources with some support material, including an article by Pádraig Ó Snodaigh, 'Notes on the Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry and Fencibles of Kerry' (1971).

⁴ *Hull Advertiser and Exchange Gazette*, 8 September 1798. Captain Meredith was William, born in 1772, of the Merediths of Dicks Grove; for genealogy see IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.202.

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ Letter to the Editor, 'An Island of slanderers', *Kerryman*, 2 March 1929.

⁷ *Freeman's Journal*, 11 November 1800.

⁸ *London Courier*, 9 July 1801. IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1 contains a compilation of notes from various published sources towards identification of those executed.

⁹ IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.3. The account, published in 1856, describes how 'Wexford was blazing and Ireland was boiling' and alluded to the role played by Timothy Nolan (Teige Lahun) who was 'steeped in the dangerous politics of Lord Edward'. Nolan desired 'to be armed and to lead armed men if necessary these stirring times'. Includes a song by Buck Grady, *Ma craogh agus ma skeeli nohr i vee shahn buig* translated into English (Woe, woe was the day when John was young!/With the spring in his foot and with fire on his tongue!) and Latin. A copy of *Discreet and Steady Men: Kerry's role in 1798* (1999) by Pádraig O Conchubhair is held in IE MOD/A15.

¹⁰ IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.1. Rack Lane, located near the old court house (in ruin in the 1840s) which stood at the rear of the Market House.

¹¹ Old Times in Castleisland: Rambling Reminiscences, Part 2, *The Kerryman*, 28 March 1925.

¹² Memorial unveiled on 27 December 1998: 'The simple ceremony was attended by 25 people, most of them from the locality. A plaque was unveiled to the memory of Domhnall 'Buaic' O'Gráda, the leader of the United Irishmen' (*The Kerryman*, 1 January 1999). See also *Kerryman*, 9 September 2004: 'It would appear that the Yeomen were awaiting the return of a patrol and that the small band under the command of Donal O'Grady gained entry'. Both articles by John Reidy. Grady's place of rest remains the subject of scholarly debate.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/60/60.1-60.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rebellion of 1798**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/60/60.1

Item contains a compilation of research material relating to events of 1798 in Castleisland with some (but not all) supporting documents

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1

One A3 chart contains handwritten notes on the period of 1798 compiled from a number of published and other sources (numbered 1-11). Creator appears to have been trying to properly identify the men executed in Castleisland in 1798. Chart divided into four columns, some information marked with highlighter

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.2

Photocopy of cover and pages 126-7 from *The Courts Martial of 1798-99* (1997) by Patrick C Power, relevant sections marked with highlighter (a duplicate copy without markings also included). Corresponds with chart at IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1; support reference item marked 1

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.3

Photocopy of pages 50-52 from article, 'Characters and facts in 1798 at Castleisland Barrack' by 'the son of a looker on' published in *The Kerry Magazine* (Vol III, No 27, March 1, 1856). Describes events of 1798 in fiction form. Mr M__ of BallyM__ may allude to Ballymacdonnell (Ballymacdaniel) which neighbours Cliddaun, the place associated with the family of the murdered yeoman, William Harrold. Garret Fitzgerald was anciently associated with Ballymacdonnell (*The Story of Kerry* (1935) by Pdraig Pleimionn). Note in October 1891, Jeremiah Scannell of Castleview Hotel sold his interest in the lands of Ballymacdonnell which included 'a slated dwelling house two stories high once the residence of the late Councillor Hussey, father of S M Hussey, Esq, JP, Edenburn House'. Article includes song by Buck Grady, *Ma craogh agus ma skeeli nohr i vee shahn buig* translated into English and Latin:

Woe, woe was the day when John was young!
With the spring in his foot and with fire on his tongue!
That he went not a tar
On a bold man-o'-war,
Or fought for his country and king afar,
Ere nights he had wasted doing wrong.

Where then is the boasted G__y blood?
It was said it could very much practise good,
Yet, in trembling incog,
Only fit for a dog,
It scarce gets a shelter in glen and bog.
While enemies thirst to drink his blood.

Companionship bad, avaunt to you!
As a will-o'-the-wisp to the mental view,
You're a vampire on life,

So to children and wife,
You press on their hearts like a heated strife;
How many a ductile man you slew!

Item marked with creator's notes and highlighter. Corresponds with chart at IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1; support reference item marked 3

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.4

One A4 print of article from the *Kerry Evening Post* of 20 March 1833 in the form of a letter to the Editor of same from 'an observer of passing events' refers to events of 1798. Print marked with highlighter. Corresponds with chart at IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1; support reference item marked 2. Item has also been written out in hand by creator onto a chart measuring approx 40 cm x 30 cm; a typed copy has also been added (by cataloguer)

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.5

One A4 copy of page from O'Donovan's *History* (pp187-8) which refers to the 1798 period. Corresponds with chart at IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1; support reference item marked 4

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.6

One A4 copy of Taylor & Skinner's map of Castleisland to Killarney road to which is attached the following typed text: 'This Taylor and Skinner map, surveyed in 1777, shows clearly that the road to Killarney went by Barrack Lane, Dysert and Dicksgrove. An interesting aspect is Mount Meredith, on the right approaching Killarney. The map also shows the Charter School & the military barracks'. Corresponds with chart at IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1; support reference item marked 8

IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.7

One A4 page from *In and About Castleisland* (p11) entitled 'Michael Culloty address on 1798 to Vintage Car Rally' (which includes image of Michael Culloty speaking about the rebellion of 1798 in the Gleneagle ground on Easter Sunday 12th April) alludes to the 1798 period. Relevant section marked with highlighter. Corresponds with chart at IE MOD/60/60.1/60.1.1; support reference item marked 10

IE MOD/60/60.2

One A4 document contains two black and white images of the oval shaped official Royal Irish Constabulary emblem, the earlier containing an image of harp and shamrocks and engraved Royal Irish Constabulary. The second image suggests the emblem was subsequently painted over (perhaps at the period of independence) and worded 'Constabulary' with a large image of one shamrock

IE MOD/60/60.3

One handwritten letter to creator from Donal J O'Sullivan dated 26 January 2000 in which gratitude is expressed 'for taking the trouble to meet me at the library before Christmas and for giving me the material relating to the RIC in Castleisland. You really should put it all together and give it to Michael Costelloe at the library for publication'

IE MOD/60/60.4

One copy of broadsheet 'special supplement' black and white illustrated newspaper published by the *Irish Independent* entitled 'Rebellion 1798: Story of the Risen People' and dated Saturday, May 23 (most likely published in 1998 to mark the bicentenary). Front page contains image of Wolfe Tone on his death bed and article, 'People's rising' by Conor Cruise O'Brien in which he argues that it is 'time to lay the ghost of Wolfe Tone and the blood sacrifice ideal attributed to him'. Page two article, 'Spring tide of revolt' with illustration of the capture of Lord Edward Fitzgerald; page three 'Nation moved to insurrection': Daniel Gahan on the mood across the

country as the rebels marched out; page four 'Orange and Green united' and 'Strategy behind Britain's fortress Ireland'; page five, 'The North's short, sharp summer of revolution' by A T Q Stewart; pages six and seven, 'Rebels hunted down as French hopes fade'; page eight 'French Connection' by John Cooney; page nine 'Battles blow by blow' by Art Kavanagh; page 10 'One Family's tragedy' by Nicholas Furlong and recommended reading list on the subject of 1798; page 11, 'Aftermath and legacy of '98' by Diarmaid Ferriter; back page, 'Spirit of Betsy Gray remembered' by Maurice Hayes and 'Going to Wolfe Tone's Grave' by Bruce Arnold.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/61

Reformation

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/61
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Reformation**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/61 comprises handwritten research notes about the Reformation which may have been used as teaching aids.

Reverend Devereux Spratt was born in England during the Reformation and ministered in Castleisland in the seventeenth century.¹ His father was Rev Thomas Spratt and his mother, Elizabeth, was daughter of Rev Robert Cooke, rector of the 'Island of Kerry' (Castleisland).²

Devereux's father died in 1634 following which Devereux accompanied his mother to Ireland. Devereux stayed for some time in Castleisland and later gained employment in Tralee, tutoring the three sons of Sir Edward Denny.

He was persuaded to enter the ministry, going on to preach in Cork, Limerick and Tipperary. During this time he married Mary Palgrave Cubett. Five sons were born, though four did not survive infancy.³ His youngest son, Devereux, born in 1670, reached maturity.⁴

Devereux resigned in 1663, but was subsequently Vicar of Tipperary until 1687.⁵ Devereux died in 1688.

The 'Samuel Pepys' of Castleisland

Rev Devereux Spratt is more widely known for his autobiography, preserved by his family for centuries, and published in 1886.⁶ Devereux was in Tralee in 1640 when the rebellion broke out. He wrote:

In February 1641 it reached us, the whole country being up in rebellion and two companyes besieging us in two small castles.

'I saw the miserable destruction of 120 men, women and children' he observed, 'including my mother Elizabeth and my youngest brother Joseph, both which lyes interred there'.⁷

Devereux was given passage to England by Lord Inchiquin.⁸ There he witnessed the great fire of London of 1666. In a style reminiscent of Samuel Pepys, he recorded how:

In the space of 4 dayes was consumed noe less than 89 parrish churches, 6 chappells, Pauls Church, and Steeple, the Royall Exchange, Guild Hall, the Custome house and many magnificent Pallaces and Gates with 13000 and 500 houses.⁹

Further reference to English (and world) history is contained in the collection.¹⁰

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ He was born on 1 May 1620 in Stratton-upon-the-Vosse in Somerset. Col Grove White's *Historical and Topographical Notes*, 'Ballyenahan', pp168-170: 'He possessed church livings in Devonshire and subsequently was rector of the parishes of Mitchelstown, Garbally, Tipperary, and Castle Island'.

² Rev Robert Cooke was presented to the rectory of Castleisland, Killeentierna and Ballycushlane in 1620. See J B Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940), p75.

³ The couple married in 1660. A daughter Mary was born in Mitchelstown in 1661 (married John Love); Thomas, who died from Small Pox, was born in 1663 (In his diary, Devereux wrote, Nov 29 1675: 'This was a very sad day, whereon the Lord grievously afflicted me in taking away the delight of mine eyes, with a stroke, my eldest son Thomas Spratt ... I examined my heart, to know the mind of God ... My comfort at the last was that my child was a repenting child, a praying child from his sickening to the very last gasp' (*Autobiography*, p25); 'Jeames' born in 1666 died of fever; Daniel born 1668 died 1670 of fever; Devereux born 1670.

⁴ For further reference to Spratt genealogy, see Col Grove White's *Historical and Topographical Notes*, 'Ballyenahan', pp168-170: 'Ballyenahan House was built by James Spratt Esq, JP, a Deputy Governor of County Cork. He removed from the old family mansion on the estates of Torbey and Ballybeg near Mitchelstown which ... were in 1641 possessed by Devereux Spratt, son of the Rev Thomas Spratt, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the first of the family settled in Ireland'.

⁵ In 1685, Devereux collected £7 in Tipperary for the Protestants in France and Hungary. Further reference, See J B Leslie's *Ardfert & Aghadoe Clergy & Parishes* (1940) p27. Rev Devereux Spratt was, in 1641, Chancellor of Ardfert, rector of Kilgobbin, rector of Killiney, Vicar of Stradbally; 1657 ministered in Mitchelstown; 1658-61 instituted in Galbally (Limerick); 1661-63 Prebend Brigowne (Mitchelstown); 1669-87 Vicar of Tipperary; 1676-1687 Prebend Lattin (Emly).

⁶ Vice Admiral T Spratt of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, published the autobiography for preservation and 'limited circulation' in March 1886.

⁷ *Autobiography of the Rev Devereux Spratt who died at Mitchelstown, Co Cork 1688* (1886) p10. Joseph was aged eight. Devereux also saw the surrender of both castles in Tralee and later, 'the enemy burned both them castle and towne of Tralee'. The castles of Tralee are discussed in *Memories of Old Tralee* (2016) by Miss A M Rowan, produced to celebrate 'Tralee 800' (1216-2016).

⁸ During the voyage Devereux was taken by pirates and with other captives taken to Algiers where he was sold. He was later freed and, back in England, a kinsman, Rev Thomas Spratt of Greenwich, father of Bishop Spratt, of Rochester, took him to Devonshire where he preached in a number of parishes.

⁹ *Autobiography*, p27.

¹⁰ IE MOD/46 holds notes on general English and world history which appear as support material for IE MOD/14/14.4 (a chart contextualising world history). This material was probably prepared by Michael O'Donohoe as a teaching aid. A newspaper supplement, *The Queen Mother A Life in the Times*, The story of one woman and her century from *The Times*, April 6 2002 also held in this series.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/61/61.1-61.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Reformation**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/61/61.1

One A3 chart documenting dates of religious historical significance from 400 (Vulgate) to 1950 (Feast of the Assumption). Material organised into five columns

IE MOD/61/61.2

One A4 document contains alphabetical list of historically significant figures from the period of Reformation from Anne of Cleves to Sir Thomas Wyatt. Information organised into four columns with creator's notes on subjects in column four

IE MOD/61/61.3

Ten (mainly A4) pages of handwritten notes relating to the Reformation which present as background notes to IE MOD/61/61.1

IE MOD/61/61.4

Three page A4 document from unidentified published source entitled 'The Books of the Old Testament'

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/62

Removed Items

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/62
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Removed Items
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/62 comprises a small quantity of unused writing material (paper, cards, notebook) and two manilla folders (entitled Map of Ballincushlane 1969/Some Everyday Buildings from the Castleisland District) which were empty. Also two (faded) pages of handwritten unreferenced notes.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/63

RIC Children

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/63
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **RIC Children**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/63 comprises a record of children of RIC (Royal Irish Constabulary) officers extracted from school registers with an index.

The series also contains notes on the general development of law and order in the Castleisland district including the barracks, bridewell and courthouse and notes relating to social control for the period 1680 – 'It was felt that a company of troops quartered in Castleisland would benefit the town and keep control over the local rebels or tories' – to 1843, 'No yeomanry corps in Castleisland'.

See also IE MOD/64.

Items contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/63/63.1-63.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **RIC Children**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/63/63.1

One ten page handwritten record (pages numbered 1-9 with index) of children of RIC men extracted from roll books. Information organised into columns with detail of Surname, Name, Enrolled Convent, Off Rolls, Enrolled Boys, Off Rolls, Father & Occupation. Document contains some colour coding

IE MOD/63/63.2

Three page handwritten document entitled 'Yeomanry and Constabulary' contains chronologically organised notes assembled from a number of sources relating to law enforcement for the period 1680 – 'It was felt that a company of troops quartered in Castleisland would benefit the town and keep control over the local rebels or tories' – to 1843, 'No yeomanry corps in Castleisland'

IE MOD/63/63.3

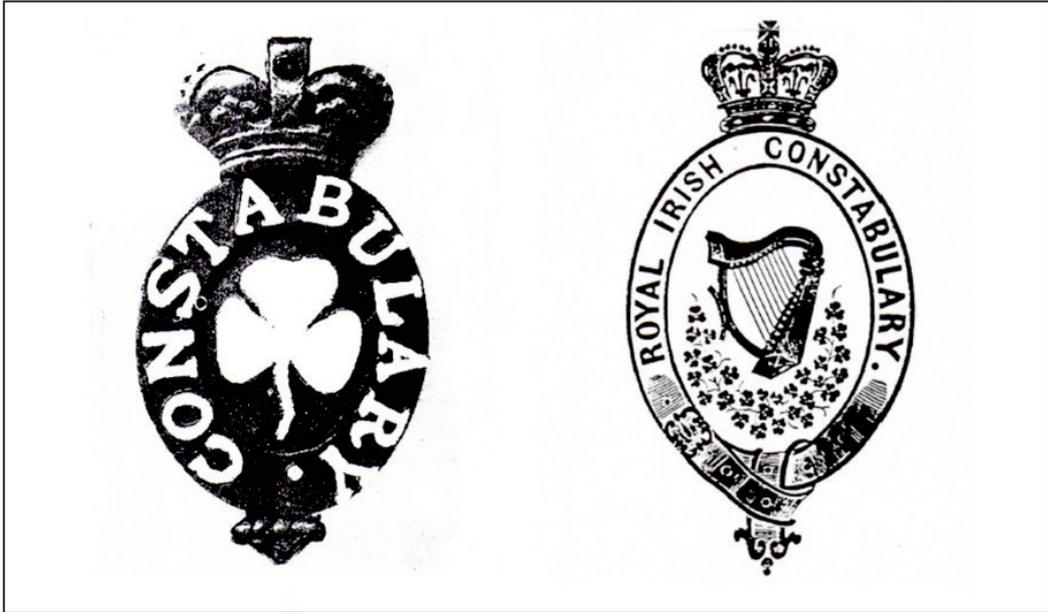
Four page document contains handwritten notes on the constabulary, bridewell and courthouses pertaining to the Castleisland district extracted from a number of published sources for the period 1798 to 1930s

IE MOD/63/63.4

Two page document contains list of names of RIC officers evidently support material relating to IE MOD/63/63.1

IE MOD/63/63.5

Two page document contains rough notes relating to subject matter



Above: Images of constabulary emblems held in the collection
Below: A maid from the Presentation Convent, Castleisland, caused heartache for an RIC Constable based in the town



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/64

RIC Resignations

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/64
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **RIC Resignations**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/64 comprises newspaper references relating to the resignation of thirteen RIC constables stationed in and near Castleisland on 18 April 1887 who were opposed to enforcing the new Criminal Law and Procedure Bill.

Their action was condoned by Daniel Crilly, MP for North Mayo, during an open-air demonstration held at the Crown Hotel, Castleisland.

One of the resigning constables, Patrick McDonagh, addressed the crowd and said that if he was 'forced to go hewing timber in the wilds of Manitoba or coal picking in the mines of Pennsylvania' his mind would at least be undisturbed by the thought he had done injury to 'the poor widow and orphans who would be left homeless'.

Patrick McDonagh did not make it to the coal mines or, like his colleagues, to a clothing house. The New York press recorded how:

The twelve Irish ex-constables from Castleisland, county Kerry who were engaged at fifteen dollars a week each for six months by a Bowery clothing house entered upon their duties this morning. The thirteenth became insane shortly after leaving the other side and had to be put in a strait-jacket on board. He is now in the asylum on Ward's Island. His name is Patrick M'Donogh and conversation with his comrades today, developed a romance as the cause of his mental trouble. M'Donogh it appears fell in love with a maid who was in a convent near the barracks at Castleisland. It broke his heart to leave her and made him a maniac at sea.¹

Patrick, son of J McDonagh of Skreen, Co Sligo, later returned to Ireland:

He improved very much on the homeward voyage and is quite as rational as ever and expresses his intention of joining his companions in spring. The twelve other ex-policemen are still in the large clothing warehouse in New York in which they first found employment.

See also IE MOD/63.

Item contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, 'Mon April 18 1887'.

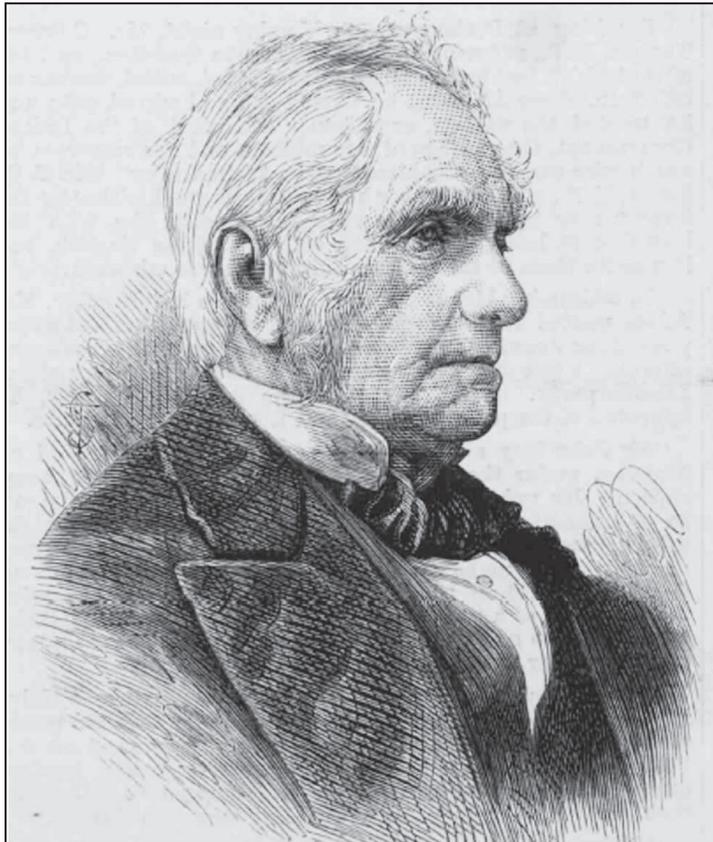
¹ *Kerry Evening Post*, 1 June 1887.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/64
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **RIC Resignations**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/64

Eleven page document comprises newspaper extracts from the *Kerry Sentinel* relating to the RIC resignations in April 1887. Pages marked with highlighter and/or creator's reference



Sir Richard Griffith

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/65

Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/65
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/65 comprises material relating to Richard Griffith and the development of roads in Kerry. Material includes an essay about Griffith, tracing his first visit to Tarbert and Tralee and the subsequent construction of roads and bridges including Headley's Bridge and Feales Bridge (Wellesley Bridge). Another document notes Barrack Lane Bridge.

Most notable is a copy of a two part article on the work of Richard Griffith by Seán Ó Lúing published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* from which creator formed an index to items of Castleisland interest contained therein.

Other items in the collection with roads related material include IE MOD/11, IE MOD/49, IE MOD/52, IE MOD/66.

Further Griffith's related material in IE MOD/32 and IE MOD/33.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, 'with Index Kingwilliamstown'.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/65/65.1-65.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/65/65.1

Item contains one handwritten essay entitled 'Richard Griffith' and two transcriptions of same

IE MOD/65/65.1/65.1.1

One A4 document entitled 'Richard Griffith' contains essay about the Dublin born geologist and engineer following the progress of road building in the Castleisland district during the early nineteenth century

IE MOD/65/65.1/65.1.2

One typed copy of IE MOD/65/65.1/65.1.1

IE MOD/65/65.1/65.1.3

One duplicate of IE MOD/65/65.1/65.1.2

IE MOD/65/65.2

Item contains notes on roads in the Castleisland district in 1822

IE MOD/65/65.2/65.2.1

One typed document entitled 'Roads in 1822' contains notes on the main roads entering the Castleisland district and their direction, for example, 'Cork Road via Cordal and Knocknaboul. This road is often referred to as the Military Road as it was built by Elizabethan soldiers. It was also known as the Butter Road. It did not go through Ballydesmond'. Roads include Limerick, Listowel, Tralee, Killarney and Scartaglen. A note on Killarney Road includes a remark on Barrack Lane Bridge

IE MOD/65/65.2/65.2.2

One A4 typed document contains note on Barrack Lane Bridge extracted from Donovan's *History* and general observations on the road to Scartaglin, Pound Road and place names Knocknagulshy, Bornecullie and Ballyfereen

IE MOD/65/65.3

Item contains material relating to article, 'Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry' published in two parts in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* in 1975 and 1976.

An accompanying handwritten A-Z index of various items found in the articles is included

IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.1

One handwritten five-page index to items of Castleisland interest found in two articles by Seán Ó Lúing entitled 'Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry' published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* in 1975 and 1976. The photocopied articles held at IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.2 and IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.3

IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.2

Photocopy of Part I of article, 'Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry' by Seán Ó Lúing published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* No 8 (1975), pp89-113. Item is marked with creator's notes and highlights

IE MOD/65/65.3/65.3.3

Photocopy of Part II of article, 'Richard Griffith and the Roads of Kerry' by Seán Ó Lúing published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* No 9 (1976), pp92-124. Item is marked with creator's notes and highlighter

IE MOD/65/65.4

One handwritten note contains short biography about Richard Griffith copied from (unidentified) publication (included). Creator remarks 'work in Limerick, Kerry and Cork not mentioned in biography'

IE MOD/65/65.5

Three items of rough notes in relation to above

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/66

Roads 1880-

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/66
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Roads 1880-
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/66 contains newspaper references to late nineteenth century public works (Presentment Sessions) in the Castleisland district.

The works include new lines of road, road repairs, road widening (and general road maintenance), flagging, building of gulleys, footways and fencing. Series also contains a four page A4 brochure, N21 Castleisland Bypass Road Improvement Scheme, Constraints Study, October 2001.

Other items in the collection with roads related material include IE MOD/11, IE MOD/49, IE MOD/52, IE MOD/65.

Items contained in a red coloured document wallet entitled as above.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/66/66.1-66.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Roads 1880-**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/66/66.1

Eleven page document contains newspaper references to Presentment Sessions during the period 1880 to 1896 published in the *Kerry Sentinel*. Document is marked with creator's reference and sections pertaining to the Castleisland district are marked with highlighter. The documents are pasted onto the reverse of two full colour illustrated A1 sized Kerry wallplanner posters

IE MOD/66/66.2

One full colour four page A4 brochure, N21 Castleisland Bypass Road Improvement Scheme, Constraints Study, October 2001

IE MOD/66/66.3

One card and A4 document containing notes relating to IE MOD/66/66.1



Above: A child gazes up at a statue of Theobald Wolfe Tone – Thomas Francis O’Sullivan was passionate about Ireland’s past

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/67

Romantic Hidden Kerry
by Thomas Francis O'Sullivan

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/67
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Romantic Hidden Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/67 contains material relating to the publication, *Romantic Hidden Kerry* (1931) by T F O'Sullivan including a small number of photocopies from the book, a handwritten index¹ and references to Earls of Desmond related material found in the work.

The author of the book, Thomas Francis O'Sullivan was born in Glin, Co Limerick in December 1874. He was educated in Listowel and began his career as a journalist working for *The Kerryman*. In 1907 he joined the staff on the *Freeman's Journal* and was that paper's London correspondent 1916-1924:

He actually covered the Treaty negotiations. He joined *The Irish Press* after it was established in 1931. He left the staff in 1937 and from then until his death in November 1950 he did freelance newspaper work and spent a lot of his time doing research work in the National Library.²

O'Sullivan was chairman of the Munster Council from 1903 to 1906 and was a member of the Central Council. He was also involved in the '98 Memorial Committee in Tralee and spoke at ceremonies commemorating the Manchester martyrs.

His brother, John Francis O'Sullivan, was also a journalist.

O'Sullivan wrote the *Story of the GAA with Portraits* (1916) evidently the first history of the association in which he is described as 'Ex-Trustee and Vice-President of the Association, Ex-President Munster Council, Ex-Hon Sec Kerry County Board and Ex-Capt and Sec Listowel F.C.'³ Another work, *Irish Footprints in the Temple*, was delivered as a lecture in the Carnegie Library, Listowel in 1917 during the course of which O'Sullivan revealed the following:

Since October last it has been my lot to reside almost permanently in London. During that period my work was entirely in the English House of Commons ... I commenced a series of investigations into the Irish historical associations of the city ... I first reverently turned my footsteps to the Temple with which the names of so many distinguished Irishmen have been identified for almost four centuries and my address tonight is the result of numerous visits to those historic buildings.⁴

O'Sullivan commenced his lecture with the history of the foundation of the Knights Templar in London and in Ireland, and opened with lines from J[ohn] F[rancis] O'Donnell's poem, 'Goldsmith's Grave':

I love this quiet Temple nook,
This ancient haunt of wren and rook,
Thick writ with legends like a book.

Dark-circled in the town it lies,
Above it loom the misty skies,
Outside the songs of commerce rise.

Ten paces from the battling street
Lurks the old-fashioned, quaint retreat,
A land of murmurs loud and sweet.

Afar the yellow river gleams,
Within there is a sound of streams,
An island lulled in dreams it seems.

There, open to the sun and rain,
There, alien unto tears and pain,
There, whilst the seasons wax or wane,

Rich-hearted Goldsmith takes his rest,
Earth's silent, unobtrusive guest,
Between the sunrise and the West.⁵

'What a litany of great names come almost unbidden to the lips of the student' he said:

Oliver Goldsmith, Edmund Burke, William Molyneux, Theobald Wolfe Tone ... what mingled feelings of pride and sorrow and shame do these names evoke. Surely there are some of them that Ireland would never willingly let die?⁶

Thomas Francis O'Sullivan died on 14 November 1950. The following was recorded in the *Irish Press*, 17 November 1950:

The remains of Mr Thomas F O'Sullivan, the journalist and author, were removed from Miss O'Donel's Nursing Home to the Franciscan Church, Merchants' Quay, Dublin last night. Chief mourners: Mrs Mary A Powell, Tralee (sister); Michael, Eugene, Dr George and Thomas Powell and J J O'Sullivan, Manchester (nephews); Mrs M K O'Sullivan, Listowel (niece) and Mr Liam Skinner, Irish Press (cousin). The funeral takes place this morning from the Franciscan Church, Merchants' Quay after 9 o'clock Mass arriving at Listowel at 7pm and Tralee at 8pm. The funeral will take place tomorrow to Rath Cemetery after 10 o'clock Mass at St John's Church, Tralee.

¹ In this document are entries such as Ginkle besieging Limerick in 1691, and Capt John Zouche at Dun an Oir in 1580.

² *The Kerryman*, 30 October 1981. He was also chairman of the Press Gallery.

³ A copy of this book is held in IE MOD.C14.

⁴ Published in 1918; a copy of *Irish Footprints in the Temple* held in IE MOD/A23. It may have been planned as a series for it is headed 'Irish Associations of London No 1'. Other works include *The Young Irelanders with plates including Portraits* (1944) and *Fenian Memories by Mark Francis Ryan edited with an introduction by T F O'Sullivan* (1945). Further reference see entry in *Dictionary of Irish Biography*. See also 'Gleanings on T. F. O'Sullivan's Romantic Hidden Kerry' in *The Catholic Bulletin*, Vol XXII, October 1932, pp777-8.

⁵ Verse in full in *Penny Readings for The Irish People*, Vol IV, Dublin 1885, pp261-264. Print of same in IE MOD/A23.

⁶ He also named Henry Grattan and his great rival, Henry Flood, John Philpot Curran, Thomas Moore, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Cairns, Robert Nugent afterwards Earl of Clare; A M Sullivan, Lord Charles Russell 'to mention only a few of the more notable men of Irish birth who have been associated with the famous buildings'. Full report, *The Kerryman*, 13 October 1917; print of same in IE MOD/A23.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/67/67.1-67.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Romantic Hidden Kerry**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/67/67.1

Six page A4 document contains handwritten index to *Romantic Hidden Kerry* with particular reference to Castleisland related material in the publication

IE MOD/67/67.2

One A4 document entitled 'Romantic Hidden Kerry / The Desmond Tragedy 1569-1583' contains handwritten notes on the latter found in the book

IE MOD/67/67.3

Twenty-five page A4 document contains photocopies of pages from *Romantic Hidden Kerry* (two A5 pages per document) viz nos: 53-80, 92-97, 109-115 (Kerry MPs and the Union), 401 (Burnham House). Most pages marked with highlighter

IE MOD/67/67.4

One published note containing bibliographical detail about *Romantic Hidden Kerry* and one notebook page with creator's jottings and references from *Romantic Hidden Kerry*

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/68

Rugby

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/68
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Rugby
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/68 contains material relating to rugby in the 1990s including handwritten results cards and newspaper clippings, two Rugby World Cup tickets and Irish Rugby Football Union regulations and fixtures booklets for the years 1990 and 1991.

Michael O'Donohue was a keen sportsman. In the 1950s, during his college years, he played football for Erin's Hope (the St Patrick's Training College team). Later he participated in local and county sports, playing for Castleisland Desmonds and the Kerry football team.¹

He was just as keen a spectator, as evidenced by a quantity of sports related material in the collection about basketball, pitch & putt, soccer (including the 1986 World Cup in Mexico) and cricket. The material, dating mainly to the 1980s and 1990s, includes results cards, regulations, programmes and yearbooks. There is a particular focus on rugby.

The Castleisland Rugby Club was established in 1926. In March of that year, Tralee travelled to Castleisland to meet a team 'picked from the surrounding district by Mr E Galwey-Foley'. The Castleisland team named at that time was as follows:

Full, Stokes; three-quarters, McCarthy, Kelliher, Kidd and Brosnan; halves, Reid and O'Connor; forwards, Hannon, Corkery, Curtin, Anderson, Lynch, Cornelius, Clarke and Shanahan.²

Castleisland and Killorglin Rugby Clubs numbered among those who offered condolence to the relatives of James J Corcoran, founder of the Killarney Rugby Club and his team mate, Maurice J Fitzgerald, great grandson of the Liberator, who both died in a motor car accident at Brennan's Glen in 1929.³

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Michael also played billiards, bridge and snooker. *The Master's Legacy*, a short film about Michael's life and the history of the Michael O'Donohue Memorial Heritage Project can be viewed on the project website. The film was produced by John and Michael Reidy in 2015.

² Report in *Kerryman*, 6 March 1926. The Tralee team were named as M Walsh, Conway, Aherne, Fitzgerald, Ryle, Walsh, Revington, T Healy, Downing, Talbot, Davis, Mulcahy, Hobbs, Savage and F Slattery. The Tralee club had been revived at a meeting in Benner's Hotel, Tralee in February. Officers elected were President, M F Morris, Committee: Messrs R N McClure, W A McClure, R D F Johnson, D J, M Aherne, Thos Slattery, Chas Downing, sol, W Smith and E Talbot. Captain Robt Walsh, vice ct T Ryle, hon sec and treasurer E T Fitzgerald, address 3 Basin View, Tralee (*Kerryman*, 13 February 1926). An image of the Castleisland Rugby Football team who defeated Tralee in the McElligott Cup final in 1931 named team members P O'Connor, D O'Sullivan, Joe O'Connor, P Twomey, M Hussey, G McNeice, J Corkerry, T Prendiville, J O'Connor, E Carmody, W Dennehy (cpt), E Shanahan. Secretary M J O'Sullivan, Assistant Secretary R Walsh and Treasurer M J K O'Connor (*Cork Examiner*, 15 April 1931).

³ Report of accident in *Kerryman*, 30 November 1929. A poem to Maurice Fitzgerald of Kinneigh by Wm M O'Brien, Killorglin was published in the *Kerryman*, 7 December 1929.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/68/68.1-68.6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rugby**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/68/68.1

Eleven results cards/sheets, handwritten, pertaining to rugby in the 1990s

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.1

One handwritten rugby results card with colour coding measuring approx 17 cm x 8 cm relates to the years 1990 to 1995

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.2

One handwritten rugby results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 17.5 cm x 10.5 cm relates to internationals, inter-provincials and A.I.L. qualifiers, year not given (but leap year)

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.3

One handwritten rugby results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 22 cm x 18 cm relates to 1990-1992

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.4

One handwritten rugby results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 19 cm x 16 cm relates to Rugby World Cup 1991

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.5

One handwritten rugby results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 16 cm x 10 cm relates to Insurance Corporation All Ireland League 1991-2

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.6

One handwritten rugby results card with colour coding measuring approx 20 cm x 9 cm relates to the years 1991 and 1992

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.7

One handwritten rugby results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 22 cm x 13 cm relates to the years 1992-1993

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.8

One handwritten rugby results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 32 cm x 16.5 cm relates to the years 1990-1993

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.9

One handwritten rugby results card with colour coding measuring approx 32 cm x 16.5 cm relates to the years 1993-1994

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.10

Two A3 sheets contain charts illustrating home and away games divisions 1-4, year not given

IE MOD/68/68.1/68.1.11

One handwritten results card written on both sides with colour coding measuring approx 40 cm x 16 cm relates to National Football League 1993-4

IE MOD/68/68.2

Two Rugby World Cup tickets

IE MOD/68/68.2/68.2.1

One Rugby World Cup ticket measuring approx 13 cm x 8 cm, Ireland V Zimbabwe at Lansdowne Road 6 October 1991

IE MOD/68/68.2/68.2.2

One Rugby World Cup quarter-final ticket measuring approx 13 cm x 8 cm, Winner Pool 3 v RU Pool 2 at Lansdowne Road 20 October 1991

IE MOD/68/68.3

Irish Rugby Football Union regulations and fixtures booklets for the years 1990 and 1991 published by the IRFU

IE MOD/68/68.3/68.3.1

One 44-pg A6 booklet, Irish Rugby Football Union All Ireland League Regulations and Fixtures 1990-1991 published by the IRFU with address by President, N J Henderson

IE MOD/68/68.3/68.3.2

One 60-pg A6 booklet, Insurance Corporation All Ireland League Irish Rugby Football Union All Ireland League Regulations and Fixtures published by the IRFU 1991, contains address by President, Tony Browne and Managing Director of Insurance Corporation of Ireland Plc, John O'Hanlon

IE MOD/68/68.3/68.3.3

One duplicate copy of IE MOD/68/68.3/68.3.2

IE MOD/68/68.4

Four page results fax transmission from Irish Rugby Football Union relating to the Insurance Corporation League dated 4 August 1994 sent 15.09-15.12

IE MOD/68/68.5

Newspaper clippings relating to rugby results from the 1990s, publication not given

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.1

Newspaper clipping dated 19 March 1994 relates to Insurance Corporation League

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.2

Newspaper clipping dated 25 January 1994 relates to Insurance Corporation League

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.3

Newspaper clipping undated divisions two, three, four

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.4

Newspaper clipping dated 13 February 1994 relates to Insurance Corporation League

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.5

Newspaper clipping dated Sat 26 February 1994 relates to Insurance Corporation League

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.6

Newspaper clipping dated 10 January 1994 'All Ireland League results and tables'

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.7

Newspaper clipping undated 'Young Munster start with home tie'

IE MOD/68/68.5/68.5.8

Newspaper clipping undated 'Summary of Changes'

IE MOD/68/68.6

Two sheets of unused results card

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/69

Rugby and Soccer and Cricket

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/69
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rugby and Soccer and Cricket**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/69 contains material relating to rugby, soccer and cricket including match results, programmes and yearbooks for the period 1986 to 1998.

Cricket playing in Castleisland

In 1883, a 'very interesting game' took place:

On Saturday a very interesting game of cricket was played between the constabulary stationed in Castleisland and a detachment of the 37th Regiment, on the grounds adjoining the military barracks at Castleisland. The match terminated in a victory by 11 runs for the Royal Irish Constabulary, a result mainly due to the splendid cricketing of the brothers, John and Constable Robert Sealy and Sub-Inspector Taylor.¹

Lieutenant de Winton (for the military) was also praised for his cricketing. The lieutenant was Charles de Winton, later Brigadier General, who had enrolled in the 37th regiment in 1880.²

Another de Winton cricket association worth noting is that of Lady Gregory's granddaughter, Augusta Anne de Winton, author of *Me and Nu* (1970) whose father Robert Gregory played cricket for Ireland.³

Augusta's husband, Brigadier Robert de Winton, was assassinated in 1947.⁴

Hockey in Castleisland

It is worth recording that in late 1902, a hockey club was established in Castleisland for 'both ladies and gentlemen', annual subscription half-a-crown. Mr James Powell placed a field at the disposal of the club, and Mr Maurice Murphy provided a room for committee meetings. The history of the club is not known, but in 1926 a ladies only hockey club was formed in the town.

Items contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ *Kerry Evening Post*, 9 June 1883.

² Charles de Winton (1860-1943) sixth son of Venerable Henry de Winton, Archdeacon of Brecon, of the de Winton family of Wallsworth Hall. Other team players praised were Clements and Bishop.

³ Augusta Anne (1911-2008) granddaughter of William Henry Gregory (1816-1892) and Isabella Augusta Persse, 'Lady Gregory' (1852-1932). *Me and Nu* describes the childhood experiences of Augusta Anne and her siblings, Catherine Frances (1913-2000; married name Kennedy) and Richard Graham (1909-1981). Their cricket playing father, Robert Gregory (1881-1918) who died during the First World War, was the subject of a number of poems by W B Yeats including *An Irish Airman foresees his Death*. Sam McCready's *Coole Lady* (2005) a play drawn on the letters and journals of Lady Gregory, was translated into Korean by academic, Dr Imsoo Ahn in 2007. It was the

ambition of Dr Ahn, who was employed in the English department of Kwandong University, Kangnung, to introduce Lady Gregory and her literary circle to an Eastern audience. Dr Ahn planned to translate the works of Lady Gregory but her untimely death in 2010 prevented this (further reference *The Obituary Book* (2013)).

⁴ Brigadier Robert William Michael de Winton (1908-1947), Commander of the 13th Infantry Brigade, was shot three times in the back on 10 February 1947 during a HQ guard inspection at Pula (Croatia) by 34-year old Maria Pasquinelli. He left a widow and infant son, William, born on 30 November 1946, who travelled from Australia to Ireland in September 2004 to open the Autumn Gathering at Coole Park. Brigadier de Winton was the eldest son of zoologist William Edward de Winton (1856-1922) of Southover Hall, Burwash (who was the first to discover that the black rat was the carrier of the bubonic plague) and his wife, Sibyl Laura Edwardes (1871-1955). William Edward was the son of Captain Robert Henry de Winton (1820-1904) of Hereford House, Clifton. Robert's siblings included Herbert William de Winton (1816-1880) of Windsor-ville Clifton and Charlotte Augusta (who died in 1901), children of Cann de Winton (Wilkins) (1780-1852) of Royal York Crescent, Clifton and Manor House, St George (Easton-in-Gordano), Somersetshire and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Evans of Bultloyd, Co Glamorgan (Mary died at Clevedon in 1840 aged 54. She was first married to William Williams Esq, with whom she had two children, William Evans Williams (1806-1870) of pwell-y-pant, Caerphilly and Mary Ann, who married in 1865 William Henry Gore-Langton (1802-1875), MP for Bristol).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/69/69.1-69.5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rugby and Soccer and Cricket**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/69/69.1

This item contains material relating to soccer

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.1

One card (Youghal carpets (Holdings) Ltd) measuring approx 40 cm x 23 cm contains handwritten information (written on both sides) relating to the Mexico World Cup 1986 with colour coding

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.2

One card measuring approximately 28.5 cm x 22 cm entitled 'Personal Record' contains handwritten information (on both sides) relating to the 1988 UEFA Championship

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.3

One card measuring approximately 33 cm x 18 cm contains handwritten information (written on both sides) relating to the 1990 World Cup

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.4

One card measuring approximately 18 cm x 8 cm contains handwritten information (written on both sides) pertaining to matches for the year 1994

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.5

One card measuring approximately 25 cm x 17 cm contains handwritten information (written on both sides) pertaining to matches for the year 1994

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.6

Two page A4 document containing a press release about Euro 96 Group 6 Fixtures communicated by fax from the Football Association of Ireland in 1994

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.7

One A3 chart contains A-Z of (competing?) countries, Argentina to Zimbabwe with notes on language, currency, etc. Information organised into columns

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.8

One card measuring approximately 25 cm x 17 cm contains handwritten notes on the World Cup France 1998

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.9

One illustration of maps of Ireland, UK and France on which is written four game pools and plan of semi-finals, quarter-finals and final

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.10

One newspaper clipping from *Daily Telegraph* dated 30 January (no year) 'Galwey will not forget absent friend and idol'. Contains report of replacement of Donal Lenihan with Mick Galwey

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.11

One newspaper clipping headlined 'World Cup '94 fixture schedule'

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.12

One full colour magazine supplement to *The Sun* entitled 'Football Football', 32 pages, issued free on Monday 26 August 1996. Pages 28-31 document 1998 World Cup

Qualifying Matches (Europe) with map

IE MOD/69/69.1/69.1.13

Loose card with jottings

IE MOD/69/69.2

This item contains material relating to rugby

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.1

One card measuring approx 28 cm x 17 cm contains results dated 1994-5 with consolidation of years 1990 to 1995 in chart form. Supporting newspaper snippets included

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.2

One card, handwritten on both sides, measuring approx 24 cm x 15 cm contains information on the 3rd Rugby World Cup South Africa May 25 to June 24 1995; see also IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.3

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.3

Duplicate of IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.2 with slight differences

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.4

One full coloured illustrated A6 sized booklet (six pages) Rugby World Cup SA 95 sponsored by Coca-Cola contains schedule and map

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.5

One full coloured pocket fixture guide to the Rugby World Cup 1995 South Africa sponsored by Heineken

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.6

One full colour illustrated pocket guide to the Rugby World Cup 1995 sponsored by Heineken

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.7

One full colour A2 poster, '1995 Heineken Rugby World Cup Match Schedule'

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.8

One A4 document of handwritten notes on competing countries

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.9

One A4 document evidently rough-work for creation of results cards

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.10

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on history of South Africa

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.11

Two cards with rough jottings

IE MOD/69/69.2/69.2.12

Two unreferenced newspaper clippings 'The Third Rugby World Cup'

IE MOD/69/69.3

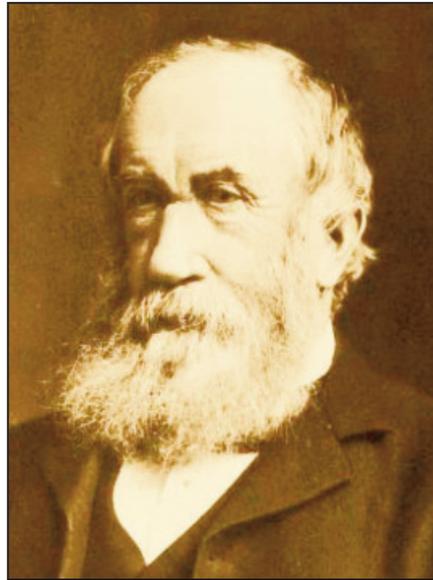
One eight-pg A5 booklet, *St Kieran's GAA Club Newsletter* April 1997

IE MOD/69/69.4

Two Annual Yearbooks issued by the County Kerry Cricket Club for the years 1992 and 1996

IE MOD/69/69.5

One A5 six-pg part coloured/illustrated leaflet, 'Murphy's Irish Open Golf Championship Official Draw Sheet 1997'



Depictions of Samuel Murray Hussey, notorious land agent

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/70

Samuel Murray Hussey

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/70
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Samuel Murray Hussey
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 7 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/70 contains material relating to nineteenth century land agent, Samuel Murray Hussey, author of *Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent*.¹ A copy of Hussey's memoir is contained in this series, to which work creator made his own index.

Hussey genealogy is also noted, including Clarissa Hussey of Dingle, 'a most beautiful benefactress to the religious and charitable institutions of her native town' and one for whom 'High Mass would be celebrated annually' on August 18 for the repose of her soul.²

In his early years, Samuel Murray Hussey planned to earn his living farming:

He adopted farming as a profession after his school days; he learned farming in Scotland and returned to Kerry with the intention of farming on the scientific method he had learned. He found the land in Kerry so subdivided that it was impossible to obtain a farm of sufficient extent and so migrated to Cork to become assistant land agent to his brother-in-law, the Knight of Kerry, agent to Sir George Colthurst. This became the business of his life, he at one time received the rents of one-fifth of the whole county of Kerry.³

Hussey was described as 'the outward and visible sign of the distant or absentee landlords' for which 'he obtained the greater share of the hatred felt for the latter'. An example of this feeling was an attempt to blow up his house at Edenburn, Tralee in 1884.

In 1925, Castleisland's T M Donovan, in his *Rambling Reminiscences*, recalled how he often saw Hussey 'passing along the Tralee road with an armed policeman balancing him on the opposite side of the car and four policemen with rifles at the ready on a sidecar behind him. Out of those deep-set eyes he looked at one like a hunted animal.'

Samuel Murray Hussey, a descendant of Hubert Hussey of Castle Gregory, was the son of Peter Bodkin Hussey, 'a droll, sarcastic and amusing debater [who] dealt almost exclusively in irony ... he had a very rubicund and caustic countenance that was surmounted with a profusion of red hair and from his manner and aspect he was not unhappily designated as 'red precipitate'.⁴

Samuel's mother was Mary, daughter of Robert Hickson, JP, DL of The Grove, Dingle. Samuel was one of nine children: John (drowned at St Malo); James, an officer in the 13th and 11th dragoons; Edward (1816-1882) a much respected magistrate in Dingle⁵; Robert (died in India); Mary (died at Bath when Samuel was born); Samuel Murray; Ellen (married Robert, brother of the Knight of Kerry and secondly to Col T A Tennant); Anna (died 7 August 1883 aged 69 buried at Mount Jerome); Julia, married Sir Peter George Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

Samuel married his first cousin, Julia Agnes Hickson (daughter of his mother's eldest brother John) at St James Church of Ireland, Dingle in August 1853 at which time his residence was in

Cork.⁶ The couple had two sons and five daughters.⁷

The eldest son, John Edward Hussey (1856-1905) JP and High Sheriff of Kerry married Gladys Marianne Child Buckley (1877-1922) of Carmarthen and had Hubert Murray, who was killed in action in 1918⁸ and Eileen Merlyn, who married Major Edward William Polson Newman in 1923.⁹ John Edward Hussey died as a result of an accident in July 1905:

On Sunday evening Mr John Edward Hussey JP of Edenburn House, Gortatlea, Co Kerry and son of Mr Samuel Murray Hussey, DL, the famous Kerry land agent, met with an accident which subsequently proved fatal. It appears that deceased, who was staying with his wife and family at Inch Strand, near Annascaul (Kerry) was walking along the edge of a cliff which overlooks the strand and sea ... he suddenly lost his balance and toppled over the cliff, landing on the top of his head on the hard road, fracturing his skull ... The funeral will leave Inch at 11 am on Thursday for the family burial place at Dingle.

John Edward's widow was found dead in her flat some years later:

The deceased was the widow of John Edward Hussey, a land agent in Ireland, who died in 1905 and she had an income of over £700 ... deceased had been living with a man named Thomas ... Mrs Hussey made a will last year leaving £3000 to Thomas and the rest of her property to her daughter ... pronouncing a verdict of death from syncope due to alcoholism the coroner made some scathing comments on the conduct of the two brothers whom he described as parasites. He said that an educated, delicately brought up woman was found lying dead with bottles all over her place.¹⁰

Samuel's second son, Maurice Fitzgerald Hussey, JP (1858-1917) married Mabel Meux-Smith and had issue Maurice Henry Murray (1896-1964) and John Edward (born 1902). Maurice senior acted as agent over the estates of Lord Dillon in Co Mayo. He was also a well-known figure on Irish racecourses. He died after a short illness at Adare, Limerick on 14 February 1917:

Mr M F Hussey was better known to the previous generation than the present one ... some twenty years ago he had several horses in training at the Curragh, Michael Dennehy and D Shanahan in turn training for him, while latterly he has been acting as manager of Lord Dunraven's stud at Fort Union, Limerick. Last season he won a race with Ashworth at Tralee ... In his younger days Mr Hussey was in the front rank of amateur riders and amongst other races he won the National Hunt Cup at Punchestown on his own horse, Lord Hugh. Other useful animals he owned from time to time were Wise Chief, Ambition gelding, Clear the Way, and Deliverer ... A fellow county man, in Michael Dennehy, trained a number for him including the wonderful pony Welcome, whose name is still perpetuated by the Welcome Plate at the Curragh.¹¹

Samuel's eldest daughter Mary (1856-1896) married in 1883, at Ballymacelligott Church, James Ormsby Sherrard (1845-1884), Captain 86th Regiment (and later Major 1st Staffordshire Regiment) son of Rev W N Sherrard of Kilcullen, Co Kildare and Kilbogget, Co Dublin. The couple had one son, James Ormsby (1884-1960) born in the year of his father's death from fever, at Assuan, on 9 September 1884. Mary married secondly at Simla (Shimla) on 1 June 1894 to the author of *Diary of a Journey Across Tibet*, Captain Hamilton Bower of the 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry (later Major General), son of Admiral James Paterson Bower. Mary died at Shimla two years later, 13 November 1896.¹²

Second daughter Charlotte, born in 1864, was the first secretary and editor of the Kerry Archaeological Society. She died in 1956: 'Miss Charlotte Hussey of 61 St George's Square, London formerly of Babington Road, London who died on April 20th last, daughter of the late Samuel Murray Hussey JP of Edenburn, Co Kerry left £1,381 gross, £1,296 nett'. Probate was granted to her nephew, Edward Newton Trotman-Dickenson of Kennets Beech, Beauworth, near Alresford, Hants, 'the sole executor'.

Eileen Margaret (1865-1921), Samuel's third daughter, was described as 'the pretty young lady who represented Kerry in the Beauty Map of Ireland'. The 'Beauty Map' was part of a quest to find 'the prettiest thirty-two ladies in Ireland'. The map, engraved with portraits of 'the lady belonging to each county' was issued as a supplement to the Christmas issue of *The Lady of the House* magazine in 1892 by a process 'only worked in Ireland, a fact which adds not a little to its interest'. Eileen Margaret died in London on Christmas Day 1921 at which time her address was 18 Elvaston Place.

Fourth daughter, Florence Barbara (1869-1945) married Donald Nicoll (1858-1943) in Dublin on 17 December 1891. The bride, who 'looked charming in a dress of richest white velentine, made en Princesse, with trimming of old Brussels lace, tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars, and coronet of orange blossoms', was given away by her father:

The bride was attended by Master Sherrard, in page's costume of the time of Charles I. The best man was Mr John Nicoll, brother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a reception was held at Maple's Hotel, limited to the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom owing to a recent death in the family.¹³

In 1898 Mrs Nicoll hosted a meeting at 44 Hyde Park Gate to further the cause of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Mrs Nicoll died at Winchester on 17 March 1945; her husband died on 15 February 1943.

Samuel's youngest daughter, Julia Agnes (1871-1945) appears to have worked as a British Red Cross nurse during the First World War. She died unmarried on 29 Nov 1945; probate was granted to Major David Patrick Nicoll.

Samuel Murray Hussey died at Aghadoe House on 8 November 1913:

The deceased gentleman, who was in his 89th year, was the oldest magistrate in Kerry and the best known of Irish land agents. Among a number of landed proprietors whom he represented were the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Headley, Sir George Colthurst and Sir Edward Denny. The late Mr Hussey may be said to have borne a charmed life. Few men in Ireland have been made the recipients of so many threatening letters, and fewer still perhaps, have had so many attempts made upon their lives ... How little effect these repeated threats and the many attempts made to give practical effect to them have had upon him is shown by the fact that he has died peacefully in his bed.¹⁴

Hussey's remains were taken by train from Killarney railway station to Dingle railway station via Tralee. The station at Dingle 'was crowded with local people who joined the procession to the church; a large concourse of mourners assembled at the different towns through which the remains were taken'. The service was celebrated by the Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert following which the coffin was taken to the family vault for interment.

A summary of Samuel's will was published in the *Kerryman*, 24 January 1914:

Mr Samuel Murray Hussey JP DL left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £23,000 3s 1d and probate of his will dated 14th February 1913 has been granted to Mr Francis McGillicuddy Denny of 17 Denny St, Tralee, Co Kerry and Mr Peter David Fitzgerald of Mondellihy, Adare, Co Limerick. The testator left £200 to the Representative Church Body of Ireland for the Sustentation Fund of the parish of Ballymacelligott, £200 to the said body for the Sustentation fund of the Parish of Dingle, £200 to the Protestant Orphan Society, £50 to his butler John Wallace, £500 to his wife, Mrs Julia Hussey, £1,600 to his daughter Charlotte, £1,600 to his daughter Eileen, £1,800 to his daughter Julia, £500 from settled funds, and a further £500 to his daughter Florence, £1,500 charged on his real estate, a further sum of £1,000 for her education upon trust for his grand-daughter, Eileen Merlyn Hussey, £1,000 to his daughter-in-law, Mrs Mabel Hussey, £500 towards the education of his grandson, Hubert Hussey, and the residue of his estate subject to a few other bequests, he left to his son Maurice Fitzgerald Hussey.

Samuel Murray Hussey's widow survived him by less than two years:

We regret to announce the death of Mrs Hussey, widow of the late Mr Samuel Murray Hussey, which took place on Monday last at Southampton. The deceased lady who had reached an advanced age was daughter of the late Mr John Hickson, DL, of the Grove, Dingle.¹⁵

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, 'Edenburn Explosion Nov 21 1884'.

¹ A good number of tales are told of Hussey in The Schools' Collection. One recalls his grandson, Jimmy 'Sherrald' who 'often travelled to and from India. People often tried to get a look at the big placard in front of him when travelling. It contained his name address and details of changes during journeys. This was a source of great curiosity' (An Clochar, *Baile Mhic Ealgóid*, Tráighlí, The Schools' Collection, Volume 0443, Page 149)..

² IE MOD-70-70.5. Clarissa Hussey was Samuel's aunt.

³ *The Obituary Book* (2013).

⁴ *The New Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal*, 1828 Pt II, p398. A brass memorial tablet was erected in Dingle Church of Ireland to the memory of Peter Bodkin Hussey of Farranakilla, Dingle, brother of Miss Clarissa Hussey. Hussey ancestry in *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland* (1912), 'Hussey of Edenburn', p338: 'Hubert Hussey of Castle Gregory, Co Kerry, died, according to a post-mortem inquisition, 3 February 1610, seised of several lands near Dingle in that county. His eldest son, Nicholas Hussey of Castle Gregory married Katherine Gerald, and was father of Meiler Hussey of Castle Gregory, born 1583, who was found by the inquisition to be aged 27 at his grandfather's death; he married Frances, daughter of Capt Thomas Spring, the first of that name who settled at Kerry, by Annabella his wife, daughter of John Brown, the 'Master of Awney' and had issue ...Walter ... Walter garrisoned Minard Castle against Oliver Cromwell's forces and was blown up with all his men ...'.

⁵ Samuel Murray Hussey erected a memorial tablet in St James Church of Ireland, Dingle to his brother Edward and Edward's sons Peter and Edward Robert. Edward married Julia, daughter of Rev Robert Hickson of Duagh and Honoria Hewson. Julia Hussey died at Duagh Glebe, Inchmagillieragh West, Co Kerry in 1853.

⁶ Samuel had a number of addresses there including Inchbeg, Ardum, Cloghroe House, Inniscarra, former residence of Joseph Capel Fitzgerald Esq and Rathpeacon. His addresses in Kerry included Dingle, Thursillagh/Tursillagh, Aghadoe and his 'seat', Edenburn, where he took up residence in early 1866.

⁷ The deaths of youngest daughter Barbara at Rathpeacon on 16 April 1862 and a third son at the same place on 23 December 1866 were also recorded.

⁸ 'Second-Lieut Hubert Murray Hussey, MC, South Staffordshire Regt who received his commission on May Day 1917 has been killed in action. He was educated at Dean Close School and Sandhurst' (*Gloucestershire Echo*, 23 August 1918).

⁹ Eileen Merlyn was the first British woman to fly over Abyssinia. Major Newman (1887-1967) editor of Oxford University Press 1945-52, was author of *The New Abyssinia* (1938).

¹⁰ *Western Daily Press*, 14 January 1922.

¹¹ *Kerry Evening Post*, 21 February 1917. 'The remains of the late Mr Maurice FitzGerald Hussey were laid to rest in the Adare Churchyard on Saturday last, 17th inst. The chief mourners were Mr M H M Hussey (son, who married Noella Edwardes) and Mr Donald Nicoll and Mr P Purcell Gilpin (brothers-in-law)'. Among those who

sent wreaths were employees of Mondellihy Stud and House (see *Limerick Chronicle*, 24 February 1917). M F Hussey left estate of £13,525 to his wife.

¹² Major Hamilton Bower, later Sir Hamilton Bower, who remarried to Miss Maud Edith Ainslie, died at Edinburgh on 5 March 1940 leaving three daughters.

¹³ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 26 December 1891. The death of the bridegroom's father, Henry John Nicoll, merchant tailor, of Brightling Park, Hawkhurst and 44 Hyde Park Gate had occurred on 13 March 1891. The couple had issue Donald Alexander (1893-1941), Mary Barbara (1894-1986) Violet Murray (1897-1989) David Patrick (1903-1964) Margaret Florence (1905-1994). Donald Alexander of Oxney House, Wittersham married Agnes Mary Clare Andoe in 1918; Mary Barbara married Brigadier Arthur Foulkes Baglietto Cottrell, DSO, OBE; their son, Donald William Foulkes Cottrell, RAF, was a casualty of the Second World War (see *Mast High over Rotterdam* by Lionel Russell); Violet Murray, who married Edward Newton Trotman-Dickenson, was mother of Sir Aubrey Fiennes Trotman-Dickenson; Margaret Florence married Raymond Alister Trustram Eve, 60th Rifles, third son of Sir Herbert Trustram Eve; David Patrick died at Edenburn Nursing Home, Jamaica in December 1964. Probate to Denis Mortimer Mountain.

¹⁴ *The Obituary Book* (2013). A tablet inscribed to Samuel Murray Hussey and his son John Edward Hussey who died in 1905 erected in St James Church of Ireland, Dingle. Hussey's *Reminiscences* can be read online at archive.org. It has been reproduced and is widely available. A description of Hussey during the land disturbances was given in part six of T M Donovan's 'Old Times in Castleisland Rambling Reminiscences' published in the *Kerryman*, 25 April 1925: 'I often saw him passing along the Tralee road with an armed policeman balancing him on the opposite side of the car and four policemen with rifles at the ready on a sidecar behind him. Out of those deep-set eyes he looked at one like a hunted animal.'

¹⁵ *Killarney Echo*, 31 July 1915.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/70/70.1-70.7
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Samuel Murray
Hussey**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 7 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/70/70.1

One spiral-bound photocopy of *The Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent Being Those of S M Hussey* compiled by Home Gordon (1904). Three hundred and three pages, some marked with highlighter

IE MOD/70/70.2

One five-page document contains hand-created index to *The Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent*

IE MOD/70/70.3

One six-page document entitled 'Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent' contains creator's handwritten notes on the publication with references to page numbers

IE MOD/70/70.4

One four-page document entitled 'Sam Hussey' contains creator's handwritten notes on the author of *Reminiscences of an Irish Land Agent* extracted from the book

IE MOD/70/70.5

One eight-page handwritten document entitled 'Samuel Murray Hussey' contains genealogical material including notes on Hussey's aunt, Clarissa Hussey

IE MOD/70/70.6

One handwritten document entitled 'Sam Hussey Evictions' contains notes on same extracted from the book with references to page numbers

IE MOD/70/70.7

One three-page document contains notes on Hussey extracted from his *Reminiscences*



Above: Death of the Earl of Desmond in 1583 as depicted in Martin Haverly's *History of Ireland* (1867) Below: Johnnie Roche photographed in 2015 at Glanageenty, to which place Rev Carmody's research traced the Earl's last moments



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/71

Seigniory of Castleisland, The

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/71
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Seigniorship of Castle-
island, The**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/71 consists of a study of Rev James Carmody's article, 'The Story of Castle Magne' from which is extracted an account of the last moments of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond.¹

It commences with the Earl's concealment at a place called Glounaneenta² (Glen of the cattle sheds) in March 1583, to the severing of his head – 'a prize more valuable than the cattle' – on 11 November that year, when it was delivered to Captain Cheston.³

It concludes with the division of the Earl's land, and understanding of how the Seigniorship came about:

Arrangements were made for the distribution of Desmond's lands ... The lands were first surveyed, and divided into Seigniorships of 6,000 to 12,000 acres. This done, the Earl was declared attainted and his lands confiscated at a Parliament held on the 28th April 1586.⁴

Rev Carmody, former curate of Castleisland, parish priest of Milltown and Rathmore and brother of Monsignor Carmody, Tralee, was born in Ballymacelligott, the parish in which Glanageenty is located, about 1845. This perhaps explains Rev Carmody's interest in and meticulous research of the history of the Earl of Desmond.

Rev Carmody was a supporter of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. His work was commended by the society in 1902:

Our respected parish priest, Rev James Carmody, is not only a staunch supporter of the Irish cause but is heart and soul in the movement. He sets a good example himself by regularly reciting the Acts before Mass and by addressing most of the people he meets in Irish. He requires the Irish to be taught in all his schools, visits them regularly, and makes most minute inquiries concerning the progress of the language. He has also established a system of prizes among the Irish classes in all his schools.

Rev Carmody died on 1 January 1926 at The Presbytery, Rathmore:

Born at Ballymacelligott 81 years ago, he was for a number of years parish priest of Milltown before he was transferred to Rathmore ... The deceased pastor was brother of the late Monsignor Thomas Carmody, Dean of Kerry, who died two years ago and uncle of Rev George O'Callaghan, parish priest Causeway. Canon Carmody was upwards of 50 years in the Sacred Mission.

The will of Canon Carmody, which included a sum for the disabled priests of the Kerry diocese, was published in *The Tablet*, 21 August 1926. Canon Carmody's effects, which included 'a splendid four-seater Dodge motor car' were advertised to be sold by public auction on 28 January 1926.

Items stored in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub titled 'Kerry Archaeological Magazine KAM Rev James Carmody'.

¹ Additional notes on the Earl's last days in IE MOD/23, IE MOD/39, IE MOD/42.

² A number of spellings pertain including Glanageenty, Glanagenty, Glenaginty. Glennaginty, Glenageenty, Gleanna Ginthe. The latter is given in O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters which he translates in Latin as 'Sylva cunei, in rei memoriam locus qui tune ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus'.

³ 'The Earl's head was carried to Castlemaine and thence forwarded to Queen Elizabeth who caused it to be impaled in an iron cage on London Bridge; and his body having been concealed for some time by the peasantry was ultimately interred in the little chapel of Killnama to the east of Castleisland. Whether it is where the supposed grave is now the hut was or no is doubtful but the most probable thing is that the hut was where it is said his castle had been and it is not at all unlikely that O'Kelly gave him his first blow here and ultimately cut off his head at the spot where the grave is now supposed to be' (discussion of Earl's last moments, 'A Ramble through Glanageenty' by J.S.P. in *Tralee Chronicle*, 27 September 1870). Captain Thomas Cheston of Mildenhall, Suffolk was described as 'having an extraordinary spirit above his birth & education wherewith he being no ways content forsooke both Father & Mother & unknown to 'em both betook himself to martial adventures in foreign regions where he profited so much that in a few years, both for discretion understanding and valour above his age, he became employed in many good places and services ... for his good service in Ireland his great valour and desert in bringing in the head of that Arch-Traitor of Ireland the Earl of Desmond, that ever renowned Queen Elizabeth commanded these arms in this sort to be granted to the said Captain Thomas Cheston' (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History*, 'A Suffolk Captain of the Time of Queen Elizabeth' by Colonel J H Josselyn, Vol XI, Part 1 (1901), pp 47-49). 'A Kerryman called Kelly, 'a butcher', earned £93.6s 8d 'hedd monie' for striking off the Earl of Desmond's; Captain Thomas Cheston hit the jackpot - £120 - for carrying it ceremonially on the point of his sword to Cork' (*The Severed Head and the Grafted Tongue* (2014) by Patricia Palmer, p25). Captain Cheston married Jane, daughter of Richard Aungier Esq, JP (Richard was 'murdered in his house in the Inn November 1597') and his wife Rose, daughter of William Stewart of Cambs. Captain Cheston of Mildenhall Esq had issue Richard, Thomas, Rose and Jane.

⁴ 3 February 1585-6, a warrant of Privy Seal granted Sir Walter Raleigh three seigniories and a half of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond. These comprised 42,000 acres of land, extending from Lismore to the sea at Youghal and containing (with many others) the manor and castle of Inchiquin' (from 'The Old Countess of Desmond', Vol II of *Vicissitudes of Families* (1869) by Sir Bernard Burke, p292).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/71/71.1-71.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Seigniory of Castle-
island, The**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/71/71.1

One six page handwritten document contains notes on an article, 'Story of Castle Magne' by Rev James Carmody published in 1908 and 1909 (see below) with page references

IE MOD/71/71.2

One photocopy of selected pages from article, 'Story of Castle Magne' by Rev James Carmody published in the *Kerry Archaeological Magazine* in 1908 and 1909 (Vol 1 pp17-37 Oct 1908; pp49-79 April pp119-41 Oct 1909). Pages marked with highlighter; page numbers copied are 64-65, 72-79, 136. The article was reproduced with permission of the Kerry Archaeological Society in *The Kerryman* (part I, 6 May 1933)

IE MOD/71/71.3

One A3 document entitled 'Death of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, 11 Nov 1583' contains selected sections of article described in IE MOD/71/71.2 pasted together to form a composition of the Earl's last moments

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/72

Sources

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/72
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Sources**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/72 contains notes on sources of local history research including publications, maps and directories, an index to the register of electors in Castleisland, a 1996 Development Plan of the town and details of local nineteenth and twentieth century newspapers.

Material includes a small number of photocopies from Castleisland's first newspaper, *The Taxpayers' News*, 'the paper that is not afraid to tell the truth'.

The journal was published monthly from December 1957 until about October 1960 from a butcher's shop in Main Street owned by politician, Charlie Lenihan. The newspaper was edited by Castleisland sports journalist, Con Houlihan (1925-2012). Con described the mechanics of the publication:

We hadn't our own printing works, we had to search around. Some we found too costly, others were too timid, they were paranoid about libel. Eventually we found a grand little man called Tommy Hayden, who owned and managed Marian Press ... We usually posted our material on Monday morning. I went on the first train from Tralee to Dublin on Wednesday morning to do the proofs.

The newspaper folded following a suit for libel. Con explained how it came about:

On a certain Monday Charlie had business in Dublin. We didn't send our material by post – Charlie took it with him. I couldn't prevent him, I feared the worst. He added a piece of his own – in it he referred to a fellow county councillor as a crook in politics and in his profession ... a libel action was inevitable ...that was the end of *The Taxpayers' News* (*Independent*, 26 June 2008).

In an article, 'The back pages of village life' published in the *Herald*, 4 May 2011, Con provided background to Charlie Lenihan's role in the publication:

The Taxpayers' News was owned by Charlie Lenihan. His father had emigrated to Alaska from a small mountain-holding and made a fortune there ... When he came back home he bought a splendid farm and a manor house [and] opened a butcher shop and milk business in the town ... He was the pioneer of silage making in our part of Ireland.

Con described himself as co-founder of *The Taxpayers' News*:

Charlie might never have started the paper if I hadn't encouraged him. He certainly wouldn't have gone into the venture if I didn't come in too. So I can claim to be a co-founder of Castle Island's first and probably last publication.¹

Con was the first to publish a poem by Listowel playwright, John B Keane:

It was the first time ever that John B Keane saw some of his work in print. It was a well-crafted poem to his girlfriend Mary O'Connor, whom he eventually married.

An example of the wit that endeared Con to his readers was published in *The Taxpayers' News* in March 1958. He imagined Sir Winston commenting on the Kerry rates: 'Never were so many done for so much by so few'.

Con Houlihan, who worked in the field of journalism for sixty years, was born in 1925, the youngest of three children of Michael and Ellen Houlihan of Reineen (an area in the townland of Dooneen, Castleisland). His siblings were Diarmuid (known as Gerry) and Marie. Con joined the Irish Press group in 1973 writing for *Evening Press* until it closed in 1995 when he moved to the *Sunday World*. He also wrote for *Irish Independent* and *Hot Press*. He was honoured in his lifetime with a bronze bust, unveiled in Castleisland on 16 January 2004 and in 2011 a sculpture was erected outside The Palace Bar in Dublin.

Con died on 4 August 2012 at St James' Hospital, Dublin and was buried at Kilbannivane cemetery, Castleisland.

Charlie Lenihan of Woodville, Gortatlea, Castleisland died in hospital in Cork on 24 August 1971:

Charlie Lenihan was a councillor among councillors and while he might have been over-zealous on occasions in fighting the cause of a person whom he believed to have been wronged he did so forcibly and in a manner which endeared him to the people of Kerry. We have lost one of the greatest personalities of our time and one of the finest councillors (*Irish Examiner*, 1 September 1971).

Con Houlihan published an appreciation in *The Kerryman*, 28 August 1971:

Charlie Lenihan was a folk hero long before he officially entered politics. There are times that try men's soul and certainly the nineteen-thirties in Ireland were such. In that sour generation when farming was a dirty word, Charlie was an inspiration to the people of the Maine valley; he approached agriculture in a bold and optimistic spirit and experimented with techniques that were then considered heretical.

The National Library of Ireland holds copies of Vol 1, Nos 1-11 of *The Taxpayers' News*.

Items contained in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ The *Maine Valley Post*, Castleisland's first online newspaper, was founded in August 2013 by John Reidy, photographer and Committee PRO for the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project, The paper recently covered the death of Arthur Lenihan, son of Charlie Lenihan ('The late Arthur Lenihan, Woodville, Gortatlea', *Maine Valley Post*, 31 March 2015). Other publications issued in the town in recent years include Gina McElligott's *In and About Castleisland* newsletter which spanned the period 1994-2010 (see 'Gina Donates 'In & About' Collection to 'The Library', *Maine Valley Post*, 11 April 2014) and *Sliabh Luachra Outlook*, established circa 2006.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/72/72.1-72.11
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Sources**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 11 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/72/72.1

Three page A4 document contains handwritten notes on sources available for local research including books, maps and directories

IE MOD/72/72.2

One A4 document contains list of schools in the Castleisland district; information organised into three columns with the headings: School, PP (Parish Priest), Church

IE MOD/72/72.3

Sixteen page A4 document contains expanded handwritten notes on sources including local newspapers

IE MOD/72/72.4

Eight page A4 document contains notes on publication, *Tracing your Kerry Ancestors* (1994) by Michael H O'Connor. Page one is a coloured diagram illustrating the period (1830 to 1941) covered by local newspapers

IE MOD/72/72.5

Two page typed A4 document entitled 'Kerry Newspapers in Stock - Print and Microfilm' issued by Tralee local library

IE MOD/72/72.6

Two copies of a four page A5 leaflet issued by Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society. Gives objects of the society and contents of issues 1 (1968) to 9 (1976). One leaflet is coloured yellow, the other blue

IE MOD/72/72.7

One A4 document 'Index to register of electors for polling district Castleisland', Anglore to Tullig

IE MOD/72/72.8

Five page typed A4 document, 'Castleisland Development Plan' includes draft map dated 1996

IE MOD/72/72.9

Five page typed A4 document issued by Tralee local library circa 1995 contains list of sources; includes 'provisional list of topics' and events at Castleisland local library

IE MOD/72/72.10

Three page A4 document contains handwritten notes on various subjects from local publications with particular focus on the Earl of Desmond

IE MOD/72/72.11

Item contains a number of photocopies from the newspaper, *The Taxpayers' News* from 1958-60

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.1

One A3 black and white photocopy of the cover of *The Taxpayers' News* dated March 1958, Vol 1 No 4. Headline is 'Kerry County Council Estimates Meeting, Mr O'Connor drops a Bombshell'

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.2

One A3 black and white photocopy of the cover of *The Taxpayers' News* dated April 1958, Vol 1 No 5. Headline 'Our Nineteen Million Pounds Civil Service'

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.3

One A3 black and white photocopy of page six of *The Taxpayers' News* dated June 1958, article entitled 'Tales of Currow' includes image of the old church there and an architect's drawing of the new

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.4

One A4 black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* April 1958, contains an image of prize-winners at the Kerry County Championship Billiards' Tournament held at St Mary's Hall, Castleisland which included Michael O'Donohoe

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.5

One A4 black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* dated on the reverse Jan/Feb 1959. Contains article on 'The Sponge Road' and a proposal by a councillor to erect barriers outside schools following an accident to a child coming out from school

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.6

One A4 black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* dated on the reverse March 1958. Contains an obituary to Maurice Burke, a member of staff of McElligott and Sons, Castleisland

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.7

One black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* dated on the reverse Sept/Oct 1959. Contains poem entitled 'Kerry Footballers' by J.J.S

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.8

One black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* (undated) contains article on the Castleisland Merchants' and Bankers' Cattle Mart

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.9

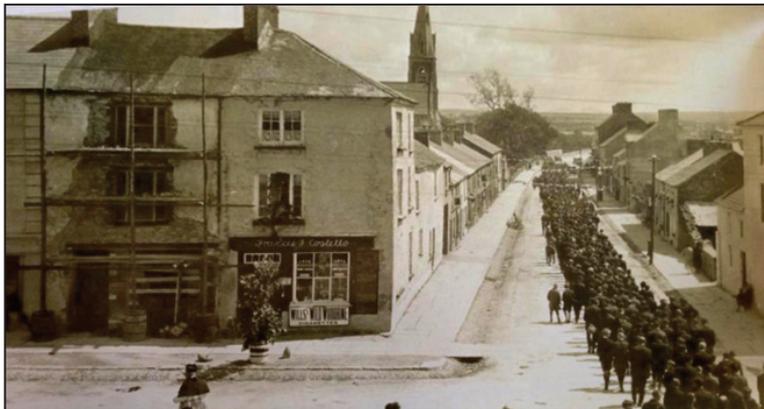
One black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* (undated) contains article on 'foreign games'

IE MOD/72/72.11/72.11.10

One black and white photocopy from *The Taxpayers' News* dated on the reverse Jan/Feb 1960. Contains article, 'North Kerry League Championships'



Above: Historic Market House and below, an early image of New Line, Church Street Castleisland



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/73

Streets, Lanes and Houses

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/73
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Streets, Lanes and Houses**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 15 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/73 contains material relating to the property and occupants of Castleisland town and its vicinity in the nineteenth century as given in Griffith's Valuation and other sources with some notes on contemporary businesses and proprietors.

Areas covered include Barrack Street, Barrack Lane, Limerick New Road, Spout Lane, Main Street, Church Lane, Tralee Road, Chapel Lane, Chapel Street, Chapel Quarter, New Line and Pound Lane.

Pound Lane

Creator added to his notes the recollections of T M Donovan's *History* who described Pound Lane as once 'full up to the brim':

Thank goodness most of the dwellers in Pound Lane have long ago gone out into the comfortable labourers' cottages now lining the roads in all directions.¹

Donovan described how in the early nineteenth century, landlords 'made a clearance of all their small tenants, evicted them, and threw themselves and their families on the side of the road':

Many of them came into the town of Castleisland, then a village, and made their mud cabins on what is now called Pound Lane. As a boy of nine, seventy years ago, I knew well the hard-working decent men who lived in these small thatched cottages in Pound Lane. Most of them were the sons and daughters of the evicted men who built them.²

In the late nineteenth century, Pound Lane had become 'a slum' but some cottages were still occupied in the 1930s and 1940s:

Many of the old cottages fell to pieces or were demolished but about a dozen still remain and are occupied by poor people ... many of them were condemned as unfit for habitation and the occupiers are threatened with the fate of their grandparents – eviction.

Old and New Chapel Lane

The history of old and new Chapel Lane dates to the eighteenth century:

In or about the year 1766 the Rev Darby Shanahan built the thatched chapel in old Chapel Lane and Rev Maurice Fitzgerald built the first stone and slated church in New Chapel Lane, now Church Street.³

New Line and Barrack Lane

A story is told of the New Line and Barrack Lane and how one Henry Williams and his father John, dyers, used to carry the dyed cloths from the New Line via the Main St and Barrack Lane

to the old bridge to wash them, 'once Henry wheeled his cart past the police barracks with his dyed cloths covering a barrel of guns. He had nerve'.⁴

Powell's Road

Killarney Road led to 'the well-known Powell's Road':

For the townsman confined indoors by his business a walk round Powell's road is just the refresher he wants as it is just the length the doctor ordered – three miles.⁵

Market House

Notes are also found on the Market House which dates to 1747. Creator recorded that 'each of the six [seignior] had a share in the old Market House' (IE MOD/1/1.1/1.1.1) which was built from local materials:

They built a market house with an assembly room out of the debris of the great Castle.⁶ Out of the same material they erected an infantry barrack for 100 men whence and by aid of their assembly room some of their friends got husbands for their young ladies from among the officers.⁷

The Market House, which closed in 2014, was purchased by J K (John Kerry) O'Connor from Lord Headley c1907. Michael's notes on J K reveal that the property had earlier been in the hands of the family of Miss Ellie Burke 'for 150 years'.

Castleisland in the 1990s

To some of the town's businesses, creator added contemporary notes of his own. For example, of the old post office, he wrote, '1917 Miss H Edgeworth, 2 sisters, 2 recluses ... post office transferred to Heffernans (Kennelly's Chemist Shop) Renovated in 199?'

Dan Nolan, chemist, relocated to his premises after 'the fire across the road' and Jack Reidy's and Kingdom House were burned during the Troubles.⁸

¹ From T M Donovan's six-part 'Old Times in Castleisland: Rambling Reminiscences' published in the *Kerryman* in 1925 (Part 2, 28 March). The demolition of 'a thoroughfare called Pound-lane, Castleisland' was ordered by Mr Balfour in 1890 owing to the insanitary state of the houses. The Sanitary Committee refused to comply because the step was recommended by T W Russell, MP (*Lancashire Evening Post*, 12 May 1890).

² The *Kerryman*, 16 August 1941, 'In a Rich Munster Valley'.

³ Ibid. 'Maurice Fitzgerald was the nephew of the Penal Days parish priest of Castleisland (1781-1830), the Rev Maurice Fitzgerald, whose memorial tablet is now hidden from view in the new parish church. Since 1766, this parish church built in 1884 was the third since the Penal Days when Mass was offered in the Glen-an-Affrins or in mud cabins in the bogs or mountains.'

⁴ *Kerryman*, 25 April 1925, 'Old Times in Castleisland, Rambling Reminiscences'.

⁵ 'Old Times in Castleisland: Rambling Reminiscences' published in the *Kerryman* in 1925 (Part 4, 11 April). In another article, Donovan wrote, 'The black road and the Knockaunban road, now bohereens, are in dry weather used as a circular walk by our townspeople instead of the longer walk round Powell's Road. What memories even the mention of these two walks will bring to the minds of Castleislanders far away in foreign lands!' (*Kerryman*, 11 October 1930, 'English Settlers in East Kerry'). Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Committee Chairman, John Roche, recalls how Powell's Road once used to be 'black with people walking it'. The road leads past former Powell residence, Sandville, the story of which is contained in John Roche's article on moonlighters (IE MOD/A20/2 (26)). The old Roche homesteads are also located in this area.

⁶ *Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo*, 5 December 1873. The Market House was rebuilt in 1825 of stone and lime and slated with rooms for an agent's office, school and reading, petty sessions and caretakers apartment. The middle under part was the market House (IE MOD 45/45.1/45.1.6). There is an image of Market House Corner in the nineteenth century in *Castleisland Church and People* (IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.20) and another, in the same source, taken c1914 (IE MOD/6/6.1/6.1.15). In this year it was remodelled (IE MOD/14/14.2) and in 1997, it was renovated and extended (IE MOD/14/14.2). A sketch of its history was published in the *Maine Valley Post*, 26 July 2014, 'The Market House 1747-2014'.

⁷ *Ibid.* For many years Lord Brandon occupied apartments in the barracks of Castleisland by permission of the government; his glebe house he leased to Mr Chute. In 1819, when Oliver Stokes Esq was Barrack Master, an action of trespass *vi et armis* was taken against Lord Brandon by Edward King, who kept a tavern at Castleisland. King claimed Lord Brandon had assaulted him and dragged him down the stairs of the barracks after the nobleman was irritated by the noise from King's winnowing machine (*Saunders's News-Letter*; 17 August 1819). Castleisland barracks was advertised for sale or lease in 1820; a list of freeholders in Kerry published in 1829 revealed that the barracks was the property of Francis Twiss Esq of Bally-M'Egogae.

Note: Bally-M'Egogae (Bally-M'Engogue, Ballymakegoge, BallymacEgoge, Baile Mhic Thaidhg Oig) probably relates to the townland of Ballymackegoge at Fenit which developed as a spa and health resort in the nineteenth century. Properties included two *Spa Lodges* (one later named *Barnacle House*, residence of the Jeffcott family), two *Sea Views* (one later named *Glenmore*, residence of Mr James Johnston, leading member of the Kerry Coursing Club and son of Mr Johnston of Ballygarran); *Eden Cottage* (later *Seafield*, associated with the Donovan family notably Nicholas Donovan, DL (1815-1877) and his brother Sir Henry Donovan, JP (1823-1886). Both highly regarded for their services to the town of Tralee, 'had Sir Henry not taken up the project of the Fenit pier and railway, in all probability it would have fallen through'. St John Henry Donovan, JP (1863-1916) was the only son of Sir Henry; St John died at Seafield on 4 February 1916. Miss Frances Donovan of Seafield and of the Order of Sisters of Mercy laid the corner stone of the convent at Moyderwell in 1878. The contents of the house were sold by Mr H B Donovan in 1930. Some genealogy in funeral report of Nicholas Donovan published in *Cork Examiner*, 13 November 1877); *White Lodge*; *Bay View*; *Oyster Hall* (residence of solicitor Daniel Supple Esq. Daniel Supple senior and junior died in January and March 1845 respectively (the lady of Daniel Supple junior had triplet daughters in 1833). The property was subsequently leased by Miss Arabella Supple before being sold in 1852 and purchased by William John Neligan for £1,400. The Supple family grew black minion potatoes at Oyster Hall); *Massyville*; *Ivy Lodge*; *Rock Villa*; *Bath Lodge* (and a coast guard station abandoned for more suitable premises c1848). See *Kerryman*, 5 December 2002, 'Spa should capitalise on Well's reputed curative powers'.

⁸ An image of the burned out Kingdom House can be seen on the Rhyno Mills website (www.rhyno.ie).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/73/73.1-73.15
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Streets, Lanes and Houses**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 15 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/73/73.1

Seventeen page document contains handwritten notes on Barrack Street and Barrack Lane extracted from Griffith's Valuation and other sources

IE MOD/73/73.2

Twenty-two page document entitled 'Bawnluskaha' contains handwritten notes on same including Limerick New Road and Spout Lane extracted from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/73/73.3

Nineteen page A4 document entitled 'Cahereen East Main Street' contains handwritten notes on occupants extracted from Griffith's Valuation and Donovan's *History* and includes notes on current/recent occupants, for example Paddy Hussey, Drs Paddy and Maureen Daly, Helen Hussey and Aeneas Leane, Fountain Bar Kingdom House, The Poets Inn, The Pound Shop, the River Island Hotel, Teddy McCarthys

IE MOD/73/73.4

Twenty-three page document entitled 'Castlevew: Church Lane, Main Street' contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation with notes on some current/recent occupants including Dave Geaney, Skevena's, old forge and shop: 'Paddy Reilly's wife Nano made lovely bulls' eyes'; Sportsworld

IE MOD/73/73.5

Four page document entitled 'Castlevew Pound Lane Tralee Road' contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation and other sources on this locality

IE MOD/73/73.6

Two page document entitled 'Castlevew Not Part of the Town' contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/73/73.7

Two page document entitled 'Chapel Lane' (west Chapel Quarter, east Tombwee) contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation with colour coding

IE MOD/73/73.8

Five page document entitled 'Chapel Street' contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/73/73.9

Two page document entitled 'Chapel Quarter Main Street' contains handwritten notes extracted

from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/73/73.10

Two page document entitled 'Knockananlig' contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation

IE MOD/73/73.11

Four page document entitled 'Main Street Tonbwee' contains handwritten notes extracted from Griffith's Valuation with colour coding

IE MOD/73/73.12

One A4 document entitled 'Market House' contains handwritten notes on same extracted from Donovan's *History*

IE MOD/73/73.13

Thirty-four page document entitled 'Moanmore Main Street' contains handwritten notes on same extracted from Griffith's Valuation and Donovan's *History*. A document has been created for each business address as it existed in the 1990s, for example Walsh's Electrical, La Femme, Wheels

IE MOD/73/73.14

Six page document contains handwritten notes on occupants of New Line, Barrack Lane, Pound Lane, Main Street, Castlevue, Chapel Lane and Church St in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries extracted from standard nineteenth century sources including Griffith's Valuation and directories

IE MOD/73/73.15

Seventeen page document appears as rough work in the research of the above

IE MOD/73/73.15/73.15.1

One notebook contains jottings which present as rough work in research of the above

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/74

T M Donovan

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/74
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **T M Donovan**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/74 contains a copy of T M Donovan's *A Popular History of East Kerry* (1931) with creator's handwritten index thereto, notes on the content of the book, genealogical notes on Donovan and a copy of an article by Donovan published in the *Westminster Review* in 1902.

Teacher and author, T[imothy] M Donovan, who lived most of his adult life in Australia, was born in Castleisland c1863, son of Michael Donovan and Ellen Lenihan (or Linehan), the third of six children.¹ He attended school in Castleisland and wrote an account of his experiences there:

Archdeacon O'Connell built the beautiful parish church in Castleisland and also that of Cordal. He also built the present Castleisland National School ... I had the doubtful honour of being the only boy in the national school whom he personally flogged and yet when I knelt by his bedside on the morning he died the tears flowed copiously for the loss of a good friend and a wise spiritual father.

In a description of Powell's Road, Donovan revealed the following about his ancestry:

The limestone peninsula of Anna juts out into the big bogs of Annabeg and Annamore ... near Anna is Ballygree where my great grandfather, Thade [Timothy] Donovan, had a farm between Lady Northcote and Mr William Powell of East Sandville. His son John Donovan and the latter's six sons were born and reared at Ballygree but lest I should be accused of foolish pride at the fact that my people were living between such grand folk I hasten to add that a goodly share of the Donovan farm was cut-away bog and I dare say that some of the six brothers were glad to get work from their big Protestant neighbours.

In the same article, Donovan recorded the demise of his family in Castleisland:

When reaping the Protestant corn my uncle John used to act as leader of the meitheal ... the eldest of my uncles, Timothy, after whom I am called, was foreman and lodge keeper to Cardinal Wiseman in London. The Cardinal was nearly successful in making a priest of his eldest son John but in the very last year of his college course a young lady intervened and carried him off to the States ... the children of all the six Donovan brothers of Ballygree went to the United States and I, after living forty years in Australia, am the last of the family of Castleisland.²

Donovan left Castleisland for Australia in the 1880s when he was in his mid twenties:

My old mate and dear friend Jack Brosnan and I left Castleisland, Co Kerry in August 1887. The ship bound for Australia was to leave from the London docks at Blackwall so we went to London, via Cork and Bristol ... We were emigrants nominated passages from a friend in Brisbane, Jack Riordan.³

In May 1888, Donovan was appointed teacher of a small country school in Queensland, and was subsequently promoted.⁴ His career in Australia is open to research.⁵

In 1916 Donovan was granted seven months leave of absence during which he returned 'to see my old mother in the New Line in Castleisland':⁶

After a two months' voyage we arrived in Castleisland about the middle of May ... what a joy to breathe my native air once again, to meet old school mates, to kneel near the grave of my father. But the joy of all the joys was once more to hear my mother's cry of welcome.⁷

Donovan remarked on his mother's piety and how, after her death, he wrote a sketch about her life for the *Catholic Advocate*:

I have travelled the globe right round nearly five times and I have been in many lands – in every state of the Australian Commonwealth and through the United States, from 'Frisco to New York and I have never met a man or a woman, priest or nun that loved Our Saviour more heartily and more humbly. Although a poor peasant woman she had the honour of giving a learned Jesuit Father and a hard-working Presentation Nun to the service of God.⁸

Donovan's first book, *A Popular History of East Kerry*, was a culmination of earlier articles. In two letters to the editor of the *Kerryman* in 1930, he outlined his publishing plan and sought subscription:

If I get any encouragement from East Kerry men and women at home and abroad I would consider the project of publishing all my contributions to *The Kerryman* on the history of Castleisland and East Kerry in book form.⁹

Donovan made 'no claim to deep research or perfect accuracy ... nearly all my facts have come to me through *King's History of Kerry* and through the late Mr Jeremiah Nolan of Castleisland who died a few years ago at the great age of 91'.¹⁰

One of the more memorable sketches from *A Popular History* was Donovan's depiction of John Mitchel entering the Maine Valley in the mid nineteenth century (p71). In 1941 Donovan revived the scene again:

More than 100 years ago an English artillery officer, standing on the high road near Mount Eagle, said it was the finest landscape view in all Munster; and John Mitchel, coming down the *Caol-na-Sprida* from Cork said it was "a valley worth fighting for".¹¹

Donovan was in poor health during the composition of his second book, *God's Glorious Universe: Excursions to the Stars* (1932). He described how during a two week vacation at Kenmare he had to attend Cork for medical treatment:

Last year when I was writing my book, *God's Glorious Universe*, little I thought that the radium I described in one of its chapters would be used on my own body before a year had passed. Under the care of Dr James M O'Donovan, a professor in University College Cork a plaque of radium was applied to my face in order to cut away a growth that if not cleaned off might ultimately finish me off.¹²

Despite this, another book, a work of fiction, was in progress and was published in 1933 under title *The Two Mothers, or, Renunciation*. It was reviewed in a local newspaper: 'What Mrs Pender, Carlton, Griffin, Sheehan and Kickham have done for other parts of Ireland Mr Donovan is doing for dear delightful old *Ciarraighe* ... we are given a study of the emotions of a typical Irish woman whose one ideal is to see her son a priest'.¹³

A fourth book, *Revolution: Christian or Communist* (1937) was reviewed in the *Irish Examiner*, 16 June 1937.

Donovan utilised newspapers and periodicals to opine on public affairs. His letters and articles were published widely. In this letter to the editor in 1915, Donovan exhorted on local politics in Kerry:

Bribery is rampant. It is a most scandalous fact that councillors are bought and the ratepayers are sold to the highest bidder. Sometimes a bottle of whiskey, sometimes a £5 note, and sometimes a life billet for a friend or relative. Worse still the river is tainted at its source. Many voters are bought for a treat or a crown or a bonham. The origin and font of power the polling booth is gerrymandered in face of and in spite of the laws against bribery and corruption ... When a councillor takes a bribe he is surely dipping his hand feloniously into the taxpayers pocket as a pickpocket is when he steals a copper from the man in the street.¹⁴

Donovan recalled how 'even as a boy I had the itch of writing to the papers'. On one occasion that he did so, the result was not as he anticipated:

A certain hotel-keeper, then posing as a great land-leaguer, allowed his two side-cars to take members of the RIC to an eviction ... So I wrote a pretty hot letter to the editor denouncing the inconsistencies. Instead of printing my letter he handed it to the hotel-keeper and I got a severe thrashing from my father'.¹⁵

The thrashing did not put him off. His contributions to the press were prolific and poetic:

To Die in Holy Ireland

To die in holy Ireland, amid the friends I love
Would be a crowning gift and grace from our dear Lord above,
But, O, to die for Ireland and see her once more free,
Would make my hope in Heaven be far more dear to me.¹⁶

An article, 'Roger Casement's Last Adventure, Details of the Kerry Part of this remarkable 1916 Exploit' (*Kerryman*, 16 December 1933 & *Derry Journal*, 14 December 1934) included a note about Captain Monteith.

Little is known about Donovan's personal life. Notes in the collection reveal he married in 1892; no known children were born of this marriage, which Donovan described as 'twenty years of great happiness'. His wife died in 1913 and he married secondly in 1922 in order to qualify for a school with a residence in Queensland:

It was a "made match" to a woman I knew nothing of. She turned out to be a nervous wreck: the doctors called it "major hysteria" which I later found, was "a ducas" – a family failing. My life with her was a living purgatory.¹⁷

In 1926 Donovan returned to live in his native town and in the years that followed, was described as 'easily Castleisland's doyen intellectual. History, philosophy, fiction, sociology, all have been enriched by his versatile pen'.¹⁸

Donovan died in Castleisland on 13 June 1950. Notwithstanding his considerable contribution to the press and indeed to literature, just a short notice appeared in the local press:

The death took place at his home in Church Street on Monday of Mr T M Donovan, aged around 90. He taught for many years in Australia and returned to his native town where he became interested in journalism. He wrote *A History of Kerry* and other books. He was a brother of the late Fr Donovan, SJ. The funeral took place to St Stephens's on Tuesday. He is survived by his widow to whom deep sympathy is extended.¹⁹

An un-catalogued box of Donovan papers is held at the National library of Ireland (reference number PC 896). The material was deposited in the 1960s; details of depositor not known. It is not currently available to researchers.

Items stored in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Irish Genealogy records six children born to Michael and Ellen Donovan in Castleisland following their marriage there on 18 September 1859: John 13 October 1861, unnamed 1863, Timothy 1865, Mary 1868, Ellen 1871 and Michael 1875. In his article published in the *Westminster Review* in 1902, Donovan referred only to four: 'My old hardworking mother is still living in Kerry ... Her four children are in foreign parts'.

² *Kerryman*, 27 Sept 1930, 'The English in East Kerry'. In a separate article, Donovan described how his grandfather, John Donovan was arrested by the yeomen in Castleisland in 1798 (Letter to the Editor, 'An Island of slanderers', *Kerryman*, 2 March 1929). In *A Popular History of East Kerry*, he wrote, 'There is no Donovan at Ballygree today because John Donovan was evicted by a ruthless agent' (pp59-60). A record of a number of Donovan's cousins including Arthur Lenihan of Woodville is contained in creator's notes. The following might also be of use: Mrs Ellen Tiernay died at Arlington Mass 9 April 1927, maiden name Donovan, born in Castleisland 79 years ago. Went to States via Fenit 61 years ago ... surviving her three sons, eldest Daniel B Tiernay chief of the Fire Department and six daughters, two in religion, sister Aloysius of St Joseph's Academy and Sister Joseph Patricia of Roxbury. The late Mrs Tiernay was first cousin of the Rev J Donovan SJ MA St Asaph, N Wales, of Mother M Francis, Presentation Convent Tweed River, NS Wales and of Mr T M Donovan Castleisland.

³ 'An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 29 May 1926. Prior to their departure, Donovan described how they 'were not overburdened with ready cash' and that 'the loss of a new pair of breeches left in the train at Gortatlea was no joke to me'.

⁴ 'An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 19 & 26 June 1926.

⁵ In 1920 his address was Mackay, Queensland and in 1925, State School, Dundowran, Maryborough. In 'An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 24 July 1926, Donovan described an earlier trip home 'while at Freeston' to visit his family.

⁶ 'An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 24 July 1926. Five weeks of his visit were spent in Glenbeigh. In a subsequent article, Donovan wrote that he planned to return to Australia January 1918 ('An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 7 August 1926).

⁷ 'An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 24 July 1926.

⁸ *ibid.* Donovan's brother, Jesuit Father and Greek scholar, Rev John Donovan, SJ (Society of Jesus) was author of many works including *The Logia in Ancient and Recent Literature* (1924). Rev John Donovan died in Tralee in 1933 (obituary in *The Tablet*, 15 July 1933). An account of his literary achievements was published in *The Kerryman* (24 November 1928, 'Distinguished Kerryman', p10). His sister was Mother M Francis, Presentation Convent, Tweed River, New South Wales, Australia. The article referred to published in the *Catholic Advocate* (year not known) was entitled 'An Old Irishwoman'. The *Catholic Advocate*, owned by Hibernian Newspapers Ltd, was established in Brisbane in 1910 and folded in 1930. It was followed by the *Catholic Leader*. See <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/19160350?selectedversion=NBD4760767>.

⁹ 18 and 25 October.

¹⁰ He added that Jeremiah 'saw O'Connell passing through the town or putting up for the night at the Brandon Arms Hotel kept by a sister of Mr Roche of Sandville, then coroner for East Kerry in the house now owned by Mr Patrick Buckley BA' (*Kerryman*, 27 Sept 1930).

¹¹ 'In a Rich Munster Valley', *The Kerryman*, 16 August 1941. *The Schools Collection* reveals that *Craol na spride* was so called 'because a sprid was supposed to be seen there long' (*The Schools' Collection*, Volume 0448, Page 065, Mary Hurley, student of Student of Scartaglen school). A student of Moyderwell school in Tralee gave a fuller account:

Long ago there lived a man named Sean Com in *Craol na Spride* about two and a half miles from Castleisland. He was married to a woman who was bold and wicked. One night they had an argument and she was

so bad-tempered that she struck him with the tongs and shortly afterwards he died. After a while she pined away and died. When she died her ghost was often seen. One night a man was coming home late from Castleisland and she appeared to him. She knocked him in the flat of his back on the road and killed him. In the morning the body was found and the people guessed what had happened. The next night a group of men went to the place about twelve o'clock and she appeared to them again. The men gathered round her and killed her on the spot. Never since was she seen there. It is called Caol na Spride still (*The Schools' Collection*, Volume 0440, Page 273-274; story by Sheila O'Rourke from Mrs O'Rourke, Ballymacdonnell, Farranfore).

¹² *Kerryman*, 27 May 1933. The book was reviewed in the *Irish Examiner*, 30 November 1932: 'Fruit of forty-five years study of the stars as an amateur helped by the possession of a plane-sphere, a small telescope and Sir Robert Ball's Guide to the Heavens'.

¹³ *Kerryman* of 2 & 9 December 1933. Mrs Pender, better known as Mrs M T Pender, author of *The Green Cockade* (1898) *The Knight of Glencar. Or, Out with the Connaught Clans* (1914) and other novels and short stories including *Red Hugh O'Donnell* and *Last of the Irish Chiefs* was born (circa 1850) Margaret Teresa O'Doherty, daughter of Daniel O'Doherty of Ballytweedy, Killead, Co Antrim (who claimed descent from Sir Cahir O'Doherty, Lord of Inishowen). She married Mr Owen Hugh Pender (1847-1915) 'a respected member of the linen trade' and had issue including John Justin, HM Inspector of Factories (died suddenly in September 1905); Daniel Eugene (died in Belfast on 16 February 1899); William Sylvester (1879-1950) and James, a member of the Catholic Truth Society who died in October 1957. Mrs Pender's daughters included Nora, Margaret, Isabel Valentine and May Ethena. Mrs Pender's twenty-three year old grandson, Flight Lieutenant Owen Raymond Pilsworth, RAF, educated at Ampleford Benedictine College Yorkshire, son of Major Raymond Pilsworth of Thomastown, was reported missing in 1941. He is recorded on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt (see find-a-grave.com) date of death, 25 June 1941. Mrs Pender's residence in 1881 was Glengormley House; she wrote the following in her family bible:

January 13, 1881. How time flies. This old book is here yet and me too. I see some old and some new entries here, this is another. Margaret Theresa Doherty Pender has three sons and two daughters, two of the boys are at school and the rest at home. I have sent three poems to 'The Nation' and 'The Freeman' as my contribution to the cause of Irish liberty. 'Tis a wet and cold foggy day and Willie, with a yellow, curly head is running around the floor with Nora and Maggie. I have an ulster to make for Nora and a coat for John to go to school. Twenty years ago, my Mother was doing the same for me - dear Ma. Owen is at work. I have a box of geraniums inside the window and a box of snowdrops and crocuses outside Glengormley House. Do you want to know what I am like? I have on a red petticoat and black jacket with canvas slippers - working gear. My hair is tossed about my brow, I am not old looking and I don't feel old. Willie is pulling me, I must stop (reference Whitewell/rootschat.com).

In her literature, Mrs Pender excelled in 'the wonders of old-time war strategy ... and descriptive detail of the struggles against the invader' (*Irish Independent*, 19 March 1920). Mrs Pender died on St Patrick's Day 1920. Obituary published in *Irish Independent*, 19 March 1920. A sketch of Mrs Pender in *Aonac Mór; Book of the Bazaar* The Official Guide and Souvenir In St Joseph's New Schools, Crumlin October 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1914. See also Georgina Clinton and Sinéad Sturgeon's entry in Dictionary of Irish Biography.

¹⁴ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 26 June 1915. The editor added: 'Mr Donovan was the Dublin correspondent of the *Queensland Catholic Advocate* and has contributed brilliant articles to the leading English and Australian magazines ... He was for many years in Australia where he was a State School Teacher and Justice of the Peace [from 1909] ... He returned to his native Kerry last April [holiday] expecting to find a people enjoying the beneficent results of good local government but was pained and disappointed when he discovered the uses to which the new powers are put in Kerry'. Of holidaying, Donovan wrote, 'I have been in many cities of the world - in all the capital cities of Australia - in London, Dublin, Liverpool, Paris, New York and San Francisco but ... I would rather a holiday in the capital of the old Kingdom than in any of these great centres of commerce' (*Kerryman*, 11 April 1925, 'Old Times in Castleisland, Rambling Reminiscences').

¹⁵ 'An Irishman Down Under', *Kerryman*, 29 May 1926.

¹⁶ *Kerryman*, 4 September 1920. The poem was submitted from Queensland to which he added a footnote, 'The Beighy and Lake Coomasahern are at Glenbeigh where I spent a delightful holiday in 1916'. His writings include a series of articles for the *Kerry Weekly Reporter* during a holiday in Ireland in 1916 (The Parting of the Ways, 12 August; Local Government in Kerry, 19 August; Mountain, Lake and Sea, 26 August; England's Strange Ally, 30 September; Irish Nationality, 30 December). In the same year (18 March 1916) he submitted an article to the *Kerryman*, 'Amateur Theatricals in Castleisland, An Appreciation'. 'Old Times in Castleisland, Rambling Reminiscences' in six parts was published in the *Kerryman* in 1925 (Part 1, 21 March; Part 2, 28 March; Part 3, 4 April; Part 4, 11 April; Part 5, 18 April; Part 6, 25 April), a foretaste of his *History*. Other articles include, 'Queensland and its Resources' (*Cork Examiner*, 16 & 23 June 1894); 'Our Parish Church' (*Kerryman*, 24



Above: Tomo Burke stands outside Donovan's former residence in Church Street and below, John Joe Tangney and Johnnie Roche look out upon the 'valley worth fighting for' A likeness of T M Donovan appears on p134



December 1926); 'The Past Pastors of Castleisland' (*Kerryman*, 29 October 1927); 'Past Parish Priests of Brosna', (*Kerryman*, 23 August 1930); 'At the Back of the Reeks' (*Kerryman*, 27 May 1933); 'Death of Captain Moonlight, A Hero of the Land War of the Eighties' (*Derry Journal*, 21 August 1935); 'The Pastors of Castleisland' (*Kerryman*, 28 November 1936); 'A Trip to Tralee, Changes the Years Bring' (*Kerryman*, 12 August 1939). A series of stories, 'Around the Turf Fire' was published in the *Kerryman* in 1927 and in the same year, fifteen chapters of 'The Heavenly Visitor, The Realt-Aird-Mor, Kerry in the Old, Old Days' was serialised in the same publication.

¹⁷ IE MOD/74/74.8. Donovan married Hanora O'Connor of Cangullia, Carker, Scartaglen and the couple lived at 8 Church Street, Castleisland (this numbering has changed over the last 30 years). Hanora died on 13 July 1953 and was buried at Kilsarcon on 1 August 1953. There is currently no information on Donovan's first marriage.

¹⁸ *Kerryman*, 21 Nov 1936.

¹⁹ *Kerryman*, 17 June 1950. Date of demise taken from death/burial records in the collection (IE MOD/15/15.7). In 1944 Donovan wrote a letter to the press about the state of St Stephen's churchyard, where he was laid to rest (IE MOD/74/74.4 (2)).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/74/74.1-74.8
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **T M Donovan**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 8 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/74/74.1

One xeroxed copy of 229-pg *A Popular History of East Kerry* (1931) measuring 36 cm x 24 cm, 29 pages copied two-sides containing four book pages to a page, comb-bound in red plastic, the covers formed of a dark brown upholstery fabric. Copy quality is inky and poor, pages are worn along the edges. The binding is damaged and in poor condition. A number of pages have become loose; some pages are marked with highlighter

IE MOD/74/74.2

One eight-page handwritten A4 document contains index to *A Popular History of East Kerry*

IE MOD/74/74.3

One A4 handwritten document entitled 'Timothy M Donovan' contains notes from *A Popular History of East Kerry* with references to page numbers and includes a sketch of the Donovan family tree

IE MOD/74/74.4

Nine page document contains handwritten notes on Donovan genealogy (note: creator has in some instances utilised the backs of letters as writing material including Past Pupils Newsletter, School Basketball 99-2000 and a Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club Lotto Draw ticket). Includes Donovan's letter to the editor of the *Kerryman* dated 28 May 1944 (reprinted in *In and About Castleisland*) regarding the old graveyard in Castleisland and the graves of members of his family. In the *Kerryman* of 17 July 1948, Donovan reminisced on the old church:

I said the Protestant Church was closed because the pastor had resigned and his manse was sold. I made a mistake for services are held in the church by a neighbouring parson for the few remaining Protestants – about a dozen. When I was a boy in the seventies of the last century the church had about 150 worshippers attending its services. The little street leading to it used to be filled with cars, sidecars, phaetons and two horse carriages full of landlords, their agents and bailiffs ... The Penal Days Catholic Pastor of Kerry is buried in this old cemetery, Father Darby Shanahan.

IE MOD/74/74.5

One photocopy of Donovan's six-page article entitled 'Landlordism: In a Kerry Village' published in *The Westminster Review*, January 1902. Copy marked with highlighter; orange stamp on the back suggests it was obtained from the British Library. The article concludes, 'My grandfather [Lenihan – inf J Roche] made one of those hill-side farms in Kerry for present-day landlordism – I would be only too delighted, here from Queensland, to drive a nail in its coffin. My old, hardworking mother is still living in that Kerry village. Her four children are in foreign parts. She is alone; because not one of the four could get a decent living at home'. An editor's note published in the *Kerryman* 28 March 1925 alongside an article by Donovan ('Old Times in Castleisland, Rambling Reminiscences') outlined Donovan's contribution to the *Review*:

When the *Westminster Review* was in its heyday, Mr Donovan was one of the gifted band of literary workers who helped to make that publication famous. He is also a regular contributor to the Queensland Teachers' Journal and his literary efforts have appeared as far afield as the United States in which country ... he has travelled rather extensively.

IE MOD/74/74.6

Five page A4 document contains small number of pages copied and edited from *A Popular History of East Kerry*

IE MOD/74/74.7

One A4 copy of pages 1 & 2 from *Sliabh Luachra News* Vol 3, Issue 1, containing article, 'Straw Boys Ruin Castleisland Weddings' by T M Donovan from his *Popular History*

IE MOD/74/74.8

One photocopy of a handwritten note by Donovan marked 'private' giving details of his two marriages but dealing mostly with the second. Details of its acquisition not known



ANNO QUINTO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Cap. 31.

An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain
Lands and Waste Grounds, called the Town and
undivided Lands of *Castle Island* in the County
of *Kerry*. [17th June 1824.]

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/75

The Castleisland Act

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/75
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Castelsisland Act**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/75 contains one photocopy of 'Anno Quinto GEORGII IV. REGIS' (The Castleisland Act) 1824. The Act is explained in a letter from Daniel O'Connell to his wife dated 25 March 1824:

I came here [Tralee] yesterday about one o'clock to attend a consultation with Lord Headley, etc, on an act of parliament for dividing Castleisland among the six gentleman of whom Lady Headley, his mother, is one.

A nineteenth century correspondence about the costs incurred in processing the act which included O'Connell 'being brought over specially to London to attend consultations' described Castleisland before partition as 'principally old with thatched houses and small cabins which scarcely contained a single good house':

When the partition was made, the unlucky and unhappy proprietors had to pay near £7,000 for dividing a then miserable village and 650 acres of land.¹

One hundred and fifty years on from O'Connell's letter to his wife, it was edited and published by his great great grandson, Maurice Rickard O'Connell (1922-2005) wherein Maurice commented, 'the act does not appear to have aroused any public interest'.²

It did, however, arouse the interest of Michael O'Donohoe who – as is evident from a letter in the collection from Dick Spring, TD – went to some lengths to secure a copy of it.³

Items stored in a green coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Letter to the Editor of the *Kerry Evening Post* from John Leahy dated 21 September 1863 (*Kerry Evening Post*, 26 September 1863).

² *The Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell* (Vol III) 1974.

³ IE MOD 75/75.1/75.1.1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed Michael O'Donohoe that the GEORGII IV REGIS document was traced eventually 'to the Kings Inn Library in Dublin'.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/75/75.1-75.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Castleisland Act**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/75/75.1

One photocopy of 'Anno Quinto GEORGII IV. REGIS Cap. 31' (The Castleisland Act) from unreferenced publication, pp682-703, some pages marked by creator with highlighter. It is described as follows:

An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain Lands and Waste Grounds, called the Town and undivided Lands of Castle Island in the County of Kerry [17th June 1824.]

IE MOD/75/75.1/75.1.1

One A4 letter addressed to Mr Michael O'Donoghue, 11 Barrack Street, Castleisland, Co Kerry from Dick Spring, TD, Office of the Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dublin, dated 31 May 1996: 'Dear Michael, I am enclosing a copy of GEORGII IV REGIS. We traced it eventually to the Kings Inn Library in Dublin'

IE MOD/75/75.2

One A3 photocopy of p57 from *The Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell 1824-1828* (Vol III, 1974) edited by Maurice R O'Connell, Professor of History, Fordham University, Irish University Press for the Irish Manuscripts Commission, in which Daniel O'Connell states, in a letter to his wife from Tralee dated 25 March 1824, 'I came here yesterday about one o'clock to attend a consultation with Lord Headley, etc, on an act of parliament for dividing Castleisland among the six gentleman of whom Lady Headley, his mother, is one'.

The editor of the Correspondence and co-author of *Daniel O'Connell: the Man and His Politics* (1990), Maurice Rickard O'Connell (1922-2005), expanded on his remark in a footnote: 'On 20 February 1824 a petition was presented to the House of Commons on behalf of Jane Lady Headley and William Meredith, Dicksgrove, Co Kerry, as part owners with Henry Arthur Herbert, a minor, Muckross, Co Kerry; David Crosbie, a minor, Ardfert Abbey, Co Kerry; William James Crosbie, Florence, Italy; and Richard Boyle Townsend, Castle Townsend, Co Cork, of the town of Castleisland, Co Kerry and adjacent lands, comprising 1.022 acres. The petitioners sought an act of parliament for the division of this property among them. Eventually a bill was introduced to the Commons on 22 March and, after much alteration, received the royal assent on 17 June 1824 (5 Geo, IV c.31, private). The act stated the owners of the property to be Henry Arthur Herbert, Frances and Mary Anne Crosbie, Jane Lady Headley, William Meredith, Richard Chute of Chutehall, Co Kerry and William Townsend (Mullins), second Baron Ventry. The act does not appear to have aroused any public interest'.

IE MOD/75/75.3

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on The Castleisland Act



Above: the doomed *Titanic*
Below: the *Carpathia*, which went to its aid



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/76

The Titanic

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/76
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Titanic**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/76 contains material relating to the sinking of the Titanic on 15 April 1912 with particular focus on survivors from the Castleisland district. The disaster was reported in the contemporary press as follows:

The mammoth White Star Liner, Titanic, acknowledged as the largest and most complete passenger vessel in the world, when she left Queenstown on her maiden voyage last Thursday, has sunk on Cape Race, after a collision with an iceberg. New York, Monday. The Titanic sank at 2.20 this morning.¹

White Star officials reported that the steamer Carpathia, which went to its aid, was on her way to New York with several hundred passengers; there were 70 widows on board when it reached New York. Also on board was Daniel Buckley, from where he wrote to his mother at home in Kingwilliamstown (Ballydesmond):

Dear Mother – I am writing these few lines on board the Carpathia, the ship that saved our lives. As I might not have much time when I get to New York I mean to give you an account of the terrible shipwreck we had. At 11.40 pm on the 14th our ship, the Titanic, struck an iceberg and sank to the deep at 2.20 am on the 15th. The present estimation is 1500 lost, 710 saved. Thank God, some of us are amongst the saved. Hannah Riordan, Bridgie Bradley, Nonie O'Leary and the Shine girl from Lismore are all right. There is no account of Patie Connell (25), Michael Linehan from Freeholds, or Jim Connor, Hugh's son, from Tureenavonscane. However, I hope they were taken into some other ship. There were four of us sleeping in the same apartment. We had a bed of our own and in every apartment there were four lifebelts, one for each person. At the time when the ship struck I heard a terrible noise. I jumped out of bed and told my comrades there was something wrong but they only laughed. I turned on the light and to my surprise there was a small stream of water running along the floor. I had only just dressed myself when the sailors came along shouting, "All up on deck unless you want to get drowned". We all ran up on deck. I thought to go down again to my room for a lifebelt and my little bag. When I was going down the last flight of stairs the water was up three steps on the stairs, so I did not go any further. I just thought of Den Ring's saying, 'Stick to your lifebelts, and face a tearing ocean.' We were not long on deck when the lifeboats were prepared. There were only sixteen boats, and that amount was only enough to carry a tenth of the passengers. The third boat that was let down I went on it. There were about 40 men in it. We were only fifteen minutes in the boat when the big ship went down. It was a terrible sight. It would make the stones cry to hear those on board shrieking. It made a terrible noise like thunder when it was sinking. There were a great many Irish boys and girls drowned. I got out without any wound. There were a lot of men and women got wounded getting off the steamer. A good many died coming out of the lifeboats and after getting on the Carpathia. It was a great change to us to get on this strange steamer, as we had a grand time on the Titanic. We got a very good diet and had a very jolly time dancing and singing. We had every kind of an instrument on board to amuse us but all the amusement sank in the deep. I will write a note when I get to New York. Goodbye at present – Dannie.²

The recollections of Nora O'Leary, another survivor of the Titanic who described herself as 'only

a slip of a girl' who had never been outside Ballydesmond, were in contrast to those of Buckley:

I had gone to bed and was awakened by a crashing sound ... I went up to the deck and there seemed to be no panic. There were sailors running about but a boat was being lowered into the water. I said to myself that there must be some sort of danger ... I left whatever belongings I had and walked down the ladder and into the boat ... We rowed away from the ship and it was then I knew something dreadful was happening. You couldn't see a thing. I heard no screams – no noise from the ship we had left.³

Further reference *The Irish Aboard Titanic* (2012) by Senan Molony.

Items contained in an orange coloured document wallet entitled as above. Item IE MOD/76/76.3 removed to IE MOD/14 for improved storage.

¹ *Kerryman*, 20 April 1912.

² *Kerryman*, 18 May 1912. Cork born Buckley, who later enlisted in the US army, was killed in action in France on 15 October 1918. The song, Sweet Kingwilliamstown, is attributed to him; further reference *The Irish Aboard Titanic* (2012) by Senan Molony.

³ IE MOD/76/76.2.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/76/76.1-76.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Titanic**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/76/76.1

One handwritten note of reference to a letter published in the *Kerryman* in 1912 from Daniel Buckley of Kingwilliamstown, survivor of the Titanic. Letter written on board Carpathia 18 March 1912 (this letter, not in the collection, was published on 18 May 1912)

IE MOD/76/76.2

One copy of *In & About Castleisland* newsletter, Spring 1998 (12 pages) which includes a letter on p11 relating to the O'Leary family, one of whom was a survivor of the disaster: 'The Titanic has evoked special memories for Tom O'Leary, Upper Main St, Castleisland. His grandmother Nora was on the fateful voyage. She was fortunate to live a full life and die on 18th May 1975. RIP. The *Sunday Press* interviewed her in 1971'. Interview with Nora Herlihy reproduced in this document

IE MOD/76/76.3

One broadsheet reproduction of *The Times* newspaper, Tuesday April 16, 1912 (8 pages), headlined 'Titanic Disaster'

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/77

They Hanged John Twiss

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/77
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: They Hanged John Twiss
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

St Cyprian says that we are born with a rope around our necks,
and as long as we live on earth we hourly approach the gallows
Liguori, Meditation IV

IE MOD/77 contains material relating to the history and genealogy of John Twiss of Castleisland who was hanged in Cork County Jail on 9 February 1895 for the murder, on 21 April 1894, of James Donovan, a caretaker of an evicted farm at Glenlara near Newmarket in county Cork.

Twiss, who resided with his sister Jane in a cottage at Ardmona, Cordal, was widely believed to have been innocent of the murder. A song, *John Twiss of Castleisland*, written by Eugene O'Meara of Ardmona, recorded the event:

Farewell my dearest sister Jane, your fond and last adieu,
At the early age of thirty-five I now must part from you,
For the murder of James Donovan I am now condemned to die
On the ninth of February ninety-five upon the scaffold high.
John Twiss from Castleisland, it's true it is my name
I never did commit a crime, why I should deny that same
I own I was a sportsman, with spirit light and gay,
But paid spies and informers, my life they swore away.

Following the trial and conviction, which took place in Cork in January 1895, a reprieve campaign was organised and more than forty thousand signatures collected in Ireland and Britain. Lord Lieutenant, Lord Houghton and Chief Secretary John Morley, however, refused to intervene. An eight-stanza poem by the O'Connor poets of Kilsarcon records this episode:

When the awful news flashed forth next day
Like fire throughout the land,
When everyone said to himself,
This sentence cannot stand,
We'll petition Lord Houten, because we do believe
That poor Joe Twiss is innocent,
And him we will reprieve.¹

The poem also records Twiss's conduct on receiving his sentence when he spoke 'for nearly an hour'. His speech from the dock, published in the *Kerry Sentinel* and *Kerry Weekly Reporter* (12 January 1895) was composed mainly of questions and illustrated his absolute bewilderment in the face of the proceedings against him. Twiss wondered how the police, without a 'four-penny bit under their foot unknownst to them' could have brought such a case, 'you will never see a man as innocent as I am of the charge'.

He compared his circumstance to that of Poff and Barrett:

Two innocent men hanged here before – Poff and Barrett – and now they have me here hanging me wrongfully, the third man up from Kerry ... After the murder and the hanging of Poff and Barrett, it should be an eye-opener to all the juries of Ireland, to take a murder case into larger consideration than five minutes.²

He also alluded to police corruption: 'It is a frightful thing if I took bribery money and hanged innocent people. Death before dishonour. Hang me before you'll hang a man.'³

After the trial Twiss's sister Jane travelled to Cork where she met her brother in the prison in early February 1895. They spoke through the bars and their parting was described as 'most trying' to witness. 'He clasped her hand for the last time ... the girl was borne away by the nuns in an almost insensible condition'.

The nuns were the Sisters of Mercy of the Convent of St Marie's of the Isle who had supported Twiss during his incarceration. Jane also received friendship and support from a stranger:

She had never been much away from home and was quite lost and apparently without a friend. A Mrs M'Namara, wife of a saddler, in Dominick Street and herself a Kerrywoman, hearing of the miserable and solitary condition of the young woman, found out her lodging and insisted that she would accompany her home and stay with her as a guest. Here she has since resided in comparative comfort and amongst friends.⁴

Jane was described as 'aged nearly 30, has thin features, refined in expression and now much lined by suffering. She is tall and slender but apparently strong. Her dress was that of Kerry peasant girls, including the characteristic brown shawl with shoulder circle patterns woven into it. Her headdress was her light brown hair'.⁵

Jane was not among the hundreds who gathered outside Cork prison on the morning of 9 February 1895. At eight o'clock the tolling of a bell and the hoisting of a black flag told that all was over:

At a signal from the Mayor all that vast throng surging outside the prison walls dropped to its knees on the snow and prayers, fervent and long, were offered up for the peace of the troubled soul that had gone.⁶

In June 1895 Jane was appointed caretaker for Kilmurry and Kilmanihan graveyards, a position which had been held by her brother. She had a son, Denis Cronin (1901-1985) who in a memorial notice revealed his mother did not long survive her brother:

In remembrance of my dear uncle, John Joe Twiss, Ardmona, Cordal, Castleisland, Co Kerry, who was executed in Cork Prison on 9th February 1895 for Moonlighting; also my mother, Jane Twiss, died 18th November 1902, also my father, Michael Cronin, died 20th May 1936. Inserted by Denis Cronin, wife and family.⁷

A few years after the death of Jane, it was claimed that a man who was shot in Canada during a robbery made a dying confession to the 'Kilbane murder' in Limerick (September 1900) and also to participation in the Glenlara murder for which Twiss had been innocently hanged (*Kerry Sentinel*, 8 March 1905).

The following outlines Twiss ancestry:

Twiss came from among the people yet he was not of the people. He belonged to that fast-disappearing colony of Palatines that, driven by religious stress from Germany and France in the early part of the eighteenth century, were brought over to Ireland by some great landlords ... From this Huguenot settlement John Twiss was sprung. He was not wrong when he exclaimed from the dock, 'I belong to the blood of gentlemen'. His grandfather was William Twiss, a gentleman farmer who lived near Castleisland and was connected by blood with the Herberts and Blennerhassets and other families of high social standing in Kerry.⁸ His father was Robert Twiss, also a gentleman farmer ... He [Robert] married a Cork lady, Miss [Elizabeth] Hely of Donoughmore of the Hely-Hutcheson family. She was a pious Catholic and her early training of the three sons and two daughters of the marriage was responsible for their up-bringing in the Catholic religion. The eldest son, William, became a Catholic Missionary and chose Australia as the sphere of his labours. The decline of the family fortunes was reflected in the neglected training of the two younger brothers, John and George.⁹ They fell back into the position of labourers.¹⁰

A memorial to John Twiss was unveiled by his nephew Denis Cronin at Cordal on 5 August 1984, a year before Denis passed away.¹¹

They Hanged John Twiss, a book by Pat Lynch (not held in the collection) was published in 1982 (a compilation of his earlier articles published in the *Kerryman* newspaper in the 1950s). A fictional tale of events, *I Forgive them All: the Judgement of John Twiss* by Paudy Scully was published in 2007 (copy in IE MOD/A20/2 (25)).

The traditional song 'John Twiss from Castleisland' was recorded by Richard Prendergast of Keel, Castlemaine on his CD, *Songs from the Past* (proceeds to Down Syndrome Kerry) in September 2017 (copy in IE MOD/A29. See also *Murder, Mystery and My Family*, p657.

Items contained in a blue coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ The Schools' Collection, Kilsarcon School, Volume 0445, pp 405-410. Kathleen Leahy, Kilsarcon; told by Patrick Leahy, age 66. 'Joe Twiss a protestant lived in a cottage in Cordal ... The local tradesmen refused to work in the erection of a scaffold for his execution and the authorities had to bring men from Dublin to do the work'.

² See IE MOD/86 for further reference to Poff and Barrett. Deliberation was reported to have lasted less than one hour.

³ 'My recollection is that Twiss, before his execution, stated to my friend, Alderman P H Meade of Cork that he could not only have secured his reprieve but his release and a big monetary reward if he would give evidence that would enable the British Government to get one or two of their most powerful and dangerous enemies in Kerry – Maurice Moynihan and Michael Power' (*Kerryman*, 18 December 1926). A third name, Kennelly, was added to those two at the inquest (*Kerry Sentinel*, 15 March 1905). Moynihan and Power were described as Fenians; it may have been Maurice Moynihan who composed An Appreciation on the death of Michael Power in 1915, 'He was prosecuted in the Land League days for holding an illegal court and it goes without saying that he was imprisoned under Forsters' Coercion Act. During his incarceration in Limerick gaol one of his children died and it is a melancholy fact that all his family pre-deceased him' (*Kerryman*, 6 March 1915). Maurice Moynihan died at Ballyard, Tralee in January 1918 in his 52nd year; An Appreciation was published in the *Kerryman*, 19 January 1918. Further reference, *The Moynihan Brothers in Peace and War 1909-1918* (2005) by Dr Deirdre McMahon.

⁴ *Kerry Sentinel*, 13 February 1895. A fund to assist Jane Twiss was organised in Cork in March 1895 and £20 was raised.

⁵ *ibid.*



John Twiss c1894
Image courtesy Dr Paul Dillon

⁶ *The Kerry Sentinel*, 13 February 1895 & 15 March 1905. Jane remained in the convent with the Sisters of Mercy; the Mayor of Cork was Mr P H Meade, TC, who had worked tirelessly to try to procure commutation of the sentence and from whom Jane learned that a sketch of her brother's face had been made. John Twiss was attended at the gallows by prison chaplain Rev Father Canon P O'Leary. John Twiss's favourite book was *The Way of Salvation* by St Alphonsus de Liguori, a copy of which he left with his sister.

⁷ *Kerryman*, 8 February 1958. Notices also published in subsequent years.

⁸ William married Catherine Tuite through whom John Twiss inherited the tolls of Currans, Castleisland fair (*Flag of Ireland*, 16 February 1895).

⁹ 'George Twiss, brother of John Twiss, recently hanged in Cork Jail, was released from Tralee Prison on Sunday on a charge of assaulting a policeman and having a revolver ammunition in his possession ... he states that he was put into prison simply and solely for the purpose of preventing him from procuring evidence on behalf of his brother and showing up the way evidence was manufactured against him. He declares that he had no revolver ammunition when arrested but it was planted on him on the way to the barracks' (*Flag of Ireland*, 6 April 1895). A report about the Kilbane confession (see note 3) mentioned that 'George Twiss was accidentally killed in New York some time ago' (*Kerryman*, 6 May 1905).

¹⁰ *Kerry Sentinel*, 15 March 1905. 'John retained a shred of the patrimony but it was confined to the tolls of Curran's Castleisland fairs which he inherited from his mother and which brought him in the sum of £8 a year or thereabouts. He also drew a nominal salary as the caretaker of two small graveyards.' Another press report stated that Twiss was born in London in 1860 and had two brothers, William and George and two sisters, Mary and Jane. William went to Australia, Mary to America and the others stayed in Kerry (*Kerryman*, 27 April 1935, 'Kerryman hanged for murder in Cork. Full story of arrest and trial of John Twiss').

¹¹ Denis Cronin of Lower Dromultan, Currow died in Tralee at the home of his daughter Louise on 6 December 1985.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/77/77.1-77.6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **They Hanged John Twiss**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/77/77.1

One A4 document entitled 'Twiss' contains handwritten notes on the occurrence of the name in the Castleisland district in the nineteenth century from a number of sources including Bary's *Houses of Kerry* and Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*

IE MOD/77/77.2

One six-page document entitled 'John Twiss' contains material relating to the case of John Twiss of Cordal who was hanged in 1895. Material includes a poem published in *The Old Limerick Journal* entitled 'John Twiss of Castleisland'

IE MOD/77/77.3

One A4 document entitled 'They Hanged John Twiss, Pat Lynch, The Kerryman, 1982' contains notes extracted from this publication (a copy of which is not present in the collection) with page references

IE MOD/77/77.4

One five-page A4 document entitled 'Twiss' contains handwritten notes on John and George Twiss extracted from the *Kerry Sentinel*

IE MOD/77/77.5

Two page A4 document handwritten entitled 'Twiss' contains notes on the name as found in the nineteenth century press; includes Robert Twiss MD, William Twiss, Jane Twiss, John R and Mary Anne Twiss, Francis Twiss

IE MOD/77/77.6

One A4 photocopy from King's *History*, pp328-9 with reference to the name Twiss

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/78

Tralee Board of Guardians

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/78
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Tralee Board of Guardians**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The hive contains more than it can support ... the excess must either
perish of famine or be destroyed by internal contests for food
– Robert Torrens, 1817

IE MOD/78 contains material relating to the Tralee Board of Guardians, 1879-1898.

An assessment of the level of poverty in pre-Famine Ireland can be made in the writings of nineteenth century political economist Colonel Robert Torrens. In 1839, he described Ireland as 'on the brink of famine'.¹ He had warned as much almost a generation before.²

In May 1840, the first meeting of the Tralee Board of Guardians took place. Hon Edward Mullins was voted Chairman, John Hurly Esq, Vice-Chairman, George D Stokes, Deputy Vice-Chairman and Thomas O'Connell Clerk of the Board.³

One of the main subjects under discussion was a site for a workhouse in Tralee. At a meeting of the board three years later, the opening of the workhouse was still under discussion:

There is very sad destitution in our streets. This very day one old woman brought another wretched old woman into my shop for relief and I thought they would both have died there. Those gentlemen who have high walls and locked gates know nothing of those things. It is the shopkeeper in the town and farmer in the country who have to support the poor.⁴

Creator's study of the Board of Guardians relates to post-Famine Ireland of 1879-1899. It includes a compilation of members in Tralee and surrounding districts (Abbeydorney to Tubrid) with particular focus on the Castleisland district.⁵ A separate document records meetings held by the guardians for the period 1883 to 1899.⁶

Those identified from the Castleisland division are P H Leahy (1879), Terence Brosnan (1882-84) M P Kearney (1884), T Brosnan (1885-1887), M Pembroke (1888-1892), J K O'C (1890-1891), T O'C Brosnan (1892), C D O'Connor (1894), J K & M K Hogan (1895), J K & T O'C Brosnan (1895).

Creator drew attention to J K O'C and M Pembroke in the year 1891, when two guardians were elected to the Castleisland division, and to Patrick D Kenny and Thomas McEllistrim.

Patrick D Kenny, a tenant on a holding at Ballymacadam, Castleisland, was president of the Castleisland Land League. He served eight consecutive years for the Crinny district (1878-1885) and three for Kilmurry (1890-92). A portrait of him drawn in 1889 during proceedings of the Special Commission suggests a tall, hardworking man with a troubled expression.⁷ Thomas McEllistrim served four consecutive years for Arabella (1894-1897). He died in 1914 and from

him descended the Fianna Fáil politicians of the same name.⁸ His funeral, of 'immense proportions', took place at Cloghers parish church; Thomas McEllistram was buried in the family burial place at Ballymacelligott:

It is with feelings of profound regret we chronicle the death of Mr Thomas McEllistram, which sad event took place at his residence Ahane, Ballymacelligott, on Thursday last, the 22nd inst after a short illness ... Deceased was a member of a highly respectable and esteemed family and represented Arabella in the old Tralee Board of Guardians and in the Rural District Council for the past 25 years being one of the oldest members of that body. He was a sterling Nationalist and took an active interest in all local organizations having for their object the advancement of his fellowmen. He always proved himself a consistent friend to the poor.⁹

Items stored in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above and sub-titled, 'Records from 1840. Poor Law Act England 1834, Ireland 1838, George 2 1847, Tralee Board of Guardians 1879 onwards. 1896, 2 Apr Vote for fortnightly meetings. County Kerry 1606 James I (6) Kerry County Council 22 Apr 1899. Passed previous year'.

¹ *Plan of an Association in aid of the Irish Poor Law* (1838) by R Torrens, reviewed in the *Tralee Mercury*, 10 July 1839. The previous year Torrens had written to Lord John Russell showing the hopelessness of attempting to remove the diseases of Ireland by the Poor Law. 'Col Torrens's scheme if put in operation will be productive of the greatest advantage to this ill-fated land now a prey to the deepest and most wide-spread poverty and destitution. In conjunction with the new poor law, the operations of a well conducted system of emigration would be of incalculable benefit by affording unemployed labourers' and artizans who are willing and able to work the means of proceeding to a country where their exertions which in Ireland can scarcely keep soul and body together would enable them to earn a competence and independence' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 13 July 1839).

² *A Paper on the Means of Reducing the Poors Rates and of Affording Effectual and Permanent Relief to the Labouring Classes* (1817). Other works include the four volume *The Victim of Intolerance or The Hermit of Killarney* (1814) and *Thoughts on the Catholic Question* (1807 revised 1813). See *Collected Works of Robert Torrens* (2000) by Glancarlo de Vivo. **Robert Torrens** (1780-1864) was a member of a family of which Judge Robert Torrens and Generals Sir Henry and Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens were conspicuous members. He was twice married, first to Charity, daughter of Richard Chute of Roxborough, Co Kerry and secondly to Esther Jane, daughter of Ambrose Serle. He was father of Cork born, **Sir Robert Richard Torrens** (1814-1884) whose childhood was passed 'at the seat of his maternal relation – Chutehall in the county of Kerry and his youth amidst the romantic scenery of Killarney' ('Men of Mark', *Tralee Chronicle*, 27 March 1863). Robert Torrens had two known daughters, **Cherry Herbert Torrens**, who married in Tralee Church on 19 October 1841 to Norcott D'Esterre Roberts Esq of Ardmore, Passage West, Co Cork (their daughter, Cherubina Herbert D'Esterre Roberts, married in 1869 to Francis Blennerhassett Chute Esq of Chute Hall and had three sons and two daughters, including Major Richard Aremburg Blennerhassett Chute (1870-1939) of Chute Hall and Dooneen, Co Limerick; Arthur Torrens Chute (1871-1924) of California (whose son was Arthur Sydney Torrens Chute) and Lt Challoner Francis Trevor Chute, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was killed in action in 1914). Daughter **Jane Austin Torrens** married at St David's Church, Liverpool on 22nd February 1842 to William Gibson Esq of Glasgow and Inverleith Row, Edinburgh (she died at Clifton on 1 August 1865). Biography of Robert Torrens at www.historyofparliamentonline.org.

³ *Kerry Evening Post*, 9 May 1840. Kerry County Library holdings include Tralee Board of Guardians' minutes (1845-1922).

⁴ *Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo*, 12 August 1843. The workhouse (later utilised as St Catherine's County Hospital) eventually opened on 1 February 1844. See Peter Higginbotham's *The Workhouse, The Story of an Institution* in which the structure of the Tralee Poor Law Union, overseen by an elected Board of Guardians, is explained.

⁵ IE MOD/78/78.1 & IE MOD/78/78.2.

⁶ IE MOD/78/78.3.

⁷ *The Graphic*, 29 June 1889. A portrait of Daniel Fitzmaurice O'Connor, secretary of the Abbeydorney branch of the National League was also drawn and published alongside that of Kenny. Further reference to Kenny IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.160.

⁸ Thomas McEllistram (1894-1973), Thomas McEllistram (1926-2000) and Tom McEllistram (born 1968) in office 2002-2011. A biographical article, 'An Irishman's Diary', describing Thomas McEllistram's role in the War of Independence, in IE MOD/55.1/55.1.195. Tom M snr was married to Mary Fitzgerald (1895-1985) Boherbee and Tom M jnr to Marie Flaherty.

⁹ Full funeral report, *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 31 October 1914.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/78/78.1-78.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Tralee Board of Guardians**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/78/78.1

One four-page A4 handwritten document contains compilation of members of the Tralee Board of Guardians in surrounding districts for the period 1879-1898. Information is organised into columns by year, approximately six years to one page. Districts in the Castleisland area are highlighted. Districts are ordered alphabetically, Abbeydorney to Tubrid

IE MOD/78/78.2

One A4 handwritten document contains a refined list of board members from the Castleisland district extracted from IE MOD/78/78.1 with supporting documentation from the *Kerry Sentinel* (43 documents). Support material marked with creator's system of reference and highlighter

IE MOD/78/78.3

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on meetings held by the guardians for the period 1883 to 1899

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/79

Visitors' Comments on Castleisland

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/79
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Visitors' Comments on Castleisland
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/79 contains descriptions of the town of Castleisland published during the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. The material provides an impression of the town as a 'place of consequence' in earlier times to one of dilapidation in the early nineteenth century.

One of the earliest descriptions of Castleisland was given by Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond who almost sang it as 'the sweetest island of Kerry'. A more contemporary description came from the pen of Castleisland's Con Houlihan, 'Not so much a town as a street between two fields'.

Creator was interested in what people had to say about the 'street between two fields'. He compiled visitors' descriptive accounts which gave varying impressions of the town as a 'place of consequence' to one of 'dilapidation ... owing to a dispute among the proprietors regarding the division of their respective interests'.

'Full of cow-dung'

One document described how a sixteenth century visitor 'went to view the Island, which is a high monstrous castle of many rooms but very filthy and full of cow-dung'. Another item focussed on the dramatic changes which occurred between 1822 and 1829. For example in 1822 there was 'no shop which could supply anything beyond a farthing candle'. Seven years later, 'several shops have been established at which clothing of all kinds and groceries can be purchased'.

Nineteenth Century Castleisland

An elaborate mid nineteenth century sketch of Castleisland was given by John Florence Purdon Macarthy. The document conveys a remarkable history of the town.¹ Macarthy was addressing 'a spirit of change' in Castleisland:

Castleisland, the home of so many potent Lords Deputy ... architecture, arts, and arms distinguished this ancient place. But a spirit of change has passed over it, even within the last 50 years. With its wide street less macadamised than at present, it had far more numerous patrician families with greater diversity of fun and frolic.

Macarthy reminisced on duelling at Meanus, cock-fighting, dancing houses, scrumping, robbing geese for lime-kilns and the hilarities of local characters such as Firrheen Prendiville, John Talbot and John Saunders 'the wild man'.

Castleisland: The Castle

Macarthy wrote about the castle and its legendary goose:

This was the home of a very great scholar, an Earl, Garrilogh Filea (Geraldine the poet), fourth Earl of Desmond, a renowned magician, whose sail down from the upper parapets of that vast edifice ... supply pabulum to the sparkling legend of 'gé unn Illahn'.²

It was near the castle, recalled Macarthy, that a bonfire had been lit to receive 'the bride of Dr Harold after marriage'³ and where 'recently' part of the arch on the eastern high tower of the castle had fallen after 'defying the rufflers of nearly 1000 years'.

The fall of the castle wall put Macarthy in mind of the death of 'the Venerated Father O'Leary' who would be succeeded by Archdeacon O'Connell, 'a man venerable not so much by age and appearance as by piety, talent, knowledge'.⁴

Castleisland Landlords

Macarthy discoursed on the landlords of Castleisland including the 'late' Lord Headley who 'converted the desert into sylvan landscape' and Major Fairfield, 'a miracle worker in making the wilderness an oasis':

This brilliantly gifted and most attractive looking officer of the guards ... upon coming to the government of those estates ... opened up with vast toil and expenditure a continuity of mountain defiles where the wild birds had previous footing.

Major Fairfield built himself a residence in 'a picturesque recess' by 'a very remote mountain vale':

He called it Mount Eagle from Knockniolar (Hill of the Eagle) an enclosed theatrical glen on the way from Castleisland.⁵

Marshall Estate

The Marshall property was 'garnished with waving woods. This gentleman the personal acquaintance of Continental crowned heads is considered a kind and considerate landlord':

There are some, and perhaps Father Charles O'Callaghan of Clogher, who think that Mr Marshall's zeal for a future, outruns his concern for present worldly advantages in and out of season.⁶

Macarthy described Ballymacadam as the mansion house of the Marshall estate 'built and inhabited by the celebrated Ralf Marshal'.⁷

Castleisland and its hinterlands

Another residence, Knocknagore House, did not escape Macarthy's observations:

On the Tralee road is still seen a skeleton of Knocknagore House where a gang of formidable robbers got possession of the inside of the house and were in the act of binding and ill using the inhabitants, but a resident serving boy, Daniel Lyne by name, jumped out of an upper window before the house was rifled, and as this created the impression that he went for the army, then in the Castleisland barrack, the assailants fled precipitately.⁸

Elsewhere, Cordal 'belonged to the Twiss family', Tullig was 'a demesne of the Saunders' stock' and Scartaglin was 'famous for the neighbouring place of Carol Mohr O'Daly, the hero of Eileen-a-roon and of his descendant, the Bishop of Coimbra, who was Latin historiographer of the Geraldines'.⁹

Williamstown (Ballydesmond), 'foundation of one of the greatest governments in the world', held many legends and traditions attached to the 'three or four ruined castles of ancient Geraldines who had lorded it there':

Certain secluded and quiet chapels, now burial-grounds, appertain to those approximating castles. They are connected by a neat rural bridge at cost to Mr Raymond, the proprietor. The Parliamentary Colonel Phayre rushed into this valley from Cork in 1644 and swept away all the castles. The deed confirmed its title to Ardnagragh.

Macarthy added the history of Clydane:

The churches of Dysert and Killeentierna ... The former built by an O'Connor, the latter by Macarthy (Bailea) of Toernawhos and Clydane. Between the two and adjoining to Clydane is the coarse common Sliebh enig (mountain of a fair), used by cattle coming to the fair of Castleisland, until the neighbouring proprietors and Macarthy of Clydane, took it in and appropriated it about a century since.¹⁰

The essay concluded at the Market House, 'built from the materials of the castle', and 1798:

The once elegant and patrician assembly room, surmounting the Market-house, dispensary & magisterial sessions-room; and separated only by a road, stands beside the Castle, out of whose materials it was built – the barrack for 100 infantry ... It was in its officers' apartment that three non-commissioned officers of the yeomanry were murdered in 1798 ... It was in the same chamber that Dean Crosbie, the Lord Brandon, long resided until he removed to the Glebe-House at Kilbanavane, where his curate became a magistrate.¹¹

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ The document was published in the form of a letter to the editor of the *Tralee Chronicle*, 4 December 1866 signed by 'M'. A challenge to an item in the letter by someone who signed themselves 'Killeen' caused a mild literary wrangle in the columns of the same publication during which 'M' gave his name as E C N Rolf (which presents as a form of palindrome of Florence). Eight years later, the laying of the foundation of the new railway house and the erection of the new national school in the town caused Macarthy to write again to the same newspaper under his pen-name 'Rolf'; the letter, published 26 May 1874, bore echoes of his earlier sketch.

John Florence Purdon Macarthy, son of Cornelius Macarthy of Clydane and Hannah, daughter of George Gilbert Purdon (Hannah died at Clydane 26 February 1843 – her siblings were Rowan Purdon Esq MD, Rev Richard Rowan Purdon FTCD, and Cherry, who married John Egan of Tralee) was probably born at Clydane. In June 1830 it was reported that 'our talented and accomplished young countryman, Mr Florence McCarthy of Clydane, Castleisland, was one of the successful candidates for sizarship at the examinations at Trinity College'. Following his education at Trinity College Dublin (his brother, Charles Purdon Macarthy, was also educated there), he was appointed principal of Sir John Ivory Endowed School, New Ross. At this time (1841) his address was Shantalla, Galway. In January of the same year he married, at Tralee church, Mary, daughter of 'late' John Sealy Esq of Rockfield House. About 1857, Macarthy set up a school in Tralee. His credentials were given as lecturer in the Great Feinaighan Institution, Luxembourg; lecturer in his own college chambers TCD; member of the college historical society; second master of the Old Galway College and translator of the Christian classics, Greek and Latin for the use of Catholic Collegiate Schools. A dispute over a mis-directed letter heard in Tralee court in January 1861 revealed he had children and that his brother Charles kept a school in Strand Street, Tralee (Charles was found dead in his bed in James Street, Tralee in December 1877). In June 1861, Macarthy proposed a History of Kerry, 'In press History and Directory of Kerry and its Towns'. It appears not to have been published: a correspondent of the *Tralee Chronicle* wrote some years later (1865), 'what has become of Mr J F M'Carthy's manuscript history of Kerry?' Macarthy's address in 1867 seems to have been Church Street, Tralee. In

1876, he advertised the resumption of his school in Tralee and among the testimonials he supplied was a translation into Latin of the song *The Irishman* by a former student, Hugh Brosnan, Tullig House (see note 9). Macarthy died on 11 April 1884 at 1 Church Street, Tralee in his 76th year 'after long suffering. American and Australian papers please copy'. Special thanks to Eileen Chamberlain for assistance in identifying 'M'.

² 'It was in this form', continued the author, 'that the learned sorcerer had swam with stream of the Mang ... This was an effect of his lady's screams, of his countess who was Eleanor Butler, daughter of the ninth Earl of Ormond'. Elsewhere Macarthy wrote, 'The base of the mountain called Ardnagrath (hill of forays) at the little pretty, retired, pensive-looking old burial-ground, contains all that was perishable except the head of Garret, 16th Earl of Desmond'. Further reference *The Legend of the Castleisland Goose* (2015) at www.lulu.com.

³ Macarthy added, 'A lady who puzzles Castleisland to reconcile how great ladylike common sense may be compatible with great personal advantages in one so young.' See IE MOD/37/37.3, IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.26 and IE MOD/58/58.16/58.16.4 for further reference to Dr Harold.

⁴ Macarthy continued, 'At the ancient home of St Brendan he [O'Connell] has been a sort of miracle worker in the erection of temples for his religion and schools for youth'. See *Castleisland Church and People* (1981) by Fr Kieran O'Shea, pp48-53 (IE MOD/6): Jeremiah O'Leary (Father Darby) born 1788 appointed curate 1814 and parish priest 1830. Described as 'a true Christian gentleman'. Died at the Victoria Hotel, Killarney, owned by his nephew, on 19 October 1866. 'On leaving Castleisland all he possessed was £2'. Succeeded by Fr John O'Connell, born in Lixnaw in 1803. Built the parish churches of Ardferit, Cordal and Castleisland. Archdeacon O'Connell died in April 1885 and was interred in the new parish church of Castleisland 'which he had just lived to complete'.

⁵ Macarthy added, 'Here in lawless times dwelt a predatory rogue, *Philip Cead Bho*. In this den the bold rapparee held periodical fairs of the cattle he had abstracted from other counties, and thither owners among others might come and buy'. The legend of Philip Cead Bho is told in *Philip of the Hundred Cows* (2015) available at www.lulu.com online bookshop.

⁶ This alludes to an altercation between the two parties which is reproduced in *Killaha Ancestral Home of The O'Donoghue of the Glens: A Correspondence* (2016) available at www.lulu.com online bookshop.

⁷ Ralph Marshall, known also as Don Radolph Marshall, died of wounds in the Peninsular War at the Siege of Gerona in Catalonia where he had joined the Spanish patriots against Napoleon. An obituary to Marshall, who left a widow and young children, was published in *Saunders News Letter*, 16 December 1809. Ralph Marshall's eldest daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Robert Leeson, eldest son of Hon Robert Lesson, uncle and presumptive heir to the Earl of Milltown, at Marseilles on 12 January 1811. Elizabeth Marshall Leeson died on 7 October 1878 at 2 Almorah-crescent, St Helier's, Jersey in her 79th year. Marshall genealogy discussed in *Killaha Ancestral Home of The O'Donoghue of the Glens: A Correspondence* (2016). **Ballymacadam**, one of the Marshall properties, was leased in the nineteenth century; *Bary's Houses of Kerry* provides a number of associated names including Robert Madgett, who T M Donovan described as 'a great sportsman, and the man who by careful selection and breeding first originated the now famous Kerry Blues'. In the 1830s, Malachy Donelan Esq, stipendiary magistrate, was in residence. It was reported in February 1838 that 'During the height of the hurricane on Thursday last, a guard of the 85th Depot with two officers from Tralee marched for Castleisland by order of Malachi Donnellan Esq, Stipendiary magistrate, to prevent a riot of a most dangerous nature from a difference of opinion where a corpse should be interred'. Donelan's son was born at Ballymacadam in August 1838; in October Donelan was transferred to Sligo but died the following year: 'Mr Macdermott attorney and Mr Donelan Stipendiary Magistrate suddenly expired in Sligo last week' (*Freeman's Journal*, 11 May 1839). Donelan would seem to have been associated with the Donelans of Ballydonelan Castle. The history of this mansion was described in 1862:

Ballydonelan Castle once surpassed in the magnificence of its internal arrangements and furniture any other in the west of Ireland was partially destroyed by fire last week. It was one of the most ancient seats in Galway, the O'Donelans occupying it in the 14th century when they lived in all the style of Irish princes. The estate of the Donelans of Ballydonelan like many another in this country became heavily encumbered and a few years ago changed owners in the great Land Mart of Henrietta-street. Mr James Donelan, the collector of customs at the Port of Exeter ... is a lineal descendant of the O'Donelans (*Exeter Flying Post*, 17 December 1862).

The following might be of use: In 1830 the marriage took place of John Justice Cooper Esq to Frances, eldest daughter of M Donolan Esq and niece to Malachy Donelan of Ballydonelan Co Galway. In 1835, the Countess of Fingall died in her 62nd year, her remains buried at Killeen Castle, Co Meath, the vault of the Plunkett family. She was a sister of Malachy Donelan Esq of Ballydonelan, Co Galway (who predeceased her).

After Donelan, Ballymacadam was associated with the Roche family. William, only child of John Roche Esq, was married in 11 November 1845 at Bally-M'Elligott Church to Eleanor, only daughter of Thomas Rice of Abbey O'Dorney Esq; a daughter was born at Ballymacadam the following year. John Roche appears to have canvassed and won the position of coroner in 1857. In the early 1860s John Roche was in jail, perhaps for debt, as he was declared bankrupt in 1862, in which year the property was advertised for lease (John Roche, 'late district coroner for 25 years' died at Castleisland on 12 December 1881). Dr Harold's name was associated with Ballymacadam in the mid to late 1860s and in the 1870s, Richard and Ellen O'Connor were in occupation. In a letter to the editor in 1885, Mrs O'Connor responded to what she described as a libellous attack on her. Her

letter addressed the subjects of eviction and boycotting including the expulsion from schools in Listowel and Lixnaw of children named Browne, whose father had taken an evicted farm (*Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 13 June 1885 & *Kerry Evening Post*, 13 June 1885). Ballymacadam was advertised for sale in 1911 by the 'Misses O'Connor' after 'many years in their possession'. It was advertised for sale again in 1925 by John Leahy and in 1927 by David P Herlihy.

⁸ In a later letter, Macarthy revealed that the occupant was William Sealy: 'At this Knockanagore, within memory of many local inhabitants, and of Daniel Lyne, who was a lion in the drama, was enacted the almost concluding feat of the notorious brigands known as Peter Daly's banditti, consisting chiefly of disbanded soldiers after the battle of Waterloo. They awed a considerable portion of the county. They were annihilated when the late Harry Oliver shot one of them in defence of his life and property from a loft in his thatched house at Cooluinad, Bally-M'Elligott. At this Knockanagore, William Sealy, pronounced to be the handsomest man and most accomplished gentleman in Kerry after the late Knight of Kerry, was visited by those predatory night-walkers. All the household valuables, gold and silver plate, watches, knives and forks, &c, were piled together for extra-transportation. Ladies and gentlemen were bound and gagged, when Daniel Lyne, a servant boy jumped out of an upper window at the risk of his life. At this a shot was fired, whereupon the gang retired with precipitation for fear of alarm at the military barrack here contiguous, which contained 100 infantry soldiers. That barrack is now the well-appointed and well-manned police barrack' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 26 May 1874).

Knockanagore: John O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters (Field Books) record – in addition to the spelling variations of Knocknagore and that the well near Billarough Stream had 'the best water in Kerry' – that the proprietor in 1841 was Edward Herbert Kenny and that Knocknagore was occupied at that time by a farmer. 172 acres of land at Knocknagore, estate of John and Rowland Bateman of Oak Park, Tralee, were sold in the Incumbered Estates Court in 1851; purchased by Henry Herbert for £105. The land was ordered for sale in 1887 in the matter of the estate of John Kenney Herbert. In 1905, by the death of John Kenney-Herbert, son of John Kenney-Herbert, of Clydeville, Co Cork and Knockanagore, Co Kerry, the Kenney-Herbert Estates passed to his sisters, 'the last survivors of that ancient Irish family' – Miss Kenney-Herbert and her sister, Mrs Kearney, wife of the Rev Neville Kearney, vicar of Marton, Warks. Their father John Kenney, assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Herbert in addition to those of Kenney. See Kenney-Herbert of Castleisland in Burke's *anded Gentry*.

Sealy: Michael O'Donohoe's notes on Sealy (IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.256) show a family association with other property in the area including Mullaghmarkey and Magh (Edenburn), evidently built by the family. An address to the Marquis of Anglesea in 1831 was signed by William Sealy senior and William Sealy junior of Magh; Arthur Sealy of Magh; Eusebius Sealy of Mullamarky; Wm F Sealy of Brickfield and John F Sealy of Glenville. William Fitzmaurice Sealy of Brickfield (Brickfield was part of the lands of Maglass also called Copperas lot or ground) was married to Catherine Eager, daughter of Thomas Spring Eager of Cottage. On her death in June 1868 at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin she was described as widow. William Samuel Sealy of Magh House married Deborah, daughter of William Collis Esq of Fort William on 6 October 1842. Two of their children died of Scartletina at Magh House within one day of each other on 2 and 3 March 1850. Wm Samuel, son of 'late' W S Sealy Esq of Magh died on 10 April 1878 aged 34. Deborah Sealy, widow, died in March 1901.

⁹ Account of John Twiss in IE MOD/77. Notes on the Saunders family in IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.251, IE MOD 58/58.27/58.27.1 and IE MOD/66. Tullig House was associated with the Young family in 1852, in which year and at which place occurred the death, on 19 December, from 'decline' of Gertrude, 'the exemplary wife of William England Young Esq and eldest daughter of the late Richard Taylor Esq of Rock Abbey, Askeaton, County Limerick' (*Kerry Examiner*, 4 January 1853). T M Donovan reminisced on the mansion: 'Very few nowadays know that the Tullig lands at one time belonged to the Chute family of Chute-hall ... This house in the olden days was such a grand mansion that it had two entrances from the main roads ... Seventy years ago this big house was owned by Mr Patrick Brosnan, a brother of Canon Thade Brosnan's, one time PP of Caherciveen. His son Denis, a big powerful athletic man and his wife (nee Miss Keane, the handsomest woman in all East Kerry) ... In this generation the handsome Brosnan ladies of Tullig carried all before them' (*Kerryman*, 11 October 1930, 'English Settlers in East Kerry'). The legend of Eileen-a-Roon is included in *Nine White Deer and other Irish Legends* (2015) at www.lulu.com.

¹⁰ Macarthy added, 'The right to the retention of their part of it, long after the sale of Clydane, formed the subject of a lawsuit on the part of the Macarthies, in Tralee old Courthouse, some forty years ago'. Notes on Clydane in IE MOD/60 and IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.86.

¹¹ Macarthy continued, 'His son, Anthony Mahon, it was that induced Mrs Hodgins, a woman with £70,000 in her own power, to elope with him. This produced a law suit of great notoriety, while he was a surgeon in the Dublin artillery barrack ... His mother was Penelope, daughter of the late Capt Gun or perhaps sister. Anthony was first cousin of the O'Gorman Mahon, of Clare, and reared in Castleisland, made a great noise in many parts of the world afterwards. It may be added that during the most active vigilance of Lord Brandon and his magisterial curate, and within view of their Glebe House, several stands of arms, carbines, guns and blunderbusses were taken away at noon-day from Ballinahown, the residence of Harry Oliver, at that time. Oliver had not long before broken up the robber party mentioned already by shooting of them while lighting a candle at the kitchen fire of his thatched cottage at Bally-M'Elligott'.

Church of Ireland records show that James Mahon, son of William Mahon of Co Clare, ministered at Castleisland at the same period as Rev William Crosbie (*Church of Ireland in Co Kerry, a record of church & clergy in the nineteenth century* (2011).) Rev James Mahon, who died at the Glebe House, Castleisland on 26 December 1826, and his wife Penelope Gun of Rattoo, Co Kerry (niece of Lord Ventry) who died on 12 November 1836, had two sons, Anthony Staughton (or Stoughton) and William Gun (or Gunn).

The law suit alluded to was one of 'criminal conversation' brought in 1834 by Thomas Hodgens against Anthony Patrick Mahon. Thomas Hodgens married (legally, the first marriage was outlawed) in 1827 Anne, daughter of Henry Walker (died 1810) a Dublin 'contractor for lotteries'. They had two children, Henry Walker Hodgens (died 1843) and Thomas Walker Hodgens (1830-1867). In 1834, Anne Hodgens had a relationship with Anthony Patrick Mahon and they had two daughters, Anne (who died on 10 September 1861 at 15 Cavendish Place, London) and Penelope.

Anne Hodgens, who died in 1870, left in her will the estate over which she had power to her daughter Penelope. Litigation commenced by Penelope's half brother, Thomas Walker Hodgens, who married in 1862 Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Harold Walker (and who had earlier, it was alleged, married Rosetta Taylor in 1856) and had Violet Mary Hodgens and Thomas Henry Hodgens, was continued, following his death in 1867, by his widow, Mary Anne, afterwards Mary Anne Breslin, wife of Edward, an hotelier in Bray.

Penelope Mahon died in 1878. The research of the Mahon family by Declan Barron of Newpark House, Ennis, suggests that Anthony Patrick Mahon was Anthony Staughton (or Stoughton) Mahon (Anthony Patrick has also been referred to as Anthony Parker Mahon). Anthony Staughton Mahon died at his residence, 39 Great Marlborough-street on 7 October 1871 aged 65. His brother, William Gun Mahon, obtained a commission in the Royal Marines in 1833 which he resigned in 1843. In the years that followed, he was repeatedly in court and imprisoned for swindling. In 1848, Anthony and The O'Gorman distanced themselves publicly from the errant William, Anthony from both his brother and his cousin. By 1858, William was three times an insolvent debtor. He was bankrupt in January 1863 but in February, an order of discharge was granted. William was married in 1837 at St Clement's Church, Strand, to Miss Eliza Duggan, niece of Dr James Duggan of Dublin, owner of the Shower Estate near Newport, Co Tipperary (William later claimed that he was underage and the marriage was invalid). He may have married again, for Charlotte Elizabeth Mahon, widow of 'late' Captain William Gunn Mahon and daughter of the late John Sessions Barrett, died at 53 Fern-grove, Liverpool on February 8 1891.

The O'Gorman cousin was Colonel James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon (1800-1891) JP DL MP, son of Phadraic Mor (Patrick Mahon) of Newpark, Ennis, Co Clare. He lost his only son, St John, in September 1883. In The O'Gorman's will, his great nephew, Charles Patrick Mahon-Hagan, was described as 'only next of kin'. Mr T F Butler of Infield, Barrow in Furness, described as a grandnephew, attended The O'Gorman's funeral.

Further reference: criminal conversation case outlined in Hodgens v Mahon, *Tralee Mercury*, 31 December 1834. See also Court of Exchequer, February 22nd, 1835 : Crim Con New trial before the Chief Baron : Hodgens v Mahon (1835). Hodgens v Hodgens law suits heard in 1874 and 1875.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/79/79.1-79.6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Visitors' Comments on Castleisland**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/79/79.1

Four-page handwritten A4 document entitled 'Visitors to Castleisland' contains references to comments (and data) on the town in various published sources during the period 1686 (Humfrey Owen's account of the Seignior) to 1904 (Cork & Munster Trade Directory). These include Sir Charles Smith, J C Pleydell, Francis Guy's Directory of Munster, Sir Richard Cox, Nicholas White, T F O'Sullivan, George Holmes (*A Tour in Ireland*), Charles O'Brien's Agricultural Report of 1800, John Carr (*Stranger in Ireland*), Richard Griffith's report, British Parliamentary Papers, T W Freeman, Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary, Tracing your Kerry Ancestors*, Slaters Directories 1846-1881

IE MOD/79/79.2

Two page A4 document contains handwritten notes on the assizes and barracks at Castleisland extracted from a number of published sources, with references thereto

IE MOD/79/79.3

One A4 document contains handwritten notes contrasting the improvements in the town of Castleisland during the period 1822 to 1829

IE MOD/79/79.4

One A4 photocopy of article 'Description of Kerry 1687', pp38-39, some sections highlighted; contains reference to Lord Herbert's 'pretty but small house'

IE MOD/79/79.5

One A4 photocopy from Valerie Bary's *Houses of Kerry* (p69); relates to Castleisland

IE MOD/79/79.6

Item contains four notes of assorted sizes with references to books (and other jottings) consulted in research of the above

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/80

Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry, Fencibles

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/80
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Volunteers, Militia,
Yeomanry, Fencibles**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/80 comprises an overview of the military history in Castleisland in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries derived from a number of published sources with some support material, including an article by Pádraig Ó Snodaigh, 'Notes on the Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry and Fencibles of Kerry' (1971).¹

Further reference to the 1798 period in IE MOD/60.

Items contained in a brown coloured document wallet entitled as above.

¹ Ó Snodaigh, former president of the Gaelic League, is the husband of artist Cliodhna Cussen, authoress of *An Droch Shaol* (1980), a copy of which is held in IE MOD/A20.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/80/80.1-80.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry, Fencibles**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/80/80.1

One A4 handwritten document contains chronological notes on military presence in Castleisland from 1680 to 1840 extracted from a number of published sources including Donovan, O'Sullivan and O'Shea

IE MOD/80/80.2

One photocopy of article, 'Notes on the Volunteers, Militia, Yeomanry and Fencibles of Kerry' by Pádraig Ó Snodaigh published in the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society*, No 4, 1971, pp48-70. Creator has marked sections of interest with highlighter

IE MOD/80/80.3

Three page A4 document contains photocopy of article, 'The Volunteers of 1782' published in O'Sullivan's *Romantic Hidden Kerry* (1931) pp98-103. Creator has marked sections of relevance with highlighter

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/81

The Master

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/81
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHOE COLLECTION: The Master
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHOE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

Michael O'Donohoe, 'The Master'

IE MOD/81 contains one memorial card to Michael O'Donohoe, creator of this collection, who died at the Riverside Nursing Home, Abbeydorney on 26 June 2008 aged 71.¹

Michael O'Donohoe was born in Tralee on 26 September 1936. He was the eldest of three children of Clare native, Matthias O'Donohoe (1898-1995) and his wife Catherine Cronin (1909-1978).²

Clare native Matthias, a Garda stationed in Kerry, spelt the family name Donohoe. Michael gave the following explanation:

My father came from Ballyvaughan – right in the middle of the Burren. He spelt his name Donohoe. Perhaps a parish clerk or parish priest wrote it that way and he was slow to argue with authority. Other branches of the family spell it Donoghue.³

Michael was enrolled in Castleisland Boys' National School in 1945, his address 11 Barrack Street, Castleisland.⁴ In 1948, he went on to the Good Counsel College, New Ross, Co Wexford, completing his Leaving Certificate examinations in 1954.⁵ Michael was subsequently a student of St Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra where he played for Erin's Hope, the college team.

Following his graduation from St Patrick's, Michael took up the post of National School Teacher in Castleisland at the school where he had received his own primary education. He participated in local sports, playing for Castleisland Desmonds and the Kerry football team. His other activities included billiards, bridge and snooker.

In 1988, Michael was appointed principal of Castleisland Boys' National School, retiring in 1991 after 35 years in the teaching profession. Still a young man in his fifties, Michael devoted his time to local history research.

Michael made regular visits to Tralee library where he carried out his detailed studies. Librarian Eamon Brown recalled the depth of Michael's industry as the two slowly made acquaintance.

Documents in the collection reveal that Michael, working on the threshold of the technological revolution, spent much time corresponding by letter and fax not only in search of information but also to share it. His correspondents included the late Valerie Bary, who expressed regret at not making acquaintance with Michael during research of her monumental *Houses of Kerry*.⁶

Another correspondent extended thanks to Michael for 'taking the trouble to meet me at the library before Christmas and for giving me the material'. The writer urged Michael to publish his

research.⁷

An account of Michael's life and the history of the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project was portrayed in a short film, *The Master's Legacy* produced by John and Michael Reidy in 2015.⁸ The film included the memories of Michael's sister, Breda Brooks, and acknowledged her invaluable role in the preservation of her brother's papers.

Michael, who never married, died at the Riverside Nursing Home, Abbeydorney on 26 June 2008 aged 71. He was laid to rest with his parents in Kilbannivane burial ground, Castleisland.

Item contained in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54).

¹ Michael's surname is given as 'O'Donohue' on the memorial card held in the collection (IE MOD/81).

² Siblings are Matthew and Breda. Material in the collection reveals that Michael's grandfather, also Michael O'Donohoe, was of Aghaglinny South, Gleninagh, Co Clare. His grandmother was Bridget, whose maiden name 'was a variation of Connole, Connollan, Connollen' (IE MOD/53). An image of Michael in childhood and others of family scenes were donated to the collection by Breda Brooks on 24 July 2015 (IE MOD/A21).

³ IE MOD/58/58.21.

⁴ Michael's schooling before this may have been in Farranfore, where his father, a Garda, had been stationed. Some time after the death of his father in 1995, Michael changed his address to 25 Main Street, Castleisland.

⁵ Special thanks to Aidan O'Brien, principal of Good Counsel College, for confirming attendance dates and other material including an image of the Good Counsel team who defeated St Finians, Mullingar in the Leinster Colleges' Junior Football Championship final at Carlow in 1951.

⁶ IE MOD/38.

⁷ IE MOD/60/60.3.

⁸ The film can be viewed on the collection website.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/81
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHOE COLLECTION: **The Master**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHOE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/81

One full colour Memorial Card measuring 14.5 cm x 11 cm to Michael O'Donohoe (O'Donohue on card) of 11 Barrack Street, Castleisland, who died on the 26th June 2008 aged 71 years; includes black and white image of creator and a poem entitled 'Footprints'

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/82

Patrick O'Keeffe Traditional Music Festival

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/82
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Patrick O'Keeffe Traditional Music Festival
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/82 contains two information booklets about the annual Patrick O'Keeffe Festival in Castleisland in which the history of this festival is sketched by committee PRO, John Reidy:

Noted piper, Peter Browne arrived in Castleisland late in 1992 and began researching the life and times of O'Keeffe for RTE Radio 1. His findings led to the broadcast in November 1994 of a four-part documentary which looked at every aspect of the life of the wandering, musical genius. At the conclusion of his work in the Sliabh Luachra area in early 1993 Peter Browne's parting gift was to hint that Castleisland should remember the great man somehow. He suggested it could be done by means of a festival to mark the 30th anniversary of his death before the year was out ... That idea was first mooted in a pub [Charlie Horan's] run at the time by Mary Jones – a Glountane native [who] took up the challenge and became the first festival president in 1993.

An account of Patrick O'Keeffe (1887-1963) and reference to O'Keeffe-related material in the collection is contained in IE MOD/31. See also IE MOD/48.

Items stored in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/82/82.1-82.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Patrick O'Keeffe
Traditional Music Festival**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/82/82.1

One 24-page full colour DL sized programme for the Patrick O'Keeffe Traditional Music Festival 2004, 22-25 October, Bank Holiday Weekend. Contains welcome note from Chairman, Cormac O'Mahony; schedule of events for the weekend; images of Paddy Cronin, Jackie Daly, Máire Begley, Mary Conroy, Jackie Dan Jerry O'Connor, Cormac O'Mahony with Con Kelly, Heineken Area Representative; Evelyn O'Connell, Nicky McAuliffe, Máire O'Keeffe, John O'Looney and advertisements and good luck wishes from sponsors, local businesses and supporters. Also includes two page article, 'Unearthing the Genius of Patrick O'Keeffe' by John Reidy

IE MOD/82/82.2

Duplicate copy of IE MOD/82/82.1

RUGBY WORLD CUP RUGBY WORLD CUP RUGBY WORLD CUP RUGBY WORLD CUP



**RUGBY
WORLD CUP**

IRELAND v ZIMBABWE
 AT LANSDOWNNE ROAD
 SUNDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1991. KICK-OFF 3.00 P.M.



WEST UPPER STAND
 PRICE IR£12.00
 (including admission)

PLEASE RETAIN THIS PORTION

WEST UPPER		
Block	Row	Seat
UH	26	233

Seats must be occupied at least 30 minutes before kick-off otherwise entry cannot be guaranteed.

Should the match be postponed and eventually played no money will be refunded but this ticket will be available on the later date.

This ticket is issued on the condition that no re-sale is effected for more than its face value.

See conditions on reverse.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/83

Pitch & Putt

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/83
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Pitch & Putt**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/83 contains one copy of *Rules Book, The Castleisland Pitch & Putt and Sports Club*. The item is undated, but the history of the club can be traced to 1966:

Castleisland's pitch and putt club is to be officially opened on the weekend of May 7-8. The club, which has been developed on a site donated by Messrs W H O'Connor, Rhyno Mills, also includes tennis courts and a club house with bar and lounges. President of the club is Mr D D Twomey, solicitor.¹

Item contained in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54).

¹ *Kerryman*, 16 April 1966. The history of Rhyno Mills is ably sketched at <http://www.rhyno.ie/archive.html#history>. Notes on mills in the collection see IE MOD/33/33.1/33.1.3 & IE MOD/33/33.1/33.1.4.

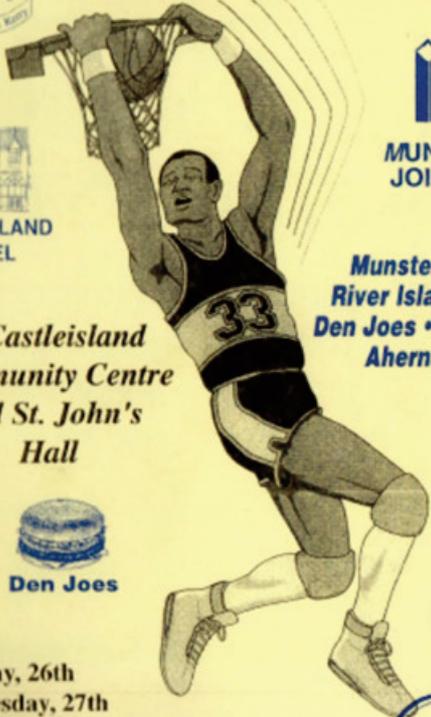
REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/83
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Pitch & Putt**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/83

One 10-page booklet with pink coloured cover measuring 15 cm x 8.5 cm entitled 'The Castleisland Pitch & Putt and Sports Club Rules'. The booklet (undated), which contains 45 rules, was printed by Killarney Printing Works Ltd

**31st
Basketball Blitz '00**






RIVER ISLAND
HOTEL

*in Castleisland
Community Centre
and St. John's
Hall*



Den Joes



MUNSTER
JOINERY

*Munster Joinery
River Island Hotel
Den Joes • Garveys
Aherns Garage*

on
 Tuesday, 26th
 Wednesday, 27th
 Thursday, 28th
 Friday, 29th
 Saturday, 30th Dec.




MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/84

Basketball

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/84
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Basketball**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

I regret that I never played basketball in or for Castleisland. I might make a return. I can see the headline: 'Star comes back after 60 years'
– Con Houlihan

IE MOD/84 comprises two Castleisland Basketball Blitz booklets for the years 2000 and 2001 both containing articles by Michael O'Donohoe (and others, including Con Houlihan).

A number of letters from St Mary's Basketball Club (invitations, acknowledgement of submissions, schedules, etc) appear in the collection and illustrate creator's keen interest in this sport in his later years.¹

St Mary's Basketball Club, Castleisland, was founded in the 1950s.² The annual blitz is now something of an institution:

When it comes to throwing a party there is no group more experienced than the Castleisland Basketball Club. They've been doing it annually for the past 29 years in the form of their annual Christmas blitz. It began in what was once the famous Astor Ballroom, now a furniture store owned by Michael Conroy. But the action continues in the luxurious surroundings of the Castleisland Community Centre.³

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54).

¹ The letters do not form part of the main collection, but were utilised by Michael as writing material for his research notes. Other materials utilised include the backs of cigarette packets, calendars, wall-planners, posters, circulars.

² T Donnellan was secretary in 1957 when a vote of sympathy was passed to Brendan Nolan on the death of his mother.

³ *Irish Examiner*, 24 December 1999.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/84/84.1-84.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Basketball**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/84/84.1

One A4 handwritten document contains notes on the basketball blitz. Presents as an incomplete article written for the blitz programme. The document was removed from IE MOD/1/1.3 to this folder on 19 May 2015. It is transcribed as follows; the numbers which precede each paragraph are an ordering system used by creator:

3 Then came the Blitz. I am sure that the history of the Blitz will be extensively covered elsewhere so I shall confine myself to a few observations. In a word the Blitz was mighty. The pleasure it has given down the years to parents and players and spectators is incalculable and no words of mine could adequately thank those concerned in the organisation down the years. I particularly enjoyed the herculean efforts of the young boys and girls. There was the agony and the ecstasy always generously appreciated by the spectators.

4 Another feature of the Blitz that gave me great pleasure was the discipline – the strict adherence to time and the largely unquestioning acceptance of the referees' decision.

5 Finally a happy 25th birthday to the Blitz and its organisers. I am already thinking of what I shall write for the 50th.

3 Their games contained the whole spectrum of the emotions ranging from the agony and the tears of defeat to the ecstasy of victory always generously appreciated by the spectators. Children love an audience even the children who have started shaving. Mind you I might even include in that the children who have been shaving for years! The Blitz provides the perfect audience.

5 Coaches play an integral part in the game of basketball. A few savour the sweet taste of victory but for many their efforts go unsung. Then they have the referees to contend with. In this regard I can remember particularly an English coach who has been treated abysmally by refs over the past few years and yet he returns. I hope he's here again this year and for many years to come. Sport needs characters.

IE MOD/84/84.2

One copy of A5 booklet, black and white with yellow coloured cover, 108-pg 31st Basketball Blitz programme 2000. Pages 82-83 contain an article by creator, 'A Little Bit of History 1893' (subject is juvenile football in Castleisland). Booklet includes introduction by Honorary Secretary, Brid Kenny and messages from Chairman Tom Kenny, Scott McCarthy, CEO Irish Basketball and Pat Hartnett, PRO (pp58-59), schedule, sponsors list, advertisements and photographs. Articles are by Canon Denis O'Mahony ('And That's Really Sad' pp14-16), Denis Crowley ('St Mary's Girls Basketball' p17), Timmy Sheehan ('The Changing Face of Sport' pp30-31), Con Houlihan ('Did Basketball Originate in the States?' pp34-35), Fr Noel Spring ('Stickability' p43), Siobhan Long ('St Mary's Basketball Club 31st Annual Christmas Blitz Programme' p49), Dermot Hanafin snr ('Overheard Recently on the Banks of the Lee' p52), Pat Hartnett, PRO ('The Blitz Experience' p57), David Leen, The Kingdom ('Basketball heading for far flung places?' p66), Brid Kenny ('Community Games 2000' pp74-75), Michael Fleming,

Chairman ('Message from Kerry Basketball Board' p75), Bride Saunders ('Moments in Time' pp78-79), Michael O'Donoghue (sic) ('A Little Bit of History 1893' pp82-83), John B Pender ('Castleisland and Sport' pp84-85), Weeshie Fogarty ('A Glimpse of the Past' pp92-94), David Leen, The Kingdom ('Change in Rules set to Shoot Game in New Direction' pp100-101), Tommy Conroy ('Sport as it was and now' pp102-104)

IE MOD/84/84.3

One copy of A5 booklet, black and white with green coloured cover, 116-pg 32nd Basketball Blitz programme 2001. Pages 43-45 contain an article by creator, 'Lord Headley of Aghadoe'. Includes introduction by Honorary Secretary, Sile Kenny; messages from Michael Fleming, Chairman Kerry Area Board (p34), Debbie Massey, Chief Executive Irish Basketball (p67) and St Mary's Basket Ball Club Chairman, Tom Kenny (p78); schedule, sponsors list, advertisements and photographs. Articles are by Con Houlihan ('Con Houlihan – Guilty by Rumour' pp15-16), David Leen ('It's a Woman's Game!' pp24-25), Dermot Hannifin ('The Skellig' pp28-29), John B Keane ('Bird Watchers' pp32-33), Timmy Sheehan ('Basketball Snippets' pp38-39), Michael O'Donoghue (sic) ('Lord Headley of Aghadoe' pp43-45), Fr Noel Spring ('Ireland's Answer to the Olympics' p50), Pat Hartnett ('The Inside View' p56), J B Pender ('This Sporting Life' p62), Fr Kevin O'Sullivan ('Sowing the Seed' pp78-79), Tommy Conroy ('Let's put the simple little things back into sport' pp82-85), Canon Denis O'Mahony ('Join the Volunteers' pp88-89), Denis Crowley ('U-16 Girls Community Games Team 2001' pp92-93), 'Big Al's Notre Dame' pp101-102; Siobhan Long ('Christmas Blitz 2002' pp109-110), Tony Leen, sports editor, *Irish Examiner* ('Superleague Basketball' pp110-112)

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/85

An Spailpín Fánach

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/85
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: An Spailpín Fánach
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/85 comprises two versions of the song, An Spailpín Fánach (The Roving Spalpeen), one from Munster and the other from Connemara. The song dates to circa 1797:

The Irish name Spáilpín fánach , the 'Roving Spalpeen', designates one of the flock of migratory labourers once so common when tillage was more used in Ireland. The bard was one of those who had been dispossessed in the Penal times; he joined the roving Bohemian band but soon put away the sickle for the sword.¹

In an essay about bulls, an eighteenth century writer compared an 'industrious English artificer' to an Irish Spalpeen who 'careless and content sits beneath the shade of a spreading furze bush to watch a herd of oxen' and described it as an idyllic life for a philosopher.²

In 1860, Irish scholar and bookseller, John O'Daly (1800-1878) provided background to the song:

This song ... is the production of an itinerant potato digger from Kerry who suffered some hardship among the farmers of Tipperary and Kilkenny, a class of men who though willing to pay the highest amount of wages to their men, yet require adequate labour in return. However, the Kerry spalpeens, as they are called, are an object of hatred to their fellows of Tipperary where shoals of them muster from the Kerry mountains to earn a few shillings during the potato-digging season, and hire themselves far below the natives, for which they are severely punished.³

O'Daly revealed the song had its roots in Castleisland and that the ancestors of its author hailed from the borders of the river Galey:

The Spailpín Fanach

No more – no more in Cashel town
I'll sell my health a-raking;
Nor on days of fairs rove up and down,
Nor join the merry-making.
There, mounted farmers came in throng,
To try and hire me over;
But now I'm hired, and my journey's long,
The journey of the Rover!

I've found, what rovers often do,
I trod my health down fairly,
And that wand'ring out on morning's dew
Will gather fevers early.

No more shall flail swing o'er my head,
Nor my hand a spade-shaft cover,
But the Banner of France float o'er my bed,
And the pike stand by the Rover!

When to Callan, once, with hook in hand,⁴
I'd go to early shearing;
Or to Dublin town – the news was grand
That the 'Rover gay' was nearing.
And soon with good gold home I'd go,
And my mother's field dig over –
But no more – no more this land shall know
My name as the 'Merry Rover!'

Five hundred farewells to Fatherland!
To my loved and lovely Island!⁵
And to Culach's boys – they'd better stand
Her guards by glenn and highland.
But now that I am poor and lone,
A wand'rer – not in clover –
My heart it sinks with bitter moan
To have ever lived a Rover.

In pleasant Kerry lives a girl,
A girl whom I love dearly,
Her cheek's a rose, her brow's a pearl,
And her blue eyes shine so clearly!
Her long fair locks fall curling down
O'er a breast untouched by lover;
More dear than dames with a hundred pounds
Is she unto the Rover!

Ah, well I mind when my own men drove
My cattle in no small way –
With cows, with sheep, with calves they'd move,
With steeds too West to Galey;⁶
Heaven willed I'd lose each horse and cow,
And my health but half recover,
But it breaks my heart for her sake now
That I'm only a sorry Rover.

When once the French come o'er the main,
With stout camps in each valley,
With Buck O'Grady back again,
And poor brave Tadhg O Dalaigh.
The Royal Barracks in dust shall lie,
The yeomen we'll chase over,
And the English clann be forced to fly,
'Tis the sole hope of the Rover.⁷

Indeed, Castleisland was identified in the following verse:

My five hundred good wishes to the home of my father and to kindly Castle Island,
And to the boys of Cool; they used not to be slack at the time for turning up the gardens.
But now as I am a poor stricken outcast in these strange lands,
'Twas a sorry day I ever got the title of Spailpin Fanach.⁸

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54).

¹ Description (and translation) by Dr George Sigerson (1836-1925) in *Bards of the Gael and Gall* (1907), pp187-189. Mrs J Sadlier alluded to the song in her book, *The Hermit of the Rock. A Tale of Cashel* (1885).

² *Essay on Bulls* by Taurus Mac Toro, Smithfield, 29 September 1785. He added: 'His unclothed legs drawn up towards his mouth and whilst his knees support his elbows, his fingers skillful touch a pair of jews harps that vibrate to his breath the song of Coolun'.

³ *The Poets and Poetry of Munster* (1860) by George Sigerson (under his pseudonym, 'Erionnach') and John O'Daly. He added: 'In the beginning of the present century many of the Kerry men had their ears, or one of them at least, cut off as a punishment for lowering the market wages. The mode of detecting a Kerry man from other Munster men was as follows. All the spalpeens, who slept huddled together in a barn or outhouse, were called up at night, and each man in his turn was obliged to pronounce the word goat in Irish; when the long, sharp tone of the Kerry man betrayed him, and immediately his ear was cut off. It is said that Eoghan Rua, the poet, had a narrow escape of losing both ears on one occasion'. Further reference to Eoghan Rua, see *Owen Roe O'Sullivan, Son of Sliabh Luachra, Biographical Sketch of Kerry's Famous Bard with notes on Cronin of Rathmore House, The Park and Glenflesk Castle* (2017) available at www.lulu.com (online bookshop).

⁴ O'Daly identified Callan in the county of Kilkenny. A folktale about Callan in Kerry, 'The Earl, the Monkey and the Battle of Callan', a legend of Thomas *An Apa* Fitzgerald, father of the first Earl of Desmond, is contained in *The Legend of Lough Brin and Other Irish Legends* (2017), pp39-42 (available at www.lulu.com, online bookstore).

⁵ In his translation, O'Daly states 'Castle Island is referred to here'.

⁶ O'Daly identified the river Galey or Gale in Kerry, 'for a description of which see Smith's *Kerry*, pp 213, 338. On its borders the poet's ancestors were located'.

⁷ *The Poets and Poetry of Munster* (1860) pp 76-80. The song was also published under title, An Spailpín Fánac to the air, 'The Girl I Left Behind' in the *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 13 April 1895 ('An Teanga Gaedhilge. Beid an Gaedilge Faoi Meas Fos'. Translator not stated but perhaps 'Canon Burke', who contributed elsewhere to the page). Canon Ulick Joseph Bourke (1829-1887) was author of *Easy Lessons: or, Self-Instruction in Irish*.

⁸ *Freeman's Journal*, 5 July 1894. Review of 'Easy lessons in Irish' in the *Gaelic Journal*.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/85/85-1-85.2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **An Spailpín Fánach**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

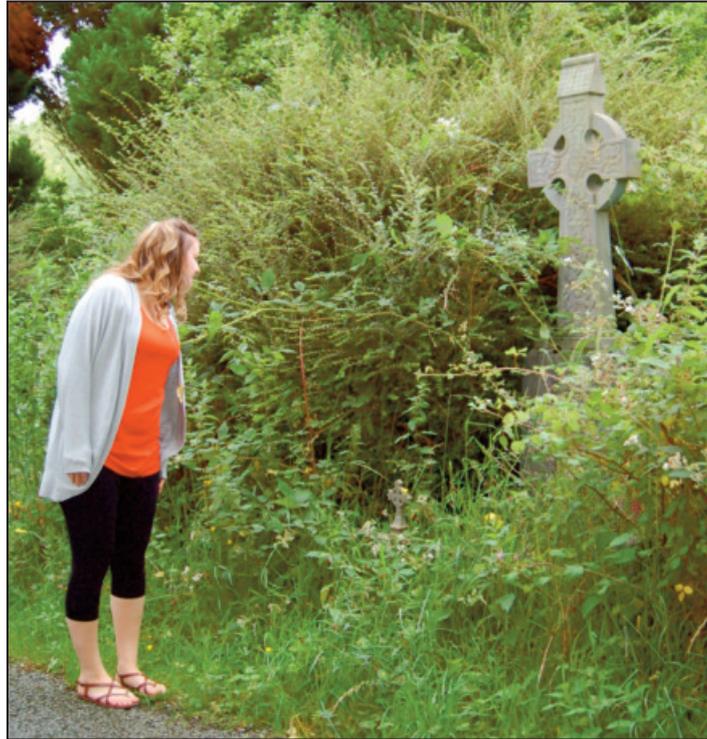
SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/85/85.1

One A4 sheet of music and words (in Irish) to Munster version of song, An Spailpín Fánach

IE MOD/85/85.2

One A4 sheet of music and words (in Irish) to song, An Spailpín Fánach, Connemara version. Introduction informs that 'the Munster version of this song is quite different'



Above: Memorial to Poff and Barrett at Dromultan
Below: Site of former prison in Tralee



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/86

Browne, Poff and Barrett

REFERENCE CODE	IE MOD/86
TITLE	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: Browne, Poff & Barrett
CREATOR	MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES	c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM	1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION	Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/86 comprises material relating to the murder of Thomas Browne, shot dead on 3 October 1882, and the subsequent conviction and execution of his neighbour, James Barrett and Barrett's cousin, father of four Sylvester Poff, for the murder. Both men were widely believed to have been innocent.

Poff and Barrett were hanged in the capstan mill yard of Tralee prison on 23 January 1883 at 8.05am; the press were not admitted to the execution or to the inquest.¹ Edward Harrington of the *Kerry Sentinel*, who gained access as a juror, wrote that 'publicity was obstructed to a degree never before witnessed in Kerry':

The murder of Thomas Browne is avenged today but how can we dare to hope that it is not by a murder more awful ... we despise the petty malignity which at the present time assumes the garb of law. We gazed on the last life blood oozing through those lips that had just disavowed guilt. We saw the efforts at excluding the guardians of public justice, the representatives of the press.²

A report of the last moments of the condemned as Marwood, the executioner, prepared them for the scaffold, was pieced together:

When Marwood was loosening Poff's shirt, he displayed the brutal feelings for which he has lately become characteristic by rudely inserting his fingers and tearing open the collar in a very rough manner. He acted similarly with Barrett ... they proceeded slowly to the capstan yard to the rear of the main building. Here the scaffold was erected ... Fathers O'Riordan and O'Callaghan were on the scaffold with them ... The black flag to show that the law had been carried out was hoisted.³

Poff and Barrett, a seven-stanza verse in The Schools' Collection, records the event and details of the parties involved:

Thomas Browne was a farmer who lived in Dromolton about four miles from Castleisland. He was suspected of having intended to grab the land of Paddy Sean Og. Thomas Browne's assassins are not known but Poff and Barrett were charged with the crime ... Poff was a native of Gortalea and Barrett was from Drumolton.⁴

Collection material includes accounts of the murder from various sources including *The Mysteries of Ireland*⁵ and Donovan's *History*:

A finer man than Mr Browne I never knew, physically or morally, he was a splendid specimen of an Irish farmer, a type of man that any country would be proud of ... I am

assured by an old Scartaglen moonlighter – an honest, intelligent, decent man, who ought to know, that Browne had never any intention of grabbing his neighbours farms. And if he had such an inclination, it can be stated at once that land-grabbing at that time was at an end – the moonlighters had made that certain. No one but a madman would then dream of grabbing his neighbours farm.⁶

It also includes a list of subscribers to a fundraising appeal initiated by John Stack for the family of Poff. The Castleisland committee included Jeremiah Roche, Thomas Kearney, Maurice Murphy, Jeremiah Sweeney, Edmond Wren, Maurice K Hogan and Jeremiah Nolan. Edward Harrington of the *Kerry Sentinel* numbered among those who contributed and who also assisted in raising money by house-to-house collection.⁷

The hangings did not act as deterrent:

At Munster Assizes at Cork today, John Hussey, Timothy O'Brien, Michael Hanafan, John Buckley, and Michael A'Herne, all young men of the farming class, were indicted on a charge of unlawfully assembling while wearing disguises and carrying arms at Castleisland on the 26th September. Each pleaded not guilty. This was a moonlighting case in which the prisoners were captured by the police in the main street, Castleisland, where the disguises were found concealed in a bag.⁸

In 1884, Earl Spencer visited Tralee. The most noticeable feature of his visit was reported to be 'the repetition of the insult that was offered at Castleisland by the hoisting of a black flag from the rooms of the Young Men's Society, the words 'Remember Myles Joyce' painted in large yellow letters on one side, and 'Remember Poff and Barrett' on the other'.⁹

Twelve years after the executions of Poff and Barrett, John Twiss suffered the same fate. In his speech from the dock, he compared his plight to theirs:

Like Poff and Barrett, when I am dead and gone I am no loss at all ... The two men that killed Poff and Barrett are over in the free land of America and whatever way they are over they can't expect to be good or lucky ... Poff and Barrett were found guilty of murder and hanged in Tralee. I am found guilty of the Newmarket murder and will be hanged in Cork.¹⁰

The Poff and Barrett Story by the former editor of the *Corkman*, Patrick Lynch, was published in instalments in the *Kerryman* in 1955 and 1956. It included a song in four verses, *A Poff and Barrett Ballad*, which concluded:

And who can say what thoughts were theirs of whether their minds went back,
Across the hills and vales of Cork to a well-remembered track,
O'er a mountain slope where, in days gone by, they watched the sun go down,
And throw long shadows through the vale, where Castleisland town
Held fast to Fenianism and nursed the Land League seed;
Where, as years went by, there did not die the dauntless Moonlight breed.

A celtic cross memorial to Poff and Barrett was erected at Dromulton by the National Graves Association in 1998.¹¹ It is inscribed:

In memory of
Sylvester Poff
Ballymcelligott
and James Barrett
Dromulton
Hanged by the British Government
on Tuesday 23rd January 1883
in Ballymullen Barracks, Tralee.
Innocent victims of British injustice
Erected by: The National Graves
Association of Ireland
at the request of
The Poff & Barrett Memorial Committee
Unveiled on 8th March 1998

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54)

¹ There had been no hangings there for 30 years. Ballymullen prison closed in 1920 and was used as a military prison until 1925 when it was handed over to the local authority. Kerry County Council subsequently utilised the premises as a machinery depot. In 1995, Dick Spring launched the Lee Valley Action Plan which incorporated the redevelopment of the prison site. Kelleher's Electrical, built on the site, incorporated the facade of the old jail. It was reported in 1996, 'Since the gaol is a preserved building, every care is being taken to conserve its unique character'. In a letter to the *Kerry's Eye* newspaper in 1999 (19 August), Peter Locke sketched the history of the prison, built in 1812, and recalled some of those who died there: 'tons of concrete and tarmac now cover their resting places'.

² *Kerry Sentinel*, 23 January 1883.

³ *Ibid.* Both men professed their innocence and Poff appealed for help for his children and family.

⁴ The Schools Collection (An Clochar, Castleisland), Volume 0447, pp171-174. Told by Mr Brosnan, Moloughmarkey to Nellie O'Connor. Mrs Browne died in March 1911. Mrs Poff died at Castleisland on Good Friday, March 1910; two of her children predeceased her. A daughter Elsie married Mr T Lawlor of Lower Main Street, Castleisland. Poff's mother (aunt of James Barrett and aged over 90) was still living in 1910. James Barrett's sister married Daniel Daly and died at Dromulton aged 84 in 1953. Executioner William Marwood of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, died on 4 September 1883.

⁵ A note on this book, published anonymously in 1884, in IE MOD/41.

⁶ Donovan added, 'The assassin's bullet and the police lust for a victim caused the deaths of three fine Irishmen, ruined more than one happy home, soiled the souls of a few witnesses, and put three others under the risk of eternal damnation'.

⁷ IE MOD/86/86.3/86.3.1. A list of subscriptions from exiled Kerry people was published in the *Kerry Independent*, 30 July 1883. Poff's dying wish had been for help for his family. 'Poff leaves a wife and four young children ... and an aged mother and two adopted children – children of an absent sister ... James Barrett [unmarried] happens to be Poff's first cousin. Everyone who knew him believes that he was thoroughly incapable of committing the crime for which he is to be hanged' (*Kerry Independent*, 22 January 1883).

⁸ *Lancashire Evening Post*, 10 December 1886.

⁹ *Flag of Ireland*, 13 September 1884. Myles Joyce was hanged in Galway on 15 December 1882 in a case known as the Maamtrasna Murders. The Castleisland Young Men's Society was founded by curate Rev James K Fitzgerald, Brosna 'for the moral and intellectual advancement of the young men of Castleisland' (see *Kerry Sentinel*, 7 February 1879).

¹⁰ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 12 January 1895. Notes on John Twiss, IE MOD/77. As with Twiss, a confession was made to the murder for which Poff and Barrett were condemned by a man named Boder though it was not taken seriously (*Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 16 August 1884, 'The Scartaglin Murder').

¹¹ 'A memorial will be unveiled at Dromulton, Currow on March 8 at 11am to the memory of Poff and Barrett. A collection was carried out in 1968 to erect a memorial ... in March 1997 this money was handed over to the National Graves Association of Ireland by the Poff and Barrett Committee ... On the first Friday of March a Mass will be said in Currow parish church for Poff and Barrett at 7.30pm. Signed John Houlihan, Kerry Representative for the National Graves Association of Ireland' (*Kerryman*, 27 February 1998).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/86/86-1-86.3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Browne, Poff and Barrett**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/86/86.1

Handwritten notes on paper of varying size (notebook, card and A4) mostly concerned with the murder of Thomas Browne on 3 October 1882

IE MOD/86/86.2

One A4 document contains notes on the murder of Thomas Browne extracted from the book, *The Mysteries of Ireland* with four supporting pages from that publication marked with highlighter

IE MOD/86/86.3

Four A3 prints from newspapers with items relating to the case of Browne, Poff and Barrett:

IE MOD/86/86.3/86.3.1

Two A3 prints from the *Kerry Sentinel* 16 February 1883 relating to the Poff and Barrett Fund

IE MOD/86/86.3/86.3.2

Two A3 prints from the *Kerryman* 7 January 1956 containing article on Browne, Poff and Barrett, 'Two Men from Kerry Sentenced to Death'. Includes a verse of four stanzas, 'A Poff and Barrett Ballad', the first verse of which runs:

The gas lights flickered and inn-signs flapped along the murky quay,
As I left the crowded courthouse in the fading winter day;
But the damp and the chill of the river mist, and the rain in the gusty wind,
Were naught to me as I struggled to lose that picture in my mind;
Yet, try as I might, it held its place on the silver screen of the brain,
And as I moved through the gathering dusk I lived it all again.
I saw once more the watching crowd, and the peelers grim and tall,
And the scarlet coats of the soldiery, and, there, brooding over all,
The black-capped judge who spoke the words that I heard with stifled breath,
And I shed a tear, though they showed no fear, when he sentenced them to death



Breda Brooks with Bernie Lordan outside the former RIC barracks in 2016

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/87

Barrack St/Lane, Main St, Scannell's Lane and Pound Road

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/87
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Barrack St/Lane,
Main St, Scannell's Lane and Pound Road**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/87 comprises information on households in the town of Castleisland including Barrack Street and Lane, Main Street, Scannell's Lane and Pound Road compiled from census and other records.

Street names can be wonderful caretakers of history, as shown in creator's essay on Creamery Lane.¹ Barrack Street was of particular interest to creator as number 11 was his family home. The area takes its name from the military history of Castleisland. Creator published an essay on the subject in which he informed his readers that 'no where have I come across the exact date of the building of the barracks'.²

In the 1930s, T M Donovan documented the changes:

Barrack Lane has felt the improving hand of time ... When the old Yeomen Barracks, now undergoing extensive repairs, will be completed, and the Bridewell opposite, which at present is being pulled down, is turned into residences, the old Lane will again be restored to its pristine importance and no doubt will be advanced to the status of a street.³

Pound Road, named after the enclosure once located there, was in 1878 described as 'decidedly the most unhealthy part of the town of Castleisland' where sickness was 'almost always' present: It is made up of a lot of small houses, about fifty-seven in number and only a few of the cabins have a second room ... the little houses are too small and confined for a single person to live in and yet there is no house without a family.

Barrack Street and Pound Road can be viewed on a map in the collection illustrating the town in lots. The street names have been marked in colour.⁴ Interesting is Rack Lane near the old courthouse, which may take its name from the 1798 period.

As well as the history thrown up by street names, creator compiled, from census and other records, information on households including Barrack Street/Lane (IE MOD/87/87.1). Main Street (IE MOD/87/87.2), Pound Road (IE MOD/87/87.3) and Scannell's Lane (IE MOD/87/87.4).

It is clear from one document (IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.253) that creator worked hard to discern the history of Scannell's Lane. It would seem to point to Jeremiah Scannell, one time proprietor of Scannell's Hotel, Castleisland.⁵

In 1901 Scannell's Lane had one stable, one cow house, four piggeries, two turf houses and a dye house. As is evident in the collection, hardly a brick or gatepost in the town escaped creator's attention.

Items contained in a yellow coloured document wallet, assigned above title (reassigned from IE MOD/54).



Depiction of corner of Pound Road by American illustrator Morgan Dennis (1892-1960) who was sketching in Ireland in 1923. He was in Ireland again in 1959 to prepare a series of illustrated articles on Ireland for the *Boston Globe* and the *Colombia* magazine.

¹ IE MOD/26. Essay published in a separate post.

² Essay, 'Barrack Lane' reference IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.28. Creator moved to 25 Main Street in the late 1990s. Barrack Street was also the birthplace of Very Rev Cornelius D Buckley who ministered in Brooklyn, New York. He planned to retire to Castleisland in 1953, though it proved to be the year of his death.

³ *A Popular History of East Kerry* by T M Donovan, p193. Further reference IE MOD/63. Castleisland barracks, once located in Main Street, withstood several attempts to destroy it including one by gunpowder during the moon-lighting period (1886) and another by armed civilians during the Civil War (1921). The following year, 1922, about 30 armed men entered the barracks and locked the police in a room taking arms, ammunition and explosives. In 1920, the barracks at Cordal and Scartaglen were completely destroyed by fire (*Killarney Echo*, 10 April 1920). The barracks, later the quarters of the Garda Síochána – one time workplace of creator's father Matt – was subjected to an arson attack in 2001 at which time the Garda vacated the building. A new Garda station on a new site on the Tralee Road opened in November 2011. The old barracks building remains.

⁴ Map held in IE MOD/32/32.1/32.1.4.

⁵ Also known as Castlevew Hotel and Castle Hotel. Jeremiah's daughter Julia married Maurice M Hartnett who subsequently managed the hotel. The census of 1911 records two children born to the couple, Jeremiah Hartnett aged 6 and Michael Joseph Hartnett aged 4. Julia died at Castlevew Hotel on 5 December 1916.

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/87/87-1-87.4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Barrack St/Lane,
Main St, Scannell's Lane and Pound Road**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/87/87.1

Two page A4 document contains handwritten information on households in Barrack Street and Barrack Lane from a number of nineteenth and twentieth century records from the years 1853 (Griffiths) to 1911 (Census of Ireland). Information ordered into columns

IE MOD/87/87.2

Three page A4 document contains handwritten notes on households in Main Street (Killarney Road, Market Place, Castleview, Moanmore, Bank of Ireland, Robinson, Hegarty) extracted from the census records of 1901 and 1911 with supporting documentation

IE MOD/87/87.3

Four page A4 document contains handwritten notes on householders in Pound Road extracted from census records of 1901 with supporting documentation (of poor print quality)

IE MOD/87/87.4

One A4 document contains handwritten notes on householders in Scannell's Lane extracted from census records of 1901

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/88

IRA

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/88
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **IRA**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/88 contains one broadsheet edition of the *Irish Examiner* newspaper, Friday July 29 2005 headlined 'Never Again: IRA Declares an End to Armed Struggle':

4pm 28.07.05 The leadership of Óglaigh na hÉireann has formally ordered an end to the armed campaign. This will take effect from 4pm this afternoon. All IRA units have been ordered to dump arms.

This followed the peace process of the 1990s. The name of the late Seamus Heaney (1939-2013) – whose works include *North* (1975) – is almost synonymous with the history of this period.

In 2003, a series of school exchanges took place between the north and south of Ireland, funded as part of the Good Friday Agreement. Schools in Kerry participated, as recorded in the following lines:

A School Exchange

I met a lad from Belfast.
His name is Dane,
he is tall, dark,
with warm dairy-milk eyes and
a stud pierced through his eyebrow.

He has a gentlemanly charm
and manners to die for –
and he is only 16.

We compared counties and
I listened as his songful voice
spoke of differences he'd seen;
he said that here cars stop for you
but in Belfast you stop for the cars!

He said he liked school (even though
he's bunked a few times)
and hoped to study law –
maybe –
and he has a little sister and
good friends and that the
scenery is nicer here and
softer too, somehow.

He says he'll visit Kerry again
for sure and when he left, he
handed me the prettiest cut-glass vase,
crafted in the North.¹

Item contained in a yellow coloured document wallet and numbered IE MOD/88 (reassigned from IE MOD/54). Removed to IE MOD/14 (charts) for improved storage.

¹ 24 October 2003. From *Made in Killarney: A Decade of Musing* (2010).

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/88
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **IRA**
CREATOR MICHAEL O'DONOHUE
CREATION DATES c1974-2008
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION File and Item

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/88

One 40-pg broadsheet edition of the *Irish Examiner* newspaper, Friday July 29 2005 headlined 'Never Again IRA Declares an End to Armed Struggle'. Front page chronicles (with illustrations) bombing campaigns and numbers killed from 1972 (Belfast Bloody Friday); 1974 (Guildford Woolwich bombs and Birmingham pub bombings); 1978 (La Mon Hotel fire bombing); 1979 (Lord Mountbatten and Warrenpoint); 1983 (Harrods Blast); 1984 (Brighton bombing); 1987 (Enniskillen); 1989 (Deal, Kent, marine bandsmen); 1993 (Warrington, Ball and Parry); 1993 (Shankill Road chip shop bomb); 1996 (Canary Wharf).

Item was stored in a yellow coloured document wallet and has been removed to the chart folder (IE MOD/14) for improved storage

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION
CASTLEISLAND

Catalogue of Accessions

May 2016

Catalogue of Accessions produced May 2016
Revised October 2017

MICHAEL O'DONOHOE COLLECTION CASTLEISLAND

Catalogue of Accessions

The Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project, Castleisland was launched in October 2014 to catalogue and digitise the research papers of the late school principal, Michael O'Donohoe (1936-2008) of Main Street, and formerly of Barrack Street, Castleisland.

This followed the establishment of a committee in 2013 chaired by Johnnie Roche with colleagues, Colm Kirwan (secretary), Tomo Burke (treasurer) and John Reidy (public relations).

The material, which dates from c1974 to 2008, consists of a study of local history in the second half of the nineteenth century with particular focus on Castleisland. Most of the research was conducted during the last decade of the twentieth century – the threshold of the revolution in new technology.

Cataloguing commenced in Castleisland, Co Kerry on Monday 18 May 2015 from an office premises in Main Street, enabled by the support of the local and business communities including Cragreen Employment Ltd.

During the cataloguing process, now completed, a number of books, photographs and other materials were acquired or purchased and form, as a separate entity, part of the overall collection.

Those items, which number 29, are documented in this catalogue.

Janet Murphy
Archivist
16 November 2016

Contents Accessions Series Nos IE MOD/A1 – IE MOD/A29

IE MOD/A1 Diary of Robert O'Kelly, The

IE MOD/A1 comprises a copy of *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly* published to celebrate National Heritage Week 22-30 August 2015

Pages 569-570

IE MOD/A2 National Heritage Week 2015

IE MOD/A2 comprises material generated during National Heritage Week 22-30 August 2015 in Castleisland

Pages 571-572

IE MOD/A3 Diary of Robert O'Kelly, The

IE MOD/A3 contains one photocopy of the original O'Kelly manuscript plus background notes, copies of emails and research notes on O'Kelly genealogy accumulated during cataloguing

Pages 472-574

IE MOD/A4 GAA

IE MOD/A4 comprises a bound photocopy of Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club *Memories in White* and a photocopy of a 14pg A5 booklet, *Golden Jubilee Banquet to Celebrate Castleisland* (1950 County Champions) published in 2000

Pages 475-576

IE MOD/A5 Patrick O'Keeffe

IE MOD/A5 contains material pertaining to IE MOD/31 Glountane National School with special reference to traditional musician Patrick O'Keeffe

Pages 577-579

IE MOD/A6 The Seigniorship of Castleisland

IE MOD/A6 comprises an A4 print from a digital image of a map entitled: A MAP of the SEIGNORY of CASTLE ISLAND, MANOR OF MOUNT EAGLE LOYAL, in the County of KERRY IRELAND The Estate of the Honourable Henry Art. Herbert Esqr of Oakley Park IN ENGLAND Survey'd Anno 1729

Pages 580-581

IE MOD/A7 Irish National Land League

IE MOD/A7 consists of a copy of *Mysteries of Ireland, Giving a Graphic and Faithful Account of Irish Secret Societies, & Their Plots, From the Rebellion of 1798, to the Year 1883* (1884)

Pages 582-583

IE MOD/A8 Fr Kieran O'Shea

IE MOD/A8 consists of a CD recording of Fr Kieran O'Shea from the Irish Life and Lore Kerry Collection (CD 49), 'The Life Story of a Priest' recorded by Maurice O'Keeffe in January 2006 and one copy of *The Diocese of Kerry formerly Ardfert Working in the Fields of God* (2005)

Pages 584-586

IE MOD/A9 Tragedies of Kerry

IE MOD/A9 a photocopy of *Tragedies of Kerry 1922 -1923* (1924, 11th ed) by Dorothy Macardle. The cover is illustrated with an image of the Ballyseedy Memorial

Pages 587-588

IE MOD/A10 Jeremiah King

IE MOD/A10 comprises a digital copy of King's *County Kerry Past & Present* (1931) and photocopies of parts I-VI of King's *History of Kerry 1907-1911*, *King's Bibliography of Irish Pictorial Postcards* (1903), *King's Irish Bibliography* (1903) and *The Liverpool Irishman or Annals of the Last Colony in Liverpool* (1906)

Pages 589-590

IE MOD/A11 Kerry Elections

IE MOD/A11 consists of an A3 photocopy of an eight stanza verse entitled, 'Belimner Hassitts Adress to Kerry for Home Rule'

Pages 591-592

IE MOD/A12 Valerie Bary

IE MOD/A12 contains a tribute to Valerie Bary published in *The Kerry Magazine* (2014)

Pages 593-594

IE MOD/A13 Billy Mullins

IE MOD/A13 contains a bound photocopy of *Memoirs of Billy Mullins Veteran of the War of Independence* (1983) and a print of the Witness Statement of William Mullins made in 1953 and held at the Bureau of Military History

Pages 595-596

IE MOD/A14 Thompson of Rockfield

IE MOD/A14 comprises a photocopy of the will of William Thompson of Rockfield near Milltown and of James Bowen Thompson, descendant of same

Pages 597-598

IE MOD/A15 The Rebellion of 1798

IE MOD/A15 contains one photocopy of *Discreet and Steady Men: Kerry's role in 1798* (1999) by Pdraig O Conchubhair; one supplement, *The Kerry Rising*, published by *The Kerryman*, 29 January 2016 and one photocopy of *The Story of Kerry Written for the Pupils of Primary Schools* (1935) by Pádraig Pléimionn, N T, with notes on author and Fionán Mac Coluim

Pages 599-604

IE MOD/A16 Jan Wesley

IE MOD/A16 consists of five journals entitled *Currow and Currans*, 1994 to 1998 inclusive

Pages 605-606

IE MOD/A17 Dan Paddy Andy

IE MOD/A17 contains a photocopy of *Dan Paddy Andy The Lyreacrompane Matchmaker* (1998) by Kay Lyons

Pages 607-608

IE MOD/A18 Leo Bowes

IE MOD/A18 consists of three books (photocopied), *Songs and Ballads of Kerry* (anon, undated); *The Sporting Irish* (1976) and *Haunted Ireland: a Select Book of Famous Irish Ghost Stories* (c1976) by Leo Bowes, with biographical notice of Bowes

Pages 609-613

IE MOD/A19 John Reidy

IE MOD/A19 consists of a small quantity of material relating to British Railways and London Transport in the 1940s and 1950s including map and passes; also a copy of *The Highway Code* c1940s

Pages 614-615

IE MOD/A20 John Roche

IE MOD/A20 comprises material donated to the collection by committee chairman, John Roche relating to the Roche and Griffin families. Series also contains miscellaneous poetry and prose items

Pages 616-623

IE MOD/A21 Breda Brooks

IE MOD/A21 consists of a photograph of Garda O'Donohoe donated by his daughter, Breda Brooks, sister of the late Michael O'Donohoe

Pages 624-625

IE MOD/A22 Tomo Burke

IE MOD/A22 comprises material copied for the collection from the private collection of committee chairman, Tomo Burke. It consists of a black and white digital image of the retirement of Sergeant Troy in the 1950s; two books of poetry by Maurice J Reidy of Castleisland; memoir of Seamus O'Connor of Knocknagoshel; a poem, 'I was born in Sandy Row' and a photograph of Castleisland town in 1974

Pages 626-629

IE MOD/A23 T F O'Sullivan

IE MOD/A23 contains a copy of *Irish Footprints in the Temple* (1918) by T F O'Sullivan. The content was delivered as a lecture in the Carnegie Library, Listowel in 1917

Pages 630-635

IE MOD/A24 Peggy Reidy

IE MOD/A24 consists of a donation from Peggy Reidy of Knocknagore, viz, two images from Curranes National School, Castleisland dating to the 1920s and 1940s and an article reproduced by Tralee historian, Russell McMorran, recalling Fr Jerry Reidy, who survived the sinking of a liner in 1917

Pages 636-637

IE MOD/A25 David Geaney

IE MOD/A25 consists of a copy of a black and white image of students from the Castleisland Boys' National School taken in 1932

Pages 638-641

IE MOD/A26 Sheila Hannon

IE MOD/A26 consists of copies of black and white photographs taken in Main Street in the 1940s with particular focus on Step Together Week in Castleisland, 1-8 November 1942

Pages 642-644

IE MOD/A27 Noel Lane

IE MOD/A27 consists of a small number of pages copied from The Schools' Collection (Brosna Schools) donated to the collection by Noel Lane of Brosna

Pages 645-647

IE MOD/A28 Timothy Murphy

IE MOD/A28 consists of pages from nineteenth and twentieth century directories of Castleisland and notes on the town's wide Main Street donated by local historian Timothy Murphy

Pages 648-649

IE MOD/A29 Richard Prendergast

IE MOD/A29 consists of a CD produced in 2017, 'Songs from the Past' by Richard Prendergast which includes the track, 'John Twiss from Castleisland'

Pages 650-652

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/A1

Diary of Robert O'Kelly, The

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A1
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Diary of Robert O'Kelly, The**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A1 relates to IE MOD/20: The Diary of Robert O'Kelly. It contains a copy of *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly* published to celebrate National Heritage Week 22-30 August 2015 in Castleisland. 150 copies of the booklet were printed in three separate batches, the first 50 copies perfect bound, the subsequent copies saddle stitched.

Folder also contains a print of rough work during the creative process. See also IE MOD/A3 and IE MOD/A13.

Accessioned 18 September 2015.

IE MOD/A2

National Heritage Week 2015

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A2
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **National Heritage Week 2015**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A2 contains material generated during National Heritage Week 22-30 August 2015 in Castleisland. It includes rough notes, literature published by the Michael O'Donohue Memorial Heritage Project committee (leaflets, invitation) and literature published by the Heritage Council. It also includes a Visitor's Book signed during the exhibition.

Accessioned 18 September 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/A3

Diary of Robert O'Kelly, The

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A3
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Diary of Robert O'Kelly, The**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 4 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A3 pertains to IE MOD/20 *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly*. It consists of a photocopy of the typed manuscript (as held in the collection) and a photocopy of the original manuscript. The items were acquired by Committee Treasurer Tomo Burke from Robert O'Brien, a descendant of O'Kelly, who presented them to Tomo Burke at his electrical shop in Main Street, Castleisland.

The photocopy of the original shows that it was handwritten, 'To and for my dearest child Robert', covering 75 pages (of unknown size), with a diagram on p9. The typed copy shows that one page is missing in O'Donohoe's collection (the page which includes the diagram).

The missing page has been incorporated into the O'Donohoe Collection edition of *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly* together with the diagram. A new introduction has also been prepared for print.

Series also contains a number of background notes, copies of emails and research notes (including copy of revised text) on the O'Kelly family accumulated during work on the *Diary*. See also IE MOD/A1 and IE MOD/A13.

Accessioned 17 September 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A4

GAA

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A4
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **GAA**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A4 relates to IE MOD/29 GAA 1884 Sat Nov 1.

It contains a bound photocopy of Castleisland Desmonds GAA Club *Memories in White and Blue* edited by Eamon O'Sullivan and published in May 1983. A report of its official launch appeared in *The Kerryman* 13 May 1983.

A copy of this book was loaned to the Project by committee PR Officer, John Reidy, on 23 September 2015 from which a photocopy was made for the collection. A digital copy has also been created.

Series also contains a photocopy of a 14pg A5 booklet, *Golden Jubilee Banquet to Celebrate Castleisland* (1950 County Champions) published in 2000.

Accessioned 23 September 2015 & 12 October 2015 respectively.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A5

Patrick O'Keeffe

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A5
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Patrick O'Keeffe**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 10 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A5 contains material pertaining to IE MOD/31 Glountane National School with particular reference to traditional musician Patrick O'Keeffe. The material has been sourced as reference to the Series content note.

IE MOD/A5/1

Print of one-page article from *Treoir* (1970), 'Padraig O'Keeffe, Last of the Old Fiddle Masters A memoir by Seamus Ennis'. Available online.

IE MOD/A5/2

Photocopy of *Music from Sliabh Luachra: an introduction to the traditional music of the Cork/Kerry borderland: with notes on Topic records 12T(S)309-311* (1977) by Alan Ward, published as a separate booklet with *Traditional Music Magazine*, No 5 (1977). 31 pages. Photocopy purchased from National Library of Ireland at a cost of €12.50.

IE MOD/A5/3

Print of *The Road to Glountane* (1980) by Terence "Cuz" Teahan, publication downloaded from scribd.com. Page 8 missing; acquired from a copy belonging to John Reidy and added as a separate scan.

IE MOD/A5/4

Print of 12-pg A5 booklet, *Comórah Pádraigh O Keeffe* (1983) published by Scartaglen Feile Cheoil. This item copied from original held by John Reidy.

IE MOD/A5/5

Print of *The Sliabh Luachra Fiddle Master Padraig O'Keeffe* (1887-1963) by Peter Browne published in *Ceol na hÉireann; Irish Music*, no 2 (1994), pp61-78. Pages 61-78 downloaded from web; cover of *Ceol na hÉireann* ordered from National Library of Ireland minimal cost of one photocopy.

IE MOD/A5/6

Original copy of *Pádraig O'Keeffe – The Man and his Music* (1995) by Dermot Hanifin. This 44-pg A5 booklet was acquired for the collection by John Reidy who informed me that the author, former school teacher and Kerry football player, Dermot Hanifin, passed away 6 April 2012 at age 84 (obituary *The Irish Times*, 7 April 2012).

IE MOD/A5/7

Print of 'Pádraig O'Keeffe: The Last Fiddle Master' by Pat Feeley published in *The Old Limerick Journal*, Winter Edition (2002) pp53-59. Article downloaded from web. Article subsequently published in *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* (see below).

IE MOD/A5/8

Photocopy of 'Pádraig O'Keeffe: The Last Fiddle Master' by Pat Feeley, *Journal of Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* (2004) Series 2, Volume 2, pp22-42. Article earlier published in *The Old Limerick Journal* (see above). Photocopy acquired from library.

IE MOD/A5/9

Print of pp292 & 345-355 of *Towards a regional understanding of Irish traditional music* (2009) by David Kearney, UCC (PhD Thesis). Thesis accessible online; only relevant pages printed.

IE MOD/A5/10

Forty-three standard 4x6 coloured photographs of Glountane Cross and surrounds including school ruin and house ruin. Also images of O'Keeffe's grave at Kilmurry cemetery. Images taken by me [Janet Murphy] on 1st September and 5 October 2015. Printed at Photobox at a cost of €13.79, order ref: 2176BMN dated 8 October 2015

Accessioned 14 October 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/A6

The Seigniorship of Castleisland

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A6
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **The Seignior of Castleisland**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A6 relates to IE MOD/39: The Seignior of Castleisland. It consists of an A4 print from a digital image of a map entitled:

A MAP of the SEIGNORY of CASTLE ISLAND, MANOR OF MOUNT EAGLE LOYAL, in the County of KERRY IRELAND The Estate of the Honourable Henry Art. Herbert Esqr of Oakley Park IN ENGLAND Survey'd Anno 1729 by Gart (?) Hogan

The digital image is also contained in this series.

The map is imprinted with a reference denoting townland and acres of arable wood and pasture and acres of mountain and bog and a note explaining that the painted lines distinguish each townland and the broken lines the different qualities of lands. A number of townlands are symbolised with a house, a castle, a church and/or glebe or a combination of those symbols. Symbolised townlands include East Menas, Killcow, Ballymacadam, Tullig, Breaghig, Killmurry, Killeentierna, Kahernenard, Killcushneen, Craig and Killbanevan. An illustration of arms is below the title.

This map is noted in IE MOD/39/39.1/39.1.1 and referred to in IE MOD/49/49.1. It has been acquired for the collection for reference purposes from the National Library of Ireland (16 H 8 [18]), who retain copyright, at a cost of €20. Order No: 18804 on 12 October 2015.

Accessioned 22 October 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/A7

Irish National Land League

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A7
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Irish National Land League**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A7 consists of a copy of *Mysteries of Ireland, Giving a Graphic and Faithful Account of Irish Secret Societies, & Their Plots, From the Rebellion of 1798, to the Year 1883* (1884). The book is hardback, cover coloured red, 304 pages.

It has been acquired for the collection for its relevance to the study of the Irish National Land League.

It has been purchased from www.cathyscollectables.co.uk at a cost of €50 (£30). Payment to Catherine Sian Jones 2 November 2015. Invoice ID: 137944.

A note on this book contained in IE MOD/41.

Accessioned 5 November 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE

IE MOD/A8

Fr Kieran O'Shea

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A8
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Fr Kieran O'Shea**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A8 relates to IE MOD/6: Castleisland Church and People.

It consists of a CD recording of Fr Kieran O'Shea from the Irish Life and Lore Kerry Collection (CD 49), 'The Life Story of a Priest' recorded by Maurice O'Keeffe in January 2006.

It has been acquired for the collection for biographical study. Rev O'Shea was a curate in Castleisland parish and published widely. His writings on the history of Castleisland are of immense value.

The recording runs for 45 minutes. Maurice O'Keeffe interviewed Fr O'Shea in the Catherine McAuley Home at Balloonagh, Tralee in January 2006 where Fr O'Shea was convalescing. Some months later, in June, Fr O'Shea was elected President of the Castleisland and District Culture and Heritage Society and in July, retired from priestly duties. He died the following month.

The recording covers Fr O'Shea's early years from his birth in Listowel in 1937, schooling there in St Michael's College (his teacher Bryan MacMahon) and later education in St Brendan's, Killarney and ultimately Maynooth, his classmate John Hume.

He discusses at length his friendship with John B Keane, and the playwright's contribution to the catholic church. He also recollects Keane's involvement with the spoof political campaign of the Independent Coulogeous Party and its mysterious candidate, Thomas ('Tom') Xavier Doodle in 1951, the fiction reminiscent of a scene from Dickens's *Bleak House*:

England has been in a dreadful state for some weeks. Lord Coodle would go out, Sir Thomas Doodle wouldn't come in, and there being nobody in Great Britain (to speak of) except Coodle and Doodle, there has been no government ... At last Sir Thomas Doodle has not only condescended to come in, but has done it handsomely, bringing in with him all his nephews, all his male cousins, and all his brothers-in-law ... (Chapter XL, 'National and Domestic').

The sudden appearance of Tom Doodle's campaign posters in Listowel in the General Election year generated huge interest. The mystery culminated in 'the night Tom Doodle came to town ... attired in bowler hat, swallow-tail suit and beard'.

The Coulogeous Party attracted 3,000 people to its first (and only) rally in Listowel. Thirteen years later its foundation was recalled:

Nobody ever thought the Tom Doodle Club would survive ...now the executive and members are about to celebrate its tenth anniversary ... in the year 1951 amidst the party bitterness and strife of election time in a pub of all places, a group of young men who were seated there conceived the idea which took shape on the spot. Before they left that night, an Executive of five was

formed and later came the election of President Tom Doodle who was forever to remain anonymous' (*The Kerryman*, 18 January 1964).

Tom Doodle (sometimes Doddle) pledged to erect a factory for shaving the hairs off gooseberries, to ensure a vote for leprechauns and to give every man more than the next. Fr O'Shea recalls how Tom Doodle 'only appeared if his country needed him' and recites a number of 'Doodle' poems and the party's slogan, 'Doodle on the ball, next stop the Dail' and an account of Doodle's birth 'in a little white washed cottage in the Kerry hills'.

Fr O'Shea discusses the decline of 'characters' in the north Kerry area, 'for what reason I just don't know' and the Denny Street ghost.

His history in the priesthood is covered, from his two year curacy in Grantham, Lincs, home town of Margaret Thatcher who had left by the time he arrived there 'because the place wasn't big enough for the both of us' and work for the Irish Immigrants Chaplaincy Scheme in Luton with Bishop Eamon Casey, to his return to Ireland and appointment to Eyeries and later Causeway where he taught history for seven years (remarks on the tradition of teaching in his family and that he would have been a teacher if not a priest).

The GAA forms a large subject in which Fr O'Shea scoffs at the 'stupid rule' of not allowing priests to play football ('some played under assumed names'). He discourses on civil war and the GAA, and his book, *Face the Ball*, 'a book about club championships'.

Fr O'Shea also comments on his other publications including what appears to be his final work, *The Diocese of Kerry formerly Ardfert Working in the Fields of God* (2005), which he described as 'Hard going ... I didn't know what I was letting myself in for ... it nearly killed me ... I was often up to three in the morning trying to straighten things out.'

The book, its sub-title written by Brendan Kennelly, includes notes on stained glass, and on this subject Fr O'Shea discloses a desire to bring out a book on stained glass windows in Kerry for which he would write the history if sponsorship could be secured for an illustrator. He recounts favourite authors, including Helen Steiner Rice (whose poem *Friendship* he recites) and Elie Wiesel, whose work *Night* (1960) he found both moving and memorable.

Fr O'Shea advocates fair treatment and care to all and suggests that small gestures can make a big difference and gives as example the appreciation of his own act of sending a postcard to his First Friday callers (those who cannot go out) over a period of twenty years.

He speaks with great affection of Knocknagoshel, of which parish he was priest, and advocates dignity and respect to all as 'the key to the whole thing'.

The recording has been acquired at a cost of €10. Payment to O'Keeffe Antiques 3 November 2015. Transaction ID: 18M84267BO7701723.

Series also holds one copy of *The Diocese of Kerry formerly Ardfert Working in the Fields of God* (2005), purchased from St Mary's Cathedral, Killarney, on 16 November 2015 for the sum of €20 (receipt no 435) and a photocopy of *Knocknagoshel Parish* (1991) by Kieran O'Shea. It is a signed copy dated 24 May 1991 addressed to John (Reidy), Committee PRO, who loaned the book to the collection for copying.

Accessioned 4 November 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A9

Tragedies of Kerry

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A9
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Tragedies of Kerry**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A9 relates to IE MOD/3: Ballyseedy.

It consists of a photocopy of *Tragedies of Kerry 1922 -1923* (1924, 11th ed) by Dorothy Macardle. The cover is illustrated with an image of the Ballyseedy Memorial.

The book is scarce. It has been copied from my own [Janet Murphy] collection of books.

A copy of *Tragedies of Kerry* auctioned recently in O'Connell's Kerry Auction Rooms appears to be a very early, perhaps first, edition (copy of cover image in this series).

Accessioned 4 November 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A10

Jeremiah King

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A10
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Jeremiah King**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 9 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A10 relates to IE MOD/42: Jeremiah King

It consists of a CD containing a digital copy of *County Kerry Past & Present* (1931) by Jeremiah King.

The book is scarce. It has been purchased from Archive CD Books Ireland Ltd, 5 Whitefriars, Aungier Street, Dublin 2, Order No: JME06120005009 dated 10 November 2015 for the sum of €21.98.

King's *History of Kerry* was published in the following parts:

Part I	1907
Part II	1909
Part III	1910
Part IV	1911
Part V	1911
Part VI	1911

A digital and printed copy of parts I to VI together with digital and printed copies of *King's Bibliography of Irish Pictorial Postcards* (1903), *King's Irish Bibliography* (1903) and *The Liverpool Irishman or Annals of the Last Colony in Liverpool* (1906) have been scanned and added to the collection (from copies in my possession – JM).

They have been added to the collection for reference purposes.

Accessioned 10 November - 23 December 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A11

Kerry Elections

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A11
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Kerry Elections**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A11 relates to IE MOD/43: Kerry Elections 1835 & 1872.

It consists of an A3 photocopy of an eight stanza verse entitled, 'Belimner Hassitts Adress to Kerry for Home Rule' (sic). It begins: And we'll have good times once more says the shan van vauth/We'll have Irish laws atome says the shan van vauth/Blenner Hassitts now indeed will bring home rule to College green/For the year of seventy three says the shan van vauth.

It has been acquired from the National Library of Ireland, ref LB 39988 v1(5b), at a cost of €3.50.

It has been added to the collection for reference purposes.

Accessioned 16 November 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A12

Valerie Bary

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A12
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Valerie Bary**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A12 relates to IE MOD/38: Houses of Kerry.

It consists of a photocopy from *The Kerry Magazine* issue 24 (2014) published by the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society which contains a tribute to Valerie Bary, author of *Houses of Kerry*.

The copy was acquired for reference purposes in the series note.

Accessioned 17 November 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A13

Billy Mullins

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A13
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Billy Mullins**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A13 relates to IE MOD/20: *The Diary of Robert O'Kelly*. See also IE MOD/A1 and IE MOD/A3.

It consists of a bound photocopy of *Memoirs of Billy Mullins Veteran of the War of Independence* (1983) and a print of the Witness Statement of William Mullins made in 1953 and held at the Bureau of Military History (WS 801).

Committee Treasurer, Tomo Burke, loaned the book for copying as Mullins, who died in 1991, had family links with O'Kelly. The book is rare.

Notes on the author's ancestry held in collection note in this series.

Accessioned 8 December 2015.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A14

Thompson of Rockfield

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A14
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Thompson of Rockfield**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 2 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A14 relates to IE MOD/58: Proprietors.

It consists of a photocopy of the will of William Thompson of Rockfield near Milltown and James Bowen Thompson, descendant of same, acquired in the course of research of note IE MOD/58/58.28.

It has been included for reference/research purposes.

A hard and digital copy of each is in this series.

Accessioned 11 March 2016.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A15

Rebellion of 1798

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A15
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Rebellion of 1798**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A15 relates to IE MOD/60: Rebellion of 1798.

It consists of material relating to this subject acquired during the course of writing the series note. It has been included for further research purposes.

IE MOD/A15/1

One photocopy of *Discreet and Steady Men: Kerry's role in 1798* (1999) by Padraig O Conubhair acquired from the National Library of Ireland (Order No: 19729 dated 22 March 2016 at a cost of €18.50).

IE MOD/A15/2

One 32-page newspaper supplement, *The Kerry Rising*, published by *The Kerryman*, 29 January 2016 as part of 1916 commemorations. Donated to the collection by John Reidy in January 2016.

IE MOD/A15/3

One photocopy of *The Story of Kerry Written for the Pupils of Primary Schools* (1935) by Pádraig Pléimionn, N T, photocopied for the collection from cataloguer's (Janet Murphy) own copy at a cost of €9. The 89-pg book was first serialised in *The Kerryman* in 1934 and published in book form in May 1935.

The introduction to the book reveals that Pléimionn was a member of the County Kerry Teachers' Association and had produced the work in order to assist teachers with 'the new subject of Local History which the Department of Education in Saorstát Éireann had made compulsory in all Primary Schools'.

Pléimionn opined that existing material was inadequate. The genealogies contained in Smith's and Cusack's *Histories*, he wrote, were 'of little or no historical interest and in the opinion of many, should be confined to their proper place – oblivion'. His sense of nationalistic pride is evident: 'Always remember that Nationality is, next to Religion, the noblest sentiment that can animate the mind of men'.

The book contains 26 chapters and includes a set of questions for students at the close of each.¹ The questions posed, which are charged with a sense of urgency, are wide ranging and of interest in social, historical and cultural terms. They are a foretaste of the Schools' Folklore Scheme of 1937 to 1938, the collaboration of INTO (Irish National Teachers Organisation) of which Pléimionn was a member, the Irish Folklore Commission and the Department of Education.

Pléimionn urged students to both consult and instruct their elders on matters of history and tradition: *Tell your parents and teacher that you would like to learn Irish dancing. There should*

be a flute and a violin in every Kerry home and Ask your parents who was the middleman in your district – were they all foreigners? He comments on race: Examine the physical features of persons in your locality and note that large, fair-haired people with bluish, or blue-grey eyes are of the Celtic race while those with straight black hair, of small stature, and having black or brown eyes are Ivernians.

The place of sport is recognised and he asks if there is a playing field in the school and if not, to 'write to the manager of your school to provide one'. He discusses traditions and cures and urges students to 'learn as many old cures as you can'.

During the course of his questioning, he indirectly records customs of the past. He asks if students ever took a sprig of 'No-blame' or Birds-foot trefoil whenever they loitered on an errand or ever took a Turkish bath – *What disease is cured by its use?*

Many of the questions such as *Why do not the farmers level lioses?* or *Are farmers slaves at the present time?* do not include responses which would have been interesting with those like *Who was Froude – was he a good historian?* Questions to which he did provide an answer, such as the origin of the name O'Sullivan (he cautions that the legend he gives 'must not be looked upon as historical fact') and the identity of 'the great old poets of Sliabh Luachra' are useful. He asks, for example, *Why is there no trace of the castle of the MacCarthy Mor at Pallas?* and advises that 'it was destroyed by a contractor to build the walls of a demesne near Beaufort'. Many of the old castles, he states, are being knocked down to get road-stuff: *Is this right?*

Pléimíonn's other writings include a typescript dated 1936, *An Account of the genealogies of the present inhabitant householders of the parish of old Kilcummin and of portions of adjoining parishes*; 'This account was taken almost verbatim from an inhabitant (John Lyne) of the old Kilcummin parish'. It is held in Tralee County Library.

A 40-pg song book, *Cosa Buidhe Arda* was issued in 1922 by Finghin na Leamhna (Fionan Mac Coluim) and Pádraig Pleimíonn containing music 'to transport to a Corkaguiny fireside ... the adoption of the book as a school-text in the junior classes will go a long way to Gaelicise the atmosphere of the school and to make happy Irish children'.

The book may have been the collaboration of Mac Coluim and the Kilcummin author. A book of the same title (along with *Laethanta Geala*, 'an interesting little diary the work of a school going colleen in Iveragh Co Kerry') was issued earlier (1917) from Shandon Printing Works in Cork under the direction of the editor of *An Lochlann*, An Seabhac (Pádraig Ó Siochfhradha 1883-1964) and Fionan Mac Coluim as part of the *Leabhair Bheaga Bhlasda na Gaedhilge* series (see note on Mac Coluim below).

The duration of Ó Siochfhradha's editorship is not known but on his death in 1964, it was recorded that 'for years An Seabhac produced in Killarney *An Lochrann*, one of the finest Gaelic journals ever published.'²

Pléimíonn, otherwise Patrick J Fleming, was born circa 1868 in Coolick, Kilcummin, Killarney to John Fleming and his wife Margaret Meara. He worked as a national school teacher at Clashnagarrane National School in Kilcummin and was noted for his contribution to the Irish language revival movement.³ He was a member of the Killarney branch of the Gaelic League and one of the founders and first teacher of *Craob na n-Airne*. He also held the role of secretary

of *Feis na Mumban*. He took part in the appeal for funds to erect a memorial to Kerry poet, Tomas Ruadh O'Sullivan (a memorial cross was unveiled at Derrynane Abbey on 15 Aug 1928) and numbered among the vice chair of the Four Poets Memorial Committee, Killarney.

His wife Ellen, who also worked as a national school teacher, died young in 1905:

Died at a youthful age and after a brief illness, Mrs P J Fleming, the wife of Mr Patrick J Fleming, National teacher and secretary to the Munster Feis in 1904 and 1905 and the daughter of Mr John Breen, High Street, Killarney. The sad event took place on Saturday week at her residence, 3 Emmet Terrace, Killarney. The deceased lady was successively principal teacher of Fossa and Lissivigeen Female National Schools ... her remains to her last resting place under the shadow of the old cathedral of Aghadoe (*The Kerryman*, 9 September 1905).

In 1911 Pléimíonn was living with his brother Maurice (and Maurice's family) at Coolick. Pléimíonn married again to Julia, postmistress of Kilcummin Post Office. An image of the couple was published in *Footsteps Fiddles Flagstones & Fun* (2004) edited by John Herlihy ('Kilcummin Gaelic Revival to Platform Performers', pp90-91). The couple had a son, Pádraig, who succeeded as Postmaster in Kilcummin on Julia's death in 1938 until his resignation in 1946. He seems to have moved to The Cafe, College Street, Killarney in which town he was treasurer of Killarney CCE.

Pádraig Pléimíonn died at Countess Road, Killarney on 25 July 1957. An obituary published in *The Kerryman* on 3 August 1957 revealed that he was a close friend of Douglas Hyde:

Mr Patrick J Fleming, Countess Road, Killarney, retired national school teacher who has died at the age of 92 years, was an outstanding worker all his life for the revival of the national language. He taught in Drogheda and at Clashnagarrane National School in his native parish of Kilcummin until he retired in 1932. He was an active member of the I.N.T.O. and became associated with the Pensioned Teachers' Association. During his work for the language he became acquainted with Douglas Hyde, first President of Ireland, and this association developed into a close friendship which lasted all their lives. The late Mr Fleming wrote a history of Kerry for schoolchildren and in co-operation with the late John Lyne, Kilcummin, wrote a genealogical history of the parish of Kilcummin

Pádraig Pléimíonn was buried in Kilcummin.

It is worth noting that another Kerry born national school teacher of the same name lived at the same period as Pléimíonn. Born in Tureencahill near Rathmore c1868, Patrick J Fleming taught in the local primary school at Beal na Blath, Co Cork. He met De Valera in a local pub a few days before Michael Collins was shot (see www.photoalbumofireland.com).

Note on Fionán Mac Coluim

Fionán Mac Coluim was born on 28 August 1875:

His father, Daniel McCallum from Co Antrim, his mother Margaret (May) McCarthy whose death caused Fionán to be raised by an uncle in Kerry. Educated in secondary schooling in North Monastery, Cork and later obtained employment in the British Central Registration Office and later, appointed a junior clerk in the India Office in London. He worked as Inspector for Education Department. Member of the GAA, the Irish Literary Society and Amnesty Association of Great Britain. Involved in the establishment of hurling clubs, and the Exiles of Erin Club. Played a major part in organising the athletics competition in Stamford Hill in 1896. Helped with language classes from which the Gaelic League in London was founded. Fionán appointed secretary and attended the first Oireachtas. Began collecting folklore and songs. Founded, with Seamus Delargy, Douglas Hyde and others, the Folklore of Ireland Society in 1926 and was a member until his death. Published under the pseudonym of Finghin na Leamhna (www.ainm.ie).

Mac Coluim died on 16 December 1966. Obituary published in *Limerick Leader* 24 December 1966:

The death of Fionán Mac Coluim in his nineties at the end of last week severed what must have been one of the very last living links with the earliest days of the Gaelic league and the Irish language revival movement. Giving up his post in the British Civil Service, Fionán devoted the rest of his days to promoting the cause of the Irish language. The enthusiasm of his youth in that respect he took with him into his twilight years. As an organiser for the Gaelic League he came to know practically every parish in Ireland. I have a cutting from the *Limerick Leader* of June 20th 1904 which describes a Sellg or Aeriocht that was held on top of Knockfierna the previous day. This function was organised by the Rathkeale Colaiste Ceantair of the Gaelic League and contingents were present from Rathkeale, Ballingarry, Newcastle West, Askeaton, Adare, Croom, Pallaskenry, Ardagh, Feenagh, Banogue, Foynes and Ballysteen. Fr Jerry Murphy CC Rathkeale delivered an inspiring address to the gathering. In the course of his address Fr Murphy said: "Thanks to Mr Fionán Mac Coluim our excellent organiser we have a network of Gaelic League branches all over this country and let us hope that they may each and all thrive and flourish so that in a few years hence we may have another Sellg here at which no English need be spoken." That was 62 years ago. Fionán Mac Coluim was a living link with those far-off golden days when the best men Ireland ever produced believed in the necessity to de-anglicise Ireland.

Mac Coluim married in 1936 to Maureen McGrath and had one son, poet, sculptor and artist, Finnan, who died at Westminster Hospital on 4 February 1980 (*Irish Independent*, 7 February 1980 & *Kerryman*, 15 February 1980. Spellings vary: Finninan in same issue of *Kerryman* and Fiannon in *Irish press* 21 February 1980). Finnan exhibited his work at the Irish Club in London in October 1972, 'Finnan MacCollum (sic) paints abstracts of a science fictional nature and he has also designed spacecraft which he has submitted to NASA' (*Irish Press*, 8 October 1972).

Fionan's sister Una Mac Coluim was the principal of Killorglin Girls' National School in Co Kerry, and assisted her brother in his literary work: 'It was only natural that the then Government in Ireland should view with suspicion such activities on the part of an Irish speaking member of Cumann na mBan. She paid the penalty when during her absence at the funeral of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, in 1920, the Black and Tans burned to the ground her house with its entire contents. Much folklore, collected by Fionan, and many valuable manuscripts were destroyed in that fire. To quote An t-Oileanach, Ni bheidh a leitheid ann aris' (*Kerryman*, 6 March 1971). Una died in 1971 (obituary and funeral details in *Kerryman*, 6 March 1971).

Mac Coluim published *Bolg An t-Soláitair* in 1904:

How few of us Gaelic Leaguers buy up Irish books at all. They say that they are too dear. You can't say that of *Bolg An t-Soláitair* at least. It costs two-pence only and you get thirteen songs as funny and as Gaodalac as you wish and two short droll stories for your money (*The Kerryman*, 8 October 1904).⁴

A portrait of Mac Coluim accompanies a tribute (in Irish), 'In Memoriam Fionán Mac Coluim (1875-1966)' by Sean O'Suilleabhain, *Bealoideas*, lml xxxiii 1967, pp180-2. A biographical notice of Sean O'Suilleabhain with image can be found in *An Rábach of Cummeengeera: the fact and the theatre* (2012).

Image of a more youthful Mac Coluim published in *Irish Independent*, 26 June 1915, captioned 'Mr Fionan MacCollum, Gaelic League Envoy to the United States, who has returned after a successful tour'. An image also appears in *The Story of Conradh Na Gaeilge A History of the Gaelic League* (1975) by Pádraig Ó Fearáil (p31).

Accessioned 22 March 2016.

¹ The chapter titles are as follows:

- Ch 1** (9-11) Early Colonists of Kerry. The Ivernians. Old Forts and Lioses. Some early celebrated Kings and Warriors of Kerry.
- Ch 2** (12-14) The Coming of the Celts. The Eoghanacht of Loch Lein. Old Kerry and its divisions. The present baronies.
- Ch 3** (15-17) Kerry in early Christian times. Saints Brendan, Finian Cam, Mochuda, Carthage the Younger, Cumian Fada and others.
- Ch 4** (18-20) Early Christian Churches in Kerry. Their principal Architectural Characteristics. Round Towers and Holy Wells.
- Ch 5** (21-23) The coming of the Danes. Their Battles with the Eoghanachta of Loch Lein and the Ciarraidhe. Kerry under Dalcassian Rule. Kerry Chiefs at the Battle of Clontarf.
- Ch 6** (24-26) Kerry men 1014 AD to the coming of the Anglo Normans. The Eoghanacht Ui Dhonnchadha of Loch Lein. Visits of SS Celsus and Malachy and of Turlough, Ard Righ Eireann.
- Ch 7** (27-29) The third Eoghanacht Invasion of Kerry. The Coming of the Geraldines. The Castellation of the County.
- Ch 8** (30-32) Wars between the MacCarthies and the O Sullivans. Battle of Callan. The Great Gaelic State of Desmond, and how ruled.
- Ch 9** (33-35) Other Characteristics of the Gaelic State of Desmond. Divisions of land. Old Cures. Old Customs among the people.
- Ch 10** (36-38) The Great Septs of the MacCarthy Mor. The O Sullivan Septs. The O Connells. Flemish Mercenaries. The Old Town of Dingle.
- Ch 11** (39-41) The Earls of Desmond. John of Callan. Tomas an Apa. Kerry made a Palatinate. Visits of the Earl of Kildare. Origin of the title, 'Kingdom of Kerry'.
- Ch 12** (42-44) The Formation of the Geraldine League. Foreign help sought. Murder of Judge Danvers at Tralee. The Massacre at Dun an Oir.
- Ch 13** (45-47) The end of The Geraldine League. Death of the last Earl of Desmond. The advent of the Elizabethan Undertakers..
- Ch 14** (48-50) The Undertakers. Death of the Earl of Clancarthy. The Lady Ellen. Florence MacCarthy Mor. The Sugan Earl.
- Ch 15** (51-53) Kerry in 1598. The Principal Castles. Flight of the Undertakers. Fate of the Sugan Earl. The Robin Hood of Munster.
- Ch 16** (54-56) Retreat of the O Sullivan Beare. State of Kerry and its people. Return of the Undertakers. The beginning of the Penal Days.
- Ch 17** (57-59) Proposed Walling of Tralee in 1612. List of Jurors. The Crosbies come to Tarbert. Kerry in 1641. List of Kerry leaders who rose against the English.
- Ch 18** (60-62) Taking of Tralee Castles by the Confederate Irish. The three Political Parties. Rinuccini in Kerry. Ross Castle taken by the Cromwellians.
- Ch 19** (63-66) Settlement of the Cromwellian Undertakers in Kerry. The Transplantation. Petty and his Methods. Executions at Martyrs' Hill, Killarney.
- Ch 20** (67-71) The Rapparees. The O Connell, O Mahony and O Connor families. Maire ni Dhuibh and her son, 'Hunting Cap'. The MacElligott, O Moriarty and Stack Families.
- Ch 21** (72-74) Kerry during the Jacobite Wars. Treaty of Limerick. The Irish Brigade. The Falvey Family. The Discoverers.
- Ch 22** (75-77) Confiscations under William of Orange. The Landlord system perfected. Attempts to plant Protestant settlers. The Brownes and Aodhagan O Rahilly. Burning of Tralee. Penal Laws.
- Ch 23** (78-80) Kerry in the Eighteenth Century. The Silver Robbery at Ballyheigue. The "Bucks". The Poet, Eoghan Ruadh O Sullivan. The Poor Scholars. Kerry and the Rising of 1798.
- Ch 24** (81-83) Kerry in 1800. Land-grabbing prevalent among tenant farmers. The Rising of 1867. The Liberator. Famine times. Dr Moriarty's Sermon.
- Ch 25** (84-86) The '47 Famine in Kerry. Extract from 'Evening Memories' by Mr William O'Brien. Land Purchase. Evicted Tenants reinstated.
- Ch 26** (87-89) List of the most numerous Surnames in Kerry. King's History of Kerry. The Killarney Cathedral. Educational Establishments. Roger Casement. Tomas Ashe. Conclusion.

² *Irish Independent*, 2 December 1964. A record of the history of *An Lochrann* was given in an appeal for copies by Cork County Library in 1953: 'An Lochrann was published during the years 1907-1931 and was issued in four series. The first series (Vol 1 No 1 Marta 1907 to Vol V No II Marta agus Abran 1913) was published by the *Kerry People*, Tralee. The second and third series (No I Abran 1916 to No 57 Nodlaig 1920 and No 1 Mi na Samhna 1925 to No 20 IuI agus Lughnasa 1927) were published in Cork by the Shandon Printing Company; the fourth series (No 1 Feabhra 1930 to No 23 Nodlaig 1931) were printed in Dublin. It is understood that the stocks of the second series held by the Shandon Printing Company were destroyed in the burning of Cork City but it is likely that many scattered copies exist ... P J Madden, County Librarian, 18 Dyke Parade, Cork, 15 September 1953' (*Irish Examiner*, 17 September 1953).

³ A report of the retirement of Tish Healy from her shop in Kilcummin in 1987 stated that 'A stone over the shop's door is inscribed 'Clashnagarrane School 1841'. So a lot of history has been made on its doorstep' (*The Kerryman*, 4 September 1987).

⁴ This work has been translated into English by Sean Looney and was published in 2018 under title, *Beans My Dear Woman: Gaelic Songs and Ballads*. It is available at www.lulu.com online bookshop.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A16

Jan Wesley

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A16
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Jan Wesley**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A16 consists of five journals entitled *Currow and Currans*, 1994 to 1998 inclusive. The five journals were donated to the collection by Jan Wesley of Castleisland on 18 March 2016.

The journals contain many articles of historical interest, such as recollections of the Black and Tans at Kilsarcon school by John P Brosnan 'The Tailor' (1994, pp38-39) and Catherine Doherty of Dicksgrove's reminiscences of 1915 to 1995, which include her schooling by Patrick O'Keeffe (1995, pp70-72). *The Life of the Postman* by John Fleming (1998, pp143-148) recalls the days when the job was done by 'Shank's Mare' and *The Legend of Kilsarcon Graveyard* by John Reidy of Dromulton (1996, pp61-62) complements the county's rich store of fireside tales. The valuable work of John Houlihan, 'Kerry's representative on National Graves Association' is recorded in the 1997 edition (pp121-122).

Jan Wesley, a retired shopkeeper from England, knits dolls and other craft items such as tea cosies for local charities. He work was commended by Marjorie Quarton, Editor of the newsletter for the National Council for the Blind in Ireland (NCBI) in 2015 (*Kerryman*, 11 November 2015, 'Jan is a treasure in Castleisland charity shop'). Jan was also photographed by John Reidy for the *Maine Valley Post* (see 'Christmas Craft Fair – An Outstanding Success', 1 December 2015).

Accessioned 25 March 2016.



MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A17

Dan Paddy Andy

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A17
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Dan Paddy Andy**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

'If the man is in earnest, I'll get a woman for him' – Dan Paddy Andy

IE MOD/A17 consists of a photocopy of *Dan Paddy Andy The Lyreacrompane Matchmaker* by Kay Lyons, published in association with the unveiling of a memorial to the matchmaker in September 1998.¹

Dan Paddy Andy (Daniel Patrick Andrew O'Sullivan) was born at Reanagowan, a townland near Lyracrumpane in the parish of Ballymacelligott, on 27 December 1899, son of Patrick O'Sullivan, farmer and his wife Bridget (nee Geaney). Dan ran a small dancehall and gained notoriety as a rural matchmaker, appearing on television including BBC and ITV (his last televised appearance appears to have been the Telefis Eireann show *Location*, produced by Michael Monaghan, filmed live at the ballroom of the Listowel Arms Hotel on 14 January 1964).

Listowel playwright, John B Keane appeared on the same show. In 1977, Keane published *Dan Pheaidi Aindi*, a biography of the matchmaker in 1930s and 40s rural Ireland.² Keane's book, *Man of the Triple Name*, based on Dan Paddy Andy, was launched in 1984. At the launch, John B said, 'If I have a serious tale to tell I guise it in humour. People will not take lectures'.³ Fr Kieran O'Shea, then parish priest of Castleisland, recounted a humorous tale of the matchmaker at the event. He told how Dan drew a pension for the blind and happened to be in the cinema in Tralee watching a film when the pensions officer came in and sat down beside him. Dan turned to him and asked, 'Is this the bus for Castleisland?'

Dan Paddy Andy married and had three sons and one daughter. He once stood as candidate for Kerry County Council. Dan Paddy Andy died at Reanagowan on 25 March 1966. His funeral was held in Clogher parish church and he was laid to rest in Kilbannivane cemetery, Castleisland. The following lines were written by John B Keane on 18th May 1982 to commemorate Dan's life.⁴

Lines written at the Ivy Bridge, Renagown, Lyreacrompane to commemorate Dan Paddy Andy O'Sullivan, last of the great Irish matchmakers.

The beaded dews did the fields attire,
And the old, grey world was turned to fire,
As I went out through the land of Lyre,
In the month of May in the morning.
Out of the bowers by bright rays lit
Lark and linnet and long-tailed tit
And every other that ever did flit
Sang loud of the sun's adorning.

Sang from the foliage green and gay
Sang for the sake of the newborn day
Sang for the bursting buds of May
And sang for the rough and the randy.
Sang for a soul too long reproved
Sang for a soul that had never loved
As over the Ivy Bridge he roved
To the land of Dan Paddy Andy.

Accessioned 25 March 2016.

¹ *Kerryman*, 25 September 1998. A crossroads dance was held at Dan Paddy Andy's Cross at Reanagowan on 2 July 1995. The Dan Paddy Andy Festival is now an annual summer event held in Lyreacrompane.

² It was staged by the Peacock Theatre Dublin in December 1980, directed by Sean McCarthy, Cork and staged in English the following year in the Talbot Hotel Dinner Theatre, Wexford and Dublin theatres.

³ *Kerryman*, 8 June 1984.

⁴ The first of the Progress House *Poets in Print* series, illustrated by Thomas David Caron and published in 1982.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A18

Leo Bowes

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A18
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Leo Bowes**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A18 consists of a photocopy of three books, *Songs and Ballads of Kerry* (anon, undated); *The Sporting Irish* (1976) and *Haunted Ireland: a Select Book of Famous Irish Ghost Stories* both by Leo Bowes (from cataloguer's private collection).

Songs and Ballads of Kerry contains 52 songs including The Battle of Callan, The Boatmen of Kerry, Skibbereen and The Songs of Puck Fair. It was published in Tallaght, Co Dublin by MAC Publications, author not given. Little is known of this publishing house which seems to have been operated by Patrick McCaughey in the late 1970s.¹

The following number among the titles issued by MAC Publications at this period:

Songs and Ballads of Kerry (56pp); *A Feast of Irish Songs and Ballads* (72pp); *Irish Farmhouse Recipes* (116pp); *Irish Country Kitchen* (119pp); *Haunted Ireland: a Select Book of Famous Irish Ghost Stories* by Leo Bowes (c1976) 75pp; *Sing with me Now: a book of select Irish ballads* (64pp); *Party Singalong; Join in and Sing a Book of Select Irish Ballads* by Oliver Carr (66pp); *100 Best Irish Songs and Ballads; Irish Saints, Shrines and Holy Wells* (69 pp); *The Sporting Irish* (95pp); *Country Music in my Soul A Select book of Country and Western Ballads* (72pp).

The Sporting Irish (c1976) and *Haunted Ireland* (c1976) were written by Leo Bowes who was *Ireland's Own* magazine's longest serving contributor. Leo featured in an RTE True Lives documentary filmed in October 2001 and broadcast on 26 November 2002 to celebrate the centenary of *Ireland's Own* magazine. Leo, living then in Wicklow, revealed that he had been contributing to *Ireland's Own* for 63 years, first submitting an article when he was twelve years of age (his first article was about a Saluki dog). He told how he had been praised for a composition at school by 'Buller Healy, the brother' (this may have alluded to Rev Brother James Columban Healy who taught at Artane Christian Brothers school Dublin from 1930. Rev Healy died in April 1968).

The Sporting Irish contains 55 sketches of sportsmen in Ireland including Dan O'Keeffe from Tralee; the wrestling Steve Casey/Casey brothers; Kenmare's Michael Sweeney and Tralee strongman, John Moriarty. Leo himself may have won a strand-pulling championship in Dublin in 1948. (The contents of this book and *Haunted Ireland* – which includes the Kerry legend of Lough Brin – are printed below.)

In the introduction to *The Sporting Irish*, Leo states, 'It was a great honour for me to be able to meet and chat with and watch in action some of Ireland's greatest sportsmen ... it was also my good fortune to have access to and to be in a position to collect and record valuable and interesting facts and statistics about many famous Irish sportsmen of past generations ...'. He subsequently reveals that he had worked for the Irish sports journal, *Irish Sport* (p39).

Leo, formerly of Fingal Street, Dublin, died at Castlekevin, Annamoe, Co Wicklow on 7 June 2007 and was buried at Kilmurry near Glendalough. His funeral at St Kevin's Church Glendalough was conducted by Fr Kevin Doran (now Bishop of Elphin).

Accessioned 25 March 2016.

Contents of *The Sporting Irish*

	SPORTSMAN	COUNTY	SPORT	PAGE
1	Martin J Sheridan 1881-1918	Mayo	Athletics	4
2	John Moriarty 1894-	Kerry (Tralee)	Strongman	5
3	Lory Meagher	Kilkenny	Hurling	7
4	Charles Cleary	Dublin	Strandpulling etc	9
5	Frank Baird	Dublin	Cycling	11
6	Anthony McKinley 1842-1927	Antrim	Strongman	12
7	Cecil Ewing	Sligo?	Golf	14
8	John Joseph Monaghan	Belfast	Flyweight boxing	15
9	Dick Grace	Kilkenny	Hurling	17
10	Dan O'Leary 1846-	Cork (Clonakilty)	Walking	19
11	Gerry Martina	Dublin	Wrestler	20
12	Willie Carroll	Dublin?	Boxing	22
13	Joe Collins	Dublin?	Boxing	24
14	Maeve Shankey (Kyle)	Kilkenny	Athletics/hockey	26
15	Bill Morton	Dublin?	Athletics	28
16	John Lawlor -1929	Wicklow	Handball	29
17	James Cecil Parke 1881-	Monaghan	All-round	31
18	Matt McGrath 1876-1941	Tipperary	Hammer-throw	32
19	Pat McDonald	Clare	Weight-thrower	34
20	Mike McTigue 1893-	Clare	Boxing	36
21	Tommy Hayden	Dublin	Weight-lifter	37
22	Fionbarr Callanan	Dublin?	Athletics	39
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¹ My thanks to Michael Keyes, Local Studies, County Library Tallaght for assistance in identifying McCaughey from local directories.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A19

John Reidy

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A19
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **John Reidy**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A19 consists of a number of scans (and hard copies from scans) of British Railways and London Transport documents dating to the 1940s and 1950s and a copy of The Highway Code c1940s copied for the collection from the private papers of Committee PR Officer John Reidy, photographer and editor of the *Maine Valley Post* in Castleisland.

The documents belonged to Michael Reidy (1927-2012) of Knocknagore, Castleisland, John's (late) father (see poem IE MOD/29/29.8/29.8.2 'The Gallant Old Island').

Material contains:

IE MOD/A19/1

A signed British Railways 3rd class Pass expiring 31st December 1957, 'If the pass is lost and is promptly returned by the finder to British Railways a reward of 5s will be paid by British Railways which sum the holder shall pay to British Railways on demand'.

IE MOD/A19/2

One copy of The Highway Code (32-pages) dated c1940s

IE MOD/A19/3

One Map of Routes Trolleybus & Tram issued free, No 1, 1947, by London Passenger Transport Board

Accessioned 25 March 2016.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A20

John Roche

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A20
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **John Roche**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 5 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A20 consists of material donated to the collection by committee chairman, John (Johnny) Roche, author of *Listowel to the Liffey* (2017) and *Born for Hardship* (2018) much of which relates to his forebears. Castleisland native John, a distant relation of Buck O'Grady (see IE MOD/60), co-founded FBD (Farmer Business Developments) Insurance and was among those who took part in the NFA organised march to Dublin in October 1966 for better conditions for farmers.¹

An article, 'Castleisland – Home of the Moonlighters' written by John is held in this series (IE MOD/A20/2 (26)).

IE MOD/A20/1

One folder entitled 'Roche Family' contains four documents, three of which are permits to enter and leave Tralee issued to Thomas Roche of Castleisland during the months of June to September 1918. The fourth document is a letter issued by hand from HQ 19th Infantry Batt Castleisland dated 2 March 1923: 'The bearer Thomas Roche of Firies has permission to use cycle from 2/3/23 "Permanent" (Signed) H J Murphy Lieut'.

IE MOD/A20/2

One folder contains 26 items including poems, songs and prose from the private collection of Johnny Roche. The bulk of the material is handwritten, some is typed and some published. A proportion of the material is unidentified and it is not clear if those which are signed are original compositions or copies from another source. The poems/songs are as follows:

1. I've always been a handyman
2. Ballad of the Tinker's Wife
3. Ballads of Gaelic Chivalry
4. Eileen O'Neill
5. My dear old mountain home
6. Riordan's Party
7. Seamus Walsh Mount Falvey
8. The 1940 Bogmen
9. The Big Flood
10. The Castleisland Ambush 1923
11. The Old Dromoulton Road
12. The Road Down Hill
13. The Summit of Mount Falvey
14. The Talking Flea
15. This is the tale of a man and his wife
16. Those handsome Kerry men
17. Tribute to Paddy Kennedy
18. Unpublished verse by email

Also included:

19. One nine-pg handwritten essay entitled 'The Land War and the Moonlighters' (transcribed below)
20. One typed page, 'Local Trivia'
21. 1 (of 2) exercise book in the name of Thomas Browne contains handwritten verse and songs
22. 2 (of 2) exercise book in the name of Thomas Browne contains handwritten verse and songs

'The Land War and the Moonlighters' (19), transcribed here, dates to c2007 or later. It is not clear if the article was published. It was written by Ballinskelligs native, Uinsin MacGruairc.²

The Land War and the Moonlighters

The 'moonlighters' were a distinct organisation that was set up in the year 1879. They had no small involvement with the Land War and they undoubtedly had great influence on the life of the people, especially on the life of the small farmers. The fiercest fighting about land matters was in the district around Castleisland. There is an account concerning four murders in that district in the article, 'Songs of Agrarian Strife' by Pat Feeley in which it was said:

The murder capital of Ireland, blood stained Castleisland, as Peter O'Brien, Peter the Packer, later Lord O'Brien of Kilfenora called it.

Many questions arise from this statement; what were the causes which led to the setting up of this secret organisation? What kind of structure did they have? What were the events and actions in which they played a part? And was there a connection and cooperation between them and the Land League and the National League?

Limestone land is what is in the district around Castleisland, the very heart of the Glen of the Maine and there is rich and light soil there, the same as any other fertile place in Ireland. If there was to be protest about land matters anywhere in the country you would not expect such here. Dairying was the main business of the farmers and there was a butter market weekly in Earlstown. The two main products, potatoes and oats, were used as food for the pigs and fowl:

The economic growth of the town received a further boost in the 1870s with the development of a railway link. In 1872 a number of landlords met and founded the Castleisland Railway Company, the first directors were Lord Hedley (sic), Lord Ventry, John F Godfrey and Samuel Hussey. On 6 September 1875 the first train left Castleisland at 8.15 am for Gortalea to meet the Great Southern and Western train from Tralee.

The new railroad opened in 1875 and they had now better access to the country's markets. Between 1850 and 1877 there was a rise in the standard of living and it was very easy to obtain a loan from the bank:

An increase in bank loans from £11 million in 1850 to £33 million in 1870. Large farmers had obtained loans from their banks and they in turn gave loans to the tenants with small holdings.

The weather in the years between 1877 and 1879 was cold and wet. Harvest weather was hard for three consecutive years and that period of time is called 'the little famine' ... the last famine in Ireland. There is a moving account concerning that time and the effect it had on the lives of the people in the book, *An Droch Shaol* by the author Cliodhna Cussen:

A wet piercing winter on the heels of an ugly wet summer we had that year. Potatoes were very scarce. We had not permission to eat but one potato for every meal. At times we had a cake of yellow meal, a thing that

was very tasty. We used to be always hungry that winter. The new baby, Nóirin, used to be crying, Sile and my grandmother used to be complaining about the wet turf, about the want of food, and about the cross baby. 'The drochshaol is coming to us again' the old woman used to say 'cold and wetness and want of food. There's nothing ahead of us'.

The English carried out one kind of plantation or other in Ireland from time to time between 1555 and 1692. Possession of the land was taken from the Irish and given to the foreigner. In the course of time they accepted the Irish as tenants so that rents would be obtained from them. They imposed hard conditions and the landlord could demand any rent he liked and he could dispossess the tenant without cause even if he had the rent paid. No allowance was to be had for improvements made to the holding and, without doubt, he could not sell the holding. Little was done by the English government to improve the living conditions and status of the tenants. In the Land Act of 1880 there was not but a weak effort to satisfy the dissatisfaction of the Irish. The Act was limited ... compensation was given for the improvement that was made on the farm in the case that a tenant was dispossessed, except where he was dispossessed because the rent was unpaid by him. The landlords still had the power and the law and forces of the government helped them to enforce the law.

On the 20th April 1879 a large meeting was organised in Irishtown in County Mayo, seeking to give support to the tenant farmers of this country. The main purpose they had was to put an end to the landlords and to give the land back to the farmers who now as tenants were doing the work for them. This was the first branch of the Land League. After this, on the 21st October 1879, the National Land League of Ireland was founded in Castlebar. The main aims associated with this organisation were:

Firstly to get a reduction on unfair rents, secondly to assist inhabitants of the land to become owners of the land and to give protection to the farmers who refuse to pay unfair rents.

Things were in a bad way in Castleisland district at the end of the year 1879 ... rents unpaid and arrears increasing, without help to be had from the bankers or from the shopkeepers. But yet the tenants were not satisfied to put up with the destruction and with the plunder in store for them as had been before with their people because of the Great Famine. They were willing to stand their ground to protect their families and their holdings. The tradition of freedom and independence was deep-rooted in the people of the district ... memories and lore about the Desmond Rising (1579-1583), the decapitated body of Gerald Earl buried in Cill an Anama, Buic Grady and his group of men in the Rising of 1798, the Whiteboys, Ribbonmen and Rockites, the Tithe War, the Fenians and the Republican Brotherhood, and, without doubt, the Invincibles. There was an account in the *New York Times* of 21st February 1883:

A man named Quinlan and two men named Mahoney, all ex-suspects, belonging to Castleisland have been arrested. They are charged with being members of the Invincibles.

According to the local lore, a group of men came together in Creaigín, near Castleisland, in the year 1879 and the secret society the 'moonlighters' was begun. The head of each cell of the organisation was called Captain Moonlight, Bob Finn was the leader in Castleisland, George Twiss in Cúil, Tom O'Connor from Ínsea Chumair in Currach and Garrett Fleming from Dubh Léig (Doolraig) the captain for Ballymacelligott. It is clear that the IRB or the NBSP (National Brotherhood of Saint Patrick) in America had connection with the movement as well, and that John O'Sullivan (The Bard) from Virginia was the 'supreme head' of the movement. There is a fine account of John O'Sullivan and the moonlighters in the book, *I Forgive Them All* by Paudy Scully:

The moonlighters were a secret society organised in cells of perhaps five to seven men, sometimes fewer, the head of each cell was only answerable to and under the control of John Sullivan (The Bard). What he said was law ... the moonlighters were mainly young, fearless, aggressive and idealistic men who followed a strict code of discipline and had an oath of silence.

It is said that the first action that was carried out was the reinstatement of the widow O'Leary in her

own holding after she was evicted by the land agent Sam Hussey, a man who had a bad reputation:

The first outrage nearby occurred on the 10th September 1879, when a band of armed men reinstated in her holding the evicted widow Leary. The hated land agent Sam Hussey retorted in future, by burning the houses of those evicted.

In the course of the year 1880 the land campaign set up by them spread throughout the region and they were active in every kind of strife and agitation not only did they attack the landlords and their estate agents but also the eviction notices' servers, bailiffs and land auctioneers also and any members of the public who helped them in any way. There is a chart with this article that shows a list of all the actions that occurred in the police district of Castleisland from December 1880 to September 1883. This was the most active period by the moonlighters. Arthur Herbert lived in a big house in Cillintiarna called Killeentiarna House. He was a magistrate and land agent as well. He was the most important figure in the trouble between the authorities and the tenants in the district around Castleisland. On Thursday the 30th March 1882 after he had spent the day as resident magistrate, he left Castleisland, and as he was returning home he was ambushed at Lisín Bhadúin (Bán) cross when he was shot and badly wounded. He stumbled but continued on; another gunshot was fired at him and he fell in a heap on the ground. A murder enquiry was set up by the Royal Irish Constabulary with sub constable H N Davies in charge of it. Even though some men were arrested, the authorities were unable to secure witnesses willing to give evidence against the people they suspected. There was an account of Herbert's murder in the English newspaper the *Graphic* in London and reference was made to the difficulties the authorities had to obtain information about the event:

Mr Herbert, who was shot in broad daylight on the road, about a quarter of a mile distant from Castleisland, my informant who was on the spot a very short time after the murder, and saw the body lying untouched, said to me, as we stood together on the very place, 'Do you know that people were working in these fields (open on one side of the road, a bank and thin hedge on the other) when those shots were fired and nobody knew anything?' ... too true an example of the conception these people have of their duties as citizens.

Heffernan Considine (1846-1912) was a resident magistrate in counties Kerry and Kilkenny and was an acting inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary as well. He spent four years in the police districts of Tralee, Dingle and Castleisland. He gave evidence to the 'Cowper Commission on Boycotting and Intimidation'.

1364 **Q** They (the moonlighters) have established such complete control that no one dare go against them?
A That is so, I know of one case in which an evicted farm was taken by an individual ... in the Castleisland area. He has six policemen to protect him and I am perfectly certain his life would not be safe were it not for the protection.

When Parnell and Davitt became head of the Land League of Ireland in October in the year 1879 the land organisation became a national movement. It was Parnell, too, who was President of the party in the Native Parliament. The primary purposes of the Land League were:

1. Fair Rent
2. Fixity of Tenure
3. Freedom of Sale ... the three Fs

Under law of the government in 1881 commissioners were selected to fix rents throughout the country. On average the courts made a 20% reduction on rents. The moonlighters were not satisfied with this, complete ownership, that was what they wanted. Parnell and his colleagues issued the manifesto 'Pay no Rent' and tenants were advised not to pay the rent. Hundreds were arrested, Davitt and Parnell included. The campaign against rent failed and Parnell had to come to a settlement with Gladstone and the parliament and the Kilmainham Agreement and its conditions were accepted in 1882, April in that year. Prisoners were released on condition that they would make an order recalling the matter concerning the rents. The National League succeeded the Land League. The League was solely a political movement and its primary purpose was to secure a national parliament. There is a clear account of the struggle and difficulties of the tenants in Ireland and Parnell's efforts in the book,

The Fall of Feudalism or The Story of Land League Revolution (1904) by Michael Davitt:

It was the counter-revolution ... the complete eclipse, by a purely parliamentary substitute, of what had been a semi-revolutionary (democratic) organisation ... the overthrow of a movement and the enthronement of a man; the replacement of nationalism by Parnellism. In addition across much of the country, it made parish priests the political leaders of the community once more instead of nationalists or republicans.

The moonlighters cooperated with the Land League at first and with the coming of the National League they were satisfied to help them when it suited them.

A few years after that, a big change occurred in English law with the arrival of the Land Act (Ashbourne) 1885. Now, the Irish were free to purchase their own land through the Land Commission and a law was passed in the English Parliament during the summer of 1881 stating that a landlord could not evict anyone without having a court order. But, as it happened, it was in 1926 eventually that the Irish at last got lawful possession of their own lands.

A copy of the sources referred to in the above article, 'Songs of Agrarian Strife' by Pat Feeley, *An Droch Shaol* by sculptor Cliodna Cussen and *I Forgive them All: the Judgement of John Twiss* by Paudy Scully are included in this series and numbered 23, 24 and 25. An article, 'Castleisland – Home of the Moonlighters' written by MOD project chairman John Roche has also been copied for the collection and numbered 26.

Further reference, *Land, Popular Politics and Agrarian Violence in Ireland The Case of County Kerry, 1872-86* (2011) by Donnacha Sean Lucey.

23. 'Songs of Agrarian Strife' by Pat Feeley, *The Old Limerick Journal*, Vol 37, Summer 2001, pp38-46.

24. *An Droch Shaol* (1980) by Cliodna Cussen.

25. *I Forgive them All: the Judgement of John Twiss* (2007) by Paudy Scully.

26. 'Castleisland – Home of the Moonlighters' by John Roche, *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society* (2012), Series 2, Vol 12, pp159-166.

IE MOD/A20/3

One folder contains a scanned image of a membership card for The Irish National Land League, Castleisland branch, dated November 1880. It was issued to Rev A Murphy, CC. The card is coloured green and contains an image of a man ploughing with a horse in front of a dwelling. Its slogans are Ireland for the Irish; Down with Landlordism; Union is Strength; Keep a firm grip of your homesteads; The Land for the People. The reverse of the card outlines the 'Objects of the League':

The Irish National Land League was formed for the following objects:–

First – To put an end to Rack-renting, Eviction, and Landlord oppression.

Second – To effect such a radical change in the Land System of Ireland, as will put it in the power of every Irish Farmer to become the owner, on fair terms, of the land he tills.

The Means Proposed to Effect These Objects are:–

(1) Organization amongst the people and Tenant Farmers for purposes of self-defence, and inculcating the absolute necessity of their refusing to take any farm from which another may be evicted, or from purchasing any cattle or goods which may be seized on for non-payment of impossible rent.

(2) The cultivation of public opinion by persistent exposure, in the Press and by Public Meetings, of the monstrous injustice of the present system, and of its ruinous results.

(3) A resolute demand for the reduction of the excessive rents which have brought the Irish People to a state of starvation.

(4) Temperate but firm resistance to oppression and injustice.

The card was presented for copying by its owner, committee Chairman, John Roche on 26 November 2015.

IE MOD/A20/4

One folder contains Roche family correspondence 1868-1905 and also an image of Eugene Roche.

IE MOD/A20/5

One folder contains digital and hard copy images of letters and photographs relating to Griffin family ancestry donated from the private papers of Johnny Roche on 15 April 2016. Ten items.

IE MOD/A20/6

One photocopy of *They Hanged John Twiss* (1983 reprint) by Pat Lynch from the collection of Johnnie Roche.

Accessioned 25 March, 22 April & 16 November 2016.

¹ For which John Roche spent a fortnight in Limerick jail in 1967 for road disturbances in Tralee. A map published in the *Irish Farmers' Journal* of 8 October 1966 illustrated the extent of the march. The NFA (National Farmers Association) was the precursor of the IFA. John Roche was head of the Kerry branch of the NFA.

² Uinsin MacGruairc was born in Ballinskelligs c1940, son of Cahersiveen Garda and Co Mayo native, James Groarke (1904-1989) and his wife Anne Kitson (died 1994). Attended Christian Brothers School in Cahersiveen later graduating BA from UCC and gained H-Dip in Education. Taught at Blarney National School and joined the Cork studios of RTE in July 1964 where he presented the programme 'A Woman's World'. Appointed regional officer there in 1968. MacGruairc was called to the Bar in 1982 and sworn in as District Justice in May 1990. Justice MacGruairc retired in January 2010 (see 'Tributes at Cork District Courthouse to retiring Judge Uinsin MacGruairc', *Southern Star*, 16 January 2010).

Genealogical Note on Kitson (or Kittson) of Kerry

A name uncommon in this county in the nineteenth century, the Kitson family of Listowel received press attention during the Whiteboy period. An attack on the family home occurred on the morning of 15 September 1821:

Between the hours of two and three o'clock an armed mounted party of White Boys to the number of about forty attacked the house of Mr John Blakeney Kittson of Derry, county of Kerry, chief constable for the barony of Irraghtyconnor ... Mr Kittson kept up a constant fire as they crossed his windows ... in about ten minutes they set fire to the habitation which being thatched, was immediately in a blaze and burned most rapidly. Mr Kittson and his family consisting of his wife, six children and two maid-servants were forced therefrom ... being armed with a gun and a case of pistols, the party retreated from him to the rear of the house ... information has been sent by Mr Kittson to Pierce Leslie Esq, magistrate (*Morning Post*, 21 Sept 1821).

The chief constable's bravery was acknowledged two weeks later during a trial in Tralee before Baron Pennefather who described Kitson's valour as 'most unusual, honourable and highly meritorious'. The *Liberator* also took the opportunity to address Kitson 'in terms of the highest approval and panegyric'.

In an article about 'Captain Rock' published in the *Irish Examiner* (13 August 1932), the attack on 'Mr Kitson's house at Gunsboro' was alluded to. It is not clear if Kitson was targeted again or if he had accommodation near the barracks at Gunsborough or the Villa/House there at Knockenagh (the early history of Gunsborough House, birth-place of Horatio Herbert Kitchener, is sketchy. Robert Bell Esq appears to have been in residence in the 1840s. In 1853, the Gun/Mahony families: 'In consequence of the death of the late Pierce Mahony Esq of Kilmeany, his Kerry estates purchased from Robert Gun Cunningham Esq of Mount Kennedy, county Wicklow, are now inherited by George Philip Gun Mahony, eldest son of the late P K Mahony Esq, and great-grandson of the late George Gun Cunningham Esq of Gunsbro' (*Irish Examiner*, 30 March 1853)).

The chief constable may later have been stationed in Nenagh. The marriage notice of Blakeney Kittson Esq of Derry, Co Kerry, eldest son of John Blakeney Kittson of Nenagh, Co Tipperary to Margaret Goodman, eldest daughter of Lt William Jones, RN, Clogher House, County Kerry (officiated by Rev A B Rowan at Blennerville Church) on 16 October 1838 described the groom as 'grand nephew to the late Lt General Lord Blakeney' (William Blakeney, 1st Baron Blakeney of Mount Blakeney, Co Limerick was a distinguished general who is remembered as the defender of Minorca. He died in 1761 unmarried, when the title became extinct).

A son was born to Blakeney Kittson at Clogher House in July 1839 whose 'sudden death' occurred on 23 December 1866: 'At Newport, Tipperary, Dr John Blakeney Kitson, age 26, only son of Blakeney Kittson Esq of Derry, Co Kerry'. Blakeney Kitson died in December 1874.

His brothers were George Leslie Kitson (died 25 December 1902) and Francis Kitson. The following BDMs may be of use:

1841 Married in Nenagh church, Goodman Gentleman of Ballyhorgan, Co Kerry to Anne, second daughter of John B Kittson Esq (Dublin Morning Register, 23 Feb 1841)

1846 Married 21 July at Nenagh Church, John Roche Rice Esq MD Listowel to Clifford, third daughter of John Blakeney Kittson Esq, Nenagh, Co Tipp (John Roche Rice seems to have gone to San Francisco by 1870)

1849 Died Castle St, Nenagh, residence of her son, Dr Kittson in 63rd year of age Mary, wife of John Blakeney Kittson Esq of Listowel

1850 Died 28 October at his son's residence at Derry, County Kerry, John B Kitson Esq, age 74

1852 Married at Kilkee Church, Charles Wilkinson Kempston Esq of Nenagh to Fanny youngest daughter of late John Blakeney Kittson of Derry Co Kerry (*Limerick and Clare Examiner*, 17 July 1852)

1875 Died, Mrs Benson of Listowel, aunt of the late Blakeney Kitson of Derry, aged 103

The Kitson family is also recorded in Kerry at Kilnaughtin Glebe (John and Edward). On 2 January 1868 at Ardfert church, Edward Kitson Esq was married by Rev John Kerin (uncle to the bride) to Matilda, second daughter of John Creagh Esq, Dromartin.

In 1896, representatives of 'the late Edward Kitson' sold the glebe farmlands at Kilnaughtin.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A21

Breda Brooks

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A21
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHOE COLLECTION: **Breda Brooks**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A21 consists of a photographic donation by Breda Brooks, sister of the late Michael O'Donohoe, who generously made available her brother's papers for this project.

It is an A5 sized black and white image copied from original in the possession of Breda Brooks. Pictured in the centre is their late father, Garda O'Donohoe. Other identifiable names were provided by Johnny Roche and Tomo Burke.

The photograph was taken (by unknown) in Castleisland during the election campaign of 1956:

Mr de Valera opened his North Kerry by-election tour with a meeting at Castleisland last night. He was given a tumultuous reception in a town that was ringed with bonfires. On arrival at the outskirts he was met by a cheering crowd. He was escorted to the platform in a procession headed by the Cullen pipers' band, and including a cavalcade of horsemen, torch-bearers and a contingent of IRA veterans under Mr J B Mahoney.¹

The photograph was brought in for accessioning by Chairman, Johnny Roche.

Accessioned 30 March 2016.

To this series is now added digital copies of photographs loaned to the collection for copying by Breda Brooks on 24 July 2015, consisting of 13 family photographs including one of Michael O'Donohoe as a child and a small quantity of newspaper articles. One A4 bound booklet of items concerning the 50th anniversary of Erin's Hope's Dublin Senior County Football Title win over St Vincents is also copied. Also added to this series, copy of article, 'RIC Mutiny at Castleisland' by Donal J O'Sullivan published in *Siocháin* (undated) pp 82, 83 & 85. Article contributed by Breda Brooks in October 2018.

Accessioned 12 November 2018.

Image (right) shows Breda Brooks with John Reidy in 2015, when biographical material about the O'Donohoe family was presented to the collection.



¹ *Irish Press*, 18 February 1956. Full report on page nine of same edition. The genealogy of Eamon de Valera is discussed in *The Church of Ireland in Co Limerick: Edited Research Correspondence January 2012 to December 2013* (2014).

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A22

Tomo Burke

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A22
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Tomo Burke**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A22 contains material copied for the collection from the private collection of committee chairman, Tomo Burke. It consists of a black and white digital image of the retirement of Sergeant Troy in the 1950s; two books of poetry by Maurice J Reidy of Castleisland; the memoir of Seamus O'Connor of Knocknagoshel; a poem, 'I was born in Sandy Row' and a photograph of Castleisland town in 1974.

IE MOD/A22/1

One black and white digital image of the retirement party of Sergeant Troy taken at the Crown Hotel Castleisland in the early 1950s. Names provided by Tomo Burke as follows:

Back row: Garda Mike Behan, Garda Matt O'Donohoe, Michael O'Herlihy, Main St; Billy Knight, Crown Hotel

Centre row: Garda Pat Ryan, Garda Dick Corr, Garda Jerry O'Shea, Michael Allen, Killarney Road; Paddy Brosnan, NT, Boys National School; William Costello, publican, Main St (next door to Crown); Davy Griffin, publican newsagent turf accountant; Patty Cremin, farmer

Front: Garda John OMahony, Tom Moriarty, Knockeen, Castleisland; Timothy (Mutt) Murphy, painter; Sergeant Troy, William O'Keeffe, Church Street, Castleisland, Jeweller;

Front (kneeling): Tom(?) Moriarty jnr, Knockeen; Harold Murphy, Tralee Road, Castleisland

IE MOD/A22/2

One copy of a signed copy of *The Kerry Piper: All Universal Poetry Original and Natural* (Second Collection) 1974 by M J Reidy and *Borders of Song* By Author of the Kerry Piper (1976). A review of the former stated:

Castleisland-man Maurice J Reidy, Kilcushin, Cordal, has produced his second collection of poems titled *The Kerry Piper*, which he describes as 'Universal Poetry Original and Natural'. The slim volume of 35 poems was printed by The Kerryman Ltd, Tralee. He writes of many things in these poems, his beloved Castleisland town; Listowel Races, '73 and his last poem titled 'The Sportsman' will recall for generations of Kerry folk - particularly Tralee folk - that beloved Gael and GAA fan, the late William ('Fitzie') Fitzgerald. The slim volume sells at 50p and can be obtained from Mr Reidy at his home address (given above).¹

Tomo Burke, who purchased the books from M J Reidy, described Maurice J[oseph?] as a happy-go-lucky character who bred race horses (including The Nameless One). Tomo enjoyed the naturalistic and humorous elements of Maurice's work, such as 'The Spider and the Fly' and 'To an Attractive Moth, Snatched by a Swallow', both from *The Kerry Piper*:

Her plumage gay,
She did display
All charms to catch the eye.
So close, a Pirate from the Air,
Just took Her – for a Fly.

An appreciation of *The Kerry Piper* was published in *The Kerryman* of 1974 (by Mrs M Roth-

Henderson of Woking) and in the same year, Maurice was informed by Malayan teacher and educationalist, Mdm Tan Ghat Bee of Penang that five of his poems including 'Castleisland Town' would be included in an anthology soon to be published in that country.²

Borders of Song contains twenty poems including 'The Rose of Banna Strand', a short introduction and a foreword by Tan G Bitang:

M J Reidy writes with a patriotic fervour for love of nature and his beautiful country ... This is a short passage included in the back of the text prepared for Malaysian school education for seniors edited and compiled by myself Tan G Bitang into an anthology of Essays, Articles and Short Stories ...As an educationalist, I've found M J Reidy's poetry, essays all relevant to the international breath of scope intended for school education today.

An appreciation by Ludwig P Niesert of Berlin described the work as 'striking' and remarked on the author's 'intimate knowledge of the vast Anglo-Irish poetical tradition'.

Maurice also produced *Rays of Cheer: third collection of non-fiction essays with poetry* in 1978 on the publication of which a reviewer commented:

There are no signs that this work, his third, is as the result of an enormous public demand for poetry. In fact, most people don't seem to care if poems were never written again. But this doesn't deter men like Maurice Reidy. They publish their work at their own expense and don't worry if there is no great sale for the result. In fact Maurice Reidy gives away much of his work to public libraries. The remainder he sells on the streets, mostly to students. Few bookshops contain copies of his poems and essays. His latest work, called *Rays of Cheer*, was printed at The Kerryman Ltd at Mr Reidy's own expense. It costs £1.20 to buy which isn't bad value for 34 pages of closely set poems and stories.

The reviewer alluded to the inside cover of the book which contained messages of encouragement from Ludwig P Niesert of Berlin and Katijah Tan G B of Malaysia and that 'Maurice Reidy is recognised in such far-flung places and is little known at home'.³

Other works include *First Collection of Stories* (1975); *Borders of Joy* (1975); *Mirror of Truth: natural poetry anthology* (1979); *Vision of Nature* (1979); *Rays of Light: non-fiction humorous stories* (1980); *Shades of Fancy: non-fiction humerous (sic) stories with poetry* (1981); *Pleasant Holidays: non-fiction humorous stories with poetry* (1983).

Maurice was included in the fourth and fifth editions of the International Who's Who in Poetry (*Kerryman*, 13 February 1976).

A note (with anecdote) about M J Reidy ('Mossien Tommie') published with an image at find-a-grave reveals that Maurice was born in 1917 at Glanlarehan, County Kerry, son of Helen Flaherty Reidy (see <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=131492082>).

Maurice, married with a son and a daughter, died on 15 May 1988. His literary papers are held at the local studies and archives, Tralee.

IE MOD/A22/3

One copy of 140-pg *Tomorrow was Another Day Irreverent Memories of an Irish Rebel School-master* (1987, 2nd ed) by Seamus O'Connor published posthumously by his son, Rory. First edition by Anvil Books Ltd 1970; second edition by R.O.C. Publications. Back cover of second edition contains note on the author:

Seamus O'Connor was born in a thatched farmhouse in Meenahila, Knocknaghoshel, County Kerry in August 1900. He learned his Fenianism mostly from an old Moonlighter uncle, 'John the Yank', an implacable enemy of the RIC and the reactionary Church Establishment. He went to school in Enniskillen, Listowel and Dungannon and eventually became a national teacher. He fought in the Black-and-Tan war and in the civil war was a captain attached to GHQ on intelligence work in Munster on the Republican side. He was imprisoned and escaped. He taught in a Kerry school for over forty years, sharing his Republican, egalitarian and humorous philosophy with his pupils, skirmishing occasionally with the Establishment, lay and clerical. Mr O'Connor died of a heart attack, in retirement in Dublin, in December 1969, leaving a wife, two sons and three daughters.

IE MOD/A22/4

Photocopy of an eleven-stanza handwritten poem, relates the tragic love story of a Catholic-Protestant union. It was given to Tomo by Phil Brennan who hailed from north Donegal and married a Kerry woman (Phil died about three years ago and is buried locally). The poem begins:

I was born in Sandy Row, a loyal Orange Prod
I stood for good King William, that noble man of God.
My motto - No surrender, my flat the Union Jack
And every 12th I proudly marched to Fenithe and back.
A loyal son of Ulster, a true blue that was me
Prepared to fight, prepared to die for faith and liberty.
As well as that a Linfield man as long as I can mind
And I had no time for Catholics, nor any of their kind.

Online versions of the poem under various titles including *The Papish Girl*, *The Papisher and the Prod*, and *I Loved a Papish Girl*, attribute the work to John McKearney or James Young (1918-1974). It was earlier published in an edition of *Ireland's Own*.

IE MOD/A22/5

One A4 photocopy of two black and white images each measuring 8cm x 5cm depicting lines of turf carts in Castleisland circa 1941-41. Origin of images not known. See poem 'The 1940 Bogmen' IE MOD/A20/2 (8).

IE MOD/A22/6

One print and digital image of Castleisland in 1974 from an image displayed in Tomo Burke's Electrical shop, Castleisland (photographed by Janet Murphy 8 April 2016). The 1974 scene was formerly displayed in the Bank of Ireland and was gifted to Tomo Burke during a branch renovation. The original photograph was taken by Timothy Murphy.

Accessioned 1 & 4 & 8 April 2016.

¹ *Kerryman*, 29 March 1974. The first volume was announced in October 1973, 'The first volume, costing 35p, is at present available in small quantities in Hurley's and The Gem bookshops, Tralee' (*Kerryman*, 19 October 1973).

² *Kerryman*, 2 August 1974. It was later announced a further seven would be included (*Kerryman*, 16 August 1974).

³ *Kerryman*, 3 November 1978. In *Kerryman* of 9 May 1975 it was reported that 'Writing from Penang, Malaysia, to Castleisland's poet Maurice J Reidy, Madame Tan Gat Bee says M J Reidy is a natural poet and essayist very much in touch and in tune spiritually with nature particularly of his beloved country'. The foreword of *Borders of Hope: second collection of non-fiction stories* (1978) was supplied by the Malaysia educationalist. In the book, *Giving our Best: The Story of St George's Girls' School, Penang 1885-2010* (2010) by Salma Nasution Khoo, Alison Hayes and Sehra Yeap Zimbulis, reference is made to an arts and crafts society started by Tan Guat Bee.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A23

T F O'Sullivan

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A23
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **T F O'Sullivan**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A23 relates to IE MOD/67 *Romantic Hidden Kerry*.

It contains a photocopy of *Irish Footprints in the Temple* (1918) by author of the above, T F O'Sullivan. The content was delivered as a lecture in the Carnegie Library, Listowel in 1917 (expanded on in the publication) during the course of which O'Sullivan revealed the following:

Since October last it has been my lot to reside almost permanently in London. During that period my work was entirely in the English House of Commons ... I commenced a series of investigations into the Irish historical associations of the city ... I first reverently turned my footsteps to the Temple with which the names of so many distinguished Irishmen have been identified for almost four centuries and my address tonight is the result of numerous visits to those historic buildings.

O'Sullivan commenced his lecture with the history of the foundation of the Knights Templar in London and in Ireland, and opened with lines from J F O'Donnell's poem, 'Goldsmith's Grave':

I love this quiet Temple nook,
This ancient haunt of wren and rook,
Thick writ with legends like a book.

Dark-circled in the town it lies,
Above it loom the misty skies,
Outside the songs of commerce rise.

Ten paces from the battling street
Lurks the old-fashioned, quaint retreat,
A land of murmurs low and sweet.

Afar the yellow river gleams,
Within there is a sound of streams,
An island lulled in dreams it seems.

There, open to the sun and rain,
There, alien unto tears and pain,
There, whilst the seasons wax or wane,

Rich-hearted Goldsmith takes his rest,
Earth's silent, unobtrusive guest,
Between the sunrise and the West.

'What a litany of great names come almost unbidden to the lips of the student' he wrote, 'Oliver Goldsmith, Edmund Burke, William Molyneux, Theobald Wolfe Tone, Henry Grattan and his great rival, Henry Flood, John Philpot Curran, Thomas Moore, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Cairns, Robert Nugent afterwards Earl of Clare; A M Sullivan, Lord Charles Russell to mention only a few of the more notable men of Irish birth who have been associated with the famous buildings ... what mingled feelings of pride and sorrow and shame do these names evoke. Surely there are some of them that Ireland would

never willingly let die?'¹

Item ordered from the National Library of Ireland at a cost of €9.50. A print of O'Donnell's 'Goldsmith's Grave' and 'To the Empress Eugenie'(see following note) included in this series.

Accessioned 7 April 2016.

¹ A full report of the lecture was published in *The Kerryman*, 13 October 1917.

Note on J[ohn] F[rancis] O'Donnell (1837-1874)

Journalist, poet and author John Francis O'Donnell (who also wrote under the names Caviare and Monkton West) was described as the most gifted poet of his generation. A thirty-two stanza poem addressed 'To the Empress Eugenie' –

Lady, whom times unfortunate,
Have left forlorn, disconsolate,
Reft of the plundered robe of state:

Thou, sitting by that English sea,
Thy bright boy leaning at thy knee,
Hast what they could not take from thee –

was acknowledged by the Empress via her aide, Commandant Duperré, son of Admiral Duperré, writing from Camden-place, Chislehurst on 4 November 1870:

Commandant Dupini (sic) has the honour to offer the expression of his most sympathetic sentiments to Mr John Francis O'Donnell, associate of the *Nation*. He is charged to transmit to him the thanks of the Empress, who has been deeply moved by Mr O'Donnell's poem and by the marks of sympathy which she has received from the noble people of Ireland.¹

O'Donnell was encouraged by Charles Dickens to adopt literature as a profession. His writings included *The Emerald Wreath; a Fireside Treasury of Legends and Stories &c* (1864) and *Memories of the Irish Franciscans* (1871). A novel, *Castle Doonagh, or Agents and Evictions* which contained 'a closeness to the facts of Irish life' was serialised in *The Lamp* in 1872.

O'Donnell married Jane, only daughter of Henry Jones Esq (evidently a jeweller of Clonmel, Co Tipperary) at the Church of St Andrew, Westland-row, Dublin on 15 August 1863 and had issue. He died on 7 May 1874 aged 37:

He was indefatigable in every department of literature; he contributed leaders to political journals of the first rank; wrote squibs and satires for the comic publications; stories of fiction for the serials; reviews for the magazines and London correspondence for American and Irish papers. Yet it was still the story of Oliver Goldsmith, and life was a scene of endless drudgery for him ... He was taken suddenly ill a fortnight ago and died on Wednesday week of an internal tumour which must have often caused him agony but of which he was never known to complain. When he was obliged to furnish some of his most laughter-provoking touches of wit and sarcasm, the poor fellow often may have gasped with pain. I, who write these lines, have mournful proof now in my hands that when last he left his office he felt he was going home to die. So the cheek may be tinged with a warm sunny smile/And the cold heart to ruin run darkly the while – Moore²

O'Donnell was buried in London:

Yesterday the remains of John F O'Donnell were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. The burial was private, being confined to the immediate family of the deceased and a few of his most intimate friends, members of Parliament, of the Press and others. The body is to be removed from the place of first interment and placed in a grave side by side with Michael Cleary, who years ago was well and honourably known in connection with the *Nation* newspaper. This change of sepulchre has been made at the suggestion of Mr Hugh Heinrick. A fund is being raised for the benefit of the family of the deceased poet which already reaches to a considerable sum. Lord O'Hagan contributes £10, A M Sullivan, MP £5; Mitchell Henry MP £5, Mr Hazle £10, and several other smaller sums (*Freeman's Journal*, 11 May 1874).

A visitor to Kensal Green cemetery the following year (*Nation*, 27 Nov 1875) observed the following:

Here is the grave of John F O'Donnell, the charming Caviare. Speaking of his death, said one whom an empire has not been tardy in acknowledging to be a statesman, 'We have lost in O'Donnell the most versatile writer that Ireland has produced for thirty years.' Beside him, is his friend Itzstein, a young German who out-lived him only a few months.³ A few years ago, when O'Donnell was the guest of his now dead companion, I met them at Frankfort where the enthusiastic young German allowed us over Goethe's house. I remember the rapturous delight and intense pleasure with which O'Donnell surveyed every trifling object there and the impression was plainly not superficial as he afterwards and in his best style immortalized the visit in verse in the pages of a London magazine. The chrysanthemums are just bursting into bloom over him, and the ivy is trailing round the tombstone shared in common by the constant friends, and, strange memory to me, on it is a passage from one of the poems of Goethe whom both revered: Das grab sei nah, das grab sei fern, Die erde ist des Herrn (The grave be near, the grave be far, the earth belongs to God).

A subscription fund was raised for his destitute widow and family, which included a son born posthumously.⁴

In 1875, Edward Hazle Esq proposed to edit a two volume edition of O'Donnell's poems, the publisher Macmillan & Co, and appealed for material though the project seems to have foundered.⁵

The Southwark Irish Literary Club, co-founded by Francis Arthur Fahy (1854-1935) established a fund in 1888 for a memorial to be raised over O'Donnell's grave.⁶ In 1890, the O'Donnell Memorial Committee proposed to use the sum raised in the publication of O'Donnell's Poems and the surplus in the erection of a Celtic cross.

Poems, edited by Richard Dowling, was published in 1891 and by May 1893, work was under-way in Kensal Green cemetery where 'the disgraceful condition of certain Irish graves in London' was remarked on; O'Donnell's 'marked by a falling stone from which the inscription has entirely disappeared' (*Flag of Ireland*, 20 May 1893). The refurbished memorial was unveiled a decade later by 'an Irish Franciscan from Tipperary' (*Nottingham Evening Post*, 5 November 1903).

O'Donnell's widow and known children, Mary K (born c1865), Jane (born c1866), John Henry (born c1869) and a son born posthumously may have subsequently removed to France: 'The late poet's widow obtained a position of governess to the daughter of a French duchess in Paris – thanks to the medium of Charles Gavan Duffy' (*The Southern Star*, 26 May 1894).

In 1883, John Henry O'Donnell was a student of St Mary's Roman Catholic school in Blackheath, London. In July of that year he performed at a concert after which he was 'called forward by the audience' (*The Tablet*, 21 July 1883, p35). An unnamed correspondent, writing from London in March 1884, described the song as 'quite a success' and remarked on young

O'Donnell's ability:

Imagine my pleasure the other day in picking up amongst a bundle of part songs a quartette for soprano, alto, tenor, and basso entitled 'Summer Flowers, words by J O'Donnell, music by Rev J Minnett'; for I recognised in the first-named author the fourteen-year-old son of that rarely gifted child of genius, the late John F O'Donnell, well and honourably known to readers of Irish national literature. I do not believe in publishing verses merely because the author is very young but I think the following will show that our lamented friend, J F O'D, may yet be found to have left a true heir of his name:

Fair Summer now with bounteous hand
Scatters her verdant riches round,
And flowers in every clime and land
With varied colours deck the ground.
The blossoms of the Spring are gone;
Primrose and crocus pale are dead;
By Summer beauties far outshone,
They disappear from field and bed.

John Henry O'Donnell, like his father, worked as a journalist on a London daily paper. The census of 1911 reveals he was single and living at 34 Myddelton Square. His death was registered in Islington in June 1938.⁷ The fate of his siblings is not known.

Jane O'Donnell died on 20 April 1916 at St Stephen's Hospital, Chelsea aged 77. She had been lodging at 2 Northampton Park, Canonbury, Middlesex.

Further reference, 'A Tale of Two Poets' by Jim Kemmy in *The Old Limerick Journal*, Vol 20, Winter 1986, pp26-28 which contains an artist's impression of O'Donnell.

¹ Poem published in the *Nation* of 17 September 1870; acknowledgement in the *Kilkenny Journal*, 23 November 1870. Biography of Eugénie (Eugénia María de Montijo de Guzmán) (1826- 1920), comtesse (countess) de Teba, wife of Napoleon III and Empress of France from 1853-1870 in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. One of the sons of Admiral Duperré married a daughter of Lucien Theodore Napoleon Bonaparte-Wyse (1845-1895). Lucien was brother of Marie Laetitia (Madame Rattazzi) and half-brother of Waterford born poet, William Charles Bonaparte-Wyse and Napoleon Alfred Bonaparte-Wyse (see Bonaparte-Wyse papers at National Library of Ireland). Lucien's daughter Laetitia married Aristide Bergasse du Petit-Thouars in 1895.

² *Nation*, 16 May 1874. Two tribute poems, the first entitled 'John F O'Donnell' by 'F S' (two stanzas: 'Another light has died away, another spirit's fled,/Death holds another soldier in his grim array of dead) and 'J F O'Donnell' by 'A C' (four stanzas: 'Amid the sorrow which thy tomb encircles/From every corner of thy motherland,/Let one poor stranger, whom thy verses gladdened/On other shores, take now his humble stand' and which concluded, 'raise your voices to our God in heaven/to guard his loved ones, and preserve his soul') were published in the *Nation* 16 May 1874 and 25 July 1874 respectively.

³ Evidently Arthur Itzstein, in full, perhaps, Arthur Johannes Adamus Petrus Itzstein (1843-1874) a print-seller in partnership with Frederick William Julius Zorn of Mecklenberg Schwerin trading as Zorn & Co at 120 London Wall, 56 Fore-street, 81 Fleet-street and Ogle-street circa 1863 to June 1868 when the partnership was dissolved. In August 1868, an advertisement was placed as follows: 'Agency wanted – A gentleman native and resident in Hamburg is desirous of representing some first-class firms of the United Kingdom for the sale of foreign produce. Being in daily communication with the first houses of the place, he is enabled to offer special advantages for the sale of cotton, lima-wood, coffee, sugar, cocoa, tobacco, &c, articles which he knows thoroughly, having been many years abroad ... Address A.S. care of Messrs Arthur Itzstein & Co 120 London-Wall'. Itzstein was declared bankrupt in Brighton in 1869. His cause of death in 1874 is not known. Zorn & Co were printers of *The Chromolithograph*, a Journal of Art Literature, Decoration and the Accomplishments from 1868, a publication founded in 1867 and edited by William Day, lithographer to the Queen. Zorn may later have traded as Zorn Bahnsen & Co c1870-72.

⁴ 'Last week there was born in London a little infant boy the child of our lost friend. Poor little one. Child of a sorrowful birth. Hereafter he may be proud of the name of the father he has never seen' (*Nation*, 10 October 1874).

⁵ In 1876, the poems remained unpublished and 'the volume will not be anything like a complete collection ... if it be received as it ought to be by his countrymen a second volume will probably be put to press' (*Dublin Weekly Nation*, 19 February 1876). In January 1882, T F Craven asked the editor of the *Nation* why there was no collection of O'Donnell's poems which suggests that the project foundered.

⁶ 'Mr Michael MacDonagh, author of *Irish Graves in England* was, with John T Kelly, chiefly instrumental in building a monument over that of poor, forgotten John F O'Donnell, a native of Ada Behan's native city, Limerick' (*Southern Star*, 26 May 1894, 'The progress of the National Irish Literary Movement'). The same article (which reviewed W P Ryan's *The Irish Literary Revival its History Progress and Possibilities* (1894)) included an outline of the history of The Southwark Literary Club in London: [It] was the first of any of the organised movements for the promotion of Irish literature. It was started on January 2nd, 1882. It was composed of a group of fifty young men and young women ... Frank Fahy, whose pen name is Drevlin ... presided most worthily over the destinies of the club while John T Kelly was its secretary ... After 1889 the club removed its quarters to Clapham ... The club collapsed shortly after. The career of Irish literature has been often strewn with literary wreckage and ruin.'

⁷ References and assistance in research of above courtesy Eileen Chamberlain.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A24

Peggy Reidy

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A24
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Peggy Reidy**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A24 consists of a donation to the collection by Peggy Reidy of Knocknagore. Peggy, a former employee of Muckcross Traditional Farms, advised that the material originated from her husband's uncle.

IE MOD/A24/1

One black and white photocopy of a newspaper article originally published in the *Killarney Echo* of Saturday December 12 1917 entitled 'Castleisland priest survives ship disaster'. It had been reproduced by Tralee historian, Russell McMorran for the *Kerry's Eye* newspaper, 23 December 1997.

It records the sinking of a P & O liner during its voyage to Australia after encountering a mine on 23 June 1917. Father Jerry Reidy of Farranabrack, Castleisland was among the passengers who survived and was taken in a Portuguese ship to Bombay where 'he was able to walk in his socks to a nearby hotel'.

IE MOD/A24/2

One black and white photocopy of photograph of students outside Curranes Boys National School in the 1920s (with captions). Curranes National School, located in the townland of Lackabaun, Castleisland was built in the late nineteenth century. In 1876, Ven Archdeacon O'Connell, parish priest, advertised for a teacher and assistant. The school was rebuilt approximately fifty years ago on a site nearby. Nothing remains of the old building.

IE MOD/A24/3

One black and white photocopy of photograph of students from Curranes National School circa 1940s, names handwritten below image.

Accessioned 12 April 2016.



Tomo Burke with Peggy Reidy in Castleisland at the time of the donation

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A25

David Geaney

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A25
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **David Geaney**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 10 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A25 consists of material donated to the collection by Castleisland veterinary surgeon, David Geaney and brought into the office by Tomo Burke on 15 April 2016 (IE MOD/A25/1) and 24 May 2016 ((IE MOD/A25/2-10).

The material was accessioned in two lots, the first comprised of an image from Castleisland Boys' National School in 1932.

The second lot dates to the first decade of the twentieth century and relates to the old post office in Castleisland (formerly sited on Main Street at the corner of Church Street). At this period the Reidy and Edgeworth families were employed there. The death of Mrs Reidy was recorded in March 1907. An obituary described how she was 'the head of the Guild of our Associations':

She was most charitable; all her life she gave the poor people their weekly pension ... during the famine of 1849 while coming from the Rosary about dusk, stepping over the channel something tripped her and turning round she found a poor man dead of hunger. She had five brothers, Joseph, Maurice, Michael, James and John and three sisters Ellen, Mary and Jane. One of her brothers, Maurice, was proprietor of a splendid medical hall in The Mall, Tralee for years in the sixties. One of her sisters was a Mrs Edgeworth, the daughter of whom is now postmistress in Castleisland' (*Killarney Echo*, 9 March 1907).

Two of Mrs Reidy's unmarried nieces worked in the post office, Hannah Edgeworth, who died at her residence in Castleisland, aged 75, on 25 March 1930 and her sister Ellen Edgeworth, who died on 27 December 1938 aged 76. Both were born in Cork, and buried at Kilbannivane new cemetery.

In August 1947, Mrs Bridget Heffernan advertised for sale 'her valuable dwelling house, yard and garden situate in Main Street, Castleisland and known as Castleisland Post Office'.

IE MOD/A25/1

One copy of a black and white image of students from the Castleisland Boys' National School taken in 1932 with captions (a digital and hard copy have been made)

IE MOD/A25/2

One handwritten letter measuring 18 cm x 11 cm dated 12 April 1904 on embossed notepaper 'Convent of Mercy, Holy Cross, Killarney' addressed to Miss Edgeworth, Post Office, Castleisland, Kerry from Sr M Ursula in which she appeals 'on behalf of the orphans':

Dear Miss Edgeworth, An appeal in behalf of the orphans will not I trust be made in vain to you. We are trying to organise a course of training as servants for our poor girls and this means money. The community being in debt cannot lose what is required – hence this raffle. Now Miss Edgeworth I am sure you will do your part to forward so good a work. The little I ask you will not miss yet it will be a great help to us in our effort to make of these girls useful members of society. What you

give to the poor (I need not tell you) you lend it to the good god who will repay you a hundred-fold even in this life. Do not then refuse this little request and long after you have forgotten your kindness to us we shall remember you and yours whether living or dead in our prayers. With best and kindest wishes and hoping to hear from you soon. Sincerely yours, Sr M Ursula. PS May I trouble you to return tickets if you do not purchase.

The letter, contained in the original envelope, has the stamp cut from it (a practice then commonly carried on whereby stamps were sent to the missions). Enclosed with the letter is a booklet of five raffle tickets printed on pink paper measuring 18 cm x 6 cm:

To be raffled on 15th August in aid of The Killarney Orphanages 1. Set of Silk Crochet 2. A £3 Note 3. A Silver Tea Pot. Tickets – Six Pence Each.

The Killarney Orphanages, or St Joseph's Industrial School for boys and girls, was run by the Sisters of Mercy in the grounds of their convent at Coollegrean in Killarney. It opened in 1861. In 1969, there were 83 girls in the Killarney facility (for earlier statistics the 1911 Census of Ireland return for Coollegrean names the children then on the school record). A report commissioned by Donogh O'Malley in the 1960s called for the abolition of the industrial schools system and its replacement by group homes. The first purpose-built group home was constructed in 1976. In April 1980, Sr Aloysius of the Mercy Convent thanked Killarney Soroptimists for a contribution to help furnish a new group home: 'The three group homes now run by the sisters in Killarney replace the old orphanage' (Airne Villa, Rock Road, Killarney opened in 2000). It is not clear when St Joseph's Industrial School closed its doors though the Sisters of Mercy Laundry announced its closure from 30 December 1989. In recent years St Joseph's Industrial School, of which nothing remains, has been subject to a number of allegations of abuse.

The Bank of Ireland issued £3 notes as early as 1826. For a sketch of Irish currency, see *History Ireland*, 'Using Other People's Money: Farewell to the Irish Pound', issue 1, Spring 2002.

IE MOD/A25/3

One handwritten note with envelope (stamp removed) on notepaper measuring 17.5 cm x 11 cm dated 13 April 1907 addressed to The Sub PM (post master/mistress) Castleisland Co Kerry from P J Mullally, 15 Rathdown Road, Dublin:

Will the sub PM Castleisland kindly dispose of enclosed tickets value 5/- and very much oblige

IE MOD/A25/4

One document measuring 33 cm x 20 cm embossed with the crown Post Office letterhead dated 1906 addressed to Miss McCrohan:

Miss Wrenn may sign the voucher and arrange with Miss O'Sullivan the amount should be claimed tomorrow arhaim [?]. Signed J C [Illeg]

IE MOD/A25/5

One Daily Money Order Docket for Castleisland dated 18 October 1909 measuring 21 cm x 11.5 cm on the reverse of which is written Patrick More [?] Gneeveguilla.

IE MOD/A25/6

One Rural Postman's Letter and Parcel Bill franked 'Killarney May 12 1907', two sided

document measuring 22 cm x 22 cm, one side 'Outward Journey' the other 'Inward Journey'.

IE MOD/A25/7

Five page printed document entitled 'Inland Telegrams – Instruction Book'. Item measures 27 cm x 21 cm, issued with the Post office Circular of 12 December 1905. Includes official codes and abbreviations, morse symbols for signs of punctuation and other symbols.

IE MOD/A25/8

One poster, 'Parcel Post to Ecuador & Bolivia' dated 31st January 1905 measuring 33 cm x 20 cm gives notice of postage rates and size and weight restrictions. Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by W P Griffith & Sons Ltd, Prujean Square, Old Bailey, London, EC.

IE MOD/A25/9

One 'Alphabetical List of Money Order Offices in British Colonies and Foreign Countries' issued with the Post Office Circular of the 29th January 1907. Document, measuring 33 cm x 21 cm, lists offices opened and closed in Australia, Canada and France and in China, lists agencies opened in Manchuria. Most extensive listing is for Canada and includes name of office, county and province, for example Cupar and Earl Grey offices opened in Assiniboia West, Saskatchewan.

IE MOD/A25/10

One 'Post Office Circular' dated Friday December 30 1904 No 1641 'Telegrams to and from Ships by Wireless Telegraphy'. Document measures 37 cm x 24 cm and is printed on both sides on the reverse of which is a chart of 'Wireless Telegraph Stations' with other information including code signal, hours of attendance, remarks. Stations listed are Crookhaven, Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Rosslare.

Accessioned 15 April & 25 May 2016.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A26

Sheila Hannon

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A26
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Sheila Hannon**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 6 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A26 consists of digital and hard copy copies of six black and white photographs from the private collection of Sheila Hannon, proprietor of Hannon's Fashions, Castleisland. They were brought into the office by Tomo Burke for cataloguing on 22 April 2016.

The images were taken in Castleisland circa 1942 or earlier.

IE MOD/A26/1

One black and white photograph 1038 x 745 depicts a donkey standing in Main Street outside the Crown Hotel.

IE MOD/A26/2

One black and white photograph 1636 x 1088 taken on the corner junction of Main Street and Church Street, in view of the store of F J Costello. Sign outside reads 'Players Navy Cut'; a small number of people are walking in the vicinity.

IE MOD/A26/3

One black and white photograph 960 x 692 depicts a group of men walking in procession style in the centre of Main Street. Behind them is the store of Francis J Costello.

IE MOD/A26/4

One black and white photograph 1636 x 1061 depicts the military assembled in front of a platform in Main Street outside J Roche General Draper.

IE MOD/A26/5

One black and white photograph 1090 x 798 identified on reverse as follows: 'Step Together Week Nov 1-8 1942'. Depicts military, including a band, assembled in front of a platform in Main Street outside J Roche General Draper. Thousands participated in Step Together Week, a recruitment campaign which began in Mullingar during the Second World War. It was conducted under the auspices of the army and combined services. *The Kerryman* of 31 October 1942 recorded plans in Castleisland:

The Castleisland National Services appear to be doing very good work in arousing the proper spirit of determined neutrality in their district. Their aim is of course to establish efficient national services, well backed by an earnest popular enthusiasm. At this stage of the emergency it should not be necessary to have to explain to the ordinary man and woman the need that exists for a proper spirit of co-operation and preparedness. In Castleisland they intend to make that spirit keener and more alive. They have drawn up an extensive programme for the coming week, one which is calculated to suit the tastes of all ages and classes. They open on Sunday 1st Nov with a kiddies' party and then during the week they cater for the tastes of picture-goers, card-players and dancers. Amongst the notable items during the week is a concert in which well-known entertainers are to take part. Their jumble sale and auctions on Wednesday will interest people of a more serious turn of

mind. This Step-Together Week will close on Sunday 8th Nov with a grand parade of military and combined services followed by a football match between the army and the local forces. Military tactical exercises will take place on the same day. This determined spirit deserves encouragement and we wish them the very best in their endeavours.

IE MOD/A26/6

One black and white photograph 1636 x 1061 depicts military marching in salute past platform in Main Street.

Accessioned 25 April 2016.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A27

Noel Lane

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A27
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Noel Lane**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A27 consists of a small number of pages copied from The Schools' Collection in relation to Brosna Schools donated to the collection on CD by Noel Lane of Brosna.¹ The page numbers from Brosna (B) school are 217-221, 273-276 and page 503 from Brosna (C). Subjects include church and road history and a fourteen verse song, *The Pensioners' Song* collected by Aeneas Leahy from Michael Broderick, Lavalla. It begins:

The pension having reached us – sure it caused our hearts to throb,
For fear we would be cut off from our weekly sum five bob,
But thank God we all received it and our hearts are now not down,
And the name of some of the applicants I'll give you near this town.²

Student Maureen Leahy records the history of the main road from Abbeyfeale to Castleisland which once passed through Gleann na Srón to Feale View school-house and the bridge there:

This bridge was swept away by the great flood which occurred the first day the Bishop came to bless Mountcollins Church. The road then passed up to Teurén locaid, Meenleitrim and Glean Seatruim to Castleisland.

There are over three hundred pages of local history contained in The Schools Collection for Brosna schools all of which currently await transcription. Material for Brosna (B) school, dating October 1936 to December 1938, runs to 167 pages (pp204-371) and Brosna (C) school, dating November 1937 to December 1938, 137 pages (pp400-537). A multitude of subjects is covered including local lore and customs such as lime burning, candle making, spinning and thatching, old houses and schools, etc.

The town name of Brosna, we learn from student Maureen Downey, means 'Faggots – so called because a great many sticks are to be found in the neighbourhood'. The same student also provided a rhyme:

God made Brosna
He made it in the night
He made it in a hurry
And forgot to make it right.
He put the post-office in the middle
And the smith's at the top
He was going to put fine weather
And then he forgot.³

Accessioned 20 May 2016.

¹ Material submitted to archive by Tomo Burke via Johnny Roche. The images on the CD are large and not copied to hard drive (a hard copy has been made). Smaller digital copies have been obtained from <http://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes>.

² The song is dated 1909, in which year (January) the old age pension scheme came into effect: 'The old age pensions scheme ... has put an end to one of the commonest and saddest of all tragedies, a destitute old age ... This little pittance was one of the most humane laws ever enacted in a legislative assembly ... 'Tis only the good die young,/Which means the good are never old,/For though they lived a hundred years,/They pass like children from the fold' (*Kerryman*, 15 August 1936).

³ The Schools' Collection, Volume 0449, Page 476.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A28

Timothy Murphy

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A28
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Timothy Murphy**
CREATION DATES c2015-2016
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 3 Items
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A28 consists of three documents:

(1) *Local Business Directory* - 1990

An alphabetical list of businesses in Castleisland (Accommodation - Wool Shops), pages 55-60.

(2) *Trade Directories* - 1846, 1886, 1904

'Appendix III, Some Notable People' from unreferenced publication, pages 63-69. Contains typed list of Castleisland businesses extracted from above directories.

(3) Notes on Castleisland's wide Main Street,

The above documents were donated to the collection by archivist, historian and photographer, Timothy Murphy of Castleisland.

They were received into the collection via committee members Colm Kirwan and Johnnie Roche/Colm Kirwan and John Reidy by email 10 & 28 November 2016. Hard copies have also been made.

Accessioned 28 November 2016.

MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION

REFERENCE CODE
IE MOD/A29

Richard Prendergast

REFERENCE CODE IE MOD/A29
TITLE MICHAEL O'DONOHUE COLLECTION: **Richard Prendergast**
CREATION DATES 2017
EXTENT AND MEDIUM 1 Folder Containing 1 Item
LEVEL OF DESCRIPTION Series

SCOPE AND CONTENT

IE MOD/A29 consists of one CD as follows:

Songs from the Past by Richard Prendergast, purchased for the collection for its relevance to Castleisland in the song, 'John Twiss from Castleisland'. Richard, a native of Keel, Castlemaine, was inspired to produce the CD by a young boy named Adam Dunphy of Glencar. Richard met Adam, who has Down Syndrome, in the course of his job driving the local school bus. "Adam would be at the door with his mum Mairead," explained Richard, "waiting while his sisters Amy and Orla boarded the bus. One morning I gave him the thumbs up sign and he did the same back to me, and after that, he was first at the door every morning waiting to greet me."

This gentle act of friendship brought about a desire in Richard to 'do something' to support those with Down Syndrome. Richard, an All Ireland finalist in Sean-nós singing (1974), mulled over his options and decided to utilise his musical ability in compiling a CD – his first – from his repertoire of traditional 'songs from the past'.

Richard, who won first place in the (then) ballad category of the first Writers' Week forty years ago with his rendition of John Gullivan's *The Roving Fiddler Man*, a song about Sliabh Luachra fiddler Patrick O'Keeffe, contacted Pat Donegan at Pats Tracks Studio and arranged a meeting to discuss his idea. Less than eight hours later, the CD was recorded.

The CD has 12 tracks (11 songs, one recitation)

Farewell to Dublin
Stick to the Cratur
John Twiss from Castleisland
The Meet was at Matthews
The Lakes of Pontchartrain
The High Heeled Shoes
The Hours were Small
Ballyshannon Lane
The Hide and Go Seek
The Rocks of Bawn
The Tailor Bán
From Inch to Castlemaine (written by Moss Prendergast, Richard's late uncle)

The album, produced by musician and photographer, Pat Donegan, and published in September 2017, has an appropriate image of Glencar on the cover, photographed by Philip Tindall of EasyDesign.

The CD was purchased for the collection at its retail price of €10, all proceeds to Down Syndrome Kerry.

Added to Accessions 20 October 2017.

Appendix

Essays arising from email correspondence and collection material which have been added to the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project catalogue in 2018.

1. Castleisland Glebe House Kilbannivane – A Brief History	pages 654-656
2. Murder, Mystery and My Family (John Twiss)	page 657
3. Daniel O'Connell The Liberator in Castleisland	pages 658-661
4. Castleisland Church and People by Fr Kieran O'Shea	pages 662-669
5. Fitzgerald of Adraval	pages 670-673
6. Royal Sliabh Luachra – Land of Kings	pages 674-677
7. Castles of Cordal	pages 678-680
8. Story of the GAA	pages 681-682
9. Two Neglected North Kerry Poets	pages 683-687
10. Maps of Kerry through the Ages	pages 688-689
11. Carnegie Library and Hall, Castleisland	pages 690-693
12. Waterspouts to Moving Bogs: the weather in Kerry	pages 694-699
13. Murder Without Motive: the case of Sylvester Poff and James Barrett	pages 700-706
14. Peig: In search of her Castleisland Roots (inc Owen Roe Ward)	pages 707-717
15. Divane's Calendar An Inspired Collaboration	pages 718-719
16. Apes, Geese and other Enchantments: The Earls of Desmond in Legend	pages 720-723
17. John Twiss and the Campaign for his Reprieve	pages 724-728
18. The Earls of Desmond – A Headcount	pages 729-730
19. Mary Agnes Hickson and the Earls of Desmond	pages 731-755
20. Castleisland and the Patriotic Sullivan Brothers of Bantry	pages 756-762
21. Rosario and Roche: A Credible Union	pages 763-766
22. Last of the Earls of Desmond by Fr Jarlath Prendergast	pages 767-785
23. The Battle of Lixnaw	pages 786-802
24. On the Trail of Thomas Hastings, artist, in Co Kerry	pages 803-804

1. Castleisland Glebe House Kilbannivane – A Brief History, posted online 1 March 2018

In 1866, John Florence Purdon Macarthy recalled that Castleisland's Market House was once the home of Rev Crosbie, who long resided in apartments there until he removed to the Glebe House at Kilbannivane, Castleisland.¹

Rev William Crosbie, otherwise Lord Brandon, served the parish of Castleisland from 1796-1832 during which time – 1818 – the Glebe House was constructed. In 1819, however, he was leasing it to a Mr Chute.²

The following year, Lord Brandon appears to have been in residence, revealed in a case of slander taken against him by solicitor David Fitzgerald of Grouse-hall, near Scartaglin.³

Later, Rev James Mahon, Lord Brandon's curate, was in occupation. Rev Mahon, born in Co Clare c1772, was the son of William Mahon and uncle of 'The O'Gorman', MP for Clare in 1830.⁴

During Rev Mahon's tenure, he established a boarding school for the sons of the gentry in the former Charter School where he 'walled and planted the place by county presentments at the public cost'.⁵ Rev Mahon married Penelope, daughter of William Townsend Gun and his wife Sarah, eldest daughter of Anthony Stoughton Esq of Ballyhorgan, Co Kerry.⁶

The couple had two sons, Anthony Stoughton (or Staughton) Mahon and William Gunn Mahon.⁷ Rev Mahon died at Castleisland Glebe House on 26 December 1826.

The following description recalls the splendour of the property:

A lovely old Georgian house in a secluded woodland setting, a short distance from the ancient cemetery of old Kilbannivane. Entrance is through a porch, leading to the main staircase hall and a number of reception rooms. In the study were housed the parish records. The domestic quarters were three steps down and consisted of a pantry, kitchen and dairy room. Upstairs consisted of the Blue Room and the Gold Room for visitors and the master bedroom for the rector and his wife. A corridor led to two more bedrooms, a dressing room and large bathroom. Magnificent marble fireplaces and beautiful rugs were featured throughout the house and the splendid timber staircase was a most impressive sight. All the reception rooms and the staircase hall have beautiful, high plasterwork ceilings.⁸

In the years that followed, parish rectors included reverends Arthur Herbert, Francis Richard Maunsell, Denis Moriarty, William Lindsell Shade, Robert Philip Rowan, George Browne, Frederick Alexander Howard White, Charles Whittaker Griffin, Francis Vincent Quartus Kerr and Henry Joseph Packham, each contributing to the history of Castleisland parish.⁹

Many sons of clergymen fought in the first and second world wars. The popular Rev Denis Moriarty, who ministered in Castleisland from 1875 to 1901, lost a grandson, Major Eric Denis Corkery, in 1942.¹⁰

Rev Henry Joseph Packham was the last to occupy the rectory which he vacated in 1947.¹¹

John O'Regan, General Manager of the Dicks Grove Group of Creameries, subsequently resided in the Glebe House.¹²

The lands were later utilised by the Dairy Disposal Company (DDC) and from 1951 the company operated the Castleisland cattle breeding, or AI (artificial insemination) Station, there.¹³

John O'Regan died at the Glebe House on 13 November 1976 and for the following three decades, the old rectory became an office of the Kerry Co-Op (later the Kerry Group) which had, in about 1973, taken over the DDC.

The Kerry Group vacated the offices in 2007 the old rectory stood empty. The door closed on its rich and varied history in September the following year when it was destroyed by fire.

It now stands in ruin.¹⁴

Crosbie Motto: *Indignante Invidia Florebit Justus* 'The just man will flourish in spite of envy'.

¹ See 'Visitors' Comments on Castleisland'.

² William Crosbie (1771-1832) Son of Hon Maurice Crosbie (Dean of Limerick and rector of Duagh). Succeeded his cousin John Crosbie (Earl of Glandore) in 1815 to 4th Lord Brandon. Married Elizabeth La Touche; this marriage broke down and in 1829, Lord Brandon took proceedings against Lord Melbourne (Hon W Lamb) for 'criminal conversation' with his wife. Shortly afterwards Lord Brandon removed to the continent for the benefit of his health, where he died at Nice on 4 May 1832. He left no male issue and the barony of Brandon became extinct. His daughter married Henry Galgacus Redhead Yorke, MP, son of the political writer Henry Redhead Yorke. Further reference, *The Legend of Lord Brandon* (2014) at www.lulu.com.

³ Lord Brandon was accused of describing David Fitzgerald of Grouse-hall as 'two thousand pounds worse than a beggar'. A report of the hearing suggested Lord Brandon was resident in the Glebe House in 1820. See 'Fitzgerald of Adrivale' for more on the Fitzgerald family of Adraival.

⁴ James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon (1800-1891) JP DL MP, son of Phadraic Mor (Patrick Mahon) of Newpark, Ennis, Co Clare. Declan Barron of Newpark House, Ennis, Co Clare has conducted considerable research on the Mahon family, see <https://www.newparkhouse.com/>.

⁵ *Tralee Chronicle*, 5 December 1873. See also IE MOD/13 'The Diocesan School for Ardfert was kept at Castleisland in a house formerly a Charter schoolhouse. The master was Rev J Mahon'.

⁶ See 'Gun of Rattoo' in Burke's records.

⁷ See notes about Anthony and William on page, 'Visitors' Comments on Castleisland'.

⁸ *Divanes Calendar* (1999).

⁹ During Rev Maunsell's occupation of the Glebe House, the Lord Bishop of Limerick was a guest during his visit in 1840 to consecrate the church at Aghadoe which had opened for service in 1839. Curates who served Castleisland parish included Reverends Weir, Drew, Beatty, R Fitzgerald Swindell, Daniel Martin Orr, Richard Harold. See *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry a record of church and clergy* (2011) for clerical reference. In December 1915, during the ministry of Rev George Browne (1914-1923), Kilbannavane Glebe lands containing 30 acres was offered for sale.

¹⁰ Rev Moriarty retired in 1901 and died in Dublin in 1904. He was buried in the New Cemetery Killarney. He married Emma Sophia Brown and had issue one son and five daughters, viz, Henry Moriarty, who in 1913 was in the USA (Waterbury Cross); Isabel Margaret Moriarty who married on 28 April 1886 at Castleisland Stephen Thomas Banning 1st battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, only son of John Stephen Banning of Great Tower-street, London and Ogbourne St George, Wilts; Emie Cecilia Moriarty who married at Castleisland on 17 April 1894 Irish born Thomas Herbert Corkery (1861-1936) of Apsley House, Apsley Road, Mutley, Plymouth, second son of Captain Martin Corkery, 'the man who saved Bombay'. Thomas Herbert Corkery served in Bermuda, India and

Burma and was decorated with the MC. Emie Cecilia Corkery died in 1915. The couple had two sons, Eric Denis Corkery and Desmond Henry Corkery. Major Eric Denis Corkery of Ward Hill, Rowledge, Farnham married in 1923 Dorothy Lindsay, daughter of Sir Henry James Forde (widow of Major Claud Frederic Thomas Lindsay, Killed in Action 31 March 1918, buried at Hailles Communal Cemetery). Major Corkery was Killed in Action in the Second World War (4 December 1942). He is remembered at Bone War Cemetery, Annaba (grave ref VB8). He served in the Devonshire Regiment; see Corkery family papers (5277 M) 1884-1943 at the Devon Archives and Local Studies Service which includes a studio portrait of Desmond Henry Corkery who in 1940 was Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, Welch Regiment; Sybil Moriarty who married Rev Robert Philip Rowan, rector of Killarney; Ethel Clare Moriarty who married Henry John Moore, District Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at Abbeyfeale until 1901 when he was transferred to Skibbereen until 1906, thereafter Tipperary town (1906-11), Sligo from 1911-18, Ennis from 1918. It was reported that Inspector Moore had joined the Ancient Order of Benedicts on his marriage to Miss Moriarty. The couple had a daughter, Dorothy Sybil and a son (un-christened at time of census 1911).

¹¹ Rev Packham, native of Midleton, Co Cork, served in Clogher Diocese before transferring to Castleisland as curate-in-charge in 1941. He was subsequently incumbent of Listowel Union until 1952 when he served in the parish of Ballydehob, Co Cork until 1960. He was incumbent of St Luke's Church, Douglas and Frankfield, and in 1968, appointed Canon. He married Sylvia and had three children, Neville Henry, John Winston and Elizabeth Regina. Canon Packham died on 31 December 1975 aged 63. Canon Packham Hall in Douglas is named after him. O'Donohoe Collection records (IE MOD/15/15.1/15.1.31) indicate that Rev Francis Joseph Roycroft was the last rector of Castleisland. Rev Roycroft (1911-1969) was rector of Ballymacelligott 1945-1969. In 1947, Castleisland parish was united to Ballymacelligott and Ballyseedy. See Church of Ireland in Co Kerry a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century (2011).

¹² In 1947, 69 acres of Glebe lands at Kilbannivane together with a dwelling house, out offices and extensive fruit gardens were offered for sale by John Kennelly.

¹³ The semi-state company, which bought out small creameries, purchased six groups in Kerry: Castleisland (Dicksgrove), Listowel, Rathmore, Castlemaine, Kenmare and Caherciveen. Further reference, Irish Agriculture Nationalised — The Dairy Disposal Company and the making of the modern Irish dairy industry (2014) by Dr Mícheál Ó Fathartaigh.

¹⁴ The station was closed down and the land sold to the O'Connell family.

2. Murder, Mystery and My Family, posted online 9 March 2018 'Today we got justice'

Following publication of this article, 'They hanged John Twiss', on the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Project website on 17 August 2016, the Project Committee was contacted by Chalkboard TV, a production company working on a documentary series for the BBC about historic criminal cases, particularly murder cases which resulted in capital punishment. They wrote, 'We came across your website and read with interest Michael's research into the hanging of John Twiss for murder in 1895 ... is there anyone working on the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project at the moment that we can speak to about further sources of information about John Twiss'.

The result of that contact culminated in episode ten of *Murder Mystery and My Family*, a documentary series broadcast on BBC1 at 9.15am over ten consecutive working days from Monday 26 February 2018 to Friday 9 March 2018. The tenth and final episode was about the conviction of John Twiss and included an interview with the O'Donohoe Project Chairman, Johnnie Roche, who spoke about the history of the Moonlighters and land-grabbing.

In the documentary, the case was revisited by two UK criminal barristers, Jeremy Dein QC for the defence and Sasha Wass QC for the prosecution. Two of Twiss's descendants, great great niece and nephew Helen O'Connor and Denis Sayers, followed the reconstruction and re-examination of the evidence. Jonathan Moore, an expert in Irish history, helped to put the case into historical context.

Helen and Denis visited Kerry County Library where they viewed reports of the trial in old newspapers, 'In every single article that we've read, innocent is the word used every single time' observed Helen. Helen and Denis also visited the site of Cork prison where Twiss was hanged and buried. Denis said, 'Hopefully John Twiss can be laid to rest knowing that people still think about him.' As they paid their respects, Helen added, 'Hopefully we can bring justice to his name'.

Almost from the outset, the case against Twiss appeared flawed. Jeremy Dein described it as 'an outstanding example of a situation in which someone tainted by involvement with Moonlighting may have been wrongly convicted of murder because of his reputation'.

Ultimately, counsel on both sides agreed that Twiss's was an unsafe conviction. Jeremy Dein described the quality of the identification evidence as 'highly questionable and unreliable'. Sasha Wass conceded that, 'If the case came before the courts today, the judge would be compelled to stop the case at the conclusion of the prosecution evidence and there would be no case to go to the jury and that would effectively be the end of the matter'.

Senior Crown Court Judge David Radford gave his verdict on the original conviction. He observed that, from the evidence available, the learned judge's directions to the jury on the identification issues 'fell short' and agreed with the learned counsel that the identification evidence was 'clearly unreliable'. He found that 'the conviction of Mr Twiss for murder was not properly based on evidence which could lead to a safe conviction.'

Jeremy Dein concluded that the case was 'incredibly worrying' and 'an outstanding example of how dangerous the death penalty is and was'. Helen and Denis were overwhelmed by the verdict and relieved that at last the voice of the Twiss family had been heard. More than one hundred and twenty years on, they said, 'Today we got justice'.

3. Daniel O’Connell The Liberator in Castleisland, posted online 13 March 2018

If a re-enactment of Daniel O’Connell passing through Castleisland on his way home to Darrynane Abbey was staged, thousands of extras would be sought, such was the size of the crowd that turned out to greet him in December 1843 when he stopped at the town’s Brandon Arms Hotel.¹

As early as 12 o’clock the country people were to be seen pouring in from all directions and continued on the increase to the time of his arrival about 4 o’clock. The commotion, the bustling, the shouting, the everything ... As soon as the carriage stopped at the Brandon Arms, the air became darkened with hats.²

The Brandon Arms Hotel was situated at the top end of the town, later the premises of McElligott & Sons Ltd, established in 1870.³

The cause of the celebration was repeal, and Castleisland’s nineteenth century diarist, Robert O’Kelly, recalled seeing O’Connell on this occasion, ‘wearing his repeal cap he was.’⁴

Yet Daniel O’Connell was far from a rare visitor to Castleisland. From the 1820s or earlier, and up to a few years before his death in 1847, he was a beloved and familiar figure in the town as he travelled the route from his home in Darrynane in the course of his work.

In those days, travelling by stage coach on rough, uneven roads meant that seldom less than four horses were necessary for his journeys between stage coach inns, where refreshment for both passengers and horses was provided along the route from Limerick to Tralee.

On 21st January 1835, the Liberator, returning to Darrynane, travelled as far as Castleisland with stage coach drivers named Kirke and Collins, and horses named The Major, Jack, Fox and Poll.

This detailed information was gleaned from a hotel register and diary kept at Abbeyfeale by the innkeeper of the day, David D Leahy, which preserved the names of passengers, drivers, horses and fees.⁵ Indeed, one of Daniel O’Connell’s letters to Leahy has come down to us:

Tralee 15 January 1836, Friday

Sir – I will be at your town about 2 o’clock on Sunday. Have four horses ready for me by two o’clock. Take care the drivers have Mass. I will not arrive until after last Mass, and will not allow any man drive me who lost Mass. ***Truly Yours, Daniel O’Connell.***⁶

O’Connell was, in 1836, well acquainted with David Leahy for his was one of the earliest cases submitted to him for opinion in September 1805.⁷ Many years later, in 1824, O’Connell successfully defended David Leahy and his son Daniel when they were charged with high treason under the Insurrection Act.⁸

In the later years of his life, O’Connell received an overwhelming welcome in Castleisland during his ongoing efforts to repeal the Act of Union. It was estimated that upwards of 20,000 turned out to cheer the champion of Irish freedom as he travelled from Dublin to Tralee in the autumn of 1845. Bonfires, bands and crowds lined the roads from Limerick to Nenagh, Adare, Newcastle and Abbeyfeale. When the Liberator entered the town of Castleisland, ‘every voice was raised to cry God bless him.’⁹

On this occasion, O’Connell may well have addressed the crowd from the Crown Hotel, which establishment he was known to frequent.¹⁰ Indeed, any number of the town’s inns such as Bailey’s Hotel, a favoured stop-over of the celebrated William Smith O’Brien, may have played host to the distinguished guest.¹¹

The year before the celebrations in Castleisland, O’Connell, whose demeanour was once described as ‘more like a general of Napoleon’s than an Irish Advocate’ had reckoned that he had still in him ‘15 years’ good work’.¹²

But this was not to be. On 15 May 1847, the great O’Connell passed away. His death caused a profound sensation, ‘each man felt the death as a family bereavement for one who loved Ireland with more than a father’s love’. It was ‘beyond all human power’ to describe the grief suffered by the nation, with ‘not an eye undimmed by tears.’

*In Paradisum deducant te angeli,
In tuo adventu suscipiant te martyres.*

*May the Angels conduct thee into Paradise,
May the martyrs meet thee at thy entrance.*

The remains of O’Connell, the embodiment of half a century of Ireland’s most eventful history, were separated according to his wishes. His heart was buried in Rome on Monday 1 June 1847 and his body in Glasnevin, Dublin on 6 August 1847.¹³

It was said that never before had so many assembled in public to pay tributes of devotion and respect. During this assemblage, but for the bells of different churches, there was unbroken silence.

¹ He was accompanied by his son Daniel and Mrs Ffrench and her daughters and there was ‘nothing to equal the reception given him’. Darrynane or Darrinane is more commonly given as Derrynane.

² The Brandon Arms Hotel Castleisland, named, it would seem, after Lord Brandon, was the venue selected by the Rt Hon Lord and Lady Headley and suite on 20 August 1828 and on Monday 14 September 1835. Rev William Blennerhassett, resident in England, brother of late Arthur Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy Esq, entertained ‘his numerous tenantry’ with a sumptuous dinner at the Brandon Arms Castleisland in September 1844.

³ Writing to the *Kerryman* from America in 1929, Fr Cornelius Desmond Buckley described how in O’Connell’s day, the Brandon Arms was an extensive establishment embracing the three houses occupied by Mr McElligott, Mr Buckley and Mr Crowley respectively, ‘in the latter house is a room still called O’Connell’s Pocket’. T M Donovan reaffirmed this in his 1931 History (p42) when he stated that Jeremiah Nolan (who had died some years before 1931 aged 94) had seen O’Connell passing through the town or putting up for the night at the Brandon Arms Hotel, kept by a sister of Mr Roche, Sandville, Coroner for East Kerry, in the house then owned (1931) by Mr Patrick Buckley.

In June 1836, Maurice D Roche Esq, proprietor of the Brandon Arms Hotel, died from ‘brain fever’. Shortly before, on 1 February 1836, his daughter Frances Roche had married Patrick Leahy (children Catherine and John were born in 1837 and 1838 respectively). Mrs Frances Leahy, wife of Mr Patrick Leahy, Innkeeper, died in Castleisland in December 1839.

Patrick Leahy, owner of the Brandon Arms Hotel, inherited from his father a valuable part of Ellis Estate in Abbeyfeale held on lease for three lives (the third life was Michael Harnett Leahy of Tullig, his nephew, son of Daniel). Further reference, ‘Remarkable Co Limerick Land Case [1871], The Voyage of the Lost Life’ *Limerick Leader*, 5 November 1932.

The Brandon Hotel may have later been associated with Meredith; a document in the collection (IE MOD/36/36.1/36.1.1) states, ‘Where Paddy M’Elligott and family lived in Main St was known as Meredith’s Hotel’.

McElligott’s Castleisland ‘EZ Living’ is now located on the Tralee Road, Castleisland.

⁴ IE MOD/20 *The Diary of Robert O’Kelly*.

⁵ It is not known if the register survives. Further reference, *Echoes of Abbeyfeale* (2015), 'Leahy's Inn, The Square, Abbeyfeale', p38, which contains an image of Leahy's Inn. David D Leahy, innkeeper, son of Daniel, had a son Daniel (born c1798) who had a son, David D Leahy (died 1891 aged 69) whose son Daniel Leahy, solicitor, died on 29 November 1917 aged 61 (to whom a memorial cross was erected in the Cistercian Graveyard, Abbeyfeale). This latter Daniel left sons Daniel, an auctioneer, and David.

⁶ This letter was published in the *Irish Daily Independent and Nation*, 8 May 1902 to which was added a note, 'The superscription was written on the back sheet of the notepaper, which was folded in, and sealed. O'Connell's name was written diagonally across the address in compliance with the then postal regulations, the only stamp being a date stamp bearing the mark, Tralee, 16 Jan, 1836. The address being, Mr Leahy, Innkeeper, Abbeyfeale. Daniel Leahy, solicitor, also possesses several other interesting documents embodying the advice of the great Tribune in some celebrated Limerick cases which attracted much attention in the early part of the last [nineteenth] century'.

In 1928, the letter was in the possession of Daniel Leahy's sister, Miss Elizabeth Leahy. In 1967, John B Keane read the letter in Harnett's (formerly Leahy's Inn) when it was in the possession of Mrs Nancy Harnett (née Leahy) wife of Batty Harnett (*Limerick Leader*, 'Out in the Open' by John B Keane, 2 September 1967).

⁷ The case arose when Major Ellis of Dublin purchased Abbeyfeale and adjoining townlands in 1793. Mr Leahy disputed Major Ellis's title to part of the Fair Green which he had acquired from William Harnett. On O'Connell's advice, Leahy maintained his title and nullified the notice to quit served on him ('In the Old Coaching Days, An Inn Keeper's Records of 135 Years Ago' by J D H, *Limerick Leader*, 28 December 1940). J D H was James D Harnett, Abbeyfeale, a journalist for the Dublin and Cork daily papers for 60 years, who contributed many historical articles to the local press in the first half of the twentieth century. Mr Harnett, whose brother was Very Rev Dr R A Harnett, CSSp (Spiritan Order), died at his residence in Abbeyfeale on 4 January 1951 at age 80. His only son Daniel G Harnett married Miss Mary C O'Sullivan of Gortroe, Knocknagoshel in 1955.

⁸ *Ibid.* The trial took place at the Limerick Spring Assizes when the Leahys were found not guilty and discharged.

⁹ In Killarney, where the great meeting was held, bands struck up the air, *See the Conquering Hero Comes*.

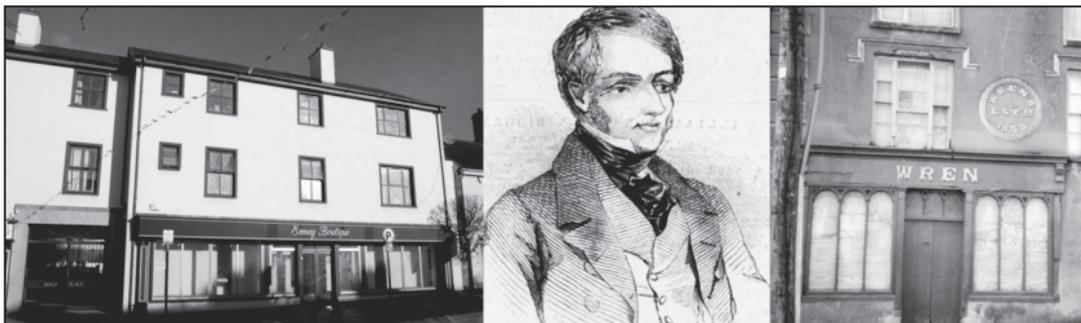
¹⁰ Writing to the *Kerryman* from America in 1929, Fr Cornelius Desmond Buckley recalled how his mother spoke about the time O'Connell stayed at Mrs Knight's Hotel, 'grandmother of our own Sam', when she was a young girl c1845. Mrs Knight's establishment is known today as the Crown Hotel (earliest mention of the Crown Hotel is 1857). Four generations of the Knight family were associated with it. In 1836, William Knight kept an inn in Castleisland. He married Mary Cronin, 'a Catholic' (IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.4) but died young, from fever, in April 1841, 'a man of fair and irreproachable character, he has left a wife and family to lament his loss'. His widow Mary, 'Mrs Knight', continued there and their son Henry, innkeeper and auctioneer of Millview, married Elizabeth Leahy. Henry W Knight, described as a 'sterling and consistent nationalist who took an active part in the national struggle in his district' died in April 1905. Henry's son Samuel, who died 5 July 1952, was the next landlord followed by his son, William 'Billy', who died on 25 August 1973. The family sold the hotel in 1995 (IE MOD/36/36.2/36.2.5). It is currently in the ownership of Joseph Browne.

Maurice Murphy was associated with The Crown for a period from about 1875 to 1907. See *Philip of the Hundred Cows A Folk-tale from Cordal* (2015) for a biographical sketch of Murphy.

¹¹ In January 1840, Castleisland correspondent 'Collegiensis' observed a Temperance Procession from the window of Leahy's Inn, Abbeyfeale and remarked on how Mrs Bailey from the Castleisland Temperance Hotel provided refreshments. The location of Mrs Bailey's can be mooted from a note in the collection (IE MOD/36/36.1/36.1.1) which states, 'Where Gerald Wren lived was known as Bailey's Hotel, a regular visitor there was William Smith O'Brien'. The Wren family sold the premises in 2001 and it was demolished in 2004. In recent times, 'Esmay Boutique' traded there. The property is currently empty. A plaque on the wall of this building erected by the Wren family bearing date 1835 was destroyed during renovation but an image is preserved in *Castleisland Church and People* by Fr K O'Shea (p21). Further reference, 'Wrens an intriguing family history', *The Kerryman*, 6 April 2006.

¹² *Cork Examiner*, 28 Feb 1844 (sketch of O'Connell's life). The remark about O'Connell's appearance was made in *Tour in England, Ireland, and France, in the Years 1828 and 1829; with Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and Anecdotes of distinguished Public Characters In a Series of Letters*. By a German Prince (1832, 2 vols) which contains a description of the author's visit to Darrynane (vol I, pp331-341). He observed that though O'Connell was a man of the commonalty, he was no common man and had acquired a power 'scarcely inferior to that of the sovereign'.

¹³ Daniel O'Connell was born at Carhen House, Caherciveen in 1775, his father Morgan O'Connell (1739-1809) and his mother Catherine (1752-1817), daughter of John O'Mullane of Whitechurch, Co Cork. Daniel was educated at Long Island, Cork (school held by Rev Harrington at Redington); at Louvain; St Omer, and the English College of Douai. During his education at St Omer, Rev Dr Stapylton, President of the College of St Omer, wrote to Daniel's uncle, Maurice 'hunting cap' O'Connell, about his progress there, 'I have but one sentence to write about him and that is that I never was so much mistaken in my life as I shall be unless he be destined to make a remarkable figure in society' (*Illustrated London News*, 29 May 1847). He subsequently entered the Middle Temple and was called to the Irish bar in 1798. It was said by Sir Jonah Barrington that O'Connell bottled his legal knowledge for his own use or that of others. It has been suggested that it was O'Connell's attendance at a public



Top image: The premises of McElligott's in earlier times and today. The image on the far right depicts staff of McElligott's Castleisland circa late 1930s, *l-r*: Paddy McElligott, Nora O'Connor (née Brosnan, Tagd Mag), Josie Thompson (Feales Bridge), Eily Burke (née O'Leary – Burkes Garage), Sheila Courmane (née Drum), Tom Broderick, Jerry Kelliher and a by-stander. Images courtesy Michael McElligott. **Centre:** O'Connell sketched before his departure from England in 1847 **Bottom:** Artist's impression of William Smith O'Brien (ctr) in 1844 who stayed at Bailey's Inn (right), a premises later occupied by the Wren family. The building was demolished in 2004 and its replacement (left) is currently unoccupied.

meeting in Dublin on 24 May 1809 during which he displayed his powerful intellect that the people of Ireland looked upon him as their future leader. It has also been suggested that the grand secret by which O'Connell held his commanding position was by allowing no delegation of his power. O'Connell married Mary, daughter of Dr O'Connell of Tralee, in June 1802 and had a large family. Mary died on 31 October 1836: 'A letter from Dr Nugent, the resident medical gentleman in attendance on Mrs O'Connell, announces the demise of that lady at the hour of half-past one o'clock on Monday morning at Darrynane Abbey' (*London Standard*, 4 November 1836). The funeral was held in the chapel of Darrynane Abbey and burial in the family vault at the ruined Ahamore Abbey of the Canons Regular of St Austin (Abbey Island) situated at the end of Darrynane demesne, overlooking the Atlantic.

Note: Fr Cornelius Desmond Buckley, only child of Mary Desmond and Timothy Buckley of Barrack Street, Castleisland, was professed in 1918 and subsequently ministered in New York. His mother, Mary Desmond Buckley, widow, died on 19 March 1927. Very Rev Cornelius Desmond Buckley, Brazy Point, Rockaway, New York, planned to retire to Castleisland in 1953 but died in America in the same year aged 71. He was first cousin of Mrs Nellie O'Connor, National Teacher, Castleisland and Mrs Egan, National Teacher, Scotland.

4. Castleisland Church and People by Fr Kieran O'Shea, posted online 21 March 2018

Michael O'Donohoe made a study of *Castleisland Church and People*, a book (now rare) written by Fr Kieran O'Shea in 1981 (reprinted 1982). Michael's study resulted in a handwritten index to the work, transcribed below, of great use to those conducting research into the town of Castleisland and vicinity.

The book also contains a number of appendices, one of which contains a list of people from Castleisland who served in the church at home and abroad. The 11-page list, subdivided into 'Brothers', 'Priests' and 'Sisters', illustrates how far afield Castleislanders travelled in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries:

John Brosnan from Knockanebawn professed for Sioux Falls
Maurice Brosnan from Tullig professed in 1923 for Melbourne
Redmond Burke from Castleisland professed in 1925 for Seattle
Daniel Casey from Carker professed 1925 for Port Louis
Eddie O'Connor from Drumulton professed 1923 for Dakota
Ned Roche from Curranes professed c1920 for Hobart
Maurice Woulfe from Knockeen professed 1937 for Buffalo

It also illustrates the many and varied religious orders:

Peter Flynn from Killegane professed in 1928 for Helpers of the Holy Souls
Sara McSweeney from Castleisland, professed in 1911 for the Little Company of Mary
Alberic Walsh from Kilmurry professed c1898 for the Sisters of Nazareth
Nora Quilter from Counguilla professed in 1889 for the Marianite of the Holy Cross

Absent from this list is Madame Patricia from Ballymolire, Castleisland, professed on her death bed for the Ladies of Mary, Tavistock Road, Croydon:

One of the best-loved of the teaching staff of sisters, Madame Patricia, passed away at the young age of 25. She was regarded as a most clever teacher, having 'passed the ordeal of several severe examinations with great credit'. She had been ailing for some time but continued working. She ailed suddenly, and received the last rites on 31 September 1898. It was her desire to make her perpetual vows before dying but a dispensation of five years had not expired. However, the Bishop of Southwark granted a dispensation and Rev Father M'Kenna received her vows, the profession cross, the ring and crown of roses. Two hours later she passed away. 'The coffin was covered with floral souvenirs of love and regard from the pupils of the school, the boarders, Doctors Rosser and Vincent, and other friends.'¹

Among Fr O'Shea's other publications, *The Diocese of Kerry formerly Ardfert Working in the Fields of God* provides for a useful historical sketch of the 53 parishes of the Diocese of Kerry, namely, Killarney (Episcopal See of the Diocese of Kerry), Abbeydorney, Adrigole, Allihies, Annascaul, Ardfert, Ballinskelligs, Ballybunion, Ballydesmond, Ballydonoghue, Ballyheigue, Ballyferriter, Ballylongford, Ballymacelligott, Beaufort, Boherbue, Brosna, Caherciveen, Caherdaniel, Castlegregory, Castleisland, Castlemaine, Castletownbere, Causeway, Dingle, Dromtariffe, Duagh, Eyerries, Firies, Fossa, Glenbeigh, Glenflesk, Glengarriff (Bonane), Kenmare, Kilcummin, Kilgarvan, Killeenierna, Killorglin, Knocknagoshel, Listowel, Lixnaw, Millstreet, Milltown, Moyvane, Rathmore, Sneem, Spa (Fenit), Tarbert, Tralee St John's, Tralee Our Lady and St Brendan's, Tuosist, Valentia, Waterville.²

The history of the diocese is traced back to pre-Patrician times and on to the times of St Brendan, who tradition allows was baptised by Bishop Erc (or Ert), the reputed first Bishop of Ardfert.³

A copy of *The Diocese of Kerry formerly Ardfert Working in the Fields of God*, which was launched by Bishop Murphy in the Dromhall Hotel, Killarney on Monday 24 October 2005, is held in the collection.⁴

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¹ *Kerry Sentinel*, 19 October 1898. Madame Patricia was the daughter of Patrick Andrew O’Sullivan, Ballymolire, Castleisland. Her brother was solicitor John O’Sullivan, who was admitted a solicitor in July 1896. Patrick Andrew O’Sullivan of Ballymolire was one of five O’Sullivan children, viz, Robert Andrew of Shanagurt (who married Ellen Prenderville and had ten children, one of whom, Rev Patrick Robert O’Sullivan, edited for one year *The Dial*, a student publication of St Mary’s Academy & College, Kansas, launched in 1890), Jeremiah Andrew of Castleisland (who married Hannah Lynch and had eight children) and Mary and Ellen. Genealogical material relating to the Castleisland O’Sullivans in IE MOD/C4.

² Hardback, 160 page, full colour illustrated history published in 2005. Introduced by Fr Declan O’Connor, PP; foreword by William Murphy, Bishop of Kerry. Also includes a short introduction by Fr Kieran O’Shea, Editor, who advises that the Diocese of Ardfert was officially changed to the Diocese of Kerry in 1952 ‘though it was common in popular usage long before then’. Copy held in collection, IE MOD/A8.

³ ‘The Episcopal See in Kerry, heretofore Kerrigia which was the country of St Brendan to whose memory it was dedicated. Brendan studied under Bishop Ert and afterward went into Connaught to St Jarlath under whom he studied divinity. Omnipotent God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit is the title of a long prayer [unpub ms] ascribed to St Brendan’ (ref: Notes on some early Bishops of Kerry (11th to 14th centuries) in *Antiquities and History of Ireland* by Sir James Ware (translated into English by Sir William Domville and Robert Ware and published in 1705). Bishops noted in this work include **Dermot mac Mel Brenan** who died at Ardfert in 1075; **Magraté ó Eredain** or **I Ronan** died in 1099; **Mel Brendan o Ronan** died 10th Kal October 1161 and was buried at Ardfert. Mac Ronan, called Bishop of Kerry, was present at the Synod of Cenanuse held under Cardinal Papron in 1152. ‘I cannot but think that Mac Ronan and he were one and the same.’; **Gilla Mac Aiblan ó Hanmada** died in 1166; **Donald o Conarchy**, called Bishop Jarmuan, or of West Munster, died in 1193; **David o Duibditrib** succeeded, also called Bishop Jarmuan and died in 1207; **John**, an English Benedictine, consecrated about the year 1215 and was deprived by James, Penitentiary to Pope Honorius III and Legat in Ireland in 1221. He lived afterwards in the Abby of St Alban’s in England till October 1245 on the 2d of the Ides of October, he died ‘having lived at St Alban’s from the time that he was deprived but retaining still the Dignity of Hertfert about 30 Years by Special Command of the Pope.’; **Gilbert** succeeded who had the Royal Assent 7th of May 1225 and was consecrated the same year. He resigned in 1237; **Brendan** obtained the Royal Assent 17th of November 1237 and sate 15 years; **Christian** of the Order of Predicants designed Bishop of Ardfert was confirmed by Henry III 25th February 1252. He sate not long for upon his death it seems the king granted Licence of Election 20th August 1256; **Philip** succeeded, who died in 1263; **John**, Archdeacon of Ardfert, succeeded who was restored to the Temporals 27 February 1264. He died in May 1285 and was buried at Ardfert in the Cathedral of St Brendan; **Nicholas**, before the end of the year Nicholas succeeded who sate not long for he died about the middle of March 1287; **Nicholas**, a Cistercian Monk, afterward Abbot of Odorney or Kyrieleyson, was consecrated in the County of Kerry in 1288 and died very old, about the beginning of the year 1336 having sate about 48 years. In the records he is called Bishop of Kerry; **Alan o Hathern** or Cathera was consecrated in 1336 and died the 2 December 1347. While he sate, namely, in 1341, Pope Benedict XII gave this See to Edmond de Carmarthen of the Order of Predicants as if vacant by the death of Alan but he being still alive, the donation was void; **John de Valle** provided by Pope Clement VI was restored to the Temporals 10 March 1348 and died in 1372, having sate above 23 years; **Cornelius o Tigernach**, a Minorite, provided by Pope Gregory XI in 1372 died in 1379 in the 7th year of his Consecration; **William Bull**, Dean of Cork, was provided by the Pope and after Fealty sworn to the King, was restored to the Temporals 14th of February 1379. Died circa 1404.

The same publication contains notes on some abbeys in Kerry including the **Friery of Aghamore** (Derrynane), of the Order of Augustin Canons; **Friery of Ardfert** or Ardait, the Fitzmaurice, ancestors of the Baron of Kerry, founded a convent there of the Order of Minors. They deduce their original from Raymond le Gross; **Friery of Balli-ne-Scelig** (Ballinskelligs), of the Order of Augustin Canons. In one of the Isles of Scelig (some miles distant from hence) was an ancient Abby dedicated to St Michael the Arch-Angel, which is mentioned by Girald Cambrensis. Of the first found, I can say nothing, the Annals of the Abby of Inissale say that Flan Mac-Cellach, Abbot of Scelich, died in the year 885; but the Abby was afterward removed to a more commodious place, near the part of Balli-ne-Scelig; **Friery of Inisfallen** or Inisfathlen in Logh-Lean (Innisfallen), founded by St Finian, sir-named Leprous, after the middle of the 6th century. Of whom see John Colgan in his Acts of the Irish Saints, the 16th of March. The island abounds with the arbute tree, the fruit whereof is commonly called by the inhabitants the Cane Apple, but in Latin Unedo, because it is so unhealthful, that one is sufficient to be eaten at one time. So Hadrian Junius; Irrialagh, near Logh-Lean. **Friery of the H. Trinity** (Muckcross), founded by Minorits, by Donald son of Thady Mac-Carty in the year 1440 and repaired by him in 1468, the year of his death; **Killagh, Priory of St Mary** (Killagha, Milltown), of the Order of Regular Canons, founded by Geofry de Mariscis, under King John. It stands near the River Mang; **Friery of Lislaghtin** (Lislaughtin), John O’Conner founded a Convent of Minorits there, in the year 1478. The place has its name from St Lactin, who died in the year 622; **Odorney or Kirie-leyson**, Daughter of Magio Abby (Abbeydorney), this abby had its beginning in the year 1154 and here was buried Christian, that famous Bishop of Lismore in the year 1186 who retired hither when, some time before his death, he resigned his See; **Rathtoy, Abby of St Peter and St Paul** (Rattoo), it was first an hospital dedicated to St John Baptist, built by Frier William, and confirmed by Meiler, son of Meiler, in the Reign of King John. Afterwards an Abby of Regular Canons; **Friery of Traley** (Tralee), John, son of Thomas Giraldine, founded a Convent of the Order of Predicants there, in the year 1243. In the Church of this Convent he and his son Maurice, slain by Mac-Carty, were buried in the year 1261.

⁴ IE MOD/A8.

5. Fitzgerald of Adraval, posted online 3 April 2018

David Fitzgerald of Adraval died in 1818 and was interred in the family vault at Kilnananima, near Cordal, Castleisland where tradition holds that Gerald, the Earl of Desmond, was laid to rest almost two hundred and fifty years earlier.

A slab there is inscribed, THE BURIAL PLACE OF DAVID FITZGERALD OF ADRIVALE/ERECTED BY HIS SONS/WILLIAM DAVID AND ROBERT/AD 1818.

David Fitzgerald married Catherine Twiss.¹ Their eldest son William, a barrister, was of Adrival (sic), Co Kerry and Blackfort, Co Tipperary. He may also have been of Millbrook House.² In 1832, it was observed that ‘Counsellor Fitzgerald’ kept a school-house ‘in the midst of Kerry and in the midst of popery’.³

Second son David, ‘Honest Davy’, attorney, was of Adraval and Grouse Hall, a lodge in the vicinity.⁴ In 1827, David of Grouse-hall sued Lord Brandon for slander claiming the nobleman had called him ‘two thousand pounds worse than a beggar’.

David Fitzgerald died from typhus fever at Grouse Hall on Saturday 23 November 1833 and was buried in the family burial place at ‘Keelnamamah church’ (Kilnananima). Mr Fitzgerald was described as ‘a professed member of the established Protestant church.’

He was clearly not regarded as such in the locality for ‘the multitude at the funeral on Tuesday [26] would not allow the rector of that parish to read the funeral service. There was much boisterous shouting and uproar and some of the protestant gentlemen who attempted to interfere were insulted and hustled about’.⁵

By the last will of David Fitzgerald of Grouse Hall, he devised lands to his three sons, David (deceased at time of notice in 1860), William and Thomas in trust to Robert David Fitzgerald.⁶

In a letter to a local newspaper, it was remarked that David Fitzgerald was a great friend of Daniel O’Connell. Correspondent Maurice Murphy added:

Mr David Fitzgerald's son, Mr Robert Fitzgerald, was a very kind landlord. He was often heard to say, when they were tenants at will: My poor tenants, if they had the land for half they would be poor still. He sold early to his tenants.⁷

This is borne out in notices respecting the sale of the Fitzgerald estate in the 1850s and 60s.⁸ Murphy, writing in 1909, added, ‘Most of his sons went to Canada where they are wealthy ranchers and mine owners today’.⁹

Robert David Fitzgerald senior and junior went to Australia. In 1860, an address was made in Tralee to Robert David Fitzgerald, former treasurer of the Hibernian Bible Society, on his departure to New South Wales.¹⁰

Dates suggest that Fitzgerald senior and his wife, Mary Anne, née Bell, went to join their son, who had arrived in Sydney in 1856 and joined the Department of Lands as a surveyor. Their daughters Eliza Bell and Katherine Olivia went too.¹¹

Robert David Fitzgerald senior died in 1872. The death of his wife, Mary Anne, at Balmain,

occurred on 12 July 1863.¹² Their son, Robert David Fitzgerald (1830-1892), married Emily Blackwell, daughter of Edward Hunt, at Balmain, Sydney, in 1860 and had six children.¹³

Robert built a large house in his adopted country which he named Adraville.¹⁴ Robert and Emily's son, also Robert David Fitzgerald, married Ida Le Gay, née Brereton, whose son, Robert David, was Australian poet 'Bob' Fitzgerald (1902-1987).¹⁵

Bob Fitzgerald composed a poem entitled 'Transaction' in which he described a visit to Ireland with his wife 'to find the little town in Kerry from which his ancestors came and tracing down the house they once owned there.'¹⁶

The house had once been called Adraville, as applied to his Australian residence, and was sold to 'Pat Donovan of the Square'.¹⁷

The original family residence of Adraval in Kerry cannot be traced. In 1832, the Twiss family was in residence:

Wednesday last, Mrs Frances Twiss, of Ardravale, near Castleisland, accompanied by her sister-in-law Mrs Edward Twiss, were returning on a car from Killarney when within about a mile of that town the car was overturned. Mrs F Twiss escaped with little injury but the other lady (being enceinte) was so severely hurt as to cause her death in Killarney on Sunday last.¹⁸

The property was later associated with the Bateman family.¹⁹ 'Adrival' was auctioned in the Landed Estates Court in 1860 at the insolvency of John Bateman, owner, 'there is an oak wood and plantation of fir, birch and larch'.²⁰

The last mention of Adraval appeared in 1880, when a woman named Horan was ejected. Its fate after this is not known.²¹

¹ It may have been Mrs Catherine Fitzgerald's death recorded in the *Tipperary Free Press*, 24 January 1827: 'In Tralee, Mrs Fitzgerald, relict of the late David R Fitzgerald Esq of Adrival'.

² Nothing remains of Millbrook. In 1841, William W Fitzgerald Esq, William D Fitzgerald Esq and William Fitzgerald Esq were recorded there.

³ *The Baptist Magazine* (1832), p166. William Fitzgerald Esq of Adrivale, born 1785, married Anne Minnett (1784-1819) of Blackfort. Anne's ancestry is traced from Rev Paul Duclos, whose family immigrated to Ireland from Mentz. He married Frances Massiott of Shandon, his eldest daughter Anne Duclos married in 1717 Robert Minnett Esq of Ballycahill (Annabeg) and of Blackfort. Anne died in 1735 aged 39 and was buried at Knygh Castle, Co Tipperary (her husband Robert Minnett died in 1773). Their son, Rev Robert Minnett of Blackfort (died 1783), rector of Tulla, Co Clare married his cousin Eleanor, second daughter of William Devereux Esq of Deerpark, Co Clare and had issue Anne. Anne Minnett, heiress, married in 1806 barrister William Fitzgerald Esq of Adrivale.

Anne and William had issue ten children including **Anne Minnett Fitzgerald** (1812-1896); **Robert Minnett Fitzgerald** (1815-1888 – in the Landed Estates Court (1862) Robert Minnett Fitzgerald Esq was petitioned by Anne Minnett Fitzgerald re: lands at Middle Carker otherwise Knockrower. Robert married Elizabeth Dungan on 29 August 1849 in Nenagh, Co Tipperary. In 1895, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, widow, was resident at Knockrower when she contributed to the Fuh-Kien Memorial Fund. Their son was Walter Devereux Fitzgerald); **Georgina Blennerhasset Fitzgerald** (1816-1908) and eldest son **David W Fitzgerald Esq** (1813-1894), who married Cherry Christina, daughter of Rowan Purdon Esq MD in Blennerville Church, Kerry in February 1843. David was ordained in 1846 in which year he was described as eldest son of William Fitzgerald Esq of Millbrook, Castleisland and nephew of Robert David Fitzgerald Esq. In 1847, David accepted an appointment in St Paul's Church, Charlottetown, Canada

where he was elected rector in 1857 (see *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*). The following are inscriptions from The People's Cemetery, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island: In Memoriam Rev D Fitzgerald, Rector of St Paul's Church, Charlottetown, died Feb 23 1894 age 78 and Cherry Christiana his beloved wife died October 14 1893 age 87 – In Loving Memory of Rowan R Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of this Island Born in Limerick, Ireland February 14th 1847 Died March 22nd 1921 – Also his wife Agnes M Tremaine who died July 23rd 1926 aged 78 years – In Memory of Kathleen Frances Fitzgerald Daughter of Hon R & Agnes M Fitzgerald Born Oct 4 1881 Died May 31 1898 – Frances Elizabeth Tremaine Born Feb 14 1842 Died Dec 20 1933.

William Fitzgerald Esq of Adrivale married secondly (1820) Hannah (cousin of Anne Minnett), daughter of Robert Atkins Esq of Firville and had issue William Washington (1821-1915), Margaret-Ormsby (died 1915, author of *The O'Shaughnessy Papers* in *The Anglo-American Magazine* (1852)) and Mary (b1830). William died at Ontario, Canada. See Atkins of Firville in Burke's records.

⁴ Valerie Bary, *Houses of Kerry*: 'In 1812, Ardrivale House (sic) was the seat of David Fitzgerald ('Honest Davy'), second son of David Fitzgerald Esq senior and Catherine Twiss'.

Grouse Hall, sometimes Grouse Lodge, located at Knockrour West townland, which adjoins Adraval townland to the south. It appears in the Tithe Applotment books at 'Raynagnave', in the townland of Knockrour (Knockrour West) and parish of Ballincuslane. Grouse Hall was invariably described as 'near Castleisland' or 'Tralee'. New properties occupy the site. A document in the collection states the property was in the name of Cahill in the 1970s and burned down. Grouse Hall was also known as 'Cuggera' in 1820. This may allude to nearby Cangullia (Caungillah/Caungullah/Caungilla/Mount Pigeon), a property associated with the Fitzgerald and Twiss families, no longer extant.

In the Landed Estates Court (1860), the estate of David Fitzgerald of Grouse Hall County of Kerry Esq deceased alluded to a mortgage in 1826 of the lands of Knockeenaahone, East and West, and of a moiety of the lands of Middle Knockrour, also the lands of West Knockrour, and that part thereof called Raynagnave, executed by David Fitzgerald to James Cronin as a trustee for Morgan M'Sweeney ... another mortgage of 1828 is documented for the lands of Middle Carker otherwise Knockrour, and of the lands of Knockeenaahone and East Knockeenaahone, executed by David Fitzgerald to Henry Oliver with consent of Edward Collis. The same document refers to a judgment obtained in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland in Easter Term 1825 by Solomon (Soloman) Pommerett (Pommerett), Mount-pleasant, Dublin against David Fitzgerald of Tralee in the County of Kerry Esq for £1,009.

In the Incumbered Estates Commission (1857) William Fitzgerald, Thomas Fitzgerald and Francis Fitzgerald, owners, petitioned by Robert David Fitzgerald respecting lands at West Knockrour held 'under lease dated 14th November 1790 from Maurice Connell to Catherine Fitzgerald ... lands of Knockeenaahone held under lease dated 1st June 1785 from William Creagh to David Fitzgerald ... lands of East Knockeenaahone held under lease dated 5th November 1798 from Michael Creagh to Catherine Fitzgerald'.

⁵ *Kerry Evening Post*, 27 November 1833. The rector at that time was Rev Arthur Herbert. Further reference, *The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry a record of church and clergy in the nineteenth century* (2011).

⁶ The following pertains to his daughters: The death of 19-year-old Margaretta, second daughter of David Fitzgerald Esq of Grouse Hall, at George-street Limerick, residence of her uncle, William Fitzgerald Esq, was recorded on 8 February 1838. In October 1840, Rev Edward Brien of Midleton, Cork, married Kate, daughter of David Fitzgerald Esq of Grouse Hall at Cahirconlish Church. The marriage at Dromkeen Church, Co Limerick, of Charles Robert Brien Esq, staff-surgeon, Royal Navy, to Agnes, youngest daughter of David Fitzgerald Esq of Grouse Hall took place on 9 July 1862.

The following may assist with genealogy: At Castleisland, David Fitzgerald Esq, Ballycushlane, to Miss Frances Foster, daughter of William Foster Esq (1836). Arabella, relict of the late David Fitzgerald Esq, solicitor, died at Ballyard, Tralee on 10th August 1849. Arabella née Collis and David had a son, Thomas Fitzgerald Esq, Civil Engineer of 3 Beresford-place, Dublin.

⁷ *Killarney Echo and South Kerry Chronicle*, 20 February 1909.

⁸ In the matter of Robert David Fitzgerald, petitioner and William Fitzgerald, Thomas Fitzgerald, Francis Fitzgerald, James Fitzgerald and Robert Minnett Fitzgerald, respondents (1855); Estate of Robert Fitzgerald, owner and R D Fitzgerald, petitioner, lands at Knockrone sold to Mr Tweedy for £5,475 (1859). Final notice to claimants and in-

cumbrancers in the Estate of David Fitzgerald of Grouse Hall, County Kerry Esq deceased and by his last will devised to Robert David Fitzgerald in trust for Testator's three sons David Fitzgerald (since deceased) William Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzgerald (1860).

⁹ Another correspondent added that 'Mr Fitzgerald was a famous attorney of Dublin and Kerry, the grandfather of Dr Fitzgerald and Mrs Gubbins, near Limerick Junction'. It may assist genealogy recalling the death of 19-year-old Margareta, second daughter of David Fitzgerald Esq of Grouse Hall, at George-street Limerick, residence of her uncle, William Fitzgerald Esq, on 8 February 1838.

¹⁰ In 1821, Robert D Fitzgerald Esq of Adravalle (sic), numbered among the County Kerry Petit Jury panel. It may have been Robert senior who built a residence in Strand Street, Tralee which he named Adraval. In March 1831, it was reported that 'the handsome house now in course of building by Robert Fitzgerald Esq and nearly completed with the exception of the roof was blown down by the hurricane. This accident was not in any measure occasioned by the flood as no part of the inundation reached so high as Strand-street'. Notices to let Strand Street, Tralee, appeared in 1856 and 1857. It was advertised for sale in April 1858; the furniture was auctioned the following month.

¹¹ Eliza Bell married Rev T A Gordon and died at Balmain on 7 July 1864. Katherine Olivia Fitzgerald married Rev Samuel Fox in Croydon, New South Wales, in 1861. In 1887, it was observed that Rev Samuel and Mrs Fox had arrived at Ardferd Rectory. Rev Samuel Fox, rector of St James, Croydon, New South Wales and earlier of Wagga Wagga, died in 1902; his wife predeceased him by five years.

¹² Further reference and genealogy, *Leichhardt Historical Journal* 18 (1994).

¹³ *The Australian Dictionary of Biography* contains an entry for Tralee-born Robert David Fitzgerald (1830-1892) surveyor and naturalist. See also *Leichhardt Historical Journal* 18 (1994) for genealogy. Fitzgerald contributed twenty articles on birds of Kerry to the *Kerry Magazine* 1855-56. There is an image of Robert in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* 18 (1994).

¹⁴ Built at 9 Fawcett Street.

¹⁵ 'Bob' married Marjorie Claire Harris in 1931 and was survived in 1987 by his widow, son and three daughters.

¹⁶ *Forty Years' Poems* (1965) by Robert David Fitzgerald. Eight stanza poem.

¹⁷ *Leichhardt Historical Journal* 18 (1994), p82. Your Strand Street house, like the rest, will suffer/And needs a lick of paint and repair. You could do worse than take the offer/ Of Donovan of the Square – from 'Transaction', see note above. The poem, of eight stanzas, reveals that De Courcy Denny was the tenant of Strand Street during the 'transaction'.

¹⁸ *Belfast News-letter*, 25 May 1832. The Fitzgerald family appear to have taken up residency at Millbrook House.

¹⁹ On 26 October 1848, the death, in her 79th year, of Arabella Jane, daughter of Sir Barry Denny of Tralee Castle and relict of Rowland Bateman Esq of Oakpark, Adravale and Brosna Manor, was recorded.

²⁰ Adraval House was not named on the early Ordnance Survey map. The O'Donohoe papers record 'no local memory of the property'. Lewis in 1837 stated 'the only gentlemen's seats are Derreen, a lodge belonging to J Bateman Esq and Mount Eagle, the sporting residence of C G Fairfield Esq'. In 1840, William Fitzgerald Esq applied to Tralee to vote, his residence at that time was Millbrook.

²¹ A group of armed men from Tipperary with blackened faces reinstated her and her family at Adrevale (sic). 'Sir Maurice O'Connell is the landlord of the property'.

Further reference, *Philip of the Hundred Cows, A Folktale from Cordal* (2015).

6. Royal Sliabh Luachra – Land of Kings – posted online 10 April 2018

In ages past, the district of Sliabh Luachra in Co Kerry was the land of kings, and Teamhair Earann was the royal residence of the race of Earna.¹ The site of the royal fort may have been near Ballahantouragh, Castleisland.² The fort was destroyed by knights of the Red Branch almost two centuries ago.³

Legend keeps alive those far-off days of valour and romance. One tale recalls how a wild and enormous red ox roamed the slopes of Sliabh Luachra, constantly evading capture. At last, the men and hounds of the Fianna speared it and carried its antlers to Fionn MacCumail at Teamhair Luachra. The antlers were found to be taller than a man.⁴

Another tale conveys the approach of a recruit to Fionn's army:

Fionn was in Teamhair Luachra and the chiefs and great nobles of the Fenians of Erin by him, they were not long before they saw a tall warrior-like youth coming towards them arrayed in weapons and armour. Fionn enquired who he was, 'Conan the son of Fionn of Liathluachra is my name', said he, 'and my father was at the slaying of thy father at the battle of Cnucha ... we are now come to ask for his place among the Fenians'.⁵

A story about the legendary lovers, Diarmuid and Grainne, recalls the days of Teamhair Earann. Diarmuid was of the tribe known as Earns Mumhan or the Ernaans of Munster.⁶

I am versed in the thread of history,
That art is no swine art;
In the genealogy of the men of Alba,
And of the bright-weaponed men of Erin.

A tribe of them are of the race of Collas,
They were the choice of every force;
And a tribe of the nobles of the west,
From whom was Diarmuid O'Duibhne.⁷

The tale of Fionn MacCumhail's pursuit of Diarmuid, who had fled with Grainne, the beautiful princess affianced to the aging Fionn, is one of the greatest in Irish literature. Their tale is upheld in numerous places in the county of Kerry, embedded even in the rocks:

There are many almost inaccessible caves among the mountains and shore cliffs of Kerry which are popularly supposed to be resting places of Diarmuid and Grainne during their storied flight from the wrath of Fionn Mac Cumhal, the brave knight of the third century.⁸

Wherever the runaways stopped, they left behind them the green ring of a legend, and in succeeding times, their places of repose were called Beds of Diarmaid and Grainne. Tradition has it there was one for every day in the year.⁹

Crag was one such place. Fionn, full of 'unadulterated hatred for Diarmuid', pursued the couple over the Sliabh Luachra hills:

Again they set forth upon their journeying till they reached the broad heathery slopes of Slieve Lougher, where they halted to rest on the banks of a mountain stream that danced and

rippled along the heart of the hillside. From this spot Diarmuid looked down into the valley and saw approaching it from westward the foreigners of the sea-champions in battle array, with silken banners waving overhead their ranks. In front of all marched three green-clad warriors, who held the three fierce hounds by three chains, at sight of whose horrid bristling ugliness Diarmuid was filled with loathing. Then Modan lifted Grainne once more, and walked a mile with Diarmuid up the stream into the solitude of the mountain.

The hills offered no haven to the princess and her prince. And so the lovers went underground, and took shelter in the caves at Crag.¹⁰

The following is a scene from the flight of Diarmuid and Grainne as they journeyed westward and reached a stream at Glenbeigh, where they stopped for rest and refreshment:

They went into a cave of the earth at the side of Currach cinn adhmuid, over Tonn Toime; and Muadhan dressed a bed of soft rushes and of birch-tops under for Diarmuid and Grainne in the further part of that cave. He himself went into the next wood to him and plucked in it a straight long rod of a quicken-tree; and he put a hair and a hook upon the rod, and put a holly berry upon the hook, and went and stood over the stream and took a fish that cast. He put up the second berry, and killed the second fish; and he put up the third berry, and killed the third fish. He then put the hook and the hair under his girdle, and the rod into the earth, and took his three fish with him to where Diarmuid and Grainne were, and put the fish upon spits.

When the fish were broiled, Muadhan sought to divide them:

“I give the dividing of these fish to thee, Diarmuid.” “I had rather that shouldst divide it thyself,” said Diarmuid. “Then,” said Muadhan, “I give the dividing of these fish to thee, O Grainne.” “It suffices me that thou divide it,” said Grainne. “Now, hadst thou divided the fish, O Diarmuid,” said Muadhan, “thou wouldst have given the largest share to Grainne; and had it been Grainne that divided it, it is to thee she would have given the largest share; and since it is I that am dividing it, have thou the largest fish, O’Diarmuid, and let Grainne have the second largest fish, and let me have the smallest fish.”¹¹

The young lovers found refuge too in Killorglin¹² and by the not too far distant shores of Caragh Lake, where they sheltered beneath the bowers of the quicken trees.¹³ We know not the true fate of Diarmuid and Grainne, it alters with the centuries and the storytellers though we are told that in time, there came to them four sturdy sons and one daughter.¹⁴

And so for now we shall leave them, as they shelter on the shores of Caragh Lake, in their contentment.

¹ ‘Teamhair Luachra was also called Teamhair Earann, being the royal residence of the country of the Earna, or descendants of Oilioll Earann, commonly called in English the Ernans of Munster. It was situated in the district of Sliabh Luachra, whence the name in the text’ (*The Romance of Diarmuid and Grainne* (1881) by Standish Hayes O’Grady, Part II, 1881, p69).

² ‘Teamhair Shubha. This was probably another name for Teamhair Luachra, which was the name of a fort near Beal Atha na Teamhrach, in the parish of Dysart, near Castle Island, in the county of Kerry’ (*Leabhar na g-Ceart or The Book of Rights* (1847) by John O’Donovan, p90).

‘Though the name Teamhair Luachra no longer exists, the site of the fort is marked by Beul atha na Teamhrach, a ford on a small stream, near Castleisland in the county of Kerry’ (*The Romance of Diarmuid and Grainne* (1881) by Standish Hayes O’Grady, Part II, 1881, p69).

Beul atha na Teamhrach otherwise Bhéal (or Béal) Átha an Teamhrach, the townland of Ballahantouragh (or Ballahantourigh – The Ford mouth of Tara) through which runs the River Dogue. ‘For many years the Kings of Munster lived at Teamhair Luachra on the eastern slope of Sliabh Luachra ... There is a narrow road in Ballahantourigh which is known as the High Road to Tara’ (Kilsarcon National School).

See discourse on the location of the site in ‘Teamhair Luachra (Tara-Luachra)’ by J J Doyle, *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Sixth Series, Vol 17, No 1 (Jun 30 1927) pp59-63. Places mooted include (barony of) Coshlea, Co Limerick; Portrinard near Abbeyfeale and Taur, Kingwilliamstown, Co Cork.

³ ‘In the time when Conor Mac Nessa reigned in Ulster, the 33rd year of the Christian era ... the knights of the order had grown insolent. After having enriched themselves on the spoils of the Connacians ... and having considerably extended the frontiers of their province they had also made a lucky excursion into Munster, destroyed the palace of Teamhair Luachra and returned with a large booty’ (*The Irishman*, 12 December 1863).

⁴ Extract from the Book of Lismore published in *Dublin Evening Packet*, 12 Dec 1861).

⁵ *The Romance of Diarmuid and Grainne* (1881) by Standish Hayes O’Grady, Part II, 1881, p3.

⁶ Some Kerry genealogy is given thus in ‘Chapters on Irish History’, Ch V, *Catholic Telegraph*, 25 August 1860 by Richard Cronnolly (perhaps Richard Francis Cronnelly, author of *Irish Family History* notably, *A History of the Clan-Eoghan or Eoghanachta of Desmond, descendants of Eoghan Mor of the line of Heber, son of Milesius*): ‘The monarch Fachtna, soon after his succession, married Neasadh and had seven sons and three daughters. Connor, the eldest, became King of Ulster, Beama settled in Desmond, Lamha became lord of the clan Lambrigue (a Kerry sept) and Glaisne from whom the territory of Glasriudhe has its name. The other four sons Alaine, Fuiar, Moneidh and Stairn died young and the three daughters were married to three princes of the race of Heremon but died issueless ... The Clanna Deaga or Degadian Knights were the chief warriors of Munster and under the command of Deagad and Conrigh, the son of Daire, who had their chief residence at Staque Fort in County Kerry. The men composing this brave force were of the Heremonian race and originally of Ulster but a remote ancestor having settled in Kerry Luachra his descendants became very numerous in that country and in the reign of Fachtna formed themselves into a military body for its protection. Conrigh, their chief leader, was one of the bravest warriors of his day having slain in single combat the bravest champions of the pirate Hofer and the mighty Cachullin himself was forced to acknowledge him victor in the strife for Blanard, the maid of Jura. The Degadians existed as a military body down to the reign of Cormac Ulfuda in the third century when they were superseded by the Dalgacals or Dalcassians of the race of Heber.’

⁷ *The Romance of Diarmuid and Grainne* (1881) by Standish Hayes O’Grady, Part II, pp87-88. ‘The romance of Diarmuid and Grainne was written in accordance with the southern tradition that Diarmuid was of the tribe known as Earns Mumhan or the Ernaans of Munster and that his country was Kerry. Here follows a genealogy of Diarmuid by some Munster poet, in which the same tradition is supported, which appears to be the production of the 13th or 14th century; but who the author was, and in what manuscript the oldest versions of it exists, the Editor has not had the necessary opportunities for discovering except that it is also to be found in a MS of 1706-9 in the RIA’.

The version of the tale translated by Standish O’Grady was derived from ‘a manuscript of varied and interesting contents written in 1814-19 by Tomas O h-Icidhe (Thomas Hickey) of Killenaule, Co Tipperary, Professor of Irish at St John’s College, Waterford’.

⁸ *Kerry News*, 15 January 1934. The author added that Fionn was associated with Kerry ‘at Knockanair, near Ballybunion, at Ventry, and at Loch Lein where he hunted with his dogs Bran and Sgeolan’.

⁹ Reference ‘Oisín The Irish Fenian Cycle of Romance’ published in the *Dundalk Democrat*, 2 March 1872. The article was written by ‘Major Muskerry’, pseudonym of William Dowe (1815-1891) author of *Junius Lord Chatham A Biography* (1857).

The nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps mark the beds of Diarmuid and Grainne, ie, the townlands of Smerwick, Kilballylahiff, Ballyquin and Kilconly.

¹⁰ IE MOD/C5. *Timeless Crag Cave* (?2000) produced by Crag Cave Ltd (text by Donal O'Connor), p15.

¹¹ 'Diarmuid and Grainne in Kerry' *Kerry Sentinel*, 14 November 1896. Glenbeigh is given as Beith, Behy, or Brich Glen.

The quicken-tree is mentioned elsewhere in the literature of the lovers:

'Diarmuid and his princess, still intent only upon finding a resting-place secure from the vengeance of Fionn, came in their journeying to the Forest of Dooras in the territory of Hy-Fiachra and here the knight determined to make an abode for his dear lady'. There, Grainne asked about the dark wood and the tree of Sharvan the Surly and he replied, 'A danger truly if I meddle with the quicken-tree he guards for the Dedanaans – his fairy kinsfolk'. From *In the Celtic Past Stories by Anna MacManus* (Ethna Carbery) (1904), 'Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne', pp33-59 and 'The death of Diarmuid O'Duibhne' pp61-76.

¹² 'Killorglin was famous for some of Fionn's and Oisín's exploits and as the setting of the world famous romance of Diarmaid and Grainne. To this day the names connect the period, as Bealach Ossian is well known to tourists, as is also Clog Fionn, Suidhe Fionn, Leabaidh Diarmuid agus Grainne and Loch Brin' (*Kerry Champion*, 11 August 1951).

¹³ 'In their romances and love songs, Caragh was tenderly mentioned, for was it not here that Dermot sheltered Grania in the bowers of the quicken trees. All who have read the fine old Finnian romance, *The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne*, which tells the iliad of their flight across ancient Erin, will remember that here on the shores of Kerry he met his enemies and discomfited them. In the mists westward from the lake is the hill-summit, Seefin, where the disconsolate son of MacCool sat' (*The Sunny side of Ireland* (1902) by John O'Mahony and R L Praeger, pp137-138). Fossa is also a reputed place of refuge for Diarmuid and Grainne.

¹⁴ *In the Celtic Past Stories by Anna MacManus* (Ethna Carbery) (1904), p59. In this version, Diarmaid and Grainne go to live in Kesh-Corran, building themselves there a house called Rath-Grainne 'in which they abode many years in quiet and joy'.

7. The Fitzgerald Castles of Cordal – posted online 30 April 2018

In the 1930s, a contributor to the Schools' Collection described the three castles in Cordal:

There is one in Ard na gCreach, one in Kilmurry and one in Ballyplymoth. They were built by the Fitzgeralds, a great Geraldine family. At first four brothers of them lived together in the castle at Ard na gCreach. They did not agree so well. That is why the other castles were built.¹

The same tale was recorded by Historian Charles Smith about two hundred years earlier, who observed that the three castles appeared to have been possessed by three brothers of Fitzgerald 'who bore so great an enmity to each other that no one of them would suffer the other to pass peaceably through his land.'²

Historian Jeremiah King traced the descent of the Fitzgeralds of Ard na gCreach to a younger brother of the first White Knight, Knight of Glin.³ He recorded how David Fitzgerald of 'Ardnagragh' had three sons, one of Kilcushnaun, Thomas of 'Ardnagragh', and a third son attainted.⁴

In the late sixteenth century, the Fitzgerald lands were granted to Sir William Herbert, who wrote:

1589, May 24

There was dwelling upon those lands which are now come into my possession a gentleman of the Geraldines, called Thomas Oge, who was committed to the castle of Dublin by Sir John Perrott. I met him in Cork on coming over from England and found him to be a man, sensible, modest, and tractable and so hoped he might be made a good man. By my entreaties I got him released and brought him into the country with me, where by persuasions used unto him he reformed himself in religion, in manners, in habit ... Sir Edward Denny to frustrate my endeavours in those parts has got an order from Dublin for his arrest.⁵

“Three clumps of the walls lie at the site”

In the nineteenth century, the Ordnance Survey's John O'Donovan observed that Ard na gCreach – 'the Hill or Height of the Plunders' – had been totally demolished, 'three clumps of the walls lie at the site'.⁶

O'Donovan found the ruin at Ballyplimith more intact, where the north side of the structure was washed by a river and the entrance was formed on the east side:

The north wall of the castle stands on the very extremity over the river. The exterior parts of the walls exhibit a structure of square blocks of stones laid in very regular courses. On the interior are the remains of a stone arch on north and west walls. The north wall and the north-south angle retain their original height, about 50 feet. There were four stories in the building ... under the arch on west wall are two windows, the lower one of which is narrow and square, the upper one large and square each lighted a floor on this side.⁷

The Ballyplimoth ruin proved a suitable venue for a Castleisland Steeple Chase which took place in 1858:

From the plateau on which the ruin stands an excellent view of the course was obtained. A capital stand too was erected which overlooked the whole arena ... weather was beautiful the first day and the ground in excellent order. The second day however was frequent showers and the course was in consequence rather 'greasy'.⁸

In Kilmurry, near Ballincuslane, a most impressive ruin still stands tall and commanding on the landscape.⁹ O'Donovan provided a verbal reconstruction of the building:

The whole consisted of three divisions, court, and two castles, of which, one was attached to the east end of the court and the other ran collaterally from the south side wall being attached to it. The west wall of the castle at east-end is destroyed but traces of it are seen on the interior of the ruin. Length of the ruin ... including court and castle is 48 feet.¹⁰

Historians record that Kilmurry Castle was taken by Colonel Phaire, Governor of Cork, in August 1650. A legend of this period tells how Patrick Fitzgerald of Kilmurry, youngest and bravest of four brothers, defended his castle and saved his lover, Eva, daughter of Walter O'Connor of nearby Ballymacadam Castle, from death.¹¹

Not even a few ivy-clad stones remain of Ballymacadam Castle, which was blasted about twenty years or so ago to make way for a quarry. Within its walls Mary, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, was born. Mary married into the family of Marshall, and, a few centuries or so on (1772), the Lord Chancellor appointed Richard Marshall of Ballymacadam one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.¹²

As the remaining ruins fall into an ever reducing pile, their security rests ever more heavily on the historian.

¹ The contributor added: 'One of the brothers was so much afraid of the owners of Ballyplymoth Castle that when going to Castleisland he always had to go round Scartaglin. This meant that he had to go three miles out of his way to avoid unpleasantness and quarrelling. This journey is known locally as Comgar Taidg Chaoic go dtí an Oileán. At one time the Fitzgeralds attacked the O'Keefes of Cork during the night and carried off their cattle. The O'Keefes pursued them hotly and met them at a townland in Cordal called Ard na gCreach. A fierce battle ensued the result of which was that the O'Keefes recovered their cattle and went home triumphant. The townland in which the battle was fought is called Ard na gCreach' (The Schools' Collection, Volume 0449, pp6-7). The fourth brother appears to have resided in the Castle in Castleisland town.

² *The Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry* (1756), p170.

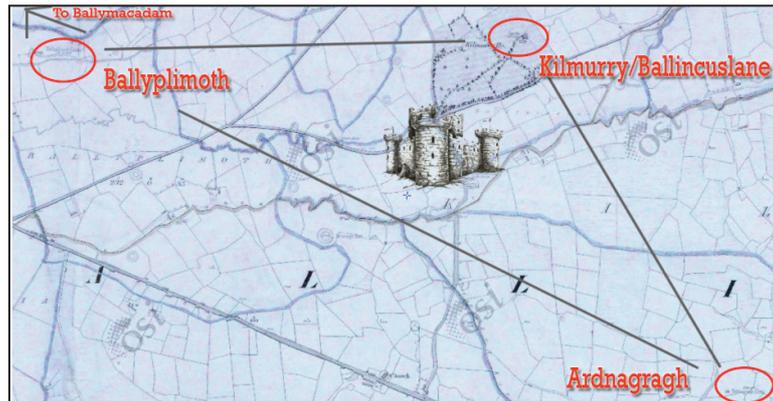
³ 'They are called the Sliocht (Slught) Shane, out of them the septs of Maurice Duffe and Slught Edmund in Kerrie'.

⁴ 'Thomas of Ardnagragh married having two daughters and a son. 31 May 1587, the castle called Ardnagragh late Thomas FitzDavid Gerald's, with the castle and lands of Kilcosteny, and certain other lands of ... the late Mac Shane ... were granted to Sir William Herbert with Castleisland district.'

⁵ King's *History*, 'Fitzgerald Knight of Kerry' (1915).

⁶ Ordnance Survey Letters, parish of Ballincuslane, pp498-509. The castle site is at Cordal East townland, close to the ruined Kilnananima Church. Variations of Ardnagragh include Ardnacrah, Ardnagragh, Ardnegragh, Ardnagraghe, Ardnagragh, Ardnegraghe.

⁷ Ordnance Survey Letters, parish of Ballincuslane, pp498-509. 'On north wall is one window under the arch, narrow outside, built of coarsely chiselled stone. It is a rude stone arch inside which was circular. Above the arch is another window now injured. It appears to have been square outside ... it appears the doorway was on east wall at south east corner.'



Variations of Ballyplimoth include Baile Plimot, Baile Phliomot, Balliphimolt, Baile Plimmoth, Ballyplimmoth, Ballyplimoth, Ballyplymouth, Bally Plymouth (Ballyplimoth townland). In the seventeenth century, 37-year-old Charles Deorane was recorded at Ballyplimoth, having as his parishes Ballincushlane and Castleisland. He received Holy Orders in 1691 from the Bishop of Cassel (ref: 'The priests of Kerry Two Hundred Years Ago', *Kerry Sentinel*, 24 October 1891).

S Divane & Sons Calendar of 1999 included an image of the remains of Ballyplymouth Castle 'which date back to 1420'.

⁸ *Cork Examiner*, 14 April 1858. Names of the horses raced included Mr O'Connell's May Morning, Mr Donovan's Little Arthur, Mr Eager's Fly-trap, Mr Bourke's Wild Girl, Mr Nash's Jerry, Mr Rae's The Warrior, Mr Hurly's Red Robin, Mr Curtayne's Fortune Hunter, Mr Cotter's Mountain Witch, Captain Burke's Old Screw and Mr O'Grady's Nameless. On the evening of the first day's race, there was an ordinary at Mrs Knights Crown Hotel for a 'first-rate dinner'. It was also mentioned that a man named Reidy 'Beenough' was thrown that day while schooling a horse for Mr Harnett of Abbeyfeale and died about an hour later.

⁹ Kilmurry townland, parish of Ballincuslane. Baile an Chaisleain or Baile an Caisleain 'the town of the castle'. 'Baile Caisleain is a subdivision of the townland of Kilmurry. Lord Raymond who lived in Kilmurry House and in whose immediate property was Kilmurry Castle took eight acres of land from each of his neighbouring tenants. The land thus grabbed constituted a new townland called Baile an Caisleain' (The Schools' Collection, Volume 0449, Page 089).

Variations include Ballencastelan, Ballicaslane, Ballycasslane, Ballincaslane, Ballincaslan, Ballycushlaan, Ballincushlane, Ballycushlane.

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey Letters, parish of Ballincuslane, pp498-509.

¹¹ 'A Daring Deed' by Edmond Loughlin, *Weekly Irish Times*, 8 August 1896. Retold in *Fitzmaurice of Kerry A 17th Century Tale of Kilmurry Castle and Ballymacadam Castle* (2018).

¹² *Kerry Champion*, 12 December 1936.

8. Story of the GAA by Thomas Francis O’Sullivan, posted online 23 May 2018

Story of the GAA with Portraits (1916) was published as the GAA ‘entered on the thirty-first year of its existence ... It has been the means of saving thousands of young Irishmen from becoming mere West Britons’. It was written by T F O’Sullivan (see pages 449-453).

Its chapters run thus:

Introductory and note by Rev James B Dollard	pp1-2
Chapter I	Sketch of the Founder, Michael Cusack (Citizen Cusack) pp3-4
Chapter II	First Appeal to Irish People pp4-6
Chapter III	The Association Established pp7-9
Chapter IV	Parnell, Croke, and Davitt become Patrons pp9-11
Chapter V	Organizing Meeting in Cork pp11-12
Chapter VI	Newspaper Articles and ‘Address to Irish People’ pp12-14
Chapter VII	Opposition to the Association pp14-18
Chapter VIII	The First Year’s Work pp18-21
Chapter IX	Historic Athletic Meetings pp21-23
Chapter X	Book Prizes and First Annual Convention pp24-27
Chapter XI	The Association in 1886 pp27-29
Chapter XII	Athletic Disputes, Tournaments, and Important Speeches pp30-33
Chapter XIII	Rugby Players Excluded, Athletic Championships pp34-36
Chapter XIV	Second Annual Convention (includes GAA poetry by Ellen O’Leary, Rev Jas B Dollard and Maeve Cavanagh) pp37-41
Chapter XV	An Historic Year (1887) includes County Conventions, the Association in the North, Resignation of Mr Wyse Power, Exclusion of the RIC, Championship Draw, Resignation of Mr Maurice Davin, Gaelic Newspapers, Weight-throwing and jumping pp42-47
Chapter XVI	Famous Convention pp47-53
Chapter XVII	Reconstructing the Association pp53-55
Chapter XVIII	First All-Ireland Hurling and Football Championships pp56-58
Chapter XIX	World’s Handball Championship includes poems by Rev Jas B Dollard, Thomas Francis Meagher pp59-62
Chapter XX	Association Re-Constructed pp63-67
Chapter XXI	The American “Invasion” pp67-71
Chapter XXII	Unfinished Championships pp72-76
Chapter XXIII	The Association in 1889 includes note on the Kildare County Committee’s repair of Wolfe Tone’s grave and others pp76-82
Chapter XXIV	Handball Championship and Annual Convention includes note on Handball in Kerry and Kerry’s Important Suggestions pp83-86
Chapter XXV	The Association in 1890 pp86-89
Chapter XXVI	Athletic Feats and Handball Contests pp89-91
Chapter XXVII	The Association in 1891 includes notes on Parnell’s funeral and P W Nally’s death pp92-97
Chapter XXVIII	The Association in 1892 includes diagram showing placement with the old rule of 21 aside pp98-101
Chapter XXIX	The Association in 1893 includes note on Michael Davitt’s Bankruptcy pp103-106
Chapter XXX	Taltean Games and Festivals pp107-110
Chapter XXXI	The Association in 1894 includes note on death of William Real, weight-thrower, of Pallasgreen pp111-114
Chapter XXXII	The Association in 1895 – World’s Handball Championship pp114-120
Chapter XXXIII	The Association in 1896 pp121-125
Chapter XXXIV	Hurling and Football Championships and Croke Cup Competitions of 1896 pp125-128
Chapter XXXV	The Association in 1897 pp129-133
Chapter XXXVI	The Association in 1898 includes note on ‘patriotic projects’ and diagram showing plan of field with 17 players aside pp133-139
Chapter XXXVII	The Association in 1899 includes laying of the foundation stone of the Billy Byrne Monument in Wicklow. A note on this page states ‘All the foregoing articles including the introduction appeared in the <i>Dublin Evening Telegraph</i> between October 1913 and October 1914 after which date they were continued in a summarised form in the <i>Sunday Freeman</i> ’ pp140-143

Chapter XXXVIII	The Association in 1900 includes note on memorial unveiled and reorganisation of Kerry County Board pp143-147
Chapter XXXIX	The Association in 1901 'The foundation of the Association as we know it today ... was laid in 1901' includes note on death of James Stephens and poem by Brian na Banban (Brian O'Higgins) pp147-153
Chapter XL	The Association in 1902 includes note on Dr Thomas W Croke's death pp153-157
Chapter XLI	The Association in 1903 includes note on Gaelic Cycle Association and the Emmet Centenary and the football final between Kerry and the London Irish on 12 November pp158-163
Chapter XLII	The Association in 1904 includes note on football final between Kerry and Dublin pp164-169
Chapter XLIII	The Association in 1905 includes note on Camoguidheacht matches and death of 'Prominent Gaels' pp169-175
Chapter XLIV	The Association in 1906 includes notes on death of Michael Davitt and Michael Cusack and other 'Prominent Gaels' pp175-181
Chapter XLV	The Association in 1907 includes death of John O'Leary, P N Fitzgerald and Thomas Dunne pp182-186
Chapter XLVI	The Association in 1908 includes memorials and purchase of Jones's Road Dublin by Mr Dinneen pp187-195
Chapter XLVII	Games and Nationality by Dr Douglas Hyde as published in The Gaelic Athletic Annual 1908-9 pp196-198
Chapter XLVIII	Suggestions to Gaels by Thos F O'Sullivan, October 1916, pp198-200

9. Two Neglected North Kerry Poets, posted online 31 May 2018

Jeremiah Finaghty – A Kerry Diamond

Kerry, my rugged native home,
God seems to love you best;
His smile lights up your valleys green
And your hills with towering crest –
Your glens and emerald bosom fair with
His choicest gifts are blest.

– ‘Beauty’, in praise of a lecture, ‘Every Man His Own Poet’ delivered
by Rev R J O’Sullivan, SS Peter and Paul’s, Cork, 1902

Jeremiah Finaghty was born c1871 in Cappa (or Cappagh), Kilflynn, son of Edmond Finaghty, a farmer, and his wife Margaret.¹ His younger brothers were John and Edmond and his sisters Mary and Hannah.²

In 1886, Jeremiah was a monitor at Kilflynn National School and following his examinations in that year, received a Reid Bequest of £18.³ He later attended Drumcondra Training College, c1896-97, following which he returned to Kilflynn to teach.

He was appointed principal of Kilflynn National School in 1897.

Jeremiah had a great interest in the history and folklore of his area which he began recording in verse and story. His literature began appearing in print in the closing decade of the nineteenth century, sometimes under the penname, Diarmuid Mac Finn.⁴

In 1894, he composed an elegy on the death of Rev Thomas Hugh Brosnan of Dromulton, Currow, parish priest of Abbeydorney and Kilflynn for twenty-five years.⁵ Rev Brosnan was affectionately known as ‘Father Tom’, and best remembered as mediator between landlord and tenant in troubled times.⁶

Jeremiah’s poetic tributes, such as that paid to the memory of Mrs James King, Stacksmountain, recorded the life and times of the district.⁷

He contributed to local newspapers and in 1903 – the same year in which his poem, ‘Bridge of Athlone’ was regarded as ‘one of the most popular recitations at the present’ – he published a book of stories and poems entitled *Kerry Diamonds, Found, Cut, and Set*.⁸

The content was described as ‘founded on fact’; the scenes of the stories laid ‘in dear North Kerry’. It included a tale of 1798 and one from the times of the Great Famine in Kilmoyley which involved love, betrayal and murder.⁹

Finaghty admitted that he had not the means of ‘commanding the lithographic art’ to give his book ‘an attractive, pictorial dress’ but reckoned that ‘a Kerryman ought prefer the native garb, however homely, to the foreign costume of tinsel and tawdriness’.

Finaghty hoped that his ‘exiled brethren with home-hunger gnawing their hearts’ would appreciate the book as a reminder of home, ‘wherein the valleys and lonely churchyards reposed the ashes and bones of their fathers’.¹⁰

Jeremiah was ensconced in the affairs of his community. He was secretary of the Kilflynn Bee-Keepers' Society in 1902 and a few years later, was secretary of Kilflynn Co-operative Dairy Society.¹¹

He was a fluent Irish speaker and attended the inaugural meeting of the Kilflynn GAA on New Year's Day 1903, following which he made 'an energetic start' on teaching Irish in Kilflynn National School.¹²

An illustration of Jeremiah's teaching ability was recorded in 1903 when Mr J P McCormack obtained fourth place in Ireland (and the first in Cork) in the Boy Copyists examination. McCormack received his education under Jeremiah Finaghty to whom his success was attributed.¹³

Jeremiah Finaghty suffered a brief illness and died at St Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, on 1 March 1920. He was laid to rest in the family burial place at Abbeydorney.

John O'Brennan – Last of the Bards

The last of all the bards was he,
Who sang of Erin's misery,
And died forgotten and alone;
He, too, is worth a little stone.¹⁴

John O'Brennan was born in the area of Ardfert in the closing decades of the eighteenth century and flourished in the pre-famine years of the nineteenth century.

At Lerrig crossroads, about three miles north of Ardfert on the borders of three old parishes, are two neighbouring farms. It is likely that it was on one of those farms that O'Brennan was born. The Brennan family had been well established in Iveragh before Cromwell, moving north to Trughanacmy at the time of the Cromwellian plantation and further north to Clanmaurice by the 18th century.

O'Brennan, a deeply religious man who 'never wrote a licentious line' and who was an intimate of Tomas Ruad, declined the livelihood of singing the praise of the ruling class and chose to work as a hedge schoolmaster in Ardfert village, his school situated near the site of the fountain.¹⁵

His school prospered until the advent of the National School system of 1831 which 'sounded the death knell of poor Brennan'.¹⁶

On one occasion, while crippled in bed with rheumatism, the tithe proctors seized all his goods. 'Bereft of health and means, he was miraculously healed at Wether's Well, Tubrid, Ardfert – the scene of the baptism of Saint Brendan.'¹⁷

O'Brennan died c1845.

Worthy to rank with the Four Kerry Poets

Many years later, a writer for the Kerryman considered that O'Brennan was worthy to rank with the quartette of Gaelic poets. He wrote:

John Brennan from Ballymacandrew, Kilmoily is the great Gaelic versifier of North Kerry. His songs were as the breath of life to the despairing peasant through the encircling gloom of the later penal decades; his life one long martyrdom with sickness, disease and wrong. He is almost an unknown quantity – his name but a legend, an echo, even amongst his own.¹⁸

As long ago as the end of the nineteenth century, efforts were being made to record O'Brennan's literature. In 1893, Father Donncha O Donnchadha, parish priest of Ardfert, was approached about the task, 'Should you decide to publish' he was advised, 'for goodness sake collect and publish all that may be known about the poet himself.'¹⁹

The work was not undertaken but the poet was rescued from obscurity in 1972 when a collection of his literature, *Filíocht Sheáin Uí Bhraonáin*, was presented by Pádraig de Brún.²⁰

Parnassian youth whose laurels you can claim
as poetic lays will gain immortal fame,
in your native tongue what rhyme and metre flows
soft as the fleecy showers of northern snows.

He researched the poet's relationship with Michael Og O Longain from Carraig na bhFear and documented O'Brennan's praise of Fr Michael Breathnach, for whom Percival Graves wrote his well-known song Father O'Flynn.²¹

Pádraig de Brún's publication was reviewed by the late playwright and novelist, Bryan MacMahon (1909-1998) who remarked that the collection had been brought to fruition by a scholar 'from the plain which O'Brennan knew and loved so well'.²²

Indeed, MacMahon commented on the fertility of literary research in North Kerry in general:

One of my rarest possessions is a manuscript by Seamus Neamhurchoideach O Cathain (James Harmless Keane) of Brosna written in scribal Irish and which again forms another link with the language Pádraig de Brún has so powerfully revealed to us. I hope that he will place us further in his debt by research among the work of other poets of the area ... I list them as they were given to me by my late brother, and published in the Kerryman about forty years ago:

Padraig Liath O Conchuir of Lisselton
Riobard O Maolmhichil of Scralin on the southern slope of Knockanore Hill
Tiarna Barry of Listowel
Donncha Kerin of Duagh and perhaps also of Castleisland
Ulick Kerin of Glensharoon, Castleisland
Liam Casey of Tralee
Donncha Buckley of Lisselton
Simon O Fiachtain of Gortcreen Listowel
Micheal O Mathuna of Asdee
Sean O Ceerbhaill and Donal O Leighin of Glenalappa
Tadhg Rua O Conchuir of Castleisland
Fr Diarmuid O'Shea, one time parish priest of Ballylongford.²³

In June 2011, a plaque to the memory of John O'Brennan was erected in Kilmoyley by his descendants.²⁴

¹ Margaret Finaghty died at Kilflynn on 23 October 1913. Jeremiah composed an elegy in 15 stanzas published in the *Kerryman*, 11 April 1914. It also paid tribute to Robert Finaghty who died at Untalai, Rhodesia, South Africa on 20 May 1908 and to Mrs Maria McQuinn, Laccamore, O'Dorney, who died on 9 March 1913 (Jeremiah also published an elegy on the death of Mrs McQuinn in the *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 22 March 1913).

² Another brother may have been Robert; see note above. Hannah died in 1938.

³ Scoil Treasa Naofa (St Teresa's NS, Kilflynn). Finaghty received a further gratuity of £20 following the examinations of 1888. See page <http://www.odonohoearchive.com/the-master-lights-up-a-kerry-gem/> for further information on the Reid Bequest.

⁴ His stories included the serialised Fenian story, *Around the Kerry Firesides* (Jan-Aug 1897) published in *The Shamrock*.

⁵ Finaghty also composed an elegy on the death of Rev Francis Crimmins, parish priest of Abbeydorney, who died on 22 April 1912 (see *Killarney Echo*, 15 June 1912).

⁶ *Kerry Weekly Reporter*, 10 March 1894. Rev Thomas Hugh Brosnan was born at Dromulton, Currow in 1833, educated at the Irish College, Paris, and Maynooth, and ordained in 1857. His first curacy was Ballybunion; he was transferred to Causeway in 1861, parish priest of Tuosist 1868, parish priest of Abbeydorney and Kilflynn 1869 where he remained for twenty-five years until his death at age 60 on 1 March 1894. His brother, Patrick Brosnan from Castleisland, was present at his death. He built schools in Cappa, Ardrahan and carried out improvements to the churches of Abbeydorney and Kilflynn. He built the parochial house in Abbeydorney. See 'The Priest who was buried three times', *Kerryman*, 7 December 1984.

⁷ 'In Memoriam: On the Death of Mrs James King, Stacksmountain, who died 6 July 1903' by Jeremiah Finaghty, *Kerry Sentinel*, 18 July 1903.

⁸ The Bridge of Athlone was published in *St Patrick's*, 23 February 1901 for which Finaghty was awarded a prize for best poem. Composed of 19 verses, it was reproduced in the *Kerry Sentinel*, 25 May 1904, the first line of which begins: 'All day long the English cannon have sent forth their iron shower'. Finaghty also composed a parody, 'The Bridge of Kilflynn' a bridge in the locality he described as 'monstrous'. It was published in the *Kerry Sentinel* on 17 March 1906.

⁹ Finaghty published *Kerry Diamonds* under his pseudonym, Diarmuid MacFinn. The contents of the book are as follows:

Short Stories: The Tragedy of Phoul-na-Pooka; Or, The Rival Lovers, a tale about betrayal and murder in Kilmoyley; United in Death, a ghost story from Clahane, near Tralee; The Banna Pearl, a tale about a girl who discovers her paternity in Captain Vane, from which the book appears to take its title; The Pride of the Cashen, a tale about the Staunton family; The Abduction of Aileen Stack, a tale about the wooing of a girl from Stacksmountain; What Came of a Faction Fight, a tale from Kilfeighney; The Fate of Nora O'Donnell, a tale about the ill fortunes of the O'Donnell family told by a servant boy from Tipperary; A Coal o' Fire, a tale from Kilflynn; The Charge for the Guns, a tale of the 1798 period from schoolmaster, Michael McCarthy from Ballymascarty, Co Cork, whose father was a blacksmith; The Lily of Kilborna, a tale related by an 88-year-old man which bears echoes of Griffin's Colleen Bawn.

Poetry: The Bridge of Finnea, with note on the heroics of Myles O'Reilly of Cavan in holding the bridge against 3,000 Scotch and English troops until the arrival of Castlehaven, the Irish Commander; The Kerry Colleen; Barrett of Oulane; O'Dorney; The Kerry Boy; Lines respectfully inscribed to J E J Julian, BL, on receiving a Copy of The Spirit of the Nation (includes author's note on his two trips to Glasnevin in 1896 in search of the grave of James Clarence Mangan); The Return of Tone (October, 1798); O'Sullivan's Retreat (historic march of 1603 that began in Glengarriffe); The Exodus.

A copy of *Kerry Diamonds* is held in the National Library of Ireland. My thanks to James Harte for assisting in identifying the contents of this book. A photocopy is held in the collection, IE MOD/C16.

¹⁰ *Kerry Sentinel*, 7 October 1903.

¹¹ In 1904, Jeremiah welcomed Professor Mason of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to Kilflynn and introduced the professor's lecture about diseases in cattle and horses.

¹² Together with Fionan MacColuim, he addressed a meeting of the O'Dorney branch of the Gaelic League in 1905. A biographical sketch of Mac Coluim is contained in *Beans My Dear Woman, Gaelic Songs and Ballads* translated by Sean Looney (2018).

¹³ See *Kerry People*, 3 January 1903.

¹⁴ Notes from Ardfert by 'The Trapper', *Kerry News*, 22 March 1929.

¹⁵ Ibid. O'Brennan met Tomas Ruad at the home of Fr O'Connell, Cahernead, Abbeydorney, a clergyman regarded as a patron of Gaelic literature.

¹⁶ Ibid. '... and sent him gravitating to a pauper's grave'.

¹⁷ Ibid. 'The Trapper' added, 'His greatest poem was a thanksgiving for the restoration of his health at St Brendan's shrine and was a sublime effort akin to Milton's Hymn to the Nativity. It is completely lost, except a brief stanza I rescued 35 years ago from one of his relatives. I also salvaged a few fugitive pieces attributed to him and famous for their wit. His sole title to fame rests on a solitary manuscript of his in the Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin. It is a poem, in Gaelic, of course, of one hundred lines and is signed Seagan Ua Breannain, Baile Mac Aindris. This information will assist any voluntary Gaelic scholar who may be kind enough to copy and print it as evidence of the genius of the poet.'

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Review of *Filíocht Sheáin Uí Bhraonáin* by P O Maiden, *Cork Examiner*, 25 May 1972. 'What Father Donncha O Donnchadha failed to do in 1893 – the rescue of an important poet from oblivion – has now been done by de Brun'.

²⁰ *Filíocht Sheáin Uí Bhraonáin* (The Poetry of John O'Brennan) edited by Pádraig de Brún and published in 1972 (207 pages).

²¹ Review of *Filíocht Sheáin Uí Bhraonáin* by P O Maiden, *Cork Examiner*, 25 May 1972. 'Padraig de Brun's research into the life and work of a poet whose name had almost disappeared from tradition is shown here to have been not only wide-ranging and deep but it has a quality of intensity which catches the reader and engages him in the search and the examination of the faint clues still surviving ... The preface of 70 pages is a major work in itself ... The correspondence between O Braonain and Michael Og O Longain is preserved in eight poems, three by Michael Og and five by Sean. The poems were preserved by O Longain and his songs otherwise there would be no knowledge at all of any contact between the poets. The poems were carried by messengers between Ballymacandrew and Blarney where Michael Og had settled for a time after a few years wandering through Kerry and Limerick. It is likely that the poems were carried by the cart drivers bringing butter from Kerry to the Cork butter market ... that the butter trail from Kerry to Cork was also the road of cultural contacts is but one of the thought-provoking asides in this work'.

²² Review, 'North Kerry should be proud of this book', *Kerryman*, 1 July 1972. MacMahon described the dialect of the Irish language in the book as 'the identical vernacular in use during countless centuries in the area from the Maine to the Shannon'. He also observed that his late brother, Jack MacMahon of Clontarf, Dublin, had discovered the manuscripts of Sean O Braonain in the Royal Irish Academy and elsewhere in the early 1930s and had asked him to research if the memory of O Braonain still lived on in the neighbourhood of Ardfert, 'I gained more from this field work than I had anticipated for I found that the memory of Sean O Braonain was indeed very much alive having been treasured not only by such scholars as Tomas O Ciarba of Tubrid and Micheal O Riordain of Abbeydorney – authors of *Twixt Skellig and Scatterry* (1932) – but by the ordinary people of the countryside who spoke of the poet with affection and pride.'

²³ Ibid. MacMahon also mentioned 'the late Tom Hennessy' of Gleann an Phuca, Listowel, 'one of the last seanchuithe of the area who delighted us as children with wondertales that were ours since the beginning of time' and whose tale, Jack O'Moora, he 'caught by the coattails as it had almost vanished and with the aid of old people in the Gleann fitted it together again and later published it under the name of *Jack O'Moora and the King of Ireland's Son*'.

²⁴ *Kerryman*, 22 June 2011. 'History comes to life as Kilmoyley honours bard'.

10. Maps of Kerry through the Ages, posted online 20 June 2018

You do not have to be a cartographer to enjoy the fascinating compilation of maps of Kerry, dating from the 1500s to the present, held in the Castleisland Collection.¹



Left: Mercator's sixteenth century *Castle Eiland*. On the right, Dunkerron Castle looks impressive on Ortelius's map of 1598

It contains almost one hundred maps which illustrate not alone the geography of Kerry but the peculiarities of spelling and the artistry of the mappers over the centuries.

Right: Castleisland is simply Island on J B Nolin's map of 1690. On the far right Minet Castle is depicted on Boazio's map of 1606



In Mercator's sixteenth century map, we find Castleisland described as Castle Eiland though many of the seventeenth and early-to-mid eighteenth century maps depict it simply as 'Island'.²



Left: Age of the castle: Signiery Loyall depicted the Down Survey map of 1683. On the right, Bleau's artistic map of 1646

John Tallis's mid nineteenth century map is decorated with scenes and historic buildings including Limerick Castle and the round tower of Wicklow. Later in the century, J Ballance's Home Rule Map was engraved with images of Parnell, Gladstone, Justin McCarthy, John Dillon, W O'Brien, T Healy, M Davitt and T Sexton.

Right: Smith in 1756 depicts the site where the Earl of Desmond was slain. On the far right, Thompson's Irish Family Names map of 1700



The changing social and political times are captured by maps drawn in Irish such as O hAodha's hÉireann and An Seabac's Léar Scáil na hÉireann.³

Elsewhere we find a 1756 map of Sir Thomas Denny's Plan of Traly (Tralee) depicting the church, the castle, the square, the Court House and Market House, embossed with an engraving of the Denny arms.

Sean Moran, who produced the Kerry collection, has much of the country covered with his many compilations including *Maps of Ireland through the Ages A Visual History* (2010), *Maps of Donegal through the Ages: A Visual History* (2014) and a railway history map.



Left: Colourful and creative: Bernard Scale's map of 1778 and, right, Alex Hogg's detailed map of 1800

He remarks that Claudius Ptolemy is credited with producing the first shape of Ireland almost two thousand years ago. However, the five hundred years or so presented by Moran provide plenty to go on.



Above: Castleisland on Bartholomew South's map of the 1890s and on the right, An Seabhac marks out Oilean Ciarraige. **Far right:** Decorative: Ross Castle features on John Tallis's 1851 map of Ireland

¹ Collection ref: IE MOD/C4. Full title, *Maps of Kerry through the Ages: A Visual History* produced by Sean Moran who states, 'An exciting journey through Kerry's map history awaits'. It appears to have been produced in 2015. 'The compilation includes Old Kerry Place Names, Kerry Down Survey 1683, Kerry Sea Charts from 1569 to 1705, Kerry Family Names 1600-1841, Kerry Railway History from 1853, Irish maps from 1898, modern Kerry Irish Map, Mercator 1592, Orceilius 1598, Boazio 1606, Visscher 1689, Kerry Map History, Taylor & Skinner's 1778, Kerry Road Atlas Maps, Kerry Townland Index 1846, Lartigue Narrow Guage Lines, L J Richards 1901 and Holy Wells.'

² Mercator's maps of 1592, 1594 and 1595; Some of the other maps included are William Camden 1600; John Speed 1611; Van den Keere 1628; Johanne Bleau Munster 1646 and Johanne Bleau Hibernia 1654; Maps of the Cromwellian Settlement 1653; Nicolas Sanson's map of 1665 marks Castleisland as C Iland; Francis Lamb 1689; Visscher 1689; Phillip Lea 1690; Moll 1695 and 1716; Homann 1720; Fredrick De Wit 1723; Petrus Schenk 1723; Vaugondy 1750; John Rocque 1765; 10 images of Taylor and Skinner's map of the Roads of Ireland 1778; 1800s clan map of south west Ireland and Phillip McDermott's Irish Family Names Map of 1841; John Pinkerton 1813; Sidney Hall 1830; Tanner 1836; Lewis 1837; map issued under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge 1838; Arrowsmith 1844; Map of Her Majesty's Government Index to the Townland Survey of the County of Kerry 1846; John Tallis 1851; C F Weiland 1853; Colton 1855; Johnston 1861 & 1905; Fullarton 1872; Bartholomew South 1890s; McNally 1892; J Ballance's Home Rule Map 1893; L J Richards 1901; Railways of Ireland 1903; Phillips 1910.

³ hEireann by Tomas O hAodha 1898-1908 and *Léar Scáil na hÉireann* An Seabhac 1948. Also in the compilation are Breathnach's map of Ireland 1938 and O Morain's map of 2008.

11. Carnegie Library and Hall Castleisland, posted online 29 June 2018

Castleisland's cherished Carnegie Library reopened its doors in September 2017 as a modern, revamped, co-working office space.¹

The building had been idle since the courthouse closed its doors in 2011, exactly one hundred years since Mr William Hugh O'Connor had thanked Mr Andrew Carnegie for his generosity in handing over £1,500 for the construction of the library.²

William Hugh O'Connor, a Scartaglen man, had raised the subject of a Carnegie Library for Castleisland at a Rural District Council meeting in 1910.³

Mr O'Connor, a member of Tralee RDC, moved that the town be adopted under the Libraries (Ireland) Act and extolled on the convenient central situation of the town to the surrounding villages. He pointed out that a tax already levied a few years earlier for the purpose of a library could pay for books and a librarian. Castleisland, he said, had the highest valuation in the whole electoral divisions of the Tralee Union.

He proposed that application should be made to Mr Carnegie for the library grant and, in accordance with the conditions of the grant, advised that several people in Castleisland had already offered a free site.

His motion was greeted with ridicule, the scene in the council offices like that from a comedy:

Mr Counihan: If Castleisland is such a central place why was not the workhouse built out there

Mr C Mahony: Scartaglin should get the library

Mr Counihan: If the centre is not in Tralee I propose that it be out at Glanagalt

Mr M J O'Sullivan: You want to get a free grant from Mr Carnegie?

Mr Counihan: You have no chance of that. You might as well try and move a planet

Mr W H O'Connor: You are acting a proper dog in the manger today

Mr Counihan: They have reading enough in Castleisland

Mr R O'Mahony: There is too much education altogether in Castleisland

Mr Counihan: They have too much learning in Castleisland⁴

Mr O'Connor, however, who had spent more than a decade working as a mining engineer for De Beers in South Africa, had the last laugh. Less than one year later, in 1911, he publicly thanked Mr Carnegie for his generous support.⁵ He also confirmed that Mr M R Leeson-Marshall had given the site 'between the two roads out of Castleisland'.⁶

Messrs C K Brosnan, W H O'Connor and Bryan O'Connor of Castleisland formed a committee and plans were made to get the construction underway.⁷ The architect was Rudolf Maximilian Butler and the tender of contractor James O'Connor in the sum of £1,451.4s.7d was accepted.⁸ The contractor was shown over the site on 11 August 1913 and work began.

Two years later, the council sought a caretaker/librarian at a salary of £12 per annum and the following year, 1916, the building was furnished.⁹ Tenders were also later sought for the construction of a wall with iron railings around the library building, piers for double gate and wicket and hanging gates between same.¹⁰

Though not yet officially open as a library, the facility was soon utilised. Among the first to

make use of the hall was the Kingdom Players who were charged £1 per night to stage a production in February 1917. It was let to the local Sinn Fein club and to musicians. A concert held by The Kerry Diamonds, ‘pupils of the Misses O’Connell, Main Street’ was ‘a real treat to music lovers’.¹¹

By January 1920, the building was in use every night, ‘a mere casual observer could see how much it is appreciated’. However, the library was still not stocked with books, only daily papers and magazines could be read. It was remarked that the building was in danger of becoming ‘a Carnegie Monument’.¹²

However, the books duly arrived because the following year, on the night of Wednesday 15 June 1921, they were removed for safekeeping before the building was set on fire. The following statement made by Captain Peter Browne, Scartaglin Company Irish Volunteers, Kerry No 2 Brigade, outlines the fate of the short-lived building:

In June information was received that plans were being made by the British authorities to take over Castleisland library for the military and auxiliaries. The library at the Cordal end of the main street was a commanding position and, if occupied, it would considerably hamper Volunteer movements. It was ordered to be burned by the brigade.¹³

Captain Browne described how the Battalion staff and column took up positions in Main Street and around the military barracks while everything of value was removed from the library, carted away to safety, and the building set on fire:

There were several cart loads of books, which were handed over to the Cumann na mBan for safe keeping. The building was successfully destroyed, and as none of the British garrison appeared out, the Volunteers withdrew in the direction of Cordal.

A curfew was imposed the following week because ‘the people did not tell who burned the Carnegie Hall last week’. Captain Peter Browne described the situation:

A patrol of military or Tans and sometimes a mixed patrol used to come out into the town of Castleisland to enforce the curfew. The route of the patrol was generally up the main street to the library and down again to the barracks. When they came out in the street they fired one shot to warn the people that it was curfew time and time to be indoors in compliance with martial law.¹⁴

In the period that followed the destruction of the building, Miss Cahill, the librarian, made books available by opening a short term library in her own premises at Castleview until the library was temporarily rehoused in ‘the club rooms’.¹⁵

In 1922, application was made to the Provisional Government for a loan to rebuild the library which had been ‘providing social life for the town’ and £2,300 was subsequently awarded. It would not be until 1928, however, that work finally got underway on a building that would combine the district court:

At long last a start has been made with the reconstruction of the Castleisland Carnegie Library and in conjunction with it a new temple of justice for the very wide area of which Castleisland town is the centre. Awards had been granted by the Shaw Commission for the destruction of the old Court-house in Chapel Street and the fine library building at ‘the top of the town’.¹⁶

On 25 February 1930, an ‘opening dance’ was held at the Carnegie Hall and from this period on, the building provided both books and meeting venue. Lectures were held there, such as one given by Rev Brother Philip of the De La Saile Order in 1930 in aid of the new Catholic church at Scartaglin. Sean Oglai na hEireann met there and public and committee meetings of all kinds were carried on.¹⁷

The hall provided space for whist drives, dances, competitions, cinema and amateur dramatics, like George Shiels’s Professor Tim, staged by National Bank staff. The building also housed the Boys’ Secondary School from 1937-1945 and again from 1948-1962. In more recent times, it facilitated County Council Area Offices.

Next year marks the centenary of the death of Andrew Carnegie, yet he is hardly forgotten. As the second incarnation of the Carnegie Library embraces the concept of hot-desking, co-workers can ponder on the varied and fascinating history of the building over their coffee, in the knowledge that they too are now part of its historical fabric.

¹ ‘Tenants Wanted for Shared Office at Carnegie Facility’, *Maine Valley Post*, 14 June 2017. The bright, modern facility provides office accommodation with cubicle, desk, chair and lockable unit; e-fibre; meeting room; access to admin service; air conditioning, heating lighting and landline and, importantly, separate canteen with free tea and coffee. It offers a cost effective approach to independent working in modern society. Co-workers can take advantage of the structure the work space provides, and benefit from the company that goes hand-in-hand with the environment. Email castleislandchamber@gmail.com. Tel 087-3232493.

² The library relocated to a new premises in Station Road in 2008. The hall has continued in use particularly for sports such as badminton.

³ William Hugh O’Connor (1878-1949) of Coolnageragh, Scartaglen, who married Julia Blennerhassett in South Africa in 1905, later founded Rhyno Mills. Biography and photograph of O’Connor can be read on the Rhyno Mills website <http://www.rhyno.ie/archive.html>. W H O’Connor died at his residence, Kingdom House, Castleisland, on 1 January 1949 and was buried in New Kilbanivane Cemetery.

⁴ *Cork Examiner*, 9 December 1910.

⁵ In 1912, Mr Carnegie instructed his cashier, Mr R A Franks, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York, to arrange payments on the library building as work progressed to the extent of £1,500. More than two and a half thousand libraries were built over a period of about fifty years by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919). His only daughter, Margaret Cameron Carnegie Miller died in 1990.

⁶ *Kerryman*, 16 September 1911. Further reference to Markham Richard Leeson-Marshall in *Killaha Ancestral Home of The O’Donoghue of the Glens: A Correspondence* (2016).

⁷ It was directed that all correspondence relative to the proposed library be referred to the committee who had power to co-opt additional members and invite designs for the work (*Kerry People*, 7 October 1911).

⁸ The cost of the project was discussed during a meeting of Tralee Union in November 1912. Mr Carnegie had guaranteed £1,500 but the projected costs had risen to £1,522 4s 7d, a sum which did not incidental expenses. It was supposed that the excess costs would be met by the District Council, ‘I think the sum over £1,500 will be so small that it would not at all warrant rejection of the sum getting from Mr Carnegie’. It seems to have been another four years before the costs were met: ‘After a great deal of discussion and controversy, the Tralee Rural Council contributed to the erection of a Carnegie Library in Castleisland and agreed to strike a rate over the whole Union for the purpose of its maintenance and equipment’ (*Kerry News*, 18 March 1918).

⁹ In 1919, P Buckley, Secretary of the Castleisland Library Committee, sought applications for Caretaker and Librarian at an increased salary of £26 per annum. Candidates could be either men or women, not under 20 or over 45 years of age, and residents of Tralee Rural District only.



Above: Carnegie Hall 2018 and right, graphic designer Richard takes five minutes from his desk in the unusually fine weather



¹⁰ Tenders sought in October 1920, also for repairs to chimney and roof.

¹¹ *Killarney Echo*, 24 July 1920.

¹² *Kerryman*, 24 January 1920. The occasion of the lease of the hall to the Sinn Fein club in 1918 caused speculation on the whereabouts of the money for books. See *Kerryman*, 13 July 1918.

¹³ Statement of Captain Peter Browne, Scartaglin Company Irish Volunteers, Kerry No 2 Brigade, Bureau of Military History, Document No WS 1,110. See also statement of Denis Prendiville, Document No WS 1,106, 'In June 1921 I helped to burn the library in Castleisland. The building held a commanding view of the town and it was to be occupied by the British military'. Prendiville described how on 10 July 1921, the brigade staffs took up positions in the ruins of the library, He named the men in the library ruins as Humphrey Murphy, Brigade CC; Thomas Daly, Jerry O'Leary, Jack Walsh, David McCarthy and Con O'Leary.

¹⁴ Another statement in the archives of the Bureau of Military History describes the area in the period after the fire: 'The night after returning to Co Kerry we were all at Will Patrick Fleming's at Kilcummin and went from there to Castleisland where about thirty of us entered the town and took up posts around the Carnegie Hall, which the Free State forces held. We were in position to attack when a big detachment of Free State troops arrived from Tralee and we had to withdraw'. Statement of Daniel Mulvihill, Kerry No 2 Brigade, Brackhill, Castlemaine, Co Kerry, document no WS 938.

¹⁵ Recorded by Fr Kieran O'Shea in *Castleisland Church and People*. Miss Cahill's salary was discussed in 1926 when it was revealed it had been halved to reduce rates, effective from the year previous. In June 1926, Miss Cahill hadn't received 'one penny of her reduced salary since last January': 'Miss Cahill is a resident of Castleisland and her people are there since the flood, but she was not appointed through the influence of her uncles, or her thirty-second cousins, but by competitive examination which shows that Miss Cahill is a talented young lady ... Miss Cahill's working hours are 10, 11 and 12 hours per day for the princely salary of 15s per week' (*Kerryman*, 12 June 1926).

¹⁶ An account of the causes of the delay, including the legalities of the two properties, was published in the *Kerryman*, 12 May 1928.

¹⁷ In 1971, Finbar Nolan, 'seventh son of a seventh son' held clinic there.

12. Waterspouts to Moving Bogs: the Weather in Kerry, posted online 9 July 2018

Adverse or favourable, discussion about the elements is part of our daily lives. Our literature abounds with tales about weather-related events and their effect on people and the environment.

In times gone by, before the improvement of roads and bridges, people in everyday situations were often caught out by freak weather conditions. In Castleisland, three men and a horse were swept into 20 feet of water while trying to cross the river near Kilsarcon. On this occasion, the men were rescued but it was forewarned that ‘unless a bridge is built life and property will be lost’.¹

Destruction caused by nature remains long in the public mind, such as the Moving Bog Disaster of late December 1896 when the Donnelly family of Knocknageeha was engulfed in the landslide at Quarry Lodge near Rathmore, where Cornelius Donnelly worked as a steward.²

Cornelius and his wife Johanna and their six children, the youngest about 18 months, perished. Only one child, Katie, aged 14, who was visiting friends in Cork, survived.³ The cause of the ‘slipping mountain with the force of an avalanche’ was attributed to unusually heavy rainfall.

A sudden and violent torrent termed a ‘waterspout’ fell over the Cordal mountains in the summer of 1885 and carried away all in its path including the houses and dairies of two farmers named Garr and Brosnan at Cloun, many acres of potatoes and other crops, and a few bridges near Monteagle.

The storm however, did not equal that which occurred in the Clydagh Valley on the afternoon of Thursday 4th August 1831. At least eight people lost their lives, with reports of up to 38 deaths. The storm was described as ‘unprecedented in the memory of man’.

Initial reports claimed that the storm struck at midnight, drowning many poor people in their sleep ‘without a second’s notice’. It would seem, however, from an account given by a man named Connor, a sportsman living and working in the valley, that the storm struck in the afternoon. This is how Connor described the scene:

Between the hours of two and three o’clock in the afternoon, a few distant claps of thunder were heard which were soon followed by a dense darkness. The thunder rolled with increased fury, clap followed clap. Previous to its raining there appeared a great increase of water in the river. Shortly afterwards it commenced raining – not raining, but cascading – from the heavens, and before one hour elapsed, we could neither see a rock nor a bush but sheets of water rolling down from the mountain with irresistible fury.

Connor’s residence near the base of the Clydagh mountains joined that of James Lehane and his family. A third house belonged to John Lucey, who was in conversation with a journeyman tailor as the storm struck. The men saw a 20 ft wave, ‘an arm of the sea’ careering towards them. The tailor escaped but Lucey and his family were washed away.

The wife of James Lehane and two of his children took refuge in the loft of their house but the roof was soon lifted and all were washed to their deaths. Another two of Lehane’s children were saved by Connor. He recalled rushing to their assistance:

I put one of them on the window stool of the cottage, while I was carrying the other to a place of safety. When I returned back for the second child, she had water up to her chin and I had it up to my arm pits. The child and I were tossed about for some time but succeeded in reaching a spot beyond the level of the flood.

At the Flesk Bridge in Killarney, people gathered in stunned silence to witness the scene of life and livestock being dashed along under the arches ‘without the slightest possibility of saving either life or property’.⁴

It is not known if there are descendants of those who perished on that fateful day. Some years later, however, the name of James Lehane of Clydagh Valley appeared on a register of applicants to vote. It is a useful document, and is given in full at the foot of this page.⁵

¹ *Freeman's Journal*, 28 December 1901.

² Tringham sketched Quarry Lodge as part of a series of illustrations published in the *Illustrated London News*, January 1897. Joseph Holland Tringham, son of John Andrew and Emily Tringham, was born in Hammersmith, London in 1861. He was a Civil Engineer and artist and was described as one of the greatest artists of his time; Sir Hubert Herkomer rated him as ‘a master of tree life’. He married Beatrice, daughter of solicitor William Champain Hall in 1886 and had two children, Gordon Leslie Tringham (who seems to have died in Cornwall in 1957) and Kathleen Queenie Tringham. Tringham was a philanderer and fathered an illegitimate son with his lover, Annie Austin, in July 1897. Beatrice petitioned for divorce in 1901. Tringham, who accompanied King Edward VII on a tour of India and China and was a well-known artist on the principal pictorial papers in America, died at the Isle of Man Lunatic Asylum, Ballamona, Braddan on 26 March 1908 (Beatrice died the month before). Tringham’s friend was Thomas Edwin Park, a butcher of Thornton Heath, where Tringham spent many hours painting. Park collected about 200 of his friend’s oils, watercolours and black and white sketches. He exhibited them at the Modern Gallery, New Bond Street, London in 1911 including an oil painting, *A View of the Lake Killarney*, measuring some 8.5 x 6.5 ft.

It was reported that an American buyer had interest in the collection and also that a Frenchman had offered to buy it for £20,000 after the First World War. However, they were still in Park’s thoughts if not in his possession in 1939 when in the King’s Bench he sued Herbert John Jackman of Cobham, Surrey for return of the artwork. It seems that Mr Park had suffered an accident in 1935, been confined to bed and had incurred debts. He sold his butcher business to Jackson on the proviso the artwork remain in an upstairs room until he could reclaim them. However, Jackman subsequently claimed they had been included in the sale. The judge, after listening to the opinion of John G Day, art valuer, concluded the collection was of little value and ruled in Jackman’s favour.

Tringham was the author of *A Ramble through Sandwich* (1890). Examples of his work can be seen in *Marlborough House and its Occupants* (1896) by Arthur H Beavan. *The Cathedral Pilgrimage* (1934) by F Irving Taylor contains a number of his architectural sketches.

My thanks to Marie Wilson, Tralee, for genealogical research of Tringham.

³ The bodies of Cornelius and Johanna were soon recovered and buried in Knockacappul (otherwise Knocknagappul) at the end of December 1896. An account of the children is given in *Arm of the Sea* (2018), www.lulu.com.

⁴ A fuller account of the tragedy is contained in *Arm of the Sea* (2018), as above.

⁵ Application lodged in September 1839. Edited from list published in *Kerry Evening Post*, 28 September 1839.

Agar, James W, Killarney
Almon, John jnr, farmer, Faha, formerly of Rockfield
Barry, Garrett of Coolbane, lands at Sheans, Aglis
Blennerhassett, Sir Arthur, Churchtown
Bonane, James, farmer, Carreegenkelty, Killarney
Bonane, James, farmer, Scart
Bourke, John, farmer, Scart
Bourke, Patrick, farmer, Caherdean
Breen, Daniel, farmer, Gortnascary, Knockane
Breen, David, farmer, Cooleanig
Breen, John, farmer, Kilbonane
Breen, Malachy, farmer, Kilbonane
Breen, Patrick, farmer, Droumreage
Breen, Patrick, farmer, Droumreague, Kilnaneer
Brenan, John Esq, Belville Esq, formerly of Coolbane, lands of Gearah
Brennan, James, Goulanes
Burke, Patrick, farmer, Kellugh
Callaghan, Daniel, architect, Killarney
Casey, Denis, farmer, Glaunvoughenagerah
Casey, John, farmer, Coolroe
Clifford, Daniel, farmer, Coolaorheen, Kilbonane

Clifford, Thomas, farmer, Kilbonane
 Cluvane, James, farmer, Barleymount
 Coffey, Darby John, farmer, Coolmagort, Knockane
 Coffey, Darby Tim, farrier, Keel
 Coffey, Michael Darby, farmer, Coolmagort
 Collins, John, cartmaker, Killarney
 Connell, Denis, farmer, Ballymalis
 Connell, Patrick, farmer, Droumreague
 Connor, Cornelius, farmer, Rockfield, Knockane
 Connor, Daniel, farmer, Milleenbane
 Connor, David, farmer, Dromin
 Connor, James, farmer, Derryreague
 Conyers, Rev Edward Fitzgerald, Knockane
 Cooper, Clement, farmer, Droum
 Cooper, Florence, farmer, Droum
 Cooper, Giles, gentleman, Droum
 Cooper, James, farmer, Droum
 Cooper, Thomas Giles, farmer, Droum
 Cooper, Thomas, farmer, Droum
 Counihan, Edmond, carpenter, Killarney
 Counihan, James, farmer, West Faha
 Cronin, Daniel, Esq, The Park, Killarney
 Curtayne, John, gentleman, Knockanearoulty and Moulikivane
 Curtayne, Timothy, farmer, Ballynamona
 Daly, Charles, farmer, Doneen
 Daly, Patrick, farmer, Reanasup
 Decourcey, Maurice Esq, Molahiffe Castle
 Denahy, Timothy, farmer, Annagarry
 Dodd, James, gentleman, Cove, Co Cork
 Doherty, Cornelius, farmer, Anymore
 Doherty, John, farmer, Droumcarbur
 Donoghue, James, farmer, Rusheenbeg
 Donoghue, John, farmer, Gortlickie
 Donoghue, John, farmer, Killaha
 Donoghue, Michael, farmer, Anymore
 Donoghue, Patrick, farmer, Killaha
 Donoghue, Roger, farmer, Gortlickie
 Donoghue, Roger, farmer, Killaha
 Donohue, John, farmer, Coolavhorheen
 Doody, Thomas, farmer, Lisroe
 Downing, Francis Henry, attorney, Killarney and formerly Kenmare
 Drew, Rev Browning, Churchtown Glebe
 Drew, Rev Samuel Browning
 Dwyer, Bartholomew, farmer, Killeenbeg
 Eagar, Rev Edward Charles of same place
 Eagar, Rev Edward, Kilronan Glebe, Co Roscommon (rent charges Killeen, Gortacouse, Kealmore)
 Eagar, William, gentleman, Groinmore
 Egan, The Right Rev Doctor Cornelius, Roman Catholic bishop, Killarney
 Fitzgerald, Garrett, farmer, Clahane
 Fleming, David, farmer, Aglish
 Fleming, James, farmer, Ardmoniel
 Fogarty, John, farmer, Cappagoneen
 Foley, John Malachy, farmer, Barleymount
 Foley, John, farmer, Barleymount
 Foulue, John J, farmer, Barleymount
 Gallivan, Patrick, farmer, Ballymalis
 Gloster, James, farmer, Clounmelane
 Gloster, Maurice, farmer, Clounmelane
 Glyn, Andrew E, gentleman, Clasheens
 Goggin, James, shopkeeper, Killarney (Main St and New St)
 Healy, Cornelius, farmer, Amybeg
 Healy, Jeremiah, farmer, Ballymakera, Co Cork
 Healy, John, farmer, Garrihees
 Healy, Timothy, farmer, Coollick
 Hegarty, John, farmer, Fileadown
 Herehy, John, farmer, Gullane

Holihan (Houlihan?), Jeremiah, shopkeeper, Killarney
 Horgan, Daniel, farmer, Keelcoloughy
 Horgan, Darby, farmer, Maul
 Horgan, Patrick, farmer, Carhuebeg
 Houlehan, Denis, farmer, Stagmount
 Howard, Edmond, gentleman, Doon
 Huggard, Abraham, farmer, Milltown
 Huggard, Abraham, farmer, Rathpogue
 Joy, Martin, farmer, Droumavally
 Joy, Maurice, farmer, Killeenmore
 Kealiher, Michael jnr, farmer, Kilgobnett
 Kealiher, Thomas, farmer, Kilgobnett
 Kealiher, Thomas, farmer, Roseborough
 Kelly, Thomas, gentleman, Droumtahilly
 Kenna, John, farmer, Aunagarry
 Kerisk, Daniel, farmer, Nauntenane
 Leary, Daniel, farmer, Knockacoppul
 Leary, Daniel, farmer, Knockaneiry
 Leary, Daniel, farmer, Knockaneriry
 Leary, Darby, farmer, West Faha
 Leary, Denis, farmer, Killeen
 Leary, Eneas, farmer, Leamaglissane
 Lehane, James, Clashacormick, commonly called Clydagh
 Leslie, Thomas, farmer, Kellcloherane
 Leyne (or Lyne), Daniel, farmer, Rockfield
 Lucy, Cornelius, farmer, Cummeenavrick
 Lucy, Cornelius, farmer, Derrinafina
 Lucy, Cornelius, farmer, Derryreague
 Lynch, Denis, farmer, Anymore
 Lynch, John, Esq, Dromin
 Lynch, John, gentleman, Dromin
 Lyne, Denis M, shopkeeper, Milltown
 Mahony, Arthur, gentleman, The Point Killarney
 Mahony, John, gentleman, Killorglin
 Mahony, John, gentleman, Gunsborough, formerly of Killarney
 Mahony, Patrick, gentleman, Cahirciveen
 Mahony, William, Esq, Killarney
 Mangan, Patrick, farmer, Dromin
 Mangan, Timothy, farmer, Dromin
 Mangan, Timothy, farmer, Dromin
 Mara, Daniel, farmer, Killelee
 Mara, John, farmer, Rosnagoril
 McCarthy, Charles, gentleman, Knocknamucklagh, formerly of Mounthenry
 McCarthy, Daniel, gentleman, Inchilaughney
 McCarthy, Darby, farmer, West Stagmount
 McCarthy, Darby, Meentogues
 McCarthy, Florence, gentleman, Inchilaughney
 McCarthy, Florence, gentleman, Shronederragh
 McCarthy, James, Esq, Killarney
 McCarthy, Markham, gentleman, Shronederragh
 McCarthy, William, farmer, Baune
 McCartie, Denis, Esq, Headfort
 McCartie, John, Esq, Killaha House
 McDonagh, Francis, medical doctor, Killarney
 McGillycuddy, Patrick, farmer, Lisnaneal
 McKenna, Denis, merchant, city of Cork (lands of Annagerry)
 McKenna, Martin, farmer, Aunagarry
 McSheehy, John, gentleman, Killarney (lands Ballycasheen)
 McSweeney, Edmond, shopkeeper, Killarney
 McSweeney, Daniel, gentleman, Killarney formerly of Maulearkane
 McSweeney, Edmond, gentleman, Dromin
 Meara, Daniel, farmer, Killalee
 Moriarty, Eugene, gentleman, Gneevs
 Moriarty, Owen, gentleman, Gneevs
 Moriarty, Thade, gentleman, Gneevs
 Morphy, Richard, Esq Killarney

Moynehan, Denis Daniel, farmer, Rathbeg
 Moynehan, Francis, farmer, Behenegh
 Moynehan, John, farmer, Stagmount
 Moynehan, Malachy, farmer, Behenegh
 Moynehan, Maurice, farmer, Shronederragh
 Moynehan, Michael, farmer, Milleen
 Moynihan, Alexander, farmer, Islanduagh
 Moynihan, Daniel, farmer, Islanduagh
 Moynihan, Daniel, farmer, Readrinagh
 Moynihan, Darby, farmer, Knockduragh
 Moynihan, Denis, farmer, Baunard
 Moynihan, Patrick John, farmer, Knockduragh
 Moynihan, Patrick Owen, farmer, Mulleenbane
 Murnane, Michael, farmer, Anymore
 Murphy, John, farmer, Coolmagart
 Murphy, Martin, gentleman, Aghadoe
 Murphy, Martin, gentleman, Kenmare
 Murphy, Martin, gentleman, Killarney & Inchicullane
 Murphy, Thadee William, Esq, Kenmare Place Killarney
 Murphy, Timothy, farmer, Knockanes
 Murphy, William, carpenter, Gortnaglaught
 Murrough, James, gentleman, Cudena, formerly of Ardmoniel
 Nash, William, Esq, Mallow, Cork (land at Sunday's Well)
 O'Donoghue, Francis, druggist, Killarney
 O'Leary, Arthur, farmer, Leamaglissane
 O'Leary, Cornelius, farmer, Knockamencrush (Knockanimerish?)
 O'Leary, Richard, farmer, Corrigeenkilly
 O'Leary, Richard, farmer, Knockanimerish
 O'Sullivan, Daniel J, Esq, Tomies
 O'Sullivan, Daniel senior gentleman, Tomies
 O'Sullivan, Daniel, Esq, Shinagh
 O'Sullivan, Rev Sylvester, parish priest Rathmore
 Pickett, William, farmer, Ballymalis
 Pierce, Michael, farmer, Annagarry
 Rahilly, Owen, hatter, Killarney
 Reilly, James, farmer, Keilleigh
 Riordan, Daniel, farmer, Ballydaly
 Riordan, John, painter and glazier, Killarney
 Roche, Edward, gardener, Cloghereen
 Roche, John A, gentleman, Killarney
 Saunders, Arthur H, Esq, formerly of London now of Flesk Cottage Esq
 Scanlon, Edmond, gentleman, Ardshanavoly
 Scanlon, Michael, gentleman, Fossa
 Scully, Denis, farmer, Dunloe
 Shea, James, farmer, Keelohane
 Sheahan, Rev Timothy, parish priest, Hermitage
 Sheehan, Daniel, farmer, East Toureencahill
 Sheehan, William, farmer, East Toureencahill
 Smith, John, farmer, Knockaderry
 Spillane, Jeremiah, carrier, Killarney
 Sugrue, Darby, farmer, AGLISH
 Sugrue, Robert, Killarney
 Sullivan, Daniel, farmer, Barleymount
 Sullivan, Daniel, farmer, East Toureencahill
 Sullivan, Humphrey, farmer, Stagmount
 Sullivan, John, farmer, Droumbrick
 Sullivan, John, farmer, Lahard
 Sullivan, John, farmer, Pallace
 Sullivan, Mark, farmer, Gurtnaglough
 Sullivan, Morto, farmer, Rathcommane
 Sullivan, Morty, farmer, Lahard
 Sullivan, Owen, farmer, Maul
 Sullivan, Patrick, farmer, Corrobally
 Sullivan, Patrick, farmer, Ightereagh
 Sullivan, Thomas, farmer, Banlandmerish
 Sullivan, Timothy, farmer, Rosnacartin

Sweeney, Eugene, farmer, Kileigh
Thompson, John, gentleman, Droumadesart, formerly of Rockfield
Thompson, William senior, gentleman, Rockfield
Tuohy, James, farmer, Knockanadough
Tuomy, Cornelius, farmer, Derryreague
Tuomy, Daniel, Reanasup



Above: Search: The bodies of children Daniel, Hannah, Humphrey, Lizzie and James were recovered between January and July 1897. Illustrations of the disaster were drawn by Joseph Holland Tringham (1861-1908)

Below: Tringham's sketch of Flesk Bridge Killrney c1897 and a view of Clydagh Valley in 2018



13. Murder Without Motive (Poff and Barrett), posted online 16 July 2018

Mountnicholas is a small Kerry townland near Gortatlea.¹ In the 1850s, William Murphy Poff was in residence there with his wife Mary, daughter of James Barrett.² Many of their children, including Johanna, James, Francis (Frank), Ann and Kate, emigrated to New Zealand between 1870 and 1880 under a scheme of free passage offered by the New Zealand government. Two other girls of the family went to America about the same time.³

Their son Sylvester was among the children who remained in Ireland.⁴

Sylvester, born in about 1846, farmed at Mountnicholas. He married Ann, daughter of Philip Sugrue of Caher, and four children were born at Mountnicholas.⁵ They might have lived a good if anonymous life, as had their ancestors before them. However, the birth of their son James at Dromultan in 1882, during the time of the Land War, revealed a dramatic change in circumstances.⁶

In July 1881, Mr and Mrs Poff and their children aged 6, 8, 9 and 11 had been evicted.⁷ The event was reported in the press:

On Tuesday morning a large party of police under Sub-Inspector Holmes accompanied Mr Wm Harnett, sub-sheriff, to Mount-nicholas near Ballymacelligott on the property of Mr Arthur Blennerhassett, DL, to evict a tenant named Silvester Poff for non-payment of rent. The expedition met with no resistance or obstruction and the bailiffs, headed by Arthur Leary, of local celebrity, accomplished their task in a few minutes. Poff, having given up possession quietly and himself and his family having procured shelter from a neighbour, the sheriff and party of police returned to Tralee about 2 pm, leaving the bailiffs in charge of the evicted premises.⁸

It was said that families affected were 'living in huts in the vicinity of the farms from which they had been evicted'. Poff was far from alone. Mr M Brick, a member of the Tralee Board of Guardians, reckoned that 'there was not a tenant in the townlands of Ashhill, Clashatlea, Gortatlea, Thurly and Arabella who was not under notice of eviction'.⁹

Poff approached the Land League for help and was assured that there was a great case against his landlord, and that the league would give all the help it could.¹⁰ It can only be imagined how Poff, with a wife and young family to support, reacted to this situation, made worse by the installation of a caretaker on his farm by land agent, S M Hussey.¹¹

Poff looked on helplessly when in August, Edward Collins, a farmer from Ballymacelligott, reaped the crops on his old farm for the land agent.¹² In November 1881, Poff was arrested under the Coercion Act, charged with 'reasonably suspected of attacking dwelling houses at night'.¹³

He was taken in the early morning hours and put on the 6 am train to Clonmel prison under armed escort.¹⁴ Poff was in good company, for more than three hundred arrests were made that year including John Dillon, MP.¹⁵

But for a short parole in March 1882 when 'the farmers and labourers of the district assembled on Poff's farm and in the course of a few hours planted his potatoes and oats', he remained in prison for about eight months, until about July of 1882.¹⁶

Poff's first cousin, James Barrett, lived at Dromultan, some miles distant from Poff's old holding at Mounnicholas, and a mile or so from the village of Scartaglen. Barrett was a single man in his twenties, and a neighbour of father-of-five Thomas Browne, a man about 50 years of age, and with whom he was on good terms.¹⁷

On Tuesday 3 October 1882, Poff, Barrett, and a man named John Dunleavy met in Patrick Fitzgerald's haggard at Dromultan at about midday. Poff, who with Barrett intended hunting for rabbits, had a large black sheepdog with him which showed its affection by continually jumping up at him. Patrick Fitzgerald and his cousin had gone to Castleisland. Poff, Barrett and Dunleavy went on to Scartaglen, where a letter awaited collection.¹⁸

As they left Fitzgerald's haggard, Dunleavy, the son of a tenant on Captain Fagan's Estate at Dromultan, informed them it was a bad place to be that day as he had heard the night before that Thomas Browne was to be shot.¹⁹ On the way to Scartaglen, the men met another neighbour of Barrett's, Bridget Brosnan, one of the old women of the country who went about from house to house.²⁰

There was a large number of strangers in the village of Scartaglen that day as the funeral of Dr Roche from Listowel passed through. Poff, Barrett and Dunleavy met a man named Bartholomew O'Brien and went drinking in Mr M O'Leary's public house.²¹

From there they went to Hugh O'Connor's, whose house was the post office, and they played cards. Later, they had drinks in Horan's public house and then they separated. Dunleavy remained in the pub; Poff and Barrett left with the dog in tow. Poff and Barrett were seen by some schoolboys going in the direction of their houses about a mile away from Browne's farm. It was not long after this that two men dressed in long black coats 'going below their knees' were seen in altercation with Thomas Browne in his field at Dromultan during which he was shot dead.

Captain Thomas F Spring held an inquest at Browne's residence that evening.²² Mrs Brosnan gave evidence at the inquest that she saw three men in Browne's field that day. It was said she did not name them, but no notes were taken. On examination on Thursday 12 October, Mrs Brosnan, after consultation with her curate, Rev Father Scollard, had changed her story. She claimed that she had seen two men, not three, and that they were Poff and Barrett. On this 'evidence', Poff and Barrett were arrested on the evening of the 12th, Poff at Gortatlea and Barrett at Dromultan.²³

A private investigation was held in Castleisland the following day, Friday 13 October, before Hon T Plunkett, special resident magistrate, and Heffernan Considine, resident magistrate.²⁴ Mrs Brosnan was examined. Almost exclusively based on her statement, Poff and Barrett were charged with being concerned in the murder of Thomas Browne and remanded to Castleisland Bridewell.

On Monday 16 October a magisterial inquiry was conducted at Castleisland Constabulary Barracks before Heffernan Considine, RM; Redmond Roche, JP, Maglass and Sub Inspector Davis were also in attendance. Poff, Barrett and Dunleavy were brought from Tralee jail but only Poff and Barrett were brought up. Bartholomew O'Brien was examined. The inquiry was adjourned to Thursday 19 October in Tralee pending further investigations.

By the time of the adjourned hearing on Thursday, Dunleavy had been arrested on the charge of conspiracy to murder. The police had been searching for him for ten days.²⁵

The evidence of Mrs Brosnan was read. It was observed that one of the prisoners had 'let a bucket of water down her chimney last winter and she would remember it for him'.²⁶

Nonetheless, the evidence of Mrs Brosnan, who was described by some as a rogue, was sufficient to proceed with prosecution.

On 14 December 1882 at the Munster winter assizes, Poff and Barrett were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Browne. The following day, the charges against them were outlined, and the evidence of Mrs Brosnan was again stated before the jury. Poff was allowed to speak briefly though he was rapidly and strongly advised to remain silent. 'It was I got Dunleavy arrested,' he said, 'I need not be in dread of him. I know he must have information'.²⁷

The jury could not agree. Justice Barry enquired if there was any chance of the jury agreeing, but the foreman replied, 'not the slightest'.²⁸ The jury was discharged.

The following week, on Wednesday 20 December, Poff and Barrett were put forward again on the charge of wilful murder before a new 'special jury'. During the second trial, Considine produced statements made by Poff and Barrett which had been withheld from the first trial to the effect they had, at the outset, admitted to being in Fitzgerald's haggard. The case was adjourned to the following day when the defence highlighted the absence of motive:

What was there in the case to incriminate them? There was nothing in their antecedents or relations in the district to suggest that they would be the men guilty of the crime. The Crown could assign no motive except that Browne had become landlord of the two Fitzgeralds. But the prisoners were not connected with those men and there was no motive whatever for committing the crime.²⁹

On Friday 22 December, the jury was charged by Judge Barry. They were directed that if they had any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused they should discharge their duty and 'not allow the assassins go back to the scene of their slaughter and crime'.

If an example was needed for the increasing agrarian crime in the district, the jury returned the desired result: guilty. Barrett protested that he had never handled a gun or revolver in his life and that they were under sentence of death 'for no reason in the world ... I never injured a hair on a man's head'. Poff said he was 'no more guilty than our Saviour', maintaining that he had nothing to do with the murder. 'We are as innocent as you are,' he informed the judge,

Poff and Barrett were sentenced to be hanged in Tralee on 23 January 1883. Archdeacon O'Leary of Castleisland, then parish priest of Ballymacelligott, visited Poff in his cell a few days before his execution and on the following Sunday, addressing his congregation, likened Poff's cell to that of 'a dying nun'.³⁰ A petition for their reprieve was numerous and influentially signed without effect.

Their conduct while awaiting execution in Tralee jail was described as 'exemplary'. The journey of Poff and Barrett's loved ones to say goodbye was still fresh in the public mind thirty years after their executions:

I can recall the scene at the railway station on that memorable Saturday evening with Mrs Poff snr and Mrs Poff jnr leaning on my arms supported by the late Michael Lyons and others on their way through the streets to the station to say farewell to Poff and Barrett. The scene has left impressions on my mind that time and changes cannot remove. Strong men and women wept.³¹

Six years after the executions, Edward Harrington MP of the Kerry Sentinel spoke at the Parnell Commission. He said:

I do not think there was a particle of evidence against Poff. He was hanged, judicially murdered I say, and I do not think there is a man in Kerry who believes he was guilty. I am on my oath, and I say solemnly I believe he was as innocent as any man in this court.

Harrington was asked if he thought it proper to proclaim the innocence of a convicted man and he replied, 'Yes, if a man has sufficient facts to justify the opinion he states. I know the written declaration he left after him, and I know what he said on the scaffold'.³²

In 1884, an artillery-man named Boden stationed at the Curragh camp confessed to murdering Browne while stationed in Castleisland but it seems not to have been taken seriously.³³

Mrs Ann Poff was left to raise her family. Her daughter Johanna (Hanna) Poff died on 20 March 1899 and 18 year old James died on 3 October 1900.³⁴ Mrs Poff died at Castleisland on Good Friday, March 1910. She was laid to rest in Ballymacelligott.³⁵

Earlier this year (2018), a BBC documentary, *Murder, Mystery and My Family* featured the nineteenth century murder case of John Twiss of Castleisland. In the programme, Twiss was tried by modern methods and found innocent of the crime for which he was hanged.³⁶

It seems probable that the trials of Sylvester Poff and James Barrett, if put to the same process, would find the same verdicts.

A Poff and Barrett Ballad

I

The gas lights flickered and inn-signs flapped along the murky quay,
As I left the crowded courthouse in the fading winter day;
But the damp and the chill of the river mist, and the rain in the gusty wind,
Were naught to me as I struggled to lose that picture on my mind.
Yet, try as I might, it held its place on the silver screen of the brain,
And as I moved through the gathering dusk I lived it all again.
I saw once more the watching crowd, and the peelers grim and tall,
And the scarlet coats of the soldiery, and, there, brooding over all,
The black-capped judge who spoke the words that I heard with stifled breath,
And I shed a tear, though they showed no fear when he sentenced them to death.

II

In the guarded dock they stood straight and square, and never a muscle moved
When he said that they, one October day, had done what had there been proved;
That they would hang on a hempen rope until they both were dead,
And solemn and slow, and cold and low were the dreadful words he said.
In the pregnant silence of the court I quivered awhile with fear,
Then brushed from my cheek the salty tang of that unmanly tear,
For the men of Dromoulton were not afraid and Poff spoke loud and strong
When he swore by the God Who made him that he had done no wrong.
And proud the look and stern the stare with which he nobly met
The gaze of Barry who sat up there and who sentenced him to death.

III

The younger Barrett was no less brave than his cousin of Palatine blood,
With his shoulders back and his head erect in the dock he firmly stood,
No film of fright in his clear young eyes, no frown on his youthful brow,
As he said he never fired a shot and never, he swore, knew how.
Full, like the song of the gurgling Flesk, was his accent when he spoke;
Full, and free, and fearless, and never once it broke,
But rang, like Poff's, through the crowded room, with a ring that was clear and true,
For they were to die, they swore by God, for a deed they did not do.
And deep in the press of the listening throng more eyes than mine were wet
When Barry donned the sombre cap and sentenced them to death.

IV

And who can say what thoughts were theirs or whether their minds went back,
Across the hills and vales of Cork to a well-remembered track.
O'er a mountain slope where, in days gone by, they watched the sun go down,
And throw long shadows through the vale, where Castleisland town
Held fast to Fenianism and nursed the Land League seed;
Where, as years went by, there did not die the dauntless Moonlight breed;
Where they could understand a man who did not strain or fret
When, in a stranger's city, he stood face to face with death.³⁷

¹ It lies in the parish of Ballymacelligott, and borders the larger townland of Flemby, and nearby Cahermore, where the Poff family were recorded in tithe and Griffiths Valuation records.

² At the time of their marriage on 28 February 1843 in the RC church of Currow (parish of Killeentierna) William's Poff's address was Dromoulton. Poff was a Protestant and Mary a Catholic. Both remained devout to their respective faiths but their children were raised Catholics.

³ Katie O'Sullivan (née Poff), Sylvester's sister, died in Cambridge, USA, in March 1940.

⁴ William Murphy Poff, born in 1818, died in 1864. Mary Poff lived to the grand old age of 96. She died at her residence in Castleisland in 1911. An image of her accompanied an obituary in the Sunday Independent, 4 June 1911.

⁵ Sylvester Poff married Ann in Ballymacelligott RC church in February 1875. The children born at Mountnicholas were Mary (16 November 1875), Johanna (22 March 1877), William (4 December 1878), and Helen (29 April 1880).

⁶ James F Poff was born on 30 July 1882. Their relations the Barretts lived at Dromultan, a townland in the parish of Killeentierna.

⁷ The family was evicted from the Ballyseedy Estate of Arthur Blennerhassett in July 1881. 'A very bitter feeling is said to prevail between the tenantry and Mr S M Hussey, the agent and the officials under him on the estate' (*Freeman's Journal*, 29 June 1882).

⁸ *Kerry Independent*, 14 July 1881.

⁹ It was reckoned that 192 families were evicted in Kerry in 1881.

¹⁰ *Irish Examiner*, 18 July 1881. Poff approached the league in Tralee.

¹¹ It was a dangerous undertaking to act as caretaker for they were seen as aiding evicting landlords. Caretakers risked being warned, shot at, boycotted and murdered. In June 1882, 60-year-old father of three, Patrick Cahill of Lisardboula, a caretaker of evicted farms including Poff's, was shot dead. He was at the time under police protection. He had worked on the Ballyseedy Estate for thirty years though not regularly. He had accepted the job of caretaker on a wage of nine shillings per week when the Tralee Board of Guardians refused him outdoor relief. A man named John Brosnan of Flemby was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder though 'there seems to be no grounds for the accusation against him'.

¹² Edward Collins summonsed Poff and claimed that on his way home from the farm from which Poff had been evicted, while under police guard and in the company of a bailiff named Stack, Poff had threatened him with a crop of a whip. The case was dismissed. See *Irish Examiner*, 6 September 1881.

¹³ 'Following Poff's eviction, the caretaker was shot at and Poff was sent to prison as a 'suspect' and while imprisoned, another caretaker was installed, Michael Brosnan, who was also fired at and his ribs kicked in' (*The Sporting Times*, 8 December 1888).

¹⁴ Poff was apprehended at the same time as Cornelius O’Sullivan and Patrick Driscoll of Ashhill (on whose evicted farm a caretaker named Clifford had been shot in the legs). Some reports stated Poff was imprisoned in Clonmel, others that he was held in Limerick. The Tralee Board of Guardians awarded outdoor relief to the families of O’Sullivan, Driscoll and Poff in November 1881.

¹⁵ A complete alphabetical list of names of those imprisoned appeared in the press at this time and numbered 334. See *Irish Times*, 6 December 1881 or *Kildare Observer*, 10 December 1881. Another tenant of Mountnicholas, George E Marshall (some reports stated Simpson) was released at the end of 1881 after 30 weeks in Kilmainham because of impaired health. He was re-arrested in January 1882 for inciting people not to pay rent and imprisoned in Clonmel.

¹⁶ *Kerry Independent*, 23 March 1882. The Tralee Board of Guardians awarded outdoor relief to the families of Poff and Patrick Driscoll in March 1882.

¹⁷ Browne had two sons and three daughters, the eldest 18 and the youngest aged eight. It was noted at the trial that Browne was a kind man who frequently helped his neighbours with farm work. Browne and two men named Fitzgerald had been tenants of Colonel Rowan, who was resident in Australia. Browne had purchased his farm from Rowan for £1,500 and the Fitzgeralds had become tenants under him. It was feared that Browne was going to turn them out. ‘It was well known that an unfriendly feeling existed between Browne and the Fitzgeralds’ (*Cork Examiner*, 21 December 1882).

¹⁸ Reports differed as to who was to collect the letter.

¹⁹ In 1885, tenants on the Fagan Estate numbered between forty and fifty.

²⁰ Some reports spelt her name Brosnahan. In one she was named as Margaret Brosnan. She was aged about 70 and lived alone.

²¹ At the trial, it was stated that Thomas Browne came into the public house for change of half a sovereign and a newspaper. The publican noticed nothing unusual exchanged between the parties.

²² The jury was Messrs James Roche, foreman; J A Bonguelimi; E Browne, M Prendiville, M Moynihan, G Fleming, D Connor, Hugh Connor, A Barrett, M Sheehy, James Riordan, D J Reidy, David Connor, John Kerin, J Scannell, M Scannell, Michael Keane. See *Freeman’s Journal*, 5 October 1882.

²³ Some reports mentioned that Poff had acquired the grazing on a farm at Dromultan and that he was arrested there. At the special commission heard in 1888, Mrs Johanna Browne stated that James Barrett was a nearby neighbour but that she did not know where Poff lived.

²⁴ The Considine Papers held at the National Library of Ireland (Collection List No 125) contains ‘a report on the execution of Poff and Barrett for the murder of Timothy Brown (sic)’ (MS 43,080 /2).

²⁵ Dunleavy was further remanded but released after six weeks. If he knew the identity of the murderers, he never said and left the country before the trial. Griffith’s Valuation records Jeremiah Dunleavy in the townland of Dromultan in the 1850s. On the day of the murder, Dunleavy was in Scartaglen when news of it reached the village and he asked a soldier on protection duty there, in whose company he was, to take out his book and make a note Dunleavy was with him at that hour.

²⁶ ‘Great interest was manifested in the case. The investigation was held in the Grand Jury Room, County Courthouse, and was strictly private, the representatives of the press being denied all facilities for obtaining information with regard to it’ (*Kerry Independent*, 23 October 1882).

²⁷ *Irish Examiner*, 16 December 1882. ‘From the beginning, Poff was denouncing Dunleavy who, he said, could tell all about the murder and who committed it’ – statement by Considine under cross examination (*Cork Examiner*, 21 December 1882).

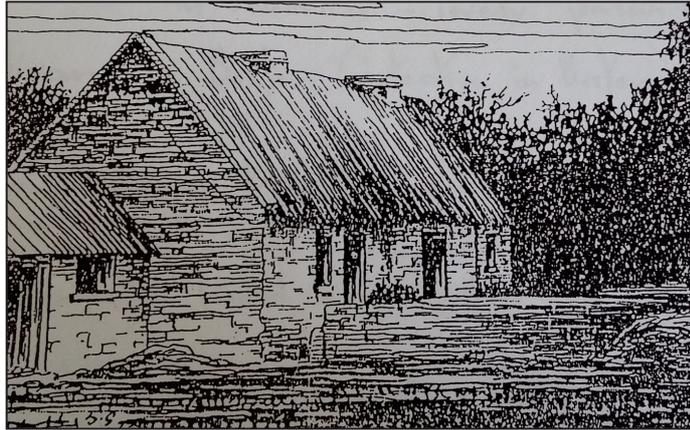
²⁸ ‘The case should stand or fall on the evidence of Bridget Brosnan’ (*Irish Examiner*, 16 December 1882).

²⁹ *Freeman’s Journal*, 22 December 1882. Mrs Browne herself said that Poff and Barrett were the last men she would suspect of shooting her husband. ‘No motive was assigned for the murder except that Browne excited the envy of some people who were formerly co-tenants with him ... why the condemned men should have committed the crime is not at all apparent. Poff was an ‘ex-suspect’ and an evicted tenant from another district while Barrett was a cousin of his; these circumstances in themselves do not go to form any motive for the dreadful crime. The men admitted that they were near the place at the time of the murder, that they had heard another man named Dunleavy say that morning ‘that there would be bad work that day’ but they denied any knowledge of the murder or who committed it’ (*Belfast Newsletter*, 1 June 1889).

³⁰ IE MOD/86. See page ‘Browne, Poff and Barrett’ <http://www.odonohoearchive.com/browne-poff-barrett/> for an account of the trial and execution. See also IE MOD/C18 which contains an account of the trial by Michael Culloty.

³¹ Recollection from a ‘Castleisland Correspondent’ who wrote to the local press in 1911.

³² *Belfast Newsletter*, 1 June 1889. Harrington calculated the number of evictions in Kerry as follows: 1879: 70 families; 1880:



Left: Mary Poff, mother of Sylvester and above, artist's impression of old Barrett home at Dromultan

191; 1881: 192; 1882: 293; 1883: 403; 1884: 410; 1885: 358; 1886: 538. Allowing six to a family, which was conservative, he reckoned a total of 16,854 persons evicted. He further stated this was only cases reported to the police and did not include notices given to the Board of Guardians. He was questioned about Thomas Browne, who was said to have been boycotted by the Castleisland branch of the Land League for taking a farm from which a woman had been evicted. Harrington stated that Browne failed to attend a meeting of the Land League about the matter and so an indignation meeting was held at Browne's door to demonstrate the public feeling against his actions. Harrington was asked if Poff was in the pay of the League and he replied, 'never' (*Belfast Newsletter*, 1 June 1889).

³³ In response it was stated that there was no such man on the police books in Castleisland. It was believed locally that the real killers were Jack 'Cathy' Connor and George Twiss, a captain of the Cordal Moonlighters and something of a hired gun. The two were said to have been offered £10 by a tenant named Fitzgerald who feared that Browne was going to evict him (ref: IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.223(2)).

³⁴ Both were buried in Ballymacelligott. It is thought that William Poff died in infancy. Michael O'Donohoe's records show that Mary (10) Hanna (5) and Ellie (3) attended the Castleisland Convent School to 1891, 1894, and 1896 respectively. Two boys, John and James Poff, whose mother was a widow, attended the Convent Boys 1883-87 and 1886-91. His record also shows Mary Poff, 4 Killarney Road Castleview, in the rates records of 1897 (IE MOD/55/55.1/55.1.222).

³⁵ Poff descendants remain in the Castleisland district; O'Donohoe Project treasurer Tomo Burke numbers among them. Mrs Poff's daughter, Helen (otherwise Ellen or Elsie) Poff married Thomas Lawlor, a butcher in Castleisland, and had a family of twelve. Their offspring is listed in collection document in IE MOD/C18. Helen Lawlor died at her home in Castleisland on 10 November 1951. Thomas Lawlor died in May 1958 and was buried in New Kilbannivane, Castleisland.

A valuable genealogical document, *Poff Family Tree from James and Johanna Poff to the present* (1994) by Sister Marie Poff, which includes a brief history of the family name and the Palatinate, is contained in the O'Donohoe Collection (IE MOD/C18). The book focuses on the extensive family tree of James Poff of New Zealand with images. James married Johanna Brosnahan on 6 December 1875 in Timaru. Johanna was born in Castleisland on 14 December 1854, the eldest child of Michael Brosnahan and Margaret Collins (seven of her siblings later emigrated but the youngest two died during the voyage. Her sister Margaret married Kerryman John Spring and they had sixteen children, an image of the family taken in 1904 appears in the book).

James and Johanna settled at Pinedale and had a family of sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, eleven of whom reached adulthood (an image of the surviving six sons and five daughters – Kate, Eily, Mary (Nain), Joan, Margaret (Peg), Mick, Frank, Bill, Sylvester, Leo and Jim – taken in 1926 appears in the book). They retired to Methven c1920 to a house they called Kilfilem House. James died in 1926, Johanna in 1943.

Held also in IE MOD/C18 is *Poff Genealogy from James and Johanna Poff to the present* (2001) by Rob Haughey which contains the comprehensive family tree of the sixteen children of James and Johanna with an index.

³⁶ The documentary makers contacted the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project in this regard, after learning of the case on the O'Donohoe website.

³⁷ One of two Poff and Barrett ballads held in IE MOD/C18. The second, Poff and Barrett Ballad (16 stanzas) was published in 1955. It begins: 'Come on you lovers one and all,/And listen unto me,/A mournful execution that happened in Tralee. O'Donohoe record IE MOD/55/55.1.223 attributes the song to national school teacher, Daniel O'Brien, a witness at the trial.

14. Peig: In search of her Castleisland Roots, posted online 17 July 2018

A Brosnan Gathering is the title of a book produced in 2013.¹ It contains an interesting article about Blasket Island writer, Peig Sayers, whose mother was Margaret (Peig) Brosnan.²

It is generally accepted that Margaret Brosnan was from Castleisland. Tom Brosnan, author of *The Brosnan Gathering*, remarked that, despite Peig's international literary fame, little seems to be known about her mother, and her Castleisland forebears appear something of a mystery.

It is a long road from Castleisland to Ballyferriter but in the latter there is on record the marriage, in 1851, of Margaret Brosnan to Tomás Sayers (or Sears).³ If this was the marriage of Peig's parents, there is little more to add than it was witnessed by Daniel Divane.

Tomás Sayers was a farmer, fisherman and storyteller who shared his stories with Jeremiah Curtin.⁴ He was said to be of Bearla (English) descent (the name of Sayers was not uncommon to the Dingle area; indeed, the parents of another Tom Sayers, the nineteenth century champion bare knuckle fighter who defeated Heenan, were from Dingle).⁵

The young couple lived first in Ventry but at some point moved to Dunquin.⁶ In her autobiography, Peig recalled that her parents enjoyed six years of prosperity before their fortunes took a turn for the worse:

They didn't prosper in Dunquin no more than they did in Ventry ... one after another, the children died, until in all, nine children were buried.⁷

At this time, they had three surviving children, John, Patrick and Mary.⁸ Margaret Brosnan, now Mrs Sayers, believed that if they moved, their fortunes might improve and so they took up residence in Baile an Bhiochaire (Vicarstown) in Dunquin.⁹

They moved in 1872 and six months later, on 29 March 1873, Peig Sayers was born. To the great joy of her mother, who had so heartbreakingly seen her last nine infants die, Peig thrived.¹⁰ Peig was educated at Dunquin National School but at a young age was put out to work as a maidservant in the Dingle area.

On 13 February 1892, at the age of 18, an arrangement was made for her marriage to fisherman Pádraig Ó Guiheen, son of Michael Guiheen and Mary Sullivan.¹¹ Peig moved to the Great Blasket Island where she would remain for the next forty years. There her children were born, and there, like her mother before her, many of them did not survive.¹²

As far as can be established, Peig's parents remained in Vicarstown. In 1901, her 68-year-old mother and 76-year-old father were recorded there on the census. In 1911, they did not appear.

In 1923, at the age of fifty, Peig was widowed. Her sorrows were compounded by the emigration of all of her children, Maurice, Pádraig, Micheál, Catherine and Helen.¹³ Only Micheál, author of *A Pity Youth Does Not Last*, did not favour life abroad and soon returned to Ireland where he remained for the rest of his life.¹⁴

In 1942, Peig and her son moved back to Vicarstown, the old home place on the mainland. On a bleak winter's morning a few years later, Peig was visited by the wandering bard, Eoghan Roe Ward.¹⁵

The red-haired, red-bearded poet, who spent much time in Dunquin, described his approach to the gale swept Mount Eagle and to the little cabin with the black felt roof which was tied down with sugones ‘the rocks at the end of them swinging back and forth with the force of the gale’.¹⁶

He found Micheál Sayers and Coady, Peig’s brother-in-law, smoking pipes by the fire, the walls of the neat cabin covered with pictures of students and children, professors and editors, and a church of Scotland bishop, Peig’s ‘best friend’, who visited the Blaskets and remained with her until he had mastered the Irish language. Ward described the scene:

Peig’s De do Bheachasa rang through the cabin and settled in the depths of my soul. It was even more beautiful than I can describe. Perhaps it was the language in which it was spoken that made it so. I sat for a moment without speaking and as my eyes stared blankly into the back of the fire, I felt ashamed of myself, in fact ignorant, I was a creature of a many who was much too fond of himself, to live the life of simplicity that these Apostles lived ... Bail D’ Dia Ar Earinn – such is the hidden soul of Ireland that seldom is shown to the stranger.¹⁷

Ward related Peig’s hardships, how her father owned no land whatever, ‘not even the grass of a goat’ and depended on his naomhog, his fishing nets or lobster pots to feed his children.¹⁸ He sketched Peig thus:

Imagine a tall handsome woman with auburn hair and a fair wrinkled brow. Her head is thrown back when in her favourite pose. With her hands on her hips, the sea blue eyes will sink into your soul and examine you for what you may be. Her speech is soft and clear, more inclined to be biting like the salt water. Her air is one of independence, but often one is deceived by such airs although her wit will cover her depth to all intents and purposes.¹⁹

These were Peig’s twilight years. She would soon enter St Elizabeth’s Hospital, Dingle, for a number of years where, on Monday 8 December 1958, she died in her 86th year.

She was laid to rest in Dunquin.

Eoghan Roe Ward, ‘Last of the Bards’

If Peig had a story to tell, so did Eoghan Roe Ward, self-styled ‘last of the bards’.²⁰

Among his writings was an account of the Blaskets and Seán Donal, the like of whom was ‘practically non-existent in the modern world’. It is a snapshot of life on the Island about a decade before it was evacuated.²¹

Ward claimed descent from the bards of the O’Donnell clan, who accompanied the Earls on their seventeenth century flight to the continent.²² Indeed, Ward claimed many things, and his life is not easy to unravel. At times he said he was an orphan from Derrybeg, Gweedore, Co Donegal, who had left the orphanage at the age of between 9 and 15 (accounts vary) for life on the road as a balladeer. Other times he claimed to be the son of an unschooled fisherman who made lovely poems.

Whatever his childhood, it was widely accepted that Ward’s personality and his ballads enlivened many a fair and pattern throughout Ireland. ‘He was a civilised gentleman of the roads, courtly and gentle, ever ready to entertain anyone who wanted to be entertained with his intelligent talk of men and books or his accounts of fabulous adventure among the tramps,

writers and other 'quare' characters who came his way during his wide-flung travels in Ireland, England and America'.²³

Ward's reputation as a travelling poet seems to have emerged in the early 1940s. A mention is made at this time of his ballad sheet of 55 songs, *A bundle of Wrack and Corn*.²⁴ Ward described the writer's lot as impoverished, 'with little but pride to keep them from the workhouse'.²⁵

In January 1942, Ward was interviewed by the *Waterford Standard* during a short visit to Tramore and described how he had left Donegal at a young age to travel the world. His story went that in Cork, he stowed away aboard an American bound ship, arrived in Boston rolled up in a sheet of canvas on the ship's deck. He landed without detection and travelled extensively all over America composing and singing original ballads. In accordance with Irish Bardic tradition, he varied his themes in accordance with surroundings. He subsequently travelled to Europe and was present during the Munich putsch, when Herr Hitler took command in Germany and he was in Valencia during the Spanish Civil War.

By March 1942, Ward had moved on from Waterford to Cork, first to Bandon and in April, while in Adrigole, he composed a poem about the village. He was later in Killarney where he was not well received, a ban on street singers being in place.²⁶

Ward complained about the town to the newly formed Writers', Actors', Artistes' and Musicians' Association in Dublin who intervened on his behalf.²⁷

The news of his reception in Kerry reached Waterford, where he had earlier received such welcome. A journalist wrote, 'The Town Clerk of Killarney must be a mighty man for he apparently claims the right to be sole judge of who should sing and what songs should be sung on the streets of the Kerry resort'.²⁸

By the end of 1942, Ward's popularity was such that he sung some of his ballads on Radio Eireann.²⁹

In January 1943, Ward spent an evening in the company of 'Piers Plowman' (Patrick Kavanagh) who described him as 'not yet thirty' with 'a healthy rugged face'. Ward, who he said was born in the Rosses, wore 'a romantically battered felt hat':

His real merit is his intimate knowledge of the tinkers and other travelling tribes of the roads of Ireland. So much rot has been written about these people that it is a real education to meet Mr Ward. He has lived with them, been at their weddings and wakes. He has bought and sold with them and fought them. He speaks highly of their morality and their general decency. If they steal, well that is part of their way of life.³⁰

Plowman mentioned that Ward had written a book about his experiences and also put out an SOS: Ward's donkey had died before Christmas and if anybody could help him buy another he could be found encamped 'on the Dodder bank at Milltown, Co Dublin'.³¹

The response was not immediate and Ward struggled on alone. In February, he ended up before Judge Reddin in Lucan District Court. There had been a misunderstanding about the use of a donkey. The court reporter gave a good description of the foxy-haired, red-bearded poet:

His spare frame was poorly clothed and from the recesses of the ragged garments he took scraps of paper bearing his own ballad compositions. One of them was entitled *The Shilling a Night* and according to the author had been broadcast by him from Radio Eireann. It was written to the air of *The Ould Orange Flute* and whimsically described a celebrated lodging house in Co Antrim. Another ballad was about Williams, the young man executed in Belfast.³²

The judge, dismissing the case, enquired how Ward had acquired his education, and the poet informed him he had been travelling all his life and read a good deal while wandering, 'simple short stories by good writers'. He had read the works of Dickens and Maxim Gorky, to name a few.

Without a donkey, Ward was drawing his makeshift caravan (an inverted part of a navog or canvas boat generally used in the Kerry Gaeltacht) by himself and his health suffered. In March, Ward was in the county Infirmary. 'Tatler', a columnist for the Nationallist and Leinster Times came to his aid and opened a subscription, donations to the newspaper office. Within one week, Roe was out of hospital and his donkey had been replaced. Ward sent a poetic thank you to supporters published courtesy of the newspaper.³³

By April 1943, Ward was in the Galtees on his way to Cork from where he planned to visit Kerry for the summer. He wrote to 'Piers Plowman' in the same month, addressing his letter, in Irish, 'The Knockmealdowns, The Roads of Ireland', describing his delight in watching his new donkey jaunting along the road.

It was probably during this visit to Cork that Ward took abode at World's End in Kinsale. He was welcomed to the town by Seumus Breathnach.³⁴ Preparations were underway in local museum circles for the making of a film about the Battle of Kinsale. Ward, who again claimed ancestry to the bards of the O'Donnell clan, explained that one of them was present at the historic battle. He wrote a dialogue about the battle which he presented to the regional museum and at the same time, donated a brown leather belt, 'about three and a half inches in width with two buckles', worn, he said, by Red Hugh O'Donnell in the 1601-2 campaign.³⁵

Ward continued his travels to Kerry, where he seems to have remained for some time. He was particularly fond of Dunquin where he found 'more peace than he found in any place in the whole of Ireland'. His good friend there was Sean Kavanagh, 'the Cota', whose 'mellifluous Gaelic stirred the hearts of all who knew him'.³⁶

In January 1944, Ward was still in Kerry when he visited Peig at her home in Dunquin. As he remarked in his sketch about the visit, 'in these parts I have gone beyond the stage of being called a stranger'.³⁷

He was still in Dingle in April that year when he sent a verse of condolence to the Nationalist and Leinster Times in memory of James Reddy, manager.

It is not known where his wanderings took him next but by February 1945, he was in Dublin where he 'threw a spanner in the works' at a gathering of the Writers', Actors', Artistes' and Musicians' Association. He told the members – 'including Sheila Richards' – how a play she had rejected had been staged in Kerry by its author and made £600 in six weeks, 'Matter a curse what you think, that'll make you think twice'.

The publicity gave opportunity for a little scrutiny of Ward. A reporter for the *Irish Independent*

observed that the dinner was attended by editors, university lecturers, actresses, journalists, authors ‘famed beyond the frontiers of their own land,’ intellectuals, politicians and industrialists but no speaker made such a hit as Ward:

A young, lank and lean man, somewhat hollow-cheeked of squarish face with deep set light eyes and red, unruly hair. He wore no collar and his broad hands were those of a manual worker. His soft voice with the lovely lilt of his native accent was naturally cultured, the choice of his words was faultless and his arguments so closely knit that the audience hung spell-bound on his lips.³⁸

The writer appears to have been given access to Ward’s autobiography, which he described as ‘one of the most fascinating stories that I have read’. On this occasion, another version of Ward’s past emerged. Ward, he said, went to school in Derrybeg then joined his parents who ‘howked tatties’ in season in Ayrshire and lived in bothies, the transitory workers’ huts on a Scottish farm. One day, in a West Coast Scottish town, Ward found a book by Patrick McGill and thus discovered the lure of literature, reading avidly stories by fellow Donegal men, like Peadar O’Donnell and Seamus McManus.

Thus Ward began making songs as he tramped all over Britain and later America from the Barbary Coast to the Sierras:

When he returned home he built his caravan. In it he follows the seaboard, writing his ballads, short and succinct stories of local gossip and history. He does it in the early morning, for too many have been eaten by rats overnight. He sings them at the Big Fair of Ballinasloe, the Listowel Races, or whatever the occasion is. Dingle Peninsula – ‘the finest scenery, the most generous people’ – is his favourite haunt but he knows every village in Ireland.

Perhaps it was the interest in his autobiography that caused Ward to go England in search of a publisher. His friend ‘Tatler’ received a letter from him about his meeting in London with Methuens. Ward’s visit coincided with the day peace was declared in 1945. Ward wrote:

Unrest is rife and morals seem to have gone very low. As I walk out of the milling crowd I can’t help noticing the channel on the roadside that is full of contraceptives. Such things are so common that one begins to accept them as part of the broken-down city through which I wander. People do not think here anymore; they are led by emotionalism. But one thing they strongly express themselves about is that they want Germany crushed. Having knocked her down they want to squelch her good and well into the ground. Vengeance is the cry of London – London that is victory-drunk; a city of bitterness. Hate is in its hey-day, and not only hate for the Germans who have been brought to their knees but also hate for the Welsh and Irish workers who are treated with a great deal of scorn and ridicule. The soldiers of all nationalities, in their several uniforms, are the silent symbols of the nations who have fought for England, and they are now to a great extent unwanted. They are soldiers without a country often than not, especially Poles, who have no place to go. They are left utterly out in the cold.³⁹

While he was in England, Ward became unwell but refused to go into hospital there. He returned to Dublin in October with hopes that his book would soon be published. He called to the Writers’ Guild where secretary, Barney McGinn, found him in poor health.

He was subsequently admitted to Richmond hospital, Mary Street, Dublin, his young body ‘torn by overwork and a hardship that even he has grown too old to bear without ill effects’. It was remarked that he was suffering from stomach trouble and complaints due to his early working years in the coal pits of Scotland.

Ward asked to be remembered to all his friends in Carlow, Laois and Kildare and asked that they prayed he got the strength to get back to his beloved Ballyferriter as soon as possible where he hoped to rebuild his impaired health and be near his old friend Sean a Chota (Kavanagh) ‘King of the Dingle Republic’.⁴⁰

In late 1946, Ward was in company with Welsh poet, Dylan Thomas, who was taking a break from his labours on BBC’s Third Programme, but Ward’s health broke down again and in December, he was admitted to Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital, Grand Canal Street, Dublin.

‘Tatler’ once again came to his aid and in the issue of 28 December, asked readers, ‘If you would like to help this poor man you can send a little donation to Roger McHugh, Rose Cottage, Killiney, Dublin’.⁴¹

There was real concern that Ward’s autobiography awaited revision before going to press, and illness prevented him discharging the task. Most of it had been ‘written on the roadside, or sitting on his covered cart’, his great hope to have it published to ‘buy a real caravan with the money’. It was hoped his recovery would come quickly to speed the work into the hands of the publisher.⁴²

In January 1947, Ward’s doctor let it be known that the poet’s condition meant he urgently required a dietary supplement of bananas – at least six daily – to save his life. The response was rapid and generous. The Mayor of New York, William O’Dwyer, rushed a crate of bananas to Ireland after a cabled request from John McCann, Mayor of Dublin. Three air companies responded, Aer Lingus, American Overseas Airlines and Pan-American. Mr Jesse Boynton, manager of Pan-American Airways, Shannon Port, sent a request to the New York office that bananas be sent daily on their planes.

The fruit was rushed from the airport to the hospital by *Irish Independent* newspaper van to Dublin. Local people also responded, including Hugh A McBryan, proprietor of the Snack Bar in Upper Leeson Street, Dublin, who immediately supplied fruit to the hospital.

But it was all in vain. Ward died in hospital on 22 January 1947.⁴³

‘Tatler’ published a tribute in the issue of 1 February. He recalled how Ward used to say ‘a man on the roads would never starve, I was never turned away hungry.’ ‘Tatler’ wrote that Ward left Derry orphanage as a boy, went to Scotland and spent time as a miner. He travelled to Mexico and the United States and England. But the open road was his ‘meat’:

When privation and bad health struck him he became a sad man. A year ago in spring I met him near Foxrock in Co Dublin, sitting on the roadside brooding. He had just come from hospital after a serious operation which was really the beginning of the end for him. And as we talked he told me of his longing to continue the troubadour’s life which in his heart he knew he could never do again.

‘Tatler’ had met Ward in the hospital about three weeks before he died:

I found him a lean, shadowy man with the light of heaven already flickering in his feverish eyes ... ‘This is the end of me’ he told me, and he caught my hand as tightly as his feeble grip could, and thanked me for a few little turns I did him from time to time. That was the last of him I saw until I got word of his death ... Those of you who knew him will pray too that the sod may rest lightly over his frail corpse, and that the soul of Eoghan Roe Ward, The Bard of Tirconnail, may enjoy the peace that passes understanding.⁴⁴

Ward was buried in Glasnevin.⁴⁵

One must praise Peig Sayers for eyeing Ward with some suspicion back in 1942, for a subscription fund was subsequently opened for Ward's family, his expectant wife, Doreen, and young daughter.⁴⁶ Ward, it transpired, was a pen or adopted name of Patrick Michael O'Connell.⁴⁷ His marriage certificate described him as a journalist.⁴⁸

Ward was the son of Patrick O'Connell, farmer, 'deceased'. This is about as much as is known about the travelling bard and he remains something of a mystery. His remarks about his ancestry may well hold truth, for he certainly donated an historic belt to Waterford museum.

In 1966, Sigerson Clifford, on reviewing *Getting Up Early*, the collected poems of Brendan Kennelly, remarked on a recent visit to a pub in the capital:

Last time I sat in that same chair I saw Maurice Walsh, Brinsley MacNamara, Francis MacManus, M J MacManus, Philip Rooney, Seumas O'Sullivan, Patrick MacDonagh, Myles na gCopaleen, Brendan Behan, Lyle Donaghty and Owen Roe Ward liting and lively at the various tables. Now they are all dead and Dublin a drab and dull city without them.⁴⁹

It suggests that Ward was well known in writing circles though it does not explain his reasons for taking to the road. Perhaps he wished to sample the bardic life for what it would offer him in a literary sense, or he accepted a challenge among his writing friends to see if such a livelihood could be maintained.

In June 1963, it was announced that Ward's daughter had become engaged to Edward Peter Guy Vatcher.⁵⁰ After this, the record is silent.

Ward's autobiography might reveal more about the 'last of the bards'. It is held in the National Library of Ireland. It might yet see the light of day.⁵¹

¹ A copy of the full-colour, 68 page illustrated publication is held in the collection, IE MOD/C17. It includes a foreword by Eoin Brosnan and stories on Brosnan emigrants and 'Who We Are'. It documents Brosnans in religion, business, sport, the arts and places including family trees. A useful map to old graveyards and the layout of plots in Killeentierna cemetery is also added and well as Brosnan photographs.

² Mairead Ni Bhrosnachain or Peig Ui Brosnachain.

³ The marriage took place on 1 or 10 March 1851.

⁴ Jeremiah Curtin (1835-1906) author and translator who travelled to Kerry in search of folktales 'from the mouths of men who spoke only Gaelic'. His publications include *Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland* (1890) published following his visit in 1887.

⁵ Tom Sayers (1826-1865), born in Pimlico, Brighton, was a bricklayer, a trade he learned from his father.

⁶ It is not clear where in Ventry they resided at this period, nor where in Dunquin.

⁷ For genealogy purposes, Griffith's Valuation records a Thomas Sears in Ferriters Quarter, Dunquin in which townland is Carhoo (Carhue). In 1865, in Ferriter Chapel, Thomas, widower, son of John Sears, farmer, Ferriters Quarter, married Mary, daughter of Patrick Fitzgerald, Couminole. In the same place, year and month (February), Mary, daughter of Thomas Sears of Lateeve More, married Daniel, son of Michael Sullivan, farmer, Corrig.

⁸ Sean, Pdraig and Maire. It is not clear if the children remained in the area, though the census of Ireland 1901 records John Seyers (sic), age 48, and wife Kate age 44 and children Patrick (22) Ellen (17) and Jane (6) resident at Vicarstown with his parents Thomas and Margaret (by 1911, John and Kate and their children (Ellen married less than one year) are in residence alone). The 1901 census shows Patrick Seyers (sic) age 50, farmer, widower, living in Vicarstown with children John (17), Bridget (21) and Kate (10). In 1911, only Bridget remains with her father, now the wife of Michael Guiheen, also resident, and their children

Thomas (7), Mary (3), John (3) and Michael (6 months).

Other names in the townland included Brown, Boland and Daly. John Daly (Seaghán Ua Dálaigh), national school teacher, was a collector of folklore. A 34-stanza poem (in old Irish) about the beauty of a Blasket Island quilt is held in the collection (IE MOD/C10). Daly collected the poem from John Dunlevy.

⁹ Sometimes Ballinvicar.

¹⁰ *Peig: The Autobiography of Peig Sayers of the Great Blasket Island*. Translated into English by Bryan MacMahon in 1974. In this townland is the place of Tivoria (Tigh Mhoire – Mor’s House).

¹¹ Var: Guithin, Gaoithin (Flint). The census of 1901 records Peig resident with her husband Patrick and in-laws, Michael and Mary Guiheen, also her brother and sister in law, Michael, age 30, and Margaret, age 20.

¹² Accounts vary, but it seems the couple had up to 12 children. The census of 1901 records children Maurice age 8, Kate age 6 and Patrick age 4. The census of 1911 records Maurice (18), Kate (16) Patrick (14) Michael (8) Thomas (5) and Ellie (1 month). Thomas would die in a fall from a cliff in 1920 (his sister Siobhan, born in 1911, died the year before him).

¹³ Maurice Guiheen, who was born in 1893, worked in a factory in America and lived with his sister Kate and her family all his life. He died in 1967. Catherine (Kate) Guiheen, who was born in 1895 and worked as a nurse, emigrated in c1925 and met and married there Daniel J Sheehan, a Kerryman (their son, Daniel G Sheehan, who maintained strong links to the Blaskets, died on 17 October 2011). Catherine died in 1977. Pdraig Guiheen, born in 1897, emigrated with his sister Helen (Eibhlín), the youngest. He died in 1933. Helen was known as Nelly Peig (Neillí Pheig), later Mrs Helen Copley, Torrington, Connecticut. Mrs Copley died in 1999. A man named Dan O’Sullivan, Connecticut, was photographed at the Dingle stand of a trade fair in Massachusetts in 2001 when he described himself as grandson of Peig Sayers.

¹⁴ *A Pity Youth Does Not Last Reminiscences of the Last Blasket Island Poet* was translated into English by Tim Enright and published in 1982. In the introduction to this work, Micheál names his great-grandfather as Micheál O’Sullivan. Micheál (Maidhe) O Gaoithin, who never married, died in Dingle hospital on 27 April 1974. He was buried in his mother’s grave in Dunquin. His contribution to his mother’s literature is recorded in the biography and bibliography in ‘Peig Sayers’, *The Field Day Anthology of Irish Writing*, Vol 4, 2002, p1212.

¹⁵ Ward published his interview in the *Kerry Champion*, 19 February 1944. Within three years, he was dead.

¹⁶ He added, ‘At the Tigh Mhoire I paused for a brief spell to shake the rain from my brow. The wind roared unmercifully at me, but the ruins of Baile-an-Bhiocaire stood erect in defiance. Should I have lived somewhere back in the hidden past, it is probable that I would be writing the lament of the forgotten village because as Baile-an-Bhiocaire it is forgotten except for its Bearla translation Vickerstown and Peig Sayers who dwells in it. O Tig moire go Donnchadha Di – faith indeed no! I wasn’t Donnchadh returning to his wife Mor after his flight to Donachadee but like him I myself had a date in Baile-an-Bhiocaire and it was with a woman too’.

¹⁷ He added, ‘Perhaps our universities or Leinster House might take a tip from her and employ her methods for the purpose of showing to the students and TDs that the Gaeltact mind is for Ireland first and themselves afterwards’.

¹⁸ Ward stated Peig was one of fourteen.

¹⁹ Ward reflected on his visit, the tidily hung creels on the wall, the green painted step-ladder to the loft, the row of black Mount Eagle turf stacked along the wall, and concluded it would remind him forever of the most unique piece of unconventionism he had ever seen.

²⁰ Sometimes Eoghan Ruadh Ward, Paddy Ward, the Wandering Bard, the Walking Bard, the Tramp Bard, the Tramp Poet, the Bard of Tirconnail or Tirconnail, Eoghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird or Mac a’Bhaird, Owen the Red Son of the Bard.

²¹ The account is given thus: Down through the twisted red hill-track an old man doggedly plods under the weight of age and a bart of dead kindling furze. I am more than interested in his approach because in my mind’s eye I visualise his flashing diamond eyes as they rise and follow the trail of a creel-burdened donkey dragging its long hooves between massive boulders as it heads for the cabin on the edge of the cliff. I’ve watched Seán Donal’s approach. His load rises and falls as if trying to break the ruggedness of the skyline. I know his ways fairly well, because we have occasionally fished lobster and pollock together among the black, deadly rocks of the Blasket Sound. He was obstinate and contrary, yet something struck me about him which compelled me to like his ways. I suppose it was the humble manner of simplicity which one finds among fishermen the wide world over. In Dunquin, Seán Donal was a force to be reckoned with. His Bearla, no doubt, was a little erratic but apart from that he could express himself with a logic of blunt shrewdness of which even Poe or the learned Aristotle could find little reason to complain. He’s just another of Gaeldom’s hidden scholars, I thought, when sooner than I had anticipated he bore down on the spot where I lay, and pitched his load at my feet. Though small of stature, Seán Donal had ever a knack of drawing himself up to his full height when in meditation. Every line, sinew, muscle, even his very veins stood out as marks of individuality which one would be more inclined to think were in keeping with the make-up of a prize-fighter. But looking at Seán Donal from the feet up one was immediately aware of the presence of a fisherman whose life’s toil had produced a species of humanity practically non-

existent in the modern world. No artificiality about those aged lines on his face. Even the weather-beaten crows-feet around the eyes were in themselves marks of distinction which had no terror for him. ‘These are the lines God gave me,’ he would often declare, ‘so why should I spite God by being ashamed of His image?’ Falling on bended knee beside where I lay, Seán Donal selected a coarse stalk of dog-grass and as he chewed it with toothless gums, his head shot thither and over in search of wreck. As the old man’s eyes fastened on the heaving ocean I knew better than to interrupt his thoughts. Perhaps he is thinking about the children whom he reared on the fruit of the deep or the stony pratie patch. Maybe the fatherly instinct is twitched by the rumours of evils which lie beyond the horizon in the world’s slave market. Yet, whatever his thoughts, I dared not interrupt. A thin voice cuts the air around us. We both eagerly crane our necks and sight the postboy’s canoe, her sail quivering into gentle bulges as her skipper steers her nose towards Blasket Mor strand. The crew, even though big, able men, look to me like midges. Their cradle has weathered the perils of many storms, yet they fear no terror, not even the pitching of their frail craft into black swirling pools, nor when she leaps on the rifts of white foam. These are the men of Seán Donal’s breed, men of his very own heart, men of the Creator of the tumult in which they exist. Not without terror, with my chin cupped in the palm of my hand. I glare at the namhoge with an expectation of its swamping any minute. Seán Donal too is looking excited, but when my eye catches his I can see fire burning back. His eyes sparkle, reflecting on so many desperate moments he withstood the colossal gullet which swallowed the flower of his breed. Not till the day I die shall I ever forget this heavenly art gallery which only the Supreme Master of the world could possibly carve. Where, I ask myself, will I find a canvas with the painting of a real mackerel sky on it? Aye, or where was the poet who could rhyme the dignity of a herring-gull skimming the bows of a tossing canoe? Ah, but what is the use. Sure isn’t the shanachie of the crisp words who told the story of the blind eagle that lived on the mountain crag of the horse-shoe bulwark and guarded the tongue of Seán Donal; hasn’t he, too, departed to leave us galloping up a fake, foreign culture. Forgetting myself for a moment, I turned to Seán Donal. ‘Aren’t the lads givin’ her too much top sail?’ I asked. In a flash he had turned and with his razor stare and an enlarged chin he fired back: ‘Why are ye such a roasted amadaun? Why in hell wouldn’t they ride on the win’ if they’re to ground with the flow?’ But after hesitating he went on, in afterthought: ‘Heed my gospel – An Beal Bocht. Some holy day them lads ‘ll grasp eternal glory on a golden bed of a hundred fathoms where the divil, and not the cormorant, ‘ll pick out their steel brains.’ Arising, Seán Donal, without uttering another word, picks up his bart, scans the horizon, looks hard at me, then turns and catches up with a galloping breeze driving from the headland. I arise just as a low gust rasps the heather. I stand for a brief moment whilst my look is diverted from Seán Donal’s departing gait to the turf-cutters’ fires dying at eventide. My friend has gone, but his ghost remains forever. Now on the white-ribbon road of the east, my weary trudge shoots a Gaeltacht song into my heart, but before I can utter a note the namhogue again catches my eye and stumbles my forward move. She is all but a speck with furled sail. The crew are rowing with all their might, yet they can’t keep her from a broadside lurch onto the dangerous Blasket Mor. But what – what is that I see? Here they come, men of the Island, hardy men with strong, tulted hands, wading into the tide and dragging the canoe up the sandbank. And so the battle of man against might goes on and on. Man cannot always win, so the sea takes her toll of lives. Seán Donal’s kith and kin fade away, and we are left to wonder how enough of them survive the perils of the deep to carry on a great tradition (Seán Donal by Eoghan Roe Ward, *Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 29 December 1945).

²² The bardic history sketched in the *Dictionary of Ulster Biography*: Eoghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird [Ward] was probably born in Donegal. He was of the family of hereditary poets to the O’Donnells, which flourished from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. About the year 1600 he became chief poet to Red Hugh O’Donnell, and when Red Hugh fled to Spain, Eoghan Ruadh stayed in Ireland in the service of Rory O’Donnell. He composed a poem condemning Rory for surrendering to the English, but he also wrote a lament for him on his death. His last datable work was a lament for Niall Garbh O’Donnell, who died in the Tower of London in 1625. A history of the O’Donnells was sketched in 1946 when the Abbey of Donegal was re-established in Ulster where once it flourished. See ‘Friars’ New Home in Donegal’, An t’Iolar, *The Standard*, 10 May 1946.

²³ *Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 18 January 1947.

²⁴ Published by Messrs Cahill in 1941, ‘55 poems for sixpence’. Ward’s emergence as a ‘tramp poet’ coincided with the death of poet William Henry Davies (1871-1940) author of *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp*.

²⁵ ‘An author is unconsciously a deceptive person. Most readers equate them with hair oil, plush carpets, and stack upon stack of reference books. To be candid I think that the pawn shop’s best customers are to be found amongst the writing fraternity of the artists. A few may have a typewriter on the up and down system but the vast majority apart from the clothes they stand up in have little but their pride to keep them from the workhouse’ (*Kerry Champion*, 19 Feb 1944).

²⁶ ‘Those singers were coming into the town in cars in organised groups, dividing up the street between them and then meeting after the day to divide the spoils. They often took £5 each out of the town’ (*Kerry Champion*, 16 May 1942).

²⁷ WAAMA’s acting general secretary, Lionel A Cranfield, addressed the situation by letter but Killarney UDC responded that the ban would remain in place. Public sympathy was on Ward’s side but he was fighting a losing battle with the council and a changing society, ‘The radio and the cinema are doing their work all too quickly and it is probably only a matter of time till we speak of the last of the ballad singers, as our fathers spoke of the last of the bards. Another tradition is going and surely it is a little churlish to speed it on its way.’

WAAMA, the newly styled Actors’ Union, was formed in June 1941 when Sean O Faolain was elected president of the association. A number of Kerry people were involved, including North Kerry’s Maurice Walsh, author of *The Quiet Man*, who acted as trustee (see *Cork Examiner*, 26 June 1941).

²⁸ The writer added, ‘Killarney has always been that the folk there believe a kind fate caused their birth beside the Lakes so that

they could make money out of the locality; one is not welcome there at all unless one is prepared to spend a small fortune ... the sooner the mist of codology is swept away from Killarney the better' (*Waterford Standard*, 16 May 1942).

²⁹ The broadcast seems to have taken place on Monday 14 December 1942 at 8.30 pm.

³⁰ *Irish Press*, 18 January 1943. Piers Plowman, otherwise Patrick Kavanagh (1904-1967), author of *Come Dance with Kitty* (1960) contributed to the *Irish Press* during the period 1942-44. Eily MacAdam, in the *Catholic Standard* of 31 January 1947, wrote, 'He knew the tinkers' slang such as it is and once had a fierce fist fight with a young tinker whom he defeated and thereby initiated himself into the confidence of the tribes. I suggested that he who was on the inside could write a good book, those by Synge and others are essentially phoney, but he preferred to write songs'.

³¹ *Ibid.* David Hayes wrote a pen-picture of Ward at this time with accompanying sketch of him with his dog. It was published in *Cuisle na Tire, The Pulse of the Country* in April 1947 (Vol IV, No 1), a magazine for 'everyone interested in Ireland's transport' ('The Man with Red Hair', pp6-7). He described Ward's appearance and noted his dialect had 'a northern sharpness about it, but the keen edge was blunted by a slight drawl'. Hayes remarked that Ward 'might have come straight out of a Maurice Walsh novel, and I think he knew it,' adding, 'the picaresque appearance was too close to type to be real'. He included Ward's poem, 'Battle Cry from the Silver Glen'.

³² *Leinster Leader*, 27 February 1943. Ward also explained to the judge he had published some short stories and had written his autobiography. 'It's not much good but there's a chance of it being published' he said. He added that it was with the publishing firm of Michael Joseph. Told judge Reddin he was born in Derrybeg, left school when he was in the second class and about 12 years of age. 'The Shilling a Night' was published in *Ballads from the Pubs of Ireland* collected and published by Cork musician, writer, actor and theatre producer James N Healy, author of about 20 titles including *Percy French and his Songs* (1966), *Irish Ballads and Songs of the Sea* and *The Mercier Book of Old Irish Street Ballads* (1967) in the 1960s. Healy staged 16 John B Keane plays over a period of 20 years.

³³ See issue 27 march 1943. 'Tatler's' identity is not known. He seems to have contributed to the *Nationalist* until about 1957. On one occasion, 'Tatler' highlighted Roe's article about trampology in *Puck Fare*, the magazine of the new Writers' Guild (probably the autumn issue of 1945) and mentioned that he (Tatler) was on the committee. In 1983, the paper published an account of its history in its centenary edition but there was no reference to 'Tatler'.

³⁴ Seumus Breathnach was curator of the Kinsale Museum and with Father McSwiney was responsible for the setting up of the institution c1940. A Gaelic scholar, he published extensively including *On the Ramparts of Kinsale* (1911). He died suddenly on 10 March 1944, obituary *Irish Examiner*, 11 March 1944.

³⁵ *Southern Star*, 1 February 1947. An article in the same paper more than fifty years later contained a sketch of the belt: 'When Rua Ward, the gentle traditional poet of the O'Donnells came to Kinsale in his little donkey and cart he soon found Seumus Breathnach. After a real Irish welcome they became lifelong friends. That night people gathered to meet him in the Vocational School where words simply flowed from him. He then presented the museum with The O'Donnell Belt, the heirloom of a family that appreciates heritage more than any family I know' (*Southern Star*, 1 May 1999).

³⁶ Tribute by columnist 'Tatler', *The Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 1 February 1947. Sean Kavanagh, otherwise Sean Og O Caomhanaigh, the Cota or Chota, Sean MacMorrogh Cavanagh. Kavanagh, Gaelic scholar, teacher, translator, was born Dunquin, Co Kerry. He took active part in struggle for independence. His brother Seumas was professor of Celtic Studies in UCC, another brother Maurice lived in Dunquin. He died in the same week as Ward and was buried in Dunquin. See obituary in *Irish Press*, 17 January 1947 which contains an image of Kavanagh.

³⁷ He added, 'Children and old people alike have a soft spot in their hearts for me. I travel unnoticed through the bogs and mountains without casing much comment. Nobody had taken the slightest notice of me as I strolled into Peig's cabin and sat down by the fireside'.

³⁸ *Irish Independent*, 17 February 1945.

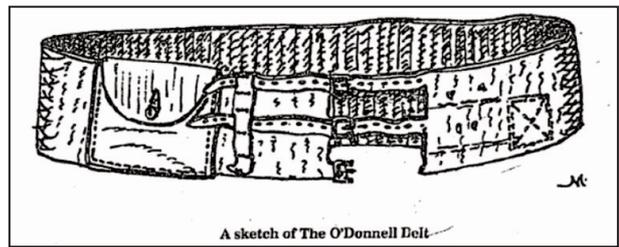
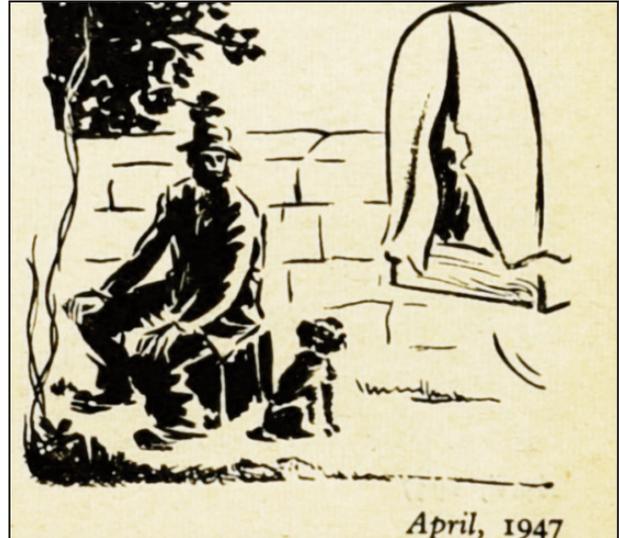
³⁹ *Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 9 June 1945.

⁴⁰ *Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 20 October 1945.

⁴¹ Subscriptions later to Dr W R F Collis, Mr Nolan, Secretary WAAMA, Grafton Street, Dublin; Mr Roger J McHugh, Rose Cottage.

⁴² *Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 18 January 1947 & 1 February 1947. The autobiography, complete in manuscript, covered a lifetime of wanderings in two continents and ran to over a hundred thousand words.

⁴³ His death certificate identified the cause as pancreatic cyst, cardiac failure. My thanks to Marie Wilson, Tralee, for research of



Top left: Peig at her fireside in Dunquin c1946 and above left, Peig's cottage in Dunquin
 Top right: Artist's impression of Ward and above right, a sketch of the O'Donnell Belt

genealogical records.

⁴⁴ Tribute by columnist 'Tatler', *The Nationalist and Leinster Times*, 1 February 1947. The newspaper continued to publish Ward's verse in the months that followed, including Brightness and The change. Another visitor shortly before he died was Sir Shane Leslie who assured him that some provision would be made for his children. Their relationship is not known, but Sir Shane Leslie edited a literary magazine which contained much Irish verse.

⁴⁵ Chief mourners at his funeral were his pregnant widow, Mrs Doreen O'Connell, and Miss P O'Connell, daughter. Relatives were named as Mrs Williams, Mrs O'Farrell, Mrs J Tighe, Mr C Dunne, Mrs Dunne and Mr R Kenny. At the time of his death, Ward's address was 38 Clarinda Park East, Dun Laoghaire.

⁴⁶ Contributions to Dr Robert Collis, Fitzwilliam Square; Roger MacHugh UCD, and Mike Nolan WAAMA (Writers', Actors', Artistes' and Musicians' Association), Grafton Street.

⁴⁷ He was once described as 'a Trinity man' (*Irish Press*, 9 May 1942). 'I have consulted the admissions registers for Trinity College Dublin from 1920 to 1950, but have been unable to find any evidence that Patrick Michael O'Connell attended this University' (email from Aisling Lockhart, Reading Room Services Executive, Trinity College Dublin, 21 June 2018).

⁴⁸ He married in Dublin on 18 October 1939 to Doreen Mary, daughter of James H Dunne and Mary Kenny. Doreen was born in Co Longford in 1910 and died in Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada on 15 August 1998.

⁴⁹ *Kerryman*, 17 September 1966.

⁵⁰ Una Margaret Mary (Trudy), daughter of Mrs Doreen O'Connell, Grove Park, Rathmines and of the late Patrick Michael O'Connell, Clarinda Park East. Marriage took place Portsmouth district in 1964. Mr Vatcher was of Bosham, Chichester. It seems that Una had a brother, born in 1947.

⁵¹ 'Miscellaneous fragments of short stories, essays, etc' by Eoghan Roe Ward, call no: Ms 31,755.

15. Divane's Calendar An Inspired Collaboration, posted online 20 August 2018

In the Michael O'Donohoe research papers, many references are made to Divane's Calendar, a series of historical calendars produced by S Divane & Sons Ltd, Castleisland from 1994 to 2012.¹

The first of the limited edition illustrated calendars was created to mark the company's 40th anniversary in business.² Its reception led to further productions, all containing items of local history.³

Fourteen of the 19 calendars issued were illustrated by artist Peter Robin Hill.⁴ Hill, who is credited with opening Castleisland's first art gallery at the Island Centre, Main Street, in December 1994, rapidly gained popularity for his eye-catching depictions of the town's architecture and historical events such as 'Dick Johnny's Eviction' and 'The Night of the Big Wind'.⁵

The departure of Peter Robin Hill from Ireland in 2006 signalled the demise of the calendars.⁶

Hill, who was born in Oldham, Lancashire in 1948 and now lives in the UK, spent 15 years – 1991-2006 – in Kerry.⁷

He recalled the popularity of the calendars and seeing his illustrations framed on the walls of various places.

From an artistic point of view, the illustration with an integrated two or three lines to it was a very presentable 'single piece' of artwork. Each one on a nice piece of paper of equal size to the ones before. Eventually, the notes became more extensive and thus the pictures smaller ... perhaps you can gather from that how calligraphers go mad! It's very intensive and of course, impossible to have a blot or a spelling mistake.

Today, the calendars are collector's items.⁸

However, the O'Donohoe Collection has now acquired a near complete set of the calendars from Peter Robin Hill, who wrote, 'Rather than them stay here in a cupboard I'd rather the full set came to you'.⁹

It is a generous act, and will ensure that, under the custodianship of the O'Donohoe Collection, the people of Castleisland and beyond can consult the historical content of the annual gems and engage with the artistry of Peter Robin Hill in the years to come.¹⁰

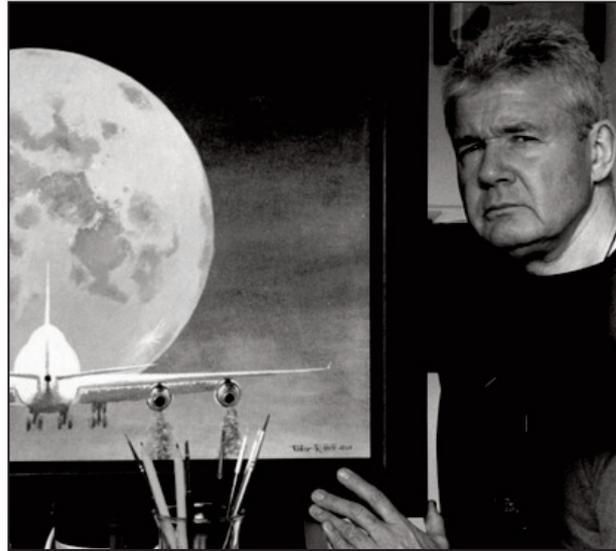
¹ The company, the main Volkswagen dealer in Kerry, was established in 1954 by Stanley Divane who entered the motor trade in 1935. Stanley Divane passed away in 1991 leaving the business, which is located on the Killarney Road, Castleisland, in the hands of his sons, Denis and John, and daughter Philomena. The 2004 calendar contained a tribute to Stanley Divane.

² The first issue of the calendars, A3 in size, had a print run of 500.

³ The historical articles were researched by Joan Kelliher, Tommy Martin and Mary O'Sullivan from Castleisland and Sheila Reidy, Dublin. Hannah Sugrue, Castleisland, also contributed.

⁴ Denis Divane approached Peter Robin Hill with the idea in 1993.

⁵ The gallery was a working studio with art photographer Bruce Ward, and an expansion of The Woodland Gallery, Mount Eagle, near Brosna (later the Jazz Whistler Studio). An exhibition of Hill's mythological and legendary art took place at Siamsa Tire in 2002.



The Desmond Castle appeared in the 1994 calendar. Peter Robin Hill photographed by John Reidy in 2001

'Dick Johnny's Eviction' of 1908-9 (The Last Eviction) was illustrated in the 1998 calendar. The Big Wind of 6 January 1839 was illustrated in the 2007 calendar.

⁶ 'I'd suggested an artist to carry on, but he [Denis Divane] decided to call it a day on them' (email exchanges Janet Murphy/Peter Hill 17 July 2018 and 6 August 2018). In 2008, a pictorial calendar was issued which continued until 2012 when production ceased.

⁷ A short biography can be read on the artist's website, <http://www.jazz-whistler.co.uk/>.

⁸ 'I don't think Denis Divane or anyone really, realised they would become collector's items' (email exchanges Janet Murphy/Peter Hill 17 July 2018 and 6 August 2018).

⁹ 'My sincere wish is that they all stay together as the property of The Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project' (email exchanges Janet Murphy/Peter Hill 17 July 2018 and 6 August 2018). Eleven calendars have been donated, 1994-2004 inclusive.

¹⁰ Collection Code IE MOD/C19. The calendars contain, in the main, five pages, consisting of cover and sub divisions of the year (three months to a page). Each page is designed with ink drawing accompanied by an historical sketch of varying size in calligraphic lettering. The subjects treated are as follows: **1994** Castleisland Passenger Railway Terminal/The Desmond Castle/St Stephen's Church of Ireland/Old Kilbannivan Cemetery/The Fountain **1995** Presentation Convent/St Finian's Church, Cahernard/Herbert Bridge, Killarney Road/Kilmurry Castle, Cordal/The Forge, Market Cross **1996** Pound Road/Glounageentha, The Last Earl/Reaglass National School/Church of Ireland, Ballincuslane/The Workhouse, Castleisland **1997** Dicks Grove House/The Bridewell/The Fever Hospital/The Mass Rock, Gortgloss/Sandville House **1998** The Market House/Mount Eagle Lodge/Kilsarcon Graveyard/The Last Eviction/The Charter School **1999** Hartnett's Hotel/Woodville House/The Male National School/Glebe House/The Carnegie Library **2000** (This calendar divided bi-monthly with full colour photographic montage of Divane's staff. Inside back page contains eight depictions of bell towers from local church and other buildings) SS Stephen and John Church/Rhyno Mills/Scannell's Lane/Megalithic Tomb, Dreen/Annaghmore House/Parknageragh House/Ballyplymouth Castle **2001** (Inside back page contains 12 depictions of gateways to historic buildings in the locality) The Moonlighters/The House of Progress/Cill Cois na hAbhainn/Ballymacadam House/Creamery Lane **2002** (A lengthy historical sketch is continued on the reverse of all the illustrations. Inside back page contains nine depictions of bridges in the locality) Old Main Street/Imperial Hotel/The Small Mansion (Tullig House)/John Twiss/Roches **2003** (A lengthy historical sketch is continued on the reverse of all the illustrations in type. Inside back page contains four depictions of rooftops and chimneys) The National Bank Limited/Katie Ha'penny/The Barracks/Spout Lane/Cragg House **2004** (Commemorating 50 years 1954-2004. This calendar divided bi-monthly with full colour photographic cover of Stanley and Rita Divane and Divane's showroom. Four additional pages contain a tribute to Stanley Divane set in calligraphy and type) Kilmurry School/Molly's Corner/Cordal Church/Haig's Terrace/Clashannive House/Chute Arms Hotel/The Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Calendars not held in the collection but in which Peter Robin Hill was illustrator continued until 2007. The subjects treated in the calendars for this period were as follows: **2005** The Butter Road/Kilmurry House/The Poet's (Inn)/Nano's/The Whiteboys **2006** Arthur Herbert, assassinated 1882 (horse-drawn hearse)/J R Hogan & Sons Ltd, Castleisland/Riverstown House, 1808/Wrens, Castleisland, est 1835/The Astor, Castleisland **2007** The Night of the Big Wind Christmas 1839/Town Crier/T S Prendiville Ltd, Castleisland/Poff & Barrett/Tobermaing House/Jer Andy's (Jer A O'Sullivan)/The Conscription Crisis, 1918.

16. Apes, Geese and other Enchantments: The Earls of Desmond in Legend, posted online 5 September 2018

The Earl of Desmond and his kin hath of lands under him 120 miles, 400 horse, 8 bat of Gall, 1 bat of crossbow men and gunners, 3,000 kern. His country is long and so environed, and hateth the Kinge's lawes, so as they give none aid
– Dean of Lichfield¹

The Dean of Lichfield's observations during his sixteenth century excursions in Ireland reveal that the Earl of Desmond was a force to be reckoned with. Centuries have passed since the rule of Desmond yet their legacy in history, architecture, literature and art thrives.

The interest generated by Robert Maguire's recent documentary, 'The Castle of the Island' – which contains aerial footage of the ruined Castleisland Castle – testifies to an ongoing love affair with Desmond's eventful history.²

Folklore is a wonderful guardian of history and the Earls of Desmond ably fill their place in it. John Fitzgerald, 1st Baron Desmond, who founded Tralee, built Tralee Castle and fought along with his son Maurice at the Battle of Callan, will forever be remembered in the legend of *an Apa* – the ape – because in this tale his grandson Thomas, father of Maurice, the 1st Earl of Desmond, was rescued from his cradle by such a creature.³

A legend peculiar to Castleisland tells of Gearóid Iarla, otherwise Gerald, 3rd Earl of Desmond, a fourteenth century poet and magician who metamorphosed into a goose and disappeared down the turbulent river Maine, never to be seen again.⁴

Indeed, Gearóid Iarla or Gerald the Earl also appears in the folklore of Co Louth, a far cry from his southern home of Desmond. A legend there associates Gerald with a fort at Hacklim, not far from the famous Jumping Church, and relates how he and his warriors are held on their horses in a state of enchantment, awaiting the day when they can arise once again.

The mysterious displacement of Gearoid Iarla in this legend was explained as a product of the fame of the accomplished earl. His renown was such that he was launched into the pantheon of enchanted heroes and assumed a symbolism all of his own.⁵

Fall from a Cherry Tree

Perhaps the most legendary of Desmond characters is the old Countess of Desmond who was said to have lived to the age of 140 and died as a result of a fall while picking cherries from a tree.⁶

Her husband, Thomas, 11th Earl of Desmond (1454-1534) finds his history attached to the legend of Mogeely Castle, a principal seat of the Desmond family two miles west of Tallow where on the banks of the Bride stand the ruins of several Desmond castles.⁷

Thomas had a favoured steward who took great liberties with his lord. Unknown to him, the steward invited a great number of chiefs of Munster to spend a month at Mogeely Castle, a place later associated with Sir Walter Raleigh. As the guests flocked in – to the greatest surprise of Desmond – it became apparent there were insufficient provisions for such a number. After a few days, the domestics informed the earl they could not furnish dinner the next day.

The following morning, the earl invited all his guests to hunt with him and rather than dishonour them by his circumstances, ordered his servants to set 'accidental' fire to the castle in his absence. As the earl hunted, he every moment expected to see Mogeely in flames. His steward meanwhile, who had been absent, returned with corn and cattle sufficient to keep the guests for some months and just in time to save the castle from going up in flames.⁸

By the Feal's wave benighted,
No star in the skies,
To thy door by Love lighted,
I first saw those eyes.
Some voice whisper'd o'er me,
As the threshold I cross'd,
There was ruin before me,
If I loved, I was lost.⁹

Moore's lines above record another legend of the Fitzgerald family in the love affair of Thomas Fitzgerald, 5th Earl of Desmond and Catherine McCormac of Abbeyfeale. Thomas succeeded to the earldom in 1399 and when still a boy, was exposed to the plots of his unscrupulous uncle James.

One day while hunting, Thomas took shelter in the house of the family McCormac and fell hopelessly in love with Catherine, the lovely daughter of the house. The result was the marriage of lord and vassal and it followed that Thomas, under the wrath of his family, had to flee with his bride to France, surrendering his title and territories to his uncle. He died in Rouen in 1420.

A similar legend is told of the romance and flight of Fitzgerald and Eva O'Connor of Castleisland's Kilmurry Castle and Ballymacadam Castle, though Moore was not on hand to gracefully express their plight.¹⁰

The legend of Castle Desmond was the inspiration for a two-act play, *An Irish Colleen*, produced in 1906. In this tale, the Lord of Desmond wooed an Irish peasant girl but, while attempting to foil a plot by a rival lover to murder him, she was slain for refusing to disclose his whereabouts. 'And so when the banshee wailed it foretold impending woe to the head of the house of Desmond'.¹¹

Where art thou, genius?
– Ode to James, Earl of Desmond

It may be said that with the head of Gerald, 15th Earl, slain in 1583, came the fall of the House of Desmond.¹² Gerald was the Rebel Earl, *Ingens Rebellibus Exemplar*. It was said that the place where he was killed, *Bóthar an Iarla*, was still red with blood long after he had died.¹³

There is a poetic legend that the troubled soul of Gerald can be seen walking in his shroud when the sky is 'wrapt in cloud' and the wind pipes 'through chink and hole'. It tells how on one such night in the years approaching the Famine, the ghost of Gerald rode from the hills of Ardnagrath and appeared to a lone blacksmith with a dire warning. He instructed the blacksmith to make haste, and speed him on his way to Iveragh, for there he had 'to herald an approaching scourge'. As the smithy took hold of the horse's hoof, he found it was a limb of air. The knight then gave warning of the coming plague:

The curse of Cromwell shall seem light,
And light that scourge, Elizabeth,
Compared with this impending blight.
And in its train, Disease and Death.

The smithy later recounted this ghostly episode to his neighbours but was derided, and many hinted that his vision was ‘Usquebagh’, yet:

He stoutly swore, and still would swear it,
‘Twas Desmond’s ghost from Ardnagragh;
None other than that wounded spirit –
The scar across his throat he saw.¹⁴

¹ From the dictionary of Lawrence Nowel (c1515-1576), Dean of Lichfield, written in the early to mid-sixteenth century. Published in *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, ‘Abbreviate of the Getting of Ireland, and of the Decay of the same’ by Rev Edmund Hogan, SJ, Vol IX (1888), pp629-641. Also published in Report of Desmond in History of Ireland as Disclosed by Irish Statutes passed by Irish Parliaments between 1310 and 1800 (1892) by Miss A M Rowan of Tralee, Co Kerry, ‘Desmond’, p12.

² The film was screened at the River Island Hotel on 21 April 2018. It records that from 1231-1583, a total of 16 men held the hereditary title of Earl of Desmond. Further reference, www.castleislandcastle.com.

³ For the tale in full, see ‘The Earl, the Monkey and the Battle of Callan A Legend of Thomas an Apa FitzGerald, father of the First Earl of Desmond’ in *The Legend of Lough Brin and other Irish legends* (2017), pp39-42.

⁴ He was earlier designated the 4th earl before revised ranking. *The Legend of the Castleisland Goose A tale of Gerald the Poet, 4th Earl of Desmond*, was published in 2015.

⁵ ‘The Legend of Gearóid Iarla of Hacklim’ by Rev Dermot MacIvor, *Journal of the County Louth Archaeological Society*, Vol 14, No 2 (1958), pp68-81. Rev MacIvor argued that ‘from a mere figure of faery, Gerald became a saviour whom men looked to for their country’s deliverance’. He dismissed however, the Earl of Desmond as the subject of this particular legend, ‘We may, I think, safely discard the notion that Gearóid of Desmond himself was the prototype of our hero. Desmond is far away at the other end of the country, and history knows of no special connection of that family with mid-Louth’.

⁶ A portrait purportedly that of the countess hangs in Muckross House, Killarney, where visitors are entertained with the above tale. The portrait is inscribed, ‘Catherine Countesse of Desmond as she appeared at y: Court of our Sovraige Lord King James in this present AD 1614 and in y: 140th of her Age. Thither she came from Bristol to seek relief House of Desmonde having been ruined by Attainder. She was married in y: Reigne of King Edward IV and in y: Course of her long pilgrimage renewed her teeth twice. Her principal residence is at Inchiquin in Munster whither she undauntedly proposeth (her purpose accomplished) incontinen there to return. LAVSDEO.’ Further reference, *The Last Earl of Desmond: A Historical Romance of 1599-1603* (1854) in two volumes by Rev Charles Bernard Gibson and *The Olde Countesse of Desmonde, her identitie, her portraiture, her descente* by Rev A B Rowan (1860). See also the appendix of *As Wicked a Woman, The Biography of Eleanor Countess of Desmond c1545-1638* (1997) by Anne Chambers, ‘The ‘Old’ Countess of Desmond’, pp233-235 which contains a synthesis of the various records about the countess.

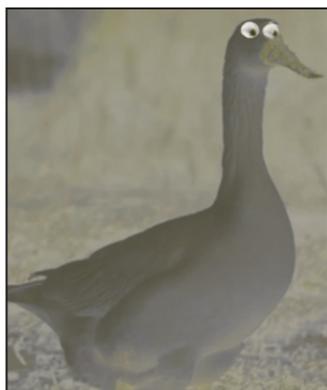
⁷ The site of Mogeely Castle, near the village of Curraglass, Conna, was excavated in 1991. See report 1991:027 at excavations.ie.

⁸ Charles Smith’s *The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*, Vol I, p151.

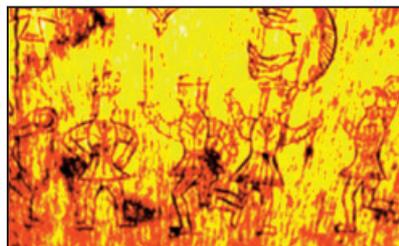
⁹ Desmond's Song by Thomas Moore (1779-1852). It is thought to have been composed at the time of Moore’s visit to Kilmearney (Kilmorna) House in Listowel.

¹⁰ *Fitzgerald of Kerry A 17th century tale of Kilmurphy Castle and Ballymacadam Castle* (2018).

¹¹ A synopsis of the play and cast was published in *The Stage*, 17 May 1906. The play was written by playwright



Above left: Depiction of the Casteisland Goose;
Ctr: The Old Countess of Desmond. It is said she grew three sets of teeth during her long life;
Above right: Thomas Moore by Peter Lightfoot after George Richmond, Bequeathed by William Findlay Watson 1886, Scottish National Portrait Gallery. **Left & Right:** From Rob Maguire's documentary about the Castle of the Island. The medieval scene is from a whalebone book cover which bears the arms of Fitzgerald. It appears in the documentary.



Catherine Maude Dawson-Smith who also produced and performed in the productions which took place in Nash school during the period 1898 to 1914. She wrote under the pen-name Katie M Luck (her maiden name) and among her titles, *Love and Folly* (1898), *A Gipsy Maid* (1900), *Hearts of Diamonds* (1900), *A Veiled Queen* (1903), *A Midsummer Madness* (1903), *When Nancie Came* (1904), *My Lady Dolores* (1905), *An Irish Colleen* (1906), *O Mistress Mine* (1907), *The Sea Witch* (1908), *The Grass Widow* (1909), *Fate and Fenella* (1910), *The Spider's Web* (1911), *Concerning Lalage West* (1912), *The Moon Lady* (1913) and *Daphne Enjoys Herself* (1914). She also wrote short stories and poetry which were published in her local press. Mrs Catherine Maude Dawson-Smith was married to Rev Charles Clare Dawson-Smith, 38 years the rector of Nash, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire until his death at Mursley Nursing Home in December 1935, aged 74. Mr Nash was a Freemason, a member of the Watling Street Lodge and held Provincial Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge Rank. He was Assistant Grand Chaplain of the Masonic Grand Lodge of England and Past Grand Chaplain for the Province of Buckinghamshire. He was the author of Original Patent Application Number 25,939 for Improvements in Explosives for Shot and Other Guns (1905). Mr and Mrs Dawson-Smith had two children, Frank, 5th Battalion Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, King's African Rifles, who died on 11 January 1920 aged 33 in Somaliland after being murdered when his platoon at Kar, Northern Jubaland, consisting of Somalis, mutinied. His body was exhumed from the Abyssinian Frontier and reinterred in consecrated ground at the military station at Wajir Cemetery, Kenya, nine years later. Mrs Dawson-Smith's daughter Kate (Madge) (1888-1982) served as Assistant Administrator, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. Catherine Maude Dawson-Smith in 1946. Her death was registered in Lothingland, Suffolk.

¹² Gerald had a son, James, known as the Tower Earl or the Queen's Earl, to whom poet Ben Jonson addressed his *Desmond Ode*. James was born in 1571 and incarcerated in Dublin Castle 1579-1584 and the Tower of London until 1600. In that year, on 14 October, he was sent to Ireland but was rejected by the Catholics when he went to Divine Service in Kilmallock parish church. He returned to England and died there on 12 November 1601, evidently from poison (see Desmond letters in *A Calendar of Manuscript Material relating to Ireland, 1580-1602* <https://celt.ucc.ie/published/E580000-002/index.html>). His date of death was recorded in the *Papers of the Winthrop Family, Vol 1, Adam Winthrop (1548-1623)* – reference Massachusetts Historical Society.

¹³ Gerald's brother John escaped to Spain where he was distinguished as Earl or Count of Desmond which title was also given to his son, Gerald, who died in the service of a foreign court, without issue, about the year 1632. Gerald's near relation James, the 'Sugan Earl' (Earl of Straw) was described as one of the handsomest men of his time. He was tried as a traitor in 1601 and sent to the Tower of London where he died a prisoner in about 1608 and was buried in the chapel. He was three times married but left no descendants. A play about his life, *Earl of Straw* by Christine Pakenham, Countess of Longford (1900-1980) was staged in Dublin in 1944.

¹⁴ 'A Legend of Desmond', 16 stanzas, *Kerry Evening Post*, 16 September 1848. There are many accounts of Gerald's last years and his capture and death, including that given in *Researches in the South of Ireland* (1824) by Thomas Crofton Croker, Ch IV 'Kilmallock', pp68-77.

17. John Twiss and the Campaign for his reprieve, posted online 10 September 2018

Twiss says that time will prove his innocence and he forgives those who swore falsely against him.

– Telegram from Patrick H Meade, the Mayor of Cork, to the press¹

An interesting document has recently been added to the Michael O'Donohoe Memorial Heritage Project.² It is a nineteenth century letter handwritten in ink sent from Dublin Castle to the Town Clerk of Fermoy to acknowledge receipt of a signed petition to reprieve the condemned John Twiss from his sentence of death. The date on the letter is 5 February 1895, just four days before Twiss was hanged in Cork County Jail.³

The memorial, which was presented to Sir David Harrel, Under-Secretary to Lord Houghton, the Lord Lieutenant, on Monday 4 February, was signed by almost 40,000 people consisting of members of Parliament, clergymen of all denominations, magistrates, members of public bodies (including Cork Corporation, the Fermoy Town Commissioners and the Mallow Town Commissioners) and representative men and persons of all creeds and classes.

The signatures were enumerated as follows:

Mayor of Cork	8,000
Parts of Cork and Kerry (per Fitzgibbon, solicitor for Twiss)	1,775
Weekly Independent memorial Dublin City	14,612
Provinces	13,356
Manchester, Edinburgh and Liverpool	916
Total	38,659⁴

Many more signatures were submitted in the hours and days that followed:

The signatures now exceed forty thousand names. In addition to those lodged at the Castle on Monday morning a further batch in the afternoon were sent to the Under Secretary ... Last night an additional number of memorials were also posted to the Irish Office.⁵

The points set out in the memorial were as follows:

1 That the evidence against the prisoner is contradictory, circumstantial and unreliable and in the case of the unsworn witness, Donovan, open to doubt.⁶

2 That one of the Crown witnesses is notoriously a criminal character.

3 That no evidence was given against the prisoner solely in the interests of justice but the entire testimony was procured through personal motives.

4 That in a district where it is notorious that conviction was already secured through perjury, and the perjurers avoided legal prosecution, a reward such as was offered by Lord Cork in the present case was a direct incentive to the manufacture of evidences.⁷

5 That the strongest evidences given against John Twiss presuming that it was absolutely reliable proves that he was guilty of no overtones in the commission of the crime. That this is a consideration upon which the prerogative of mercy has already been exercised.

6 That the evidence of his being at Glenlara at all was purely circumstantial with the exception of the testimony of the little boy, John Donovan, who admittedly identified another man named Michael Corcoran as one of the men who killed his father; and though Twiss was present at the time of this identification, he failed to pick him out and only identified him some days after when placed between two policemen.

7 That the evidence of Lyons and his wife, who identified Twiss as one of the men they saw on the horse on the night of the murder going in the direction of Glenlara, is not reliable, having regard to their unfriendly relations with Twiss, and the large reward offered by Lord Cork to anybody whose evidence would lead to the conviction of the murderers. These witnesses admitted on cross-examination they perjured themselves, and supplemented to a large extent the evidence given before the Petty Sessions Court.

8 That the evidence of Brosnan was unworthy of belief owing to his character and to the contradiction of his sworn statement that he and the prisoner Twiss were not during the 20th April together under the archway in Castleisland with Constable M'Lony; that the evidence of the Crown as to the minute particles of blood alleged to have been found on Twiss's shirt afford no support to the belief that Twiss was engaged in the murder; on the other hand, the Crown failed to show that blood, if found on the prisoner's shirt, was human blood, and in a case like the present no importance whatever ought to be attached to this part of the case.

9 That since the date of the trial and conviction of Twiss, certain statements have been made which necessitate close inquiry in order to ensure that no miscarriage of justice shall take place; for instance (a) the statement by Brosnan to Mr D M'Donnell of Killarney that Twiss had nothing to do with the murder of Donovan (b) the statement made by Twiss himself that he had been offered money to give evidence against others (c) the statement made by Mr William Hennessy of 60 Clarence Street Cork that three of the jurors who tried Twiss were related to the murdered man, Donovan; and other statements.⁸

The time and effort expended in the campaign to save Twiss from the gallows amounted to a powerful show of hands. However, it was all in vain. On Thursday 7 February in the House of Commons, the matter of Twiss was rapidly dealt with by John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, during the business of the day:

Ministers were found struggling with their first list of questions. There were 78 on the printed paper and, roughly speaking, those figures were doubled. They were all dealt with rapidly, however, for they were over before 5 o'clock. The Irish questions were numerous and important, some of them dangerous, but Mr Morley replied to them with the greatest good humour and geniality. Even when he announced that the murderer Twiss is to be hanged in due course not the least protest was raised.⁹

Michael Austin Manning (1858-1908), founding editor of Dublin's *Irish Weekly Independent*, had the news confirmed by letter from Dublin Castle on 7 February:

Sir – With reference to the memorials handed to me by you on the 4th instant, and to your letters of that date and 6th instant, forwarding further lists of names to be added to the memorials on behalf of John Twiss, a prisoner under sentence of death in Cork Male Prison, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the memorialists, that on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case his Excellency has felt it to be his painful duty to decide that the law must take its course. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, D Harrel.

The mark of Cain is on the forehead of all who brought Twiss to his doom¹⁰

The decision was not well received in Ireland. One writer described it as ‘a triumph for Morleyism’:

By this time tomorrow Mr Morley can point to a corpse lying in unhallowed clay as evidence of his success as a ruler.

The writer added, ‘We are reminded of the Maamtrasna case of Myles Joyce, who was hanged by Earl Spencer under circumstances that sent a shock of horror and indignation through the community ... But Myles Joyce was innocent; the real criminal lives and is well known to the authorities.’¹¹

Another writer stated, ‘We do not think it is possible in any other country than Ireland that representations for a reprieve so numerous and influentially signed would have been thus disregarded’.¹²

Morley was accused of having no backbone:

The official who is never tired of boasting of the peace which he has brought about in Ireland has not the courage to grant a reprieve in the case of the one man sentenced to death for an agrarian crime since he entered into office.¹³

The Twiss Reprieve Committee, consisting of representatives from the several trades and other societies of the city of Cork, sent a telegram to John Morley to the effect he was held primarily responsible for a gross miscarriage of justice.

Twiss meets his fate

Mr Andrews, the Governor of Cork jail, announced the news to Twiss, who displayed great concern about the welfare of his sister, and occasionally burst into tears.¹⁴

Twiss had little time left to reflect on his situation. On Saturday 9 February 1895 he was hanged in Cork prison for a murder that, in all probability, he did not commit.

Earlier this year, the case of Twiss was investigated by modern standards in the BBC documentary, *Murder Mystery and my Family*. To the joy and relief of Twiss’s descendants, senior Crown Court Judge David Radford concluded that Twiss’s trial ‘was not properly based on evidence which could lead to a safe conviction’.

A posthumous pardon – maithiúnais – was signed earlier this year for Myles Joyce. A similar arrangement for Twiss might not be out of place.

¹ *Evening Herald*, 8 February 1895.

² The document, IE MOD/C20, was kindly donated to the collection by Daniel Paul Stimpert who purchased it at auction.

³ Dublin Castle assured the Town Clerk that the memorial would be forwarded to Lord Houghton, the Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland, 'without delay'. Lord Houghton was Robert Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe (1858-1945).

⁴ *Kerry News*, 8 February 1895.

⁵ *Evening Herald*, 7 February 1895.

⁶ The text of the Cork Petition to reprieve John Twiss included a little more information:

1. That there was no evidence that Twiss, though alleged to have been present at the scene of the murder, committed any act of violence on the deceased or took any active part in the murder; on the contrary that he is reported to have said to the actual perpetrator, 'Come away, Jack, you have done enough' which would go to show that if present at the worst, he only intended to inflict a beating on the unfortunate man and not to deprive him of his life.

The allusion to 'Jack' was contained in the following report of the murder of James Donovan, a man in the employment of the Property Defence Association: 'John Donovan of Glenlara, a young lad of about seven years of age, was put forward. Having satisfied the Bench that he understood the nature of an oath, he was sworn ... James Donovan was his father; his father was dead; he remembered the night that he was beaten; his father went to bed about five o'clock that night ... he did not go to bed for about an hour after his father ... he went inside his father in the bed; there was a lamp burning in the room, hanging on the wall, when he went to bed; the lamp was lighting when he went to bed; he was awakened by hearing the window breaking; he then heard someone pelting the door; the door then opened and two people came into the house; when the two men came into the room one of them struck his father who was in bed at the time; that man struck his father on the head with a gun; the other man then said, 'Come away Jack; you have enough done to him' ... the man who struck him with the gun then dragged him out; they then shot his father with the gun in the yard; he heard two shots; his father came back into bed again and the men didn't come in anymore; his father had only his wrapper on when they dragged him out into the yard; when he came back to bed he was bleeding from the head; the lamp was lighting all the time; one of the men was like the fellow who used to give him a riding; that was the man who had the gun ... Witness was then asked if he could identify the man if he saw him again and said he could, pointing to the man, Eugene Keffe' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 16 May 1894).

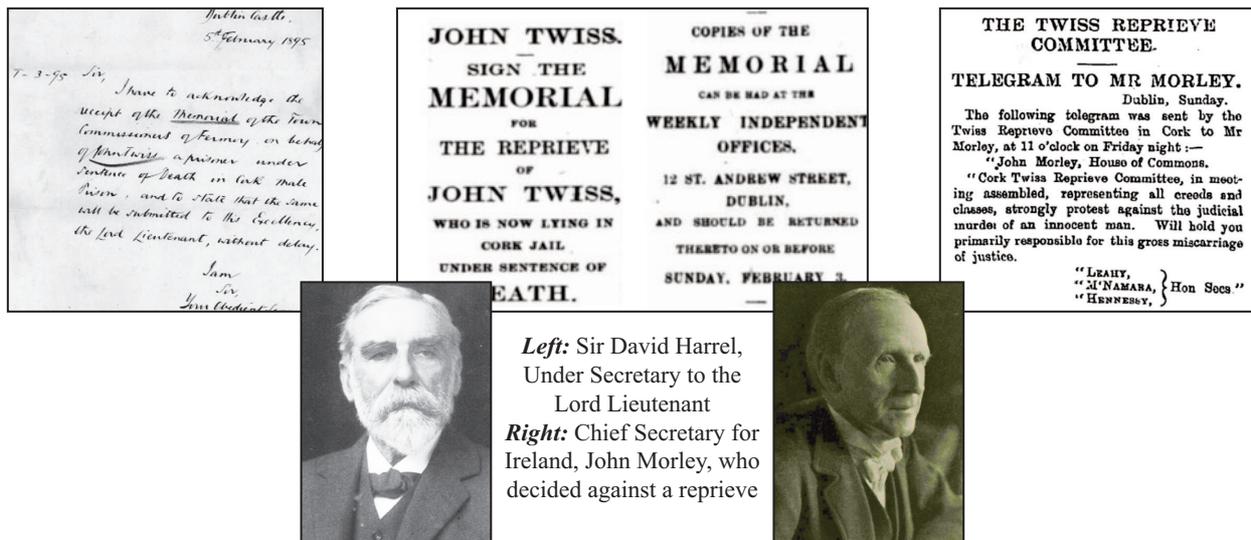
Fitzgibbon, solicitor for Twiss, stated, 'The whole fabric of the case rested on the evidence of the young boy Donovan as to the identification of the prisoners. They were at a particular and a terrible disadvantage. They would be kept immured in prison during the long winter months and when that boy again came before them he would be nearly a year older, besides being well trained and educated in the meantime ... it would be a monstrous injustice if those young men were to be kept in prison while it suited the Crown to be searching all the fairs in Munster in search of tramps and jail birds to bolster up the case which rested solely on the corner stone of that young fellow's evidence' (*Cork Constitution*, 16 July 1894).

Eugene Keffe was tried in Cork on 6 December 1894 and Arthur Hackett, on behalf of Keffe, accused the police of manufacturing evidence. The Crown described the weight of evidence against the prisoner as 'overwhelming' and if a jury could not be satisfied of Keffe's guilt, they opined, then they knew not 'how those charged with the preservation of the peace of the country could bring home guilt to criminals'. Eugene Keffe was found not guilty and discharged ('Acquittal of Keffe', *Freeman's Journal*, 8 December 1894. Full report of trial in *Cork Constitution*, 7 December 1894).

⁷ The following deposition serves as illustration of nineteenth century justice in Ireland when witness statements could be bought. A man named Patrick Reidy of Castleisland protested, in a letter to the editor, about his involvement in the Twiss case. He denied making a statement against Twiss and that on fair day in Castleisland, 'all that he had said was that he heard a sergeant say he arrested the wrong man when he arrested Twiss' (Letter to the Editor of *Cork Evening Echo* reprinted in *Cork Constitution*, 7 February 1895). Reidy's deposition, however, submitted to the editor of the *Cork Examiner* by the Mayor of Cork, showed otherwise. The deposition had evidently been made before Charles E B Mayne, Resident Magistrate, on 26 November 1894. The Mayor of Cork stated that Reidy was an inmate of the Union Hospital in Tralee on the fair day alluded to in his deposition, and had been for some time.

Deposition of a Witness

The Queen v Eugene Keffe and John Twiss – The deposition of Patrick Reidy of Castleisland in the County of Kerry, labourer, taken in the presence and hearing of said defendants, who stand charged that on the 21st of April 1894 in the County of Cork, they did feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought kill and



Left: Sir David Harrel,
Under Secretary to the
Lord Lieutenant

Right: Chief Secretary for
Ireland, John Morley, who
decided against a reprieve

murder one James Donovan.

The said deponent saith on his oath – I am a labourer, living in the town of Castleisland. I remember the fair held in the town, that was a few days before John Twiss, the prisoner now present, was arrested. I was at that time in the employment of Mrs Milward, of Bellyegan. I went to the fair early in the morning with sheep, the property of Mrs Milward to sell. I sold the sheep and I remained in the town during the day and until night. I remember during the day going up to MacElligot’s public house. On my way there I saw Twiss, the prisoner, standing on the footpath. He was talking to another man who was a stranger to me, he was talking loudly. He said to the strange man, ‘Did you hear that your neighbour was going to be shot?’ ‘What neighbour,’ asked the strange man, ‘Yes, Donovan’ said the strange man, ‘Yes’ said Twiss, ‘that damned emergency-man’, ‘Are you going there,’ asked the strange man. Twiss replied, saying, he did not know. That was all the conversation I heard as I then passed away. Twiss was not drunk. In some days after I heard of Donovan’s murder.(full report, *Cork Examiner*, 8 February 1895).

⁸ Twiss had been approached in his cell before his conviction by a police officer named Irwin who offered him his life and liberty if he swore that the men responsible for the murder were Messrs Maurice Moynihan, Tralee and Michael Power, Cork who were suspected of being connected with the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IE MOD/77).

⁹ Parliamentary report in *The Daily Express*, Friday, 8 February 1895. John Morley spoke in reply to Sir Thomas Esmonde. The following day, Friday 8 February, Dr Joseph Edward Kenny (1845-1900), MP for Dublin College Green, asked the House if a respite could be granted in the case of Twiss pending an inquiry into the truth of the evidence which had emerged since the trial, Morley declined because he said there had been a considerable interval since Twiss’s arrest and trial and could not suppose any further evidence would be forthcoming. Dr Kenny asked if he was aware of the considerable feeling which existed in Ireland about the affair and Morley replied that he saw no reason why the government should interfere with the sentence imposed (*Dublin Daily Express*, 9 February 1895).

¹⁰ *Evening Herald*, 9 February 1895.

¹¹ *Evening Herald*, 8 February 1895. Further reference, *The Irish Times*, 29 March & 4 April 2018, ‘Maamtrasna murders: relatives welcome pardon recommended for Myles Joyce’ and ‘President signs pardon for man hanged for Maamtrasna murders’.

¹² The writer added, ‘Is Mr John Morley quite satisfied that he is not going to set up another ghost to haunt his administration?’ *Irish Daily Independent*, 8 February 1895.

¹³ The writer added, ‘Mr Morley it seems does not like being taunted by the lords for saving the life of a fellow creature ... He and some of his party never tire of expressing their detestations of the Lords, and their desire to end their privileges. But the very suspicion of lordly criticism drives him to refuse the benefit of the doubt to Twiss rather than face it’ (*Irish Daily Independent*, 8 February 1895). ‘The Chief Secretary, who had refused to reprieve the doomed man, declined to risk prosecuting newspapers which had described the execution as a cold-blooded murder’ (IE MOD/77).

¹⁴ *Kerry Sentinel*, 9 February 1895.

18. The Earls of Desmond – A headcount, posted online 17 September 2018

Depending on authority consulted, the numbering of the Earls of Desmond (first creation) and the dates of demise can differ. The use of patronym adds to the confusion. The earls may number 15, 16 or 17. Illustration 1 shows the ranking according to the research of Michael O'Donohoe.¹

The Earl of Desmond chart (illustration 2) counts 15 earls in the family tree, based on the research of the late Brian Fitzgerald.²

In illustration 3, published in 1911, the count is 16.³

All's not fair in love and war

The discrepancy in the count of James – distinguished as 'the Court Page' and numbered 13 in Michael O'Donohoe's research – arose because he was opposed in the title by his grand-uncle, Sir John Fitzgerald. Sir John, brother of Thomas, the 12th earl (in O'Donohoe's research), argued that the Court Page was illegitimate, his parents marrying without obtaining a Papal dispensation and therefore Sir John was the rightful 13th Earl.

The dispute raged during the years 1534 to 1536 when Sir John died. In Michael O'Donohoe's reckoning, they could not both be 13th Earl and so Sir John is positioned 14.⁴

Neither Sir John nor the Court Page held title for long because four years after Sir John's death, James was murdered at a place in Kerry called Leacan Sgail by Sir John's son, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald. James, eldest brother of the murderer, succeeded as 14th earl.⁵

Rewriting history: Who was the 3rd Earl?

The count of 3rd and 4th earls can also perplex. In Michael O'Donohoe's research, John, a half-brother of Maurice, the 2nd Earl, is named as the 3rd earl, who died in 1369 and was buried in Youghal. In some sources, Nicholas Fitzgerald also finds place as the 3rd Earl, born c1338, the second son of Maurice, 1st Earl of Desmond and brother of the 2nd earl. He died childless in 1367. The following is recorded of Nicholas, 3rd Earl of Desmond: 'Being an idiot, Edward III granted custody of the Desmond estates to his younger brother Gerald'.⁶

Nicholas is generally white-washed out of the headcount amid claims that he never held the earldom. However, the beguiling, often treacherous and utterly theatrical history of the earls suggests that, until an authoritative line can be drawn under their history, all should remain open to question.⁷

¹ IE MOD/23. Michael O'Donohoe's research is supported by the information contained in *Tralee Abbey and Holy Cross Dominican Church A Brief History* (1897) by Rev John C Ryan OP, pp12-18 (reproduced in 2018 www.lulu.com).

² IE MOD/C21. Drawn by Elizabeth Fitzgerald (1914-1991). Published in *The Geraldines An Experiment in Irish Government 1169-1601* (1951) by Brian Fitzgerald, a copy of which is held in this series. Biographical notice of Brian Fitzgerald in IE MOD/C21.

³ 'Table 17 Genealogies British Empire', *The Cambridge Modern History* Planned By the late Lord Acton LLD (1911) Edited by A W Ward, G W Prothero, Stanley Leathes, Vol XIII.

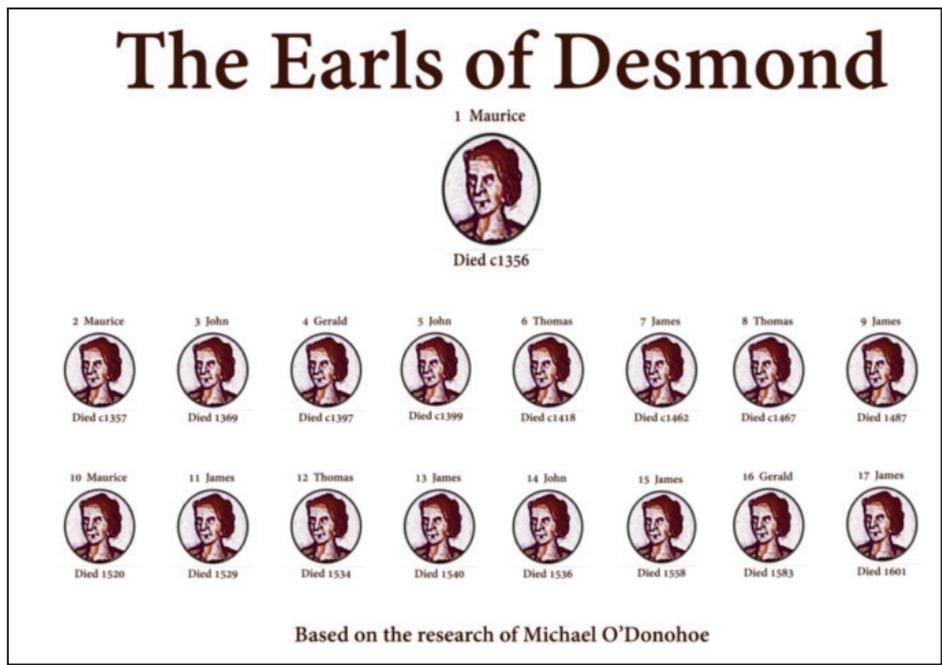
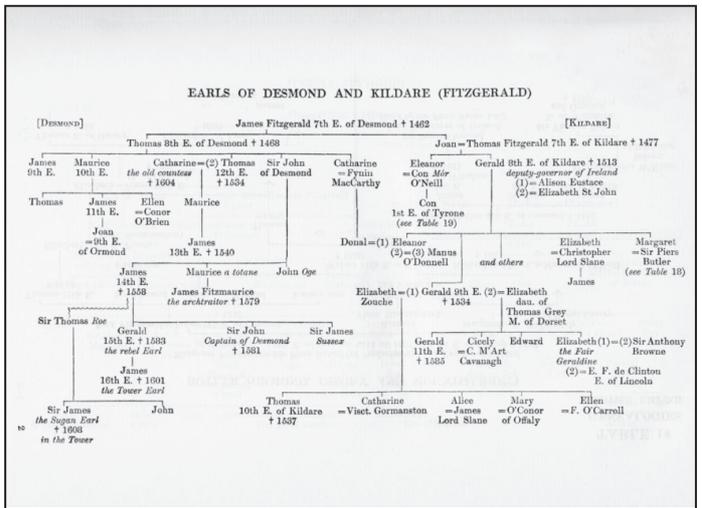
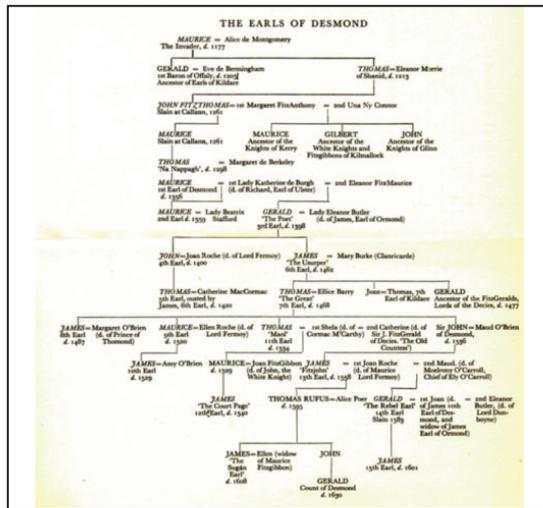


Illustration 1 (left): A count of 17 Earls from the research of the late Michael O'Donohoe

Illustration 2 (below left): 15 Earls appear in Fitzgerald's research

Illustration 3 (below right): The tally of Earls of Desmond is 16 in this chart



⁴ IE MOD/23. Michael O'Donohoe records the death of James in 1535 though many authorities date his death as 1540.

⁵ Leac/Lough Scal. Slater's of 1881 identifies a lake of this name about half way between Tralee and Dingle. Michael O'Donohoe's research places the murder in the barony of Clangibbon.

⁶ We must take it from this entry in the Compendium of Irish Biography (1878) that it was Nicholas alluded to in the matter of unsound mind.

⁷ Many works of literature stand testament to Desmond including, more recently, *The Earls of Desmond: the Rise and Fall of a Munster Lordship* (2014) by Gerald O'Carroll and *Scéal Ghearóid Iarla* (2011) by Máire Mhac an tSaoi. Early nineteenth century works include *St Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond* (1803) by Sydney Owenson (Lady Morgan); *The Earl of Desmond; or, O'Brien's Cottage. An Irish Story* (1809 or 1810, 3 vols) by Georgina Caroline Maxwell; *Researches in the South of Ireland* (1824) by Crofton Croker; *Geraldine of Desmond, or Ireland in the Reign of Elizabeth An historical Romance* (1829, 3 vols) by Miss Crumpe, dedicated to Thomas Moore Esq; *Gerald Fitzgerald; An Irish Tale* (1831, 5 vols) by Ann of Swansea and *The Self Condemned. A Romance* (1836) by Thomas Gaspey. A later 19th century work, *The Heiress of Kilorgan; or, Evenings with the old Geraldines* (1868) by Mrs J[ames] Sadlier drew on Gilbert's *Viceroy's*, Rev C P Meehan's *The Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, and the Persecution of the Irish Catholics Translated from the Original Latin [of Brother Dominicus De Rosario O'Daly] with notes and illustrations* (1847); the Marquis of Kildare's *Earls of Kildare* and the historical, biographical and statistical works of Smith, Moore, Wills, M'Gee, Leland, M'Geoghegan and the Four Masters.

19. Mary Agnes Hickson and the Earls of Desmond, posted online 2 October 2018

Nineteenth century Kerrywoman, Mary Agnes Hickson (1825-1899), is perhaps best known for her *Selections from Old Kerry Records* which she compiled from historical manuscripts inherited from her father.¹

The volumes served to establish her reputation as a genealogist and historian. This was underlined in the first volume of her subsequent work, *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, which contained a preface by English historian, James Anthony Froude.²

Froude perceived she was well placed for the work:

Miss Hickson has no English prejudices, she is the descendant of some of the exiled and transplanted Irish and Anglo-Irish of 1649, she is keenly alive to the wrongs which her country has suffered at English hands.³

Besides her books, Hickson also contributed articles to periodicals and wrote numerous letters to journals; her submissions to a local newspaper alone were estimated at 300,000 words.⁴

In her writings, Hickson etched her own genealogy which she traced to the Earls of Desmond.⁵ ‘Briefly stated’, she wrote, ‘this indisputable royal descent is as follows’. What did follow, less than brief, began with Humphrey De Robun, Earl of Hereford, killed in battle in 1321, from which path she followed her family history down to the Earls of Desmond.⁶

From there, Hickson turned her attention to Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of James, 14th Earl of Desmond and brother of Gerald, slain in 1583, through which line she traced her family lineage.

She described how Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, known as ‘Margaret the Fair’, was married to Thomas Fitzmaurice, 16th Lord of Kerry, said to have been the handsomest and strongest man of his time in Ireland.⁷ Their son, Patrick Fitzmaurice, 17th Lord Kerry, she wrote,⁸ had a son, Thomas, 18th Lord Kerry, whose daughter Katherine married John, the Knight of Kerry.

Thus Hickson welded her family’s link to the Earls of Desmond.⁹

It was mind boggling work. Hickson also researched the genealogy of her great grandfather, Cornelius MacGillycuddy, and that family’s link to the Lords of Kerry.¹⁰

Moving closer to her own time, she recorded how Margaret MacGillycuddy, her grandmother, married Rev James Day, Rector of Tralee.¹¹ Margaret and James had four sons and four daughters including her mother, Sarah Day, who in 1809 married into the Hickson family of Hillville.¹²

At the time of Hickson’s research, Denis Charles MacGillycuddy (1852-1921) was the reigning ‘The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks’.¹³ This gentleman, she wrote, and his brother John MacGillycuddy, High Sheriff of Kerry, and their brother and sisters and step-sister, are all of royal descent through their ancestress, Mary, daughter of O’Sullivan Mor and his wife, the daughter of the 17th Lord Kerry.¹⁴

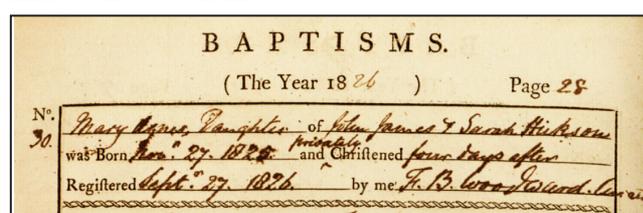
Thus Mary Agnes Hickson proved by her own efforts her links to the great houses of Kerry. It would be difficult to argue with her.

In 1885, the genealogy of her parents, John James Hickson of Hillville and Sarah Day, was published in *The Royal Lineage of our Noble and Gentle Families*, a genealogy researched, it would seem, by herself:¹⁵

The royal descent of the late Knight of Kerry and his relatives in Mr Foster's *Royal and Noble Descents* published in 1885 were simply all pirated in an unscrupulous fashion from a very large pedigree of those Geraldine families which I drew up at the request of the Rev James Graves, MRIA, editor of the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland* (now the RSIA) in 1874-6.

'It cost me months of research amongst the wills, deeds and State Papers in Dublin and the family papers of Mr Penrose Fitzgerald, at his solicitor's in Cork', she fumed, with no small measure of justification, 'and was merely reprinted in portions without a word of acknowledgment in Mr Foster's expensive volumes. Dr Smith, in his *History of Kerry*, p31, severely condemns this form of literary piracy.'¹⁶

Of her immediate family, Hickson wrote, 'John James Hickson, my father, son of James Hickson and Mary O'Connell, had by his wife Sarah Day fourteen children of whom four only survived him at his death in 1839'.¹⁷



One of the surviving four: Mary Agnes Hickson born 27 November 1825 and baptised privately four days later. Registered 27 September 1826.

Hickson's brother, James John Hickson Esq of Hillville, a Justice of the Peace, who married his cousin Deborah

Godfrey Day, 'the beautiful Day', daughter of Rev Edward Day, rector of Kilgobbin and his wife, Deborah Curry, died on 18 October 1865 at St John's, Antigua, where he worked as treasurer for the colonial service.¹⁸

Hickson published notes on her ancestry in *Extracts from the Parish Registers of Tralee* wherein she wrote, 'John Hickson, my father, was subsequently better known as John James Hickson, an attorney, practising for thirty years in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, law agent to the Ventry estate, to Lord Brandon and others, senior partner in the firm of Hickson and Stokes at the time of his death in 1839'.¹⁹

She explained that her father obtained his second name to distinguish him from his cousin german, John Christopher Hickson, who was imprisoned with Robert Emmet at Kilmainham in 1803.²⁰

In a letter to the *Kerry Evening Post*, Hickson also wrote about her ancestral home, Hillville, near Castlegregory, which had passed out of her family in the late 1840s. She explained why, taking the opportunity to impart her observations on the land question and her opinion about the 'untrustworthy' Griffith's Valuation:

On the 25th of October 1783, James Carrique, whose father had assumed the name of Ponsonby, the great grandson of John Carrique, a surveyor of forfeited lands for Cromwell, leased for thirty-five years at a rent of £39 the lands of Hillville, Tierbrin and Kilmurry jointly to my grandfather and my granduncle, George Hickson.²¹

In 1818, Carrique's or Carrique Ponsonby's lease of Hillville, Tierbrin and Kilmurry at £39 to my Roman Catholic grandfather and granduncle expired. The lands were then owned in fee by old Lord Ventry, great grandfather of the present nobleman, who had purchased them at the close of the last century.

Hickson related how 'Old Lord Ventry' raised the rent from £39 to £204, a sum her granduncle, then an old man and deeply attached to the place, consented to pay rather than being turned out as he had earlier been from Fermoye.²²

She continued:

In 1813, or thereabouts, my father, who had succeeded to the place at his uncle's death, built a small lodge at Hillville and improved the place considerably. In 1839 my eldest brother succeeded my father and throwing down the lodge, built a larger and a very pretty house fit for the residence of any gentleman of moderate fortune, with good out-offices, coach house, dairy, kennel, and planted and drained a large tract around it. He resided there until 1847 when the famine came, and then for the first time in nearly a hundred years, the rent fell into arrear.

Hickson estimated that at least £3000 was expended between the years 1839 and 1847 improving the place but the extortionate rent meant the family could not hold onto it: 'In 1849-50 an ejection was brought for two years and a half arrears of the rack rent, and the land went up to the De Moleyns family'.²³

In her letter about Hillville, Hickson revealed that it had been submitted first to the *Kerry Sentinel* and criticised the editor of that journal for not publishing it in his paper, citing a number of reasons, and stated:

Mr Harrington is no more the real editor of the journal than is the smallest boy in his office, or on the benches of the schoolroom of his brother, who is the pupil teacher under the monks in the Dominican monastery. And the same may be said of the editor of every Roman Catholic newspaper in the land.²⁴

She further determined that personal attacks had been made upon her for her renunciation of the Roman Catholic faith, one to which she was determined never to return.

It is clear from her forthright expression that in personality, she was quite fearless.²⁵

Mary Agnes Hickson died at Kingston College, Mitchelstown on Thursday 6 April 1899:

She was daughter of the late Mr John James Hickson of the Fermoye branch of the family who was in his time the leading solicitor in Tralee. She was cousin german of the late Mr George Blake Hickson QC and was herself a lady distinguished for her learned writings and her researches into the past history of her native county ... The county of Kerry is noted for producing clever men and women but few could exceed the talents of Miss Hickson. She attained the age of 73 years but was in failing health for some time past. At her own request she will be interred in the New Cemetery in Tralee, the remains arriving by the 6pm train on Sunday evening.²⁶

Miss Hickson's grave was restored in 1999 by Tralee Ladies '99 Probus Club and the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society.

A good account of Miss Hickson is given in the article, 'Mary Agnes Hickson: Forgotten Kerry Historian' by Russell McMorran.²⁷

Extracts from the Parish Registers of Tralee Between 1770 and 1802 when the Rev John Blennerhassett was Rector, and from 1805 to 1816 when the Rev James Day was Rector
by Mary Agnes Hickson, published in 1880

The genuine history of a country can never be well understood without a complete and searching analysis of the component parts of the community as well as the country. Genealogical enquiries and local topography, so far from being unworthy of the attention of the philosophical enquirer, are amongst the best and most valuable materials he can use; and the fortunes and changes of one family, or the events of one township, may explain the darkest and most dubious portions of the annals of a realm

– Sir Francis Palgrave, preface to *Parliamentary Writs*

Rev John Blennerhassett was the eldest son of Edward Blennerhassett by his wife Mary Fitzgerald, fifth son of Captain John Blennerhassett owner of Killorglin, the Galway prisoner of '88 and the writer of the book of genealogies, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev Dr Crosse. The Rev John married Louisa, daughter of Lieutenant Goddard, by his wife Miss Mullens of Burnham, and had the children whose names are in the register and others which do not appear in it. The original register seems to have been lost, but a tolerably fair copy taken very early in the present century, probably by the Rev John himself, is in a good stage of preservation. His male line is extinct as is that of his grandfather, Captain John Blennerhassett, of Killorglin, unless any of Harman Blennerhassett's sons remain in America. The representation of Captain John Blennerhassett appears now to rest with MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, the direct descendant of his eldest daughter, but his estates were sold to Lord Ventry, the husband of the descendant of his second daughter by her grandnephew, Marman Blennerhassett, when he decided to forsake Ireland for the United States at the close of the last century.

Tryphena, daughter of Charity and Raymond **Fitzmaurice**, junior, baptised 2 July 1771. Captain John Blennerhassett and his wife had four daughters, Anne first, married the MacGillycuddy as above mentioned, secondly Francis Herbert; Second Elizabeth married Townshend Gunn of Rattoo and had an only daughter who married Lord Ventry; third was Tryphena who married Ulick Fitzmaurice of Duagh and fourth, Mary, who married Raymond Fitzmaurice, younger brother of said Ulick. The child whose birth is here registered seems to have been the granddaughter of one or either of these last mentioned marriages.

Arabella, daughter of Ursula and Samuel **Morris** Esq, baptised 4 July 1771

Catherine, daughter of Cornelius and Catherine **Buckley**, baptised 9 October 1771

Catherine, daughter of Edmund and Catherine **Dowling**, baptised 20 October 1771

George, son of John and Anne **Plummer**, baptised 30 December 1771

Jeremiah, son of Michael and Mary **Lawlor**, baptised 16 January 1772. This seems to be the father of Dr William Lawlor and his brothers.

Isaac, son of Enoch and Margaret **Benson**, baptised 24 January 1772

Elizabeth, daughter of Louisa and the Rev John **Blennerhassett**, baptised 17 May 1772. Elizabeth Blennerhassett married Edward Fuller, and from this marriage descends James Franklin Fuller, now of Dublin, author.

Mary, daughter of Uriah and Mary **Sealy**, baptised 16 August 1772

Patrick, son of John and Elizabeth **Leonard**, baptised 17 May 1772

John, son of John and Jane **Leake**, baptised 12 January 1772

Elinor, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth **Collis**, baptised 28 June 1772

Harry (Barry?), son of John and Anne **Williams**, baptised 3 February 1773

George, son of Ursula and Samuel **Morris** Esq, baptised 19 March 1773. This was Sir George Morris, KCB, Usher of the Black Rod at Dublin Castle a few years ago. His mother was Ursula, daughter of Rev Barry Denny.

Ellen, daughter of Dominick and Elizabeth **Hilliard**, baptised 2 April 1772

Jane, daughter of John and Jane **Leake**, baptised 27 August 1773

Joanna, daughter of David and Catherine **Connell**, baptised 10 December 1773

Louisa, daughter of Louisa and the Rev John **Blennerhassett**, baptised 30 January 1774. Louisa Blennerhassett married the Rev Mr Cole of Cork and had no issue.

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth **Leonard**, baptised 6 February 1774

Mary, daughter of Robert and Anne **Collis**, baptised 15 February 1774

Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Mary **Freeman**, baptised 16 May 1774

Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth **Collis**, baptised 17 May 1774

Elinor, daughter of Thomas and Sarah **Collins**, baptised 29 August 1774

Rowland, son of John and Jane **Leake**, baptised 7 April 1775

Elizabeth, daughter of Dominick and Elizabeth **Hilliard**, baptised 29 September 1775

Anne, daughter of John and Anne **Williams**, baptised 12 October 1775

Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth **Collis**, baptised 21 October 1775

Conway, son of Louisa and the Rev John **Blennerhassett**, baptised 10 December 1775. Conway Blennerhassett married Jane Bateman and had no issue.

John, son of John and Jane **Leake**, baptised 27 November 1776

Catherine, daughter of Catherine and William **Blennerhassett** Esq, collector, baptised 6 February 1777. Catherine Blennerhassett lived to become the wife first of John Gustavius Crosbie of Tubrid, secondly of George Rowan of Ratanny. Her father, William Blennerhassett, Collector of Customs in Tralee, who married Catherine, daughter of Noble Johnson of Cork, was the second son of William Blennerhassett (by Mary, daughter of Alderman Morley of Cork), younger brother of Colonel John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy called the 'Father of the Irish House of Commons' from his having been MP for Kerry or one of its boroughs from 1709 until 1769. Colonel John Blennerhassett had by his wife Jane Denny a son who had two sons and a daughter – Frances, wife of the Rev Jemmett Browne, and at his death it seemed very unlikely that the Ballyseedy property would ever pass to the second son of his younger brother William, the fifth son of their father. But it did so pass. The direct male line of Colonel John of Ballyseedy ended with his grandson. A very small share of his property went to his granddaughter Mrs Browne and remains with her descendants. Ballyseedy and the rest went to the Collector and his son the great grandfather of the present owner. The will of Colonel John Blennerhassett is a curiosity in its way from the immense number of Blennerhassetts (nearly a hundred if I remember rightly) named in the

entail, including all the then members of the Riddlestown branch and persons in different parts of Ireland, very remotely related to the testator although his namesakes. His grand object seems to have been to prevent Ballyseedy ever going to the descendant of his two daughters, Agnes, who married her cousin, Sir Thomas Denny,, owner in chief of that place, and Mary, wife of Lancelot Crosbie of Tubrid.

Catherine, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth **Collis**, baptised 14 June 1778

Arthur, son of Ursula and Samuel **Morris** Esq, baptised 24 July 1778

Arabella, daughter of Robert and Anne **Collis**, baptised 9 August 1778

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Joyce **Alton**, baptised 12 January 1779

Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine **Carrigue**, baptised 24 January 1779

Michael, son of Christiana and Michael **Mulchinoch**, baptised 17 August 1779

Anne, daughter of John and Jane **Leake**, baptised 25 September 1779

Goddard, son of Louisa and the Rev John **Blennerhassett**, baptised 29 September 1779

Catherine and Letitia (twins) daughters of Louisa and the Rev John **Blennerhassett**, baptised 10 June 1780. Catherine Blennerhassett married Thomas Finn of Cork and had issue, and her twin sister Letitia married Richard Ponsonby of Crotta and had two daughters, who were both married.

Susanna, daughter of Anne and Walker **Connor**, baptised 30 September 1780. Susanna Connor married Dr Sheehy and died *s.p.*

Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Joyce **Alton**, baptised 1 March 1781

John, son of Nicholas and Christiana **Mulchinoch**, baptised 2 March 1781. John Mulchinoch became a Roman Catholic in middle life, and died unmarried late in the present century, leaving large sums of money to found the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy and the Monastery of the Christian Brothers in Tralee.

Elinor, daughter of Francis and Catherine **Spotswood**, baptised 17 April 1781

Walker, son of Walker and Anne **Connor**, baptised 26 September 1781. Walker Connor was the Eldest son of Walker Connor by his wife Anne Saunders, and he married a Miss Webb of the County Cork by whom he had issue.

William, son of Christopher and Ellen **Hilliard**, baptised 31 October 1781

William, son of John and Avice **Weeks**, baptised 20 April 1782

Richard, son of John and Catherine **Busteed**, baptised 31 May 1783. Richard Busteed died unmarried.

William Frances Anne (sic) daughter of Catherine and William **Blennerhassett** Esq, collector, baptised 30 June 1783. The William in this entry is a mistake. The child, whose birth was here registered, was (according to an entry made by her grandfather, William Blennerhassett, in a family bible) Francis or Fanny Blennerhassett, who became the wife of Anthony Denny (son of Edward Denny by Mary Rhind of Fermanagh) and had issue: 1. Edward, an officer in the 3rd regiment who married his first cousin, Georgina Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy. 2. William, a colonel in the 71st regiment, married Evaretta, daughter of the Hon J Richardson of Montreal. 3. Mary, married Charles O'Malley QC of Hawthorn

Lodge, Co Mayo. Edward Denny, the husband of Mary Rhind, was the younger brother of Sir Barry Denny, who died in April 1794.

Samuel, son of Thomas and Elizabeth **Collis**, baptised 14 October 1783

John, son of John and Elizabeth **Eagar**, baptised 30 October 1783

Rice, son of John and Elizabeth **Eagar**, baptised 30 October 1783. Rice Connor was the second son of Walker Connor, sen, by his wife Anne Saunders, before mentioned; and this entry dissipates another of those centenarian fictions against which Mr W J Thoms, the author of Human Longevity, has so long waged war. William Walker Connor, as he was popularly called, although his real name was, I believe, William Saunders Connor, the third son of Walker and Anne, died in January last, and the newspaper notices of his death all stated that he was a hundred years old or more. I doubted that he was so old, and my doubts were confirmed by the above entry, showing that his elder brother, Rice Connor was not born until 1784. But to make assurance doubly sure, I asked a friend to examine the will of Walker Connor, senior, which is in the Dublin Public Record Office, and we found that just as I expected, the testator names Walker and his eldest, Rice as his second and William (Saunders) Connor as his third son. The latter was probably baptized at Castleisland, where his mother's family lived, since no registry of his baptism appears in the Tralee books but the fact that Rice Connor, his elder brother, was not born until 1784 proves that he, William Connor, could not have been more than ninety-five years of age at the time of his death in January 1880.

John, son of John and Elizabeth **Jeffcott**, baptised 30 March 1784

Harriet, daughter of Christopher and Ellen **Hilliard**, baptised 10 April 1784. Harriet Hilliard, I believe, lived to be the wife of James Royse Yielding Esq, son of John Yielding, by Miss Royse of Nantenan, in the county Limerick. John Yielding was son of James Yielding, by his second wife Miss Carrique, daughter of William Carrique, of Glandine, near Kilgobbin, by his wife, Rose Ponsonby, of Crotta.

Robert Hilliard **Graves**, son of Mary Anne and James Graves, baptised 4 August 1784

James, son of Margaret and the Rev James **Day**, baptised 4 August 1784. James Day, my material uncle, was the second son of the Rev James Day by his wife Margaret, daughter of The Mac Gillycuddy of the Reeks, and his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard Chute of Chute Hall. James Day entered the Indian army at an early age in which he served for thirty-two years and died a major (retired) in 1837 unmarried.

Mary, daughter of Jane and Edward **Armstrong**, attorney at law of Dublin, baptised 15 August 1784

Mary, daughter of Anne and John **Williams**, baptised 26 August 1784

Fitzmaurice, son of Clifford and John **Walsh**, baptised 14 September 1784

Thomas, son of Ellen and Thomas **Prenderville**, baptised 14 September 1784

Francis, son of Elizabeth and Francis **Eagar**, baptised 3 October 1784

Edward, son of Catherine and William **Wilson** (junior) baptised 8 October 1784

William, son of Catherine and John **Busteed**, baptised 7 December 1784. William Busteed married my father's sister, Maria Hickson, daughter of James Hickson, by Mary O'Connell, and left issue, John William Busteed, MD, now of Castlegregory and several daughters.

Justin, son of Ellen and John **Mason**, baptised 7 December 1784

Jane, daughter of Dolly and Patrick **Sullivan**, baptised 16 December 1784

Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth and Thomas **Collis**, baptised 25 December 1784

Mary, daughter of Alice and Robert **Barden**, baptised 27 December 1784

Charles, son of Letitia and Thomas **Hurly**, attorney-at-law, baptised 27 December 1784. Charles Hurly was the only son of Thomas Hurly by his wife and cousin german, Letitia Brown of Ventry near Dingle and he died, I believe, *sp.* John Hurly, younger brother of Thomas, was also an attorney. He married Mary Conway and was by her father of the Rev Robert Conway Hurly, who died unmarried, and of John Hurly (father of the late Robert Conway Hurly and his brother John Hurly of Fenit), and of several daughters, whose names appear on the register. The Browns of Ventry descend from Whittall Brown, an officer in the Cromwellian army, whose name appears signed to the certificates of the Kerry transplanted in 1653 [v, Kerry records, 2nd series, p33]. There was an old tradition in Kerry that this Whittall Brown derived his peculiar Christian name from the place of his birth in England and the late Mrs West (by birth a Raymond) told me a rather curious circumstance confirmatory of this tradition. She had resided several years in England and was once, in the early part of the present century, staying in a Staffordshire town, the name of which I cannot remember. Amongst the persons who called upon her, and showed her some friendly attention, was a lady named Brown. One day in the course of a morning or afternoon call, the conversation happening to turn to Ireland, this English lady, Miss Brown, said that in the middle of the 17th century, a collateral ancestor of hers, named from the place of his birth, Whittall Brown, had gone over to Ireland with Cromwell and that he there had founded a family, with whom her direct ancestors had for some generations kept up a correspondence; but that in the course of the last century it had ceased, and that she did not know whether any of the Irish branch yet remained. Mrs West was able to tell her English acquaintance, I believe, that the male line of Whittall Brown of Ventry in 1653-63 was extinct, but that in the female line, the Eagars formerly of Ardrinane in Kerry, the Peppards of Limerick and others in both counties are descended from him.

Barry Denny, son of Sarah and Thomas **Collins** Esq, baptised 7 September 1784. Samuel Morris,

William Blennerhassett, and Thomas Collins are the only persons who are styled esquires in the register before 1786. Down to the middle of the last century, the esquire is seldom or never found affixed to the name of any Kerry man who was not the owner of estate held directly from the Crown. Even the younger sons of chief owners under the Crown were only styled gentlemen. Samuel Morris was an owner in chief, but William Blennerhassett, a fifth son could hardly have been so and unless Thomas Collins was the owner in chief of the little estate of Annagh, near Blennerville (as there is some reason to think he was) it is difficult to account for his being styled esquire in 1784. An Isaac Stephenson Collins, and a Mary Francis Jones, were certainly joint owners in chief of Annagh early in the present century although most Kerry people were and are under the impression that the place belonged to St John Mason and Leyne held it only as tenants under long leases or leases for ever, from Mr Isaac Stephenson Collins and Mrs Mary Francis Jones who seem to have been the representatives of a London Alderman, John Covert, to whom it was granted in 1650 under the Cromwellian settlement.

This little estate of Annagh which, in 1622 belonged to the Dennys, has a very curious and interesting history which well illustrates the bigger history of land tenure in Ireland but I cannot at present enter upon it further than to observe that Alderman Covert, like other aldermen who held estates in Kerry, probably never laid his eyes on an acre of them and was like Mr Isaac Collins and Mrs Jones, utterly unknown to the inhabitants of the county in general and that it seems an unquestionable fact that the mysterious Richard Jones, who received a thousand pounds from the government in 1803 for discovering poor Robert Emmett's hiding place, and whose identification has baffled so many enquirers (including Mr W J Fitzpatrick, LLD author of the Sham Squire) was the chief owner of Annagh, the landlord of the middleman owner St John Mason, who designedly or by accident betrayed the secret to Jones. If Richard Jones was not the chief owner of Annagh he was, I feel sure, a near relative of his. Barry Denny Collins, whose birth is registered above, was called after the then owner of Tralee in accordance with a very

common old custom (which testifies to the kindly feeling existing between him and his tenants and neighbours) and lived, I believe, to become the husband of one of the daughters of John Hurly, and Mary Conway before mentioned, by whom he was father of the Rev Mr Collins, the late respected rector of Ballyheigue, and other children.

William, son of Charity and George **Purdon**, baptised 24 October 1784

Catherine, daughter of Ellen and Edmond **Swindell**, baptised 24 October 1784

Caroline, daughter of Catherine and Francis **Spotswood**, baptised 6 December 1786

Daniel, son of Barbara and Daniel **Courtney**, baptised 1 December 1786

John, son of Mary and James **Hickson**, baptised 17 December 1786. John Hickson (my father) was subsequently better known as John James Hickson, an attorney, practising for thirty years in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, law agent to the Ventry estate, to Lord Brandon and others, senior partner in the firm of Hickson and Stokes, at the time of his death in 1839. This is one of several instances in the register where one Christian name only is given to persons who were afterwards known by two such names, a custom which had its origin in the following way. In the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries, Kerry men were frequently called by a patronymic, placed between their baptismal names and surnames. Thus Thomas, the son of Dominick Rice, who had a cousin german, Thomas, the son of a Robert Rice, would be popularly known as Thomas FitzDominick Rice (the Fitz being the corruption of the French fils) or else as Thomas MacDominick Rice (the Mac being the Gaelic for son) that is Thomas the son of Dominick Rice, to distinguish him from his cousin Thomas the son of Robert Rice. Sometimes the popular version of the name would be Thomas Rice FitzDominick. In the will of Thomas Hussey, proved 1752, the testation is styled Thomas Hussey FitzEdmund. The Mac which is never found as a prefix to an English surname is only found prefixed to English Christian names before an English surname when the persons so designated had grown more Irish than the Irish themselves. When the Fitz is found in old documents prefixed to the Saxon Maurice, Thomas or Robert it generally betokens that on the whole, the bearer of the name was loyal to the English government but when the Gaelic Mac is prefixed to these Saxon Christian names, the great probability is that he was decidedly in strong opposition. Thomas the son of Robert Hickson outlawed for sheltering 'tories and papists' in 1710, is styled in his indictment Thomas Mac Robert Hickson, but a namesake of his, who having been led into Roman Catholicism by his wife, and had the grace to return to the Protestant faith of his forefathers in or about the same year, is styled in the certificate of his conformity Robert FitzJoseph Hickson. In later days, these old Gaelic and Anglo-French prefixes were dropped out and Kerry cousins were still popularly called to distinguish them from one another by the mere addition of the father's Christian name to their own. Some distinction of the kind was very necessary in a county where almost everybody was related to everybody from the constant marriages and intermarriages. The forty thousand cousins of the Emperor of China are all obliged to wear a yellow girdle and a peculiar button but failing these distinctive marks, the forty thousand cousins of a Kerry man had to be marked out by peculiar mixtures of Christian patronymics and surnames. John James Hickson obtained his second name (not given him in baptism) to distinguish him from his cousin german, John Christopher Hickson, who was imprisoned with Robert Emmett at Kilmainham in 1803 where, according to Dr Madden's *Lives of the United Irishmen*, I regret to say he, the said John Christopher, signalled himself by knocking down a Mr Simpson, their jailer, who was ill-treating the captives. The two cousins, who were from their infancy members of different churches, and in their after lives wholly different in politics (my father having been educated by his O'Connell mother, a strong Conservative and Protestant), were the grandsons of John Hickson, the younger brother of Christopher Hickson of Fermoye who died in 1752, the husband of Elizabeth Conway, and the grandfather of the late Robert Conway Hickson of Fermoye. Mary O'Connell, the wife of James Hickson, was the daughter of John O'Connell of Kilfinny, county Limerick, by his wife, Avice Hilliard of Listrim, and widow of James Mason Esq of Ballydowny, her cousin german, by whom she had no issue. James Mason was the uncle of Robert Emmett (Avice his wife, being also Emmett's cousin german), and of St John Mason, and great uncle of the Viscountess Doneraile. On James Mason's death

without issue, his estate of Ballydowney, which had been granted to his maternal ancestor, Captain Richard Loughlin, or McLoughlin, an officer in Cromwell's army, passed to St John Mason, who sold it in the present century to The MacGillycuddy. This is one of innumerable instances in Ireland where the grant of a Cromwellian officer has passed away into the hands of the descendant of an old Irish or Anglo-Irish landowner, who forfeited under Cromwell. So that the crazy schemes sometimes broached for undoing the wrongs, real or imaginary, of the Cromwellian settlement by transferring the estates of the present Irish landlords to their tenants would, if it were carried out, just effect the very reverse of what was intended. It would in numerous instances put the broken down descendant of the Cromwellian grantee of 1650 in the saddle once more, and would reduce the descendants of the forfeiting proprietor of that year, who had, by the thrift and patient industry of two or three generations, recovered something of their lost estates to poverty again. That such a way for making compensation for the past should ever have been broached by English men like the Rev Malcolm MacColl and others in high class, English periodicals like the Contemporary Review and the Nineteenth Century, is a good proof of the amazing ignorance of Ireland and Irish history that exists amongst clever and cultivated Englishmen. They know much more of Egypt and Bulgaria than they do of Ireland. Some allowance of course must be made for them, seeing the way in which either through ignorance, thoughtlessness, or a deliberate design to mislead, they are constantly being crammed with falsehoods and fallacies about Ireland by Irishmen themselves. Mr Butt, for instance, once said in a letter or speech of his, that almost every title to land in Ireland at the present day began with a mention of a grant after its confiscation in 1649 or 1690, and this is constantly quoted, was quoted about three weeks ago, I believe, by an English MP at Westminster, as though it proved that the present landlords of Ireland were all in possession of what had been the rightful property of their present tenants. Mr Butt's statement was, if I may coin the phrase, a 'verbally true' one as anyone who has ever had to search the quit rent books in the Dublin Record Office knows, but the truth is of that kind, which is often the 'worst of lies' a half truth. Mr Butt could have told his hearers, or they could if it pleased them, have discovered for themselves, the whole truth, which is, that in innumerable cases, the title of the forfeited land is not now vested in the descendant of the grantee of 1649 or 1690, but in the descendant of the forfeiting persons or one of his kinsmen, that the land has by sale or an heiress's marriage reverted to the old stock. I have already shown in the Kerry Sentinel by a careful analysis of the Kerry portion of the Irish Domesday Blue Book, that far the greater number of Kerry landowners are the descendants of those who forfeited in 1649. But to ascertain that this fact is generally true of all Ireland, except a portion of Ulster, patient and close research into the unpublished as well as the published materials of Irish history would be necessary and it is so much pleasanter to the majority to take its notion of history through its ears, rather than through its intellect, to listen to the glib rhetoric of partisan orators like Mr Butt or Lord Clare (Mr MacColl's authority) instead of laboriously sifting out the grains of truth from the dusty chronicles themselves. A few months ago when I wrote a letter in the Kerry Sentinel against the proposed application of the church surplus to the endowment of a department of the Roman Catholic Church, and the destruction of the Queen's Colleges, an anonymous correspondent of that paper, whose initials CC, I was afterwards informed, stood for his profession, Catholic Curate, wrote a violently abusive epistle by way of reply to my argument, counselling me to confine myself to the study of old mss (state papers and such rubbish) which he said I might possibly understand, as I never could, educational or political matters. This sapient Catholic curate and counsellor, a fair type of his order, and of what ecclesiastical seminaries produce all over the world, evidently belongs to that species of learner I have before described, whose knowledge of history and politics, which are 'history in the making' is due to the length of its ears, not the depth of its understanding. The Rev Baring Gould, in his late work on Germany, compares the education of the Romish seminarists to the education of the industrious fleas, which he ascertained, is conducted on the principle of making the insect jump within a restricted space, in such a manner, that if he ventures to jump (on his private judgment presumptuously) the least bit too high, he knocks his head against a rod or a piece of board held over him by his infallible instructor. This apt comparison might be fairly extended beyond the seminarists to the Catholic correspondents and even to the editors of not a few of our Catholic newspapers. Jestings apart, however, it is quite plain that what some of these gentlemen have at heart is not a resettlement of Irish land on the basis of race at all, but on the basis of religion. With that blindness and incapacity for understanding human nature and politics, which Lord Clarendon, a statesman and historian, has said characterises ecclesiastics, 'CC' and his friends are endeavouring to carry out the work

which 'lying Dick Talbot' began at the instigation of James II and Father Petre just ninety-two years ago. At that time the viceroy, another Earl of Clarendon, as tolerant as the first, wrote to James II explaining to him that he had been misinformed by Talbot and his friends, who told him that most of the Irish land-owners were of Cromwellian descent, the fact being that they were, on the contrary, the descendants of old Irish or Anglo-Irish royalists. But this by no means satisfied Father Petre and James. Their object was to transfer all Irish estates to Roman Catholics to make Ireland what certain Catholics – colonisation companies as they are called, are attempting to make certain districts in North America at the present day, wholly Roman Catholic plantations of which not an acre shall be left in heretic hands. But as this notable priestly project could hardly be proclaimed for Ireland in all its undisguised folly and wickedness in 1880, the question of race is dragged in, and the most absurd falsehoods are circulated about it, the inventors calculating on the ignorance of Englishmen, as regards Ireland, and on the fashionable Anglo-Catholic revival under the successors of Petre, and parsons making their falsehoods and sophistries pass for truth. Our hope is that the common sense and shrewdness of the Irish Catholic laity to say nothing of their good feeling will, when the hour of excitement is over, make them remember that a community of creed between landlord and tenant, or master and man, has never been and is not any security against oppression of the Irish farmer, labourer, or workman. Good Roman Catholic landlords there are in Ireland, but some of the worst cases of rack-renting and oppression have been perpetrated by Roman Catholics bearing old Irish names, and some of the best landlords and employers of Irish Catholic tenants and labourers have been Protestants. Indeed, 'CC' himself has only to look to France, with its Catholic peasant proprietary to teach him if he were capable of understanding politics, that he and his clerical brethren are well off under Protestant landlords and that they may be satisfied 'to let well alone'. Under an Irish peasant proprietary the 'confiscations' of the Rue de Sevre might be reported in Gardiner-street, Dublin and the fathers sent packing from their comfortable quarters, which no Irish Protestant landlord has shown any disposition to invade.

Lucy, daughter of Sophia and George **Chute**, baptised 17 October 1787. Lucy Chute, the daughter of George Chute by his wife Sophia Herbert, daughter of Bastable Herbert of Currens and his wife the daughter of the Knight of Kerry, died unmarried.

William, son of Mary and John Louis **Fitzmaurice**, baptised 31 October 1787

Mary, daughter of Honora and Francis **Benson**, baptised 17 December 1787

Anne, daughter of Anne and Walker **Connor**, baptised 5 January 1788

James, son of Mary and Nicholas **Whelan**, baptised 10 February 1788

Thomas, son of Elizabeth and James **Fuller**, baptised 23 March 1788

John, son of Catherine and John **Busteed**, baptised 11 July 1788. John Busteed married first his cousin german, Miss Ellis, sister of Thomas Ellis, MP for Dublin University and aunt of the late Richard Ellis of Glenasrone, by whom he had no children. Secondly Miss Mackey, by whom he had three daughters now living. By his third wife he had no issue.

Charity, daughter of Eusebius and Anne **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 12 July 1788. Charity MacGillycuddy married John Blackhall, and died in 1852, leaving issue a son and daughter.

Alice, daughter of Mary and John **Hurly** Esq baptised 4 August 1788. Alice Hurly married Alexander Elliott, and left issue two sons and a daughter.

Elizabeth, daughter of Jane and Nathaniel **Weekes**, baptised 6 January 1789

Jane, daughter of Mary and Thomas **Jones**, baptised 1 February 1789

Maria, daughter of Mary and John Louis **FitzMaurice**, baptised 23 April 1789

Jane, daughter of Catherine and William **Wilson**, attorney, baptised 30 April 1789. Jane Wilson married Harry Gun of Ploverhill and had an only son who died *sp*.

George Godfrey, son of Honora and George **Twiss** Esq of Cordal, baptised 31 May 1789

James, son of Elizabeth and Francis **Eagar**, baptised 3 June 1789

Margaret, daughter of Anne and Eusebius **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 5 July 1789. Margaret, daughter of Anne and Eusebius MacGillycuddy, married Alexander Eager, Lieutenant in the 57th regiment (and subsequently County Inspector of Constabulary) and had four sons and two daughters. Eusebius MacGillycuddy, father of Margaret and Charity above-mentioned was the younger son of the MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, The eldest surviving son of this marriage is the present MacGillycuddy Eagar Esq of Carah.

Robert, son of Anne and Thomas **Stephens**, baptised 30 August 1789

Christian, daughter of Mary and John **Hurly** Esq, baptised 30 August 1789. Christian Hurly, third daughter of Thomas Hurly and his wife Mary Conway, married James Magill and had issue sons and daughters.

Alice, daughter of Edward and Mary **Sparks**, baptised 12 September 1789

Harry, son of Mary and Maurice **O'Connor**, baptised 20 September 1789. Harry, son of Maurice O'Connor and Mary his wife (daughter of Thomas FitzGerald, Knight of Glin) died I believe unmarried. Maurice O'Connor was a relative of Bernard O'Connor MD (one of the notable Kerrymen whom Dr Smith mentions in his history of Kerry, physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland, and author of a history of that country) and of the Rev Maurice O'Connor, rector of Tralee, in the early part of the last century (who married Anne, daughter of Barry Denny Esq of Ballyvelly) and of Thomas O'Connor, whose daughter and heiress married Arthur Cecil Hamilton Esq and had a daughter who married Viscount Southwell. Thomas, Maurice and Bernard O'Connor were members of a branch of the O'Connor family which owned estates in fee and freeholds in and near Tralee long before 1583 when they forfeited largely with Desmond. They retained however the fee simple of Ballingowan, and freeholds known as 'Farran Bryan O'Connor' ie the portion of Bryan O'Connor between Ballyvelly and Oakpark until 1650. Oakpark was then taken from Sir Edward Denny and given to Roland Bateman, a Cromwellian officer, but the O'Connors remained at or near Ballyvelly as freeholders under the Dennys who appear to have greatly favoured them. A John Connor Esq of Fenit assigned the lands of Derrymullen and Clonrusk in the King's County to Thomas Connor in 1715 and James Connor, Lohercannon and Thomas Connor apparently the assignee of 1715 and the father of Mrs Hamilton above mentioned had favourable leases of Clogherbrien and Ploverhill from the Denny family in the latter part of the seventeenth and beginning of the 18th century. Thomas Connor had also a lease of Dunmaniheen from the same in 1722. The following extract from an old rental book of the Denny estate is interesting. It was made by a steward or agent of Sir Thomas Denny's in or about 1747 and proves that so far as the neighbourhood of this town was concerned, rents were very low in the old times:

5 August 1743, Thomas Denny Esq to George Gun Esq of Carrigafoyle leases the castle, town and lands of Clogherbrien and Clogherlapwidge (now Ploverhill) containing 206 acres, 8 roods and 3 perches of arable land, and 16 acres, 3 roods and 19 perches of improvable pasture and 52 acres, 17 perches of coarse pasture and 88 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches of arable and pasture; also the town and lands of Ballyroe and Clogher and the town and lands of Banebualbuoy containing 400 acres, 12 roods, and 30 perches of arable land and 36 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches of improvable pasture and 12 acres, 24 perches of coarse pasture, in all 973 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches plantation measure in as simple a manner as they were enjoyed by Thomas Connor, deceased, and his under tenants, situated in

the parish of Clogherbrien, for the lives of William Gun, John Gun and George Gun, the sons of the lessee George Gun senior, at the yearly rent of £140 sterling. NB: An ejectment being brought for the lands by the above named Thomas Denny Esq, the lessor (after the death of his brother Arthur), George Gun, the lessee, compounded with the said Thomas Denny to double the rent being £70 more than the rent reserved in the lease made by Colonel Arthur Denny. This was the first farm on the estate that was ever raised by any of the family above or to the amount of one hundred pounds sterling by the year.

From this entry, it appears that Thomas O'Connor held nearly a thousand acres of good land near Tralee from the Dennys before 1740 at about one shilling and four pence per acre, and that the Guns held the same after that year at about two shillings and four pence an acre. They were connected by marriage with Archdeacon Thomas Connor (mentioned by Captain Blennerhassett in his book of pedigrees) who died in 1720 but what degree of relationship existed between him and his namesake, the father of Mrs Hamilton, is unknown. The Guns and O'Connors probably sublet part of the lands, but as their chief rent was so very low even for those early times when one shilling probably could purchase as much of the necessaries of life as seven or eight of our present money purchases nowadays, it is not likely that the sub-rents were very high. At all events the facts remain that for nearly two hundred years after the estate had been granted to Sir Edward Denny, that is, between 1534 and 1745, there had been no raising of rents, and that the O'Connors, after their nominal forfeiture, paid but a very small rent, and acquired wealth and a good position again, in every sense of the word a more independent position than that they held as freeholders under Desmond, or under chiefs of their own name, whose exactions were practically unlimited. It is well known at the present day that the rents on the Denny estate are very low and that such disputes as unhappily fill our local courts between contending landlords and tenants are virtually unknown at all. The majority of the Kerry farmers are fully aware of that and admit it freely in conversation about the land question, yet Dr MacCarthy, the Roman Catholic bishop of Kerry, did not hesitate to make some unfair allusions to the owner of Tralee in a letter to the Cork Examiner last winter. Mr Hussey wrote an excellent reply, showing the amount of relief and work given on the Denny estate within the last year. The bishop must know very well that there have been more evictions in one week on the estate of the chief Roman Catholic proprietor at his palace doors than there have been on the estate of Sir Edward Denny for the half century that he has held it, or it would be safe to say for three half centuries, if not three centuries. I do not mean to judge or misjudge the Roman Catholic nobleman to whom I refer, he may have been compelled to bring those ejectments, all I would venture to observe is that it is passing strange that his bishop writing from the midst of them should seem to ignore them completely while he proceeded to criticise a landlord far away from him, who hardly ever brings an ejectment at all and whose tenants never have a word of complaint to make. Some other motive than zeal for tenants inspired I fear in this instance the bishop's pen. The offence of the owner of Tralee in the Roman Catholic prelate's eyes is not that he neglected or offended his Roman Catholic tenants, which all Kerry knows well he does not, but that like his great and good ancestors and connections in the sixteenth century, he showed kindness to Protestants, perhaps to some particular Protestants, who had offended the Roman Catholic priesthood, and who were in as much danger from their vengeance (only exercised in a different way) as ever those poor Devonshire men were, of whom Tennyson has told us in his beautiful poem, *The Revenge. A Ballad of the Fleet*, celebrating the death of Sir Richard Grenville, the connection of Joan Lady Denny, the protectress of Anne Askew:

So Lord Howard passed away with five ships of war that day,
Till he melted like a cloud in the silent summer heaven;
But Sir Richard bore in hand all his sick men from the land
Very carefully and slow;
Men of Bideford, in Devon,
And we laid them on the ballast down below;
For he brought them all aboard,
And they blest him in their pain, that they were not left to Spain.
To the thumbscrew and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

I may add here for the information of Bishop MacCarthy that there are in the Dublin Record Office,

letters from Colonel Edward Denny in or about 1700, soliciting from the government protection and privileges for the Roman Catholic MacCarthys, sons or nephews of the MacCarthy Mor, showing that the kindest and most friendly feelings existed between the Protestant owner of Tralee and these members of the bishop's clan.

Richard, son of Catherine and Francis **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 5 January 1790. This must have been the late McGillycuddy of the Reeks, the father of the present chief of the name. Francis MacGillycuddy (my grand uncle) was the third son of the MacGillycuddy of the Reeks by his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard Chute of Chute Hall and his wife Charity Herbert of Currans. Catherine, the wife of Francis MacGillycuddy, was the daughter of Denis Mahony of Dromore Esq, and widow of D Magill Esq. Morgan O'Connell, son of Catherine and John Busted, baptised 12 January 1790. Morgan O'Connell Busted lived to be a much respected physician for many years, practising his profession in Kerry. He seems to have derived his very Celtic-baptismal names from his mother's nephew, Lieutenant Morgan O'Connell of the 20th regiment, my father's maternal uncle. Dr Morgan O'Connell Busted married my father's youngest sister, Ellen, but died *sp* on 27 January 1830. Mrs Busted died in Strand Street Tralee on 30 July 1832, a victim of the cholera epidemic.

Honora, daughter of Catherine and Elisha **Burnam**, baptised 2 May 1790

Margaret, daughter of Margaret and John **Carrique**, baptised 23 May 1790

Barbara, daughter of Anne and Walker **Connor**, baptised 5 September 1791. Barbara Connor died unmarried in 1832.

Anne, daughter of Mary and Robert **Hickson** Esq, baptised 26 January 1792. Anne Hickson married John Hilliard of Scrahan Lodge, county Kerry, son of Christopher Hilliard of Listrim, by his wife Mary Hewson and left an only child, Katherine Anne, who married Major Oliver Day Stokes of the Madras army and died, leaving issue sons and daughters. Anne Hickson, youngest daughter of Robert Conway Hickson of Fermoy died within a year of her marriage. On the morning on which it took place, as the bridal party were leaving Tralee church, they were met at the gate by a funeral. According to an old Irish superstition, such a meeting is sure to portend the death of the bride or the bridegroom within a year. This may have depressed the young bride's spirits, and may have in that affected her health, which was not strong, but at all events she died a few hours after the birth of her daughter, on the Christmas Eve following her marriage, just a week before the first day of the new year.

Arabella, daughter of Arabella and George **Gun** Esq, baptised 26 January 1792. Arabella Gun was the youngest daughter of George Gun Esq of Plover Hill by his wife Arabella, daughter of the Rev Barry Denny by his wife and cousin, Jane O'Connor, daughter of the Rev Maurice O'Connor, mentioned in earlier note. Arabella Gun married John Watts Esq and had issue.

Maurice, son of Maurice and Mary **O'Connor**, baptised 23 February 1792

Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Jane and Nathaniel **Weeks**, baptised 7 March 1792

Ellen, daughter of Ellen and George **Davis**, baptised 18 March 1792

Sophia, daughter of William and Harriet **Twiss**, parish Killeentierna, baptised 1 April 1792

John, son of Mary and Thomas **Blennerhassett**, junior, baptised 10 June 1793. This John must have died young. His father, Thomas Blennerhassett, was the son of Thomas Blennerhassett of Tralee by his wife, Jane Darby. Thomas Blennerhassett, junior, married his second cousin Margaret, daughter of Conway Blennerhassett, of Killorglin, by Elizabeth Harman and had, besides the child whose birth is here registered, a son Thomas, who was treasurer of the county Kerry for many years. His only child married Peter Thompson of Tralee who succeeded his father-in-law in the office of treasurer, and left issue, sons

and an only daughter. Sir Bernard Burke, in his account of the Thompson family in the landed gentry for 1868, totally misrepresents the descent of treasurer Blennerhassett, making him the son of a Conway Blennerhassett, and the grandson of a John Blennerhassett, by Elizabeth Harman, whereas it was the treasurer's mother who was the daughter of Conway Blennerhassett (by his wife Elizabeth Harman) and the aunt of Harman Blennerhassett, who sold the family estate of Killorglin or Castle Conway. The legal representative of Captain John Blennerhassett, of Castle Conway in 1688, and of his grandson, rests, I believe, not as I said in a former number of this paper with the MacGillycuddy, the lineal descendant of the Captain's eldest daughter, but with Lord Kinsale, the lineal descendant of Harman Blennerhassett's eldest sister. Harman Blennerhassett's life and adventures in America have lately been related in *Macmillan's Magazine* by a Mr Bradley, an American I believe, who, however, seems very imperfectly acquainted with his subject. He says that Harman Blennerhassett became attached to and married a young English lady named Agnew, whom he met in England or abroad, the fact being that Miss Agnew was the daughter of his sister, and that the main cause of his leaving Ireland and selling his estates was his determination to marry her. The marriage of an uncle and niece, although permitted by dispensation in Roman Catholic families, and legal in Switzerland and in a few other countries, was, and is, of course, illegal in Ireland, and the feeling in Ireland against it was particularly strong. Sir J F Acton, 6th Baronet, married by Papal dispensation, his niece, and had with her a son and heir, father of the present baronet, a younger son, Cardinal Acton, who died in 1847,

Richard, son of Ellen and Richard **Thornhill** of the town of Tipperary, baptised 12 June 1792

Lucy, daughter of May and John **Hurly** Esq, baptised 1 July 1792. Lucy Hurly died unmarried.

John, son of Alice and the Rev John **Collis**, deceased, baptised 8 July 1792. This John and Alice Collis are unknown to me and do not appear in Burke's accounts of any branch of the Collis family.

Robert, son of Alice and Henry **Williams**, baptised 27 July 1792

Grace, daughter of Elizabeth and Thomas **Benner**, baptised 6 September 1792

George, son of Agnes and Thomas **Morris**, parish of Ratass, baptised 2 September 1792

Annie, daughter of Jane and Walter **Davis**, baptised 16 September 1792

Elizabeth, daughter of Annie and James **Pevers**, parish of Ballyseedy, baptised 6 January 1793

Pierse Creagh, son of Anne and Dennis **O'Keeffe**, baptised 14 January 1793

Elizabeth, daughter of Anne and Thomas **Grey**, baptised 13 February 1793

Catherine, daughter of Catherine and Francis **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 11 April 1793. Catherine MacGillycuddy, sister of the late MacGillycuddy, married Montgomery Martin Esq and had issue sons and daughters.

Robert, son of Agnes and William **Farmer**, parish of Ballyseedy, baptised 30 May 1794

William, son of Arabella and John **Howard**, baptised 8 June 1794

Louisa, daughter of Mary and Thomas **Blennerhassett**, baptised 4 July 1794. This was the rector's granddaughter. Her father was his second son, Thomas Blennerhassett, who had married his cousin, Mary Blennerhassett, daughter of Henry Blennerhassett and his wife Mary Poujade, and had issue. Henry Blennerhassett was the son of Samuel Blennerhassett by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Archdeacon O'Connor, mentioned in earlier note, and the first cousin of Rowland Blennerhassett, created a baronet in 1809.

James, son of Mary and Maurice **O'Connor**, baptised 16 July 1794. This son of Maurice O'Connor and his wife, the daughter of the Knight of Glin, still lives in Dublin.

Barbara, daughter of Catherine and John **Busteed**, baptised 12 October 1794

Mary, daughter of Mary and David **Benner**, baptised 12 October 1794

John, son of Dolly and Patrick **O'Sullivan**, baptised 19 October 1794

Francis, son of Eusebius and Annie **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 21 October 1794

Elenor, daughter of Mary and Robert **MacClure**, baptised 18 November 1794

Georgina, daughter of Sarah and Samuel **Morris** Esq, baptised 26 November 1795. Georgina Morris married Captain Lloyd Henry de Ruvigny (1791-1863), 7th Marquis of Ruvigny & Raineval, a scion of the ancient Huguenot family of that name and still lives his widow in England. She and her husband were perhaps the handsomest bride and bridegroom ever seen in Tralee. There is in one of the upper rooms of the British Museum where it was placed on its discovery in Greece, about nine years ago, a most remarkable coloured mask or fragment of sculpture, an exquisitely beautiful face, bearing a strong resemblance to Mrs De Ruvigny in her early days. [Georgina died 8 May 1888 aged 92. Genealogy at <http://www.thekingscandlesticks.com/webs/pedigrees/14200.html>]

Thomas, son of Arabella and John **Howard**, baptised 27 December 1795

Ellen, daughter of Mary and Daniel **Sullivan**, baptised 10 February 1796

Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Catherine **Gentleman**, baptised 3 May 1796

Francis Chute, son of Catherine and Francis **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 22 May 1796

Denis, son of Margaret and John **Mahony** Esq of Dromore, baptised 10 June 1796. This was the late Denis Mahony of Dromore Castle, father to the present respected owner of that place. Margaret, the wife of John Mahony, was the daughter of Archdeacon Day.

Samuel, son of Anne and Thomas **Stephens**, baptised 22 May 1797

Robert, son of Rosanna and Robert **Blennerhassett**, parish of Killorglin, baptised 17 July 1797. Robert Blennerhassett, whose birth is here registered, was the third son of Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Blennerhassett (eldest son of Sir Rowland, already mentioned) by his wife and first cousin, Rosanna, daughter of Arthur Blennerhassett of Fortfield or Aunagarry and his wife Rosanna, daughter of James Hickson. Robert Blennerhassett married his cousin, Miss Eagar, and died without issue. His widow survives.

Thomas Ellis Emmett, son of Catherine and John **Busteed**, baptised 15 August 1797

Mary Arabella Catherine, daughter of Catherine and John Gustavus **Crosbie** Esq, deceased, was baptised at Elm Grove, in the parish of Ballyseedy, the 13 September 1797. This, the only child of John Gustavus Crosbie by his wife Mary, daughter of William Blennerhassett, of Elm Grove (now Ballyseedy) died young. Mrs Crosbie married secondly George Rowan Essq of Ratanny near Tralee.

Denis Hill, son of Kitty and Francis **MacGillycuddy**, baptised 12 January 1797. Denis Hill MacGillycuddy married but died without issue.

Aphra, daughter of Anne and William John **Crumpe**, baptised 10 March 1798. Aphra Crumpe married

Captain Moriarty, RN, son of Admiral Moriarty, and had issue, sons and daughters. Her second son assumed the name of Crumpe in addition to his own on succeeding to the property of his maternal uncle, Francis Crumpe, MD.

Jane, daughter of Mary and Robert **Maclure**, baptised 17 March 1798

Jane, daughter of Honora and Edward **Hudson**, baptised 25 February 1799

Rachel, daughter of Dolly and Samuel **King**, baptised 3 October 1799

Mary, daughter of Sarah and Jordan **Roche**, baptised 28 October 1799

John, son of Anne and Henry **Hilliard**, baptised 30 December 1799

William Henry, son of Elizabeth and James **Fitzgerald** of Cahervisheen, baptised 19 January 1880

William, son of Ellen and William **Carter**, baptised 23 February 1800

Zenobia anne, daughter of Zenobia Anne and John **Mahony**, Lieutenant in the Kerry Militia, baptised 9 March 1800

John William, son of the Hon Charlotte and Richard Pierse **Mahony**, baptised 3 June 1800. This child died young, and his father, whose wife was the daughter of Lord Ventry, bequeathed his property to the second son of his sister, Barbara (by John Hickson Esq of the Grove, near Dingle) who assumed the name of Mahony in addition to his own.

Charlotte, daughter of Mary and Thomas **Blennerhassett**, Captain in the Kerry Militia, baptised 7 October 1801

Thomas, son of Elizabeth and Rickard **O'Connell**, Lieutenant in the 89th Regiment of Foot, baptised 9 November 1801

Edward, son of Honora and Edward **Hudson**, baptised 27 December 1801

Anne, daughter of Jane and David **Casey**, baptised 31 January 1802

William, son of Lucy and Samuel **Sealy**, baptised 11 February 1802

Arthur, son of Jane and Richard **Chute**, junior, baptised 22 May 1802

Samuel **Herapath**, corporal in the Devonshire Regiment of Fencibles, and Ellen **Marley**, of the parish of Tralee, were married by publication 16 October 1796

Jordan **Roche** and Sarah **Taylor**, both of the parish of Tralee, were married by licence 27 November 1797

Henry **Benner**, of the parish of Ballymacelligott and Anne **Stephens**, of the parish of Ballyseedy, were married by licence 20 February 1798

Robert **Blennerhassett** of the parish of Knockane and Catherine **Hickson** of the parish of Tralee were married by licence 22 May 1798. Robert Blennerhassett was the only son of Arthur Blennerhassett of Fortfield (or Annagarry) by his wife Rosanna, daughter of James Hickson Esq of Tralee by his wife Rosanna, daughter of Mr John Kane. Catherine Hickson was the daughter of Robert Christopher Hickson Esq (of Fermoy after 1802) by his wife, Mary, second daughter of said Jas Hickson of Tralee, by said Rosanna, daughter of Mr John Kane. Thus this bride and bridegroom were first cousins. They

had no issue. Arthur Blennerhassett was the younger brother of Rowland Blennerhassett, created a baronet in 1809, and his only daughter, Rosanna, sister of the bridegroom here mentioned, married her first cousin, Sir Robert Blennerhassett, and was by him mother of the late Sir Arthur Blennerhassett.

Richard **Blennerhassett**, junior, of Blennerville and Agnes **Denny** of the parish of Tralee were married by licence 31 October 1798. Richard Blennerhassett whose marriage with the daughter of Sir Barry Denny is here registered, was the second son of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett above mentioned, by his wife, Millicent Yielding, of Belview, county Limerick. Richard Blennerhassett died *sp.*

Joseph **West**, of the parish of Killorglin and Deborah **Neil**, of the parish of Ballyseedy, were married by licence 25 June 1799

Daniel **Casey** and Jane **Galbraith** of the parish of Tralee were married by publication 8th September 1799

William **Rowan**, Counsellor-at-Law and Letitia **Denny** were married by licence 23 October 1799. William Rowan was the younger son of George Rowan, by his wife, Mary Gorham, and the great grandson of George Rowan Esq, first settler of his name in Kerry, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett of Riddlestown by his wife and cousin, Ruth, only daughter of John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy and his wife Elizabeth Denny, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, by the Honorable Ruth Roper, daughter of Lord Baltinglass. William Rowan was therefore the relative of his wife, Letitia, daughter of Sir Barry Denny, by whom he had surviving issue, the late highly respected Archdeacon Rowan, DD, and a daughter who married Major Charles Fairfield of the Guards.

James **Sheehy** Esq MD and Susanna **Connor** were married by licence 23 February 1800. Dr Sheehy died young and had no issue by his wife, who survived until about 1848.

Rickard **O'Connell**, Lieutenant in the 89th Regiment, and Elizabeth **Tuohy**, of the parish of Tralee, were married by licence 15 January 1801. Rickard O'Connell was the cousin of Daniel O'Connell, MP, of Derrynane, and a Protestant through the influence I suppose of his maternal ancestors, the Blennerhassetts of Killorglin.

Michael **Cronin**, private in the county Limerick Militia, and Judith **Quirk**, of Tralee parish, were married by licence 4 February 1802

This is the last entry preserved of the Tralee parish registers in the time of the Rev John Blennerhassett, but some leaves have probably been lost, as I think he held the rectory until 1806, when he was succeeded by my maternal grandfather, the Rev James Day, who had been curate of Tralee in the early part of Mr Blennerhassett's rectorship and afterwards curate of Kilgobbin for an absentee pluralist, the Rev Mr Stewart, who resided chiefly at Bath or Dublin. The Harleian Society and the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* are doing good work in publishing the registers of many parishes in London and the English country districts but unless the editors limit themselves to entries made before the middle of the present century, their task, owing to the universal and pardonable weakness which people have for concealing the number of their years, will make the editorial task as delicate and difficult as one as that of the committee for the Country Ball on the Almack's Plan sung by Haynes Bayley. As I have not been permitted by the discreet guardians of the Tralee register to look at a single entry referring to births, deaths or marriages after 1817, I could not if I would offend any reader sensitive on the score of age, and even in publishing the following extracts from my grandfather's register, I have excluded all entries of births and marriages of persons yet living in the county. The Rev John Blennerhassett's register consists merely of a number of sheets of copy paper stitched together and fastened into the front of the large leather bound volume purchased in 1805 on the fly leaf of which are the following entries:
REGISTRY BOOK FOR CHRISTENINGS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS WITHIN THE UNITED PARISHES OF TRALEE AND RATASS COMMENCING THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER 1805. JAMES DAY, RECTOR OF TRALEE AND CURATE OF RATASS.

REV EDWARD MAYNARD DENNY'S REGISTRY BOOK FOR THE COMPOSITION OF TYTHES
FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1 1823.

The latter part of the large volume is taken up with the account of those tithes and of the disposal and arrangements of pews and sittings in Tralee Church from time to time, between 1808 and 1850. The latter have some interest as memorials of the Protestant inhabitants of Tralee for the last sixty or seventy years.

Baptisms:

November 24 1805, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm and Martha **McWadie**, Londonderry Militia, quartered in Tralee, three days old.

December 1 1805, Arabella, daughter of Edward and Theodora **Eagar**, of the parish of Tralee, ten days old. This daughter of Edward and Theodora Eagar must have died young if her baptismal name is not a misspelling of Annabella. Edward Eagar was the son of Robert Eagar of Listry (by his wife Avice Hurly, daughter of Denis Hurly and his wife Anne Blennerhassett of Killorglin) by his wife Miss Supple and he married Theodore, daughter of Richard Blennerhassett Esq by his wife, the Hon Elizabeth de Moleyns, daughter of Lord Ventry. Edward and Theodore Eagar had with other issue a daughter Annabella, who married Charles Newton and had issue.

December 24 1805, Sally (sic), daughter of Townshend and Amelia **Gun**, parish of Tralee, six hours old. Sarah (sic) Gun married Augustus Warren Esq and had issue. She was the second daughter of Townsend Gun Esq of Rattoo by his wife Amelia Wilson, and the granddaughter of William Townsend Gun of same place by his wife Sarah, eldest daughter of Anthony Stoughton Esq of Ballyhorgan.

January 9 1806, George, son of Daniel and Margaret **Supple**, parish of Tralee, three days old

23 January 1806, Anne, daughter of Jordan and Sarah **Roche**, two days old

February 17 1806, Mary, daughter of Richard and Jane **Thompson**, ten days old

February 23 1806, Arabella Margaret, daughter of William and Letitia **Rowan** of Tralee, ten days old. I think that this child died young, and that the second daughter of William Rowan was named Arabella Mary, and lived to be the wife of Major Fairfield, as before mentioned, but her name does not appear on the register.

March 23 1806, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary **Payne**, three weeks old

April 18 1806, Matthew, son of John and Elizabeth **Galbraith**, Tralee, three days old

June 15 1806, Joyce, daughter of Robert and Pierce **Topham** (sic) fourteen days old

December 3 1806, Anna Maria, daughter of Edward and Theodora **Eagar**, six days old. Anna Maria, daughter of Edward Eagar by his wife Theodora Blennerhassett married ... Mahon Esq and died his widow a few years ago greatly esteemed and lamented.

April 3 1807, Thomas, son of William and Ellen **Carter** of Tralee, four days old

May 18 1807, Thomas Bolton, son of Rowan and Sophia **Purdon** of Tralee, three days old

May 10 1807, Robert, son of Ralph and Jane **Marshall** of Tralee, six days old

On the 8 April 1806, George **MacConchy**, private in the Londonderry Militia to Elizabeth **Ellis** of Londonderry, servant to Captain Durie of said regiment commanding in Tralee, by banns.

William **Stephens** and Alice **Sparks** of Tralee were married by licence on the 3 February 1807

James **Plowman**, Lieutenant in the Carlow Militia, quartered in Tralee, and Ellen, daughter of Eusebius and Anne **MacGillycuddy** were married by licence on 10 February 1807. Ellen MacGillycuddy was the granddaughter of MacGillycuddy of the Reeks and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Richard Chute of Chute Hall. She had surviving issue by her husband, Lieutenant Plowman, three sons, Eusebius, James and Richard, who all married and had issue.

Francis **Phelan**, collector of hearth money, and Maria **Fitzmaurice**, daughter of John Lewis and Mary Fitzmaurice of Tralee were married by licence on 2 April 1807. Francis and Maria Phelan were in their latter days Roman Catholics as were all their children.

George **Tracy** of the County Wicklow and Mary **Williams** of the town of Tralee were married by licence on 4 April 1807

Thomas **McClure** and Mary **Swindell** of the parish of Tralee were married by licence on 18 April 1807

Patrick **MacDonnell** and Bridget **Harris** of Tralee were married by banns on 19 April 1807

On 5 September 1807, by the Rev Maynard Denny in the Church of Tralee (by permission of the rector) Barry William **Gun** Esq or Blennerville in the parish of Annagh to Jane, daughter of William **Wilson** Esq by licence. Barry William Gun was the only son of George Gun of Ballybunnion by Arabella, daughter of the Rev Barry Denny of Ballyvelly. He was drowned by a boat accident in the Cashion river in August 1828, leaving issue by his wife, Miss Wilson, an only son, George, who married Miss Reeves (or Beeves) of Belfort, county Cork, but died *sp* a few years ago. The grandfather of Barry William Gun was George Gun, who married in 1747 Elizabeth, daughter of James Raymond of Dromin, grandson of Anthony Raymond of Ballyloughran, county Kerry in 1650-60, ancestor of George Raymond, BL, now of Kilmurry, county Kerry and North Great George's Street, Dublin.

By licence on 18 November 1807, in the Church of Tralee, by the Rev Edward Day, by permission of the Rector, John Moore **Eagar** Esq aged thirty-six, to Avice **Blennerhassett**, widow, aged sixty-five. John Moore Eagar (according to the Genealogical History of the Eagar family by Mr F J Eagar printed in 1861) was the third son of James Eagar of Cottage (a part of Ballymalis) by Catherine, daughter of Francis Spring and his wife Catherine Mason, daughter of John Mason of Ballydowney. Mr John Moore Eagar, like his not young bride, had been already married, but while she was his second wife, he was her third husband. The lady was the daughter of Samuel Blennerhassett by Catherine, daughter of Archdeacon Connor, and she married first a Mr Hoare, secondly her cousin, John Blennerhassett, and thirdly, as above, at the mature age of sixty-five, John Moore Eagar, who must have wooed her after the fashion of Charles Stuart Calverley's hero in Fly Leaves, omitting however the second line as he had been already a Benedict:

Cans't thou love me lady?
I've not learned to woo,
Thou art on the shady
Side of sixty-two:
Wilt thou love me fairest?
Though thou are not fair,
And I think thou wearest
Someone else's hair;
Still I love thee dearly
Thou hast lands and pelf,
But I love thee merely,
Merely for thy self.

The clergyman who married this oddly assorted couple was I think my uncle, then the very young

unmarried curate of his father and of Dean Graves at Ballymacelligott, subsequently for thirty years rector of Kilgobbin near Tralee. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* not long since sent to that paper three or four similar entries from old English parish registers chronicling the marriages of the old to the young. Such entries are hardly fair, but clergymen are sometimes unable to resist the temptation of making them, and after all, at the worst, they could only afford a little harmless amusement to later generations and may do some good by checking such foolish unions.

On 28 November 1807, by licence, William **Fitzgerald** of Deelis in the parish of Killury, to Maria **O'Brian**, of the parish of Tralee

On 13 January 1808 by licence, James **Rice** and Harriet **Fitzgerald**, both of Tralee parish

On 18 February 1808, by licence, John **Stretton** and Mary **Stretton** both of Tralee parish

On 10 May 1808 by licence, William Hilliard **Busteed** to Maria **Hickson** both of Tralee parish. William Hilliard Busteed was the son of John Busteed by Catherine, daughter of William Hilliard of Listrim and his wife, Barbara, daughter of John Mason of Ballydowney before mentioned, and therefore sister of Mr Francis Spring. William Hilliard Busteed left issue by Maria Hickson, my father's sister, several children of whom two survive, John William Busteed MD of Castlegregory and Catherine.

On 14 May 1808 by licence in the Church of Tralee by permission of the rector, by the Hon and Rev Frederick Mullens, Rowland **Blennerhassett** jun of Blennerville in the parish of Annagh to Lucy, daughter of John **Hurly** of Tralee. Rowland Blennerhassett was the fourth son of Rowland Blennerhassett, created a baronet in 1809, by his wife, Millicent Agnes Yielding of Belview, county Limerick. Letitia Hurly was the daughter of John Hurly by his wife, Mary Conway. Rowland and Letitia Blennerhassett left issue three sons and five daughters, John, who married but died without male issue; Richard, who married Honoria, daughter of Richard Ponsonby of Crotto, and had issue an only child, Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett, now MP for Kerry; Rowland, died young unmarried. Millicent married John Collis of Barrow, Alice married Charles Chute and Mary, Letitia and Lucy died unmarried. On 24 May 1808 by licence, Thomas Collis of Tralee to Diana Denny, daughter of the late sir Barry Denny, and Lady Denny of Tralee Castle. Thomas Collis had by his wife, Diana Denny, a son John, who married as earlier mentioned, Millicent Blennerhassett, and left issue a son (married his cousin, Arabella Collis and has issue, now living with him in New Zealand) and two surviving daughters, Millicent, married Rev M Heffernan, and Diana.

On 12 February 1809 by licence, Peter **Taylor** of Elmgrove, Ballyseedy parish, to Susan **Bayley** of Oakpark, parish of Tralee

On 24 April 1809 by licence, in the parish church of Tralee by permission of the rector, by the Rev Samuel Collis, Samuel **Sealy** of Maglass to Barbara **Hilliard** of Tralee

On 7 August 1809 by licence, John James **Hickson** to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev James **Day**. John James Hickson, my father, son of James Hickson and Mary O'Connell, and grandson of John Hickson of Stradbally and Fermoyle (by his wife Ellen Trant) who was younger brother of Christopher Hickson, husband of Elizabeth Conway, who died at Fermoyle in 1752, had by his wife Sarah Day, fourteen children of whom four only survived him at his death in 1839.

On 5 March 1810 by licence, John **Spotswood** of Valentia to Catherine **Leyne** of Tralee. John Spotswood had by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Maurice Leyne MD (an eminent and highly respected physician) by Agnes, daughter of the MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, sons and daughters

On 19 April 1810 by licence, William **Day** to Mary **Elliot** both of Tralee parish

On 27 August 1810 by licence, Daniel **MacGillycuddy** to Sophia, daughter of Sir Barry **Denny** of Tralee

Castle. Daniel MacGillycuddy, younger son of the MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, and brother of my grandfather's wife and of Mrs Leyne earlier mentioned, left issue by his wife, Sophia Denny, an only son, the present Daniel de Courcy MacGillycuddy, who married Miss Lucinda Murphy and has issue, and two daughters, Arabella, wife of Edward Murphy, and Sophia, married her first cousin, the Rev Henry Denny, younger son of Sir Edward Denny, and has issue.

On 16 October 1810 by licence, Alexander **Elliot** to Alicia **Hurly** both of Tralee parish

This is the last entry preserved of marriages by my grandfather but as he lived until 1819 or 1820, many entries must have been destroyed. The following is the only entry preserved of marriages between the latter year and 1823:

On 11 November 1817 by licence, Henry **Bowles**, captain in the 81st regiment, to Elizabeth Bridget **Stokes** of the parish of Tralee. Registered the 11 of June 1823 by me, Edward Herbert, Curate.²⁸

¹ Selections from *Old Kerry Records Historical and Genealogical* was published in two volumes in 1872 and 1874 at the author's expense.

² *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century or The Irish Massacres of 1641-2*, two volumes, 1884.

³ He added, 'She firmly believes many of her countrymen in 1641 committed frightful crimes, she explains better than any previous writer the causes which drove them into fury'. Reference: The Ireland of James Anthony Froude A Nineteenth Century Drama (2010), unpublished thesis.

⁴ Tralee historian Russell McMorran, author of 'Mary Agnes Hickson: Forgotten Kerry Historian', *The Kerry Magazine*, No 11 (2000), pp34-37 (reproduced from the *Cork Holly Bough*, Christmas 1984), who is preparing a third volume of Mary Hickson's Old Kerry Records from material collected from her newspaper contributions, estimates the work at 300,000 words.

⁵ In this respect, Hickson contributed an article, 'Unpublished Geraldine Documents', to *The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Fourth Series, Vol 4, No 31/32 (Jul – Oct 1877), pp299-335.

⁶ Humphrey De Robun, Earl of Hereford, killed in battle 1321, married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, King of England, and had a daughter, Lady Eleanor de Bohun who married James Butler, 1st Earl of Ormond and had James Butler, 2nd Earl of Ormond, who married the daughter of Sir John Darcy, and had Lady Ellen Butler, who married by the king's command, Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond and had a son, who, on the death of his elder brothers and their issue, succeeded as James, 7th Earl of Desmond. James married Mary, daughter of Ulick De Burgh, Lord of Clanricard and had Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond, founder of the collegiate church at Youghal. He married Lady Ellice Barry, daughter of Viscount Buttevant and had a son John, 13th Earl of Desmond (wrongly called by Lodge and others the fourteenth earl). He married Maud, daughter of Mahon O'Brian, Lord of Carrigonnell and Pobble O'Brian and dying in Tralee, where he was buried in the Dominican Abbey, left a son, James, 14th Earl of Desmond. James married Maud, daughter of O'Carroll and had a son, Gerald, last Palatine Earl of Desmond, killed at Glanageantha, near Tralee in November 1583.

⁷ 'This is the Lord Kerry whose old Irish nurse, Joan Harman, voyaged from Dingle to Milan in the year 1551 to call him home to his estates and title, usurped on the death of his brother by their cousin' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 18 April 1891). 'He is the hero of the romantic story in Smith's History illustrating the strength of fosterage ties in old Ireland. He died at Lixnaw Court in 1590 and Captain Zouch, who then commanded the Queen's troops in Ardfert Abbey, refused to allow him to be buried in its church with his ancestors. He was therefore buried in the tomb of Bishop Stack in Ardfert Cathedral' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 24 May 1893, 'Genealogical Facts, Fictions and Puzzles' contains account in full). 'From that time no Lord of Kerry has ever been buried in the Abbey founded by their ancestors' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 18 April 1891).

⁸ 'He was almost all his life in rebellion. He destroyed his castles of Beaulieu (Beale) and Lixnaw lest the English army should garrison them and is said to have died of grief on seeing the latter castle in their hands ... He was buried in Muckcross Abbey in the tomb of his aunt's husband, MacCarthy Mor, Earl of Clancarr' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 18 April 1891).

⁹ Thomas married first the daughter of the Earl of Thomond and by her, who died in 1600, had a son and heir, direct ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Orkney. By his second wife Julia, daughter of Richard, Lord Poer of Curraghmore, he had with other issue a daughter Katherine, who married John, Knight of Kerry, living in 1641, and had two sons, John, Knight of Kerry who married in about 1670 the daughter of O'Brien, Viscount Clare, owner of Tarbert and other estates and great granddaughter of the above mentioned Gerald, last Earl of Desmond and Patrick Fitzgerald of Gallerus, near Dingle, who married Thomasina Spring.

Patrick Fitzgerald of Gallerus, in 1650, was thus great great grandson of Thomas, 16th Lord Kerry (buried in Bishop Stack's

tomb in Ardfert Cathedral) and his wife Lady Margaret Fitzgerald ‘the fair’, sister of the last Earl of Desmond killed at Glenageetha by Kelly. By his wife Thomasina Spring, granddaughter of Captain Thomas Spring of Killagh, near Castlemaine, Patrick Fitzgerald had with other issue three daughters, Catherine, Anne and Lucy. Catherine Fitzgerald married James Conway of Cloghane, near Tralee and was ancestress of Sir George Ccolthurst; Anne Fitzgerald married Thomas Conway of Glanlough near Castlegregory in 1743 and had a son, General Count Conway in the service of France, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Christopher Hickson of Fermoyle, my great uncle, and son, according to a questioning or array in Tralee in 1812 stated by Barrister Rice (the presiding judge, a native of Dingle) of John Hickson of Fermoyle by Susan Fitzgerald, daughter of Daniel Fitzgerald, younger son of the before mentioned John, Knight of Kerry and his O’Brien wife. The late Robert Conway Hickson of Fermoyle was the great grandson of Christopher Hickson and his wife Elizabeth Conway and the great nephew of General Count Conway of the Irish Brigade in the service of France; Lucy Fitzgerald, married to Richard Ferriter of Dingle (*Kerry Evening Post*, 18 April 1891).

¹⁰ *Kerry Evening Post*, 24 May 1893, ‘Genealogical Facts, Fictions and Puzzles’. ‘In 1590-5, according to State Papers, The MacGillacuddy, chief of that branch of the O’Sullivan clan, was killed in rebellion, and his estate was forfeited to the Crown. Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster for Queen Elizabeth, whose duty it was to keep a close watch on all the marriages amongst the Irish chiefs of the province, in his MSS, now at Lambeth Library (Codex 625) says that Donell, fifth son of O’Sullivan Mor (brother of the O’Sullivan Mor whose name is inscribed on Dunkerron Castle) married the widow of The MacGillacuddy, daughter of Dermot O’Leyne. In 1618, after the wars were ended, and the Irish chiefs returning to their allegiance to James the First, we find Connor MacGillacuddy of Castle Currig seeking an alliance with the Crosbies of Ardfert and through their influence obtaining grants of the lands forfeited by The MacGillacuddy of Castle Currig 23 years before and leasing some of them to Dermot O’Leyne’s daughter, his widow, who married secondly Donnell, 5th son of O’Sullivan Mor. The reasonable inference from all this is that the widow of the deceased rebel chief had, after his death and her second marriage, delivered up her son, Conor MacGillacuddy, to the government and Bishop Crosbie to be educated and that he ultimately married the bishop’s daughter, who, like her O’Lalor mother, was a Roman Catholic. After this marriage the chieftainship and some portion of the estates including the present Whitefield, were secured to Connor and he secured his mother and her father and husband from confiscations. The Crosbie marriage was in this way a great service to the MacGillacuddys and the younger brother of O’Sullivan Mor.’ See newspaper for account in full.

¹¹ Margaret was one of the 12 children of Cornelius, otherwise Connor, MacGillycuddy (1720-1787) and his wife Catherine Chute, viz, Denis, Richard, Francis, Daniel, Eusebius, Cornelius, Charity, Mary Anne, Margaret, Ruth, Avis and Agnes Ruth Herbert.

¹² The other three daughters of Rev James Day and Margaret MacGillycuddy died without issue. Their sons were Rev Edward Day, Rector of Kilgobbin (had issue 12 children), James Leslie Day, Major in the Bengal Army for 30 years, died unmarried; John Sealy Day, captain in the 87th regiment, served in Peninsular and first Burmese wars, died unmarried; and Richard, died unmarried.

A longer version of her maternal genealogy Hickson gave in her *Extracts*: The Rev James Day was the son of the Rev Edward Day (uncle of Judge Day) by his wife, Mary Rowan, daughter of John Rowan of Castlegregory by his wife Sarah Leslie, sister of the Rev James Leslie, DD, Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert from 1756 to 1770. John Rowan was the eldest son of George Rowan by his wife, Mary Blennerhassett, granddaughter of John Blennerhassett of Ballyseedy and his wife Elizabeth Denny, daughter of Sir Edward Denny by the Hon Ruth Roper, daughter of Lord Baltinglass, mentioned in earlier note. The Rev James Day married Margaret, daughter of the MacGillycuddy of the Reeks (by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Richard Chute Esq of Chute Hall and his wife, Charity Herbert) and had surviving issue, four sons, viz, Edward, in holy orders, Rector of Kilgobbin near Tralee, for thirty years, married and had issue; James, already mentioned, a major in the Indian Army for thirty-two years, died unmarried in 1835; John, a captain in the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, served all through the peninsular, Burmese and (illeg) wars and died unmarried; Richard, died unmarried, and four daughters, of whom three died sp and the second was my mother.

¹³ Cornelius’s nephew Richard (1790-1866), son of Francis MacGillycuddy (1751-1820) and his wife Catherine, daughter of Denis Mahony of Dromore Castle and widow of Darby McGill Esq, succeeded him. Richard’s son, Denis Charles MacGillycuddy was The MacGillycuddy in 1893, the time of Hickson’s research.

¹⁴ ‘As are Mrs Graham of Cromore, Doneraile and her brothers and sisters.’

¹⁵ Vol 3, p446. The first volume of Foster’s records was published in 1883.

¹⁶ *Kerry Evening Post*, 24 May 1893, ‘Genealogical Facts, Fictions and Puzzles.’

¹⁷ Extracts from the Parish Registers of Tralee Between 1770 and 1802 when the Rev John Blennerhassett was Rector (*Kerry Evening Post*, 2 October 2 1880). Sarah Hickson died at her lodgings in Denny Street on 30 March 1852 after a long illness, aged about 60.

¹⁸ Genealogy recorded by Hickson in her own record published in *Kerry Evening Post*, 24 May 1893. Obituary for James J Hickson published in *Kerry Evening Post*, 22 November 1865. Deborah Godfrey Hickson died suddenly at 14 Princes Street, Tralee on 26 June 1896. They had a son and five daughters; see *The Royal Lineage of our Great and Noble Families*.

Another brother, John, a barrister, is said to have spent the remainder of his life in England.

There seems to be some confusion over Hickson's sister. Lucy Hickson, daughter of John James Hickson solicitor and Sarah Hickson was born on 19 November 1833 and baptised in Tralee Church of Ireland on 24 November 1833. Sarah Alicia Hickson, daughter of John James Hickson, solicitor and his wife *Mary* Hickson was baptised in Tralee Church of Ireland on 15 April 1832. The death of nine year old Sarah Alicia, youngest daughter of the late John James Hickson Esq, was recorded on 18 January 1841.

It may be there was more than one John James Hickson, solicitor, in Tralee, as indeed, there was more than one Mary Agnes Hickson. Miss Hickson herself addressed the *Kerry Evening Post* of 24 December 1879, to state she was *not* the Miss M A Hickson who had subscribed to the Tralee coal Fund. 'She supposes she is Miss Hickson who resides at Blennerville'.

¹⁹ Extracts from the Parish Registers of Tralee Between 1770 and 1802 when the Rev John Blennerhassett was Rector (as transcribed above) was published in six parts in the *Kerry Evening Post* of 1880 (June 19 & 30, July 24, August 14 & 28, October 2).

It was John James Hickson who had urged John T O'Flaherty to compose a History of Kerry, as recalled by Mr O'Flaherty in 1846: 'At the urgent request of the late Mr John James Hickson of Tralee I undertook the weighty task of compiling a History of Kerry – he kindly promising me the free use of all his valuable documents on the subject – with his personal interest, which was great. Alas! the hand of death soon came on him and I lost a good friend and an able assistant' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 24 October 1846). The history seems never to have been written.

²⁰ 'The two cousins were from their infancy members of different churches ... and wholly different in politics, were the grandsons of John Hickson, the younger brother of Christopher Hickson of Fermoy, who died in 1752, the husband of Elizabeth Conway and the grandfather of the late Robert Conway Hickson of Fermoy' (*Extracts, Kerry Evening Post*, 24 July 1880).

²¹ She described George Hickson as eldest son of John Hickson of Stradbally (before 1770) subsequently of Fermoy, the latter place having been transferred to him in exchange for the former, under a friendly family arrangement, consequent on a trust lease for 99 years, made to his nephew Robert Christopher Hickson, who conformed to Protestantism in 1764.

²² Hickson described the situation that had occurred at Fermoy: 'After his father's death in 1784, George Hickson resided at Fermoy, but in 1803, after a six years chancery suit, he was ousted not only from that place but from his father's original inheritance, Stradbally, by that father's nephew, the said Robert Christopher Hickson, High Sheriff of Kerry in 1794, who closed on the trust lease, and retained all the lands mentioned in it. The chancery pleadings in this suit of which I had a formal abstract made in 1874 by a record agent, as well as the somewhat similar ones in the suit of Hurly v Fitzgerald, also in the record office, give curious glimpses into the land system of Kerry in the Penal times and immediately after they had ended, and their results, of which I fear the youngest amongst us today will not see the end.'

She added, 'I agree so little with Mr Harrington and the extreme leaguers as to say that I think that when my granduncle's lease came to an end in 1819, much as he had suffered in the Penal times, and much as his Protestant landlords, the descendants of Cromwellian colonists, had prospered in those times, that old Lord Ventry having by honourable purchase acquired the lands, he had a perfect right to raise the rent of thirty nine pounds very considerably indeed; even to double it, that is to say to require from my granduncle, and father after him, seventy nine or eighty pounds yearly, and that as years went on supposing the famine of 1847 not to have come upon the land, old Lord Ventry's heirs might well have required in that year as much as a hundred pounds per annum for the place. But I think that the exaction of £204 per annum for the lands for 28 years before Griffith valued them in consequence of my father's and brother's improvements at £202, was an intolerable grievance and that even after those improvements had taken place entirely at their expense, the rent should not have exceeded a hundred pounds for many years. Cases like this I feel sure are common throughout the country.'

²³ Hickson explained the situation thus: 'Griffith valued the land at £202 between 1847-50 but I need not say that this valuation was mainly made up of the results of the money expended by my father and my brother between 1837 and 1849. Indeed between 1839 and 1847 when he left the place, my elder brother had expended at least £3000 on it in building, planting, draining; chiefly, if not entirely, my own money and that of my younger brother to whom he was guardian. I mention this case to show how entirely fallacious a test Griffith's Valuation often is of the fair rent. Any one reading his valuation of Hillville, Kilmurry and Terbrin in 1849 when my brother lost the place and the amount of rent he was expected to pay, will naturally enough at first glance say that the lands were not rack-rented. But when it came to be considered that it was immediately after my brother and father had between 1833 and 1849 built, planted and improved the land that Griffith valued it at £202 and that for 28 years before that time the £204 rent had been paid for it, the whole case assumes a totally different aspect.'

Hillville has been associated with a number of names since the occupation of Thomas de Moleyns including Michael and Mary Smith, the latter dying there on 12 March 1887. In 1899, P and B Mahony, brothers of Mr J Maunsell Mahony, were in residence and in 1926, the estate was reported to be in a poor state of repair. A few years later, however, Captain Richard Paget, 'a notable figure in Devonshire social circles' and a relative of racehorse owner, Miss Dorothy Paget, purchased the Ventry estate. During his occupation, 21 year old Edmond Rohan, a farmer's son residing at Farranakilla, was shot, evidently accidentally, by Garda John E Fitzpatrick, a native of Cavan, during a late night patrol of the river for poachers, for which he was charged with murder. Captain Paget edited the magazine, *The Irish Angler*, the first issue of which appeared in 1939. The 11th Lord Harrington, Viscount Petersham, appears next on record for in 1962, his 17-year-old son, Charles Henry Leicester Stanhope, was charged



Ancestral Hillville, which in recent times operated as a hotel, closed about 5 years ago

with assault after playing a prank on John and Sheila Eastwood from Bridport, Dorset, who were camping in the Maharees. In his defence, Charles claimed it was a prank that went wrong, 'He decided to let the tent down for a practical joke. It was dark and he fell over one of the ropes and into the tent. He heard a man scream. He did not kick anyone in the tent but he could have knelt on somebody when he fell'. Justice Johnson remarked that 'it could have dealt a deadly blow to the tourist industry of this place'. Other names from this time include Matthew Moloney, Peter Maunsell and Le Marchant. In late 1969, the property was auctioned and subsequently utilised as a country house hotel by Edward A Crutch, who later sought the management skills of Ron and Sandra MacDonnell. Hillville House Hotel, said to have a resident ghost, was open to the public until about five years ago, when it fell victim to the economic downturn.

²⁴ *Kerry Evening Post*, 28 May 1881.

²⁵ Tralee historian Russell McMorran described Hickson's temper as 'ungovernable'. Further reference, *The Kerry Magazine*, No 11 (2000), 'Mary Agnes Hickson: Forgotten Kerry Historian', pp34-37, by Russell McMorran. A note on her conversion is contained in this article.

²⁶ *Kerry Evening Post*, 8 April 1899. Probate to Francis M'Gillicuddy Denny Esq of Tralee and Isabella M Legge of Kingston College. Francis McGillicuddy Denny (1843-1914) JP, DL, was the son of Anthony Denny and Catherine Magill. He was one time officer in the Royal Engineers and a member of the land agency, Hussey, Denny and Huggard which played a prominent part in the land agitation of the 1880s. He was charitably disposed and a keen lover of music. He never married, and was the last of the male line of the old family associated with Tralee.

Hickson, whose grandmother was Margaret MacGillicuddy, gave her genealogical link to the following families in her *Extracts*: 'Francis MacGillicuddy (my grand uncle) was the third son of the MacGillicuddy of the Reeks by his wife Catherine, daughter of Richard Chute of Chute Hall and his wife Charity Herbert of Currans. Catherine, the wife of Francis MacGillicuddy, was the daughter of Denis Mahony of Dromore Esq, and widow of D Magill Esq.'

²⁷ *The Kerry Magazine*, No 11 (2000), pp34-37.

²⁸ *Extracts* was published in six parts in the *Kerry Evening Post* of 1880 (June 19 & 30, July 24, August 14 & 28, October 2).

20. Castleisland and the patriotic Sullivan Brothers of Bantry, posted online 8 October 2018

“In his day he did something for Ireland.”

– from *My Ambition, A Young Man's Song* by T D Sullivan

On the morning of Friday 3rd April 1914, the remains of the great Irish patriot, Timothy Daniel Sullivan, were interred in Glasnevin Cemetery.¹ Among the many expressions of sympathy, one described ‘T D’ as ‘a high type of a noble man with a wonderful faculty of putting touches of humour into his great poems or speeches ... who never considered his personal advantages during his whole life, and whatever genius he possessed was entirely devoted to the uplifting of his country’.²

In the days of the Land League, Sullivan had addressed the crowd from the famous balcony of the Crown Hotel in Castleisland when all present had joined in with him in singing his composition, *God Save Ireland*.

High upon the gallows tree
Swung the noble-hearted three,
By the vengeful tyrant stricken in their bloom,
But they met him face to face
With the spirit of their race,
And they went with souls undaunted to their doom.³

Maurice Murphy of the Crown Hotel received a letter from the son-in-law of the deceased, Timothy Michael Healy, MP, who writing from the House of Commons, stated, ‘I am crossing to Dublin tonight to bury poor T D Sullivan, we shall not look upon his like again’.

D B Sullivan, defender of Poff and Barrett

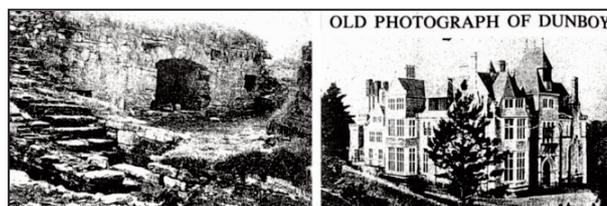
Timothy Daniel Sullivan was not the only member of the Sullivan family with links to Castleisland. His brother, Denis Baylor Sullivan, defended Poff and Barrett in their nineteenth century trials for the murder of Thomas Browne.

Sullivan was instructed by Tralee solicitor, Maurice J Horgan, who had concerns for Poff and Barrett at the preliminary investigations.⁴ Horgan had, at his own expense, made out briefs for counsel and requested that Denis Baylor Sullivan be instructed in the case.⁵

It might be argued that Denis Baylor Sullivan, who wrote the introduction to *Speeches from the Dock*, had no more chance of success in the defence of Poff and Barrett than would have John Philpot Curran, such was the state of criminal investigation at the time.⁶

Denis Baylor Sullivan, who had family links to Castleisland through his brother-in-law, John Cullinane, died on Sunday 18 April 1909 at his Wicklow residence, ‘Dunboy’.⁷

Right: Dunboy, Castletownbere, Co Cork, ancestral place of O’Sullivan Beare. Images from *Southern Star*, 30 August 1966, ‘The O’Sullivans – A Great Clan’ by Peadar O’Donovan



Over 5000 gathered at the open air meeting in Castleisland in March 1891

A SKETCH OF THE SULLIVAN FAMILY OF BANTRY

Daniel Sullivan Esq of Bantry, Co Cork, lineal descendant of O'Sullivan Beare, died at 71 Amiens-street, Dublin, in which city he had lived for about 25 years, on 26 March 1887. He was in the 86th year of his age.

Daniel was a devout Catholic and ardent patriot who taught his children from their earliest years to love and strive to serve their native land. He was described as a self-taught scholar and musician and in later years, a quiet, amiable gentleman who had no desire to take part in the struggles and contentions of political life. Yet he regarded with pride the positions his sons had achieved in literature, at the Bar, and in the political arena.

His wife was Catherine Baylor and the couple married in Bantry on 15 January 1826.⁸ Catherine, a national school teacher in Bantry, was described as a charitable lady who, though not rich herself, 'always found something to share with the poor and afflicted'.

Mrs Catherine Sullivan died at Amiens Street, Dublin, on 19 April 1876. In Bantry, her native town, and elsewhere, shops and stores suspended business as a public demonstration of the respect in which the family was held.

It was said of Mrs Sullivan that she had given to national journalism five sons, who at one time were all together engaged upon the Nation newspaper and to her earnest and brave spirit was due 'the bent of mind and the activity of intellect' in her children:⁹

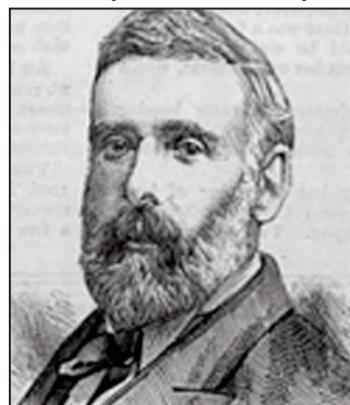
If but one of her sons had devoted himself to the cause of his country, the mother of Mr A M Sullivan would have a strong claim upon the affectionate regard of Ireland; but we know that the same spirit has animated all her children, though the paths through which they have sought to carry out her teachings were different.¹⁰

Children of Daniel and Catherine Sullivan

TIMOTHY DANIEL SULLIVAN (1827-1914)

Eldest and longest surviving son, MP, Lord Mayor of Dublin, author, journalist, described as the Rouget de Lisle of Ireland, was born in Blackrock Road, Bantry, Co Cork on 29 May 1827.

Timothy married his schoolteacher's daughter, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Healy, in Bantry, on 6 July 1856 and they had a large family including Daniel Xavier Sullivan, who died aged 23 on 10 April 1882 at Newcastle, Sydney, New South Wales, to where he had travelled for the benefit of his health, and Dr Thomas D Sullivan, who died at Glenties Fever Hospital in June 1898. His eldest daughter, Catherine Mary Erina, who died in 1927, married Timothy Michael Healy MP (bmdnotices.com record 12 children) and another daughter, Anne Josephine, who died in 1953, married Dr Thomas Francis Higgins of Abbeyleix; their children included Thomas Francis O'Higgins (1890-1953) TD and politician Kevin Christopher O'Higgins (1892-1927) who was assassinated on 10 July 1927 (he left a widow, Brigid (née Cole and later Mrs Arthur Cox) and two young daughters, Maev and Una). Mrs Catherine Sullivan died at 1 Belvedere Place Dublin on 3 November 1899 aged 61.

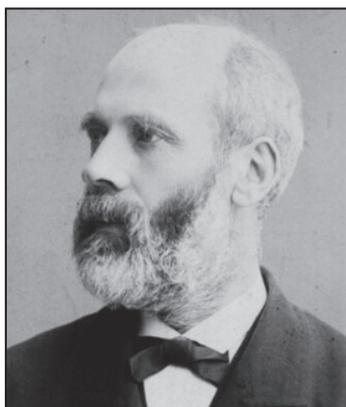


Timothy Daniel Sullivan, the 'Rouget de Lisle of Ireland', c1880. A portrait of him is held in the National Library of Ireland; another appears in his book, *Recollections of Troubled Times in Irish Politics* (1905)

Timothy Daniel Sullivan died at 1 Belvedere Place on 31 March 1914 in his 87th year. Among his many publications, *Dunboy and Other Poems* (1861), *Green Leaves A Volume of Irish Verses* (1875), *Bantry, Berehaven and the O'Sullivan Sept* (1908).

ALEXANDER MARTIN SULLIVAN (1829-1884)

MP for Louth and Meath, barrister, orator, journalist, man of letters.



A M Sullivan in the 1870s from an image held in the National Portrait Gallery. An engraving by Charles Malcolm Grey is held in the Joly Collection, National Library of Ireland

Educated at Berehaven National School. Edited the *Nation*. Prosecuted in 1868 for seditious writing and imprisoned for four months. Nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin but declined. Married Frances Genevieve, daughter of John Donovan of New Orleans in 1861. His daughter Mairéad Ghabhánach Sullivan, who died on 9 September 1967, was the wife of Charles Gavan Duffy. Another daughter, Anna Mary (died 1947) married her cousin, Maurice Healy, son of her father's sister, Elizabeth. A sketch of Sullivan's son and namesake, barrister and Serjeant-at-law, Alexander Martin Sullivan (1871-1959) is found in the *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.

Alexander Martin Sullivan died 17 October 1884 and was buried in Glasnevin. His widow died on 29 January 1922. Their headstone records the deaths of their son, William Saunders Sullivan, who died from pneumonia at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital Dublin in the course of his work there, on 14 June 1912 aged 32; and three of their daughters, Frances Josephine Sullivan, Kathleen M Sullivan and Eileen Mary Sullivan. *A M Sullivan A Memoir* written by his brother, Timothy, was published in 1885. It was first serialised in the *Nation* in 1884. His principal literary works include *A Visit to the Valley of Wyoming* (1865), *The Story of Ireland*, which he dedicated to 'my young fellow-countrymen / at home and in exile / in the cottage and the mansion / amidst the green fields and in the crowded cities / soon to be The Men of Ireland' (about which William Carleton wrote to the author in 1868, 'I felt as if I had been reading Irish history for the first time' and Lady Wilde 'Speranza', declared the book had 'no rival in our literature as a history') and *New Ireland* (1877).

Among the chief mourners at A M Sullivan's funeral the name Dr Kenny appears. Dr Joseph Edward Kenny (1845-1900), MP, son of Martin Kenny of Dublin, was by marriage related to cartoonist and artist, John Fergus O'Hea (1838-1922) who illustrated a number of Sullivan's publications including *Hofer and the Tyrol* (1869) and *The Story of Ireland* (1870). Dr Kenny married Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of shoe merchant, John William Delany (1816-1890) of Dublin and Brussels, and niece of George Delany, at the British Embassy in Paris (and afterwards at the Church of the Madeleine by the Rev Father Dionysius, Superior of the Passionista, Paris) on 25 August 1873. They appear to have lived apart; little mention is made of the marriage. Elizabeth Agnes Kenny died on 22 April 1924 at St Hillier's Nursing Home, Whitstable, Kent. Beneficiaries Joseph John Kenny and Nora, wife of Frederick Wesley Barnett. Elizabeth's sister, Mary Theresa Delany, married Cork born cartoonist and artist, John Fergus O'Hea, 'Spex', son of barrister James O'Hea (1809-1882) on 18 November 1875 at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-street, Dublin. They had a large family.

ELIZABETH ANNE SULLIVAN (c1833-1859)

Wife of Maurice Healy Esq (1828-1906), Clerk of the Bantry Union 1845-52, subsequently Lismore Union, to whom she was married on 21 May 1853 in Bantry. Maurice, son of Thomas Healy, was of the same family into which Elizabeth's brother, T D Sullivan, also later married. They had five children, including eldest son Thomas Joseph Healy (1854-1924), Timothy Michael Healy, MP (1855-1931) who married his cousin, Catherine Mary Erina Sullivan, daughter of T D Sullivan; and Maurice Healy (1858-1923), who married his cousin, Anna, daughter of A M Sullivan. Elizabeth Anne Healy died in Bantry on 14 January 1859 of

puerperal fever in the 36th year of her age (this appears to be a misprint of 26, as her parents were not married until 1826). Maurice Healy died at the Private Hospital (Mater Misericordiae) in Dublin on 24 October 1906. He was buried in Lismore Cemetery. A note of condolence was addressed to his widow and sons T M Healy MP, Thos J Healy, Maurice Healy, solicitor and C J Healy.

CATHERINE MARIA SULLIVAN (1836-1881)

Wife of Patrick Joseph Fogarty, Woodville Lodge, Cabra, Phibsborough, Dublin, to whom she was married at St Mary's Cathedral, Marlborough Street, Dublin on 27 August 1866. In November 1876, P J Fogarty, who worked for the *Nation* in the 'mechanical department' was presented with an illuminated address at his residence, Woodville Lodge, Cabra, as a mark of appreciation of his many years work with the journal.



Illuminated Address presented to P J Fogarty in 1876 from the staff of the *Nation* in appreciation of his work on the journal. It was auctioned by Whyte's 12 years ago

The address, the work of John Hutchinson, was mounted in a gilt frame, 'a beautiful piece of artistic workmanship, the colouring being varied, chaste, and harmoniously toned ... A mediaeval border in charmingly contrasted hues is in itself a work of art ... at the head of the address there is an admirably executed illustrative view of Young Ireland and the lower portion of the vellum is most appropriately furnished with an excellent drawing of the Nation office'. Fogarty appears to have subsequently operated a printing works at Fleet Street, removing to Eustace Street in 1881. Catherine Maria Fogarty died on 17 June 1881 at Woodville Lodge, Cabra, in the 46th year of her age. Patrick Joseph Fogarty died on 27 February 1883 at his residence in Eustace Street, Dublin, aged 58. Their children suffered ill fortune: The death of Thomas, third son, at 21 Eustace Street, Dublin in the 23rd year of his age occurred on 31 January 1883; his brother, 17 year old Francis, fourth son, died at 33 Raymond Street, Dublin on 19 July 1885; 18-year-old Edward, youngest surviving son, died on 22 January 1891 at 27 O'Connell Avenue, Dublin.

RICHARD SULLIVAN OR O'SULLIVAN (1837-1880)

Barrister, journalist, author.



Wrote for the *Nation* and the *Dublin Morning News* and contributed to the columns of the *Weekly News* tales of Irish life including *The Privateers' Revenge*, *Full Retribution* and *The Smuggler*, published in one volume, *Three Stories for the Fireside* in 1867 (with subsequent editions). He lived afterwards in Australia and America, to where he had

travelled for the good of his health. In Australia, he edited the *Sydney Freeman's Journal* and in San Francisco, the *Irish Catholic Monitor*. He did not marry and died from pneumonia in St Mary's Hospital, San Francisco on 17 January 1880. He was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery.

DONAL (OR DANIEL) SULLIVAN (1838-1907)

Politician and author.

Baptised in Bantry 13 July 1838 (at the same time as his brother Richard). MP for South Westmeath. Author of *The Story of Room 15* (published in pamphlet form 1892, serialised in the *Nation* 1891) which documented the Parnell divorce crisis of 1890.

An extract is given here:

Room 15, which has now become historic, is one of the ordinary committee rooms situated a storey higher than the House itself and overlooking the river Thames. On this chilly evening neither lamps nor fire were lighted, and the room felt and looked dark and cheerless ... the Irish members, to the number of sixty-one, streamed into Room 15. Their names were Abraham, Barry, Blane, Byrne, Corbett, Clancy, Crilly, Conway, Condon, Cox, Campbell, Dalton, Esmond, Foley, Finucane, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Fox, Jordan, E Harrington, Hayden, Harrison, Maurice Healy, Dr Kenny, M J Kenny, Kilbride, Knox, Lane, Leamy, Justin McCarthy, J Huntley M'Carthy, MacNeill, W A Macdonald, Peter M'Donald, M'Kenna, Morrogh, Mahony, Maguire, Murphy, Colonel Nolan, Joseph Nolan, John O'Connor, James O'Kelly, P J O'Brien, J F X O'Brien, R Power, Pinkerton, P J Power, Parnell, Quinn, Reynolds, Roche, Sexton, Sheehan, Stack, D Sullivan, Sheehy, Tanner, Tuite and Webb. Did any of them think then of the momentous consequences that were to follow the result of this meeting? Probably not even Mr Parnell himself dreamt of them. Messrs Molloy, Commins, Deasy, Arthur O'Connor and M'Cartan arrived either after the meeting was over or as it was about to break up. A slightly different list of names was published in the papers at the time but the above is believed to be an accurate one. Messrs Wm O'Brien, John Dillon, T D Sullivan, T P Gill and T Harrington were in America. Mr T M Healy was in Dublin, just convalescent after a serious illness, and no opportunity whatever was afforded to the party for consultation, deliberation, or communication in reference to the grave crisis that had arisen ... Mr Parnell rose and all was suspense and expectation for the announcement of the fateful decision which was to have such far-reaching effects, and then a death-like silence fell on the Party, this stillness was made the more impressive by the gathering darkness and the gloomy aspect of the room. Every nerve was shrunk, and every ear strained to catch the words which each one felt would decide momentous issues ... 'I feel this re-election a proof of your continued confidence in me ... I was able, with only one man by my side, to stand up and defy the House of Commons, and what have I now to fear with eighty-five colleagues at my back? ... I will now lift aside a corner of the curtain ... This is not the place to enter on a vindication of myself against the vile charges that have been made against me and I do not intend to do so, but I will ask my colleagues to remember that only one side of the story has been given to the public. I am accused of breaking up a happy home, and of shattering a scene of domestic bliss and felicity. If this case had been gone into, a calculation had been made, and it would have been proved that in the twenty-three years of Mr O'Shea's married life he only spent 100 days in his own home. This was the happy home which I am alleged to have destroyed. I am also accused of betraying a friend. Mr O'Shea was never my friend. Since I first met him in Ennis, in 1880, he was always my enemy. You may examine the pages of Hansard, and you will not find that I ever on any occasion referred to him as my friend. There is the further charge against me that I abused this man's hospitality, but I never partook at any time of Mr O'Shea's hospitality for I never had bit or sup at his expense. I will not dwell any more on this subject except to say that of the two principal witnesses in the case, one was a drunkard and the other a thief. Now that I have lifted a corner of the curtain, I will only ask you, gentlemen, to keep your lips sealed, as mine are, on what you have heard until the brief period of time will have elapsed to which I have referred, when I can vindicate myself.' ... In a few minutes this formal business was over ... Amazement, consternation and blank dismay fell on the Party ...



Donal Sullivan never married. He died in London on 3 March 1907. His remains were returned to Glasnevin for burial in the family grave, close to the O'Connell circle. Obituary and image of Sullivan in *Westmeath Independent*, 9 March 1907.

Donal Sullivan witnessed the Parnell crisis which he recorded in *Room 15*

DENIS BAYLOR SULLIVAN (1845-1909)

Journalist, barrister, author.



Denis Baylor Sullivan
who defended Poff and Barrett
at their trials in 1882

Educated at St Laurence O'Toole's Schools, Harcourt Street and the Catholic University. Edited the *Morning* (later the *Weekly News*), a newspaper started by his brother Alexander. Called to the Bar in 1875 and defended Timothy Kelly in the Phoenix Park Trials and also the Poff and Barrett trials. Appointed QC in 1889. He married in 1876 at Skibbereen, Harriet, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Cullinane of Skibbereen; their sons were Joseph (b1878), Richard (b1881) and Denis Brendan (b1884). A daughter, Mary, was born in 1888 (Harriet Mary Frances Sullivan of 'Dunboy', Greystones, Co Wicklow died on 22 November 1973).

It is worth noting that Harriet's brother, John Cullinane (1838-1900) married, in 1872 in Bantry, Margaret Murphy (1843-1936) older sister of William Martin Murphy (1845-1919) MP. William Martin Murphy was married on 8 January 1870 to Mary Julia, only daughter of James Fitzgerald Lombard Esq JP of South Hill, Rathmines, Co Dublin and his wife Margaret Tuite (Margaret died 8 February 1871). Mary Julia Murphy died in Dublin on 11 December 1900. James Fitzgerald Lombard, who died on 23 December 1901, was a native of Castleisland. Denis Baylor Sullivan of 'Dunboy', Greystones, Co Wicklow, died on Sunday 18 April 1909. Harriet died at the same address on Christmas Day 1940. Obituary and image of Sullivan in *Sunday Independent*, 25 April 1909.

¹ The funeral, conducted by Archbishop Walsh and Reverends Dawson, E Byrne, Coffey and O'Dwyer, was strictly private. Wreaths were sent by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen, Mr and Mrs William O'Brien, Miss M Cullinane, Bantry; Mr and Mrs Fisher-Unwin, Mrs Kathleen Waters, Mrs Alicia Needham, Miss H Rose-Byrne, Mr Patrick McAnaspie, Dr and Mrs Higgins and the Misses Healy.

² *Irish Examiner*, 11 April 1914.

³ The four verse song was published under title, 'Song. Air – Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching' in the *Dublin Weekly Nation*, 7 December 1867. 'The publication of God Save Ireland created something like a sensation throughout the country and almost at once became the recognised National Anthem. Its popularity among Nationalists was only equalled by the ferocity with which it was banned by the authorities. In many parts of Ireland – more especially in the south and west – it was a criminal offence under the Coercion Act to sing it' (*Nenagh News*, 4 April 1914).

⁴ Maurice James Horgan of 28 Denny Street, Tralee, was born near Ballyduff, Co Kerry c1857 and studied at Queen's College Cork. He was admitted a solicitor in 1881 and within seven or eight years had attained the position of being one of the leading solicitors in Tralee from the many memorable cases 'on the national side' with which he was identified. In this way he was able to take an active part in advancing his country's cause. He was described as a man of striking physique with a genial and warm-hearted nature. He died on 4 January 1889 after a long illness at the early age of 32, leaving a widow, Margaret C Horgan, and young child. Only a few days prior to his death he had received instructions from the solicitors representing the Irish party to collect the necessary evidence in Kerry to rebut the Times allegations before the Royal Commission. It was remarked: 'He always did his duty to his clients fearlessly and manfully, while at the same time he treated the bench with every respect and courtesy. In fact his conduct in court was characteristic of his whole nature, which was eminently that of a brave and generous person ... his early death has cut short what promised to be a successful career' (*Kerry Sentinel*, 5 & 9 January 1889). He was buried at the family burial place in Rattoo.

⁵ During the second trial, the cross examination of Sub-Inspector Davis, Castleisland, by George Lawrence (also acting for the defence) about a bottle of whisky found near the place where two men had been seen running away from the murder scene gave a water-tight alibi to two men by the name of Fitzgerald, who lived near the victim Browne, and with whom unfriendly feelings were known to exist. The defence observed that bottles of the description found in the field were not in the houses of publicans at Scartaglen, where Poff and Barrett had been drinking, but there was one publican in Castleisland who had them. Asked why he did not arrest the Fitzgeralds, who lived nearby, Sub-Inspector Davis replied that he knew where they were on the day of the murder, 'They spent that day in a public-house opposite my lodgings in Castleisland'.

An illustration of the humour sometimes evinced in court was revealed when D B Sullivan represented seven men in the Bruff Riot case. In December 1882, Sullivan applied for the prisoners to be allowed out pending their trial on 3 January 1883. One of



‘Mass on the Mountain in the Penal times’ from *The Story of Ireland* by Alexander Martin Sullivan. The drawing is by John Fergus O’Hea (1838-1922) who illustrated a number of Sullivan’s books. It evinces the scenes once common throughout Ireland, symbolized today by signposts to mass rocks.

the prisoners drew laughter when he stated they had no money to take them home to Bruff and if they had to walk it would take them three days, and they might be arrested under the Coercion Act.

⁶ *Speeches from the Dock* was published in 1904, produced by three of the Sullivan brothers, Timothy Daniel, Denis Baylor and Alexander Martin. It gathered together the words of great political figures in Irish history.

⁷ John Cullinane (1838-1900) married, in 1872 in Bantry, Margaret Murphy (1843-1936) older sister of William Martin Murphy (1845-1919) MP. William Martin Murphy was married on 8 January 1870 to Mary Julia, only daughter of James Fitzgerald Lombard Esq JP of South Hill Rathmines, Co Dublin and his wife Margaret Tuite (Margaret died 8 February 1871). Mary Julia Murphy died in Dublin on 11 December 1900. James Fitzgerald Lombard, who died on 23 December 1901, was a native of Castleisland.

⁸ Catherine was born in 1799. The marriage was witnessed by James or Timothy Sullivan and John Casey.

⁹ ‘In the troublesome times of 1867, ’68 and ’69, I walked three or four miles to get a copy of the *Weekly News and Nation*, and at that time there was not much literature for the people as now. Mr Sullivan and his brother always kept the national cause before the people when there was great opposition’ (Obituary, *Irish Examiner*, 11 April 1914).

¹⁰ *Nation*, 22 April 1876.

21. Rosario and Roche: A Credible Union, posted online 22 October 2018

A curious, handwritten document in the O'Donohoe Collection states:

Around 1668, King Afonso of Portugal wrote to Charles II of England with a recommendation for John Roche, formerly assistant to Rosario O'Daly, to be given a post in the Queen's Bedchamber.¹

Rosario O'Daly, otherwise Daniel O'Daly, whose life has recently been explored in *Ambassador Extraordinaire*, is said to have been born near Castleisland, long established territory of the Roche family.²

Unfortunately, the informant of the undated, handwritten document offered no clue about this particular John Roche.

The following sketch of O'Daly was written by a nineteenth century Dominican father who placed O'Daly's birth in Tralee:

Daniel O'Daly or, as he was better known, Father Dominic of the Rosary, was born in Tralee in the year 1595. He was descended from the ancient and noble family of the O'Dalys which had settled in Kerry early in the sixteenth century and on the maternal side from the illustrious family of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond.

He joined the Order of Preachers at an early age, made his solemn profession in Lucca, and completed his studies at Burgos, in Old Castile. He then read a very extensive course of studies in philosophy and theology at Bordeaux in Aquitaine after which he returned to Ireland. After his return he spent some time in his native Convent of Holy Cross, Tralee, and afterwards did missionary work in other parts of the country, as a commendatory letter of the Bishop of Emly testified.³

O'Daly went to Louvain about this time, by order of the Irish Provincial, the Very Rev Father Nicholas Lynch, S.T.M. and taught with great distinction in the college lately erected there for the Irish Members of the Order. In the year 1629, Dominic set out for Spain to arrange some matters connected with the College in Louvain. Having accomplished these matters with skill and success, and seeing that he enjoyed the favour and esteem of Philip III, King of Spain, to whom Portugal and Belgium were then subject, he formed the design of founding a convent in Lisbon for the members of the desolate and persecuted Irish Province of the Order.

Through the interest and assistance of the most illustrious and Most Reverend Don Roderico de Cunha, Archbishop of Lisbon, of the Father Master Provincial of Portugal, who was then residing at the Convent of Saint Dominic at Lisbon, of Father Master John de Vascanellos, of Father Master Alvarez de Castro, and several other influential Members of the Portuguese Province of the Order, Dominic obtained possession, before the end of the year, of a small hospital in the Rua Nova de Almada (the new street of Almada). He was joined in the work of establishing this little convent by three other Irish Dominicans, Father Peter Piercy, Father Matthew of the Cross, and Father Edward Nagle, and in a short time their numbers increased very much.

In order that the members of the community might be more easily and speedily increased, Father

Dominic sent the Venerable Father Arthur MacGeoghegan to Ireland, to receive Irish youths for this convent. He was, unfortunately, seized in London and cast into prison.... He was then hanged and while yet alive cut down, his body cut into quarters and his entrails cast into the fire. He died thus gloriously about the end of the year 1633.

Owing to his martyrdom, the fame of the little convent spread more and more and immediately great numbers of young Irishmen with the natural bravery of the Irish race, and full of the love of their holy religion, flocked thither so that, in a short time, it became a Nursery of Martyrs.

Dominic saw the absolute necessity of increased accommodation.... In his difficulty he applied to the Most Serene Donna Margarita, Dowager Duchess of Mantua, Infanta of Spain and Aunt of King Philip IV and under him Regent of the Kingdom of Portugal. Dominic was her confessor and she was accustomed to come in State on the first Sunday of each month to the little Irish Dominican Convent to recite the Most Holy Rosary and walk in the Procession on that occasion. She would have granted his petition but was prevented by her departure from Portugal in the year 1641 when the Portuguese revolted and released themselves from the power of the King of Spain. However, in the meantime Queen Lucia, wife of John IV, King of Portugal, having chosen Dominic for her confessor, he obtained such favour with this King that he sent him as ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty Louis XIV, King of France, in the year 1655. After his return from this embassy he entreated Queen Lucia to procure the construction of a larger and more suitable convent for his Irish brethren. The Queen kindly consented to the prayers of her confessor and the foundation stone of the new building was laid on the fourth of May, 1659. The following inscription was cut on the Foundation Stone:

Her Sacred Majesty Donna Lucia de Guzman, Queen of Portugal, founded this College, dedicated to the Most Blessed Queen of the Most Holy Rosary, and the Holy Patriarch, Saint Dominic, for the Irish Dominicans, on the 4th day May, 1659.

The Convent was soon completed as there was no interruption, the entire expense having been borne by the good Queen, Donna Lucia. It was situated in the Parish of St Paul in the Square called Largo di Corpo Santo (hence the familiar name of Corpo Santo by which the Irish Dominican Convent in Lisbon is commonly known), the entire side of which it occupied, having opposite it a magnificent palace, formerly occupied by the King.

Although the convent itself was very commodious, the cloister was very small and exhibited nothing worthy of notice except the monument of the illustrious founder, Father Dominic of the Rosary (Daniel O'Daly) which was destroyed with the convent at the time of the great earthquake. The inscription was in Latin, cut in marble, and may be translated as follows:

HERE LIES
THE VENERABLE FATHER MASTER
BROTHER DOMINIC OF THE ROSARY, AN IRISHMAN,
THE FOUNDER
OF THIS CONVENT, AND OF THE CONVENT OF NUNS OF
GOOD SUCCESS,
WHO WAS SUCCESSFUL IN MANY EMBASSIES FOR
KINGS, BISHOP-ELECT OF COIMBRA,
A MAN ILLUSTRIOUS FOR HIS PRUDENCE, LEARNING
AND PIETY.
HE DIED ON THE 30TH OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD 1662.
AGED 77 YEARS.

Dominic received many honours during his lifetime ... Charles II of England invited him by most affectionate and pressing letters to become confessor and spiritual adviser of his wife, Queen Catherine, daughter of John IV, King of Portugal.

And what can we say of his refusal of bishoprics? He was offered the Archiepiscopal See of Braga in Portugal and Archiepiscopal See of Goa in the East Indies, the See of Coimbra and he rejected each offer. He even refused the See of his native County of Kerry in Ireland, although offered to him under circumstances so unusual, and so honourable to himself, that few could give a refusal.

In the private archives of the Master General at Rome is the following:

The Reverend Father Dominic of the Rosary, an illustrious Professor in the University of Louvain, in Flanders, a very religious man of great discretion and mature wisdom, has been petitioned for by two bishops and one archbishop, that he may be made bishop of his native diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe (Kerry) on account of his great prudence and zeal for religion.

Besides this petition, there was another presented by Count O'Donnell from the nobility and principal men of the diocese.... This petition was signed with the following names:

Donald O'Sullivan alias O'Sullivan More
William FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry
John O'Connor alias O'Connor Kerry
Maurice Fitzgerald, second son of the Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw
Donald M'Carthy, son of the MacCarthy More
John Fitzgerald, son and heir of the Knight of Kerry
Eugene O'Sullivan, son and heir of O'Sullivan More
Nicholas Browne, son of Sir Nicholas Browne
Eugene O'Sullivan, brother of O'Sullivan More
James Fitzgerald, Coolecosogly
John Fitzgerald, brother of the aforesaid James
The MacElligott
James FitzJohn of Liska
Henry More
Thadeus O'Donoghue alias The O'Donoghue
Doctor Ffielde, Doctor of Medicine
Edmund Hussey, MA, Professor of Law
James Dulen, MA
Thomas FitzMaurice of Ballikelly
James FitzJames of Ballymacquin
Edmund FitzThomas of Cosfole
Thomas Stacke alias Stacke of Probabstackache
Richard Coutlone of Trynstone
John Browne alias Browne of Rybrowneighe
Dermod Oge McTyrlaghe of Ballengone
John Fitz Edmund of Kilmena
Edmund Fitzmaurice alias McRobert
Patrick Fitzgerald second son of the Knight of Kerry
Maurice Fitzgerald third son of the Knight of Kerry
Edmund Here alias Here of Ballynosy
Nicholas Daule of Lisneyconyng
Gerald Deasy of Aghmore
Walter Hussey son of Edmund Hussey MA
Cornelius O'Connor heir of The O'Connor

James FitzJames of Telix
Edmund FitzMaurice of Ardglass
John Stack jnr of Killary
Thadeus J Moriarty, heir of Dermot O'Duyné
Maurice FitzJohn of Moghane
Maurice Browne of Ardolodir
Manus Shire
Nicholas Fitzgerald
Roger Shire
Maurice Roberts of Mubilly
Richard M'Elligott of Racaniny
Thomas Edmonds of Myxogahane
Edmund McUlické of Graigenetlea
Maurice Roberts of Mubilly
Richard McDaniell alias McDaniell of Rathronge
Thomas Joye Urye (Uxlye?)
Maurice MacEligott of Carrignefynny

This petition was also signed by the Burgesses and Catholic Inhabitants of the Cathedral Town of Ardarty and of Trallye.

After refusing so many bishoprics through his great humility, his charity, at length, compelled him to accept that of Coimbra which he had before refused.... There was, however, a deeper design concealed behind their generosity; they knew that to the Bishop of Coimbra belonged the duty of presiding over the Royal Council, which honour they wished to confer on Dominic. 'Who would not admire,' says the good old chronicler, 'the wisdom and good fortune of the man who merited such a privilege from the hands of those to whom he was a foreigner?'

That he might be able, however, to assist his brethren and sisters for whom he had founded the college and convent in Lisbon, and his countrymen who were suffering persecution for the Catholic faith in Ireland, he was at length reduced through compassion towards them to be elected to the Bishopric of Coimbra but died before he received Episcopal consecration.⁴

¹ IE MOD/C22. The document concludes: 'Charles II's wife was Catherine of Braganza, Princess of Portugal. Dominic O'Daly was her mother's confessor, founder of the Irish College of Lisbon and the Dominican Convent of Lisbon, still in existence today.'

² *Ambassador Extraordinaire: Daniel O'Daly, 1595-1662* (2017) by Margaret Mac Curtain. A recent article, 'Friar Daniel O'Daly 1595-1662 Buried in Lisbon, Honoured in Kilsarcon' published in *The Maine Valley Post*, 23 June 2018, provides a synopsis of the book.

³ The bishop's letter in full is given in *Tralee Abbey* (2018) by Rev John C Ryan (reproduced by J Murphy) from which this sketch is taken.

⁴ Extracted from *Tralee Abbey* (2018) by Rev John C Ryan (reproduced by J Murphy), pp21-33.

22. Last of the Earls of Desmond, posted online 19 November 2018

With tract oblique, as one who seeks
Access, but fears, side-long he
Works his way –
As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail:
So varies he.
– *Compitum*, book 4, p161

During the memorable and unhappy years from 1579, when Earl Gerald was declared an outlaw, to the year 1583, of his murder by Owen Moriarty and Kelly, the wretched inhabitants of the palatinate in Kerry, Waterford, Cork and Limerick were subjected to all the miseries from the ravages of war and reprisal.

The earl became a homeless wanderer, flitting from one fastness to another, 'sometimes escaping in his shirt,' and hiding in December weather, 'up to his chin in a river under the bank.'

He was reduced from the ownership of the whole County Palatine of Kerry, containing 574, 625 acres of the best land in Ireland, and the leadership of five hundred gentlemen of his own name and race, to a miserable following, narrowed down to some kernes and, for his own immediate attendants, to 'a priest, two horsemen and a boy, with whom he wandered from one place to another.'

'I do not know,' says O'Daly, author of *The Geraldines*, 'how to account for the overthrow and extermination of the Earls of Desmond when I reflect on all that they did and endured for religion save by attributing both to the inscrutable ways of God.'¹

Like the last of the Tudors or Capets, the last earls bore the unmistakable marks of the divine vengeance on their lives and works. The father of Gerald was a worthy disciple of his royal master Henry VIII. He divorced his wife, Joan Roche, and during her lifetime married Maud O'Carroll, mother of Gerald and his brother John. He then, like Henry VIII, disinherited his legitimate son Thomas, by Joan Roche, and made Gerald heir of the Palatinate.²

Thomas Rua was declared illegitimate and many calamities followed the brothers in their contentions, for this was a subject of never-ending dispute among them.³

But Gerald himself committed crimes and was guilty of double-dealing, as we see in public records signed and sealed by his own hand.



Earl Gerald's signature from
A Child's History of Ireland (1910)
by P W Joyce

He glories in having taken up the Bishop of Mayo (Patrick O'Healy) and Father Cornelius O'Rourke, both Franciscans, and of having handed them over to the tender mercies of Drury, 'who first placed them on the rack at Limerick, beat their arms and feet with hammers, so that their thigh bones were broken, and had sharp iron points and needles thrust under their nails, which caused an extreme agony of suffering ... they were then hanged from the branches of a neighbouring tree.'⁴

The State Papers show that Gerald was playing a double game of ostensibly fighting for the Irish against the queen and of privately 'settling downe a plotte whereby the traitours might be the sooner overthrown.'⁵

Nevertheless, Gerald, last Earl of Desmond, had many noble traits of character, otherwise Father O'Daly, in his history, would not have written of him: 'Much might I write of this noble lord, how steadfast and true he was to his country and religion, how many actions worthy of immortal fame he performed, but as this is not my scope, I leave it to other hands.'

Earl Gerald deserves the great honour of sacrificing everything to save the life of Dr Saunders (Nicolas Sander), a man particularly obnoxious to Elizabeth as he had published a work wherein he proved not only her illegitimacy but that she was the fruit of a most unnatural crime.⁶

The queen offered Gerald peace and promises to restore him all his possessions and honours 'provided he delivered into her hands Saunders, the Nuncio from Pope Gregory XIII.'

To those who brought that message the pious earl replied, 'Tell the queen that though my friends should desert my standard and a price be set on my head for refusing to do her bidding in this instance, I will never give her possession of this man's person'.

This was a heroic act that ought to obliterate many of his faults and even crimes and to make his name venerated in his home of Tralee.⁷

It is certain that this unfortunate earl was driven into rebellion in order to crush the power of his family and for the nefarious purpose of sequestrating his vast estates. His fear of his brother John and his jealousy of his cousin, James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, both of whom were his superiors, mentally and physically, were weak points in his character and one of the causes of his ruin.

On the landing of his cousin James Fitzmaurice at Fort-del-Ore (or Fort del Oro) in 1579, Gerald addressed the following letter to Sir Nicholas Malby, the president of Munster. In this letter we see the tortuous policy of the Earl of Desmond.

My very good Lord. Since the writing of my last I received news that Sir James Fitzgerald (Morrish) landed upon Saturday last at the Dingell and burned the town and spoiled all my tenants there and doth spare none of her majesties subjects. I, taking the advice of my Lord Archbishop Cashel and Mr Apsley, they advised me to ride forward with all my forces and with God's help to expel the traytor and his adherents and now being bent thither, having in my companie, the said Archbishop and Mr Apsley, I hope with the mightier hand of God to make an end of this service on hand.

Wishing your lordship to hasten hither with your forces lest that more ayde should come to the rebel. I have written to all the gentlemen and lords within the province to meet with their forces at Kerry to further the service of her Majestie to the furtherance whereof, as I have often told your lordship, I will not spare to venture myself and myn and thus humbly taking leave at Whytestowne the XX July 1579.

Your honour's lordship to command
Gerrot Desmond.⁸

The following letter of Desmond's to the authorities also throws a clear light on the irresolute

and shifting course which he for a while pursued, and also summarises events from July to October 1579.

Erle Desmond's Defence of Himself

After my hartie commendations, and although through envious people there hath been heretofore a little gelouse (jealousy) between us, without annie cause offered, I doubt not on either side, whereby our acquaintance hath been the lesse, notwithstanding, I have that good opinion of your good nature, that I hope to find your friendship in alle my good causes, and therefore, thought it gode to certifie unto you what service I have done since the arrival of James Fitz-Morrice, and how little it hath beene regarded.

First, before the Traitour arrived, there landed at Smerwicke haven, three Irish scholars in mariners attire, which upon suspicion I caused to be examined, and sent to the Gaol of Limerick; who, in lyne, were known to be gentlemen, and one of them a bishop, who were sente by the Traitours, to practice with the North, to join with him, for which they were by my Lord Justice executed.

Upon intelligence had of the Traitors arrival at the Dangyn, I being then in the countie of Tipperarie, have not only by poste testified thereof to my Lord Justice, but also sent warnynge to the citizens of Corke and Limerick, and to all the LL (lords) and gentlemen of the province to have their forces in readiness to expel the Traitour; and with alle speede I marched with such force, as in short time I was able to make over the mountayns to Kerry and so to Smerwicke Haven, where the Traitour, with his companie, fortified a rock compassed round about with the sea saving a narrow passage where-by menne might passé to the lande; and the 23 Julie, I encamped about him, so as he could neither have victuals from the countrie nor able to send his messengers abroad to his friends, where he was kept so straighte, that his victuals were almost spent.

Upon the 26 of Julie, as the Traitor, having the aide of 200 of Flaherties that came to his aide by water, were skirmishing with some of my menne, suddenlie came into the Haven, Captain Courtenay, with a little ship and pynance, and without any resistance, tooke the Traitour's shippes, saving one barke that he brought under the forte, where she was broken; so as then the gallies of the Flaherties being ronne away, the Traitour was like in a short time to starve within the forte, or else to yield himself to her Majestie's mercie.

But my unhappie brother John, envying the goode successe of my service that then was likely to ensue, most cruelly murdered Mr Davells, with the Provost Marshall, with their companie, and most unnaturallie enticed my brother James to accompanie him to that detestable acte. Whereof having advertisement, doubting that the executions of so edible (detestable) an acte would practise to destroie me, as often heretofore the said John hath done, and being by the Justice Meaughe (Meade) earnestlie desired (as the rest were) I woulde (rode) to Traly; and from thens, the Justice and I would, over the mountayns, lest that my wicked brethren wold under pretence of friendship enter to Asketyn, and there imbrue their crewel hands with the bloode of my wife and sonne, whom Sir John mortalie hated; and from thence, the 4th of August, to Limerick, to have conference with my Lord Justice about the service; and so returning to Conneloghe, being in camp at Gorestonne, I intelligence that the traitours were upon the fastness of the Grete Wood.

I suddenlie went thither, and chased them over the mountains to Kogyrrick-Kearig and from thence to the Grete Wood wither also I pursued them and so still pursued them to Ballincashlaim-Corkemohir, where they were out of all hope to escape; so as eche of them was forced, the 17th of August, at night for their safeguard to scatter, and runne to such places as eche of them toughte beste – so as James Fitz-Morris ran to Owny Mulryan, where he was slaine the xvii of August by my nephews Theobald and Ulick Burke.

Sir John also forced to runne to the fastness of Lynamore and Sir James to Glanfleskye, and the Warde of the Forte. Inderstanding that their master was slaine, ranne awaie, and some of my menne

entered therein, whereof I having newes hasted me thither, and broke down the fortifications which the Traitour made; whereof I certified the Lord Justice, who sent me word by letters that he would make his repaire into Kerry, wherein he willed me to meete him in the borders thereof, with provisions of beeves for his campe, which I had in readiness, and accordinglie expected his Lordship's cominge.

In which journey certayn of my poor tenants were altogether spoyled of their kyne and cattel, whereof, I having advertisement, made my repaire to the Lord Deputy, about the second of September, to Kylmallock, to understand what suddennesse had altered his intended course; and at my being there, he willed me to gather my intended companye and bring them for his better assistance in the service, the VI of September, nere his campe by the grete wood, which I have done accordingly, and came myself with a fewe companye to understand his lordships pleasure, leaving my menne in campe within two miles of his.

After which tyme his lordshippe willed me and the Lord Kerye (Kerry) to declare our opinions, and to settle downe a plotte whereby the traitours might be the sooner overthrown, which plotte we delivered the Lord Justice in writing, the copie whereof I do send you here inclosed, nothing doubting, if the same were followed, her Majesties ministers need not to put her Highness to the charge she is now att, neither the subject so much over-pressed, nor yet the traitours to pass anie waie without their losse.

But my reward for the same, and for other services done to my great risk and charges; to my no lesse travel and payne, hath been to restrayne me from libertie, the VII of September, and kept me until the IX of same, at which tyme I was enlarged on condition that I would send my sonne to Limerick. Now in the mene time of my restraint, my menne hearing thereof skattered, and for the most part fledde to the traytours, whereby they being before daunted, were the cccc persons increased and my force by so much weakened.

I will not, by particulars, certifie unto you what hindrance I and my tenants did sustaine by my Lord Justice's being in campe in the small countie of Limerick, neither will I declare the charge I have been at in following the service, which would not grieve me, if the Governor had due consideration to the sonne. The 26th of last month I happened to kill five of the traitour's menne, whereof were principally Rory-ni-Dillon and Kragory O'Kyne, who were of James Fitz-Morrices council, as such practisers between Sir John and Magberone Mac Enasperk, the other three were Kerrymen.

And since my Lord Justice departed the province Sir Nicholas Maltbie (Malby), the forth of this present month, being in campe at the Abbeye of Nenaghe, sent certyn of his menne to enter into Rathmore, a manor of myne, and there murdered the keepers, spoileth the towne and castel, and tooke away from thence certayne of my evidences and other writings. On the VI of the same he not only spoyled Rath-Keally (Rathkeale) a town of myne, but also tyranouslie burned both houses and corne.

Upon the VII of same month the said Sir Nicholas encamped within the Abbey of Asketyn and there most maliciously defaced the ould monuments of my ancestors, fired both the abbie, the whole town, and the corne thereabouts, and ceased not to shoote at my menne within Asketyn Castel. These dealings I thought goode to signifye unto you, desiring you, as you are a gentleman, to certifie thereof unto her Majestie and the Lords of the Council, nothing doubting but you will procure speedie revenge for redresse hereof, as also frende me in my good cause, and so I commit you to God, from Asketyn, the X of October 1579. Your assured loving frende.

The slaughter of Elizabeth's commissioners, referred to in paragraph five of this letter, had occurred when Mr Henry Danvers (or Davells), a gentleman and a soldier, as one qualified by his knowledge of the province and of the individuals, was appointed by Sir William Drury to

excite Desmond to meet and repel the Italo-Spanish foes who had landed at Fort-del-Ore. Danvers, alias *Daville*, proceeded to the south, reviewed the earl's military preparations, then advanced to 'the Dingel' and having inspected the Fort-del-Ore with a soldier's eye, returned to the earl's camp to assure him that it could, with difficulty, be invested and taken.

Danvers, dispirited and disappointed, returned to Tralee, having with him Justice Meade and Arthur Carter, Provost Marshall of Munster.⁹ They remained at the great castle in Tralee for the night, intending to resume their journey to the Lord Deputy next morning.¹⁰

But morning never dawned on them.

About midnight Sir John Desmond arrived and demanded admittance. He ascended rapidly the winding stairs and in a few moments, the three commissioners of Elizabeth were slain. Tradition holds that they were cast down the murdering hole.

Thus Sir John and Sir James became the open enemies of Elizabeth. For this, the Lord Justice 'showed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak ... The blind, the feeble, men, women, boys and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people, were alike put to the sword.'¹¹

But however guilty Gerald, in not protecting Elizabeth's commissioners while his guests in Tralee, it is certain the Catholics of the time did not condemn Sir John and Sir James Desmond of the murders.

On the 14th September 1579, Sir William Drury, then encamped against the insurgents, writes to Secretary Walsingham:

September 17. The Earl of Desmond and his brothers campe within a mile of each other; meet together and secrete resorte as some thinke of the principals. And no inmite between their people. Some of the castels whereof the earle offered soldiers to reside for this service are since raised. There is general determination to rase the town of Dingell, lest Ormond should possess it and make their staple there, I do all I can to prevent and surprise the towne by the sea.

In the following letter of Sir Henry Sydney to Walsingham, we see what was the first cause of Sir John and Sir James Desmond's rebellion and the reason why they killed those emissaries of Elizabeth:

Sir John being come to Dublin for conference with the Lords Justices, was, together with his brother the earl, sent prisoners and committed to the Tower of London where they remained, I think, seven years after; and truly, Mr Secretarie, this kind of dealing with Sir John of Desmond was the origin of James Fitzmaurice's rebellion, and, consequently, of all the royle and mischief in Munster, which I can prove hath cost the Crown of England and that countrie one hundred thousand pounds.

There were other causes for John and James Desmond's revolt and a principal one was they were denied the free exercise of their religion, for both Sir John and Sir James were sterling Catholics and hence sacrificed everything on earth for their holy faith.

Sir James Desmond had a powerful enemy in the wife of the earl, his half-brother, as we see in the work of Russell, a contemporary author, who is especially indignant against this lady and indeed, in his longer letter, vented his rage on the entire gender:

See what spring from ye malice of woman. For Dame Elleynor Butler, Countesse of Desmond, and the mother of one only sonne, opposed herself against this James Fitzmaurice, and with reasons, persuasions, teases, and imploreings, persuaded the earle, her husband, not to dismember his patrimony, but rather for to leave it whole and entire to his only son, James Fitzgarrett, who was then a young child.¹³

Sir James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald

Sir James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald was the son of Maurice Dhuv or Maurice a Tothane, the Fire-brand, who, with his own dagger, carved out his fortune and his name by the foul murder of his cousin James, 13th Earl of Desmond.

This deed of blood seems to have been the commencement of the final ruin of the House of Desmond for it was the original cause of the disputed succession in the case of Gerald, the last earl, who disinherited Thomas, the oldest son and only legitimate heir of James, 13th Earl of Desmond.

Maurice Dhuv received, as the 'wages of his iniquity,' the Barony of Kerricurrihy in the County of Cork from his brother James, the 15th earl. This was, however, granted by James to save himself from the near neighbourhood of Maurice, whose violence he dreaded.

Gerald, the next earl, ignored this grant of Kerrycurrihy and leased the barony to Sir Warham St Ledger for £100 a year. He thus most unjustly deprived his cousin, Sir James, of his inalienable right to these lands.

Notwithstanding this injustice, Sir James imperilled life and limb for Gerald's liberty when he and his brother were immured in the Tower of London for six years.

The Annals of the Four Masters speak of this as a superhuman act of heroism on the part of Sir James Fitzmaurice. Here are their words in their roundabout Irish style:

It happened through the miracles of God and the exertions of James that the Earl of Desmond and his brother John, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council, and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The earl was taken and put under arrest in the town and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

This unjust imprisonment of Sir John and the earl is reaffirmed as the original cause of the rebellion of Sir James Fitzmaurice, as Sir Sydney Smyth admits in his letter to Secretary Walsingham:

And truly, Mr Secretary, this harde dealing wyth Sir John of Desmond was the origin of Sir James Fitzmaurice's rebellion and consequently of all the evils in Munster.

He then shows the progress of events at that time:

With easie journeys I came (from the North) to Dublin where I had not been but a whyle but that James Fitzmaurice, sonne of Maurice of Desmond (nicknamed Maurice Attotane), brother to James, Earl of Desmond, father to the now earl, traitor and rebel, understanding that I was arrived, and had not brought with me neither the earl nor Sir John, his brother, which he thought I might and would have done, assembling as many of the Earl of Desmond's people as he could, declared to them that I could not obtayne the enlargement of either the earl or his brother John and that there was no hope

for either of them but to be put to death or condemned to a perpetual prison; and therefore (seeing that the country could not be without an earl or a captain) willed them to make choice of one to be their earl or captain, as their ancestors had done after the murder (as he termed it) of the good earl, Thomas Fitzjames, his ancestor, put to death by the tyrant, the Earl of Worcester (as he called him), then Deputy of Ireland, and according to this (his speech) he wrote unto me.

They forthwith, and as it had been with one voice, cried him to be their captain, and him they vowed to follow and obey his commandment ... and he assembled forces, not much extraordinary, but full as much as it had been accustomed by any earl or captain, which it was by me forbidden and accordingly forbore by Sir John of Desmond.

Upon consideration of his letter and other advertisement of his doings I writt unto him and used, all other, the best mediation I could, that he should desist from that unlawful usurpacion. He answered me frivolously, then used threats, but all I could do would not serve, but the more I writt the worse he did; and persisted still in assembling of men of warre to the great annoyance and burthen of the people of his own country and neighbours, whereof they grievously complained, but I by no means could redress it. Here may you, sir, as I writt before, see the origine of the rebellion in Munster.

O'Sullivan gives a more graphic account of the rebellion of Sir James Fitzmaurice:

James Geraldyn, son of Maurice, Earl Gerald's uncle, being incensed at these things, refused to own the queen's authority until his relatives were set free; hence grew civil war. Other relatives, nearly all the earl's dependants, and almost all the Munster Geraldines sided with James, as did others of Munster; particularly the chiefs of the MacSweenys, my uncles, named Edmond, Eugene, Murtagh, some of the men of Beare, under my father, Dermot O'Sullivan, and other spirited young men (alis juvenus animosa).

The queen ordered her Irish viceroy to make preparations against the rebels – she easily revived the old jealousy of Ormond against the Geraldyn – she excited Thomas Ruagh, the earl's eldest brother, a man of weak mind, with the hope of obtaining the earldom and make him governor of Desmond, which he probably thought the next step to the title. She relaxed persecutions, appealed to the Irish chiefs, telling them that she was contending not for religion but for her right to reign; but war having begun, James carried it on in his own person and by his lieutenants, the MacSweeny chiefs, with wonderful success, nor did he desist from his undertaking until his cousin the earl, and Sir John, were released from prison and restored to their rights and he himself had obtained a full pardon.

Two years after this 'full pardon' of Sir James Fitzmaurice, Earl Gerald, and Sir John, his brother, made their escape from Dublin after which they were declared traitors and a reward was offered for the earl's apprehension.

At about this time Sir James wrote (very probably to Walsingham) for protection for twenty years but receiving a vague answer from London and fearing that he would not be safe from the English in Ireland, he fled into Spain with his wife and children.

For three years this indomitable hero wandered about the continent striving to persuade the kings of France and Spain to take up the case of the down-trodden Irish nation.

In France his request was politely refused, as Henry III wished to remain on good terms with Elizabeth. Philip the II, however, sent him to the pope. In Rome, Sir James met Captain Thomas Stukely, a soldier of fortune, said to be an illegitimate son of Henry VIII, and induced him to join his expedition to Ireland as admiral of the fleet.

The Right Rev Cornelius O'Mulrian, Bishop of Killaloe, and a Franciscan, caused Dr Allen and the celebrated Dr Saunders to accompany Sir James. This truly patriotic Irish bishop got a Bull from the pope encouraging Irish Catholics to fight under the standard of Sir James Fitzmaurice for their faith and country.

An expedition was immediately equipped at the expense of the pope. Sir James sailed from Ferol, a port in the Kingdom of Galicia, on the 17th June 1579. He had only three shallows besides his own vessel as Stukely had deserted him and followed the fortunes of Sebastian, King of Portugal, in his expedition against Morocco.

One month later, on the 16th July 1579, Sir James arrived at Dingle and on the 25th he was joined by two galleys which carried a hundred fighting men.¹³ The little squadron left Dingle on the 17th or 18th July and arrived at Fort-Del-Ore, which they fortified as well as they were able.

After having landed, Sir James sent the following letters to Austin Kittagh MacDonnell and to Randal McDonnell which were intercepted by the English. These letters were evidently written in the vernacular Irish.

He also wrote to his cousin, Earl Gerald, and we see that Gerald wrote to him through his servant, Danubi, whilst, at the same time, the earl sent a most loyal letter to the government against Sir James.

James Fitzmaurice to Austin Kittogh MacDonnell, July 18 1579.

Life and health with thee, O writing, to Austin Kittagh MacDonnell, from his own friend and companion, James, son of Maurice, son of the earl. And be it known to him that I have come safe to Erin with power, after all I have travelled and traversed of foreign countries; and for this reason I implore of him to come to me with as many bonaghtmen as he can bring with him; and, moreover, be it certain unto him, that he never came to any war coming into which he should have greater courage, than this war, for many reasons: first inasmuch as we are fighting for our faith, and for the church of God; and next, that we are defending our country and extirpating heretics and barbarians, and unjust and lawless men; and besides let him understand that he was never employed by any lord who will pay himself and his people their wages and their bounty better than I shall, inasmuch as I never was at any time more competent to pay it than now, thanks be to the great God of mercy for it, and to the people who have given me that power, under God, and who will not suffer me to want from henceforth.

And this is enough; but let him not neglect coming, that he may get some compensation for all the toil and labour that he suffered in my cause before now; let him request his brethren, and the gentry of his territory, to respond to the time, and to rise with one accord for the sake of the faith of Christ, and to defend their country; and moreover, that all their bonaghtmen will get their pay readily; and that we shall all get a place in the kingdom of heaven, if we fight for his sake.

These words sound differently in the vernacular for in Irish, they went straight to the heart and sentiments of our faithful forefathers of that time. To receive a regular daily pay in war and to be assured of the kingdom of heaven if they die fighting for faith and fatherland, were strong incitements to our people to rush to the standard of the good Sir James.

James Fitzmaurice to Randal McDonnell, July 31, 1579.

The custom of the letter (ie) salutation, O billet, from James, son of Maurice, son of the earl, to his friend and companion Randal, son of Colla Maeldubh, and tell him that I told him to collect as many

bonaghtmen as he can, and to come to me, and that he will get his pay according to his own will, for I was never more thankful to God for having great power and influence than now. Advise every one of your friends (who likes fighting for his religion and his country better than for gold and silver or who wishes to obtain them all, ie, to fight for his religion and country and also for gold and silver as his wages) to come to me, and that he will find each of these things.

Here again he promises the rewards of the present as well as the eternal riches of the future to those who fight for their religion and country.

The following letter, written at the same time, clearly shows the unhappy, temporising policy of Earl Gerald:

William of Danubi, Servant of the Earl of Desmond, to James Fitzmaurice, July 18 1579.

Life and health from William of Danubi to James, son of Maurice; and be it known to James that my master sent him his blessing, and that unless James relieves us soon we are undone; for John is in prison awaiting my master, and so watched and warded that he may never go away again. And therefore, I beseech you, in the name of God, and in the name of my master, to bring relief soon or you will not be able to overtake the relief of him and to cooperate with the good helps (which now offer) such as the sons of the Earl of Connaught, and many others of the men of Erin.

And moreover, be it known to you, that whatever Edmond Brown has said, nothing shall be wanting of it, whatever may be added to it; and be assured of it, that we cannot tell how much we are in want of you; and though we would like that a host of men should come along with you, that we would be exceedingly glad that yourself alone should come to our aid; and be not dismayed by what hardship you have seen, for we think that the greater part of the men of Erin are ready to rise with ourselves and we would be much the better of you. And do not wait for the harvest, for there is danger that the whole affair may be set aside by that time. And we would incite you more than this, if we thought you would respond to us sooner.

And be assured that I do not write this of my own accord, but at the request of my master, and that it is dangerous to write from Erin to you; for the letter which the Seneschal wrote at Ballynaskellig, to be sent to you by the merchant of San Malves, (miscarried), that merchant, and MacCarthy, who was that merchant's gossip, betrayed the Seneschal, and MacCarthy brought the letter to Portlairge, where the justice and the president were. And the form that was, it was: 'Life and health from John, son of William, to James; and be it known to James, that the wheat of the friars has grown well and that the wheat of the country has failed. And God saved the Seneschal on that occasion.' I have news, except concerning the death of MacCarthy Reagh; and that Rory Oge O'More has not left a stake or a scallop in Naas-of-Leinster or in twenty miles of every side of it; and not only this, but that the flame of war has grown up in many of the men of Erin against the Saxons, if they could but get help.

That is enough, but give a blessing in the name of my master, the King of France.

Sir James, in the meantime, departed from Fort-Del-Ore in the month of August 1579 and rode inland to the County of Limerick and arrived at the territory of his relatives the Burghos, or Burkes, of Castleconnell. Here he seized on some horses belonging to Theobald Burke and his brothers.

On hearing of the raid they called out their men and followers and took possession of the ford beal-an-atha-an-borrin supposed to be Barrington's bridge, about six or seven miles from Limerick. When Burke came up, Sir James said, 'Cousin Burke, the taking of garrens between you and me should not be a breach.'

Burke, however, attacked him and a fatal engagement followed which ended in the death of both Sir James and his opponents, the Burkes, as we see in this contemporaneous account of O'Sullivan:

James, with eight horsemen, and eighteen foot soldiers, under the command of Thadeus McCarthy, set out on foot to excite to war those of the Irish to whom before his departure from Ireland he had communicated his plans. On the road there met him Theobald Burke, Lord of Castleconnell, with his brothers, Richard and Ulick, and a superior force of horse and foot. These, though Irishmen, Catholics and relatives, yet urged by insane folly to prove their loyalty to the queen, attacked him with missiles from a distance. James had already passed the ford of *Beal-an-atha-an-Borrin* and the Burkes were in it, when being hit by a leaden ball (plumbeaglande), in anger he faced his men about; they fought for some time with more heat than hurt at either side.

At length James, giving spur to his horse, and followed bravely by his men, attacked the enemy still struggling in the ford, drove at Theobald Burke with his sword drawn and struck him such a blow beneath his helmet that he clove his head in sunder, and scattered his blood and brains on his breast and shoulders.

On the death of Theobald, the Burkes retreated from the ford pursued by James. Of the Burkes perished with Theobald, the leader, his brother Richard, and William Burke, a knight; his third brother, Ulick, was also mortally wounded, Sir Edward O'Mulrian lost his eye, and many more were wounded and missing.

Of the other party James alone died within six hours of the wounds he had received, having first had absolution from a priest he had with him; eighteen soldiers were wounded, among whom a Geraldyn called Black Gibbon, having received eighteen wounds, was left hidden in the copsewood and secretly cured by a friendly surgeon ... The rest of James's band, having lost their leader in this unnatural (cadmeo) conflict, returned to Sir John of Desmond.¹⁴

The letters of Sir James Fitzmaurice show him in the brightest light of a chivalrous, brave and religious leader, and the only one who could fight, with any hope of success, Ireland's battles at the time. His greatest enemies were obliged to acknowledge that he was an extraordinary bold politic and learned Irish leader.

He died for his faith and his country with the blessing and special protection of the vicar of Jesus Christ on his work. What greater honour can be granted to a Catholic and a Christian soldier of the cross than to die thus, for God and fatherland.

Yes, greatest son of the Desmonds:
We need not mourn for thee, here laid to rest,
Earth is thy bed, and not thy grave; the skies
Are for thy soul, the cradle and the nest;
There live for ever, thy glory never dies;
For like a Christian Knight, and champion blest,
Thou didst both live and die.
– Yassa

It is a melancholy duty to be obliged to chronicle the terrible afflictions that befell him and all his family on account of the crimes of his father. His two sons, Maurice and Gerald, were left with Cardinal Granville to be educated at Madrid. Daly says they were youths of singular promise and were well received at the Court of Philip of Spain.

A nephew of Cardinal Granville took such an interest in both that when the elder Maurice died at

Madrid he accompanied the younger, Gerald, to Ireland in 1588 and they both perished by shipwreck. Thus ended the race of Maurice Dhuv and of Sir James Fitzmaurice, the bravest of the brave, of whom it can be in all truth preconized:

A braver soldier never crouched lance,
A gentler heart did never sway in court;
But kings, and mightiest potentates, must die;
For that's the end of human misery.
– Shakespeare

On January 2 1582, Sir John of Desmond and three companions were surrounded at Castle Lyons when they unwittingly rode into the enemy without defensive armour. Sir John was run through with a spear and also shot in the throat by one Fleming who had formerly been his servant ... Sir John only survived a few minutes.¹⁵

Gerald Desmond was now the sole surviving member of the family except his son who was a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Hunted Down: The Final Days of Gerald, Earl of Desmond

Notwithstanding the sufferings of Sir James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, it is the long and unceasing sufferings for the Catholic cause of his cousin, Earl Gerald, whose heroic endurance of poverty and the dereliction of all his followers – as well as his own tragic death a few years later – that have caused his memory to remain enshrined in the hearts of the Irish people.

Gerald's head, cut off by Kelly on instruction from O'Moriarty, was carried to the Earl of Ormond, the Earl of Desmond's stepson, who had it pickled and placed in a pipkin and forwarded as a present to Elizabeth.



Left: Depiction of the murder of the Earl of Desmond from Cassell's *History of England* (1901)

It was accompanied by the following letter:

Ormond to Walsingham

I do send her Highness (for proof of the good success of the service, and the happy end thereof) by this bearer, the principal traitor, Desmond's head, as the best token of the same, and proof of my faithful service and travail, whereby her charges may be diminished, and as to her princely pleasure shall be thought meet.

Thos, Ormond Et OSS

Nov 29th 1583.

Only months before, when Ormond was again appointed Lord Deputy with the sole job of capturing the Rebel Earl, communications were sent from the queen to the earl through Ormond in the hope he might surrender. In answer to one of these letters, Earl Gerald had written to Sir Warham St Leger, while resting at Port Castle near Abbeyfeale. The letter, dated April 28 1583, illustrates the utter distrust of the moment: 'Where I understand that the Earl of Ormonde giveth forth that I should submit myself before him as attorney to Her Majesty, you may be sure he doth report more thereof than I have sent him either by word or writing'.¹⁶

Earl Gerald's head was impaled on London Bridge, according to the barbarous custom of the times. His body lay for some time at Glanageenty and was then removed to the little chapel of Kilnanamanagh near Castleisland, the family cemetery of the great Geraldines.

Owen Moriarty was guilty of the murder of the last Earl of Desmond. This we see clearly proved in the following letter of Owen to Ormond in which he gives us the names of those who perished in their great leader's overthrow and the circumstances to which Gerald had been reduced:

Ye shalle reade as follows the names of some fewe of the chiefest that were slayne, being leaders of companies, and menne of account among the traitours: Henry Fitz-Gerald (base brother of Syr James Fitz-Gerald of the Decies); Kennedy MacBrien (MacBrien O'Goonagh's sonne); Gibson Roe, Lord of the Great Wood; the Deane of Broghill's sonnes; the Earl of Desmond's receiver, Connagher O'Mulrian; Daniel Mortagh, foster-brother to Sir John O'Desmond; Rorie Moel MacConaghane, MacThomas, chief of his name; Maurice Vale, James Vale-Brownes, of the Earl of Desmond's foster-brother;¹⁷ William Grange, son of MacBrien O'Goonagh – besides two hundred and forty-six menne and confederates that were putte to the sword and executed.

Thus was the Erle of Desmond and alle his force consumed and left accompanied only with seven menne and his prieste, who, from the tenth of last March 1583, hidde them in a glinne within Sleeve-Luachra, having no other foode for the space of seven weeks than but six plowe garrans whereon they fedde without bredde, drinke, or any other sustenance.

About the 20th September last, Desmond being hardlie followed by certaine Kearnes, appointed by the Lord General to serve against this traytour, his priest was taken from him with anothere of his menne and brought to the Castle of Ormond.

Since which time, the erle being relieved by a Captain of Gallowglass called Gohorra MacDunaha MacSwynie, the Earl of Ormond having advertisement, pursued him into O'Leary's countrie, where he tooke most of his goodes – insomuch that last November the said Gohorra was enforced to repayre to Inniskive (MacCarthy Reagh's country in the County Cork) and there took 15 coves and 8 garranes from one O'Donoghue MacTeige of Inniskive aforesaid – which Donoghue, with ten more of his companie, made pursuit – rescued his cows and garrans – slew said rebel Gohorra, and sent his head to the Earl of Ormond.

The 11th of said November the Earl of Desmond, for want of said Gohorra, was urged by meyr famine, to send to one Daniel MacDaniel O'Moribertagh, to seeke some relief, which Daniel made answer to him, that he was sworn to the Lord General, and had delivered his pledge for doinge good service against Desmond and his adherents wherefore he would give him no relief at alie.

The following is Ormond's letter about Owen Moriarty:

Ormond to the Privy Council

I received certain word that Donal Moriarty (of whom at my last being in Kerry I took assurance to

serve against Desmond) being accompanied with 25 kern of his own sept, and six of the ward of Castlemaine, the 11th of this month (Nov 1583), at night, assaulted the Earl in his cabin, in a place called Glanageenty, near the river of the Mang, and slew him, whose head I have sent for, and appointed his body to be hung up in chains in Cork.¹⁸

Owen Moriarty, however, committed an act of vengeance on this occasion as we see in the following statement about the final pursuit and murder of Earl Gerald, sworn by Moriarty on 26 November 1583, about two weeks after the killing.

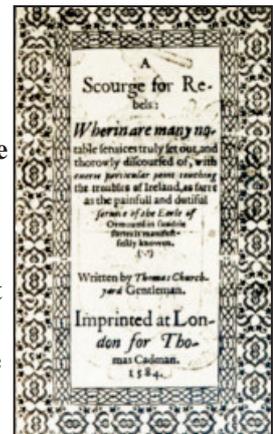
According to this statement, published in 1584, the earl, after being wounded in a cabin at Glanageenty, was carried for some distance by O'Moriarty's men who, being tracked by the earl's followers, decided it was too dangerous to continue with him alive and so beheaded him.¹⁹

It is to be lamented that history cannot provide a like statement by Gerald.

The Examination of Owen mac Donill, Omorihertegh, taken the xxvi of November 1583 before those whose names are hereunto subscribed, of the manner and discourse how the Earle of Desmound was pursued and slayne.

The said Owen being duely sworne and examined upon the holie evangelist, by vertue of his othe, deposeth, that on Saterdag (beeing the ix. of this present November) the Earle of Desmound departed, the woods lying neere the Iland of Kierye, and went Westward beyond Tramore to the wood called Doiremore neere Bongoinder, from whence he sent ii. of his Horsmen (called Conoghore Nescolly & Shane Deleo) with xviii. kearns to bring him a pray (having himself and Iohn mac Ullug, and two or three footmen stayed there at Doiremore for them) which company (by the said Earles direction) went to Cahir nefahye (lying by west Gregories Castle by the Sea side) and there tooke the pray of Maurice mac Owen brother in law to this Deponent, and the pray of Robert mac Edmound being Tenauntes to this deponent and to his eldest brother, called Donil mac Donil Omoriherteighe in that town: that is to say, fortie Cowes, niene capples with great store of other goods and houshold stuffe, and stripped naked the said Maurice his wife, and children. At the takinge of whiche praye (to terrefie the people from making pursuit) the said traytors published and saide that the Earle of Desmound lay neere them with the rest of his companie, to ayde them, if pursuite had beene made after them. Whereuppon the saide Maurice sent worde to Lieutenant Stanley (then beeing in the Dingle) and also to this deponent and to his sayd brother Donil mac Donil (being then at Castle dromin neere Castle Maing) of the taking of his pray.

Whereuppon this Deponent and his said brother Donill mac Donil (having also word sent them from Lieuetenaunt Stanley, to pursue and tract out that pray, and to call to their ayde, the ward of Castlemaing, and that he and the countrey were making ready to followe them to rescue the same) having respect chiefly to their othes, assuraunce, and promise given and made to the Lorde General, to doe service, set forwarde, being xiiii. proper Kearnes in companie whereof two were shot. And this Examine went to Castlemaing, and tolde the Cunstable Cheston of the whole matter, and besought him to rise out (according to the Lieuetenaunts direction) to followe the praye in the companie of him and his brother Daniel, to which Cheston aunswared, that he could not himselfe depart his charge, and saide, he woulde let him have some of his companie, to go with this Examine, and so sent away five Souldiers with him. This Examine, and those five Souldiers came together to the Mountayne of Sleavemisse, where his Brother Daniell mac Daniell wayted for them, and from thence they came altogether toward Tralye in the Evening a Sunday (beeing the tenth of November) in hope that they shoulde overtake the praye, before the same, shoulde passe the straight of Tramore, where they were sure (as they thought) to rescue the same praye from the traytors if they had overtaken them there. At their comminge to Tralye, they found the tracte of the



pray, going Eastwarde to Sleaveloghra.

Whereuppon, the Souldiers whiche came from Castlemaing beganne to stay, and sayde they would traveyle no farther after the praye, but turne backe to theyr charge, till at length this Deponente perswaded them to stayer, and keepe him company to pursue the pray, promising them two biefes of the pray if it had beene theyr lucke to rescue the same from the Traytours, if not, that he would give them a Biefe of his owne in respecte of their travayle. Uppon whiche promise, the Souldiers agreed to goe forwarde: the tracte was followed by daye light to Balleore, and by mooneshyne towarde Glamagnitie at Sleaveloghra, where then the Elder Brother Daniell, and this Examinee tooke advice to gette uppe above the Glinne to viewe whether they might see anie fire in the Woode, or heare anye stirre, and having come to the heyghte over the Glinne, they sawe the fire underneath them. Whereuppon Daniell sayde that he would goe to spy, whether the Traytours had the praye there with them, whiche hee did, and came backe to the companie, and tolde there were some of the Traytours there, whiche hadde no Cattell with them, and sayde it were beste not to assaulte them beefore the praye and them selves coulde bee founde together.

Whereunto this Examinee agreed. In the dawninge of the daye, on mundaye the eleventh of November, they put themselves in order to set uppon the Traytours in their Cabbins. This Examinee and his Brother Donill with theyr Kearne, tooke the forewarde, and appoynted the souldiers to keepe the rewarde (savage that one Daniell Okelleye a Souldier whiche hadde but his Sworde and Target, stode in the forewarde with them) they all makinge a greate crye entered the Cabbin where the Earle laye, and this Examinee ranne thorowe the Cabbin after the Earles companie, whiche fledde to the Wood, and at his retourne backe to the Cabbin doore, the Earle beeynge stroken by one of the companie (by whome certayne hee knoweth not, but that all the Footemenne and Souldiours were together within the Cabbin) hee discovered him selfe, sayinge: I am the Earle of Desmounde, save my life. To whome this Examinee answered, thou hast killed thy selfe longe agoone, and nowe thou shalt bee Prisoner to the Queenes Maiestye, and to the Earle of Ormounde Lorde Generall of Mounster. Whereuppon hee tooke him by his arme (beeing cutte,) and willed the Earle (who was slowe in going) to make speede, else they would carrye away his Heade, seeyng the Traytours drewe verye neere to have him rescued.

Whereunto Daniel mac Daniel sayde, I will carry him on my backe a while, and so shall every one of you. Daniel carried a good while, and being weary he put him off: the Traitours being at hand, al the companie refused to carry him any further, considering the eminent danger they stood in the traitours drawing neere.

Whereat this deponent Owen mac Donil willed the souldier Daniel O kelleye, to cut off the Earles head, for that they could not apply to fight and carry him away, to whose direction Kelley obeyed, saying: he would so doe, drawing out his sworde, and striking off the Earles head, whiche they brought to Castle maing, where this Examinee and his brother Daniel mac Daniel delivered the same to be kept (as in her Maiesties Castle) til they had made themselves ready to bring the same to the Lord General, and have sent woorde to Lieutenant Stanley (who followed them in armes with the force of the countrey, having the charge of the service in those parts by the L. Generals appointment) of their happye successe, & willed him to take his waye to Castle maing, to meete them who came thither with his companie.

And the forenamed Daniel O Kelley (being likewise examined before these, testified that the Earle of Desmounde was pursued in the order and maner afore written, and that he him selfe wounded the said Desmound within his Cabbin, and after cut off his head (least he should be rescued) and that hee the sayd Daniel mac Daniel layd up the same head to be kepte at Castlemaing, til it had beene brought by them to the Lorde General.

These thinges beeyng saide by othe before the right Honorable the Earle of Ormound, the Bishop of Oshry, and the Sovereigne of Kilkenny.²⁰

O'Sullivan, a contemporary, thus relates the end of the murderers of the earl:

Both Moriarty and Kelly died by the gallows ... Kelly in England for some crime ... Moriarty in Ireland, being executed by the Lord of Lixnaw.

Moriarty and Kelly were guilty of the murder of the earl though he cried out to them in the words of the poet,

Thou shalt do no murder; Wilt thou then
Spurn at his edict, and fulfil a man's?
Take heed; for He holds vengeance in His hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
And art thou yet to thy own soul so blind,
That thou wilt war with God, by murd'ring me.'
– Shakespeare

Tradition holds that Moriarty had ever afterwards that sting of conscience that mutinies in a man's bosom and that raises a furious tempest in the soul. 'For fifteen years,' says O'Daly, 'remorse tortured Moriarty in soul and body. He was shunned by everyone, and universally execrated.'

Many a time he cried out for mercy, one we are sure he obtained for his family though he himself was gibbeted at his own door by the Lord of Lixnaw on account of this infamous crime in slaying the earl, his suzerain and foster brother.

Kelly, however, whose conscience was in the Earl of Ormond's purse, deserved no mercy for he gloried in having committed this atrocious crime.

Moriarty and Kelly, before this murder, could hear re-echoing in their ears the words of Shakespeare, which were written about the same time –

Which of you, if you were a prince's son,
If two such murderers as yourselves came to you,
Would not entreat for life – (Spare me, I am the Earl of Desmond!)
As you would beg, were you in my distress,
A begging prince what beggar pities not!
– Shakespeare

Thomas Fitzgerald, son of Lord Offaley, having married a daughter of the O'Moriarty, claimed a portion of Iar-mond in right of her; from him grew the Palatinate of Desmond, and the power and glory of the Geraldines.²¹

Is there not a singular providence in all this, that the very family who introduced the Geraldines into Kerry, and the first Irish blood that mingled with the conquerors, should be the cause of the death and ruin of the last of those great lords of Desmond.²²

The above essay was written by Father J Prendergast, a member of the Franciscan Order in Killarney, in the last years of the nineteenth century. A biographical notice of Father Prendergast appears in *Muckross Abbey: A History*, to be published shortly.

¹ 'If curiosity would induce you to ascertain what dark deeds of theirs may have brought upon them such terrible retribution, ponder well how James FitzThomas, Earl of Desmond, was murdered in his castle at Rathkeale by, as some suspect, his brother John. Again, recall the murder of James FitzMaurice, perpetrated by Maurice of Desmond in the days of Henry VIII. Should not this satisfy you, I would have you to meditate on all the cruel acts of rapacity and blood committed on the MacCarthys' (The Geraldines, pp134-135). And I would add the abominable cruelty committed against the O'Connors, one of which the most atrocious and most diabolical in the history of any nation.

² James Fitz-John Fitzgerald left three sons, Thomas Rua – 'the Red' – born of Joan, daughter of Viscount Roche. The earl divorced Joan Roche in order to marry Maud O'Carroll, mother of Gerald and John.

³ William Wise, Sheriff of Waterford, in a letter to 'Crumwell' writes, 'James of Desmond has sent over to England his son Thomas, whose mother is the Lord Roche's daughter, whom he put away and now occupyeth O'Karral's daughter, by whom he had issue.' (Lamb, Lib v602, leaf 105).

One year after the above letter to the Sheriff of Waterford, the 'pretended earl' seems to have taken a third wife, according to Ormond's letter to the council:

'Kildare's son-in-law have lately married O'Brine's (O'Brien's) daughter, and combined with James of Desmond in such wise, that he have married his sister to the said James.'

Whether his first wife, Joan Roche, was alive or he still continued to 'occupy' O'Carroll's daughter is not stated, says Gibson. 'He was indeed,' says this veracious author, 'walking in the footsteps of his royal master.' We are indebted to Mr D C Coltsmann Esq, Glenflesk Castle, for our copy of Gibson's Cork and also for his having drawn our attention to this excellent digest of the State Papers of the time.

We have in the life of John of Callan a more outrageous example of this crime of adultery according to our great Irish archaeologist O'Donovan: 'Thomas Fitzgerald, Knight of Glyn, descended from John Morn a Sursainne, son of John of Callan Fitzgerald, who was slain at Callan by Finghin Reanna Roin MacCarthy in 1261. The mother of this John na Sursainne had been the wife of O'Coileain (now Collins) of Claenghlais but John of Callan slew O'Coileain and kept his wife a concubine. The Knight of Kerry descends from Maurice Fitzgerald, who was another bastard son of the same John of Callan by the wife of O'Kennedy. The aboriginal Irish, says the learned O'Donovan, were cruelly treated by those haughty Geraldines of Desmond on whom a curse seems to have fallen for their crimes (Tribes of Ireland, p74).

⁴ Further reference, *Seventeen Martyrs* (1990) by Desmond Forristal, Chapter One, 'The First Martyrs Patrick O'Healy and Conn O'Rourke', pp9-15.

⁵ The double dealing of this unhappy earl is inexplicable to us unless we conclude with Archdeacon Rowan that 'these times of civil war and dissensions breed time-serving, double-dealing and treachery in all quarters, from the highest to the lowest.'

⁶ *Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism* by Nicolas Sander translated by David Lewis (1877). 'On the Luachra Range, some nine miles from Abbeyfeale where the three counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry meet ... a little further along at a place named Gleannglass Claonghlais/Cleanglass near Tournafulla, the Most Rev Dr Saunders, Papal Legate, died on the mountainside in a miserable hovel. It was in the year 1581. Gleannglass was then almost inaccessible except to the hardy kerns of the Earl of Desmond then on the run from Elizabeth's minions and to Dr Saunders, the Earl extended whatever little protection his own limited powers afforded. The Earl was offered his pardon provided he surrendered to the Pope's Legate but this the sturdy old chief refused to do. Worn out by cold, hunger and fatigue, with those on his track no less merciful than the wolves who howled around the cheerless cabin at night, the noble martyr, Dr Saunders, breathed his last. He was attended to the end by Dr Ryan, the Bishop of Killaloe, who subsequently escaped to Spain and died afterwards in Lisbon in 1617' (*The Liberator*, 7 June 1932).

⁷ 'Yet, we are forced to say, we were pained and ashamed at the sight of the spot where he was murdered, that no monument, nor even a wooden cross, has been erected over that historical earth-mound which put an end for ever to the great Geraldine family. Could not some of our many societies of Tralee subscribe a few pence to buy even a poorhouse cross to place over this historical temporary grave of the great Earl of Desmond?'

⁸ Archbishop of Cashel was the apostate bishop, Myler MacGrath, who returned to the church before his death. William Apsley was of Hospital, County Limerick, a great man in the south of Ireland in his day; his co-heiress married Sir Thomas Browne, ancestor of the Earl of Kenmare and thus brought the Hospital estates into this Catholic family.

⁹ Philip O'Sullivan, a contemporary writer, in his *Catholic History*, stated: 'John, at Tralee town, making an assault upon Danvers, a magistrate; Arthur Carter, marshall of Munster, both English heretics; also one Meade, one of the judges and Black Raymond put them to death with some others and chased the rest of the English out of the town.'

¹⁰ Father Prendergast, who wondered why Denny Street was not called Geraldine Street, described Tralee Castle as 'the centre of all the warlike manoeuvres of the great Geraldines for centuries. It was, above all, the home of the founder of the priory of Tralee, which has produced so many learned and holy men for the church in Ireland.' A description of the appearance of the castle as it was in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was given by Archdeacon Rowan in his antiquarian researches of Kerry and is reproduced in Father Prendergast's history; it begins: 'Tralee Castle as it now rises in the mind's eye of one who looked on it thirty or forty years ago was a building partly ancient and partly modern, standing in what was once a courtyard but become by neglect and disuse a filthy enclosure which we can remember converted by land agents to the vile uses of a common cattle pound. It turned its back on the present Main Street or Mall and extended its front, looking southward, for nearly three hundred feet over what in those days used to be called the bowling-green, round which a promenade of limited extent was thrown open to the inhabitants of Tralee; and many a summer's evening has the writer seen that circular walk thronged by promenaders as gallant as the exclusives of the Ring in Hyde Park.' For full account, see *Kerry Sentinel*, 9 October 1897.

¹¹ Quotation from *Four Masters*. The Lord Justice was Sir William Pelham (died 1587). See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

¹² Russell continued: 'If often falls out that women in their requests prevaile with men, and even as the soft wave of the sea cleareth and pierceth the hard rock, not by force, but by continually falling thereon, so the Earle of Desmond being incessantly advised by his wife or lady or rather (as I believe it) not well established in his wits, without any consideration or respect had of his said cousin's greate merritts, and former services done for him, or the expectation of future services, utterly rejected his suite, gives him nothing, so as it ended in an absolute denyall.' Further reference, *As Wicked a Woman: the biography of Eleanor Countess of Desmond 1545-1638* (1997) by Anne Chambers.

¹³ They were captured a few days afterwards by the English.

¹⁴ Sir Theobald Burke and his brothers who thus fought against their country were near relatives of Sir James Fitzmaurice, as the latter addresses Theobald as 'his cousin.' The Burkes, in fact, were cousins from both father and mother, 'something more than kin though less than kind.' Theobald's mother was a Geraldine by father and mother, and was also first cousin of Sir James, being daughter to his aunt, sister of Sir James, 15th Earl of Desmond. Then James' mother was of the House of Ryan of Awney (O'Mulrian) which, by the masculine and feminine of its children – a trait which they retain to our day, as we have never known a Tipperary or Limerick Ryan without this characteristic – spread itself into a perfect network of relationship among all the great English and Irish families of Munster which, as Archdeacon Rowan remarks, is 'curious to consider and most difficult to unravel.'

We find here in O'Sullivan's account of this fatal engagement an O'Mulrian riding with Theobald Burke while Theobald Burke's son and successor was married to an O'Mulrian of Awney.

The father of the Burkes of Castle Connell was rewarded by Elizabeth for Theobald's treason to his country with a baronetcy and a pension, on the 18th May 1580. The loss of his children, however, outweighed all these honours and the poor old man on the day of his investiture fainted during the ceremony and lay a long time as dead, as we read in the letter of Telham to the queen:

The ceremonies were performed on Sunday last in the presence of the Lords, at which tyme the old man with protestations of all thankfulnessse to your Majesty, and feeling as I take it an impression of overmuch joie [we are sure it was over sorrow], had like to have resigned his pention at the Lord Justices' table within an hour after his creation, being in all our sight dede and with great difficultie restored.

The honour thus conferred brought neither peace nor good fortune to the Burkes for in little more than half a century a succession of violent or untimely deaths and family litigation brought the family to utter ruin.

Sir John de Burgo, one of the purest and noblest souls that ever honoured a noble family in the next generation, risked life and limb for the very cause which his progenitors had been rewarded for opposing. He, indeed, like Louis XVI, and Sir James Desmond, had been the scapegoat for all the crimes of his ancestors.

His life and martyrdom have been written. Rothe, *Processus Martialis*, by O'Daly, by Dominick a Rosario, Bruodin, Lib III, c20, Molanny and Hueber. This last, a Franciscan, gives a more detailed account of his martyrdom.

He was put to death in the habit of St Francis, as he was a tertiary of St Francis.

See a very readable and interesting life of Sir John Burke, Lord of Castle Connell, by Mrs Morgan John O'Connell in the *Irish Catholic*.

His last words are most touching and edifying, 'When he was urged to renounce the Catholic faith and to deny the mother of God he boldly and unhesitatingly answered, that he acknowledged no queen who did not believe in Christ, the king of heaven, and whosoever would strive to turn him from the service of both, deserved neither obedience nor respect; and whoever would act otherwise was not the servant of God but the slave of the devil.'

After he was condemned to death he was carried in a cart to the place of execution outside the city of Limerick and then he asked and was allowed to be let down and to go on his knees for about a furlong to the gallows. Having commended himself to the saints with the greatest fervour, he went forward to his martyrdom as if he were going to a banquet. When Sir John was hung, some noblemen, and among them Sir Thomas Browne – the lineal ancestor of the Earl of Kenmare – petitioned the president that when the martyr's body was taken down from the gallows, it might not be cut from limb to limb. This favour was granted and his friends and relations carried it into the city and buried it in St John's Church about December 20th in the year 1607.

¹⁵ The head was sent to Dublin as a New Year's gift for Grey and stuck upon a pole on the castle wall (*Ireland under the Tudors* (1885) by Richard Bagwell, Vol III, p94).

¹⁶ The letter can be read in full in *Ireland under the Tudors* (1885) by Richard Bagwell, Vol III, p109. Further reference to Port Castle, see *By the Feale's Wave The Romance of Thomas, Earl of Desmond and Catherine McCormack A Legend of Port Castle, Abbeyfeale* (2018).

¹⁷ It is well known that there were Brownes settled in Kerry before the ancestor of the Kenmare family came over. The Brownes of Ventry, a now extinct family, are often mentioned in old county documents as existing in Kerry from the English Conquest; and it appears from this list, furnished by Churchyard, that the Brownes distinguished as the Vale-Brownes. It may possibly be that the Vial Brownes or Brownes living by the river Vial or Feale were the Earl of Desmond's foster brothers.

¹⁸ Thos Ormond ETC, OSS. If Father Daly, OP, who condemns Owen Daniel Moriarty so unmercifully, had seriously considered the provocation he has told us that Moriarty received from the earl's people, he would acknowledge that very few men in this world would have acted otherwise. Daly says, 'It unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field.' Would Father Daly have acted in a different manner if his own sister had been thus treated by an earl or any one else? The truth is, Desmond was in open war with all his neighbours; preying upon all, and as a natural consequence, hunted down by all. For we find that 'In 1581 he made a hosting into Cashell and killed four hundred innocent persons, and increasing his plunder with many steeds and other spoils' (State Records, 1581). And in the summer of 1582 he made another successful raid into the country of his old foes, the Butlers, and left the hill on which he fought speckled with the bodies of the slain (Idem, 1582). In the autumn of this same year he made an incursion into Kerry against the O'Keeffes whom he slew in great numbers. O'Keeffe himself, ie, Art, son of Art, son of Donal, son of Art and his son Art Oge were taken prisoner by the Earl, and Hugh, another of his sons, were slain. Daly need not look farther than this to know that 'they who live by the sword shall die by the sword' and that 'the blood of the innocent' cries up to heaven for vengeance.

¹⁹ The statement was published in 1584 by the poet, Thomas Churchyard, and was intended as an example that 'the whole realme of Ireland may see that trueth hath ever the victorie, and treason is put to shame and dishonour.'

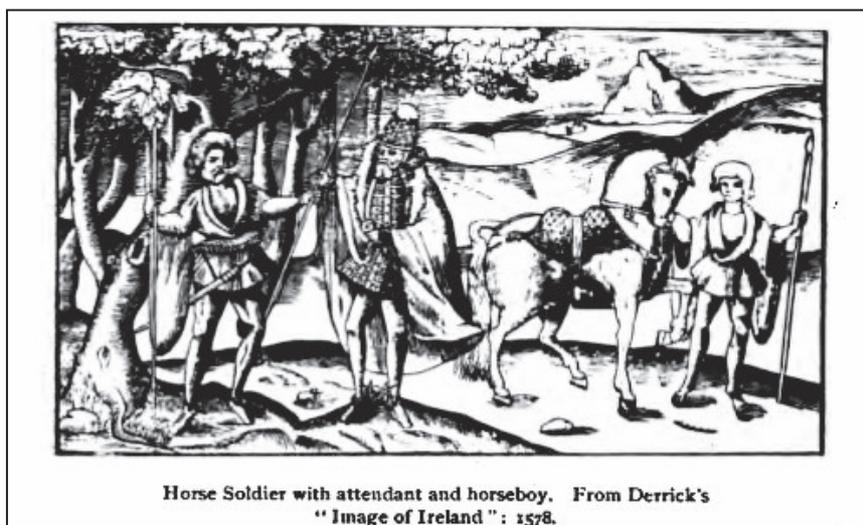
²⁰ *A Scourge for Rebels; Wherin are many notable services truly set out and thorowly discoursed of, with everie particular point touching the troubles of Ireland, as farre as the painfull and dutiful service of the Earle of Ormond in Sundrie sortes is manifestly knowen.* Written by Thomas Churchyard (/Churchiard), Gentleman. Imprinted at London for Thomas Cadman. 1584.

Doiremoire (big wood) which extended from Blennerville to Castlegregory. Bongoinder was probably a stronghold, six miles from Tralee. Bingham wrote about this date: ‘There are two notable places which the rebels give forth they will fortifie, that doe lie in the Baye of Tralee; the one is called Bongoinder and the other Kilbalahithe, which places are naturally very strong, I learn’.

Bongoinder, six miles from Tralee, a very strong ground – AD 1580. Earl of Ormond, Kerry Magazine, Vol I, p98.

²¹ See Daltons’ Army List, Vol ii, p328.

²² This is denied by Miss Hickson. She says there is no mention of this marriage in the genealogy of the Geraldines. But these genealogies could have been made to suit the tastes of the great Geraldine House, in centuries afterwards, when the Moriartys had become the fosterers of the Geraldines. It is certainly given in the following authentic genealogy of Otho. This Thomas, surnamed the Great, who married Ellinor, daughter of The (William) Moriarty of Kerry, Iar-mond, was ancestor of the White Knight, the Knight of Glynn, the Knight of Kerry and Machenry. He died AD 1213; so that the first Irish blood that flowed in the veins of the Geraldines was that of Ellinor O’Moriarty of Kerry; both her sons, Alexander and Maurice, died without issue.



23. The Battle of Lixnaw, posted online 5 December 2018

In the 'Castle of the Island' in the year 1422, an indenture was drawn up between James, Earl of Desmond, and Fitzmaurice, Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw. The document, witnessed and sealed by the Bishop of Ardfert, reveals how two powerful families engaged in a treaty for peace.

Indenture of Agreement between the Earl of Desmond and Patrick Fitzmaurice of Lixnaw, 1422

This indenture, made at Castleisland the next March following the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin in the IX year of King Henry V, 1422, Lord James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, Lord of the Liberties of Kerry, and Patrick Fitzmaurice Fitzthomas, Captain of his Nation, of the other part witnesseth that the aforesaid Earl and Patrick are agreed, and at peace, in form of this treaty, in respect of all strifes, bad and moved between them up to the date of these presenting.¹

All this however, did not prevent the Fitzmaurices from kicking against the goad of the all powerful Earl of Desmond and their kinsmen and neighbours, as we see in the Battle of Lixnaw.² This battle was fought at Lixnaw and Ballynageragh in 1568 whilst Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and his brother, Sir John Desmond, were undergoing captivity in the Tower of London. At this time, James, son of Maurice Dubh, Mac-an-Earla, assumed the Palatine power 'and preyed and plundered, wasted and burned the lands of Fitzmaurice to the very gates of Lixnaw.'

James attacked Lord Kerry's Court on the western side while he sent O'Connor Kerry with the Clan-Sheehy and their predatory forces to the eastern side of the town so that the Lord of Lixnaw and his forces were thus surrounded on every side.



Remains of Lord Kerry's Court at Lixnaw, the grounds of which are today Lixnaw Gun Club

Edmond MacSweeny, son of Gilla-Duy, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman (Donald of the Victories) was constable or leader of the troops of Fitzmaurice and though he had scarcely fifty galloglasses or fighting men under him, he did not think it honourable to desert the Lord of Lixnaw in this great danger.

Fitzmaurice dreaded to attack such a large party of well armed men but MacSweeny bravely cried out: 'Let us attack at once the Clan-Sheehy for against them our indignation is greatest.' The Clan-Sheehy on their side was delighted to see Fitzmaurice's party approach for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily overcome.

They were, however, mistaken.

MacSweeny and his galloglasses, assisted by Captain O'Malley and his marines, made such a brave attack on the MacSheehys and the Geraldine forces that they were completely routed and a great number of the Geraldines and the MacSheehys were killed. There fell Edmund, son of

Edmund MacSheehy, Chief Constable of Desmond, ‘a wealthy and affluent man’ say the Four Masters, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality.³ Murrogh Balb, son of Manus MacSheehy; Teig Roe O’Callaghan, son of O’Dwyer, son of the White Knight; Faltagh (Wall) of Dun Moilin (Dunmoylan Castle); John, son of Gerald FitzGerald, heir of Lickbevune Castle.⁴



Also slain was John O’Connor Kerry, otherwise ‘John of the Battles’.⁵ Another John, son of Garret Fitzgerald, was taken prisoner, and many others were either killed or made hostages during this battle.

Left: Lickbevune Castle otherwise Leck or Lick from T J Westropp’s ‘Promontory Forts’, *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*

The battle was fought, but conflict was ongoing, as seen in the following letter of Thomas, 16th Lord of Lixnaw, who wrote to the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney some years later complaining of the harassing wrongs inflicted on him and his tenants by the Lord Palatinate:

My bounden duty premised to your good lordship advertising your lordship that the 12th of this present month certayne of the Erle of Desmond’s men, in several companies, came to my poore country. One companie to the south side of the country and one to the north side, and from one of my tenants (being my chaplain being about the edge of four score years) tooke awaie his plough garrens, killed two of my men, and left not so much as my poore greyhounds unkilld, so that the man’s guts from the dogges could sears be discerned; and the same night another companie came to one of my horsemen in the north side of my countrie and tooke from him 15 stooode (stud) mares, and drowned three, and the next night after, being the 24th of this month, another companie of the M’Aghe M’Tirrelaghe, with the Erle’s Constable of Carrig-an-Foyle, came to another of my poore tenants, being the best I hadde, and from him tooke awaie his plough to his utter undoing; all this being done the first or second night after his lordship coming to Kerry, and as I am informed by his lordship’s procurement. The which I humbly beseech your honor to consider and being not therewith contented, but swares and says that he will with all his power come to invade my country, praieing your honour (if there be anie remedie) to see through my afflicted case remedied, being one always ready to answer to onie right and lawrie before your honor and thus I humbly take my leave committing your honour to the keeping of God, from Lixnawe, the 25th of August 1576. Your Lordship’s alwaies to command. THOMAS LIXNAWE.

He complained again that on September 1st, the earl took 2,100 kyne (cattle) and 200 copuls (horses) besides 600 kyne and 800 sheep already lifted.

The Four Masters relate another raid in 1578 as follows:

A contention arose between the Earl of Desmond, ie, Gerald, the son of James, the son of John, and Fitzmaurice of Kerry, namely, Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, and the earl took Bally-mic-an-chaim Castle from Fitzmaurice.

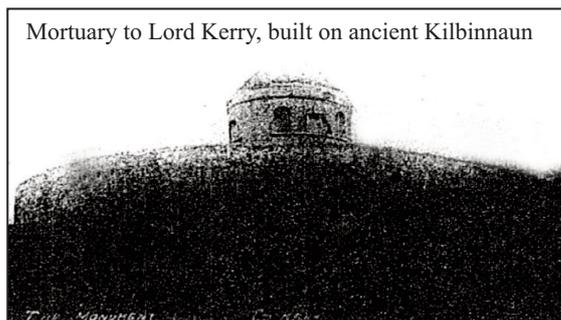
The young Abbot O’Torna (or O’Dorney) having joined the earl, was killed at the castle door of Lixnaw by a ball shot after the earl had entered the castle; and had there been no other evil done than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough. A great number of Fitzmaurice’s people were killed and drowned the same day.

They continued for some time thus at war with each other until at last they made peace and Bally-macaquim was restored to Fitzmaurice together with his hostages and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.⁶

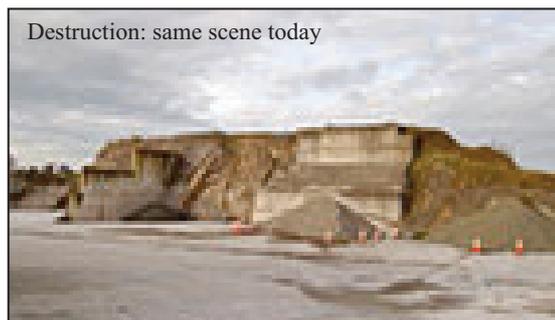
Demise of the Lords of Lixnaw

It does seem strange, observed a nineteenth century writer, that the long descended family of Fitzmaurice of Lixnaw, dating in Kerry from the English Conquest, should not now have a trace or memorial in the county from which it took title except the empty modern monument at East Clogher and the ruined chapel adjoining the cathedral at Ardfert.⁷

The ‘empty modern monument’, a mortuary chapel to Thomas, 21st Lord Kerry and 1st Earl of Kerry, was in such condition because tradition held that the lead coffin was utilized for bullets in the rebellion of 1798. It would seem that Lord Kerry built the chapel at Kilbinnaun, site of an ancient church, at some period before his demise in 1741.⁸



Mortuary to Lord Kerry, built on ancient Kilbinnaun



Destruction: same scene today

In the centuries that followed, it remained a symbolic landmark of the Lords Kerry, the first of whom died in 1280, and the last in 1818. In 1934, a writer observed that ‘the shadow of ruin’ was creeping around the old monument of Lixnaw. ‘Up to a few years ago,’ he continued, ‘money came from some source for its annual repair but the trustees must have died or its appropriated funds exhausted for no one no longer seems to care about it’.⁹

The writer acknowledged that it was a sacred, if not historic, place and predicted its ruin: ‘In five years from now, grass and weeds will mark the place where it stood.’

It was demolished in 1957:

The total area of the hill was about 14 acres and its summit rose 70 feet over the level of the surrounding land. The monument itself was an imposing edifice and no doubt reflected credit on the architects and stone masons of the bygone days. The tower, 40 feet high, had a circumference of 100 feet being circular in shape with walls four feet thick. The tomb, also circular in shape, was a spacious one, being about 15 feet in diameter and having a flat stone roof. As the tomb lay directly under the tower, this roof also comprised the tower’s floor and down through the years sustained the weight of many herds of cattle.¹⁰

Fitzmaurice, Lords of Lixnaw by Senectus

The following account of the Lords of Kerry and Lixnaw was published anonymously in 1865 in an effort to rescue the history of the family from oblivion.¹¹

For more than six hundred years the Lords of Lixnaw (in Irish, *Leac Snamha*) distinguished themselves as much for their indomitable courage and love of chivalry as for their princely munificence and boundless hospitality. In its day, the old Court of Lixnaw was a fountain of charity from which freely flowed the milk of human kindness.

The walls of the old house, and only the walls, are still extant and though they are broken and crumbling now, one can gather from them a ray of past glories, of fallen greatness and faded grandeur. Just at its base flows the old river Brick where many a time the young lords beguiled the hours away in capturing the salmon which abounded there. In those days the country around must have been very wild and wet as it was in a great part boggy land.

In early times the sept was always faithful to the English Crown with the exception of the fourth Lord Kerry. They were mostly of a religious temperament, advancing the interests of the Catholic Church.

Religious houses were erected by them in many places of which nothing is known and which it escaped even the diligence of Smith in his history. At Lerrig, near Ardfert, a religious house of some kind was built but not a stone stands there now to mark the place. Some persons attribute the founder to one of the Lords of Kerry. Indeed the 3rd Lord Kerry must have been a nobleman of a very pious disposition for he built the Leper or Lazar House at Ardfert, now thrown down and the stones used for other purposes.

There are many stories told of the Lords Kerry. One of the Barons of Lixnaw is said to have killed his servant in a fit of rage and to atone for it, had a shrine erected in Kiltomy churchyard dedicated to St John the Evangelist. A stone from Rome was laid on the shrine which was said to possess powers against epilepsy. To this place the Lord Kerry went every morning to pray in the manner of Henry, the royal murderer, at the tomb of Thomas A Becket.



Left: Memento Mori - Remember you too shall die
Relics at Kiltomy churchyard, to which place one of the Lords Kerry resorted to atone for his misdeeds

Another strange tale is told of Hanora, wife of the 19th Lord Kerry, whose mysterious death in the presence of an archdeacon caused the people to believe in his superhuman powers. Her remains became a gruesome curiosity in the locality.

Another Lady Kerry suffered a strange death after dining at Beal Castle with Maurice Stack in 1600. The occasion ended with Stack being hurled to his death from a window into the courtyard. Lady Kerry died about a year later.

Origins of the House of Lixnaw

If we come at once to the root of this ancient family tree we must turn to the shores of Italy where flourished Otho, a baron of the land and a descendant of the Duke of Tuscany. This Otho was father of Walter, who came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and was made a baron and constable of Windsor by that monarch for his services against Harold at Hastings. This Walter married Gladys, daughter of Ryall-ap-Coyn, by whom he had issue three sons, Gerald, Robert and William. Gerald, who was, according to the custom of the time, surnamed Fitzwalter, had from Henry I a grant of Molesford, County Berks, and married in 1108 Nesta, daughter of Resap-Griffith, prince of South Wales, who had it is said been previously the leman of Henry I. This Nesta was by Henry, the mother of De Marisco, Constable of Cardigan, and the celebrated Robert Fitzstephen, the first English invader of Ireland in 1169.

Gerald had issue by her three sons, William, Maurice and David. William was the ancestor of the Lixnaw family, Maurice of the Ducal House of Leinster while David was consecrated bishop of St Davids in 1147.

William, who was married to Catherine, daughter of Sir Adam De Kingsley of Cheshire, was sent over to Ireland by Strongbow with his eldest son, the celebrated Raymond Le Gros, in 1171, and assisted materially in the advancement of the Norman interest. But shortly after returning to England, he died there in 1173.

Raymond remained in Ireland and soon after married Baselia, sister of Earl Strongbow, and had as a marriage portion with her a large temporal grant and the constablership of Leinster. Some time afterwards McCarthy, King of Cork, solicited Raymond's assistance against the attacks of his rebellious son, Cormac O'Lehanagh, and after subduing him, received from McCarthy for his valuable services a large tract of land in Kerry where he settled his eldest son Maurice Fitzraymond.

Maurice espoused the daughter of Miles Fitzhenry, founder of Connell (or Connal) Abbey, Kildare, and Chief Governor of Ireland, with whom he got the lands of Rathivoe (Rattoo), Killury and Ballyheigue in Clanmaurice as a marriage portion. By this lady he had Thomas and Gerald.

The twenty-three Lords of Kerry and Lixnaw

Thomas, Justiciary of Ireland, who first assumed the surname of Fitzmaurice (that is, son of Maurice) became 1st Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw. From him the barony of Clanmaurice takes its name.

His brother Gerald was ancestor to the family of Liscahane and Kilfenura called the tanistry or second house, which was attained in Elizabeth's reign and whose heiress general, Ellice, was mother of Conor O'Connor of Carrigafoyle. He was married secondly to Catherine, daughter of Milo de Cogan and had by her a son William from whom sprung the families of Fitzmaurice of Brees in Mayo and of Ballykealy in Clanmaurice, anciently barons thereof.

Thomas, 1st Lord Kerry, had in his youth a grant of ten knights fees in Kerry from King John in the first year of his reign and an ancient rent of 4d by the acre was reserved to the family for a length of time from Bealtra to Crahane (probably Carahane).

He married Grace, daughter of McMorrough Cavenagh (or Kavanagh) and granddaughter of Desmond, the detested King of Leinster, and founded the Grey Friary of Ardfert in 1253.

At his death in 1280, he was buried on the north side of the great altar of the Grey Friary of Ardfert, which he had built. He died it is said at the house of his son-in-law, Sir Otho de Lacy, in Browry (perhaps Bruree in Limerick) on the feast of Saints Peter and Paul.

He had two sons, Maurice and Pierce and two daughters. Pierce became ancestor to the families of Meenogahane, Ballymacaquim and Croshnishane in Clanmaurice. The greater part of a huge castle or keep still rears its head over the quiet plains of Ballymacaquim and is now used by the farmers who hold the land around it for various purposes of utility.

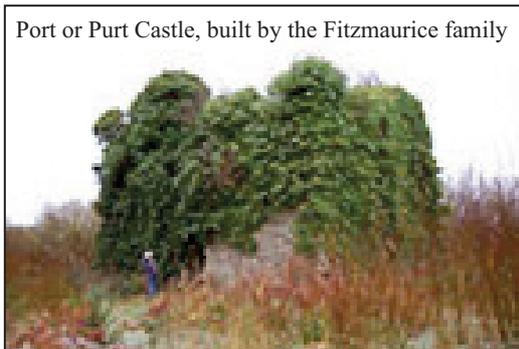


Mighty: crumbling Ballymacaquim Castle holds its own surrounded by a cluster of modern homes

Maurice, the eldest son, 2nd Lord Kerry, married Mary, daughter and heiress of John McElligott of Galey in Clanmaurice (not McLeod of Galway as some writers say) by which alliance, the family obtained from Richard I an inheritance of five knights' fees in Coshmany and Molahiffe in Desmond.

This Maurice sat in the Irish Parliament in 1295 and attended a writ of Ed I in 1297 after which he proceeded on an expedition against Scotland; Wallace the deathless being about that time at the head of his faithful men of Lanark against English domination. He died in Lixnaw in 1303 (or 1305) and was buried with his father in Ardfert.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Nicholas Fitzmaurice, 3rd Lord Kerry. He received the honour of knighthood at Adare from John, Lord Offaley, for assisting him to suppress the rebellion of the Irish in Munster and in the same year, 1312, he also went against the Scots. He must have been a nobleman of a very pious disposition as he made several grants of land for religious purposes, built the Leper or Lazar House at Ardfert and the old bridge at Lixnaw.¹² He also built the castles of Portrinarde and Ardfert.¹³



Port or Purt Castle, built by the Fitzmaurice family

He married Slany, daughter of Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. He died in 1324 leaving three sons and six daughters.

He arranged the marriage of one of his daughters, Elinor, to Maurice, the 1st Earl of Desmond, and gave as a marriage portion with her the lands of Killury and Ballyheigue and 'the Island of Kerry and the whole seigniory thereto'.¹⁴

Another daughter, Margaret, married Donald MacCarthy More, Prince of Desmond. Maurice and John, the two eldest of his sons, were successive lords of Kerry and were not, at least the former, very lucky in their fortunes.

Maurice Fitznicholas Fitzmaurice, 4th Lord Kerry, had a dispute with Dermot Oge McCarthy and killed him on the bench before the Judge of Assizes in Tralee in 1325. He was tried and attainted by the parliament at Dublin but was not put to death. His property was confiscated on account of this outrage and fourteen years later, 1339, he revolted against the English government and otherwise raised disturbance.

He was ultimately taken prisoner by Maurice, Earl of Desmond, who slew nearly 1500 of the then rebels. Maurice Fitzmaurice died that year, his death being accelerated, it is said, by the scantiness of his diet during his imprisonment. He was interred at Ardfert.¹⁵

Having no issue, his brother John succeeded him in honours as 5th Lord Kerry and enjoyed them but nine years for he died in 1348 and was succeeded by his son Maurice.

Maurice Fitzmaurice, the 6th lord of Kerry, fighting for Edward III against the Irish in 1370, was taken prisoner on the 6th of July in that year with Lord Thomas Fitzjohn and several other men

of note. Maurice was a Lord of Parliament in the 48th of Edward III and departed this life in 1398 at Lixnaw.

His eldest son, John, dying before himself, he was succeeded in the family honours by his second son, Sir Patrick, by some called Barbatous (bearded) as 7th Lord of Kerry. James, the 7th Earl of Desmond, having obtained the custody of the counties of Kerry, Cork &c, entered into a deed as lord of the liberties of Kerry with Patrick, Lord Kerry, styled then Patrick Fitzmaurice Fitzjohn, Captain or Head of his Nation, whereby the said Patrick was bound to answer to the earl and his heirs at his assizes to which agreement William Stack, Archdeacon of Ardfert, and Nicholas, Bishop of that See, were witnesses.

Patrick was married to Catherine, daughter of Teige MacCarthy More. Patrick is recorded as having been killed in Clare in 1410.¹⁶ He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas as 8th lord while his second son Nicholas became Bishop of Ardfert in 1420.

Thomas died in 1469 and was represented by his second son Edmond as 9th Lord Kerry. In 1485 Edmund appeared in the Court Palatinate of Dingle before a Mr Coppinger and there recovered lands which had been granted to his ancestors by King John but which were taken from, we believe, Maurice, 4th Lord Kerry some 146 years before.

This nobleman died at Lixnaw in 1498 when the title devolved on his eldest son, Edmond, as 10th Lord Kerry who, after the death of his wife, became a lay-brother in the Grey Friary of Ardfert. He took little or no part in mundane affairs at any period of his life, his spirit dwelling in a loftier sphere.

His son Edmond was now 11th Lord Kerry but of him we can record nothing save he led a quiet secluded life, never caring to go beyond the pale of his own hillside keep. He was created Baron of Odorney and Viscount of Kilmaule by Henry VIII in 1537 which title became extinct on his death, without male issue, in 1541.

He was succeeded by his brother Patrick as the 12th Lord of Kerry. He married, by dispensation from the Pope, Slany, daughter of Murrough, the 1st Earl of Thomond and 1st Baron of Inchiquin and had issue but Patrick, Lord Kerry, died young, from a cold caught while hunting at Drumleggagh in the year 1547.

It is worth remarking that Patrick's widow Slany remarried Sir Donald O'Brien of Duagh, second son of Connor, Prince of Thomond. The couple had three sons and three daughters, Turlogh, Mortogh, Connor, Mary, Sarah (who married O'Sullivan Beara) and Penelope, who married as her first husband (and his third wife) the 16th Lord Kerry.

Patrick left two sons minors, Thomas and Edmond (or Edward), who became successively lords each in his turn. Thomas, 13th Lord Kerry, being a minor, was placed under the guardianship of his grandfather James, the 15th Earl of Desmond, and continued so until his death at the Castle of Listowel in 1549, a little more or less than a year after he had attained his majority.

The title and honours devolved on his brother Edmond (or Edward), 14th Lord, who was also under the guardianship of the Earl of Desmond. In two short months after his brother's death, while at the castle of Beaulieu (Beal), he too died.



Mysterious: Site of Beal Castle where Edmond died just months after his brother had died at Listowel Castle. Their uncle would soon follow suit

The estates and honours reverted to his uncle, Gerald Rua (the red-haired), third son of Edmond, the 10th lord, who became 15th Lord Fitzmaurice of Kerry but he too, one month later, as if some unknown power was warring against his race, was called away with startling suddenness. He was killed in Desmond, whether by accident or design or how we are unable from the records to say. He had been married not more than a month to Julia, daughter of Cormac Oge McCarthy, Lord Muskerry. He was interred in the family vault at Ardfert on 1st August 1550.

In less than one year, three distinguished nobles of this house had been hurried into eternity.

Gerald's brother, Thomas, who was born in 1502, succeeded to the dignity and estates at 16th Lord of Kerry. He served in the Milanese as an officer under the German emperors before the honours accrued to him. And being in Milan at that time, Gerald Fitzmaurice, the next male heir presumptive, took possession of Lixnaw.

Gerald held Lixnaw for about a year when an old woman named Joan Harmon, who had been a nurse to Thomas, 16th Lord, set out in her old age to Italy with all the vigour and earnestness of youth, accompanied by her daughter. At Dingle she boarded a small vessel then in the harbour bound for France from where she proceeded to Italy and Milan where she sought Lord Thomas. She told him of Gerald's actions but she died on her return voyage to Ireland.

Lord Thomas however reached Ireland safely but Gerald would by no means give him the estates and so disputes and quarrels grew between them for two years or more until Gerald finally surrendered to Thomas. In a deed made to Thomas by John FitzRichard, 5 Edward VI, he is designated Lord of Kerry and Captain of his Nation.

In the first year of King Philip and Queen Mary, Thomas received a letter from their majesties dated at Hampton Court, the 23rd September and directed to 'their trusty and well-loved subject the Baron of Kierry' informing him of their marriage and requiring him to assist the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to redress those disorders which had crept into the State since the death of Henry VIII, both in matters of religion and to preserve the kingdom in peace, tranquility, justice and honour.

Also, by a patent dated by the queen at Westminster on the 23rd of October following, in consideration of his good services to her, and Edward VI, he received a grant and confirmation of his estates to hold them forever of the crown by the same rents and services as any of his ancestors. He sat in parliaments by the title of Thomas FitzMaurice, Baron of Lacksnaway, *vulgariter vocatus Baro de Kery*.

He and his son Patrick were subsequently involved in the rebellion. In the period following 1579, Sir John of Desmond having been executed in 1582 and the Earl of Desmond nowhere to be found, the government began to feel secure that the Celtic spirit of the province was entombed in the bowels of the earth and reduced its army to about three hundred foot and horse.

Upon this reduction, the 16th Lord Kerry and his son saw an opportunity and entered the town

of Adare and attacked the greater part of the men there, attacked the castle of Lisconnell, throwing the English soldiers over the walls. Lord Kerry was pursued by Captain Dowdal who overtook him near Glenflesk and defeated him there, killing nearly 200 of his men and taking all his provisions, 800 cows and 500 horses.

Lord Kerry applied to the Earl of Ormond by whose influence a pardon was granted to him. He died at Lixnaw on 16th December 1590. Governor Zouch refused his burial in the family vault and he was buried in the tomb of Bishop Stack in the old cathedral of Ardfert.¹⁷

His son Patrick Fitzthomas Fitzmaurice, 17th Lord Kerry, born in 1541, was sent to England when very young as hostage to Queen Mary. He had only returned to Ireland after twenty years when he joined Desmond.

O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone came into Munster in 1599 and the 17th Lord Kerry brought a great number of men to the side of his relative, the Sungan Earl. Carew, at Carrigafoyle, sent Maurice Stack to Liscahane Castle who surprised the insurgents who were there in occupation and put the Irish warders of it to the sword.¹⁸

Soon after it was retaken by the Fitzmaurice family. Carew sent Sir Charles Wilmot into Clanmaurice where he attacked Lixnaw Castle and placed a garrison there.¹⁹ He attacked and took possession of Rattoo and subsequently came to Liscahane Castle which he restored once again to the English.

In 1600 Lord Patrick demolished the fortifications of Beal Castle. However, the sight of his chief seat at Lixnaw possessed by the English caused him great grief and he died on 12th August 1600 at Downloagh and was buried with his uncle Donald, Earl of Clancare, in Muckross Abbey (Irrelagh).²¹

He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, 18th Lord Kerry. Thomas was born in 1574 and resided peaceably at his castle of Ballybunion, the English garrisoned at Lixnaw.²²



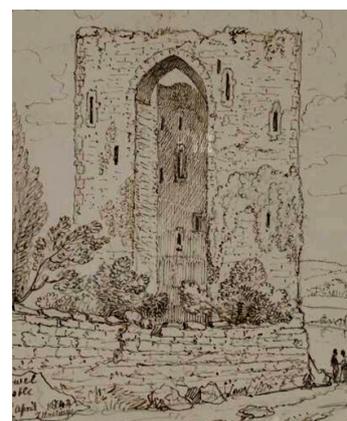
Ballybunion, home of Lord Kerry in ages past

On the death of his father, he sought the protection of the English through his wife, sister of the Earl of Thomond, but was refused and his castles and territories were attacked.

In August 1600 Maurice Stack was invited to dine with Lady Kerry at Beal Castle during the course of which she accused him of abusing her at which Stack was murdered and thrown out of a high window into the courtyard. Lord Thomond refused to see his sister after this incident and she died within a year.

In September 1600 Lord Kerry's castle of Ardfert was attacked by Wilmot in a conflict that lasted nine days. Lord Kerry surrendered and all were taken prisoner with the exception of Constable John (Shaun Mollohagh) Fitzmaurice who was hanged outside Ardfert.

On 5th November 1600 the castle of Listowel, the last and only stronghold of Lord Kerry, was besieged and taken by Wilmot.



Right: Listowel Castle in 1842 by T Hastings, held at the National Library of Ireland

On 21st December the queen sent express directions that ‘in every pardon granted to Irish rebels there should be an exception that the name should not extend to Thomas Fitzmaurice, son of the late Baron of Lixnaw.’

Lord Kerry continued in arms and in 1602, Wilmot arrived at Lixnaw and there found Gerald Fitzmaurice, brother of Lord Kerry, with men assembled. Lixnaw was again in the hands of Lord Kerry. Wilmot cut off the water supply to the castle from the nearby river and ultimately Gerald Fitzmaurice capitulated. Lord Kerry finally made submission to King James I in 1604 whereupon he was pardoned and his estates granted to him by letters patent.

It is said that with his submission, the family became Protestant. Lord Kerry died at Drogheda on 30th June 1630.²³ He was succeeded by his eldest son Patrick, 19th Lord Kerry, born in 1595. He sat in parliament in 1634 but after rebellion broke out in 1641 Patrick was appointed Lord President of Munster as a token of his loyalty. He raised an army to support English law and appointed Pierce Ferriter captain, who later carried off the arms for faith and fatherland.

Lord Kerry quitted his castle of Ardfert on 13th February 1642 and fled to England where he died on 31 January 1660. He married Hanora, daughter of Sir David Fitzgerald of Ballymaloe, Co Cork, eldest son of Sir John Fitzgerald of Cloyne, who survived him by 29 years.²⁴

Lord Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son William, 20th Lord Kerry, born in 1633, who married Constance Long, a member of a Yorkshire family. Constance was the first Saxon spouse of a Lord of Kerry in the long line of descents and was deemed by her husband worthy of having a church built and a handsome altar tomb within it to her memory.

Close to Lixnaw in a state now of irretrievable ruin, of modern date though in an ancient burial ground, stands the church of Kiltomy. Two slabs fixed in the south wall now fallen to the ground and almost illegible tell its history:

This church was built and monument erected in the year of our Lord God One thousand, Six hundred and Eighty-five by the Right Honourable Lord Baron of Kerry in memory of his virtuous and well-beloved Lady Constance who dyed the 12th day October and was interred.²⁵

He died in 1697 and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, 21st Lord Kerry. Thomas, born in 1668, sat in the Irish parliament for County Kerry in 1692 as Hon Thomas Fitzmaurice and took his seat in the House of Peers on 17th August 1697. George I advanced him to Viscount Clanmaurice and 1st Earl of Kerry on 17th January 1722 and in May 1726, he was called to the Privy Council.

He married 14th January 1692 Anne Petty, only daughter of Sir William Petty. Thomas died at Lixnaw in March 1741 leaving issue by Anne five sons and three daughters. Before he died he selected a burial place for himself apart from his whole family on the slope of a green hillside at east Clogher about a mile from his mansion where he erected a plain monument (Lixnaw Monument) in a vault below which he sleeps today.²⁶

His eldest son William, 22nd Lord and 2nd Earl of Kerry, baptised in Dublin in 1694, was a colonel in the Coldstream Guards and in January 1721, was appointed governor of Ross Castle. On 24th October 1743 he took his seat in Parliament and in 1744 became a member of the Privy Council and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Kerry.

He married Gertrude Lambart, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cavan on 19th March 1738 and dying at Lixnaw on 4th April 1747 left Francis Thomas, born in Dublin on 9 September 1740 and a daughter, Lady Anne, born at Ardfert in October 1741.²⁷

Francis Thomas succeeded his father as 23rd Lord and 3rd Earl of Kerry. He married Anastatia, daughter of Peter Daly Esq MP of Queensbury, Co Galway and resided for a considerable part of his life at Petersham in Surrey. After the death of Anastatia in 1799, 'he regularly repaired to Westminster Abbey at three o'clock daily to pray at or near the tomb of his deceased wife.'²⁸

He died at his residence in Hampton Court Green on 4th July 1818, without issue, at which time the direct line of the great family became extinct.²⁹

The title merged in that of the Marquis of Lansdowne, descended from John Fitzmaurice, second son of Thomas, the 1st Earl of Kerry.

It might be asked how the ancient house of Lixnaw came to fall. Francis Thomas, the last earl, having been involved with the wife of a Counsellor Daly, the learned Ponderoso took law proceedings and a verdict found against the Earl of Kerry for £40,000.³⁰

The estates thus went under the hammer. The earl left the country and went into retirement in England and never returned and thus ended this illustrious Anglo-Irish sept.³¹

Lords of Kerry taken from old family records³²

Lords of Kerry	Death and Burial	Marriages
1 st Lord of Kerry	Thomas d 1280, b Ardfert	Grace, d of MacMorrough Kavanagh, King of Leinster
2 nd Lord of Kerry	Maurice d 1303, b Ardfert	Margaret, daughter of John McElligott of Galey
3 rd Lord of Kerry	Nicholas d 1324, b Ardfert	Siany, daughter of Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond
4 th Lord of Kerry	Maurice d 1339, b Ardfert	Honora, daughter of O'Connor Kerry
5 th Lord of Kerry	John d 1348, b Ardfert	1 st Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Thomond 2 nd Elinor, daughter of Garret Fitzpierce of Ballymacaquim
6 th Lord of Kerry	Maurice d 1398, buried Ardfert	1 st Elizabeth, daughter of Reymond, Lord Canton or Condon 2 nd Joan, daughter of Gerald The Poet, Earl of Desmond
7 th Lord of Kerry	Patrick killed 1410 (?), b Ardfert	Catherine, daughter of Teige McCarthy More, Prince of Desmond
8 th Lord of Kerry	Thomas d 1469, b Ardfert	Hanora, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond
9 th Lord of Kerry	Edmond d 1498, b Ardfert	Maud, daughter of Connor O'Connor Kerry
10 th Lord of Kerry	Edmond d 1541 b Ardfert	1 st Una Winifrid, daughter of Teige or Turlough MacMahon Lord of Corkavaskins, Co Clare 2 nd Awny, daughter of Macbrien Arragh, widow of James, 11 th Earl of Desmond
11 th Lord of Kerry Baron of Odorney and Viscount of Kilmaule	Edmond d 1541	Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Zouch of Codnove, sister to the Countess of Kildare
12 th Lord of Kerry	Patrick d 1547 b Ardfert	Siany, eldest daughter of Murrough O'Brien, 1 st Earl of Thomond
13 th Lord of Kerry	Thomas d 1549 b Ardfert	Not married

Lords of Kerry	Death and Burial	Marriages
14 th Lord of Kerry	Edmond (or Edward) d 1549	Not married
15 th Lord of Kerry	Gerald Rua d 1550 b Ardfert	Julia, daughter of Cormac Oge McCarthy, Lord Muskerry
16 th Lord of Kerry	Thomas d 1590 b Ardfert	1 st Margaret the Fair, second daughter of James, 15 th Earl of Desmond 2 nd Catharine, only daughter and heiress of Teige McCarthy More (elder brother of Donald, Earl of Clancare) 3 rd Penelope, daughter of Sir Donald O'Brien, brother of the 3 rd Earl of Thomond
17 th Lord of Kerry	Patrick d 1600, b Muckcross	Joan or Jane Roche, daughter of David, Lord Fermoy
18 th Lord of Kerry	Thomas d 1630, b in the tomb of Cormac McCullinan (St Cormac), Cashel	1 st Hanora O'Brien, daughter of Connor, Earl of Thomond 2 nd Gyles (Julia) daughter of Richard, Lord Poer of Curraghmore
19 th Lord of Kerry	Patrick d 1660 or 1661, b St Giles in the Fields, London	Hanora Fitzmaurice
20 th Lord of Kerry	William d 1697, b probably Kiltomy	Constance, daughter of Sir Richard Long (or of Mr William Long of London, accounts vary)
21 st Lord of Kerry 1 st Earl of Kerry,	Thomas d 1741 b East Cloghers	Anne, daughter of Sir William Petty.
22 nd Lord of Kerry 2 nd Earl of Kerry	William d 1747 b Kiltomy	Gertrude Lambart or Lambert, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cavan
23 rd Lord of Kerry 3 rd (and last) Earl	Francis Thomas d 1818, buried Westminster Abbey	Anastatia, daughter of Peter Daly Esq, Queenbury, Co Galway

¹ The document continued as follows:

1. That the said Patrick, for himself, his heirs, and all his people, are in other respects bound to answer the said Lord Earl and his heirs at their Assizes, in all appointments and levies whatsoever, in like manner as all others holding under the aforesaid Earl.
2. That should any controversy arise between the aforesaid Patrick and the son of McMorrish Geraldyn, or the sons of Richard McMaurice, or any tenants of the parties aforesaid ... in such cases it shall be lawful for the aforesaid Earl to determine such controversy by his own arbitrament. If the aforesaid Patrick should rebelliously and disobediently refuse or omit to pay the aforesaid burdens, then the aforesaid Patrick binds himself and his heirs together with the lands, tenements and possessions of Fitzgemon, with its appurtenances, Boseday, Tullagh, with its appurtenances and Killuwragh, with its purtenances, to pay the aforesaid Earl and his heirs £300 in silver or gold, and customary money.
3. If the aforesaid Patrick shall not observe this agreement in respect to bearing the aforesaid burdens, then that Gerald Fitz-Dermot, John Fitz-John, Fitz-Maurice, Fitz-John, Thomas Fitz-Patrick Stacke, Captain William Fitz-Richard Stacke, Maurice Fitz-Redmond Stacke, bind themselves and each of them, their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, in twenty pounds (about £300 [1897]) of good and legal money, to be paid by any of them, in case the obligation to pay and support said burdens, to the said Earl shall not be discharged.
4. That Fitzmaurice is released from all past burdens of the said Earl.
5. The Earl is to protect Fitzmaurice when attending the Assizes or 'going and returning'.
6. The Earl grants Fitzmaurice all the offices which his ancestors held from the Earl's predecessors.
7. It guarantees 'to defend and stand by' Fitzmaurice throughout all his territory, against all and sundry, as well as all his other tenants, at the costs and charges of the Earl and the said Patrick. And for the greater security that the said Patrick (Fitzmaurice) and those of his people aforesaid will faithfully observe all and singular the said promises they have by their corporal oath submitted themselves to suspension, excommunication, and interdict of the Venerable Lord Bishop, Nicholas of Ardfert, which said Lord Bishop engages to fulminate the said censures against them as often as by the aforesaid Earl he shall be required, in case the said Patrick and the rest of his people shall be found wanting in the observance of the aforesaid agreement.

Witnesses: The Lord Bishop of Ardfert; Master Williame Stacke, Archdeacon of Ardfert; Henry Hubbart, and others.

Seal of the Bishop of Ardfert.

² This account of the Battle of Lixnaw was written by Fr J Prendergast of Killarney Friary as part of a history of Muckross Abbey and published in the *Kerry Sentinel* in the late nineteenth century. *Muckross Abbey: A History* (2018) will be published shortly.

³ Fr Prendergast added (in 1898): 'Mr Bryan MacSheehy, Dublin, late Head Inspector of National Schools, is the lineal descendant of this Chief Constable or Field Marshal of the Desmond forces in the Elizabethan wars. The only representative of the great MacSheehy family in the female line in Kerry is Mrs James Curtayne, Belleville, Killarney, Apostolic Syndic of the Friary at Killarney.'

The following obituary was published in 1899: 'In recording the death of Bryan MacSheehy Esq, HI NBE LLD, this last of the great and illustrious family of the MacSheehys of Kerry, we have the melancholy duty of chronicling the extinction of one of the oldest and bravest families of our kingdom. The MacSheehys, like the MacSweeneys, were the free lances of all our Anglo Irish wars during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries and always the 'bravest of the brave' ... They were originally standard bearers of the MacDonnells of the north from whom they descended ... In the year 1583 we find the illustrious Morrogh Bochagh, son of Edmund Sheehy, dying of a broken heart at Tralee on account of the murder of his liege lord, the Earl of Desmond, to whom he was secretary and confidential friend during many years of that last and most unfortunate of the great Geraldines ... Bryan MacSheehy Esq was the eldest son of Michael MacSheehy Esq of Ballycarrig ... this branch of the MacSheehys was allied to all the old Catholic families of Kerry, the O'Mahonys, the MacDonoghs, the Curtaynes, the MacSweeneys, the O'Moriarty's, the McCarthys, the Murphys, the Fagans and the Coppingers and Morroghs of Cork ... Bryan MacSheehy was born in the family mansion at Ballycarrig on 16 June 1828 and at the age of 71, died on the 26th September 1899' (obituary and genealogy, *Killarney Echo*, 11 November 1899).

'Died on Tuesday morning in the prime of life Jane, wife of Michael MacSheehy Esq of Clahanemore' (*Chutes Western Herald*, 9 May 1833).

'We feel much pleasure in announcing that Michael M'Sheehy Esq of Clahanemore in the County of Kerry has been appointed an Inspector of Schools under the National Board' (*Kerry Evening Post*, 14 March 1838).

It is not clear where ‘Ballycarrig’ was situated. In Kerry, the townlands of East and West Ballincarrig (or Ballynacarrig) lie in the parish of Aghlish. One Michael MacSheehy Esq of Clahanemore held land at East Ballincarrig, Barony of Mahonihy, in 1829.

Fr Prendergast also observed that the daughter of Nicholas MacSheehy of Limerick married John Browne of Hospital in 1540 from who descended the noble House of Kenmare in the female line.

⁴ The ruin of Lickbevune Castle, otherwise Leac-Beibhionn, Lackbevune, Lick or Leck, lies at Leck Point in the parish of Kilconly in North Kerry (GPS 52 34 33.017 -9 36 33.457). Image shown from ‘Promontory Forts and Allied Structures in Northern County Kerry. Part I. Iraghticonnor’ by Thomas Johnson Westropp, *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Fifth Series (1910) Vol 40, No 1, pp6-31.

⁵ The nephew of Conor Fion, who was slain at Lixnaw in 1568, was called John of the Battles from the many wars he waged against Elizabeth at the side of the unfortunate Earl of Desmond. He was chieftain or head of the family during 60 years. His brave and ‘almost unparalleled’ retreat under Donald O’Sullivan from Glengarriff to the country of the Rourkes is celebrated in all our modern histories.

Conor Fion (the Fair), a Chief of this Sept, who also fell at Lixnaw in 1568 fighting against the Fitzmaurices, is mentioned in this year by the Four Masters. ‘There was one in particular slain there, whose fall was the cause of great grief, namely O’Connor Kerry (Conor the son of Connor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clauna Rory at the time; the lively brand of the tribe and race, a junior to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his superiors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his enemies, the foreigners’.

A chapter on the family of O’Connor Kerry is contained in *Muckross Abbey: A History* (2018) to be published shortly.

⁶ The ruin of Ballymacaquim (Baile-mhic-an-Chaim) Castle is situated at Ballymacaquim East, parish of Killahan. The north west walls still remain.

⁷ Reference, ‘Some Kerry Mortuary Inscriptions, &c’, *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Vol 4, No 19 (Oct 1917), p202. The article was reproduced from a letter to the editor published in *The Kerry Magazine*, August 1854, entitled ‘Destroyed Tombs’, pp121-123. It was signed ‘Scrutator’.

⁸ ‘Benin was sent from Patrick to Ciarraige as he sent Erc from him to the work he did not do – give the people of Chiarraige to faith’ (An Seabhac).

The townland was later named Monument. John O’Donovan, in his name books of 1841, parish of Kilcarah (Kilcaragh), observed, ‘In the townland of Monument Farm on a round hill which commands a fine prospect of the adjacent country, stands a monumental tower, in which the second last of the Earls of Kerry lies interred. This monument occupies the site of a church called Kilbinnaun (or Kilbinane), ie the church of St Benignes, from which the townland now called the Monument Farm was formerly called and which ought to be its name still, as the monument is not a century old.’

Almost forty years after O’Donovan’s observations, the poor condition of the monument was called to public attention, ‘At a very little cost this grand old reminiscence would be put into repair. The gentleman who owns the farm on which it stands, Mr Jeremiah Behan, and his father who held it before him, were most particular about the preservation of the monument but despite what can be done it is fast falling away’ (*Kerry Evening Post*, 4 September 1878).

A lecture, ‘Some Historic Ruins of North Kerry’, delivered by Richard O’Shaughnessy at the Carnegie Library Listowel on 3 November 1919, included ‘the unsightly mausoleum at Lixnaw’ and gave its date of erection as about 1747.

⁹ *Kerry Champion*, 11 August 1934. ‘It sheltered the dead body of the greatest tyrant that ever served his imperial masters. It is without doubt a monument to British rule in Ireland and allowing it to stand there is but perpetuating the forms of injustice that were practiced to a great extent on a defenceless people’.

¹⁰ The description continued: ‘Large window shaped niches were prominent both on the external and internal sides of the tower while these were duplicated in the inside of the tomb. The whole structure was protected by a 12 foot

high wall, the distance between the wall and the tower being several feet ... The tricolor was a familiar sight on the pinnacle of the monument during the time of the Black and Tans but neither the Tricolour nor the monument can be seen today. It was blown up and destroyed by the Kerry County Council 25 years ago' (*Kerryman*, 10 September 1982). The date of demolition is given as 10 September 1957.

In 1958 the land was acquired by Kerry County Council for quarrying.

Given its location, it is difficult to understand the reasons for the destruction of the monument other than to allow for quarrying at the site.

Photographs of the monument in 1956 during quarrying on the Feale Drainage Scheme are held in the Kennelly Archive.

In 1959, a silver coin was unearthed by workmen during quarrying operations there which belonged to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and bore the date 1585 (*Kerryman*, 6 June 1959).

¹¹ The account was published in instalments in the *Tralee Chronicle*, 16 May 1865, 2 & 6 June 1865, 7, 11 & 25 July 1865, 1 & 4 August 1865 under the penname Senectus of Ardfert, who also contributed an article on the history of Ardfert to the same journal ('Ardfert in Times Past and Present', 1 November 1864). The articles have been edited with a small number of supporting footnotes.

The identity of 'Senectus' who may have also used the name 'Scrutator', is not known. The following have been speculated on and mostly ruled out by Tralee historian Russell McMorran and Janet Murphy: Rev John O'Connell (later archdeacon of Castleisland), Rev Denis O'Donoghue, parish priest of Ardfert and author of *Brendaniana* (1893) and Thomas De Cantillon Church (1845-1884).

¹² Lazar House was thrown down a few years ago by the lord of the soil and the stones taken away for other uses. An old Franco-Hibernian named Feviere lived in this house up to about ten years ago [1855]. It was thrown down about six years ago by Mr Crosbie. What a pity. It is said that a subterranean passage leads from this old house to the Grey Friary. When it was being thrown down we actually saw ourselves an arching under the walls which may be the opening of the passage, if tried.

¹³ 'There were no less than four or five castles in Ardfert' (*Tralee Chronicle*, 11 July 1865). The ivy-clad ruin of Port (or Purt or Portrinard) Castle, Abbeyfeale, can be seen on the Great Southern Trail. Further reference, *By the Feale's Wave The Romance of Thomas, Earl of Desmond and Catherine McCormack A Legend of Port Castle, Abbeyfeale* (2018).

¹⁴ 'The Island of Kerry, and the whole Seigniorie thereto belonging passed as dower to Earl Maurice by his second marriage with Ellenor, daughter of FitzMaurice, third Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw' ('The Earls of Desmond' by James Graves, *The Journal of the Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Vol I, 1869., p473).

Maurice and Elinor had two sons, Nicholas and Gerald. Gerald 'The Poet' was 3rd (or 4th) Earl of Desmond and died c1397.

The father of Maurice, 1st Earl of Desmond, was Thomas-A-Nappagh or Thomas-an-apa Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, 3rd Lord of Decies and Desmond. The appendage is explained as follows: 'Thomas, being in his swaddling cloaths accidentally left alone in his cradle, was by an Ape carried up to the battlements of the monastery of Traly, where the little beast, to the admiration of many spectators, dandled him to and froe, whilst everyone ran with their beds and caddows, thinking to catch the child when it should fall from the Ape. But Divine providence prevented that danger; for the Ape miraculously bore away the infant, and left him in the cradle as he found him, by which accident this Thomas was ever after nicknamed from The Ape' ('The Earls of Desmond' by James Graves, *The Journal of the Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Vol I, 1869. p462) .

Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Burgo, son of Walter, Earl of Ulster. He died in 1298 and was succeeded by his son Maurice FitzThomas, 4th Lord of Decies and Desmond, created 1st Earl of Desmond and Lord Palatine of Kerry on 27 August 1329.

Further reading, *The Legend of Lough Brin and other Irish Legends* (2017), 'The Earl, the Monkey and the Battle of Callan', pp39-42.

¹⁵ ‘He tooke Morrice Fitz Maurice Lord of Kerrie prisoner and sterved him in prison. He was the first of the English blood that yunforced coyne & liverie upon his tenants. The peere of Ireland that refused to come to the Kinges Parliament, being summoned. The first that by extortion and oppression enlarged his territories, and the first that made distinctions between English blood and English birth. This Maurice Fitz Thomas attended John Darcy Lord Justice of Ireland when he invaded Scotland, Anno 1334’ (‘The Earls of Desmond’ by James Graves, *The Journal of the Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, Vol I, 1869. p473).

¹⁶ The deed referred to in this article was signed in 1422. Clearly a discrepancy exists in the date of this document or the date of Sir Patrick’s death.

¹⁷ His wife died during the Desmond wars and was buried in Muckcross Abbey (Irrelagh). The Annals of the Four Masters record the burial under AD 1582: ‘Cathleen, daughter of Teigue son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladrach MacCarthy, the wife of FitzMaurice of Kerry, died. Her funeral proceeded to Lochlein-Linfiacraigh, and her remains were conveyed from one island to another through fear of the plunderers, and were interred in the Monastery of Oir-Bolach (Muckcross).

¹⁸ Note on Liscahane Castle: The ground about the place is very level and by no means high while the site itself resembles in every way one of those huge Danish forts that turn up before us through the country and was completely surrounded by a deep circular lake which was enclosed by a large and very strong fosse. Thus the castle was shut in and securely fortified while access to and fro was by means of a draw-bridge which spanned the lake and upon which was erected a portcullis. The castle belonged to a younger branch of the Lixnaw family before it was attained by Elizabeth and given to Sir Edward Denny by whom it passed to an Englishman, Edward Gray, This lake was about 30 feet in breadth and every trace of it remains still but it is now passable and pastured, it having been filled up with earth and stones and debris of the old castle some fifty years ago by the Denny family in whose hands the land is still. Of the old castle not a trace or vestige now remains, the whole place being carpeted over with nature’s downy velvet. Many a sunny summer eve the writer of this spent on its verdant and historic apex (*Tralee Chronicle*, 23 June 1865).

¹⁹ In 1841, no part of the original castle was observable.

²⁰ There is no trace of Beal Castle, in the parish of Kilconly (GPS 52 34 33.017 -9 36 33.457).

²¹ The following is from Mary Agnes Hickson’s historical records regarding a daughter of the 17th Lord Kerry: ‘Donogh MacGillacuddy, eldest son of Connor or Cornelius MacGillacuddy of Castle Currig, chief of the Sept in 1620 by his wife, the daughter of John Crosbie, Bishop of Ardfert in 1613, and his wife Joan, daughter of an O’Lalor of the Queen’s County. The bishop’s wife seems to have brought up her eldest son, Sir John Crosbie, and her four daughters (who all married Roman Catholic gentlemen) in that faith but her younger son David, who succeeded to an estate in and around Ardfert, adhered to his father’s creed and was a Protestant Connor, or ‘The MacGillacuddy’, as the old Celtic title ran, often dropped when the chances of war and political exigencies made it expedient to Anglicise names, died in 1630. His Funeral Certificate, preserved in the office of the Ulster Kings’ Record Tower, Dublin Castle, and an Inquisition taken at Killarney on the 16th April 1633 (before Henry Harte, gent; Colls Joy, gent; and Thomas Joy Esq) state that he left three sons, viz, Donogh, the above testator, aged ten years and nine months in 1630; Donnell and Connor and two daughters minors and unmarried. The Inquisition further states that the deceased Connor, alias Cornelius MacGillacuddy, was seized in his lordship as of fee of Ardlaghas (Ardglass?) and Bauncloon (the modern Whitefield), of Cahirdonnellieragh, Ardshilane, Gowlans, Glaneloghy, Callinafercy, Bracaharagh, Annagarry, the tow Carrunahones, Carrubeg, Gortnessig and Ardea, the last three of which he had demised to Dermot O’Leyne of Kiloytran ... Dermot O’Leyne seems to have been the maternal grandfather of Connor MacGillacuddy because Sir George Carew in his mss preserved at Lambeth Library, written in or about 1590-1600, says that Donell, youngest son of Owen O’Sullivan More (whose name is inscribed on the ruined Dunkerron Castle) married the daughter of Dermot O’Leyne, widow of the Macgillacuddy. Donogh, the testator of 1696, must have been born in or about 1620-1 if the statement of his age in the Killarney Inquisition of 1633 be correct ... In 1641 he was married to his cousin Mary O’Sullivan, youngest daughter of Donell O’Sullivan Mor by his wife, the Hon Joan Fitzmaurice, daughter of Patrick, 17th Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw and grandniece of Gerald, the last Palatine Earl of Desmond killed at Glannageantha in 1583’ (*Kerry Evening Post*, 17 May 1893).

²² Otherwise Ballybonany Castle, Bale or Bonan Castle. Further reading, *Cavern of the Seven Daughters A Legend of Ballybunion Castle* (2018).

²³ ‘The burial in Cormac MacCullenan’s tomb at Cashel seems strange, for we read that he died at Drogheda in 1630; and seeing that his remains were moved thence for interment, it appears remarkable that they were not brought to the burial place of his ancestors’ (‘Some Kerry Mortuary Inscriptions, &c’, *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Vol 4, No 19 (Oct 1917) p202).

²⁴ Authorities differ on the father of Hanora viz Sir James Fitzgerald of Carrigaline or Sir Edmond Fitzgerald of Ballymaloe and Cloyne.

Some strange tales are told of Hanora, one of which tells how she fooled a clergyman, Maurice O’Connor (later Archdeacon of Ardfert, a convert from Catholic to Protestant) by feigning approaching death and requesting his administrations. She pressed him on the surest way of salvation and he assured her it was the Catholic faith.

For this she cried out and tried to expose him but when the servants rushed to enter the room, she was in a state of syncope. She died soon after and was buried in the small transept attached to the old cathedral:

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED AND CHAPEL RE-EDIFIED IN THE YEAR 1688 BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HONORA, LADY DOWAGER KERRY, FOR HERSELF, HER CHILDREN AND THEIR POSTERITY ONLY, ACCORDING TO HER AGREEMENT WITH THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

The general belief was that she was anathematised by the minister who possessed as priest superhuman powers. Her remains never fell into a state of decomposition but became withered and shrivelled and so remain.

‘We saw the body, which has become a curiosity, some three years ago [ie, c1862] and can vouch for this but whether this has been wrought by way of embalment or the malediction of O’Connor we cannot say. Thomas De Cantillon Church remarked that a few years ago the embalmed remains of this lady were dragged from the tomb by the unhallowed curiosity of the peasantry, flung about and exposed to the public gaze and tumult in the most revolting manner.’

²⁵ John O’Donovan, in his name books of 1841 (parish of Kiltomy) cites a tablet in the south wall of the church near the south east corner, indicating the church was built in 1623.

²⁶ There is a story still about the 1st Earl of Kerry’s connections with the Lambarts or Lamberts of Cavan and worse again when it descended to his son, Lord William, on his marriage with Gertrude Lamberte. This union was against his wishes and so appalled was he at the connection that he presaged the ruin of Lixnaw House in another generation and built a monumental urn for himself away from the family vault hence the Lixnaw Monument.

‘The only members of this family buried in The Monument at east Clogher in Clan Maurice was William the first Earl of Kerry and possibly his son and successor. It was reported that in the rebellion of 1798 one or two lead coffins were taken from this monument and converted into bullets for the use of the rebels. If so, they were probably the coffins of the last mentioned noblemen’ (‘Some Kerry Mortuary Inscriptions, &c’, *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Vol 4, No 19 (Oct 1917) p202).

In a lecture delivered by Richard O’Shaughnessy in 1919, it was stated that the monument was ‘built over the remains of the second Earl of Kerry about the year 1747’ (*Kerryman*, 15 November 1919). Various sources also give the date of erection as 1692.

²⁷ Further reference, *The Right Honourable Francis Thomas, Earl of Kerry and Lixnaw, in the Kingdom of Ireland, an infant, by the Right Honourable Robert, Baron Newport of Newport, in the said Kingdom, his guardian and next friend. appellant. The Right Honourable John Petty, Lord Viscount Fitz-Maurice, in the said Kingdom of Ireland. respondent. The case of the respondent* (1752).

²⁸ ‘Some Kerry Mortuary Inscriptions, &c’, *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Vol 4, No 19 (Oct 1917) p202.

²⁹ A near relative, Mrs Hinde, sole executrix.

³⁰ The case of Charles Daly Esq against Anastatia Daly can be read in *Trials for Adultery: or, The History of Divorces* (1779) pp1-40. The Earl of Kerry was married to Mrs Daly, sister of the Countess of Lough, and of the Countess of Kingsland, at South-hill in Berkshire in 1768. She died in 1799, at which time the Earl of Kerry retired to seclusion.

³¹ Further reading, *The Fitzmaurices, Lords of Kerry & Barons of Lixnaw* (1993).

³² See also 'Some Kerry Mortuary Inscriptions, &c', *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, Vol 4, No 19 (Oct 1917), pp199-204 (reproduced from the Kerry Magazine, August 1854, 'Destroyed Tombs', pp121-123).

24. On the trail of Thomas Hastings, artist, in Co Kerry, posted online 19 December 2018

Artist Thomas Hastings (1778-1854) left a trail of early nineteenth century art in his wake as Collector of Customs for the British government 1819 -1853. Before this, Hastings had trained as a surveyor in the army and served in India under his birth name, Thomas Barnett, rising to a captaincy by purchase before he resigned in 1811.¹

By the time of his entry into HM Customs Service, where he worked in various places in England and Ireland, he was already an established artist.²

The earliest we can find him in the services of HM Customs is in Ramsgate, Kent, where in Dover Museum a number of his sketches of that town (after William Stukeley) are held.

Hastings had been working on a study of eighteenth century landscape painter, Richard Wilson (1714-1782). His etchings after Wilson included Lake Nemi With Two Friars, View of Tivoli, Virgil's Tomb, The Bay of Baiae from Posilupo and Temple of Minerva Medica, Rome.³

From 1825-1833, Hastings was based at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, where he resided at East Cowes Cottage. During this period he demonstrated an interest in and knowledge of archery when he founded, in 1829, the Society of Carisbrook(e) Archers at Carisbrooke Castle, patroness Lady Barrington. Soon after, he published an illustrated book, *The British Archer* (1831).⁴

In 1833, Hastings was in Falmouth; his artistic achievement there is recorded in works such as Lord Yarborough's yacht, Falcon.⁵ Later in the 1830s he was appointed to Shoreham where he remained until he succeeded Mr Vanderkiste at Limerick in 1841.⁶

Soon after his arrival in Limerick city, Hastings produced *Sketches in the South of Ireland, Limerick, etc.*⁷ This work shows how Hastings found time to venture into Kerry where he sketched scenes in Tralee, Listowel, Tarbert and Killarney.⁸

He also etched a 'portrait of St Patrick who was a gentelman' which included part of a descriptive song of the time about Paddy's visit to London:

A friend took me in to the Parliament House
And there sat the speaker as mum as a mouse
For in spite of his name won't you think it a joke too
The speaker was him whom they all of them spoke to?

In 1844, Hastings left Ireland for Gloucester, where he replaced Thomas Jenkins, and where he remained for the rest of his years.⁹

Hastings was twice married, first to Mary Monins who he wed in Canterbury Cathedral on 2 September 1807.¹⁰ Thomas and Mary had a daughter, Mary Albinia (1813-1890). Mary married barrister Rowley Lascelles Esq (1807-1895) in December 1835 at St Bees, Cumberland.¹¹

Thomas Hastings married again shortly after his arrival in Ireland to Susanna, eldest daughter of Richard Phillips Esq (1780-1829) of Gaile House, Co Tipperary and Foyle, Co Kilkenny.¹² The marriage, which took place in Mogorban (Magorban) Church, Tipperary on 28 Oct 1841, was performed by the Archdeacon of Aghadoe, James William Forster.

Thomas Hastings died in May 1854. He was laid to rest in the parish of St Mary de Lode, Gloucester, on 22 May 1854.¹³ Susan died on 14 January 1863 at 55 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin and was buried in the churchyard at Gaile. An oil portrait of Susan exists, artist not known.¹⁴



¹ He was born Thomas Barnett, son of a lawyer, but in 1812 he (and his brother Edward, also a lawyer) changed his name to that of his maternal great-grandmother, following the conviction of his father for perjury. Reference 'Captain Thomas Hastings (1778-1854) His Full Identity Revealed' by Marianne A Yule, *The British Art Journal*, Vol XVI No 2 Autumn 2015, pp56-69.

² He exhibited works at the Royal Academy London in 1813 and 1821 and at the British Institution in 1823. The latter work at the Royal Academy, entitled 'Painted from a Sketch Taken During a Storm off the Cape of Good Hope' is held at Royal Museums Greenwich (http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections.html#!csearch;searchTerm=Thomas_Hastings). He was also an associate of the Liverpool Academy.

³ *Etchings from the Works of Ric Wilson with Some Memoirs of his Life &c* (1825) by Thomas Hastings Esq Collector of His Majesty's Customs. Further reference to Richard Wilson, <http://www.richardwilsononline.ac.uk/>.

⁴ A number of his sketches of the Isle of Wight was published in the Isle of Wight Gardens Trust autumn newsletter (2017) edited by Helen Thomas.

⁵ <http://cornwallartists.org>. A composition from the Devon area, 'Sidmouth Beach, Devon Looking West With High Peak and Peak Hill' dates to 1805.

⁶ Vanderkiste was appointed to Plymouth.

⁷ The work, dated 1841, is held in the National Library of Ireland. His sketches include scenes of pre-famine Limerick such as 'Wellington Bridge Limerick from the Custom House Quay', a 'View of part of Limerick with the cathedral from Wellesley Bridge', Castle Troy, New Castle and Rockbarton.

⁸ The sketches include 'Memo of Tralee' September 1841, views of Tralee mountains and the harbour in Tarbert, the castle and old protestant church in Listowel and a view of the entrance to the Gap of Dunloe and Carrantuohil mountain, Killarney.

⁹ The last will of Thomas Hastings is held in the national archives UK.

¹⁰ In this respect, it is worth noting that Hastings is probably responsible for *Illustrative Views of Canterbury Cathedral*. From *Drawings by Hastings* (1826).

¹¹ Mary and Rowley had a large family including Arthur Hastings Lascelles (1839-1902).

¹² Susan's mother was Jane, daughter of John Godfrey of Beechmount, Co Tipperary.

¹³ The will of Thomas Hastings of Hillfield Parade, Gloucester is held in the National Archives, UK (PROB 11/2193/189). My thanks to Marie Wilson for research of Hastings's death.

¹⁴ Thomas drew a number of likenesses of Susan, which can be seen in his *Sketches in the South of Ireland, Limerick, etc* (1841) held in the National Library of Ireland.