

th.
ANNIVERSARY

1969-2019



THE KERRY MAGAZINE

KERRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



kerry archaeological, et historical, society cuciann seanalaíochta is staire chiarraí



EDITORIAL COMMENT

It is scarcely possible to believe, that this magazine is the 30th in the series. Back then the editor of our journal the late Fr Kieran O'Shea, was having difficulties procuring articles. Therefore, the Journal was not being published on a regular basis. A discussion occurred at a council meeting as to how best we might keep in contact with our membership and the suggestion was made that a "newsletter" might be a good idea. Hence, what has now become a highly regarded, stand-alone publication was born. Subsequent, to this council meeting, the original sub-committee had its first meeting. It was chaired by Gerry O'Leary and comprised of the following members, the late Kit Ahern, the late Sr Anslem, Isabel Bennett, Kathleen Browne, Ted Creedon, Michael Costello, the late Seán Ó Connor, the late Seán Ó Dubhda and myself. Issue No. 1 was a black and white publication, somewhere between A4 and A5 in size, in which 11 articles were published.

This current issue of *The Kerry Magazine*, contains 19 articles, though in previous years we have published as many as 25. In my opinion one of the most unique facets of *The Kerry Magazine*, is the range and variety of articles published between its covers each year. There really is something there for everyone, whether reader or contributor. What other society provides a platform for publication, where work by highly qualified academics is published alongside articles written by local historians, with no formal training in the arts of research and writing? This is something, which I as current president of our society and editor of this magazine am very proud.

This year's magazine contains articles ranging from 'Scartaglin: Area Mapping Surveys and Surrounding Place-name Definitions' to 'The Life and Times of James Booth Roche, MP for East Kerry and Great-Grandfather to Diana, Princess of Wales', which proves the diversity of interests reflected between our covers.

We always try to include articles pertaining to significant anniversaries, be they at county or national level. This year, we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the filming of Ryan's Daughter on the Dingle Peninsula. An event, which catapulted the beauty of the Peninsula onto the world stage, resulting in the thriving tourism industry, which now flourishes there.



Over the years we have built up an excellent working relationship with all heritage/cultural institutions in Kerry and have liaised with many of them on our Outreach Programme. This year's article by Claudia Köhler and Jemma O'Connell, Kerry County Museum, is reflective of this.

The Kerry Magazine is published annually. Anyone wishing to submit an article for consideration by the editorial committee, for publication in Issue No. 31, should do so by May 31, 2020. We welcome short articles (maximum 2,000 words) from both academics and non-academics, on topics related to any aspect of Kerry's rich and diverse cultural heritage. Contributors' are also required to submit appropriate illustrations with their articles and a brief biographical note for publication in our contributors' list.

I would like to express my gratitude to the various contributors, members of the editorial committee, in particular Miriam O'Sullivan, Patricia O'Hare, designer Catherine Teahan, Walsh Colour Print, staff of Kerry Library, and Kerry County Librarian, Tommy O'Connor.

Marie O'Sullivan, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, President. *The Kerry Magazine*, Hon. Editor.



Pictured at the launch of The Kerry Magazine, No 29, 2019, are (front row: left-to-right): Kathleen Browne, Past President, Marie O'Sullivan, Editor and Society President, Patricia O'Hare, Research and Education Officer, Trustees of Muckross House, Rev. Simon J. Lumby, Contributor, (back row: left-to-right) Tommy O'Connor, County Librarian, Tom Roche, John O'Connor, Dawn Ní Chonchubhair, Dan Graham, Contributors, Maureen Hanifin, Past President.

CUMANN SEANDÁLAÍOCHTA IS STAIRE CHIARRAÍ

The Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society was founded in 1967. It has as its objectives, the collection, recording, study and preservation of the history and antiquities of Kerry.

Activities include lectures, outings to places of archaeological and historical interest and the publication annually of both a journal and magazine – each of which is issued free to members.

www.kerryhistory.ie

http://www.facebook.com/pages/Kerry-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society/ 196539573713424

Membership Subscription Rates:

Individual €35 Family €45Student €15 Institution €65

To join/renew membership please visit www.kerryhistory.ie or send the appropriate subscription to:

Hon. Treasurer Telephone: 066/7121200

Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society Fax: 066/7129202

Kerry Library, Moyderwell, Email: info@kerryhistory.ie
Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. Website: www.kerryhistory.ie

Comprehensive indices to our in-stock publications are availabile at www.kerryhistory.ie where they may be purchased.

Electronic Download *(Note) Hardcopy

Journal €20 Journal €25 (inc p+p) Magazine €10 Magazine €15 (inc p+p)

*(Note) By choosing this option, you will agree that you will be provided with a username and password, whereupon you can access exclusive KAHS content and receive documents electronically in lieu of hard copies. Your details will be stored securely in accordance with our Privacy Policy, which can be found at www.kerryhistory.ie

Editor: Marie O'Sullivan

Editorial Committee: Kathleen Browne, Dick Carmody, Pádraig Ó Concubhair, Tommy O'Connor, Elizabeth O'Donoghue/Ross, Patricia O'Hare, Raymond Roche, Miriam O'Sullivan.

Front Cover: Montage of photographs celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the filming of *Ryan's Daughter* on the Dingle Peninsula (*Ryan's Daughter* Album of Photographs, Leabharlann an Daingin).

Back Cover: Montage representing 30 issues of *The Kerry Magazine*.

Foilsithe ag: Cumann Seandálaíochta is Staire Chiarraí.

Designed by: Catherine Teahan Graphic Design, Email: info@ctdesign.ie

Printed by: Walsh Colour Print, Tralee Road, Castleisland, Co. Kerry.

ISBN: 978 0993428975

CONTENTS

President's Address	3
Hon. Secretary's Report 2018	4
Dr Paul Dillon: Maurice Neligan: A Labour Organiser in Kerry, 1918-1920	5
Jerry Flynn: Scartaglin: Area Mapping Surveys and Surrounding Place-name Definitions	10
Dan Graham: Outpost of Empire-The Dingle Royal Constabulary Barracks, 1886-1922	13
Dr Arnold Horner: Mapping Kerry 450 Years Ago	16
Dr Michael Christopher Keane: From Kerry to Laois: The Return of the Seven Septs	19
Claudia Köhler & Jemma O'Connell: The Tomb in the Lab: A Major Science Week Event Exploring Killaclohane Portal Tomb	21
Bryan MacMahon: Corporal Thomas Joseph Murray and the Connaught Rangers Mutiny of 1920	23
Victoria McCarthy: Architecture Kerry 2018	26
Gay McCarron: Life on the Tearaght 1883 – 1886	29
Robert McGuire: A Description of Castleisland Castle by Sir William Herbert 1590	31
Seán Moraghan: Faction Fighters of County Kerry	35
Pádraig Ó Concubhair: Saleen Pier	38
John O'Connor: Ryan's Daughter in Dingle – A 50th Anniversary Recollection	41
Dr Patricia O'Hare: The Visit of the Prince of Wales to Killarney – April 1858	44
Jude O'Gorman: A Well-Travelled Uniform-The Life of Captain R. E. Palmer	47
Noel O Murchú: Cogadh Na Saoirse i gCiarraí Thiar	50
Tom Roche: The Life and Times of James Boothby Roche MP for East Kerry and Great-Grandfather to Diana, Princess of Wales	52
Sylvia Turner: James Kerin (1779-1848) Surgeon	55
Roy Vickery: Muckross Lichen Collections in the Natural History Museum, London	58
Obituaries	60
Tralee Medieval Society	61
Contributors' List	62
Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society Programme 2020	64
Kerry Publications October 2018 - September 2019	66
Membership Application Form	68
Call for Particination: The Young Kerry Archaeologists' Club	69

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for the year 2020 are now due. Please visit www.kerryhistory.ie or forward remittance to the Hon. Treasurer, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, Kerry Library, Moyderwell, Tralee, County Kerry. In these times postage has become a huge burden to societies such as ours. We would like to communicate with as many of you as possible via e-mail, thus we would be grateful if you would forward your e-mail address to **info@kerryhistory.ie**

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS 2019

Delivered at the Annual General Meeting, January 29, 2019

You are all very welcome here tonight to the 2019 Annual General Meeting of our society. As outlined by our secretary, it is been a very active year for us. Throughout the winter, spring and autumn we were the beneficiaries of a tremendous range of lectures. Then in the summer, we ventured forth to enjoy many great outings. A magazine and journal were also both published in 2018. This is a tremendous achievement for any voluntary organisation and one for which we should be justifiably proud.

Personally, as both your president and editor of *The Kerry Magazine*, it has been somewhat of a rollercoaster year, with many issues to be dealt with and a few more items ticked off my "bucket list".

We are all weighted down today with rules and regulations. Unfortunately, it is no longer possible for a group of like-minded people, with similar interests, to get together unimpeded by legislation as it was 50 years ago. Issues such as insurance, health and safety, and latterly General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), all have to be seriously considered. This year we continued to work with our insurers, in an effort to achieve as comprehensive an insurance cover as possible for our members. Mindful of their safety, a sub-committee was set up to look into health and safety issues at our outings. Resulting from this, a Code of Conduct was drawn up and implemented during this year's field trips. For those of you wishing to familiarise yourself with this document, it can be accessed on our website: www. kerryhistory.ie.

There is scarcely a business or organisation in the Country that has not had to familiarise itself with the requirements of GDPR, which was introduced in May 2018. This has also impacted upon the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, insofar as members' and contributors' details must be protected under these new regulations. Again, a sub-committee was set up to look into the data safeguards required by the Legislation. This resulted in the appointment of a Data Protection Officer and the drafting of a Privacy Statement for the Society. Again, for those of you who may wish to consult this document, it can be accessed on our website: www.kerryhistory.ie.

However, it was not all hard work. I had the honour of representing the Society at Siamsa Tíre on June 15, 2018 during the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (Prince Charles and Camilla), to Kerry. This event was hosted by Kerry County Council.

We also enjoyed our wonderful annual lunch in the Rose Hotel in December, when Helen O'Carroll, Curator of Kerry County Museum, was the very worthy recipient of the 2018 Kerry Heritage Award.

More recently, the Society had a very productive day at its stand at the Clubs' Fair in Killarney on January 20, 2019, where we recruited seven new members. The combined total of our membership individual/family/institutional for 2018 was 523 members as opposed to 491 for 2017. To date in 2019 we have recruited 22 new members.

As I face into the final year of my presidency, there still remain a few items on my to-do list. One is to increase our membership, something, which we were already considering during the latter



Helen O'Carroll, Curator, Kerry County Museum, is awarded the Kerry Heritage Award, 2018, by Marie O'Sullivan, President, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, at the Society's annual lunch, in the Rose Hotel, Tralee on Sunday, November 25, 2018, (Courtesy of Kerry's Eye).

part of 2017. In many ways the Society has been rebranded, as have changed the design and layout of our 2019 Programme. I would like to see this rebranding carried through to the Society's website. The existing website is currently under review and we hope to revitalise our online profile this coming year. Naturally, funding will be required for this and we are investigating the possibility of grant aid. However, even if such grant aid is available, the Society will be required to match it. It is, therefore, important that we continue to increase our membership in order to generate much-needed funds.

Finally, I would like to stress, as I did on this night last year, that this is very much a group effort. The combined council members work very hard throughout the year to ensure the continuity of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to thank most sincerely all of the Council for their efforts during the year. I would also like to express our deep gratitude to Kerry County Council for their continued support down through the years. The County Librarian, Tommy O'Connor, and his staff throughout the county, facilitate us in every way possible each year and for this we are deeply grateful.

The Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society is unique amongst voluntary organisations in annually producing two outstanding publications. Therefore, I would like to express the Society's unending gratitude to our contributors, as without contributors there would be no publications.

Finally, I would like to thank graphic designer Catherine Teehan, for the wonderful magazine she produced this year. I would also like to thank Walsh Colour Print, who printed the magazine and Kingdom Print, who are currently in the process of printing the forthcoming issue of our journal, which will be launched in Dingle Library on February 7, 2019 at 7pm.

Thank You.

Marie O'Sullivan, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, President.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT 2018

Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society on January 29, 2019, at Kerry Library, Tralee.

Seo cúntas ar imeachtaí Chumann Seandálaíochta is Staire Chiarraí don bhliain 2018.

Following our Annual General Meeting in January, our lecture series commenced with the 'Black Valley, An Archaeological Perspective', held in Killarney Library on February 13, 2018. A wonderful talk was given to a packed audience by Frank Coyne.

Dr Róisín Kennedy gave a very informative talk on 'Harry Clarke, Stained-glass Artist' at Tralee Library on February 27.

Our Dublin Outing and Lecture saw members visit Arbour Hill and Collins' Barracks. The Nora O'Sullivan Memorial Lecture: 'Kerry TDs of the First Dáil' was delivered by Dr Daithí Ó Corráin. The event was chaired by Joe O'Toole. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Teachers' Club for the use of their Parnell Square premises on this occasion.

Pat McCarthy's lecture, 'We always vote Redmond in this House', informed us about John Redmond's work in Waterford at the turn of the 20th century.

In April, Bryan McMahon gave a fascinating talk at Áras an Chontae on 'Forgotten Famine Heroes of Tralee and North Kerry'. Later in the Month, Michael Christopher Keane gave us an interesting lecture on the how the 'Crosbies Planted Tarbert', based on his book on the subject.

The Annual Mass at Our Lady and St Brendan's Church, Tralee, to celebrate the Feast of St Brendan was well attended.

Our final lecture before the summer was given by Michael Sheehan of Manchester. He gave a truly interesting talk on 'The Manchester Martyrs'.

The summer outings covered a broad historical and geographical spectrum, from Killarney House and Gardens, to Spike Island. We learnt of the history of the former – originally an 18th century stable block – to the various functions of the latter and the lives of the people who made Spike Island their home.

Our Heritage Week outing to Carrigafoyle Castle and Lislaughtin Abbey was a well attended event. Pádraig Ó Conchubhair, gave a lively and information talk on the history of both monuments.

Our autumn series of lectures commenced in September with a Culture Night 'Open House' at Tarbert House, hosted by Mrs Ursula Leslie, BL and Patrick Lynch, local historian. We were treated to an enjoyable evening of historical anecdotes, songs, the history of the house, and a short lecture on the life of John Paul Jones, one of the fathers of the American Navy, and his connection to Tarbert

In October, our Centennial Lecture in Memory of Paddy MacMonagle on the 'Wartime Oireachtas in Killarney, Conscription and Gaelic Sunday 1918', presented by Fr Tomás Ó Luanaigh, was very well received.

Nora White gave an excellent talk in November, on a very technological project, "Ogham in 3D and the Ogham Stones of Co. Kerry'. The work being carried out in this project will be of great benefit to archaeologists and students of Ogham alike. Our final lecture of the year on the subject of the 'General Election 1918 and the First Dáil,' was presented by Dr Daithí Ó Corráin. This was delivered to a full and very interested house, judging by the question and answer session afterwards.

At our Annual lunch at the Rose Hotel, Tralee, on November 25, 2018, Helen O'Carroll was presented with the Society's Annual Kerry Heritage Award, in recognition of all her excellent work promoting history and archaeology as curator of Kerry County Museum.

The *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society* and *The Kerry Magazine* were published this year as usual. Both have maintained the high standard of previous years.

During the year, we have continued to update the Society's membership database in order to facilitate effective communication with our members. We instituted a system whereby notifications of our upcoming society events are directly emailed to members. This system can also be used to make members aware of any other events of a historical, archaeological, or cultural nature relating to County Kerry.

As in previous years, the Society continues to co-operate with local and national bodies. We wish to thank Kerry County Librarian Mr Tommy O'Connor and his staff for their support of our Society.

We offer our sympathy to the families of deceased members who passed away during the year and to members who suffered bereavement in that year.

Finally, I would like to thank the following:

President Marie O'Sullivan, fellow officers, council members, editors, contributors, lecturers, field outing guides and hosts, national and local media, printers, the staff of libraries and all who contributed to the success of the Society in the past year.

Go raibh maith agaibh go léir.

Edel Codd, Hon. Secretary.

This year, why not join the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society for our Talks and Walks!

MAURICE NELIGAN: A LABOUR ORGANISER IN KERRY, 1918-1920

Dr Paul Dillon

On a summer day in 1920 a funeral procession gathered in Templeglantine in West Limerick. A pipers' band played. The coffin was shouldered by members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and was draped in the republican tricolour flag. Over 200 men followed – they were members of the IRA and of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU). Women of Cumann na mBan attended. Trade union representatives came from Belfast, Derry, Limerick and Tralee. The procession wound its way to the ancient burial ground and laid to rest the local man, 25-year-old Maurice Neligan.¹

He was born in 1895, the son of David Neligan from the village of Duagh in Kerry and Eliza Mullane from Templeglantine. They both taught at Templeglantine National School. They raised seven children in the school's living quarters.²

Maurice was educated in his parents' school, then left home to attend a teacher training college. He soon joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB).³ By 1918, he was seeking a local teaching post. In April, David, Maurice's younger brother by four years, left to join the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP). David's memoir says of Maurice,

As the P.P. would not give him a vacancy in my father's school ... he threw up teaching altogether. He became an organiser for the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.⁴

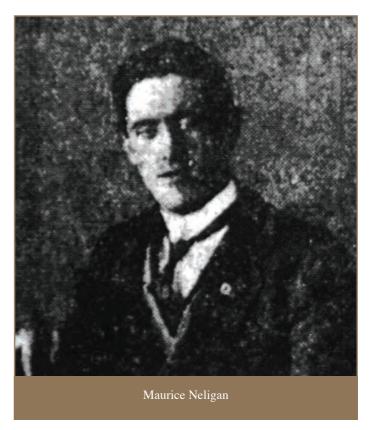
The One Big Union

Wartime inflation forced workers to organise to demand pay rises. From 1917, rural workers began to organise, motivated by the new Agricultural Wages Board, which set minimum wages, and wartime compulsory tillage orders. By mid-1918 the ITGWU had 43,000 members, including 10,000 in agriculture.⁵

The union was now led by William O'Brien, Thomas Foran, and Cathal O'Shannon. O'Shannon edited the union's newspaper *Irish Opinion: Voice of Labour*, and from September 1919, its successor the *Watchword of Labour*, which advocated a socialist 'workers republic' and the principle of One Big Union. The ITGWU leaders were also among the leaders of the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress (ILPTUC).

By July 1918, the union had branches in Tralee, Killarney, Killorglin and Kenmare.⁶ In November the Listowel branch was re-established. Maurice Neligan was elected branch secretary. In December, Neligan and Jeremiah Murphy of Tralee gained a wage increase for the town council's workmen. After this, many more workers joined the branch.

The ITGWU had 17 paid organisers working throughout the country by the end of 1918. Further spectacular union growth occurred in 1919. In Kerry, farm labourers formed branches at Ballyheigue, Ardfert, and Abbeydorney. They went on strike for better wages. Another branch was formed at Castleisland. From



Listowel's hinterland, members poured into the town branch, so new branches had to be formed in Newtownsandes (now Moyvane), Kilflynn, Finuge, Ballyduff, and Duagh. This rapid expansion prompted the union to appoint Neligan as a full-time paid organiser for Kerry in March 1919.⁷

The police now recorded 13 ITGWU branches in Kerry and 1,529 members.⁸ Most rural members were farm labourers or council roadworkers. Creamery workers also joined.⁹ At Listowel the North Kerry Farmers' Union met ITGWU delegates including Neligan to negotiate wages, but neither side would compromise. In April, Neligan addressed over 300 members of the Listowel branch and urged them to set up a workers' co-operative food store.

The *Kerryman* newspaper, in response to the farmworkers' strikes, urged the union leaders to restrain the activities of "certain bands of members ... There is no room for Bolshies in this sphere of business". The paper said of the ILPTUC's May Day manifesto: "Isn't there some other way of doing justice to the workers than resorting to communism of this kind?".¹⁰

The Red Flag

Neligan was by then a member of the Socialist Party of Ireland (SPI). It had only a few hundred members but was influential among the leading trade unionists and organisers. Revived in 1917, it had welcomed the Russian revolution. In Munster many of the ITGWU's radical actions of these years were inspired

and led by SPI members.¹¹ Neligan and John Dowling (also an ITGWU organiser and socialist) attended a Limerick County Council meeting as spokesmen for its roadworkers and demanded a wage increase. They addressed the workers afterwards and threatened a strike.¹²

One dramatic occurrence in these years was the nine-day general strike in Limerick city in April 1919 – the so-called "Limerick soviet", a protest against the imposition of martial law on the city. Neligan urged the Listowel branch to support the Limerick workers. As a result, £37 was collected in the town and sent to the Limerick strikers.

The ILPTUC called a general strike for May Day 1919, proclaiming May 1, a general holiday and demanding the right of all nations to self-determination. ITGWU headquarters instructed its branches to display "The Red Flag... the symbol of the working class movement the World over". 13

In Listowel, Neligan addressed a crowd in the Square. Some union members carried red flags. Neligan said, to cheers, that "the powers that be had warned them not to hoist the Red Flag but he wished to tell them it was not the flag of England but the flag of the organised workers". He said of the recent war that "it took four years of this orgy of blood to wipe the scales from the eyes of the workers, not alone of Ireland but of every other country and to make them see that they were being worked not as human beings but as mere machines".

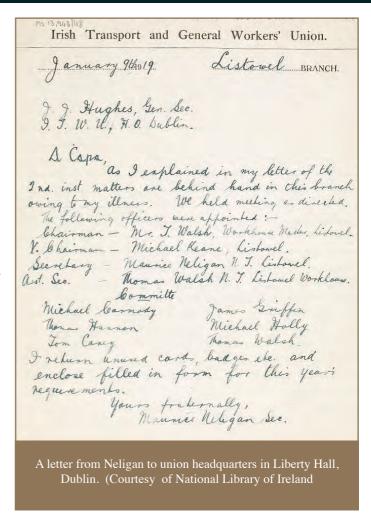
An editorial in the *Kerry People* denounced the display of the flag:

On the continent the red flag stands for anarchy and irreligion and all the woes that follow in their train. Surely in Catholic Kerry we do not want this detestable symbol of Bolshevism to be made popular among any section of our people ... We do not want to see Ireland made another Russia.¹⁴

At the Listowel May Day meeting, Neligan quoted James Connolly and Pope Leo XIII. Neligan, like many Irish labour leaders, frequently quoted Leo XIII's Encyclical on labour, *Rerum Novarum*, in support of labour demands. ¹⁵ But the Kerry RIC Inspector wrote that "The Clergy do not support the Labour movement as they fear its tendency to Bolshevism which they dread...". In May a Jesuit lectured the Tralee Trades Council about "the labour question" and anarchism and socialism, which he said were "impracticable and bound to fail".

Neligan made wage demands for council roadworkers; he secured increases for town workers and farm workers at Dingle, and for farm workers at Castleisland. In Tralee, with other trade unionists, he secured a new minimum wage for the town's mill workers. He regularly wrote to the local press on behalf of the union and striking workers. He also addressed ITGWU public meetings in the Square in Abbeyfeale in west Limerick.

This was the peak of Irish labour's strength. Early in 1920 the ITGWU had over 100,000 members. 16 Resistance to the British authorities was intensifying. In Tralee, Neligan and others addressed a protest meeting against the government's Motor Permits Order. The RIC noted, "The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union is the most active organisation in the county", with 19 branches and 2,725 members in Kerry. 17

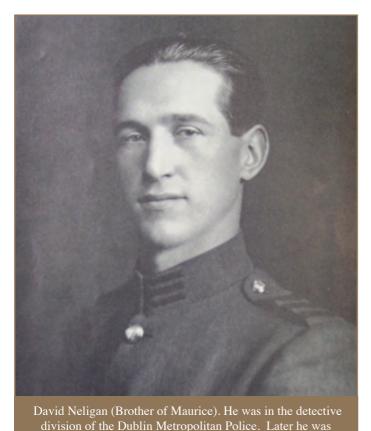


The Extra Acre

With spring approaching, some labourers in North Kerry sought plots of land. This "extra acre" movement originated around the villages of Lixnaw and Ballyduff in the winter of 1919. A local labourer and ITGWU member, John Dennehy of Knockacreveen, began addressing meetings in the Temperance Hall in Lixnaw. Here, he called on farmers to let labourers rent an Irish acre of land – the grass of a cow, and a little tillage – as labourers could not feed their families due to high prices of food and milk. Many farmers complied, but many also refused. By mid-January violence had broken out: five labourers' homes had been fired into, allegedly by farmers who opposed the demand. 19

Neligan held a meeting in the Lixnaw village hall to establish a union branch and promote the extra acre campaign. He "said that although the labourers fought and won the land for the farmers, they got no land themselves". He urged them to "work unitedly and with discipline and no power could resist their organisation, for labour now was the strongest and most powerful weapon in the country since the days of the Land League".²⁰

The chairman of the Listowel Farmers' Union Patrick Trant said the labourers' demand was "to get land from the farmers through intimidation". Another farmer said it was "a preposterous demand ... a demand with a touch of Bolshevism". Accounts of the episode said there was "shooting on both sides", and that "Boycotting, burning of crops and threatening letters were rife". The Dáil government intervened and appealed to the patriotism of both sides. As spring turned to summer, the extra acre movement petered out.



The Bishop of Kerry, Charles O'Sullivan, had devoted his Lenten Pastoral – read from every pulpit – to the labour question. He denounced "Socialism, strictly so called" and also the "destruction of private property by fire" in parts of the Diocese, which some said was connected with "this matter of labour trouble and unrest".²²

attached to the Free State army and afterwards was head of the

Garda special branch (Source: The Spy in the Castle).

"He soon made things hum"

Meanwhile, Neligan went from town to town negotiating wage increases. At Glenbeigh, he lectured on the history of the labour movement and the agricultural labourers' part in the land struggle. From April, the Kerry and Limerick ITGWU began a combined effort to increase creamery workers' wages.

David Neligan later recalled his brother's period as an organiser:

An able organiser and a trenchant speaker, he soon made things hum. A lot of poor wretches were slaving in small shops and factories for coolie wages in those days, and were strictly forbidden to join a union ... Maurice, a fine-looking man with the build of an athlete, who was genuinely interested in human welfare, went to all those places and interviewed the workers, telling them of the advantages of being organised. At one small creamery he was addressing the staff at lunch-hour when the proprietor, a huge man, arrived and seizing a shovel, threatened him and ordered him to clear out. Maurice put his hand in his (empty) hip-pocket and said: 'Drop that shovel or I'll blow your brains out!' The man complied, and not only did the staff join the union, but they went on strike there and then.²³

The General Strike, April 1920

On April 5, 1920, 60 republican prisoners in Mountjoy prison in Dublin, held without charge or trial, began a hunger strike. The labour leadership announced a general strike for their release, to begin on April 13. It proved to be an unprecedented display of labour's power.

In Tralee, the trades council, now calling itself Tralee Workers' Council, took control of the protest. Thousands of members of nationalist organisations and trade unions marched to a meeting at the 1798 memorial in Denny Street. Local trade unionists and priests spoke. Maurice Neligan made what one paper called a "soul stirring and eloquent address".

On Wednesday, the strike continued. In the evening, news reached Tralee that the prisoners had been released. Again, Workers' Council members and priests addressed the crowd. Neligan, greeted with loud cheers, said they were there,

...to celebrate a great work, a great victory not only for the Nationalists of Ireland, but especially for the workers of Ireland ... It was a glorious victory to have defeated one of the mightiest, if one of the most corrupt, empires in the world.²⁴

After the general strike, Neligan addressed a Labour Day demonstration at Castleisland. In Dingle in June, as the *Watchword* reported, "Neligan has again delivered the goods" securing a wage settlement. And in Tralee Neligan and others secured a six-shilling increase for all general workers.

In the local elections of June 1920, Labour gained some representation and Neligan was elected to the Tralee Board of Guardians. When the Tralee rural council and guardians met jointly, the republican tricolour was hung in the boardroom, and the council recognised the authority of Dáil Éireann.

Summer, 1920

On May 11, 1920, Neligan's brother David resigned from the DMP's plainclothes detective G Division. He recalled, "... my brother Maurice visited me and persuaded me to resign, which I did...", David returned home to Templeglantine. But now, a leading IRB and IRA man in Tralee, Tim (Tadhg) Kennedy, through Maurice Neligan, called David to meet him in Tralee, where Kennedy told him that Michael Collins wanted him to re-join the G Division, working for Collins and the IRA. David agreed to do this. David the David to Da

At the end of June, at the family home at Templeglantine, David Neligan was preparing to travel to Dublin. On Thursday, June 30, Maurice was home from Tralee. That night he set out to attend a religious mission a few miles away at Abbeyfeale church. He left home on his motor-cycle with his sister Eileen on the pillion. Just 15 minutes later, David was told that there had been an accident. When he arrived at the scene, he found that the motor-cycle had hit the stone bridge at Goulbourne, and

He was thrown on the road ... I knew enough of firstaid to tell that he was mortally injured. Eileen had been flung over the balustrade of the bridge into the river far below... she was like Maurice in deep coma.

IN MEMORIAM

OF KERRY'S LABOUR ORGANIZER, MAURICE NELIGAN.

'Mid life's brilliant budding bloom, Young Neligan's sad, untimely doom Fill Kerry's plains with many a wail From Caherciveen to Abbeyfeale.

Alas! many a wail will long resound
'Mid labour's ranks. Few will be found
To guide and lead the Union's men
Like the fluent, valiant Neligan.

To parents loving, oh! what a shock To see him dashed against the rock. A sister fond shared his sad fate. Tho' living still, weak is her state.

When hunger menaded the patriots brave With gloomy death and a prison grave, 'Neath '98's Memorial Monument Fearless his voice and eloquent.

Beside our soggarths leal stood he, Rousing the workers of Tralee. Fervent, defiant, sincere and true, Was his soul to Eire and labour too.

He's gone, mayrone! Ah, never more Will his voice resound by Kerry's shore May God grant his soul celestial joy In His own sweet mansions of the sky.

MICHAEL HOGAN.

Tralee.

In memoriam Maurice Neligan

Maurice was taken into the house of the Colbert family nearby. David later recalled, "...neighbours prayed all night. Just as dawn brightened the sky, he breathed his last".²⁷

His sister slowly recovered. Neligan died on Friday, July 1, 1920 and was buried on Saturday. Among the large crowd at his graveside were his socialist comrades and fellow ITGWU organisers, John Dowling, John McGrath and Jack Hedley (Seán O'Hagan).

The Watchword of Labour's next editorial said,

...he was one of the most hard-working and most successful of the Union organisers, and as a promising member of the Socialist Party of Ireland, one of the truest and best evangelists of James Connolly's gospel of the Workers' Republic. When we last saw him ... he told how the Kerry boys and he ran a Kerry Soviet during the two-days' General Strike...

The *Watchword*'s obituary quoted William O'Brien: "That's a dreadful blow to us and to Irish Labour".²⁸

Tragic Death.

Of a Kerry Labour Organiser.

Maurice Neligan, labour organiser, Tralee, left Templeglantine for Abbeyfeale on Thursday night about 9 o'clock on a motor cycle. His sister, Miss Ellie Nel gan, was on the trailer. going at a quick pace, and while crossing Goul ibourne bridge, three miles from Abbeyfeale, for some unaccountable reasr n the cycle truck the side wall of the bridge at its western curve. Neligan was thrown violently on his face on the road and his sister precipated over the bridge, falling a distance of about 20 feet. Both were attended shortly after by Fr. Fenton, P.P., and Drs McCarthy and Harnett, Abbeyfeale, who motored to the scene. They found both unconscious and suffering from very severe injuries. Mr Neligan has since died.

Tragic death of Maurice Neligan

David Neligan recalled that after Maurice's funeral, "With a heavy heart I set out for Dublin". There, he was brought to meet Michael Collins who shook his hand saying, "I know you and your brothers are all right – it is too bad about Moss's death...". He then asked Neligan "to go back to the castle to work for us".²⁹

David Neligan's later career is well known.³⁰ Reinstated in Dublin Castle, he passed information to Collins and the IRA. When civil war broke out in June 1922, he was appointed a chief intelligence officer in the pro-Treaty national army. He was attached to the units of the Dublin Guard that took Tralee and established their headquarters at Ballymullen barracks. In the months that followed, Neligan was closely involved in the torture and murder of republican prisoners at Ballymullen, Ballyseedy and elsewhere.³¹

Aftermath

Maurice Neligan's period as an organiser coincided with the peak strength and optimism of organised labour in Ireland. But 1921 brought agricultural depression and unemployment. In Kerry as elsewhere, employers cut wages and union members fell away. The village branches in Kerry all collapsed between late-1920 and 1922: the union's 21 Kerry branches and 2,700 members in mid-1920 had fallen to six town branches by 1923. Irish labour's radicalism gave way to retreat and caution through the 1920s. The ITGWU made no further efforts to organise agricultural workers.

During these years, many union leaders and organisers of ability had emerged. Maurice Neligan had counterparts throughout Ireland, among them Peadar O'Donnell in Ulster, and Tadhg Barry, the union's Cork organiser who was shot dead in Ballykinlar internment camp in 1921.

Much was revealed about Irish society when modest labour demands such as the right to join a union or to strike, or to rent an acre of land, were met with violence and hyperbole about Bolshevism and anarchy. Later, a version of these years was written in which there was no class conflict among Irish nationalists, and in which organised labour played little or no part in the independence struggle.³³ Union organisers like Neligan would be written out of history. But in these years, they and the ITGWU played a major part in the independence movement and also laid the foundations of the modern Irish labour movement.

Acknowledgements:

The author thanks Tadhg Ó Maolcatha of Templeglantine for providing information on Templeglantine, Maurice Neligan's family, and his burial place. Neligan's grave is known but is now unmarked.

Endnotes:

- ¹ *The Kerryman*, July 6, 1920; *Watchword of Labour*, July 17, 1920; *The Cork Examiner*, July 10, 1920.
- General Registry Office, Dublin: Birth Certificate of Maurice Neligan (March 6, 1895); and National Archives of Ireland, 1901 and 1911 census forms of David Neligan of Templeglantan East.
- Neligan. D. (1968): *The Spy in the Castle*, p.29, MacGibbon and Kee, London. Maurice was an IRB member by 1919, according to Tadhg Kennedy. O'Malley, C., and Horgan, T. (eds.), (2012): *The Men Will Talk to Me: Kerry Interviews* by Ernie O'Malley, Mercier Press, Cork. Kennedy also stated this in his Witness Statement to the Bureau of Military History (BMH) (W.S. 1413, p.68).
- ⁴ Neligan, Ibid, p.68. David later recalled: 'I joined the local Volunteers ... To this day I do not know which faction we supported'. Another brother, John (known as Seán or Jack) also joined the Volunteers.
- Greaves, C.D. (1982): The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union: The Formative Years, 1909-1923, p.207, Gill and Macmillan, Dublin. See also Devine, F. (2009), Organising History: A Centenary of SIPTU, Gill and Macmillan, Dublin.
- National Library of Ireland (NLI), Ms 7282, ITGWU manuscript branch list. The first Kerry branches had been founded in late 1915 and 1916 following a visit by James Connolly and William P. Partridge. MJ O'Connor, a young Tralee solicitor's clerk and IRB member, was the leading local organiser.
- RIC Kerry County Inspector's Reports for March and April 1919; Greaves, ITGWU, pp.225, 239.
- ⁸ RIC Kerry County Inspector's Report for March 1919. While most branches were in North Kerry, others were formed in Caherciveen, Waterville and Dingle (NLI, Ms 7282).
- ⁹ RIC Inspector General's Report for March 1919.
- ¹⁰ *The Kerryman*, May 3, 17, 1919.
- O'Connor, E. (2004): 'True Bolsheviks? The rise and fall of the Socialist Party of Ireland, 1917-21' in D. George Boyce and Alan O'Day (eds.), *Ireland in Transition*, 1867-1921, pp.209-222. Routledge, London.
- John (Jack) Dowling was born in Queenstown (Cobh), County Cork, in 1885. An ITGWU organiser in Limerick and the midlands from August 1917, he had an influential part in the Limerick soviet. John McGrath, another ITGWU organiser and socialist, worked closely with Dowling, as

- did the organiser Jack Hedley (an Englishman who used the pseudonym Seán O'Hagan). All three were, like Neligan, members of the SPI. They played a leading role in the 'Knocklong soviet creamery' of May 1920, and co-ordinated the dozens of workplace occupations or 'soviets' in North Munster in 1921-1922. The union removed all three as organisers in 1923. Greaves, Op Cit, p.270.
- ¹³ NLI, Ms. 15,676/1/30; Greaves, Op Cit, pp.237-8.
- ¹⁴ Kerry People, May 10, 1919.
- He wrote to the Liberator of 'the "frugal and decent comfort" proclaimed by Pope Leo XIII' to be workers' due (*Liberator*, March 25, 1920).
- ¹⁶ Greaves, Op Cit, p.259.
- ¹⁷ RIC Kerry County Inspector's Report for January 1920.
- Most of these labourers occupied cottages built under the 1883 and 1906 Labourers Acts, which had a statute acre of land attached.
- ¹⁹ RIC Kerry County Inspector's Report for January 1920.
- The Kerryman, January 31, 1920.
- Dáil Éireann (1921): The Constructive Work of Dail Eireann, No. 1, p.12, Dublin, No.2, p.8, Dublin.
- ²² Killarney Echo, February 28, 1920.
- ²³ Spy in the Castle, p.68. The incident occurred at Clouncagh Co-operative Creamery near Newcastle West (*Irish Opinion: Voice of Labour*, April 19, 1919).
- ²⁴ Kerry Weekly Reporter, April 17, 1920.
- Neligan, Op Cit, pp.68-9; Neligan's BMH Witness Statement (no.380), dated May 4, 1950, says he resigned in March.
- Tadhg Kennedy's BMH Witness Statement (no. 1413), pp.67-8, 71: 'in Dublin in 1920 ... I made the acquaintance of David Neligan and through his brother, Maurice Neligan, deceased, got him to join in with the Republican forces' (see also Kennedy's interview in 1949 with Ernie O'Malley, in O'Malley and Horgan (eds.), Op Cit; Neligan, Op Cit, p.69; also, David Neligan's BMH Witness Statement.
- Neligan's Death Certificate (General Registry Office, Dublin) states that he died at Templeglantine 12 hours after the accident, and that he was a bachelor, aged 25.
- ²⁸ Watchword of Labour, July 10, 17, 1920.
- ²⁹ Neligan, Op Cit, p.74
- ³⁰ See Lawrence White, 'David Neligan' in *Dictionary of Irish Biography* (Cambridge U.P., 2009).
- In interviews with Ernie O'Malley several civil war veterans recalled Neligan's role. A Free State soldier Bill Bailey claimed that "no man was killed without his sanction or without his approval" (*The Men Will Talk to Me*, pp.102-3, 107-8). John Joe Rice stated that Neligan shot and killed Bertie Murphy (a 17-year-old prisoner killed in Killarney) and "presided at all the beatings and torturings", (pp.286, 293, 305). In 1925, David Neligan was appointed Chief Superintendent of the *Garda Síochána* detective division. He resigned in 1933, when accused of passing secret files on communists to Professor James Hogan for a 'red scare' book. David Neligan died aged 84 in 1983.
- RIC Kerry County Inspector's Reports from February 1920 to June 1921. The union's branch list included 19 Kerry branches by 1920; several were noted as 'dead' by October 1921 (NLI, Ms. 7282); ITGWU, *Annual Report* for 1923.
- ³³ See for example *The Kerryman* (ed.) (1947): *Kerry's Fighting Story*, 1916-21, *The Kerryman*, Tralee.

SCARTAGLIN AREA MAPPING SURVEYS AND SURROUNDING PLACE-NAMES DEFINITIONS

Jeremiah B. Flynn

From an early age the Author has been interested in the local place-names/townlands names, in the Scartaglin area from whence he came. Why and how did these names come about? In looking at the function and history of these names, one finds in some cases conflicting information, mis-spelling/spellings changed and/or adapted/modified/Anglicised.

The term "townland" describes the smallest unit of land division used in Ireland, which was based on various forms of Gaelic land division, many of which had their own place names.

Therefore, to understand the names, one firstly has to look at the course of events in the area from a historical perspective.

The following is a chronology of some of the main surveys carried out through the centuries to relatively modern times.

1584: After the Second Desmond Wars in June of this year a commission surveyed Southwest Munster, mapping out the lands belonging to a swathe of Irish lords associated with the rebellion, which were then granted to a small group of wealthy English.

1597: On July 1, 1597 a survey known as *The Desmond Survey* was commissioned. This resulted as a consequence of the killing of Gerald the 15th Earl of Desmond in November 1583. It was conducted by the Government of Queen Elizabeth 1st from 1597-1598 and its purpose was to report on the extent and value of the Earl's domain. It set the land valuations for castles, havens, islands, mortgaged lands, and lands given in rent. English Planters in the areas were also surveyed.

The resultant map of the area makes no reference to 'Scartaglin', however the area of "Sleughlogher" is shown spanning the baronies of "Trohenacmy" and "Magonny". Townlands close to Scartaglin, such as "Ballimacadam" "Ardnagran" "Kilfginy" "Island" are indicated. Reference is made to the area being wasted prior to the Desmond Rebellion. T.M. Donovan in his *History of East Kerry* refers to the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham passing into East Kerry via "Teamhair Luachra via Bealatha-an-Teamhrach" (Ballyintourig where he camped), thence to Tralee and North Kerry, where he took Carrigafoyle Castle by siege in 1580.

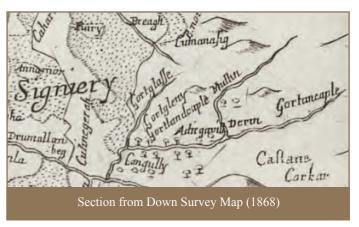
1598: Since most of the country around present day Scartaglin was then covered by woods and bog, accessibility was limited except via paths or along the banks of rivers and streams. Gerardus Mercator's (a 16th Century Dutch cartographer) map of the area denotes Castleisland as "C Eiland". There is no trace of Scartaglin on this map. Local place-names "B Adom" "Arneragh" are indicated. The courses of the main rivers, which flow through the area, the Maine and Brown Flesk are also shown.

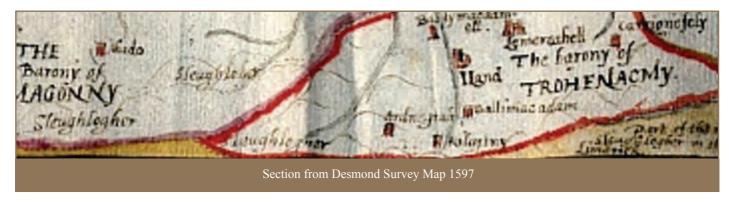
1658: *The Down Survey* was a mapped survey of Ireland. Teams of surveyors, mainly former soldiers, were sent out under Sir William Petty's direction to measure every townland to be forfeited to soldiers and adventurers. The resulting maps, made



at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1: 50,000), were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these maps was to record the boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses and fortifications. Most towns are represented pictorially and the cartouches, the decorative titles, of each map in many cases reflect a specific characteristic of each barony. While Scartaglin is not mentioned, areas close by have been, albeit in differing spelling forms "Breagh", "Gortancaple", "Caslane Carkar", "Cangully", "Drumultan beg", "Fuiry", "Killsaran", "Mullul", "Gortglasse", "Culinegerah", "Adirgavill", "Gortglens", "Gortlandcuple" and "Derrn".

1747: In 1747 a law was passed authorising the Authorities of Cork and Kerry to build a toll or turnpike road from Listowel, Castleisland, Rathmore to Millstreet to Cork to facilitate the Butter Market. The Butter market commenced trading as an outdoor market in the Shandon area of Cork City in 1730. Over the decades it became necessary to expand this market due to its thriving trade, which ultimately led to the construction of a premises to house an indoor market. In 1769, the Cork Committee of Merchants was formed and it established the Cork Butter Market (Cork Butter Exchange), which would be





serviced by the butter road, which passed through Barrack Street Castleisland, to Cahereens crossed the Caol stream and onto the Scartaglin Road. The Road then passed through Fiera onto Scrahan via Gortgloss and Mount Scartaglin. From whence it ran up via Gortacappal across the top of Adriville onto the Direen Road, where a "resting place" was situated. The Road then passed via Kocknaboul Cross through the Bogs to Rathmore and Millstreet. At Aubane near Millstreet, was a resting place known as 'The Kerryman's Table'.

1847-1864: Griffith's Primary Valuation of Ireland, a household survey, was conducted under the supervision of Sir Richard John Griffith, Kerry being surveyed in 1852. During the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century, the Country was prosperous due to the improved prices of food stuff, horses etc. This prosperity ended after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. To help alleviate the economic crisis and help to deter White Boy disturbances, Government funded road building was increased. Sir Richard John Griffith was sent to supervise these works. Griffith (1784-1878) was born in Dublin and was a lieutenant in the Royal Irish Artillery. In response to the famine of 1822 he was placed in charge of road building in Cork, Kerry and Limerick. He was also instrumental in drafting the Irish Valuation Act 1827. He was commissioned to build a road from Church Street Castleisland, southeast via Scartaglin, Clounbannin, Banteer and Nad. As part of the project a new village was created in the Crown estate of Kingswilliamstown now called Ballydesmond. By the late -1820's a new road or the "new line" had been constructed.

Obviously the work entailed in these surveys and the workforce involved in them, had a major impact on the 'ground', in that place-names had to be documented by individuals who had no knowledge of the Irish language, therefore corruptions of the names inevitably took place. As elsewhere this is reflected in the toponomy of Scartaglin and its environs.

Place Name: Connotations/Definitions Local to Scartaglin and its Hinterland

Adrivale: Adirgovil Eadar-ghabhal: A place between the prongs of a fork; a place or a fork in the river. Perhaps this is a reference to a small stream, which flows via Browns Glen from Mullin and is a tributary river of the Brown Flesk.

Ardcrone: Brown Height or Rosary Height.

Ardnagragh: Arneragh, Ardnagragh, Ardnagraph, Ardnagraph, Ardnagragh, Ardnagragh, Ardnagragh, Ardnagraghe: Hill or Height of the Plunders. The name seems to be derived from a battle to recover plundered cattle, which allegedly took place between the Fitzgeralds and O'Keeffes.

Ardnagran: Maybe a connotation of Ardrahan: Hill of the Ferns. **Ballymacadam:** Baile–mic–adam. B Adom: The town of Adam's son.

Ballynahallia: Baile-Na-Haille: The town of the cliff rock or glenside.

Ballahantouragh: Beal-atha-an-Teamhrach, Ballyintourig: The Ford/mouth of Tara. Ballincuslane: Baile an Chaisleain: The Town of the Castle.

Bawnaskehy: A field or grassy ground of the hawthorn **Beenatavaun:** The summit of or the top of the sloping hill.

Brachig: Wolves Field or Lair (A wolf can be failed and breach) **Carker:** Prison (Latin Carcer, may define a narrow or confined space or a prison for hostages or animals).

Castleisland: C Eiland (The Castle of the island) as as recorded in Mercator's map.

Canguila: Cangully: The head or a hill with standing stones.

Clidaun: The flat shore or muddy rather than sandy shore of a river or stream.

Coolnageragh: Culinegerah Land corner or sheep nook of the gardens.

Cordal: Cor, a hill with a hole at the bottom.

Crinagh: Withered Land or field. **Direen:** Derrn, A little groove or wood.

Dysert: A hermitage or sequestered place of reflection sometimes linked to a saint.

Dromultan: (Latin Dorsum anglicised form Drum, Drom and Drim) Back or ridge or wether's ridge.

Fiera: Woody Land.

Gleandaeagh: The hill of the two ravens.

Gortacappul: Gortancaple, Gortlandcuple, enclosed field of the horse.

Gortalassa: The field of the fort.

Gortgloss: Gortglasse Enclosed green field.

Gnneeves: Gniomh: The twelfth of a Plowland (approximately

10 acres).

Gneevguila: A twelfth and a half of a Plowland. (Giolla can also defined as a servant).

Gortatlea: Garden of the mountain.





Craol Na Spraoide: Slender place of the soul or The Narrow way of Souls. Craol: announce, send out broadcast. This name may have been phonetically changed from Caol Na Spraoide to give a more guttural sound. (Caol: thin slender narrow. Caolas: bottleneck. Caolsráid: Alley, which could refer to a narrow bend in the road

Knockrour: Round or Thick Hill

Knockeenahone: Hill of or beginning of the river or stream.

Kilcow: Cill-Cuagh: Cuckoo Wood.

Killeentiarna: "Killeen" little church or in some cases little

woods. In this case St Tiarnach's little church.

Kilfelim: St Feidhlim's Church.

Killfaligny: Killfalligna: Church of the mantle.

Kilmurry: Church of the Blessed Virgin.

Leaha: A half land or grey land. **Lisheenbawn:** White little fort.

Mullen: Mill or may refer to a millstone or a method of trashing corn in the area. May have been a reference to a mill stone for local use. This was common prior to the Famine where neighbours had a quern or grinding stone to grind corn for home consumption.

Scartaglin: Scart-a-Glena: The glen of bushes or little trees. Also defined as "Groove of the Valley".

Scrahan: Boggy sward.

Slieve Bricken: Speckled Hill: 799ft. (244m.) oversea level

1888 O.S. Map.

 ${\bf Slieve\ Luacra:\ Sleughlogher,\ Teamhair\ Luachra,\ Sliabh\ Luachra}$

moor land between Kerry Cork and Limerick.

Acknowledgements:

The author wishes to express his gratitude top the following: Kerry Library Service Local History Archives.

Michael O Donohue Memorial Heritage Project 2014.

Mr Thomas Fleming (former TD MCC).

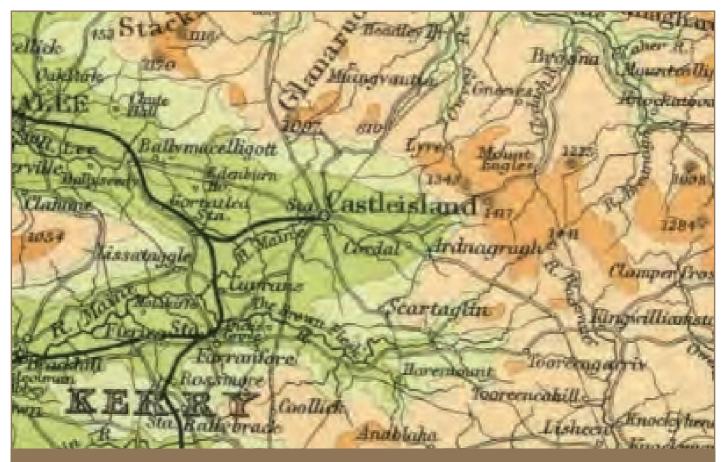
Endnotes:

Donovan, T.M. (1931): *A Popular History of East Kerry*, Talbot Press. King, J. (1931): County Kerry Past and Present. A Handbook to the local and family history of the County, Hodges Figgis.

Joyce, B.W. (1913): *Irish names of Places*, Vols 1,2,3, Phoenix. McCormack, A.M. (2005): *The Earldom of Desmond* 1463-1583, Four Courts Press

O'Carroll, G. (2013): *The Earls of Desmond The Rise and Fall of a Munster* Lordship, SPRINT-Print.

Room, A. (1994): *A Dictionary of Irish Place-Names*, (revised edition), Appletree Press.



Scartaglin on Bartholomew South's Map of the 1890s

OUTPOST OF EMPIRE - THE DINGLE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY BARRACKS, COUNTY KERRY 1886-1992

Dan Graham

The Dingle Barracks of the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) and the activities of serving officers at this outpost of the British Empire, depicts a view of law and order, transcending local and national unrest, to the broader influences of the British Empire. Against a backdrop of agrarian and political unrest in early-19th century Ireland, Crown officials and local landlords sought to protect government establishments, their interests and families. They set up a locally funded police presence and these early policemen were mostly untrained. In response to this continued unrest, the British Government recognised the need for a centralised and trained national police, culminating in the establishment of an unarmed Preservation Police Force in 1822. Later this force was reorganised and became the Irish Constabulary. The members underwent further training as a military body, armed with rifles and bayonets. Subsequently, renamed the Royal Irish Constabulary, a title bestowed by Queen Victoria in grateful appreciation for services rendered in quelling the Fenian uprising of 1867. The British Government provided resources and training to prepare recruits for the continued unrest. In time, the RIC organization become a template for other colonial police bodies within the British Empire including. Canada and Australia.

Within this national context, Dingle too continued to experience ongoing political unrest requiring an increased police presence. Resident police officers endured inadequate living conditions, provided in buildings leased by the Board of Works, Ireland. Initially, in Dingle these premises were at Quay Street and later buildings were rented at Green Street and Main Street. The continuing unrest compelled the British government to agree to erect a purpose-built new barracks on a greenfield site owned by Mr James F. McKenna for which tenders were published on December 19, 1885.

The quadrilateral shaped site occupied a key location from the Tralee Road at the entrance to Dingle town. John and Thomas Pemberton, architects and builders, Hanover Street, Dublin, secured the contract for the building of the Barracks, as part of the Dingle Lighthouse project development. The Barrack site encompassed a parade ground, water well, stables and coach house with a pathway leading to a defensive foot-bridge on the Mall. The main entrance was on Bridge Street. The site was surrounded by a high perimeter wall. The Barracks was built of imported brick with slated roof on a north-south alignment. The three storied building comprising of 19 rooms incorporated functional and living spaces. There was a day room, where police business was conducted, two holding cells, store rooms and internal and external latrines. On the upper floors, living quarters were provided for both married and single officers. Some rooms had fireplaces. A sleeping dormitory for five single men was available. Some married officers and their families were also domiciled in nearby houses.

A compliment of seven-to-eight officers consisting of a Head Constable, Acting Sergeant and five single men normally resided at the Barracks. These numbers were increased, when

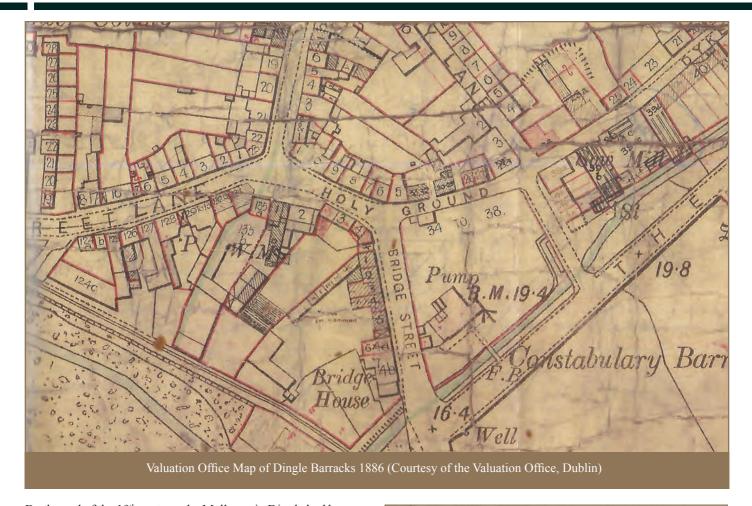


local agitation intensified. Nevertheless, the need for a stronger police presence in the area, was identified by the RIC authorities, at their Dublin headquarters. In responding to these concerns, the Dingle Barracks was designated as a District Headquarters, presided over by a District Inspector. Between, 1886-1922, 13 District Inspectors served in this remote area of Kerry.

District Inspector	Served
Alexander Gray	1887-1889
William H. Langhorne	1890-1892
Thomas F. Lowndes	1893
William James Byrne	1894
Thomas Leonard	1895-1908
Valentine C.J. Blake	1909
Richard Barrington	1910
Michael J. Hunt	1911-1914
Robert P. Villar	1915-1916
Thomas Walsh	1917-1918
Bernard O'Connor	1919-1920
Michael Fallon	1920-1921
Ronald T. Hamilton	1921-1922

They were assisted by ten Head Constables.

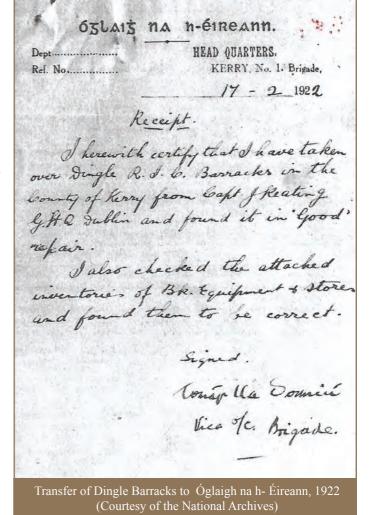
Head Constable	Served
John Griffin	1887
Michael Butler	1888
George Dowler	1889-1891
Peter Thomas Roe	1892-1894
Charles O'Sullivan	1895-1901
William Duff	1902-1906
Patrick Kevaney	1907
James Devaney	1908-1911
Henry A. Downs	1912-1918
Thomas H. Maguire	1919-1922

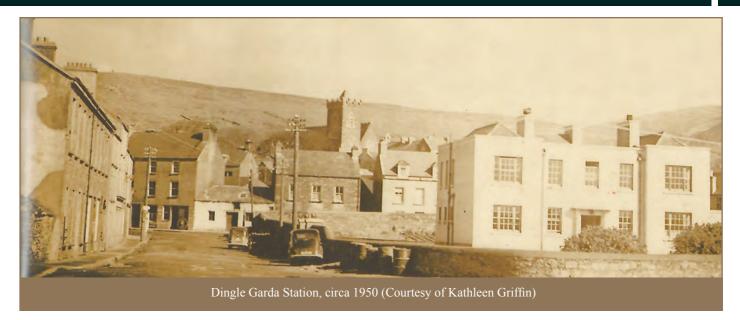


By the end of the 19th century, the Mall area in Dingle had become the judicial center of the town, comprising of the Bridewell (1831), the Courthouse (1847) and the newly constructed RIC, District Headquarters. District Inspectors' also had authority to prosecute cases in the Petty Session's Courts across the Dingle jurisdiction. In extending and overseeing law and order, several smaller satellite police barracks were established across the Peninsula in Ventry, Cloghane, Camp,

Castlegregory, Annascaul, and Gortmore (Ballyferriter).

The RIC officers at the new barracks, witnessed the upsurge of the land war campaign in the Dingle area, whereby evictions, boycotting, moonlighting and protests became the norm. In July 1887, a RIC party of 100 strong gathered at the Dingle Barracks in preparation for a planned eviction duty in Ballyferriter. They traveled to Ballyferriter on horseback and side-car. Following, the failed eviction on the homeward journey, a stand-off ensued between the RIC and some 1,000 local protestors. They were baton charged by frustrated angry police at Ventry. The RIC later withdrew to Dingle. Another example of the ongoing conflict is seen in the Dingle Riot of 1887, where the crowd control tactics on Dingle's main street, were led by the infamous D.I. Alexander Gray, RIC. Here, a young and terrified Peig Sayers witnessed the riot, asking who the officer on horseback was and "sin é baby Gray, an DI" came the answer. Ironically, the same D. I. Gray would succumb to wounds inflicted during an Irish Republican Army (IRA) ambush led by Thomas Ashe, and volunteers at the Battle of Ashbourne, County Meath on the May 10, 1916. He was the only County Inspector killed in the period between 1916-1922. Unfortunately, Valentine C.J. Blake and Robert P. Villar died, serving as British soldiers in France during WWI. While, D.I. Michael J. Hunt died in an IRA ambush in





Thurles, County Tipperary in 1919. The remaining RIC, District Inspectors, Langhorne, Lowndes, Byrne, Leonard, Barrington, Walsh and O'Connor, Fallon, and Hamilton lived to retirement. Significantly, Bernard O'Connor became a Chief Superintendent in the newly constituted Irish Civic Guards.

The escalating unrest during the ensuing War of Independence, saw the Dingle Barracks, further strengthened by a force of approximately 15 Black and Tans, who occupied the Barracks with the RIC. In addition, a platoon of Royal Marines based at the nearby vacated coastguard station, were employed to reinforce the RIC and oversee all harbour activities. A further mobile unit of army auxiliaries patrolled the roads between Tralee and Dingle, transporting food and supplies to an ever increasing beleaguered and isolated barracks.

By 1920 with Martial Law enforced in Kerry, Dingle RIC Barracks, stood alone as a symbol of the British police authority on the Peninsula. The remaining satellite barracks became nonoperational due to the ongoing IRA campaign. In attempting to protect the Dingle Barracks against attack by the IRA, strong fortifications of machine gun emplacements, sand bags defenses and steel window shutters were added. The conflict of the War of Independence continued and an IRA guerrilla campaign with sporadic ambushes of Crown forces in West Kerry. Ambushes took place at Camp, Deelis, Castlegregory, Stradbally, Brandon, Cloghane, Connor Hill, Kilmore Cross, Coum Caoch, Annascaul, Lispole, Ballyferriter, and Dingle. An attack on a Black and Tan patrol in Dingle town on November 1, 1920, involved over 100 West Kerry volunteers, leaving two Black and Tan men seriously wounded with no volunteer casualties. These incidents took their toll on the morale and endurance of the Crown forces.

Eventually, the Anglo-Irish Treaty saw the Free State take control of the new fledging Irish nation. D.I. Ronald Trant Hamilton handed over the Dingle Barracks to Captain J. Keating of the Provisional Irish Government on the evacuation of the Barracks on February 17, 1922. Nationally the unrest continued. The ensuing Civil War saw the occupation of the Barracks change hands again. Local anti-treaty forces are credited with burning the building, on August 3, 1922, despite the pleas of the parish curate at Dingle Church, Fr Dan Finucane (1887-1964), a native of Kilcolgan, Tarbert. Anti-Treaty forces then evacuated the area and were replaced by Free State soldiers who landed at Dingle

Harbour in November 1922. The looting and burning of the (RIC) Barracks at the junction of Bridge Street and the Mall by Anti-Treaty forces heralded the end of British rule on the Dingle Peninsula, after a century of Crown administration. For many years, the blackened ruins of the RIC Barracks remained an unsafe place for children and an eyesore at the entrance to the town. Meanwhile, the new Civic Guard, (1923) operated from temporary premises on Bridge Street. Following, a lengthy debate and local consultation the ruins of the Barrack were demolished in 1935, and became the foundation for a new station constructed in 1941, from where An Garda Síochána continue to serve the Dingle community and environs.

Acknowledgements:

National Archives, National Library, Valuation Office, Granary Library, Limerick, Mike Graham Grey Street, Dingle.

Endnotes:

- Abbott, R. (2019): Police Casualties in Ireland 1919-1922,
 p. 16, Mercier Press, Cork.
- ² Valuation Office: *Dingle Town Co. Kerry*, 1866-1922.
- ³ The Kerry Sentinel, January 1, 1886, p.2.
- ⁴ National Archives, *Dingle R.I.C. Barracks Plans and Drawings (1886)* OPW5 MC/4/136, Press D, Drawer,5, Folio2.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ National Library *RIC Directories 1840-1922*.
- ⁷ Valuation Office: *Dingle Town Co. Kerry*, 1866-1922.
- ⁸ Herlihy, J. (2016): *Royal Irish Constabulary 1816-1922*, p.17, The Four Courts Press, Dublin.
- ⁹ The Kerry Weekly Reporter, July 23, 1887, p.5.
- ⁹ Ní Mhainnín, M., Ó Muirchú, L.P. (1998): Peig a Scéal Féin, p. 91, An Sagart, An Daingean.
- ¹⁰ Herlihy, J. Op. Cit. p.17.
- Graham, D. (2018): 'District Inspector Michael John Hunt of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Greys Lane Dingle (1911-1915)', in Marie O'Sullivan (ed.), *The Kerry Magazine*, Issue No. 28, p.27-28.
- Military Service Pensions Collection Kerry Brigade Part 3, Military Archives MA/MSPC/A/6/ (A) 3, Dublin.
- ¹³ National archives Dublin. OPW/7/13/1.
- ¹⁴ Graham M. F. (1980) Personal Account.
- Fox, T. (2003): *Dingle Down the Years* Vol. 3, p.28, Holy Stone Publications, Dingle.

MAPPING KERRY 450 YEARS AGO

Dr Arnold Horner

Exactly 450 years ago a lone Englishman, aided only by guides and on occasion a small escort, was making his way through Munster, travelling on horseback and at times by boat to make a large-size map of much of Ireland. His map was undertaken at the request of Queen Elizabeth I's Secretary of State, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who was all too aware of the need for better intelligence information, including maps, of a troublesome country that was of growing significance as the geopolitical struggle between England and Spain intensified. 1 A decade earlier, Robert Lythe had undertaken surveying work as England's last continental enclave at Calais was fortified (in vain as it turned out). Now, in the late - 1560s, he was sent to Ireland. Following a brief visit to the north-east in 1567, he returned a year later, spending two seasons in the field working his way, with aid of safe conduct passes obtained from the various local power brokers across most of the country outside of Ulster and north-west Connacht - areas that were deemed too unsafe to explore.

It was arduous, dangerous work, and for Lythe himself it was exhausting – he writes about becoming lame and almost blind. The survey itself took place at a time of rumbling rebellion. It must have been rapid to cover so much and probably involved little more than a compass. Yet the achievement was immense – the creation of a map of the east, south and west that would be the source for the printed maps of Ireland produced some decades later by such map publishers as Mercator, Hondius and John Speed. Lythe's greatest work was probably a large hand-drawn map of Ireland that was 2.59m (8.5ft) high by 1.68m (5.5ft) wide. This map is long lost, but, as Professor John Andrews has shown in various publications,² other records of Lythe's activity survive, most notably a map of Ireland now at Petworth House in Sussex³ and "a single draght of Mounster" now at the British National Archives in Kew.⁴ State papers, a personal letter and an expenses account add to the story.

Travels in Kerry

Kerry, and the South-west of Ireland generally, loom large in Lythe's work, not least perhaps because these areas were both strategically significant and internally restless. The Kerry mapping took place during 1570, shortly after Lythe had returned to the south-west after an assignment in County Carlow. Lythe's very detailed expense account, submitted in December 1571, shows how this particular section of his work involved travel by boat as well as over land. The sum of 33 shillings was laid out for his guides from Kinsale "passing along the sea coast, from lord to lord with his horses unto the barony of Lixnaw in the County of Kerry". Other expenses refer to the cost of guides: 31s. in West Kerry, 20s in North Kerry and Sliabh Luachra, and £3. 4s in Desmond (South Kerry) covering, among other places, the lordships of Magunihy, O'Sullivan More, O'Sullivan Beare, and Valentia. These areas perhaps accounted for a significant proportion of the £3. 2s. 6d. spent on "messengers at divers and sundry times sent unto the Lords of the Country for his [Lythe's] safe convey, from one Lord to another", i.e. the purchase of safe conduct passes.

But there were also "water charges", with several boats being hired, most notably a pinnace with 40 men, which was used to appraise the coastline from Kinsale to Dingle, or, as Lythe expressed it, to pass from Kinsale to Baltimore searching

...every creek and haven as also every island and haven within the said bay of Baltimore, and from thence to Mizen Head, and so up to the river of Bellemyore and the bay of Bantry to Berehaven, and from the said Berehaven through the sound of Dursey, into the great river of Mare and so to the islands of Valentia and the bay and town of Dingle (spelling modernised).

Another survey involved the hire, at a cost of 31 shillings, of a "leather boat" (presumably a currach?) with three men and a

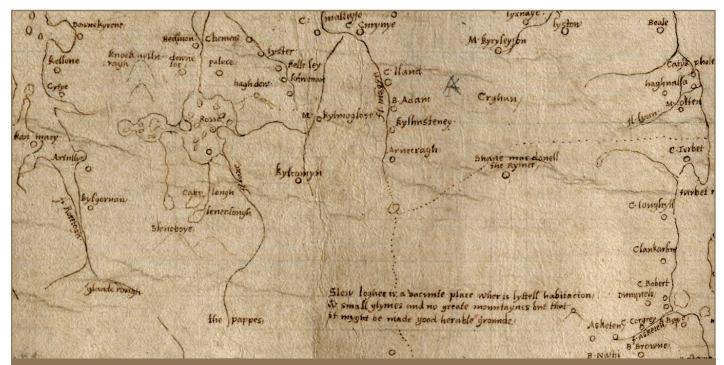


Fig.1. Eastern parts of Kerry as shown in the 'Petworth' map of c. 1571. Dunkerron is at top left, Listowel is near top right. Ross and the lakes are near centre left. 'Glande rough' (Glanerought), 'the pappes', Sliabh Luachra and 'C. Iland' are among other features included. (Petworth House Archive, 9581, reproduced with the permission of Lord Egremont).

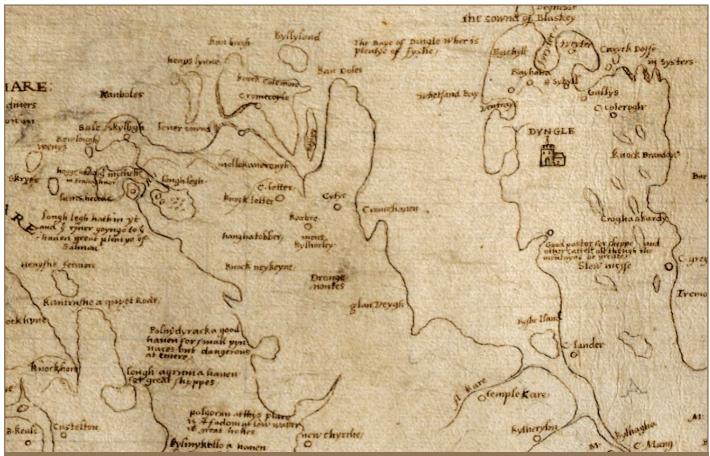


Fig. 2. Western parts of the Iveragh and Dingle peninsulas, as shown on the 'Petworth' map of Ireland, created about 1571. (Petworth House Archive, 9581, reproduced with the permission of Lord Egremont).

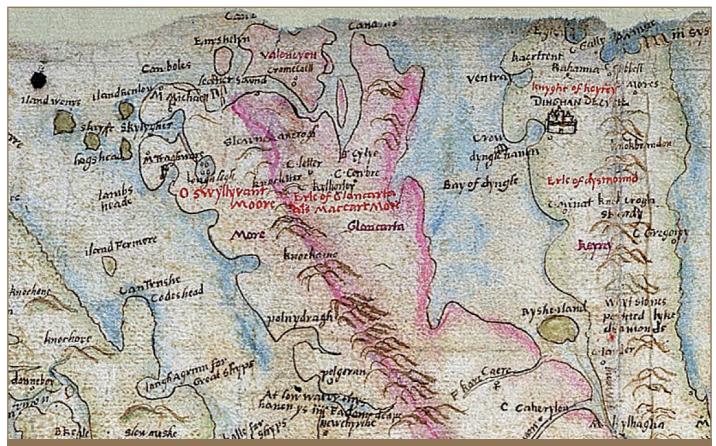


Fig. 3. Western parts of the peninsulas as depicted in Lythe's 'single draght of Mounster' (1571). In contrast to Fig. 2, fewer comments appear, but the mountain ranges are symbolised and the names of local magnates are indicated. There are also variations in the place-names shown.

The remark 'whyt stones pointed lyke diamonds' appears on Sliabh Mish at lower right. (NAI, Kew MPF 1/73, crown copyright).

guide to "search the said great river of Mare and the Skelligs, the sound of Blasket, the haven of Ventry, and up to the river towards Castemaine" (spelling and place-names modernised). An even greater sum, 42 shillings, went on boat hire in the Shannon estuary.

Kerry on Lythe's Maps

The Petworth map is particularly clear and well preserved, allowing us to appreciate the varying attention Lythe gave to different parts of Kerry. Some inland and upland areas are left fairly blank, although many stream courses are shown and there are some interesting general remarks, for example an intriguing "Shane macDonnell the Rymer" in a refuge area for the fading Desmond rebellion, somewhere near what is now Abbeyfeale on the border with County Limerick (Fig.1). Lythe had probably had little detail for such a district. "Slew Logher" is described as "a barren place where is little habitation, it [is] small glens and no great mountains but that it might be made good arable ground", whilst the Slew Messe are "good pasture for sheep and other cattle although the mountains be greater". Along the coast, the Bay of Dingle is "where is plenty of fish", whilst the "great river of Mare" (the Kenmare River) is the location of "great plenty of fish and divers fair havens and plenty of salmon in every river". Lough Legh (Lough Currane) at the west end of the Iveragh peninsula is described similarly. It "hath in it and ye river going to ye haven great plenty of salmon". Places further south are also noted as having plenty of salmon, for example present-day Glengarriff and the Leap at the head of the river of Bellamer (now Dunmanus Bay).

The anchorage capabilities of places along the coast are also given some attention. So Kylmykallo [Kilmakillogue] and Lough Agrum [Ardgroom], on the southern shoreline of the Kenmare River are both noted as "a haven for great ships" whereas "Polnydyrack" on the north shore was "a good haven for small pinnaces but dangerous at entry". Another north-shore inlet a little to the east, "Poulgoran", is described as 7 fathoms at low water and what appears to read as "10 great holes". This inlet lies a little west of Newchurch, which is presumably a version of Templenoe. On this basis "Polnydrack" further west is either "Coongar Harbour" near Tahilla or, less likely given the shape of the coast, the inlet that now leads to Sneem. Precise identification is difficult as parts of the coastline lack detail and place-names, and also because locations on the northern and southern shorelines are in some way displaced (for example Newchurch is shown opposite Kilmakilloge). What Lythe offers is a generalised image, brilliant in identifying the peninsulas, the main features of the Kerry coast, but with some inaccuracies of detail for example, Killelan near Doulous Head at the end of the Iveragh peninsula is shown as an island ('Kyllyland') on the Petworth map.

A particular interest of Lythe's work is that, as in most instances he probably had no access to written precedents, he must have spelt place-names as he heard them. He certainly spells freely, as can be seen on both his Petworth map and his 'single draft of Munster'. Each of these maps has around 130 place-names in the area that is now County Kerry; however, each map has its own distinctive range of names (and spellings), so that, between them, just over 160 Kerry names are represented, of which about 70, just over 40%, refer to physical features such as hills, lakes, rivers, headlands and islands. Some English-language names are in use along the coast (e.g. 'Hogs head', 'Lambs Head'), but most places are identified by an Irish version, or, very occasionally, a Latinism (e.g. rivers are introduced by "fl." for 'flumen', whilst "Dronge montes" appears for 'Drung Hill').

As the extracts (Figs. 2, 3) shown here relating to the west end of the Iveragh peninsula illustrate, both these maps are in their own



(NAI, Kew MPF 1/73, crown copyright)

way distinctive, with the 'single draght' giving an indication of the dominant local lord ("O Swyllyvant moore", "Erle of Clancarta als MaccartMore", "Erle of Desmond", "knyght of Kerry") and also, usually, a clearer depiction of the hill ranges. However, it is the Petworth map that marks the southern cliffs near Bray Head on Valentia and the Three Sisters cliffs on Dingle. That map too is unique in showing "Glen Veagh", whereas the "single draght" alone identifies 'Glancarfn'. There is much to think about on these maps, for example the choice of "M. Michael" to identify Ballinskelligs on the 'single draft', the identification of Cromco[y]le as a settlement on Valentia (where "Colemore" presumably equates to 'Kilmore') and the use of "Enys helyn" for Puffin Island. On both maps, Dingle is prominent, but it is "Dyngle" on the Petworth map and "Dinghandecush" on the 'single draght'. Much further east, the Petworth map offers an early outline of the Killarney lakes, and is blank around the bald words "the pappes". In contrast, the 'single draght' gives names to some of the lakes and accompanies the words "slew dakean als paps" with an informative image, which is further amplified with the territorial label of "Glan Flesk McDonogh More" (Fig. 4).

It was 450 years ago this year (2020) that Robert Lythe undertook his travels through Kerry in preparation for his innovative maps of Munster and Ireland. Undertaken in the aftermath of a savagelysuppressed rebellion and as an agenda of conquest unfolded, his work was a crucial element in the process of making Ireland (including Kerry) intelligible to the strategists in London. In the judgement of two of the most distinguished modern writers on the history of cartography in Ireland, Lythe was a giant of 16th century mapping in Ireland, a man who "transformed the map of Ireland to a degree unequalled by any other cartographer except William Petty".5

Endnotes:

- Smyth, W. J. (2006): Map-making, landscapes and memory: a geography of colonial and early modern Ireland c. 1530 – 1750,), esp. pp. 37-43 Cork.
- Andrews, J. H. (1965): 'The Irish surveys of Robert Lythe', Imago Mundi, 19, 22-31; do., 'Robert Lythe's petitions, 1571', Analecta Hibernica, 24, 1967, 232-241; do., 'The maps of Robert Lythe as a source for Irish place-names', Nomina, 16, 7-22; do., (1997): Shapes of Ireland: maps and their makers 1564-1839, esp pp. 61-70,
- Map showing central and southern Ireland. Petworth House Archives, Sussex. PHA 9581. Unsigned and undated, but probably mid-1571. The reproductions from this map in this article are by the kind permission of Lord Egremont.
- 'A single draght of Mounster', National Archives Kew, MPF/1/73. Unsigned and undated but probably late- 1571.
- Smyth, Op. Cit. p., 37; Andrews, Op. Cit., p. 70.

FROM KERRY TO LAOIS: THE RETURN OF THE SEVEN SEPTS

Dr Michael Christopher Keane



Martin Moore, Blennerville and Moyvane, signing the 1607 agreement at the pageant in the Bridewell, Tarbert. (Courtesy of Johnny Mulvihill)

Historic links between Kerry and Laois, which had lain virtually dormant for 400 years, have been brought to life with the staging of two pageants, one in each county, over the past two years. The pageants, based on the story of the transplantation of many members of the Seven Septs of Laois to Kerry in the early 17th century, were firstly enacted on the historic Rock of Dunamase, outside Portlaoise in August 2018 and then at the equally historic Bridewell in Tarbert in May 2019. The cast for both pageants included joint participation from both counties and many new and lasting friendships have been formed.

The story of the pageants goes back to the beginning of the Plantation era in Ireland. Up to around 1550 English control in Ireland scarcely extended beyond Dublin and the Pale as upwards of 100 native Irish clans, together with a few of the 12th century Anglo-Norman arrivals such as the major houses of Ormond and Desmond, were each largely masters of their own destiny. However, when the Plantations in Ireland begun to expand with the Tudor monarchs that followed the death of King Henry VIII in 1547, Counties Laois and Offaly, being next to the Pale, were first in the firing line. While, the names were changed to Queens County and Kings County respectively in 1556, the Clans of Laois, usually referred to as the Seven Septs of Laois, Moores, Kellys, Dowlings, Lawlors, Dorans, McEvoys and Devoys or Deevys (Dees in Kerry) put up fierce resistance to the invasion and takeover of their historic lands.

It was only when their great leader Owny MacRory O'Moore was slain in 1600 that resistance finally crumbled. With further resistance proving futile, each of the seven leaders of the Septs, having no future in Laois, signed an agreement in 1607 that they and many of their followers would accept transplantation to

Kerry, which at that stage had also largely succumbed to English plantation.

The key individual in organising the transplantation and the subsequent landlord to the Laois Septs in Kerry was Patrick Crosbie. Crosbie seems to have worked at all times in collaboration with his younger brother John, who became the second Protestant Bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe (1601-1621). The true origins of the two Crosbie brothers were shrouded in mystery for centuries. While some reports, as well as representations by the Crosbies themselves, claimed that they were descended from the Crosbies of Great Crosbie, Lancashire and therefore were of mid-ranking English gentry, it is now universally accepted that they were in fact of the family MacCrossan, hereditary bards to the O'Moores of Laois. Thus, acting as imposters, they changed their names, anglicised themselves and became major landlords through the centuries in both Kerry and Laois. There is still a certain element of mystery about their activities and true allegiance during that very confused period in Irish history. In any event Patrick Crosbie wound up with extensive lands spread across many parishes in North Kerry, with reports referring to Duagh, Finuge, Rattoo (Ballyduff), Kilmoyley, Ballyheigue, O'Dorney (Abbeydorney), Tarbert and Galey (now in part Moyvane, Ballydonoghue and Ballylongford). Together with Bishop John Crosbie's extensive lands around Ardfert, the Crosbie brothers came to own much of the best farmland in Kerry.

There is much evidence that descendants of the original Laois transplantees continue to reside in Kerry a full four centuries later. This is demonstrable by the continuing prominence through the centuries of the original Laois Sept surnames in the County, particularly in North Kerry to which most of the original

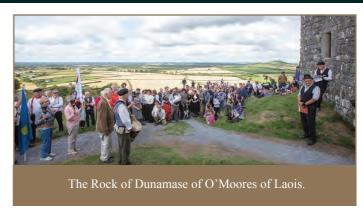
transplantees were settled. As knowledge of the historic Laois origins of sizeable numbers of the Kerry population was liable to disappear in the modern era, the author, with a Tarbert McEvoy presence in his family tree, sought to assemble the available evidence of the events surrounding the transplantation from Laois and its aftermath in Kerry This endeavour resulted in the publication of a book *From Laois to Kerry*, which was launched in Tarbert in August 2016 and which formed the basis for the aforementioned pageants.²

There is some excellent source material, which captures the ongoing presence of Laois Septs descendants in Kerry through the centuries. But there are also some major gaps, particularly during periods such as the Penal Laws era. For example a superb account of Kerry family surnames by townland in the early 1900s was provided by King in his fine book County Kerry Past and Present.³ He records 415 families or about 2,500 persons in total with surnames of Laois Septs origin in the County, with the great majority still living in the same North Kerry parishes to which their ancestors were transplanted some hundreds of years earlier, or in the immediately surrounding areas. Based on the major decline in the population of Kerry following the Great Famine, it may be concluded that there were close to 5,000 persons of Laois Sept surnames in Kerry at the peak around the time of the Famine. On extrapolation from the recent Kerry electoral register. it was estimated that total persons bearing Laois Sept surnames in Kerry remains in the 2,500 range at the present time, with a large proportion still living in or close to the original transplantee parishes. All seven surnames are represented, with Kellys, Dowlings and Lawlors most numerous, followed by Moores and Dees, with Dorans and McEvoys present in smaller numbers.⁴ When one considers that over 400 years of intermarriage has occurred in the meantime, it is easy to conclude that a substantial proportion of Kerry people, especially in North Kerry, carry an



element of Laois Sept DNA in their genetic makeup.

Having read *From Laois to Kerry*, an imaginative script for a pageant *The Return of the Seven Septs* was drafted by Michael Creagh of the Bulfin Heritage Society of County Laois. As the original contract, signed by the leaders of the Seven Septs of Laois in 1607, stated that each of the leading families was to be provided with a ploughland (about 200 acres/81ha) in Tarbert in Kerry, contact was made with the Tarbert Historical & Heritage Society, whose members were invited to participate in the Pageant in Laois. The invitation was enthusiastically received and on August 25, 2018 a busload from Tarbert and North Kerry, led by Patrick Lynch, Chair of the Society, travelled to Laois to play their part in the Pageant and also to visit some historic sites in Laois. The pageant was staged on the top of the Rock of Dunamase outside Portlaoise, this being the historic seat of the



O'Moores, the leaders of the Laois Septs. The site was ideal for the event and, with good local publicity, the performance was greeted by a large and appreciative assembly. The representatives of the descendants of the Laois Septs from Kerry were proudly led into the arena by among others Martin Moore of Blennerville and Moyvane along with Joan Kelly-Murphy, John Dowling and Donal O'Connor (of McEvoy ancestry), all of Tarbert. The original mode of travel from Laois to Kerry in the early 1600s was one of the more interesting questions raised, when the two societies assembled in Laois. Resurrected folk memory in Laois spoke of a very early wagon train reminiscent of the old Wild West films of our youth. If so, the most likely route travelled would have been the ancient Sli Dála, which ran from Dublin through Abbeyleix and then to Limerick and on to Tarbert.

Encouraged by the success of the pageant in Laois and the friendships that had been established, The Bulfin Heritage Society of Laois and the Tarbert Historical & Heritage Society immediately set to work to organise the staging of the pageant in Tarbert in 2019. The Tarbert Cuckoo Walking Festival has been a feature of the May bank holiday weekend for many years. As part of the 2019 festival, the organisers decided to invite the Bulfin Heritage Society to Tarbert to co-present a repeat staging of the pageant. The site chosen was the historic Bridewell in Tarbert and this too was an ideal location. Members of the Bulfin Heritage Society of Laois were warmly welcomed to Tarbert and, with enthusiastic participation by both societies, a successful staging of the pageant took place, again greeted by a large appreciative audience.

Having revived these dormant historic links following a break of 400 years and with the burgeoning relationship now established between the History and Heritage Societies in the two counties, one can now look forward to further joint outings and events in the years to come.

Endnotes:

- Fitzgerald, Lord W. (1923): 'Notes on the Family of Patrick Crosbie of Maryborough by whom the seven Septs were transplanted to Tarbert in the County Kerry in 1608-9', *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. 13, No. 2.
- ² Keane M C. (2016): From Laois to Kerry, Limerick (The book is available in bookshops throughout Kerry, also online at kennys.ie; omahonysbooks.ie; Amazon or directly from the author mjagkeane@gmail.com).
- ³ King J. (1931): County Kerry Past and Present, a Handbook to the Local and Family History of the County, Hodges and Figgis, Dublin.
- ⁴ A more detailed parish by parish location of each of the current Sept surnames is outlined in the book *From Laois to Kerry*.

THE TOMB IN THE LAB: A MAJOR SCIENCE WEEK EVENT EXPLORING KILLACLOHANE PORTAL TOMB

Claudia Köhler and Jemma O'Connell, Kerry County Museum

As part of Science Week 2017, Kerry County Museum staged *The Tomb in the Lab*, a unique event blending creativity, archaeology and science. Over the course of four days more than 1,000 students from 14 Kerry secondary schools attended university-style lectures at the Omniplex in Tralee. The cinema's Maxx screen turned into an auditorium for future archaeologists, scientists and anthropologists, eager to learn about the recent excavation of Killaclohane Portal Tomb, near Milltown in mid-Kerry. At the centre of this journey of scientific exploration was the question how 21st century science can help us decode our past.

While *The Tomb in the Lab* event at the Omniplex was aimed at secondary schools, a public programme of events took place at Kerry County Museum at the same time, attracting families and archaeology enthusiasts alike. At the centre, the school and public programme was Killaclohane Portal Tomb, Kerry's oldest madmade structure erected by the county's first farming community. Dating to about 3,800BC, it underwent a major excavation and conservation programme in 2015. The finds from the excavation, including flint, pottery and cremated human remains, have been the subject of intensive scientific scrutiny. Techniques used during the excavation and post-excavation process and the results they produced were showcased for the first time during Science Week 2017.

Three archaeologist and scientist involved in the Killaclohane excavation and conservation project presented their findings to the students and teachers in the form of university-style illustrated lectures. Dr Michael Connolly, Kerry County Archaeologist stated: "The tomb at Killaclohane is the oldest extant structure in the County and unquestionably the oldest burial monument in Kerry".

Dr Michael Connolly's lecture 'Foragers to Farmers' took students through the excavation and post-excavation process,



Launch of Tomb in the Lab by the then Mayor of Tralee, Norma Foley and Kerry County Council, Arts Officer, Kate Kennelly



More than 1,000 secondary school students from across Kerry attended Tomb in the Lab at the Omniplex Tralee

highlighting the scientific methods used by him and the team. His paper also provided contextual information on the tomb, the first farming communities who built the tomb and discussed why the tomb is crucial to our understanding of the Neolithic period in Kerry. A Clare native, Michael Connolly is a graduate of National University of Ireland Galway (NUIG) and currently holds the role of Kerry County Archaeologist. An expert field-archaeologist, Michael has carried out numerous excavations throughout Kerry, including at Ballycarthy Passage Tomb, Cloghermore Cave and, most recently, at Killaclohane.

Dr Linda Lynch, the Osteo-Archaeologist with the project remarked: "Human remains from archaeological sites tell us not only about the life of one person in particular, but also about the site where they lived and what this is telling us in broader terms about our past". She discussed what extraordinary information could be gleaned from the small amount of cremated bone recovered from Killaclohane. A graduate of University College



Students examine lab samples with Dr Shirley Markley from the Archaeology Department of Institute of Technology Sligo



Osteoarchaeologist Dr Linda Lynch presents on cremated bone finds from Killaclohane and pre-historic burial rites

Ceramisist Lone Beiter O'Reilly dug clay from near the tomb and made authentic replicas of the pottery found at Killaclohane

Cork (UCC), Linda Lynch is a licenced archaeological director specializing in the analysis of human remains. With more than 20 years' experience, Linda has worked on numerous sites throughout Ireland. Her research spans from the early-Mesolithic period to the late-19th century, including studies of human remains from Manorhamilton, Cashel and Tuam workhouses. In her illustrated lecture 'How the Dead Speak To Us', Linda analyzed the created human remains recovered at Killaclohane and discussed the prehistoric burial rites practised by the tomb builders.

Dr Kendra Sirak, Anthropologist said: "If you want to travel the world, consider a career in science". US based visiting researcher Dr Sirak is an expert on genetic studies using ground breaking scientific methods. While studying at Emory University in Atlanta Georgia, Kendra spent her time in the Department of Anthropology analysing ancient DNA samples of a medieval population from Sudanese Nubia. During her time at University College Dublin, she studied skeletal samples spanning the globe from South America to the South Pacific, dating back as far as the Palaeolithic era. Her illustrated lecture 'Decoding the Past' demonstrated how the extraction and study of ancient DNA

is a relatively recent science, but one that has the potential to revolutionize our understanding of the past. Genetic studies have the tantalizing potential to reveal our ancestors' physical appearance, from their colour hair and eyes to their ability to digest lactose.

In-between the three university-style lectures, demonstrations and displays took place, allowing space for informal chats with the speakers, specialists and experts from leading third-level institutions. Dingle-based ceramicist Lone Beiter-O'Reilly demonstrated how Neolithic pottery was made by Kerry's first farming communities. Dr John Sheehan from University College Cork's Archaeology Department and Shirley Markley from the University of Sligo provided career advice to the students during break-times.

At the end of Science Week 2017, more than 1,000 students had attended *The Tomb in the Lab*, exploring their cultural heritage and the science that help us decode our past. Kerry County Museum would like to thank Kerry County Council, the Heritage Council of Ireland and Creative Ireland for funding this project and for their continuous support.



Manning the Stand! Dick Carmody, Miriam O'Sullivan and Edel Codd, at Killarney Lions ' Clubs' Fair



Pictured at our Kiskeam Outing (left-to-right) Fr J. J. O' Riordan, Michael Leane, Richard Behal and Cannon Tom Looney

CORPORAL THOMAS JOSEPH MURRAY AND THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS MUTINY OF 1920

Bryan McMahon

From the late - 1930s until his death in 1964, Tom Murray was the shoemaker in Ballyheigue, and every family in the Parish had business with him at some time. His workshop was at the east end of the Village and his son Tommy worked there with him. I recall Tom Murray as a genial, warm-hearted and welcoming old man, and it was a pleasure for us as children coming home from school to call in and watch him at his workbench, surrounded by the materials and tools of his trade – the awl, the punch, the lasts, and the many scissors, glues and hammers. It seemed a magical world in our eyes, and Tom's gentle manner gave no indication that, as a young man, he had witnessed the horrors of the Western Front, and had suffered multiple injuries there, nor that he had afterwards endured imprisonment in India and in England for taking a stand on behalf of his country.

The Western Front

Born in Ballynacargy. County Westmeath in 1893, Thomas Joseph Murray was a grocer's assistant before he enlisted in the 6th Battalion of the Connaught Rangers on November 11, 1914 at the age of 21. He may have been expecting the war to end quickly, rather than lasting exactly four years from the date of his enlistment. Like many young men of the time, he may have been inspired by the advice of John Redmond, MP, who urged Irishmen to go "wherever the firing line extends" in gratitude for the granting of Irish Home Rule by the British government. It is likely also that Tom was influenced by the strong military tradition in County Westmeath, and attracted by the prospect of adventure, camaraderie and a secure income.

Tom Murray saw action at major battles such as Loos, Ypres, Messines and the Somme and became a corporal in 1915. At Loos he was buried in a trench for 24 hours after an enemy shell exploded near him. He suffered a broken arm and other injuries and was sent to Northampton to recover. Seven weeks later he was back at the front and was wounded again. He recuperated again in England and returned to the front once more. Then he contracted trench fever and was hospitalised in Beaulieu. He was drifting in and out of consciousness and, at one stage, the doctors deemed that he had died, and he was placed on a slab in the morgue with other bodies. When he woke up the following morning and realised where he was, he began to shout for attention. Two astonished orderlies arrived, with one exclaiming: "Suffering mackerel, one of the bodies has come to life!" Tom said that the cup of tea he received then was the finest he had ever tasted.

India

After treatment in Glasgow, Lance-corporal Thomas Murray then went to Hartford in England and spent the last months of the war as a drill instructor. When the war ended, Tom chose to stay on in the army and volunteered for duty in India. After three months leave, he sailed for Bombay with the 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers. The posting must have seemed exotic and adventurous, with the horrors of trench warfare left behind. He



was posted to Jullundur about 70 miles north of Delhi. Jullundur, now Jalandhar, is in the Punjab, near today's India-Pakistan border. Tom was an assistant teacher in the barracks, and was exempted from military duties because of injury. During 1920, news from home was dominated by the War of Independence and stories of atrocities carried out by the Black and Tans, sometimes affecting family members of the Irish troops in India. Discontent spread among some of them, and notices appeared urging Irishmen in the British army to stand by their own people. One notice was headed: "1916. Shall Erin forget? No!" It went on to state that "it is our duty to fight now and to make her free once more". Another notice was directed at the Commanding Officer at Jullundur:

Sir, I bring to your notice the trouble committed by British troops in Ireland. The Connaught Rangers are determined to stand by Sinn Féin. Our indignation will be shown by action and not by words. We cannot stand by and see our relations murdered. We demand the withdrawal of the military in Ireland. Until our orders are complied with, you are not personally safe.

The Mutiny

On June 28, 1920, members of the Connaught Rangers at Wellington Barracks in Jullundur grounded their arms, stating that they wished to be discharged. The 'mutiny' was a refusal to serve, and it involved passive resistance rather than violence. The leader was Private Joseph Hawes, a native of Kilrush, County Clare, who told his commanding officer that they would not serve until British troops left Ireland; he then ran the Irish tricolour up the flagpost. Within a short time, there were as many

as 420 soldiers involved. For a few days there was a stand-off, with officers trying various tactics to regain control, sometimes cajoling, sometimes threatening the soldiers. The men wore Sinn Féin rosettes and sang rebel songs. At least one English soldier, Sgt. Lackery Woods, joined them, and there is a possibility that other tensions and grievances about their living conditions and their treatment by officers were factors in the soldiers' discontent. In Tom Murray's account, the mutineers were surrounded by troops on one occasion, and they believed that they were going to be shot. However, an Italian priest intervened and prevented bloodshed.

The mutineers sent messages to other barracks, and some days later, soldiers at Solon barracks, 200 miles away near Hyderabad, followed suit. They were led by Private James Daly from Tyrell's Pass, County Westmeath, whose brother William was involved in the mutiny at Jullundur. In Solon, the mutineers attempted to seize weapons and two of them were shot dead, Patrick Smythe and Peter Sears.

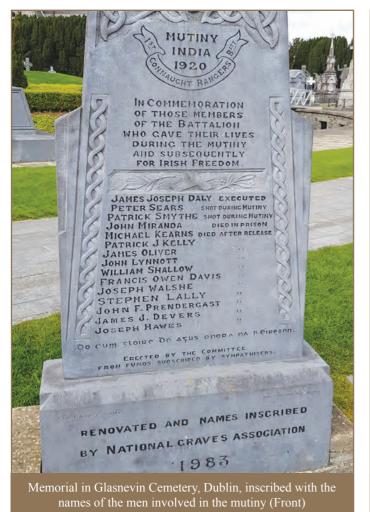
Eventually, most of the mutineers were persuaded to resume their duties, but 88 were arrested and 61 of them, including Tom Murray, were found guilty of mutiny and were court-martialled. They were imprisoned in Dagshai Detention Barracks, which one of the mutineers described as "a gaunt, grim, medieval structure of evil reputation". An English mutineer, John Miranda of Liverpool, died of enteric fever in Dagshai. Tom Murray was sentenced to five years penal servitude, later commuted to three years, but the leaders received death sentences. James Daly, aged just 22, was one of the 14 who were sentenced to death, and he

was the only one to be executed. Following the intervention of the chaplain, the other death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. From their cells, on November 2, 1920, Tom Murray and other prisoners witnessed James Daly's execution by a firing squad composed of 12 men. James Daly was the last soldier of the British army to be executed for mutiny. Afterwards, the prisoners were ordered to wash James Daly's blood from the exercise yard. Pieces of bone and flesh were found on the wall at which the execution took place.

Eventually, Tom and other prisoners were transported by train to Bombay, to embark on a prison ship to England. At one railway station, they encountered Mahatma Ghandi, then campaigning for independence for India, and he shook hands with each mutineer. This was a reminder of the political context in which the mutiny took place, and the British fear that it might inspire Indian nationalists and show up the inherent vulnerability and weakness of the British army in India. The British response to the mutiny was intended as a message to Indian rather than Irish nationalists. Professor Thomas Bartlett of University College Dublin wrote that "the fact was that the mutiny of the Connaught Rangers had mildly shaken British rule in India, not Ireland and that "Daly had to die for India, not for Ireland".

Release from Prison

In England, the prisoners were held in harsh conditions in Portland and later Maidstone Prisons. In 1922, after the Anglo-Irish Treaty, some of those with shorter sentences were released, but the leaders did not taste freedom until 1923. Tom Murray





was among the first to leave prison in March 1922. He was given a travel voucher for Mallow County Cork, where his wife and young children lived; he had married in August 1916. On arrival in Dublin, the men were taken to meet Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, leaders of the new Free State government, who expressed their gratitude to them. They were offered posts in the National Army or Garda Síochána, but Tom Murray chose to return to civilian life instead. He set up a shoemaking business in Mallow, but the family left there after a flood of the Blackwater river ruined his workshop. Sean Moylan, the Republican leader in North Cork, and later a Fianna Fáil TD, called to his home with a cheque for £10.

The Murray family went first to Tom's home village of Ballynacargy and later to County Limerick. They eventually settled in Ballyheigue in the late-1930s, after seeing a newspaper advertisement for a house to rent there. This was the beginning of a very happy and successful association.

Tom Murray told his story to The Kerryman in 1958. The online archives of the Bureau of Military History contain two long accounts of the Connaught Rangers mutiny.

Joseph Hawes's handwritten statement was given in 1949 and the other was given by John Flannery in the same year. The latter refers to an occasion in Jullundur when an officer "commenced abusing the men for being disloyal. He singled out one NCO named Murray and told him he should be ashamed of himself. At this point the men were becoming very angry with the officer". Most of the mutineers were privates, and for an NCO (noncommissioned officer) to be involved was seen as more serious.

Military Service Pension Collection

Initially, the returning mutineers were treated as heroes but that did not last long. Most, if not all, of the men had served in the Great War, but they had forfeited their entitlement to British army pensions as a result of the mutiny. They experienced great financial difficulties and it took many years of persistent pressure for them to receive recognition and to be granted pensions by the Irish government. Military pension files recently released on-line contain correspondence from Tom Murray showing how

shabbily the Irishmen of Jullundur and Solon were treated by the new state. Tom Murray first applied in 1925, giving details of his service and of the injuries he had suffered. An injury to his hand made it painful for him to work at his trade, and he also suffered a head injury as a result of an assault by a prison officer in India. In one letter he wrote: "When I use the hammer for any length my hand breaks down. I have been in hospital five times over it... My head was split open by a baton the night before James Daly was shot".

In 1934, the Fianna Fáil government promised to give the mutineers pension parity with Republicans who fought in the War of Independence, but it was 1936 before the bill finally became law. Eventually the surviving 38 men of the mutiny received a pension of 10 shillings a week, backdated to 1934. But the bureaucratic procedure of application and verification was prolonged and frustrating, with military and prison records from England having to be provided. Tom Murray still had not received his pension by February 1937 and his exasperation at the intrusive checks was clear when he wrote to Frank Aiken, the Minister of Defence: "I did not think that it would be necessary to send private things to prove my case".

Tom Murray did not live to see the repatriation of the remains of Privates Daly, Smythe and Sears in 1970, to mark the 50th anniversary of the mutiny, but 77-year old Joseph Hawes was present at the re-burial of James Daly in his family's grave in Tyrell's Pass. John Miranda's remains are still in India. A memorial in Glasnevin cemetery, Dublin, is inscribed with the names of the men involved in the mutiny, including that of Thomas Murray.

Endnotes:

Bartlett, T. (1998): 'The Connaught Rangers Mutiny India, July 1920', History Ireland, Vol 6, Issue 1.

Hawes, J. (Witness Statement No 262) and Flannery, J.

(Witness Statement No 287), Bureau of Military History, www. bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie

'Led Connaught Rangers in the Historic Mutiny of 1920', The Kerrryman, 12 April 1958, p. 5.

Military Service Pensions Collection, www.militaryarchives.ie

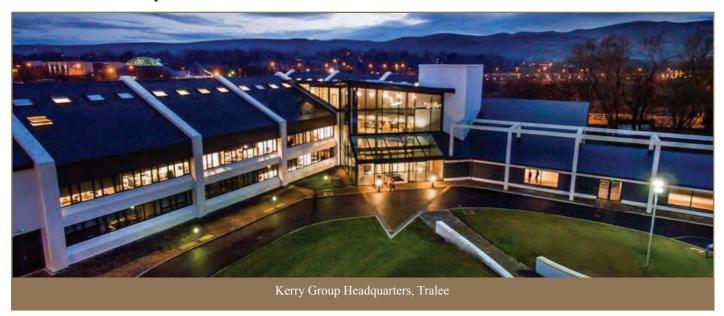




Doorstep Exhibition, Manor West, Tralee

ARCHITECTURE KERRY 2018

Victoria McCarthy



Buildings. We spend our lives in them and yet, sometimes, we do not appreciate them or notice them. Buildings provide the structure of our towns and villages and are the physical embodiment of society's intervention in the rural landscape. We often do not appreciate them or recognise how they affect us and how we live; how buildings and their architecture is an art form and can be a thing of beauty and culture. We pass them on our daily travels, perhaps work in them, maybe worship in them, learn our lessons in them, create and solidify families and communities in them and live out our lives in them. Sometimes we ignore them and only miss them when they crumble; perhaps even wish we had done more to save them. Sometimes they create a reaction in us, and sometimes they do not. Buildings represent human endeavour and creativity, where the stone mason's arch points to an understanding of geology, engineering and art; where the rays of coloured light streaming through a building reflect the craft of the stained glass artist; where the delicate carving of the master joiner allows us to marvel at the turning of wood in creative hands; or where the vernacular builder who uses local earth, clay or stone creates shelter to sustain us, to enable us to live. One thing is certain, buildings both old and new, create our world.

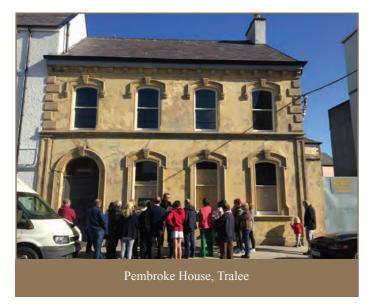
To build upon conversations in design, architecture, and space and to provide a platform to celebrate Kerry and its builders, Creative Ireland funded the inaugural Architecture Kerry (AK) in 2018. The AK festival was held at the end of September over three days. The vision was to celebrate the rich and diverse architectural tapestry of the County and to spark debate and discussion about its built heritage; both old and new. The core principle of the festival was community participation and engagement across all sectors of the population following a consultative process carried out throughout the county as part of the Creative Ireland Kerry programme.

Preparations for the festival started early in the year, with the Kerry County Museum's History Club run by Claudia Köhler, Helena Stackpole and Jemma O'Connell. The History Club devised a wonderful project called 'Denny Street – What a Story!' where children ranging in age from six to 12 learned about Denny Street in Tralee and exhibited their findings at

AK. The buildings on Denny Street were built in the 1820s and 1830s to an agreed plan, on the site of a Norman castle, which was then located at the northern end of the street. The children learned about Georgian architecture, how to carry out research, went on a tour of the buildings and their elements, did drawings and learned how to display their findings. Importantly, they learned about castle sieges, raids, canons and fireballs! (They did not mind at all that it happened 350 years ago!!) Special thanks to Mike Lynch, Archivist in the Local History Department in Kerry County Library, who helped the children to uncover some interesting facts and Louise O'Donnell who kindly welcomed the group to Denny Street.

The festival opened with a public symposium held in Balloonagh Chapel, Tralee. The Chapel was built circa 1860 as part of the Mercy Order's Balloonagh Convent complex and is thought to have been designed by James Joseph McCarthy in a decorated Gothic Revival style. Balloonagh Chapel was chosen as the launch venue to showcase how historic buildings can be easily adapted and reused. The glorious ceiling and intricate joinery





of the Nun's Chapel and streams of coloured light from the nave's stained-glass windows set the scene nicely for the event. Mercy Mounthawk School students kindly volunteered on the day to welcome the attendees as they arrived; a poignant link to the convent's Mercy origins and lasting testament to Tralee's educational history.

The symposium explored the theme of 'New Life in Old Spaces', building on Government policy outlined in the National Planning Framework and Kerry County Council's planning strategy, which seeks to support the regeneration of our towns, villages and countryside. The symposium brought together people who are passionate about how buildings and space affect us as society. Speakers on the day included Alison Harvey from the Heritage Council, and architects Barbara Carey, Caroilín Liston, Noreile Breen and Louise Cotter. Talks included 'Love your Irish Cottage', 'Sustainable Living in a Small Irish Town', 'Plan-Led Regeneration', and explored how 'Light and Colour' are integral to architecture. In addition, architect and lecturer Miriam Delaney spoke about the Irish market square. Miriam was selected as Co-Commissioner and Co-Curator of the Irish Pavilion at the 2018 Venice Architecture Biennale as part of the 'Free-Market' team. The 'Free Market' exhibition aimed to highlight the generosity, humanity and possibility in the common spaces of Ireland's market towns. Small town market places, once the economic and social hubs of rural Ireland have undergone fundamental change and many have seen their function as places of exchange and congregation diminished.

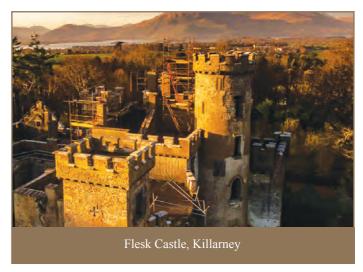
On Saturday and Sunday building owners, occupiers, architects and custodians, hosted building tours throughout the County. These tours were the backbone of the festival and were facilitated by people who volunteered of their time and shared their love of architecture with others. Tours included contemporary homes and offices, historic houses, hotels, mid-20th century houses and castles. It was a wonderful mix of old and new with a wide variety of building types and uses. A tour in Meanus Killorglin was led by architects Meitheal Design Partners and showcased a contemporary family home built in 2014. This building was nominated for an award by the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (RIAI), rightly positioning Kerry architecture on the national stage for excellence. The building design references the oxide corrugated roofs and wet dash render of the former tenant cottages that predominate in the area; and is a building, which

shows how the vernacular form can be reinterpreted and detailed with contemporary materials. Most of all, the booked-out tour, showed a private family home that offers the best of design and finish for modern living.

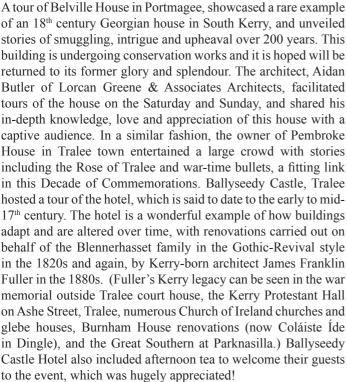
The architect for the Beach House in Ballybunion, Caroilín Liston, delighted visitors with a tour of a house located at the edge of the Atlantic Ocean where the design embodies strength, security and privacy. Carolín's tour was booked out and again, accords with best practice for contemporary architecture, where the use of natural stone walls buffers the dwelling from the public road and where, with flair and artistry, the location of rooms within the building take advantage of the stunning framed coastal views.

Kerry Group Headquarters facilitated the tour of their office space led by renowned architect, Michael Williams of Kane Williams Architects, Tralee. Michael's tour outlined how the setting and context created by the Tralee landscape, in addition to the needs of a modern and vibrant company, was integral to the design concept. The employment of light as an architectural feature was particularly evident in the careful use of coloured glazing and angled windows to enable light to penetrate the building. This building again shows that architecture and design in Kerry is of a very high calibre with creativity and a deep understanding of the Kerry vernacular form and landscape to the forefront of some excellent new buildings. It is heartening to see that modern society is setting the seed to build a built heritage portfolio for the future.

A traditional Kerry 'Long House' extension and refurbishment project in Waterville was a booked-out tour. The private home was another excellent example of architectural endeavour, designed by Meitheal Design Partners and showcased how we can adapt our vernacular built heritage to modern living. The 'Before' and 'After' images of this building speak volumes of how with imagination, the correct use of materials, and an indepth appreciation of the vernacular form, these buildings can be retained, conserved and adapted to contribute once again to vibrancy in our rural landscape. Stone outbuildings were retained to form a feature of the development and help integrate the building seamlessly into its surroundings. This building is particularly a welcome example of how we, as custodians of the Kerry landscape, can blend old and new and create a new vernacular form, which reflects both the past and future of our society.







Another Kerry castle, which played a big part in the success of Architecture Kerry was Flesk Castle in Killarney. This building holds a special place in the affections of many Killarney locals, and was opened to the public especially for Architecture Kerry. The origins of this intriguing place lie in earlier structures that crowned the strategic hilltop on a bend in the River Flesk. Visitors enjoyed a short talk and self-guided exhibition tour in the ruins, which illustrated the stories of the castle's past, ongoing conservation work and proposed renovation works. This event was facilitated by architect Karol O' Mahony and local historian, Dr John Knightly who treated visitors to a most excellent exhibition mounted against the rubble stone walls of this Georgian Gothic style country house.

Architecture Kerry could not have succeeded without help. The Office of Public Works and the Trustees of Muckross House very kindly opened the doors of some of their properties to welcome the public free of charge for Architecture Kerry. Muckross Traditional Farm, Muckross House, Derrynane and Ross Castle hosted tours, which were well attended and showed the variety of buildings, which were constructed over a period of 500 years in Kerry. The Irish Architecture Foundation and Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (RIAI) were delighted to support the





festival and provided much help, support and guidance. Funding for the event was provided under the Creative Ireland Kerry programme by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and Kerry County Council. Within the Council itself the County Library and County Museum partnered with the Creative Ireland team to ensure a cross-departmental approach was a core principle to reach as wide an audience as possible. To this end, the branch libraries facilitated cardboard workshops where primary school children could make and build using cardboard, engaged in arts and crafts around buildings, planning and towns, hosted story time about architecture and used Lego to make buildings and places. In addition, the County Library hosted an exhibition, which showcased both the 2018 winners of the RIAI Irish architectural awards, which was launched by the RIAI President, Mr David Browne. These awards recognise the quality of work carried out by RIAI members in 2017 and highlight the contribution that Irish architects make to society for everyone's benefit. This exhibition also showcased work from some of the best of Kerry RIAI architects. In addition to the History Club project, Kerry County Museum hosted a 'Night at the Museum', where the 7th Kerry Dingle Scouts, the first group ever to overnight at the Ashe Memorial Hall, were welcomed back to overnight for a fun-filled night in the Museum! Children enjoyed a night of pizza, movies and of course, a private tour of Kerry's treasures housed in the Museum!

To conclude, it was a privilege to be part of the inaugural Architecture Kerry festival. I hope it grows, develops and enables conversation about architecture and art, and how Kerry, with some of the best old and new buildings in the Country, is firmly placed on the national stage for architectural creativity and endeavour.

LIFE ON THE TEARAGHT 1883 - 1886

Gay McCarron

The Tearaght, or Inistearaght, the most westerly of the Blasket Islands, is a small, inhospitable, steep, and rocky outcrop about 1km (0.62 miles) long by 500m (0.31 miles) wide, formed into two peaks. The higher peak is 200 m (656.17 ft) high. A lighthouse and keepers' houses are perched some 80m (262.47ft) over sea level on a ledge blasted out of the rock. In May 1870 the 17m (55.77ft) high lamp was first lit.

W. E. McCarron, (the author's grandfather) was a lighthouse keeper from 1867 until his retirement some 30 years later in October 1895. In 1883 grandfather, grandmother and their three sons, Hugh 9, John 7, and Eddie (the author's father) aged 2, joined the other keeper and his family on this unforgiving rock, where they remained for some three years until they were transferred to Mine Head, County Waterford.

In 1942 John McCarron penned reminiscences of his life as a small boy on Tearaght of which the following is an extract.

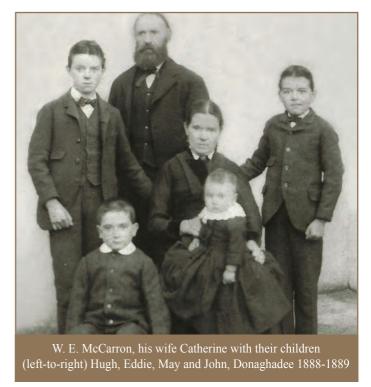
The Tearaght Lighthouse

"My brother, Hugh, was born in 1874 on Inishtrahull, Eddie was born in 1881 while we were back in Dundalk Lighthouse for about three years — and then my father was sent to take charge of Tearaght Lighthouse. The Tearaght was the outermost of the Blasket Islands and there was no-one living on it but the lighthouse keepers and their families. I find it hard to judge the size of the island now, but I think it would be about a fourth the size of the Hill of Howth. There was no level ground on it and the slopes all round terminated in steep cliffs — the only access being by landing steps out into the solid rock. All stores, etc. were brought ashore by derricks.¹

We were, of course, completely cut off from the mainland, the only communication being with Dingle, from which a fishing boat, which had the contract for attending the lighthouse, came out three times a month – she was cutter rigged and about the size of the fishing boats you may remember seeing at Howth Harbour. She brought all the letters and the newspapers, and you can imagine how eagerly she was watched for (her name was the Lady Ventry) at the end of each ten days and what disappointment there was when owing to bad weather her trip had to be postponed.

We always kept an ample supply of provisions in case of emergency and there were considerable quantities of sea biscuits and bully beef kept in reserve. All these stores came packed in big wooden cases and the opening of these was a source of delight to us youngsters. The newspapers didn't mean a lot to us then, but you can imagine what they must have meant to grown-ups, who had heard nothing of the world for the previous ten days.

There was a herd of about 30 goats on the island and these supplied milk for the greater part of the year and condensed milk was used to supplement this. This was 'Milkmaid Brand' which is still on the market. There were no vegetables grown on the island; the salt spray, which came over in stormy weather, floating about like giant snowflakes, killed everything except the hardiest seaside plants. There were good supplies of wild spinach and wild sorrel, both of which we ate extensively.

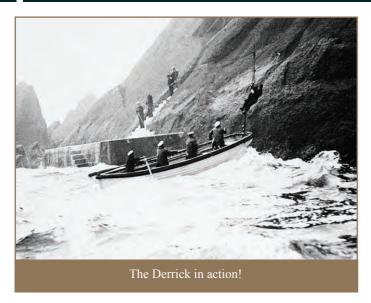


From May till October every year the island was home to thousands of migratory sea birds, principally puffins, kittiwakes, razorbills and guillemots. During their stay there was never silence except at night and the air was simply full of them and every rock was covered. We occasionally used the eggs, but they were very strong and not much cared for. It was a grand place and a grand life for us youngsters but must have been very lonely for adults.

Early Education

The foundation of our education was laid on Tearaght and I have often thought since, when I find it hard to persevere with voluntary work, how my mother must have had extraordinary willpower and patience. Our lessons had to be done every day, just as regularly as if we were at school – indeed the method was much more effective, for when a task had to be learned, we had to stay at it until it was satisfactory. The curriculum was limited – reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling, calculation tables and mental arithmetic were the chief subjects. We had so much of each to do every day and we could do it as early as we liked, but there was no play until the lessons were finished and we soon learned that the earlier it was done the

Every Sunday we learned a hymn – we got a holiday at Easter and at Christmas - but I don't remember that there were any summer holidays. A priest used to come out at rare intervals, probably once a year, to take confessions and say mass in the morning – you may well imagine that these were red letter days for us youngsters, not, I am afraid, from any religious enthusiasm, but from the excitement entailed by the visit. I had not, of course, made my first communion and I think Hugh had not, either. In those days first communion was not made until the age of 10 or 11 and adults only went to communion a few times in the year.



My father left our education severely alone, though he liked us to make progress. If he had to do it, he probably would have taken us well in hand for he was very strict and conscientious, but, even at that, I doubt if he would have done as successfully as did mother.

Leaving Tearaght²

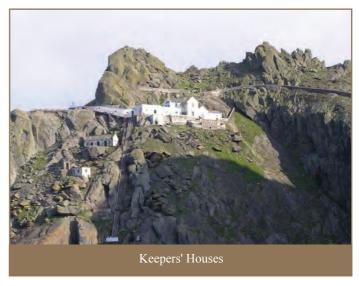
I cannot tell you at what time of year we moved from this Island, but I do know that there was a gale blowing and the sea was very rough. We embarked from the sheltered side of the island, a small boat ferrying us to the fishing boat, which acted as tender to the lighthouse. I remember being down in the little cabin, very warm and nearly smothered with smoke, and then I was violently ill. I can also remember lying on the deck, wrapped in a sail with the water washing about me.

I don't know how long the voyage took but the next scene in my memory is rowing ashore in Dingle Harbour. The calm and peace of the water was like heaven after the uproar of the open sea. There was phosphorescence, too, and the boat itself and every oar made tracks of brilliant light flashing for a moment and disappearing, only to appear again, which reminds me that it must have been in the winter half of the year, for it was quite dark and I know that it was not very late. I do not remember landing, but I remember sitting at the fire in the Hotel (Moriarty's) and the movement of the boat was still in my brain, because I could, from time to time, see the mantelpiece moving up and down. Nevertheless, I was very happy, and it was all terribly exciting for a small boy, who had lived three years on a lonely island far out in the Atlantic.

The next day we started out on our journey to Mine Head, in Waterford. At that time there was no railway and the first stage of our journey was by the post car to Tralee. I need hardly tell you that after 58 or 59 years I have no consecutive recollections of this journey. I can only recall a few isolated incidents and as several of them are connected with food I am afraid I must have been a greedy child. What I do know even now after so many years is that it was a most enthralling time for youngsters who had been isolated under such circumstances as we and I remember the beauty of the first hedgerow, with its strange wild flowers; I recollect thinking of the apparent ugliness and clumsiness of the harness on a horse and cart.

I remember a snug in a public house – it must have been on the way to Tralee- where we were given bread and honey, the first honey we had ever had, I suppose and I well remember that our possession of it was much disputed by innumerable flies. We must have arrived at Tralee on Saturday night because I remember being at Mass – a strange and wonderful ceremony and how did the little boys in a seat near to us know that it was over, starting for the door even before the priest had left the altar. Back to the hotel, sitting at a table laid for dinner and waiting about an hour, growing hungrier and hungrier before the meal arrived.

The rail journey, strange as it may seem, is almost a complete blank, with just two exceptions – firstly, I have a very vivid recollection of an old woman who persistently handed oranges through our carriage window and which we were not allowed to take, foolishly enough as I thought. She appeared to me to be giving them away and it was only later that I discovered that they were for sale. The other is a vague impression of a landscape at a distance, moving steadily in the opposite direction to the train, and of a series of telegraph wires falling slowly and rising rapidly between the poles. The last nine miles of the journey must have been made by car, but I don't remember it. I merely remember being there and being regaled by the most delicious homemade bread and butter – great chunks of it, which we devoured as we ran around exploring our new domain – and so began a new chapter in life's book".



Endnotes:

- ¹ A unique funicular railway then the steepest in the world, but now in ruins -was constructed to move materials from sea-level to the lighthouse level.
- ² Given the harsh conditions it is not surprising that in1886 the Commissioners decided to relocate the Tearaght and Skellig Michael families to Valencia with only the keepers taking turns to spend time on the island. While it is possible that comments from the keepers brought about the decision, there is no evidence for this. There are two further possibilities. Firstly, the 1890 School Act stipulated that "all children were to attend school from 4 to approx. 14 years and for a roll of their attendance was to be maintained" prior to that Act, school attendance was voluntary. Secondly, in 1896, Eagle Island East Lighthouse was completely destroyed by a storm during the night. By the luck of good fortune all four generation occupants, infant children to their great-aunt survived the night. Possibly this was a 'wake-up call' for Irish Lights to act? It may be that the Irish lights' records, if any have survived, may cast light on this significant change in the Commissioners' policies.

A DESCRIPTION OF CASTLEISLAND BY SIR WILLIAM HERBERT IN 1590

Robert McGuire

Introduction

In the days of long-distance past, Castleisland Castle was referred to as the 'Castle of the Island' or more simply, 'the Island'. It was controlled by the Fitzgeralds, the Earls' of Desmond, also known as the Geraldines. In previous editions of The Kerry Magazine (20, 2010, p. 28-29 and 21, 2011, p. 28-30), the author presented preliminary work on this Desmond stronghold. Since then, he has delved deeper into researching its fascinating story. The historical context of this article, focuses on the years following the infamous Desmond Rebellion, of 1579-1583. This devastating period in Munster's history, culminated with the violent death of Gerald Fitzgerald, the last great Earl of Desmond, in the woods of Glanageenty near Castleisland in 1583. In the aftermath of his death, Fitzgerald's lands, over 5372,61 ha (13,276 acres), were confiscated by Queen Elizabeth and redistributed to Sir William Herbert from Monmouthshire, Wales in 1587 (Calendar of State Papers Ireland, 1586 to 88 (CSPI) 1586, p. 243)

Herbert documented that:

I came hither to the Castle of the Island, the 26th April [1587], having arrived from Cork...I find here divers [diverse] inhabitants, some upon title, some upon sufferance; much heath ground, much barren ground, and much bog, and interlaced with them reasonable fruitful land... I have caused the Lord's Prayer... to be translated into Irish, I find them [natives] very tractable and willing to learn the truth...the poor are very filthy and barbarous....I hope to do some good therein with them (*Calendar of State Papers Ireland*, 1586 to 88 (CSPI) 1587, p. 331).

Herbert's Manuscript in the National Library of Ireland (NLI)

The NLI houses a manuscript, which is catalogued as MS 7861-NLI. This fascinating book was written by Sir William Herbert; to date it has remained largely unpublished. The parchment contains some fascinating and exciting evidence, in relation to the state of Castleisland around 1590. It contains notes, which cover a range of topics such as; "the value of land", "land improvements", "names of first English born families" as well as, an inventory of the "household stuff of the Castle of the Island".

In recent years, the author has managed to create a comprehensive historical timeline of Castleisland Castle. However, one daunting task, which has challenged him, has been the creation of an accurate conjectural reconstruction of the castle. Finally, following years of historical and archaeological research, he is now closer to discovering the true extent and nature of the Desmond fortress. The key breakthrough was the discovery of a description of the Castle by Sir William Herbert, in manuscript MS 7861-NLI. The account can be found under the title "A note of my buildings at the Castle of the Island". In it, Herbert recorded a brief description of each building, including chambers. The



dimensions, most likely external, are measured in feet and inches (20.42m long (67ft) X 9.75m (32ft) wide X 6.71m (22ft) high to wall plate.

...a hall, 67 foote in length, in breadth 32 foote, in heighte to the wall platt 22 foote...a hall with an attached tower... a parlour...a great dining chamber...a chapel with an adjoining tower... a gateway...certain vaults for a butry [buttery], pantry and cellars...two larders and a kitchen (*MS 7861*-NLI. p. 175).

Two corner towers, which formed part of the defensive bawn wall, which surrounded the castle were also documented; Herbert noted that the NW tower was "round" in plan, while the SW corner tower was "square" in plan. He further recorded that:

...of many of the buildings I founde the walles standinge, but neither roofes nor loafts [lofts], nor any coverings seilinge [ceilings], or tymber worke [timber works] ...what I caused to be made [include]; ...chimneys, windows and many other necessaries (ibid., 176).

Having examined the description in detail, it appears that the majority of the buildings chronicled by Herbert, date to the Desmond era of occupation, sometime between the 15th



and the 16th century. Unfortunately, Herbert did not reveal the arrangement of the buildings described, in relation to one another. Nevertheless, having undertaken a detailed examination of the layout of other surviving Desmond castles, in conjunction with recent studies and theories regarding the use of space (public and private) in tower houses (O'Keeffe, 2017, pp. 223-239), it has been possible to render a conjectural reconstruction of the entire site.

Herbert recorded in the manuscript, that his skilled masons and carpenters constructed and reinstated new timber works i.e. new floor levels, lofts, doors and fences. Additionally, new windows and chimneys were constructed. Basically, it appears that the "Island Castle" was in an intolerable state of preservation, on the arrival of the "New English" in April 1587. It is plausible to assume that that the Desmond castle was an empty shell at this time, displaying structural damage sustained following years of violent rebellion, looting and years of human neglect.

Consultation with Experts

Due to the complex nature of the buildings described in MS 7861-NLI, it was thought wise to consult with a number of leading experts, in an effort to create a more accurate understanding and interpretation of the physical layout and architecture of the "Castle of the Island".

Initially, Dr Jane Fenlon a specialist in 17th century Irish Art and Architecture was consulted. Fenlon's interpretation of the layout is:

...the approach to the castle was through a gate above which were two chambers, within the enclosure, stood a hall, this had an adjoining parlour, with two low chambers above it. A great dining chamber was close by, with another chamber described as being at the end of the parlour. There was also a chapel with a tower containing adjoining chambers and lodgings were described as being 'over the chapel'... (Fenlon, 2010, 144).

Fenlon suggested that "the kitchen described by Herbert was most likely detached, due to the danger of fire. Castleisland Castle was a prestigious building and it would have been comparable to the other great Desmond castles of the Desmond Lordship, such as at Askeaton and Newcastle West in County Limerick" (personal communication, 2017). She concluded that:

...from the description we may assume that....there was a typical rambling arrangement of towers, a hall and ancillary buildings, dispersed around an enclosed space... Castleisland was an older castle type, and serves as an example of a largely ruined dwelling, adapted to the purposes of a new man seeking to establish himself within the shell of an older traditional building that had seen grander use in its previous owners' time (ibid, 144).

Professor Tadhg O Keeffe, an expert in Irish Architectural History in University College Dublin (UCD) was interviewed. He stated that "it would appear based on Herbert's description, that many of the buildings in Castleisland Castle were probably attached and formed a suite" (personal communication, 2018).

Grellan Rourke, Senior Conservation Architect, Office of Public Works (OPW) claims that "...the variation in plan of the two bawn towers (one round and one square) would indicate that there was a multi-phase nature of construction on the site, as would be expected" (personal communication, 2019).

In relation to the missing 'timber works' recorded by Herbert in 1590, Rourke claims that the Castle must have "experienced a devastating event, such as a substantial fire prior to the arrival of Sir William Herbert". He added that "oak timbers take hundreds of years to degrade and are cumbersome to move; therefore, it is very unlikely that the locals looted all of the timber from the castle" (ibid, 2019).

The author informed Grellan that based on evidence presented in the historical accounts it would appear that a devastating event unfolded at the Island. The story goes that the Elizabethan army, under Lord Pelham had finally discovered the whereabouts of Gerald Fitzgerald. Sir Nicholas White, the 'Master of the Rolls' chronicled on the July 17, 1580, that:

We descended from the mountayn of Sleavloghra [Slievelougher] into Kerry...we pitched our camp within three myles of the Island of Kerry...we overtook cows of the Erle's [Earls] proper dairy of the Island. He [The earl] was so suddenly taken that he had no leysor [leisure] to take his horse, but was lifted up betwixt [between] the gallowglasses of the Mac Swymies [Mac Sweeneys], and conveyed away by them into the woods of Desmond (p. 147).

Lord Pelham secretary documented that:

The Earl of Desmond, the Countess, and Sanders, beinge in this boilie [a place where the Irish wandered about with their cattle] little expecting so sodden [sudden] cominge into Kerrie, [they] escaped hardlie [hardly]. The preste [priest] being faine [forced] to leave his gown behind him. And so the horses and men beinge cleane tired, his Lo. [Lordship Pelham] returned to his campe nere [near] the Iland [Island] (a faire manner [manor] of the Earles'. (MS 597-1580, p. 57, Lambeth Palace Library)

On the July 18, 1580, Nicholas White records that:

We went to view the Island, which is a high monstrous castel [castle], of many rooms, but very filthye and full of cow dung' (White op. cit., p.147).



An enlightening extract from *The Desmond Survey* of 1584 states that:

From one stately castle called Island Castle, built very high, with several vaults...which castle the said late earl of Desmond, at the time of his entering into rebellion, demolished and burnt, with the exception of the stone walls and some parts of the roofs. (*The Desmond Survey*, 1684, p. 14).

In light of the documentary evidence, it would appear that the Earl of Desmond may have commanded one of his followers to burn his 'Island' castle, during the time of his narrow escape from the stronghold in 1580 (i.e. rather than leave it fall into the hands of his enemies).

Overall, it seems that the Island Castle remained abandoned for seven years, from July 1580, until the arrival of Sir William Herbert in April 1587. The restoration works undertaken by the New English appears to have taken three years to complete (1587-1590). The detailed inventory of "the household stuff of the Castle of the Island" (1590-1591) presented in *MS 7861*-NLI and previously published by Fr Kieran O'Shea (*Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, 1982-83, Nos. 15-16, pp. 15-16) proves that many of the buildings in the Castle complex were inhabited and fully refurnished once again.

There is one noticeable oddity, why did Herbert not describe the 'tower house' or 'keep' in his notes of 1590? Perhaps the building remained derelict and in need of more extensive restoration work, following structural damage sustained from the reputed fire of 1579-1583. The remaining SW projecting turret of the now missing tower house, still rises to over 19m (62.34 ft) in height. The surviving turret, served as a garderobe turret of the now lost tower house, which appears to have consisted of 4 levels (ground floor to 3rd floor level). John Harden drew a sketch of the tower house in 1797; it depicts a dramatic arch (which likely spanned between two turrets), similar to the examples visible at Listowel and Bunratty castle. Overall, the large tower house at Castleisland appears to have featured a projecting turret at each of its four corners.

Finally, Dr James Lyttleton, a Senior Heritage Consultant in Bristol was interviewed. Lyttleton suggested that "Herbert would have used the tower house, as part of his residence; otherwise it would have undermined his local standing. It would have said to the surrounding population that he was not of suitable elite social status to occupy the tower house" (personal communication, 2019).

The Influence of the Plantation Elite

The 'New English' families who arrived in Kerry as part of the plantation of Munster, such as the Dennys, the Brownes and the Herberts; brought with them their own unique identity, coupled with their hopes and belief systems. These people were religiously (predominantly protestant) and politically different, in so many ways to that of the native 'Gaelic Irish' and the 'Old English/Anglo Irish' families. Furthermore, these plantation families brought with them a different means of managing and exploiting their newly acquired lands.

Sir William Herbert introduced into Castleisland, new buildings and architectural styles, which he witnessed during his travels in Wales, England and throughout the continent.

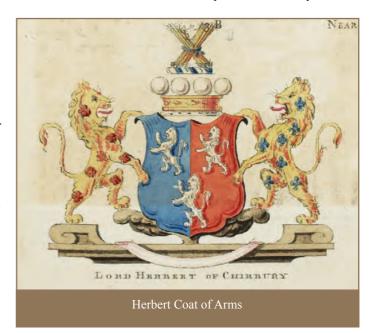
Herbert recorded in MS 7861-NLI that:

...there is within [the Island] castle a principal court made and a woodyard [for storing wood] joining to it, and a greater court, joining to both where I have built a mill, a bruehouse [brewhouse] and kilnhouse and two stables. I have besides made a garden, an orchyarde [orchard], and a hopyarde [hop yard], wth [with] certain walkes and soundry [various] outhouses. I have rooffed the church and am now in hande wth the tylying [tiling] of it (p. 176).

According to MacCarthy-Morrogh (1986) "a large proportion of the imported cash [of Herbert] would have gone on wages and materials for this [construction] work" (p. 126).

Conclusion

Overall, the evidence presented in *MS 7861*-NLI proves that Sir William Herbert was a diligent and resolute man. He certainly intended to remain long-term and ensure that his new "seigniory of Castleisland" would grow and prosper overtime. However, it was not to be. The constant social and political instability between



the natives and new settlers; which culminated in several violent attacks on the new planters, resulted in Herbert leaving Kerry in the Spring of 1589. He returned briefly the following year, and died at St Julians [Wales] on the March 4, 1593 (McGuire, Quinn, 2009, p. 646).

By 1600, Hugh O Neill's rebellion against English supremacy had spread into Munster with Castleisland Castle suffering another devastating event. Sir George Carew recorded that:

The Island of Kerry, the ancient and chiefest house of the Earls of Desmond, and late belonging to Sir William Herbert, as an undertaker, and almost all the castles in those places, are razed to the ground, which is an evident token of their resolved obstinacy in rebellion (*Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts*, 1600, p. 426).

The seigniory of Castleisland was temporarily leased to Sir Thomas Roper about the year 1600, but a number of years later, it was repossessed by the Herberts. The title Baron of Cherbury and Castleisland was created in 1629 and it was first held by Lord Edward Herbert. There is no doubt that the reign of the Herberts in Castleisland left an enduring mark on the landscape and town, as it has evolved to the present day. The data contained in Sir William Herbert's manuscript MS 7861-NLI has provided the author with an exciting opportunity to finally present a digital conjectural reconstruction of the 'Island Castle'. This reconstruction can be viewed in the documentary 'The Castle of the Island', which was produced by the voluntary and non-profitable group The Castle of the Island Society. A public screening of the documentary was held in the River Island Hotel, Castleisland in April 2018. Further details on the free on-line release of the documentary may be found at www.castleislandcastle.com.

Endnotes:

Carew, G. (1867-73): 1589 -1600 Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, 6 vols, London.

Calendar of State Papers Ireland, 1586 to 88, National Library Ireland, Dublin.

Fenlon, J. (2010): 'Moving Towards The Formal House', *Proceeding of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol 111C, 141-146,

2010, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Harden, J. (1797): *Tour of Ireland*, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Hickson, M.A. (1872): *Selections from The Old Kerry Records*, Watson and Hazell, London.

Keaveney, A., Madden, A.J. (1992): *Croftus Sive De Hibernia*, Irish Manuscripts Commission, Baldoyle, Ireland.

Lyttleton, J., Herron, T. (2019): 'Through the Virtual Keyhole', *Archaeology Ireland*, Vol 33, No 1. Issue 127, Wordwell Ltd, Dublin.

McGuire, J., Quinn, J. (2009): *Dictionary of Irish Biography*, Vol 4 (G-J), Royal Irish Academy, Cambridge University Press, UK

MS 7861, NLI, *Herbert*, National Library of Ireland, Manuscripts Section, Dublin.

MS 597 F 20, Carew Papers, 1580, *A Breviatte of Lord William Pelham*, Lambeth Palace Library, London.

MacCarthy-Morrogh, M. (1986): *The Munster Plantation; English Migration to Southern Ireland*, 1583-1641. Oxford University Press, London.

Moyne, Baron W. E. G. (1881): Survey of the Honors, Manors, Lordships, Land set forfeited by Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond and his adherents in Kerry. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. (Translated from the Latin original of the 'Desmond Survey' (1584) in the Public Records Office, Dublin).

O'Donovan, J. (1834-1841) *Ordnance Survey of Ireland Letters*, Kerry, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

O'Keeffe, T. (2017): 'Kilcolman Castle: A New Interpretation of Edmund Spenser's Residence in Plantation

Munster', *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 21, 223-39.

O'Shea, Fr K. (1982-3): 'A Castleisland Inventory 1590', Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, 15-16, Tralee.

Portrait of Sir William Herbert, Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, from the Collection at Powis Castle. White, N. (1855): 'Journal of an Expedition to the Dingell, AD.1580', *The Kerry Magazine: A Monthly Journal of Antiquities, Polite Literature, Criticism, Poetry*, Vol. II, No. 13, January 1, 1855, Dublin.



Marie O'Sullivan and Dr Cristoir Mac Carthaigh (Speaker) at 'The Seine Boats of Kerry'



Pat Neligan launches the 2018 Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society

FACTION FIGHTERS OF COUNTY KERRY

Seán Moraghan

It has almost been forgotten now, but for over 200 years gangs of Irishmen fought each other at country fairs and on town streets. Formed into groups, or factions, they attacked each other wielding "shillelaghs", hardened sticks of blackthorn, ash or oak. Their numbers could range from the dozens to the hundreds, and even, on rare occasions, thousands at a time. Women as well as men took part, and although they sometimes fought, their role was more often to supply their party with sticks and stones and to cheer on their champions.

Fighting at fairs may have been a feature of Kerry life from the 1600s.¹ Subsequently, several references to faction fighting as a contemporary practice of the early 1700s were made in Morgan O'Connor's poem, "A Description of the County of Kerry" (1726):

Off go the Hats and Coats, the Fight begins, Some strike the Heads whilst others strike the Shins; The winding Cudgels round their Foreheads play, They need no Leaders to begin the Fray²

The factions of Castleisland were said to have been formed from the 1740s or 1760s, the Cooleens and the Lawlors of North Kerry from about 1784.³

Why the gangs fought cannot be established definitively. It is clear that some fights between different parties were the result of long-running arguments. Yet it was often observed that some fights were continued long after the apparent cause of enmity had been well forgotten by succeeding generations. Other conflicts appear to have been carried on purely for pleasure and diversion, as Irish MP Jonah Barrington felt when he commented of the Irish peasantry in 1809:

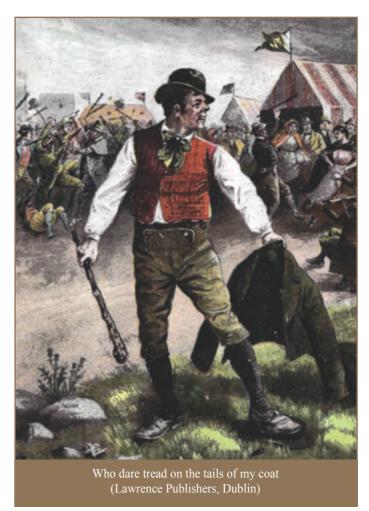
Battle is their pastime: whole parishes and districts form themselves into parties, which they denominate factions; they meet, by appointment, at their country fairs; there they quarrel without a cause, and fight without an object; and having indulged their propensity, and bound up their wounds, they return satisfied to their own homes generally without anger, and, frequently in perfect friendship, with each other.⁴

A writer in the *Tralee Chronicle* commented in 1868: "It is almost inconceivable to the present generation, how a number [of] people could be so insane as to meet on certain days – frequently by appointment – and slaughtering each other without any reasonable motive", yet such was the case. He went on:

In Tipperary the individual who merely whispered the word 'Caravat', had his head immediately broken by the bludgeon of a 'Shanavest'; a Four Year Old in Limerick was the deadly enemy of a Three Year Old; and in Kerry, at least in the northern part of it, the cry of 'Here is a Cooleen!' [at] a fair or any public place of meeting, was promptly answered by 'hurroo, here is a Lawlor for ever!'

In the course of research for a forthcoming book about the fighting factions of Kerry, it became clear that every district of the county sported different gangs. In East Kerry there were the *Gearaltaigh* (the Fitzgeralds) and the *Daithinigh* (the followers of Daithi, or David, O'Keefe) who had been feuding since 1825, fighting on both sides of the Cork county bounds. In West Kerry there were the Kennedys of Aunascaul, who dominated their rivals in bouts at the nearby fair of Ballinclare. In and around Killorglin, the Foley faction, led by "Big Mick" Foley (famed for "his great strength and size") fought the Dodds and others from the early 1800s until the Famine. Killarney had a long and exhaustive tradition of gangs and street fighting, with the O'Donoghues fighting since the 1720s at least, and later parties flourishing greatly during the 1830s and remaining prominent for a further fifty years.

Fighters risked severe injury and sometimes death in the course of their bouts. The first surviving record of a fatality at a Kerry faction fight, which was the result of a blow to the head with a stick was in Ardfert in 1762: "John Connor, with an oak stick or cudgell, of the value of sixpence ... held in his right hand ... gave the said John Jemmyson, with the cudgell aforesaid, in and upon the right side of the head ... a mortal wound of the depth of three inches and the breadth of one inch", it was stated in an indictment for assault at a fair there. In an account of a Mulvihill fighter, it was remembered that "One Sunday the Cooleens wanted to prevent the Mulvihills of going to Mass ... The Cooleens lined





up at each side of the road and Daniel Keane led his party, and the Cooleens striking him at each side, his head was turning from side to side with the blows of black thorn sticks, [but] he cleared the way and every man he struck fell to the ground".⁸ It is little wonder that in the late 18th century, Limerick surgeon Sylvester O'Halloran treated so many men following fights at fairs there that he gained sufficient experience in the matter to publish a particular medical text, *A New Treatise on the Different Disorders Arising from External Injuries of the Head.*⁹

At the same time, successful fighters during the early 19th century could gain reputations among their communities as great men. Among the Cooleens was a farmer from Duagh named John Bourns, also known as Seón Burns, about whom many stories were told. He was "a powerfully built man", standing "about five feet eleven inches high with shoulders like a gint [giant] and weighing about 17 stone". ¹⁰ A folklore informant saw Burns fight in Listowel. "I remember to see 'Sheón' walking the square in Listowel and he shouting a Burns ... and a Cooleen against any three of any other name". ¹¹ One day, Burns was in the town alone:

A number of men wanted to beat him and Seón had nobody with him. He saw there was too many of them against him and he had no way of saving himself. He faced a donkey's car and tore it asunder like a match box. He took one of the shafts out of it and cleared his men out of the town.¹²

Gearóid Mulvihill, who fought for the Lawlors and Mulvihills, was praised in verse by local poet Nancy Keane:

Go mbuaidh Dia leat, a Ghearóid ghroí, is tusa togha agus rogha den bhuín. Níor staon tú riamh i mbrúion, a chroí. Buail an diabhal is gach Cúilín

May God raise you up, oh vigorous Gearóid, you the multitude's chosen one.

Never did you fail in battle, my dear one.

Strike at the devil and all the Cooleens. 13

In Killorglin, Big Mick Foley was remembered in verse as late as the 1930s.

For many years they fought full fierce With the blackthorn stick
Till one day out from Anglont House
Dashed forth the great Big Mick
His legions came from east and west
In front himself was seen
He crushed the rival factions
And put down the Botha Dreen¹⁴

Naturally, the factions were a source of irritation to Irish politicians who were trying to advance the cause of Catholic Emancipation (the removal of various prohibitions against Catholics). Leader of the campaign Daniel O'Connell regularly expressed his frustration with the faction fighters. In 1827, for example, he called upon Irishmen "to leave off those disgraceful quarrels which were so frequent at fairs, where the Twohys are against the Duggans, and the Mahonys beat down the Scanlans."

had [they] not enemies enough amongst themselves, without wasting their strength and exhausting themselves, quarrelling with each other, and degrading themselves below the rank of men? He had seen five men sentenced to be transported during the Assizes which had just concluded, for being engaged in a riot at a fair, which ended in the death of a man. They were to be transported to an ungenial climate—to another hemisphere; removed for ever from mothers, and wives, and children, and all who were dear to them on earth. Such were the consequences of those fateful broils, originating in folly and absurdity, ending in crime, and calling down punishment in this world and the vengeance of the God of Charity in the next. 15

The Catholic Association attempted to organise reconciliations in conjunction with local clergy but these were effective in some cases, less so in others. The apparent futility of pacification was satirised in a comic verse, published in a Waterford newspaper, about Thady Flyn, a faction fighter who "laid by his cudgel ... no more to be seen".

There was not in Clare a more frolicsome stripling, Nor one more addicted to fighting and tipling, Till O'Connell came down, saited on his barouche, And praiched paice between Dublin, and Dingle-icouch.¹⁶

Despite disapproval, O'Connell's political supporters appear to have made some use of faction members as intimidating street fighters. John O'Connell, Daniel's brother, addressing a public meeting during the county election of 1841 remarked that on election day in Tralee "there was no law to prevent Irishmen bringing their shillelagh". Toon afterwards, election agent Daniel Supple, of the O'Connellite party, led a procession of several thousand men up and down Denny Street for almost an hour, "each individual armed, according to Mr John O'Connell's advice, with a short stick, which each brandished in a most menacing manner". On the other side of the political divide, the Foley faction, who supported the Conservative interest, were recruited by the latter during the same campaign to ride alongside Conservative voters as they made their way to vote in Tralee (and were violently attacked in Killorglin and Milltown).

It may have been the Famine which put some brake on stickfighting and faction violence. The practice continued after that catastrophe, but far less strongly and extensively than beforehand. Commenting in relation to Corkaguiney, Tomás Mac Síthigh observed:

Feuding with sticks was very commonplace right up until [then]. There was very little of this type of combat ... after the Famine¹⁹

and folklore collector Seán Ó Dubhda also concluded: "Bad times and the Famine put an end to that kind of fury". 20

Endnotes:

- ¹ Corish, P., J. (1981): *The Catholic Community in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* p. 31, Helicon, Dublin.
- O'Conner, M. (1726): 'A Description of the County of Kerry', in *Poems, Pastorals and Dialogues* p. 20, J. Thompson, Dublin.
- ³ 'News of the Week. Domestic', *The Nation*, January 10, 1846; 'Dreadful Affray and Wholesale Slaughter in Kerry', *London Standard*, June 30, 1834.
- ⁴ Quoted in Barlow, S. (1814): The History of Ireland, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time Vol I, Sherwood, Neely and Jones, London. (The comment comes from Barrington's Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.)
- ⁵ 'Summer in Ballybunnion. Sketches by J A O'C', *Tralee Chronicle*, September 11, 1868. Some punctuation has been altered for the present publication.
- ⁶ 'Death of Mr Michael James Foley, of Killorglin', *Kerry Evening Post* (KEP), January 16, 1867.
- Old Kerry Records Over One Hundred Years Ago. Summer Assizes 1762 – Sept 3', KEP, November 16, 1864.
- Great Wrestlers', The Schools' Manuscripts Collection, National Folklore Collection (NFCS), 0406: 415-416.
- O'Halloran, S. (1793): A New Treatise on the Different Disorders Arising from External Injuries of the Head, Dublin.
- ¹⁰ 'Local Heroes', NFCS 0405: 617.
- 11 'Sean Burns', NFCS 0407: 514.
- ¹² 'Seón Burns', NFCS 0410: 203.
- Verses in Irish from Culhane, T. F. (1969): 'Traditions of Glin and its Neighbourhood', *Journal of the Kerry Historical and Archaeological Society* 2, p. 91. English translation by J. O'Malley.



He goes to a tent and he spends half a crown_He meets with a friend and for love knocks him down, 1794

- 'The Historic Fair of Puck' by Maidrin Ruadh, Kerry Champion, August 10, 1935. Poem by J. J Coffey of Carhoonahone, Beaufort. Botha Dreen: bata draighin, blackthorn stick.
- 15 'Grand Provincial Dinner', Freeman's Journal, September 4, 1827.
- ¹⁶ 'Pacification', Waterford Mail, July 30, 1828.
- ¹⁷ 'Kerry Election. Great Meeting at Abbeydorney', *Kerry Examiner*, July 13, 1841.
- ¹⁸ 'County Election', KEP, July 14, 1841.
- ¹⁹ Mac Síthigh, T. (1984): Paróiste an Fheirtéaraigh; stairsheanchas an cheantair i dtréimhse an Ghorta Mhóir p. 105, Coiscéim, Baile Átha Cliath
- O Dubhda, S. (1976): Duanaire Duibhneach:. i. bailiú d'amhránaibh agus de phíosaibh eile filidheachta a ceapadh le tuairim céad bliain i gCorca Dhuibhne, agus atá fós i gcuimhne agus i mbéaloideas na ndaoine ann p. 157, Oifig Díolta Foillseacháin Rialtais, Baile Átha Cliath.



Society Members and Friends at the Sneem Outing, July 7, 2019

SALEEN QUAY

Pádraig Ó Concubhair



Saleen Quay is situated on Ballylongford Creek, off the old road-locally known as the 'Lower Road'- between that village and Tarbert. It lies next to the ancient Franciscan Friary of Lislaughtin. Tradition has it that when Thomas FitzThomas FitzGerald was executed at Limerick Docks for his part in the First Desmond Rebellion of 1567, his mother had his body taken for burial to Lislaughtin by ship down the River Shannon. It was brought ashore on the creek nearby, at the spot where a timber jetty was later erected. The 19th century Surveyor of the Lower Shannon. described the jetty thus, "A small quay or a wooden projection, in a bad situation, accessible only at high water at which time only one vessel can load".

In fact, much of the cargoes had to be transhipped from lighters i.e. flat-bottomed barges, as had those brave souls who put themselves in peril from the waves. Indeed, in a 'Stage Irish' article in the *Dublin Weekly Mail* in July 1849, we read of "Jack Moran running his boat into Saleen Creek, as inthricate and taydious a spot as any in Christendom", and landing on "the old tunbledown quay that was there".

The genesis of the modern quay is to be found in the Act of Parliament, the 5th of William IV of 1834, where it is recited that:

The improvement of the River Shannon from source to mouth will greatly contribute to the general prosperity of the commerce, agriculture and revenue of Ireland and to the advantage and improvement of the counties and districts adjoining.

Under the Act, Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Shannon were established to "ascertain proper places for the formation of necessary havens, piers, wharfs and landing places". These Commissioners were to be

...persons of character, professional skill, experienced in ordered habits of business, men who would be competent to carry out the intentions of the Act, unswayed by any local bias or interest.

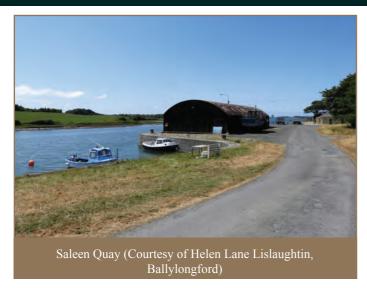
In fact, two of the first Commissioners were military men, Colonel Burgoyne and Captain Jones of the Royal Engineers, and the other three were civil engineers, William Cubbitt, Thomas Rhodes and Richard Griffith, the latter being well known to all students of 19th century Irish History. This is what Griffith had to say in 1836:

The shores on either side of the estuary abound with suitable places for small harbours, piers or landing quays, which would be very beneficial to the country. Daily steam packets up and down the Shannon would open up easy, cheap and expeditious intercourse between Limerick and the counties on both sides of the estuary-but no trade can carry on until suitable piers and wharfs be erected.

Captain Mudge of the Royal Engineers surveyed the Lower Shannon and proposed to build or improve piers at Kilrush, Carrigaholt, Tarbert, Querin, Ballylongford, Glin, Foynes, Kilteery, Cahercon or Kildysert and Clarecastle and to make the River Deel navigable to Askeaton and the River Maigue to Adare.

In the Second Report of the Commissioners for 1837-1838 we find details of the "proposed wharf at Ballylongford Creek". It was to be 300ft (91.44m) long, built of masonry, ashlar on the face and rubble masonry on the wings, and the bed of the river was to be excavated to enable vessels to approach earlier and to lie afloat longer. Tolls were to be levied on all boats using the pier and the estimated cost was £1,839, half of which would be borne by the government and half by the local landed proprietors.

The contract was awarded to Charles Faviell of Yorkshire and the first stone was laid on October 29, 1843. Charles Faviell was a well- known builder and contractor in England as far back as 1824. He had just completed a nine-mile (14.48km) length of railway at Howden in Yorkshire- a contract which demanded that he also build a reservoir containing 1,250,000 gallons of water, and had received £6,952 for building the magnificent Powick Bridge in Worcestershire. He came to live at Woodville House in County Clare and by November 1841 he was looking for boatmen to convey 6,000 tonnes of stone from Foynes to Kilrush Pier. The building of the extension to Kirush Pier soon became a tourist attraction in its own right, owing to Faviell's use of the Diving



Bell to construct the foundations. Huge crowds assembled in the area and great was their wonder when the workers emerged, still alive, from their submersion. Indeed, at a meeting of the Society of Civil Engineers held in London in March 1846, Mr W. Vanderkiste read a paper on the 'Machinery for Working the Diving Bell at Kilrush on the River Shannon'.

However, Saleen was not to have a diving bell: "The foundations were gradually laid as the tide permitted, and the stone was being prepared at the quarry". It was hoped that the work would be completed by the summer of 1844, but little was achieved in the spring of that year "owing to the severity of the weather". However, in April "work was carried on with vigour," and all was completed by September 1844. At the peak of the work 58 men were employed, working 12,890 days in all, 9,113 cubic yards (6967.39 cubic metres) was dredged from the river and rocks and boulders had been removed. In the following year, a small house had been erected for the toll-collector (which is now the headquarters of the local boat club). The Commissioners were optimistic: "The trade from this place has increased and will continue to do so". For a time, it seemed they were right. In that year 1845, four ton of slate, two ton of tiles and bricks, three ton of coal, 88 tons of timber, one and a quarter ton of hay and straw, 15 tons of salt, three ton of manure, four tonnes of stone and flags i.e. flagstones for drainage had been traded. Additionally, 124 tons of flour, meal and starch, four ton of turf, 147 tons of gravel, 67 tons of salted provisions, 36 tons of potatoes and 82 tons of baled goods-mainly hardware and ironmongery passed through the port. By 1850 there was a large export trade in 'pipe draining- tiles' from the tilery established as a famine relief project at Farannwanna in Tarbert parish by St. John Blacker, the local agent for Trinity College. However, this was not to last.

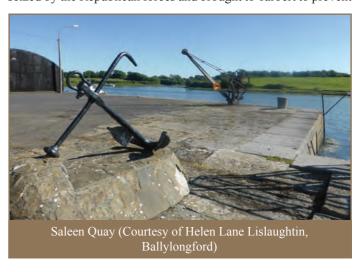
The coming of the Great Famine, the fact that there were so many piers on the Estuary and above all the development of Tarbert as a major port with a daily link to Kilrush (something it still enjoys to the present day thanks to the Shannon Ferry) meant that Saleen barely kept its pier above water. The tolls in the 40 years from 1844-1884 were £1,477 and the expenses were £1,010. Kilrush, in the same period took in £5,656. Occasional cargoes were still reported and 2,400 bushels of oats brought from Ballylongford on the Arethusa were sold at the Corn Exchange in Liverpool on March 23, 1858. On October 29, 1876, Latchford's, millers at Tralee and Listowel imported 400 tonnes of maize. In 1890, Anna O'Rahilly was able to boast to her brother Michael, then a student at Clongowes Wood College in Kildare, that her father

had brought in the largest ship ever to Saleen, with a cargo of 200 tons of coal.

In the months of August and September 1893, Saleen was to see its saddest hours. When the bodies of some of the 17 young people from Tarbert who were drowned when their boat capsized on August 15, 1893, were brought ashore at the pier and carried to Kilnaughtin and Lislaughtin graveyards for burial

In 1897, that indefatigable 'questioner' in the House of Commons, Mr M.J. Flavin, the Home Rule MP for North Kerry, asked that suitable lairage be provided at the pier for the shipping of horses and cattle. To this the Chief Secretary for Ireland replied, that as the tolls on cattle for the first three months of the year came to only five shillings, it would be an undesirable expenditure. Indeed in 1905 the total harbour dues amounted to only £15. But a new era was in prospect for Saleen. The Ballylongford business firm of O'Sullivan's had been established in 1882, and in 1906, David O'Sullivan brought his first cargo of basic slag into Saleen. Thus, began the importation of artificial farm manure, flour, meal, sugar, cement and other provisions, which was to continue for the next 60 years. Tragedy struck the family when David's son John, who was principal of the Kilrush School of Wireless Telegraphy died suddenly in that town in September 1916 at the age of 23 years. His remains were removed from Cappa Pier in Clare and landed at Saleen to be taken to Ballylongford Church.

During the War of Independence and the Civil War, which followed, road and rail transport was very much disrupted and the River Shannon once more came into its own as a means of supplying the towns and villages along the estuary with the goods they needed. Shipping charges rose accordingly and David O'Sullivan together with the business houses of Ryan's and Glynn's of Kilrush formed the Shannon Express Company. They proceeded to buy their own boat, a 76-ton steel motor ketch, built in Plymouth in 1914, which was renamed the E.D.J. It successfully operated on the River for the next few years. Her history, though short was not uneventful. On her maiden voyage, she took so long to come from Tilbury Docks in London to Saleen, that it was thought she had been shipwrecked. Her eventual safe arrival led to the company being sued for £13 3s. by local blacksmith and mechanic, Michael Enright (Mikey Gabha) for technical and mechanical work he had carried out on the steamer's engine. He was granted the full amount by the Listowel Sinn Fein court. The ship was later seized by the Free State Army to convey troops from Saleen to Kilrush. On her return she was seized by the Republican forces and brought to Tarbert to prevent



her from being again used as a troopship. She was sold in 1925, but in a strange twist of fate she returned to Saleen during the 'Emergency' (as the Second World War was termed in Ireland), where she was used to transport thousands of tons of turf from the pier to Limerick. In January 1945, she broke a propeller shaft and was driven by wind and tide on to the rocks at Alylvarroo in County Clare. The crew of three were saved, but the boat was of no further use. She was towed to Tarbert, where she was broken up for scrap. The O'Sullivan's continued to trade on the river however. They leased the 'Eva' until 1948 and she was succeeded by the 'St Senan' which worked on the river for almost 20 years until in August 1966 her master, Dan Minehan of Kilrush, was tragically drowned in Foynes Harbour.

For many years Gaelic football teams regularly travelled from Saleen to Clare. In 1927 it was stated that 5,000 people crossed by boat from Saleen and Tarbert to see Kerry play Clare in the Munster Championship. In June 1928 the Kerry team was obliged to walk the last half mile (0.8km) to the pier after their charabanc (an open top bus) was involved in a traffic accident with a donkey and cart on the road near Lislaughtin Abbey!

After the closure of O'Sullivan's, Saleen was no longer used as a commercial harbour. From 1963 onwards a very successful regatta and swimming gala was held at the pier. With the local boat club using it as its headquarters it has become the home of a considerable number of pleasure craft, which sail up and down the estuary and of small boats used for sea-fishing for mackerel and pollock. For a number of years, it was used as a base for a highly useful sailing course for young people. In 1989, Saleen was proposed as a satellite port for the major sailing marina being built at Kilrush, but when that project went well over budget there was no further talk of any such development.

In 1924, the then local correspondent of the Kerry News complained that "there was no sign of life around this once

busy little harbour" and remembered the days when the Hayes family and the Lyndon's could be seen busy preparing their nets and tackle to reap the rich harvest of the sea. Saleen today is again a quiet and peaceful little harbour. It requires a leap of the imagination to visualise those years, when upwards of 50 men would be employed in discharging cargoes and when lines of horses and carts, or in later times, lorries, lined up all along the quay to transport that cargo to its final destination.

Charles Faviell built to last, as we can see from the many piers for which he was responsible and which still exist on the Shannon and its estuary. But life for him did not end happily. He seems to have diversified into owning collieries, establishing a brewery and a flour mill, becoming a hotel keeper and managing various properties. When he died at Starbeck in Yorkshire on December 31,1852 at the age of 54, the trustees of his estate were obliged to sell all his effects and assets by immediate auction in an effort to raise enough money to pay his debts.

Endnotes:

The author wishes to acknowledge the following sources. British Library.

The Dublin Weekly Mail.

Mr Michael Finucane, O'Rahilly St, Ballylongford.

Fr J. Anthony Gaughan.

Kerry Library Service.

Lists of Shipping on the Shannon Estuary.

National Library of Ireland

1st To 11th Reports of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Navigation on the Shannon 1836-1880.

The Kerry Evening Post.

The Kerryman.

The Kerry News.

The Knights of Glin.

The Yorkshire Gazette



Society members' and contributors' at the Launch of the *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society*, Series 2, Vol. 18, 2018, in Dingle Library (front row: left-to-right): Bernard Mac Brudaigh (Dingle Library), Tony Bergin (Editor), Kay Caball (Contributor), Kathleen Browne (back row: left-to-right): Dáithí de Mórdha (Contributor), Dr Conor Brosnan (Contributor), Dick Maguire, Marie O'Sullivan (President, Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society), Raymond Roche, Tadhg Ó Coileáin, Ricky Fitzgerald.

RYAN'S DAUGHTER IN DINGLE - A 50TH ANNIVERSARY RECOLLECTION

John O'Connor

They were heady times in Dingle in 1969. There we were, minding our own business and suddenly, poof, Dingle was a star. Early on, rumours abounded about some kind of film that was being made – it had the tentative name of *Michael's Day*. Then gradually, more tangible expressions surfaced viz: "I saw Robert Mitchum in Garvey's shop buying the newspaper", and, "Trevor Howard was drinking in Ashe's bar". The intercalation of Hollywood stars, English Stage and Abbey Theatre actors with the people of the town happened in tandem with the building excitement and eventual realisation that Dingle had been singled out for something special.

In the early months of the year (1969), with the attendant influx, Dingle gathered pace to satisfy the demands of making a Hollywood blockbuster with a budget of \$13,000,000 (now equal to \$90,000,000 approx.). Actors, directors, writers, technicians and general crew had to be accommodated in the town. Whole estates and private houses were given over at handsome rates to famous stars, while more lodged in guest houses and local hotels. Sheds, barns and assorted outhouses were renovated by the film construction crew to house make-up, wardrobe, electrical, plumbing and other departments necessary to bring David Lean's story of *Ryan's Daughter* to the screen.

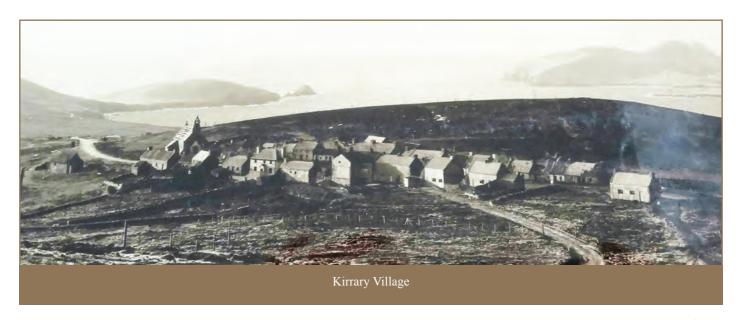
Busloads of extras from Tralee were transported to Dingle and joined the indigenous locals to act as extras in the crowd scenes of the film. The Tralee contingent would stop in Bawn's pub in the morning on the way to the set for refreshments, which went on the slate till the evening return to settle up, when the group had been paid. Before arriving on the film set the troupe made a brief stop at make-up to ensure dress and haircuts were compatible with the 1916 setting of the story. A Tralee woman, Mrs Coffey, playing the Old Woman, was tailor-made for the era and became famous worldwide after getting a speaking part – "What will they do with them lads, Father?" - in the film against stringent opposition from the Abbey actor's union. But director David Lean was having none of it – this was his woman for the

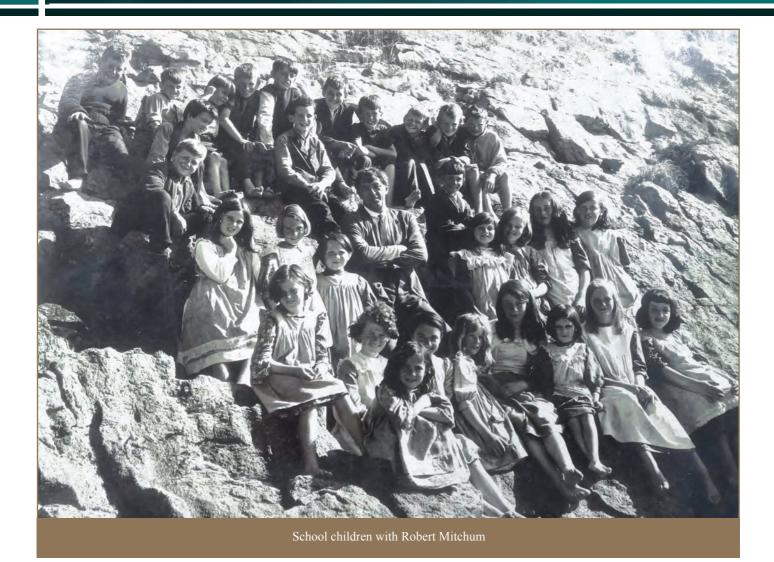


Tom Ryan (Leo McKern left) and his friends Steve Brennan and Marie Kean return from the fair

part. It is obvious in several scenes that 'good' local faces are to the fore – Lean assiduously applying his craft.

The hordes had to be fed. A roving canteen, mostly situated in the purpose-made village, moved from set-to-set to serve the considerable throng of extras and workers. A cooked breakfast was served when early morning scenes were being shot. Elevenses of sausage rolls and scones took the edge off till a four course mid-day lunch of soup, main, dessert and tea and biscuits. At four o'clock tea and sweet cake broke the evening and if late day scenes were called for a fry-up meal was had at six. No one was hungry on the set of Ryan's Daughter. The big names, Mitchum, Sarah Miles, John Mills, Christopher Jones, Trevor Howard, Leo McKern and David Lean had cars and chauffeurs at their disposal. Local businessman Seán Moran provided a fleet of new Zephyr cars and seconded, to Faraway Productions, several of his workforce who were on call 'round the clock', to drive locally between sets and be at the whims of the famous for round trips to Shannon Airport to pick up personnel and equipment.





Lore

On a drive in the hinterland Robert Mitchum's car being held up by a herd of cattle prompted Mitchum to wind down the window and remonstrate the herdsman for the delay with: "Do you know who I am? I'm Robert Mitchum ... move along there please". The casual response from the farmer, "I don't care if you are Robert Emmett, my cows will do what they always do", is part of the extensive film lore, which the project generated.

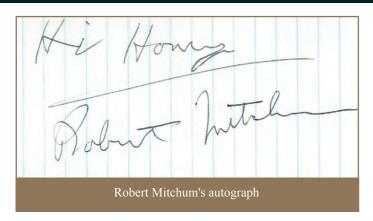
Leo McKern, who played Ryan in the film, was frequently seen around the town in tweeds and in a somewhat unkempt appearance wearing the beard and long hair of his character Ryan. McKern drank in Bawn's and had the good fortune to be in the pub one day when a local character, Joeen, returned from the dog track after having good winnings. Joeen bought a round of drinks for his friends and after seeing what seemed like a downtrodden caller at the far end of the bar said to the proprietor, "...and give that poor man there a drink as well". Thereafter, according to lore, McKern would buy Joeen a drink, whenever they crossed paths in a pub. John Mills had to spend several hours in make-up to transform him to Michael, the village idiot, for the film. While in character, Mills often had to wait around between scenes before he was called again and during such a break, he took possession of a new Rolls Royce, which he had purchased. Mills was naturally anxious to get behind the wheel and go for a drive, which he did in his character's regalia. Subsequently, John Mills was stopped while driving by a local garda and had trouble proving who he really was and not the tramp who had stolen a Rolls Royce.

Economy Boost

At the time of the film, the average industrial weekly wage in Ireland was €280 (about £225, the currency was Irish punts then). The rates on the film set varied for workers depending on skill sets etc. Tradesmen were getting two to three times their normal rate; adult extras were paid by the day and the schoolchildren in Shaughnessy's classroom had their own rate. If weather hampered the filming, the workers and extras were fed and paid regardless. The local construction providers, P&T Fitzgerald, got a huge boost mainly because of the construction of the film village, Kirrary, on a mountain top overlooking Dunquin and the Blasket Islands. The Moran company, providing the fleet of vehicles, was uniquely placed to avail of the boon at the time. Rentals for accommodation and ancillary activities dug in further to the MGM account and buoyed up the economy immeasurably. Shops, pubs and hotels got their share of the budget too. Among ancillary workers, a local 'runner' had the job of travelling to the accommodations of the main players informing of schedule changes and cancellations due to weather etc. – email and texting had not yet arrived. Dingle Boatyard, where Leo McKern had his wooden yacht pulled up for repair, got a piece of the action too. It was estimated that the production company left £1,000,000 (punts) in Dingle before the film was completed in early 1970.

Locations

The purpose-built village of Kirrary, which was built on a hill overlooking the spectacular vista of the Blasket Islands, was



in the main fabricated of solid *façades* and *faux*-carcasses. The cobblestone street was the real thing with peripheral street-side rocks and boulders made of fibreglass. The schoolhouse was a complete solid and authentic structure with sandstone masonry and king-post trusses. It remains today, though now in a dilapidated state and still draws a significant number of visitors annually. Its location is a cinematographer's dream, with the sea below carpeting the way to the Islands.

The woodland scene where Miles and Jones had the clandestine love scene is a mix of a Kenmare estate, Burnham Woods and Murreagh Hall. Due to inclement weather, completion of the scene was not possible outdoors. The flora, fauna and lighting were expertly replicated on the boards of the hall, which was strictly out of bounds to non-essential personnel when the controversial scene was being filmed.

The storm scene, which is considered a significant recreation for its time (pre-CGI) was filmed in the Bridges of Ross in County Clare and cut in with scenes of the landing of guns in Coumeenole beach in West Kerry. Lean waited several months for the right conditions before decamping the crew to a Carrigaholt base for the imminent storm.

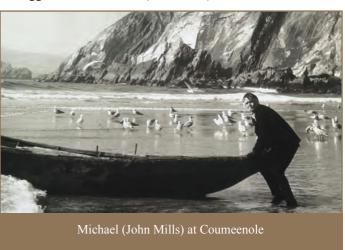
Pre-1969

In 1936 the Irish Tourist Association produced a travelogue titled 'The Irish Riviera', which featured the south-west coast of Ireland. The Dingle Peninsula was included with scenes of the town of Dingle, Ballydavid and Dunquin showcasing the area at the time. In the mid-1950s an American television production company arrived in the town and made a similar film for the American audience. These productions were a precursor to, and perhaps laid the foundation to, Lean's grand spectacle, which showcased the area through the medium of storytelling in 1969. In 1969 when Rosie Ryan walked on Inch beach with her parasol, Neil Armstrong walked on the moon; it was the year when British troops were sent to Northern Ireland, Thin Lizzy were formed in Dublin and the half-crown was withdrawn from circulation. Dingle had a thriving boatbuilding industry - the Saint Anne was launched and the Saint Colette was under construction. A significant fishing fleet existed and farming was doing well.

Reception

Before David Lean came to Dingle, he had two Academy Awards (Oscars) under his belt as well as two Baftas and two Golden Globes. He had made three epics: *Bridge on the River Kwai*, *Doctor Zhivago* and *Lawrence of Arabia* as well as the acclaimed,

though on a lesser scale, *Brief Encounter* and *Great Expectations*. But being the times, they were, and the communications that existed, we had no idea of the talented personage in our midst. Following the release of *Ryan's Daughter*, the critics in the main slated the film. It was described variously as a load of expensive gush and as being too small a story for the large scale of the canvas. However, the magnificent scenery captured by Freddie Jones, the cinematographer who won an Oscar for the film, helped put the Dingle Peninsula on the tourist map – it was the start of real tourism in Dingle, as we know it today. Great anticipation awaited the release of the film at a local level. A contingent travelled to London the see the premiere at the Lester Square Theatre. One local man commented after the curtain: "... the biggest load of *raiméis* (balderdash) I ever saw".



Ryan's Daughter was seen to be dwarfed by Lean's earlier epics, but a new assessment today sees the film reappraised as a significant piece of film-making, which showcases David Lean's exceptional craft. John Mills won the Oscar for best supporting role, for his portrayal as the much-tormented village idiot.

After

It took time for Dingle to come down from the high of those heady days. Workers settled back again to ordinary wages and ordinary living – albeit many were set up for the future following their brush with the mighty of Hollywood. Posters and autographed pictures from the famous actors adorn many establishments. Milltown House, where Robert Mitchum stayed for the duration, is now offering luxury accommodation in the Mitchum Suite. Rosie Ryan - Sarah Miles, has remained a friend to Dingle. She has returned and officiated at the Dingle Film Festival. Documentary films have been made about the making of Lean's penultimate film - 14 years later Lean directed his final film, the critically acclaimed, *A Passage to India*.

Stories are still told 50 years on about the Hollywood production, which had a huge impact on the Peninsula. There is a yearning in the telling of the stories; a local tradesman who worked for the entire duration (about 14 months) on the project laments: "... if only Ryan had another daughter".

Acknowledgements:

The author wishes to thank Noel Brosnan (local worker on the film, for his recollections) and Thomas Ryle for his information about the fleet of Zephyrs and the Moran input.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO KILLARNEY - APRIL 1858

Dr Patricia O'Hare

In April 1858 Queen Victoria's heir, Albert Edward Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), paid a private visit, without "state ceremonial", to Killarney. The Prince had previously visited Ireland twice with his parents; in August 1849 and later, in September 1853, on the occasion of the Great National Exhibition. Now, as a youth of 17 and travelling alone with his suite, the Prince journeyed from Cork to Killarney via Bantry, Glengarriff and Kenmare. This tourist route subsequently became known as the "Prince of Wales Route." Upon reaching Kenmare on Thursday, April 15, the Prince lunched at the Lansdowne Arms' Hotel. As it was fair day, the streets of that town were crowded with cattle and people. The Prince received "repeated cheers as he slowly and quietly passed on through the fair enroute to the far-famed Lakes of Killarney".

The Prince had been expected to arrive in Killarney on the evening of the previous Monday or Tuesday. On both of these evenings carriages had awaited his arrival at Killarney railway terminus. Viscount Castlerosse (Valentine Augustus Browne)⁴ of Killarney House had sent his carriage. So too had Colonel Henry Arthur Herbert⁵ of Muckross House. Furthermore, Castlerosse and Herbert also each had their lake barges standing by in readiness.⁶ It seems clear that both families were vying with each other for some royal attention.

By Wednesday, all hopes had faded that the Prince would pay a visit to Killarney on this occasion.⁷ However the following evening, Thursday 15, the royal party finally rode into town, travelling on an ordinary posting vehicle, from Kenmare. The prince was accompanied by his equery, the Hon. Capt. De Ros; tutor, the Rev. Dr Gibbs; and physician, Dr Minto.⁸ Arriving at the entrance to Killarney House the group alighted and proceeded on foot through its pleasure grounds.⁹ They apparently emerged again opposite Killarney Cathedral, with which the Prince was said to have been impressed. They then proceeded by car to the Royal Victoria Hotel, west of the town. There they immediately ordered dinner; the Prince requested an Irish stew.¹⁰

The private nature of the Prince's visit may have precluded him from staying as a guest at either Herbert's residence at Muckross or Castlerosse's at Killarney House. In any case, both of these families were otherwise preoccupied at the time of the Prince's visit. Herbert was, "seriously, though not alarmingly unwell". His medical advisers had, in fact, ordered him to the Isle of Wright for a change of air. On a happier note, the family of Viscount Castlerosse were doubtlessly preparing for his marriage to Gertrude Harriet Thynne. Their nuptials were due to take place on April 28.

Much of the following is taken from the *Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo* of April 23, 1858 (*TCKE*), which provides us with a very detailed account of the Prince's visit. Colonel Herbert's carriage¹³ was early in attendance the morning following the Prince's arrival (Friday, April 16). It conveyed the Prince and his party through the Earl of Kenmare's Demesne to Ross Island, before proceeding rapidly to Muckross. There the Prince



Pastel of Albert Edward Prince of Wales by George Richmond, 1858 (Courtesy of The National Portrait Gallery, London (No. 5217).

visited Muckross Abbey, where he inspected the O'Donoghue, MacCarthy More and O'Sullivan tombs. He explored the whole of the abbey having first examined the famous Yew tree within its cloisters. The Prince was accompanied by Stephen Spillane as guide, 14 Gorham, 15 and "Mr Ross, who so admirably represented his employer, Colonel Herbert". The Prince next proceeded to Muckross House, where it was reported that he examined every part of it minutely, "expressing his admiration of the beauty of the site, the splendour of the building and the magnificence of the furniture." One cannot help but wonder if the Prince was reconnoitring the house for the future visit of his mother, Queen Victoria.

The Prince and his party next drove along the shores of Muckross Lake (also known as Torc or Middle Lake) to Dinis, before visiting Torc waterfall. Mr Ross had a "splendid lunch" prepared for them at Torc Cottage, a Herbert property located at the base of Torc Mountain.

His Royal Highness and party then stepped on board Colonel Herbert's fine eight-oared barge, which was certainly fit for a Prince, sumptuously cushioned and carpeted as it was and pulled by a crew whose dress and general appointment were faultless, to say nothing of the stalwart cockswain (sic.) at the helm, Mr Ross.

That same afternoon the Herbert barge conveyed its royal party across Muckross Lake. They passed under Brickeen Bridge on their way to Glena. Here Spillane awoke the echoes by playing



Aghadoe, Killarney, watercolour by Mary Balfour Herbert of Muckross, probably 1850s (Courtesy of Muckross House Research Library)

God Save the Queen, while a number of small cannons were also discharged. The party then made their way to O'Sullivan's Cascade and Tomies, before visiting Innisfallen. The Prince lingered on Innisfallen until the sun was about to set before returning to the Victoria Hotel. He brought with him specimens of shamrock and of the Killarney Fern (*Trichomanes radicans*) from the island.

Next day (Saturday, April 17), Mr Ross was again on duty early, to meet the wishes of the Prince. With his party, the Prince travelled, in Colonel Herbert's coach, to the foot of Mangerton Mountain. Spillane had ponies in attendance, which they rode to the summit. There the Prince stood at a little mound left by the Ordnance Surveyors and gazed in wonder at the panorama stretching below him. Several times he repeated, "this is glorious" before proceeding to amuse himself "by rolling large stones into the unfathomed depths of the Devil's Punch Bowl". The *TCKE* continued its account describing the Prince's visit to the Horse's Glen and Lough Guittane and his return to Cloghereen (Muckross) village. There Mr Ross had placed,

... a boat on the lakelet behind Roche's Muckross Hotel, known as Colonel Herbert's "preserves. "The prince and his party were thus enabled to enjoy some excellent fishing, after which they enjoyed an elegant lunch *al fresco*, which Mr Ross with admirable foresight, had provided. Taking boat then at Muckross Quay, the Prince and party were borne, as quickly as a swift boat and eight gallant oarsmen could waft them, to the Victoria pier.¹⁷

That same evening the Prince met with Mr James Egan and the representatives of Mr Jeremiah O'Connor, who showed him examples of "Arbutus Work". This interesting local manufacturing industry had developed in Killarney during the first half of the 19th century. It involved the production of inlaid wooden goods to satisfy the tourist souvenir market. The paper recounts that, as it was then getting late, "the Prince contented himself with the purchase of a beautiful chessboard and some other small, but elegantly finished, articles, from Mr Egan, stating that he would visit the Arbutus shops on Monday." 18

The next day was Sunday (April 18). The Prince and his party walked from the Victoria Hotel to the parish church of Aghadoe, where:

The Venerable Archdeacon Foster read prayers, and seemed, as it were, reinvigorated by the presence of the

son of his Sovereign. The Rev. Mr Hudson, his curate, read the lessons of the day and preached, from the 45th chapter of Issiah, and the 21st and 22nd verses, an excellent sermon, suited alike to Prince and peasant.

Following the service, the Prince and his party, accompanied by many of the peasantry, walked to the ruined Church and Round Tower of Aghadoe. Having inspected the site, "the Prince and party then went bounding down the hill side", back to the Victoria Hotel for lunch. In the afternoon they walked through the Earl of Kenmare's demesne to Ross Castle, from the top of which the Prince enjoyed another "exquisite view".¹⁹

True to his word, on Monday morning (April 19), "the Prince and party drove quietly into town on an 'Irish car' of Mr Finn's²⁰ and visited the Arbutus Factories of Mr Jeremiah O'Connor, and of Mr Cremin, in both of which, particularly in the former, he made some large and select purchases".²¹ Having purchased items from Mr Egan the previous Saturday night, the Prince probably felt obliged to support these other workshops also.

Later that day the Prince set out for the Gap of Dunloe and the Black Valley. Mr Daniel Mahony of Dunloe Castle had invited the Prince to visit the famous Dunloe cave with its ogham inscriptions. However, the Prince was unable to accept this invitation due to the hurried nature of his visit. Having passed through the Gap, the royal party proceeded quickly to their boat, "which Mr Ross had in readiness for them". They travelled through the Upper Lake, passing the Eagle's Nest and arrived at the Old Weir Bridge. Here the Prince was greeted by three cheers from a number of Killarney gentlemen standing on the bridge.²²

At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning (April 20) the Prince departed "on a well-appointed 'Irish car' belonging to the Victoria [Hotel], for Valencia". The party travelled via Rossbeigh and Kells to Caherciveen. There they embarked on board the Knight of Kerry's²³ boat. Resting briefly at Mr Young's hotel, they then proceeded, accompanied by the Knight of Kerry, to examine the landing place of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The Prince next inspected the quarries and factory of the Valencia Slab Company. Here the manager, Mr Lecky, minutely explained "the whole process of raising and manufacturing the blocks of slate". The following morning the Prince proceeded to view the Cliffs of Brea Head and the distant Skelligs. He then adjourned to Glanleam, the residence of the Knight of Kerry, for lunch. On his departure the Prince "expressed himself well pleased with his

visit to Valencia and with the cleanliness and accommodation of Mr Young's hotel". According to the Caherciveen correspondent of the *TCKE*, the loyal occupants of that town would have given the Prince a *céad mile fáilte*. However, he claimed, they were unaware of the Prince's visit until he had passed through on his return journey.²⁴

The royal party arrived back at the Victoria Hotel in Killarney at 7.30 pm on Wednesday (April 21). The following morning (Thursday, April 22) they set out to climb Carrauntoohil accompanied, as usual, by Spillane. Descending into the Black Valley, the royal party proceeded to Lord Brandon's cottage. Here the indefatigable Mr Ross had again arranged for the barge and its crew to await them. ²⁵ While returning from this excursion by the Upper Lake to the Victoria Hotel, the Prince expressed a wish to have an island named after himself. The *Gun Rock*, near Brickeen Bridge, was selected and "baptised" as *The Prince of Wales' Island*, "in a bottle of Mr Finn's best wine". ²⁶

On Friday (April 22) the Prince departed Killarney by train for Cork. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were at the station for his departure.²⁷ It was later reported that the Prince personally expressed to Colonel Herbert of Muckross his gratification for his visit. The Prince acknowledged the "admirable arrangements" made by Herbert, and others, for his comfort.²⁸

The people of Killarney were not slow to grasp the marketing possibilities presented by the visit of the Prince of Wales. Mention has already been made of the visit of representatives from the arbutus workshops during the course of the Prince's stay at the Victoria Hotel. Another caller was "Mr James Carroll, a respectable Merchant Tailor in Killarney", who "presented his Royal Highness with a whole suit of Irish Tweed, admirably calculated for mountain excursions". 29

In July, the *TCKE* republished its account of the royal visit. It was augmented "with Notes and Excerpts, Irish Melodies, General Hints to Tourists and Legends of the Lakes". This publication could be purchase from the paper offices in Tralee and Killarney for 3d. It was also available from Mr A. Shea's, Tralee and Mr D. Shea's, Killarney. However, more significantly, from the tourism point of view, the publication was available to a wider audience, through the newspaper's agents in "Dublin, London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, etc". Visitors were also advised that, "at Mr D. Shea's establishment, and at his extensive Stall at the Terminus of the Killarney Junction Railway, the Tourist can procure some very fine views of Killarney, which will form a delightful pendant to 'The Prince of Wales's Visit'". 30 Perhaps the Prince of Wales's visit in April 1858 should be considered the curtain raiser for the visit of his mother, Queen Victoria, to Killarney in August 1861.

Endnotes:

- Tralee Chronicle and Killarney Echo (hereafter TCKE), 'Visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland', April 16, 1858, p. 2.
- ² Kerry Evening Post (hereafter KEP), 'Visit of the Prince of Wales to Killarney', April 17, 1858, p. 2.
- ³ TCKE, 'Prince of Wales in Kenmare', April 15th, April 20, 1858, p. 3.
- Valentine Augustus (1825-1905) was the eldest son of Thomas Browne (b. 1789) 3rd Earl of Kenmare, (*Burke's Irish Family Records*, [London, 1976], p. 513). Thomas was an elderly man when he succeeded his brother as 3rd Earl and he apparently spent little time at Killarney. Instead, Thomas made over his Killarney estate to his son Valentine Augustus. (K.41E.1, Muckross House Research Library). The title "Castlerosse"

- was reserved for the eldest Browne son and heir during the tenure of each Earl of Kenmare. The latter title does *not* relate in any way to the town of Kenmare.
- Henry Arthur Herbert (1815-1866) of Muckross was elected MP for County Kerry in 1847 and later also served as Colonel of the Kerry Militia. He briefly served as Chief Secretary for Ireland (1857-58). In 1837 Henry Arthur married Mary Balfour (1817-1893), of Whittinghame, East Lothian. (*Burke's Irish Family Records*, [London, 1976], p, 578).
- ⁶ *TCKE*, April 16, 1858, p. 2.
- ⁷ KEP, April 17, 1858, p. 2.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Ibid.
- TCKE, 'The Prince of Wales's Tour'. April 23, 1858, p. 2.
- TCKE, 'The Right Hon. H.A. Herbert, M.P.', April 27, 1858, p. 3. This report also states that Herbert's eldest son and heir, Henry Arthur Herbert of the Coldstream Guards, was also recovering from measles at the time.
- TCKE, 'Marriage in High Life', April 30, 1858, p. 2. The happy couple commenced their honeymoon at the villa of the Duke of Buccleugh, near Richmond before proceeding to the continent.
- The paper records a further incidence, which illustrates the competition that existed between the Herbert and Kenmare families. Before the start of this day's excursion Thomas Gallwey, land agent to Thomas 3rd Earl of Kenmare, had waited upon the Prince. Gallwey offered the Prince the use of Viscount Castlerosse's carriage and his barge. However, the Prince had declined on the grounds that he had already accepted Mr Ross's offer on behalf of Colonel Herbert of Muckross. (*TCKE*, April 23, 1858, p. 2).
- In 1853, Mr and Mrs Hall highly recommended Stephen Spillane as a Killarney guide. They described him as "a young man of good education", who was both courteous, and a teetotaller. He was a good angler and bugler (important for awakening the echoes around Killarney) and was familiar with the history and legends associated with the district. The Halls also noted that Spillane was an extensive dealer of Kerry cattle. Every year, when the Killarney tourist season was over, Spillane visited England with the "orders" he had received from visitors to the Lakes. (Hall, Mr and Mrs S.C., *Hand-Books for Ireland: The South and Killarney*, [London, 1853], p. 73).
- Gorham appears to have been the proprietor of Gorham's Hibernian Hotel, Killarney. (Crofton Croker, T., Killarney Legends: Arranged as a Guide to the Lakes, [London, 1831], pp. 5-7).
- Referring to the Prince's visit, another later visitor cheekily remarked, this amusement was "for the satisfaction, doubtless, of hearing them "go flop" (An Oxonian, A Little Tour in Ireland, [London, 1859], p. 154).
- ¹⁷ *TCKE*, April 23, 1858, p. 2.
- 18 Ibid.
- 19 Ibid.
- ²⁰ Finn was the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, which he had built during the late 1830s. (Mr and Mrs S. C. Hall, A *Week at Killarney*, [London, 1850], p. 112).
- ²¹ *TCKE*, April 23, 1858, p. 2.
- ²² Ibid., pp. 2-3.
- Peter Fitzgerald (1808-1881) 19th Knight of Kerry. (Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage Baronetage & Knightage, [London, 1959], p. 863).
- ²⁴ *TCKE*, April 23, 1858, p.3.
- 25 Ibid.
- ²⁶ TCKE, 'Prince of Wales's Island', April 30, 1858, p. 2.
- ²⁷ *TCKE*, April 23, 1858, p. 3.
- ²⁸ TCKE, 'The Prince of Wales's Visit to Killarney', May 7, 1858, 3.
- 29 TCKE, 'Present of Irish Manufacture to the Prince of Wales', April 30, 1858, p. 2.
- TCKE, "Just Published, 'The Prince of Wales' Visit to Killarney", July 13, 1858, p. 2.

A WELL-TRAVELLED UNIFORM - THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN R. E. PALMER

Jude O'Gorman

Kerry County Museum regularly receives donations of items to be added to the Museum's collection, the majority are usually from individuals with local connections. However, in 2012 the Museum was offered a donation, comprising multiple items, by the Horsham Museum in West Sussex, England. The items had been found in the attic of a house in Newdigate in Surrey and donated to Horsham in 2011. When research by the Horsham Museum revealed them to be part of a Kerry Militia uniform, they were offered to Kerry County Museum and added to the Museum's collection in 2012. The donation comprises 11 items including jackets, trousers, belts, etc., which were parts of a mess and levee uniform.



Captain's dress uniform (KCM 2012:56-66; Image Courtesy of Domnick Walsh)

The donation prompted two main question, how did the uniform find its way from Kerry to Surrey and who had originally worn it? There was a vital clue to these questions, when examination of one of the jackets revealed the name label of R.E. Palmer. Research into his life has revealed that the owner (and very possibly his uniform) had a well - travelled life.

Richard Elliott Palmer was born in Tralee in 1852, one of the seven children of John Palmer and Henrietta Jane, nee Stephens. Henrietta was from Blennerville and the couple had married at

Annagh Church. John was a corn merchant and proprietor of the Bunnow flour mill at Kilgobban on Tralee Bay. The family were minor members of the established merchant class in Tralee, Church of Ireland worshippers and lived on Day Place in the town. John died in 1860 at the age of 49 years, leaving Henrietta with seven children under the age of ten. After his death the family continued to live at No. 2, Day Place. Unusually for this time Henrietta continued to run the business under the name of H.J. Palmer and Co.

By 1875 Richard had been appointed a Lieutenant in the Kerry Militia, the uniform items date from this period. The 14th Kerry Militia regiment was raised in 1793 to act as a local policing force and a supplement to the regular army. In 1879 Richard was appointed a captain and was forever after referred to by this appellation even though he resigned from the Militia (now the 4th Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers) in 1888. The uniform donated to the Museum became surplus to requirements in 1879 and was perhaps packed away at this stage. Military commitments did not prevent Captain Palmer from enjoying a full social life. His interests included hunting, shooting and fishing and he kept a yacht at the lock gates in Blennerville. Like other members of his class he was also active on local governing bodies, including Tralee Town Commission and the Tralee Board of Guardians.

An entry in *The Kerry Weekly Reporter* of August 1884 reveals that Captain Palmer was now spending time in the United States, where he had become involved in business.

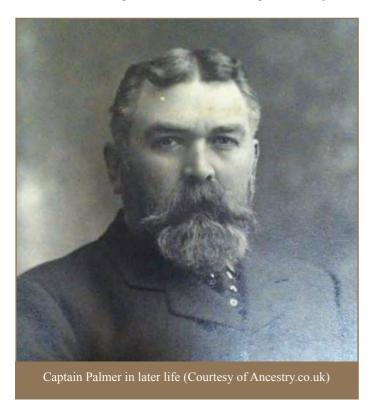
Our respected townsman Captain R. E. Palmer will probably pay Tralee a short visit at Christmas...[he is] at present resident in New York where he has charge of and is conducting the American branch of one of the largest sherry shipping houses of Spain and has also established an importing business for himself in that city. We are pleased to see the success of a Kerryman who for years did business amongst us. ¹

He had been employed as a manager by Messers Gonzales, Byass & Co. at £1,000 per year. The importing business referred to above was that of Palmer & Miley. *The New York Record* newspaper records the firm of "Messers Palmer & Miley, 1129 Broadway, New York. Importers of choice wine and dealers in the best brand of specialities..." ² Unfortunately Richard's business dealings did not flourish, the Gonzales business failed in 1885 with debts of £3,000 and the firm of Miley and Palmer failed in 1888.

Despite these setbacks in business Richard seemed to have thrived in New York society and in February 1892 he married Minnie Merrit Pullman at the Rectory of the Transfiguration Church in New York. She was ten years his junior and at 28 years was already a widow of some fortune. Almost immediately the couple left New York and by June were living at Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey, a substantial residence and farm. Perhaps this was when the uniform was consigned to the attic. Residence in

Surrey did not prevent Richard from standing as the Independent Unionist candidate for West Kerry in June 1892. An election letter from Surrey addressed to his "fellow countrymen, farmers and all workers of the soil in West Kerry" ³ failed to encourage the voters and he came last in the poll, receiving only 43 votes.

Two years later, in February 1894, Richard's business failings caught up with him as a headline in The Cheltenham Chronicle reveals. It proclaimed him to be "A poor man with a rich wife".4 Bankruptcy proceedings in Croydon Bankruptcy Court were brought against Captain Palmer by Messers Gonzales who claimed that having set-up Richard in New York, the business had failed with a debt of £3,000 of which he had repaid only £1,000. Richard was seeking to have this debt discharged. Rather pointedly the court case made mention of Richard's marriage, referring to him as a man who had married "a lady with a large fortune" with an income of £2,000 per year. That would be equivalent to approximately £250,000 per year at today's rate. The counsel for Gonzales made reference to Richard's lifestyle describing how he went "hunting, and driving three or four horses about all over Ireland and lived in high style". Richard appears to have done himself no favours by countersuing Gonzales for £10,000 damages. The judge described this as "shameful and scandalous" and suspended Richard's discharge for three years.



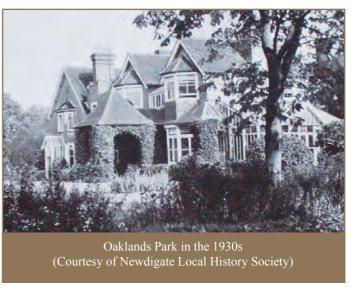
This adverse publicity did not seem to affect the couple's high-profile social life. Over the years Richard and Minnie travelled back and forth between England and the United States, enjoying the social round when they were abroad. Reports in the American newspapers confirm the impression of Richard as a sociable and clubbable man. In 1904 the couple were in Salt Lake City staying at the upmarket Knutsford Hotel. *The Salt Lake City Tribune* reports that they were entertained during their stay by a Doctor and Mrs McEnery. The paper reports:

Captain Palmer is a well-known retired officer of the British Army and is a great lover of sport. His trip to this country is entirely in the pursuit of pleasure and before he returns, he will have fished and shot in all sections of the country. Having travelled extensively he is a most entertaining conversationalist and his share of anecdotes of life among the game of all countries proves of rare interest...He will be here several days and will then leave for San Francisco and Los Angeles. ⁵

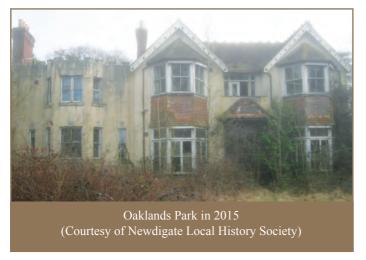
Additionally, Richard continued to maintain his Irish contacts. For many years he leased an estate at Claregalway for the fishing, on these occasions unaccompanied by Minnie. He also appears to have maintained ownership of the Bunnow Mills and visited Kerry regularly. In 1916 the Kerry visit proved to be a more than usually exciting as *The West Sussex Gazette* reports:

Captain R.E. Palmer has had a somewhat exciting time in Ireland. He was on a visit to his estate, which is situated in the neighbourhood of the scene of the arrest of Sir Roger Casement. He was salmon fishing when the police intervened. He was able to establish his identity...The authorities commandeered his motor car and the police and military made good use of it in collecting useful information for the Crown. ⁶

Despite the regular absences from their home in Surrey, Richard and Minnie became pillars of the local community. Richard served on the local Rural Council and Board of Guardians and became President of the local Conservative and Unionist Association. Minnie was a cycling enthusiast and a patron of the arts and she also concerned herself with "good works", primarily concerning the village school where she was a school governor. Noticing some children appeared to be ill fed she set up a soup kitchen for the school, she purchased coats and hats for the children and paid for a monthly hairdresser to visit the school.



The Palmers lived in some style at Oaklands Park. The 1911 census records that the house had 19 rooms (one must have been the attic where the uniform was found) and was run with the help of three live-in servants; a cook, a parlour maid and a kitchen maid. According to Lily Monk, who was in service at Oaklands, Derby Day was important in the Palmer household. On the day of the race Minnie used to hire a charabanc and later a double-decker bus to take as many indoor and outdoor staff as could be spared to see the race.⁷ The house was set in large landscaped gardens with ornamental ponds and a pheasantry, the latter no doubt for the Captain's pleasure. The property also included a 50



ha (124 acre) farm. where Richard oversaw the establishment of a prize-winning herd of rare pedigree Kerry cattle. The Oaklands Park herd became renowned and respected world-wide.

Richard died in 1931, an obituary in *The West Susses Gazette* described him as "a man of generous disposition, keen to promote the welfare of the district in which he lived and [he] was held in high regard by all sections of the community". Minnie died

in 1934 after suffering a series of strokes. After her first stroke Richard purchased a pony and a bath chair with shafts that had been retired from a circus, so that she could enjoy outings in the grounds. Richard and Minnie were buried in St Peter's Church, Newdigate, Surrey.

The couple had one adopted daughter, but Oaklands Park passed into the ownership of the Bailey family, relatives of Minnie's. It was members of this family who donated the uniform to Horsham Museum. The house was sold in 1998 and it might have been then that the uniform was found secreted in the attic. The uniform now has a secure future in Kerry County Museum. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the house, which appears to have no future, it is now abandoned and derelict.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Kerry Weekly Reporter August 16, 1884
- ² New York Record, March, 1888
- ³ Kerry Evening Post, June 25, 1892
- ⁴ Cheltenham Chronicle, February 17, 1894
- ⁵ Salt Lake City Tribune, 14 December, 1904
- ⁶ West Sussex Gazette, 25 May, 1916
- ⁷ Newdigate Local History Society Magazine, March, 1993
- 8 West Sussex Gazette, 27 August, 1931



At the Day Place Seminar, which took place in Kerry Library, Tralee, on June 18, 2019 (left-to-right) Michael Quirke, Conserve-a-Sash, Gareth O'Callaghan, Jack Coughlan Associates, Victoria McCarthy, Conservation Officer, Kerry County Council, Kathleen Browne, Past-President, Marie O'Sullivan, President and Laurence Dunne, Archaeologist.



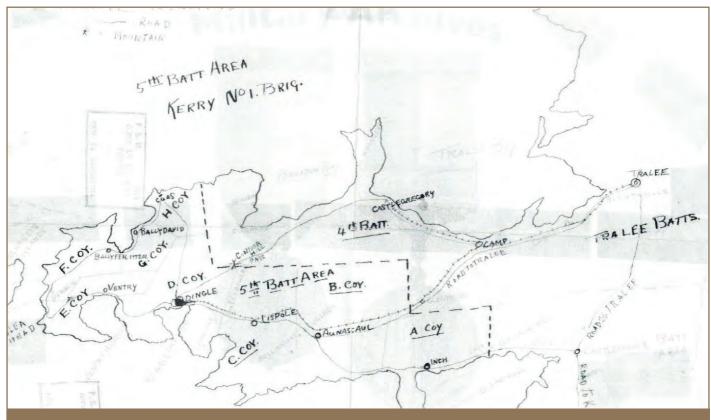
Tony Bergin (Editor) at the Launch of the 2018 Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society



Anne Alcock and Marie O'Sullivan, at 'The Seine Boats of Kerry', in Killarney Library

COSADH NA SAOIRSE I GCIARRAÍ THIAR

Noel Ó Murchú



Ciarraí Thiar fé mar a bhí sí roinnte (Lé cead ón Chartlann Mileata)

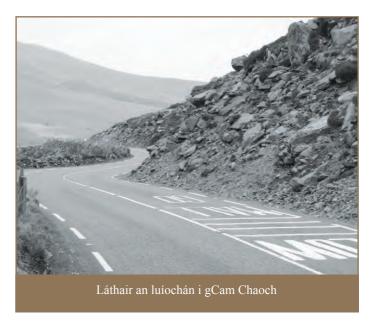
Timpeall an ama seo céad bliain ó shin bhí an tír seo againne trí na chéile agus ní taobh thiar den achrann a bhí Contae Chiarraí. In ainneoin cad a cheap daoine mar Risteard Mulcahy, Eoin Ó Dufaigh agus fiú amháin Mícheál O Coileáin ní amháin ná raibh Ciarraí chomh fada san siar ón gcuid eile den tír nuair a bhain sé le Cogadh na Saoirse, bhíomar chun cinn ar fhormhór na tíre. Bhí Ciarraí Thiar lárnach sa chath agus is fiú súil a chaitheamh inniu ar cad a tharla sa leithinis na laethanta trioblóideacha san.

Nuair a bunaíodh na hÓglaigh ar dtús i mí Samhna 1913 i mBaile Átha Cliath níor thóg sé i bhfad sula raibh cumainn á gcur ar bun ar fud Chiarraí agus fé lár 1914 bhí Cumainn Óglach le fáil in nach mór gach paróiste sa chontae. Nuair a tharla an scoilt idir McNeill agus Redmond ag tosach an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda thaobhaigh formhór na gCumann sa chontae le McNeill agus is maith atá a fhios againn cad a bhíodar meáite a dhéanamh le Éirí Amach na Cásca in 1916 sular cuireadh stad leo.

Cé gur tháinig laghdú ar an drileáil agus an máirseáil ar feadh tamaill tar éis 1916, faoin am is go rabhamar imithe isteach i 1918 bhíodar faoi lán seoil arís agus líon na nÓglach ag méadú ar fud na tíre. Deineadh athchóiriú ar na hÓglaigh i gCiarraí agus bhí Ciarraí Thiar mar pháirt den Chéad Bhriogáid sa Chontae. Bhí an leithinis roinnte ina dhá leath. Ar an dtaobh thuaidh den leithinis bhí an 4ú Cathlán le Complachtaí sa Chom, Áth a'Chaisle, Caisleán Ghriaire, Na Machairí, An Clochán agus sa Bhaile Dubh. Bhí an 5ú Cathlán bunaithe ar an taobh theas den leithinis le complachtaí in Inse, Abha na Scáil, Lios Póil, Daingean Uí Chúíse, Ceann Trá Baile an Fheirtéirigh, Baile na nGall agus Cuas. De réir eolas atá ar fáil ón gCartlann Mhíleata

i mBaile Átha Cliath, idir an dá Chathlán bhí os cionn 1500 ball iontu san am is gur shroicheamar deireadh chogadh na Saoirse i mí Iúil 1921. An leithinis fé mar a bhí sí roinnte i 1921.

Glacann gach éinne leis inniu gur thosnaigh Cogadh na Saoirse nuair a d'ionsaigh Dan Breen, Sean Treacy agus a gcomplacht Óglach baill den RIC i Soloheadbeg i dTiobraid Árann ar an 21ú lá d'Eanáir 1921. Tharla eachtra timpeall mí roimhe sin, áfach, i Abha na Scáil agus dá n-oibreodh rudaí difriúil b'fhéidir go mbeadh na daoine á rá gur i gCiarraí a thosnaigh Cogadh na

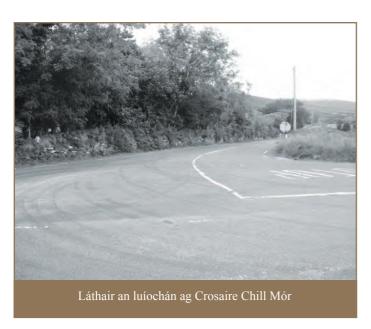


Saoirse. Dhein Óglaigh áitiúil iarracht ionsaí a dhéanamh ar bheirt ón RIC agus iad ar an tslí ón staisiún traenach go dtí an bheairic ar an mbaile. Cé gur gortaíodh duine den bheirt, d'éirigh leo na cosa a thabhairt leo agus chaill Abha na Scáil an seans an píosa san staire a ghnóthú dóibh féin.

Cé go nglactar leis gur thosnaigh Cogadh na Saoirse in 1919, bhí an bhliain fein ciúin a dóthain, ní h-amháin i gCiarraí ach ar fud na tíre. Is i leithinis Chorca Dhuibhne, áfach, a chaitheadh an chéad philéar sa chontae. Is í Mín na Scairte, idir An Com agus Áth a' Chaisle a tharla é seo ar an 24 Meitheamh nuair a dhein Óglaigh áitiúil ionsaí ar bheirt ón RIC agus iad ag déanamh a slí thar nais go dtí an bheiric ar an gCom. Le linn an eachtra scaoileadh piléar a ghortaigh duine den bheirt, an Sáirsint Bernard Oates agus is í seo an chéad philéar a scaoileadh i gCiarraí i gCogadh na Saoirse. Fé mar a dúrt, níor tharla puinn eile an bhliain san agus is i 1920 a thosnaigh an cogadh i gceart. Seo mar a tharla rudaí ar an leithinis as san amach.

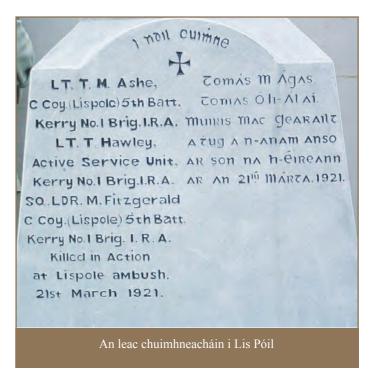
19ú Feabhra: Dhein buíon Óglach ón 4ú Cathlán agus an 1ú Cathlán ó Thrá Lí ionsaí ar an mbeairic a thréigeadh ina dhiaidh seo áfach agus dá bhrí sin is féidir a rá gur éirigh leis an ionsaí sa tslí sin.

21ú Aibreán: Gabhadh Paddy Foley, ball den RIC a bhí ag baile ar saoire in Abha na Scáil. Cuireadh ina leith gur spiaire ab ea é agus nuair a fuaireadh ciontach é cuireadh chun báis é. 27ú Aibreán: Deineadh ionsaí ar thriúr ón RIC in aice leis an staisiún traenach in Abha na Scáil. Fuair na hÓghlaigh gunnaí agus armlón as an ionsaí seo. Gortaíodh duine den triúr. 30ú Aibreán: Dhóigh Óglaigh ó Bhaile an Daingin trealamh míleata sa staisiún traenach ar an mbaile. Ní h-aon iontaoibh ná gur do na Black and Tans an trealamh seo mar is timpeall an ama seo a bhíodar san á scaipeadh ar fud na tíre.



18ú Bealtaine: Dhein Óglaigh ó Bhaile na nGall ionsaí ar thithe an Gharda Cósta ar an mbaile. Cé gur lean an t-ionsaí ar feadh cúpla uair a'chloig, níor gortaíodh éinne..

13ú Iúil: I luíochán ag Crosaire na Cille Móire ar Bhóthar na Conaire idir an Clochán agus an Daingean mharaigh na hÓglaigh beirt ón RIC sa Daingean agus gortaíodh beirt eile. De bharr an



eachtra seo thréig an RIC an bheairic ar an gClochán. Dhóigh na hÓglaigh an bheairic an lá céanna is a tréigeadh é, ar an 2ú lá de Lúnasa.

18ú Lúnasa: Luíochán Abha na Scáil. Óglaigh ón 4ú Cathlán agus an 5ú Cathlán a thóg páirt. Gortaíodh idir ceathrar agus seisear ón Arm sa luíochán seo. Ba é luíochán Abha na Scáil an chéad luíochán in Éirinn inar úsáideadh mianach talún i rith Cogadh na Saoirse. 20ú Lúnasa: Agus iad ag lorg iad siúd a bhí freagrach as luíochán Abha Na Scáil, lámhach agus mharaigh na Sasanaigh Paddy Kennedy ó Abha Na Scáil.

31ú Deire Fómhair: Luíochán ar na Tans i Sráid an Doirín sa Daingean. Gortaíodh beirt Tans sa luíochán. Ar an lá dár gcionn dhóigh na Tans tig chlann Uí Muircheartaigh i Sráid Eoin. Ba é Micheál Ó Muircheartaigh ceannaire na nÓglach ar an mbaile faoin tráth seo.

26ú Feabhra: An dara luíochán ar Bhóthar na Conaire, an ceann seo ag Com Caoch. Gortaíodh Tan amháin ach tháinig an chuid éile acu slán. 27ú Feabhra: Lámhach agus mharaigh na Tans James Cronin, Óglach óg ó Chaisleán Ghriaire agus iad ag lorg díoltais as an luíochán an lá roimh ré.

22ú Márta: Luíochán Lios Póil, an luíochán ba mhó sa leithinis sa chogadh. Bhí os cionn 80 Óglach páirteach ann, cuid acu ón dtaobh amuigh den leithinis. Maraíodh beirt acu, Thomas Hawley agus Tomás Ághas, sa luíochán féinigh agus maraíodh Óglach eile, Muiris Mac Gearailt trí thionóisc roimhis an luíochán. Tá sé de chuma ar chomh maith gur maríodh duine de na Tans, cé nár ghéill na Sasanaigh riamh é seo.

7ú Iúil: Luíochán Bhaile na nGall. Maríodh Oifigeach de chuid na Marines, John Cameron a bhí i gceannas ar na Marines ar an mbaile. Bhí na Marines curtha isteach i dteannta na nGardaí Cósta ón mbliain roimh ré chun cosaint a thabhairt dóibh. Maríodh Cameron nuair a deineadh ionsaí air idir an Murríoch agus Baile Na Gall agus é amuigh ag siúl.

11ú Iúil: Deireadh le Cogadh na Saoirse.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES BOOTHBY BURKE ROCHE, MP FOR EAST KERRY AND GREAT-GRANDFATHER TO DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

Tom Roche



James Boothby Burke Roche was born in 1851 in London. He was the second son of Edmond Roche, 1st Baron of Fermoy and his wife Eliza Caroline Boothby of Trabolgan House, Whitegate, Cork. As was the norm for persons of his privileged position he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts. After Cambridge, he extensively toured the fast expanding and developing post - Civil War North America. He endeared himself to New York City society and established himself as a firm favourite with the new rich elite that emerged as a result of the burgeoning industrial development, which characterised the post - Civil War decades.

His popularity gave him access to the most exclusive social circles. James was enrolled as an honorary member of both the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs in New York. It was in this environment that he was introduced to Frances Ellen (Fanny) Work daughter of influential city financier Franklin Work. In September 1880 he married Frances Work in New York City. The couple had four children, Ellen, Cynthia, Maurice and Francis (twins), sadly Ellen died in infancy. However, they separated in 1886, Cynthia remaining with her mother and the two boys travelling to England with their father.

In 1890 in one of the most celebrated court cases ever held in the State of Delaware, Mrs Roche obtained an absolute divorce from her husband. The case highlighted major differences in the legal interpretation on what a divorce ruling meant in England and in America. Roche refused to recognise the judgement on the basis of English law. This ruled that as his wife became a British subject on marrying him an absolute divorce could not be thus secured, except on the grounds of adultery, which in this case was not an issue. Nonetheless in March of the following year the decree was affirmed. However, in another twist to the story *Debrett's Peerage* published Roche in its profiles as a divorced man. He sued for libel, Debrett apologised and the divorced entry was withdrawn.

The Election of 1896

The General Election of 1895 saw Michael Davitt of Land League fame elected unopposed to Westminster as the East Kerry MP. Davitt in the same election was also elected unopposed for a seat in Mayo South. Davitt opted to represent his own county triggering a bye-election in East Kerry.

It came as a surprise when it was announced that Roche was contesting as an Irish National Federation (INF) candidate. After all the INF was created as a result of Parnell's divorce. However, American divorces did not generate the same political reverberations in England or in Ireland for that matter.

The convention took place in The Inisfallen Hotel in Killarney. Roche was nominated by the Rev. James Neligan, Parish Priest of Brosna and seconded by Michael Murphy also from Brosna. The *Kerry Sentinel* was scathing of Roche's selection as a candidate, whilst at the same time accepting the inevitability of his election. In its edition of the March 28, it stated:

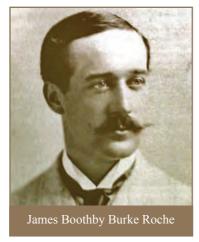
While we write the polling in the East Kerry Division of The County of Kerry goes on apace and no doubt by the time this issue reaches the majority of its readers 'a fit and proper person' will have been chosen to represent it in Parliament. In all probability the man answering that description will be the Honourable James Boothby Burke Roche, whom the priests and people of that division of our Kingdom have taken to their bosoms with a guilelessness that is touching and a zeal that is pathetic.

The election took place on March 27, 1896. Roche was opposed by a landlord named John McGillycuddy of The Irish Unionist Party. There were 5,629 electors on the official register. The turnout amounted to 2,641. Roche received 1,961 votes and McGillycuddy 680 giving the former a majority of 1,281. He

now also had the distinction of being the only heir to the peerage in the Irish Home Rule Party.

Time as an MP

Apart from his parliamentary duties Roche's term in Westminster was fraught with legal, domestic, business, and financial turmoil. Being cited as a divorcee irked him and he commenced an action on a summons dated the



December 19, 1896 against the editor and publishers of *Burkes Peerage* to restrain them from publishing the statement that he was divorced. After consultation with their very eminent firm of solicitors the publishers submitted to Roche and gave an undertaking that they the defendants "would not print or publish or circulate or cause or permit to be printed, or published or circulated in any future edition of *Burke's Peerage* any statement to the effect that the plaintiff had been divorced from his wife".

Meanwhile back in East Kerry his constituents in the Loch Léin Rowing Club were delighted with his promotion of their sport. They decided to issue him with an elite invitation to the Killarney regatta of the July 21, 1896, which was scheduled for the Lower Lake. The reason for their appreciation was his provision of a sculling out-rigged boat and a four oared out-rigged boat for the use of the club during the regatta season. He also enclosed his annual subscription of £5 and promised to do all in his power to advance the forthcoming regatta and the promotion of the club.

His interest in sport extended to cycling. A second cycling club, namely "The Social Cycle Club" was inaugurated in Killarney. The club was very well received, a large membership enrolled and Roche gave it his endorsement and financial backing. In the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) world he was elected as President of the Dr Croke's Club.

Early in 1897 Roche engaged with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour (brother of former Chief Secretary, Arthur Balfour (Land Act 1887) and also nephew of Prime Minister Salisbury) on the tragic subject of the Rathmore moving bog, which occurred in late December 1896. This catastrophic event claimed the lives of the Donnelly family, destroyed crops, ruined the farmers' livelihoods, rendered a local lime quarry useless and wrecked a major communicative link through the destruction of a local bridge. On enquiring about possible remedial action and citing that a commission in 1811 recommended that a sum of money should be spent by the government on the drainage of the bog. Balfour replied that "it is not a fact that the commission appointed to inquire into bogs recommended that any sum of money should be expended by the government in the drainage of this bog".

During his four-year tenure in The House of Commons, Roche made 32 contributions to debates on a variety of topics.

In July 1897 we find him in the bankruptcy court in London. However, before events got underway proceedings were struck out.

1899 proved to be a rollercoaster year for the Honourable James Boothby Burke Roche, MP for East Kerry. After a long drawn out series of events in the New York courts he eventually obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus compelling his wife to grant him access rights to his daughter Cynthia. During the same year a business interest of his became unstuck in Canada resulting in a major financial loss. It concerned the construction of a telegraph line across the country to Dawson City. The *Kerry Sentinel* of May 24 reported that Roche and the fellow directors of his company landed large supplies of telegraphic equipment to British Columbia. They thought they had all the necessary authority from The Dominion of Canada to proceed. However, the government had a change of mind on the project and decided to go ahead with the plan as a federal undertaking and not as a private enterprise leaving Roche and company high and dry.

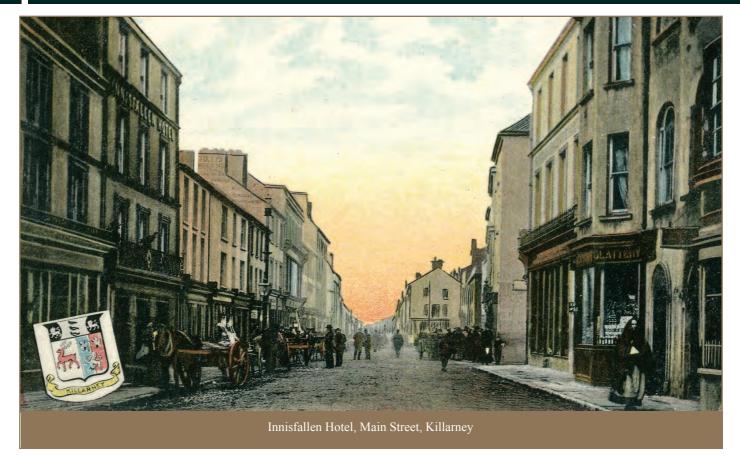
Again, in 1899 a report in the *New York Times* stated that he had started a movement for the purchase of the now distressed Herbert Estate in Killarney, which was coming under pressure from its bondholder, the New York Standard Assurance Company. According to reports in The *New York Times* of June 30, 1899, his project was supported by President Coogan of Manhattan Borough, NYC, and John D. Cremmins amongst others. Cremmins was the son of an Irish immigrant in New York. Now an established building contractor he was a well-known promoter of Irish-American projects. On the June 24 1899, *The Kentucky Irish American*, a newspaper based in Louisville, Kentucky also carried the story. It published Roche's vision of the project:

My idea would be to have the property purchased not only by New York Irish Americans but by Irishmen. I would subscribe \$5000. The cost would be \$130000. I would suggest presenting it as a park to the Kingdom of Kerry, as we call it, but name trustees for it who should be permanent, say, for instance, The Mayor of New York, the Archbishop of New York and two Irish dignitaries. The park could be made more than self-supporting if a hotel was opened in Muckross Abbey.

Political Demise

As the 1900 election loomed on the horizon things began to change for Roche. His continual absence from parliament, his failure to engage with his colleagues, his lack of contribution to policy and debate increased his isolation in the party. These factors generated major discontent. Furthermore, the two factions in the party, the Anti-Parnellites, Irish National Federation (INF) and the Pro-Parnellites, Irish National League (INL) had merged and now formed the United Ireland Party (UIL). Criticism of Roche was widespread at meetings throughout the constituency. The Freemans' Journal of August 1, 1900 reported on a meeting of the previous Sunday, that signalled his political demise. Under the banner headline "Splendid UIL Demonstration in Brosna, County Kerry" it set down the tone of the proceedings. Amongst the people in attendance were M.J. Flavin, MP., E. Haviland Burke, P. Finnegan, Killarney Urban District Council, J. Murphy, Secretary East Kerry Executive and Denis Coakley, Maurice Hartnett and James J. O'Donnell all officers of Brosna UIL.

It is also important to note that contingents from outside the county, namely, Abbeyfeale, Mountcollins and Newmarket also attended in force. Michael Barry Newmarket chaired the meeting and the following motion proposed by Timothy Casey



and seconded by Aeneas Guiney both Rural District Councillors from the Brosna District Electoral Divisions was put to the floor:

...that we express our strong condemnation of the negligence of our Parliamentary representative, the Hon. James Roche, and we appeal to the people never again to allow themselves to be represented by such a man, the effect of whose connection with the Irish movement has been to bring discredit on it, and the result of whose representation of this constituency has been demoralising to the Nationalists who elected him.

The adoption of this motion effectively ended the political career of James Roche. In the next election he was replaced by John Murphy, who was present at that very meeting.

Post Political Era

On the September 1, 1920 his brother Edmond Roche, 2nd Baron of Fermoy, died. The peerage passed on to James, now the 3rd Baron. However, he died within two months. His son Maurice renounced his American citizenship in accordance with the conditions for accessing the title. He was also elected an MP for the parliamentary constituency of King's Lynn, Norfolk, He married Ruth Sylvia Gill. One of their three children, Frances Ruth married John Spencer.

The fourth child of this marriage, Diana, became Princess of Wales. Such is the familial linear connection between the East Kerry MP who went to The House of Commons and the Princess who went to Kensington Palace. James Boothby Burke Roche is buried in East Finchley Cemetery in North London. Index Number 147744571.



Alice O' Sullivan (left), first Rose of Tralee, who featured on the Cover of Issue No. 29, 2019 of *The Kerry Magazine* with Marie O'Sullivan,



JAMES KERIN (1779 - 1848) - SURGEON

Sylvia Turner

James Kerin was born in Kerry 1779 and brought up in the Catholic faith. He was the son of a farmer and his mother was related to the Baronet Sir Colman O'Loghlen, (1819-1877), a Catholic Irish politician of County Clare. Surprisingly, James' uncle, John Kerin (1753-1823) was a Protestant. John went to Trinity College, Dublin in 1773 and became a Church of Ireland clergyman living in Ardfert, Kerry. He entered as a sizar, which would indicate his family had limited funds to educate him. As a relative of Colman O'Loghlen, it is likely that James' mother was Catholic, as the O'Loghlen's were a prominent Catholic family in County Clare. It was common practice to raise a child of a Catholic mother in the same religion even if his father was Protestant.

Although there is sparse information available about James' family, evidence that does exists would indicate that his family had sufficient funds to pay for their son's education. Cameron (1916) gives examples of the costs of funding a surgeon's apprenticeship as between £250 and 500 guineas. Costs included expenses, anatomical dissection, Royal College of Surgeons Ireland (RCSI) membership and the Master's fee. Although it is hard to estimate the value of this sum today, it is clear that it was significant when the revenue of the RCSI in 1817 was £1,277 14s 2d.6

During the 19th century there were basically three regular groups of medical practitioners; physicians, surgeons and apothecaries. Physicians were seen as the elite of the medical profession as they were university educated.⁷ Medical education was taught in Ireland at Trinity College, Dublin. However, this would not have been an option for James. Although Catholics and other religious denominations were not barred from admission, non-Anglicans could not be elected to Scholarship, Fellowship or made Professors. Catholics who wished to become physicians would have had to attend universities outside Ireland.⁸

James was apprenticed on June 24, 1806. His Master was Peter Harkan (circa 1775-1814), a surgeon demonstrator for Sir Philip Crampton (1777-1858) who had opened the first private school of anatomy in Dublin 1804. Peter Harkan was also a Catholic, the son of landed proprietor from Elphin, County Roscommon. The RCSI was granted a Charter in 1784, which enabled the College to control the practice of surgery and make provision for surgical education. Trainee surgeons like James, were not taught at one institution, but attended classes at a variety of schools before gaining their qualification to practice. The apprenticeship lasted between five and seven years and the apprentice received board and lodging. James attended both the RCSI and Crampton School.

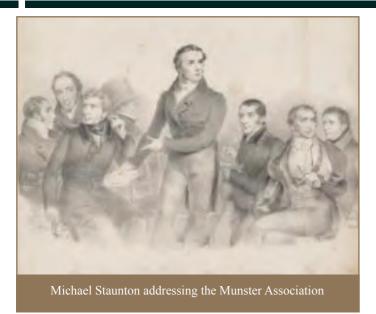
In order to gain a licence to practice, an apprentice would have to pass examinations. They were examined in anatomy, physiology, surgery, midwifery and surgical pharmacy.¹³ Surgery was seen as a craft and, like any apprenticeship, knowledge and skill were learnt by practical experience under a skilled Master. ¹⁴ An announcement in 1811 on behalf of James' pupils commended his teaching. ¹⁵



James' master, Peter Harkan, gained a certain level of notoriety. Teachers of anatomy often employed people called 'resurrectionists' to disinter bodies of the recently dead in order to carry out anatomical research. Harkan would appear to be a resurrectionist in his own right. Disinterment was not favoured by the general public, but it was not illegal. As a consequence, graveyards employed night watchmen. He took parties of pupils to graveyards to find subjects for Crampton's demonstrations. Unfortunately, his activities led to his demise, when he got caught across the cemetery wall and was pulled by his legs in opposite directions by his students on one side and his captors on the other This action led to a "see-saw movement...which injured him so severely that it was believed he never quite recovered from its effect and he died in 1814 only in his thirties". ¹⁶

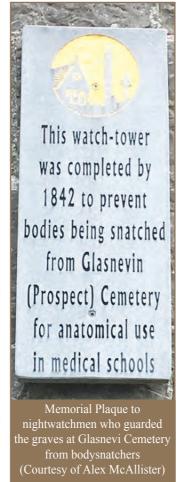
James obtained his licentiate from the RCSI in 1813 and in 1815 he was elected a member, unlike his Master, Peter Harkan who was rejected for membership. James Kerin would have been one of the last pupils of the Crampton School as it was closed at the end of the 1812-1813 session when Crampton became Surgeon-General.¹⁷

Newspaper archives reveal James to be a surgeon who was both active in clinical and administrative work and engaged



in activities befitting of a gentleman of his time. From 1820 onwards, he appears in commercial directories. For example, in 1820 he is listed as a surgeon at 9 Great George Street South, Dublin and in 1847 he is listed as consulting surgeon to Dublin at 11 Holles Street and to the Dublin General Dispensary in 4 Fleet Street. 18

James would appear to have gained the respect of his colleagues quickly. He is frequently cited in the Press dealing with RCSI business. Saunders Newsletter The announced that James was unable to carry on with the role as censor due to "peculiar professional duty currently".19 However, by 1832 he was elected as Vice-President and 1833, President, just one of 11 out of 57 Catholics in the first 75 years of its existence to hold this position.20 It was while President that he contracted cholera and was treated by Marsh (an apprentice of Sir Philip Crampton) and Graves using pills made from acetate of lead. At the time, it was unknown that cholera caused by bacteria contaminated drinking water or food but the pills may have alleviated the symptoms of diarrhoea and dehydration. An account of such treatment was written by Graves in Eclectic Journal of Medicine, Vol. 2 by John Bell.21



James would seem to have an interest in education. He was one of the "noblemen and gentlemen" on the Committee in 1813 for the Feinaiglian Institute (1813-1830) at Aldborough House, Dublin. The Institute was built on the memory-based system of

TO JAMES KERIN, ESQ.

I am requested by the Surgical Students who have been for the last season under your immediate instruction, to beg your acceptance of a Piece of Place, as a mark of the high sense with which they estimate the very great attention and ability exerted by you in accelerating their professional knowledge.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your most obedient and humble servant, FRANCIS MAC DONOUGH.

Henry-street, Nov. 8, 1811.

Dear Sir,

Your letter, accompanied with so distinguished a mark of friendship from my late Surgical Pupils, calls for my warmest acknowledgments.

I fear their partiality has over-rated the value of my instruction, but rest assured, that my anxiety for their improvement, has ever been, and shall be equal to their kindest estimation.

I have the honour to be,
Your much obliged and humble servant,
JAMES KERIN.
Trinity-street, Nov. 1181.
To Francis Mac Donough, Esq. A. B.

Anouncement comending James' teaching

learning initially devised by Gregor von Feinaigle (1760–1819), a German, and Roman Catholic monk. Again, he was a signatory to a meeting to establish the Hibernian Academical Institute in 1832.²² Apart from his roles as a surgeon and active RCSI member, James gained national recognition. He was appointed as surgeon to the General Post Office (date unknown) and surgeon the Irish Constabulary when it was formed in 1836.²³

James was married in 1840 to Catherine Staunton, of Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire), County Dublin. Catherine's brother was prominent in Dublin as the owner of the *Dublin Weekly Register*, a local politician and one-time Mayor of Dublin representing the party associated with Daniel O'Connell's Repeal Association. Towards the end of his career he was appointed Collector General of rates.²⁴ A portrait of him with the Munster Catholic Association by Joseph Patrick Haverty, hangs in the National Gallery in London.²⁵ However, there is no specific evidence that James was politically active.²⁶

The life of James Kerin has been largely forgotten in Kerry as well as Ireland as a whole. However, he was a man who achieved much in his life. He gained both professional recognition from his colleagues and was appointed to posts of national renown.

He died of pneumonia, intestate, on March 17, 1848 at the constabulary barracks in Phoenix Park. He is buried in the Staunton family crypt at Glasnevin cemetery. The memorial stone bears engravement.²⁷ His wife, Catherine outlived James and died in Kingstown in 1883 aged 87.²⁸ They had no children.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Cameron, J. (1886): *History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland*, p 452 (available at https://archive.org/stream/b21443348#page/n3/mode/2up/search/kerin accessed 11/11/2017).
- Sizarships are scholarships still available at Trinity College, Dublin but at that time most students entered Trinity College as pensioners, paying a fixed yearly fee. As a Sizar, John Kerin Senior would have been expected to carry out work, usually of a menial nature, in return for meals, lodging and study. He became a Protestant clergyman and lived in Ardfert from 1804 to 1823.
- ³ Leslie, J.B. (1940): *Ardfert and Aghadoe Clergy and Parishes*, p. 56, Dublin.
- Clare Library O'Loughlin, O'Loghlen, O'Loughlen, Loghlen (available at http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/genealogy/oloughlin_family.htm, accessed 21/04/18).
- Fernihough, M. A., Ó Gráda, C., Walsh B.M, (2014) University College Dublin *Mixed Marriages in Ireland A Century Ago* p. 9 (available at https://www.ucd.ie/t4cms/WP14 07.pdf) accessed 21/04/18
- 6 Cameron, J., Op. Cit. p. 172-3 (available at http://www.rcsi. ie/files/library/docs/20161220113331_History%20of%20 the%20RCSI%20-%20chapter%20.pdf, accessed 21/04/18).
- French, R., Wear, A. (eds.), (1991): British Medicine in an Age of Reform, The Wellcome Institute Series in the History of Medicine, p. 187, Routledge, London (accessed 22/04/18).
- 8 Case of Denis Caulfield Heron Roman Catholic Scholars Tipperary Vindicator - Saturday 13 December 1845.
- Ormsby, L.H. (1888) Medical History of the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, From its Foundation in 1753 Down to the Present Time: Including Biographical Sketches of the Surgeons and Physicians who Served on its Staff, p.116 (available online at https://archive.org/details/b2897850x, accessed 22/04/18).
- Reinarz, J., Schwarz, L. (eds.), (2013): Medicine and the Workhouse, p. 125, University of Rochester Press.
 RCPI Apothecaries Hall of Ireland (available at https://rcpi-live-cdn.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Apothecaries-Hall-of-Ireland-1.pdf
 Cameron, J. Op. Cit.p. 389, p. 514.p. 389, p.514.
- Ormsby L.H. (1888): *Medical History at the Meath*

- *Hospital* pps.30-31, available at https://archive.org/stream/b2897850x#page/30/mode/2up/search/apprenticeship, accessed 22/04/18).
- Cameron, J. Op. Cit. p. 452, (available at https://archive.org/stream/b21443348#page/n3/mode/2up/search/kerin, accessed 11/11/2017).
- Cameron, J. Op. Cit. p 554 http://www.rcsi.ie/files/library/docs/20161220113728_History%20of%20the%20RCSI%20-%20chapter%20.pdf.
- Ormsby L.H. Op. Cit. pps.30-3, (available at https://archive.org/stream/b2897850x#page/30/mode/2up/search/apprenticeship, accessed 22/04/18).
- ¹⁵ Saunders's News-Letter, Wednesday, 13 November, 1811.
- Royal College of Surgeons Ireland (RCSI) *History of RCSI*, p.514 (available at http://www.rcsi.ie/history).
- Cameron, J. Op. Cit. p 514 (available at https://archive.org/stream/b21443348#page/n3/mode/2up/search/kerin, accessed 11/11/2017).
- ¹⁸ Slater, I. (1846): *Slater's National Commercial Directory of Ireland*, p. 240, Slater.
- ¹⁹ Saunders's Newsletter, Wednesday, 9th January, 1828.
- ²⁰ Cameron, J. Op. Cit. p. 187.
- Bell, J. (1838) The Eclectic Journal of Medicine, Vol 2, p.147, (available @https://archive.org/stream/eclecticjournalo02bell#page/146/mode/2up/search/graves, accessed 22/04/18).
- ²² Dublin Evening Register, Tuesday, 7th February, 1832.
- Economic and Social Research Council (available at http://www.researchcatalogue.esrc.ac.uk/grants/R000231789/read, accessed 22/04/18).
- Death of Michael Staunton, *The Evening Freeman*, Saturday, 26 February, 1870.
- National Portrait Gallery, Michael Staunton (available at https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/ mp122050/michael-staunton, 22/04/18).
- His cousin George, the son of his Protestant clergyman uncle, John Kerin campaigned along with Daniel O'Connell's brother Maurice, in Kerry.
- ²⁷ Cameron, J. Op. Cit. p 554 http://www.rcsi.ie/files/library/docs/20161220113728_History%20of%20the%20RCSI %20-%20chapter%20.pdf.
- ²⁸ Catherine Staunton, Civil Registration Deaths Index, 1864-1958 available at https://www.ancestry.co.uk/ connect/profile/, accessed 22/04/18).



Dr Greg Daly, speaking at 'The Catholic Church and the War of Independence'



Helen O'Carroll, recipient of the Kerry Heritage Award 2018 with Marie O'Sullivan at the Society Lunch in the Rose Hotel

MUCKROSS LICHEN COLLECTIONS IN THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, LONDON

Roy Vickery

The Natural History Museum, in London, has recently started databasing and re-curating its British and Irish Lichen Herbarium, in preparation for the compilation of a new edition of *The Lichen Flora of Britain and Ireland*. The first stage of this work involved counting every specimen to get an accurate idea of the size of the task. The counting has been completed, but the results have not yet been amalgamated. So far the work has been done by volunteers, one of whom noted specimens collected in the Muckross area.

In total 70 specimens, representing 44 species have been found. This note provides an overview of what was found. Undoubtedly there are more specimens to be found, but the following note provides some idea of the Museum's holdings. As more specimens are found these will be recorded, and the updated lists of collectors and species will be supplied to the Muckross House library (library@muckross-house.ie).

In the late-1960s the lichens collections held by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, were transferred on permanent loan to the Natural History Museum. So far 14 collectors have been found to have contributed to the combined herbaria:

W.P. Schimper presumably the French botanist Wilhelm Philippe Schimper (1808-1880), at one time director of the Natural History Museum, in Strasbourg, and primarily interested in mosses and palaeobotany, visited Muckross in 1865, when he collected a specimen of *Sticta canariensis*, 'In rupe abrupta ad Turk's Cascade, Muckross'.

Isaac Carroll (1828-1880), a Cork timber-merchant and botanist, who in 1874 sold 3,968 lichen specimens to the Museum for £50. He collected at Muckross ('Mackruss') in September 1867, and possibly at other times (sometimes his writing is unclear). So far 20 of his Muckross specimens have been found. Only part of Carroll's herbarium is in the Natural History Museum, and it is possible that other lichens collected by him can be found elsewhere, including the herbaria of University College Cork and the National Botanic Garden, and Trinity College, both in Dublin. He is commemorated by the name *Lecidea carrollii* Coppins & P. James, a species later transferred to the genus *Japewiella*, and now considered to be a synonym of *Japewiella tavaresiana*.

Daniel Angell Jones (1861-1936), a Welsh schoolteacher mainly interested in mosses, visited Muckross in February 1920 and August 1935. Five of his specimens have been found.

An **unidentified collector** gathered *Lobaria virens*, from 'Brickeen Bridge, Muckross', on trees, in June 1925. His, or her, collection was in the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew herbarium.

Harald Lindberg (1871-1963), Finnish botanist, from 1910-1941 first custodian of the Helsinki Botanical Museum, collected at Muckross in July 1932. One of his specimens has been found; it is probable that there are more in Helsinki.



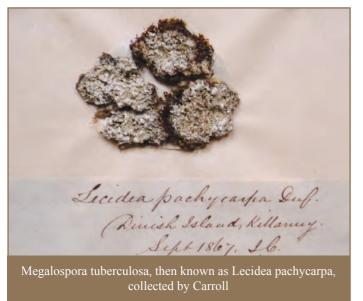
Walter Watson (1872-1960), a Taunton, Somerset, schoolmaster visited Muckross, in August 1935 (possibly with D.A. Jones).

Watson was one of the very few people in Britain and Ireland who were interested in lichens in the 1940s and 50s. Seven of his specimens have been found, including three of one species – *Degelia plumbea*.

Stella Ross-Craig, Brian Laurence Burtt & Joseph Robert Sealy collected at Muckross in September 1935; two of the specimens, formerly in Kew, have been located. Ross-Craig (1906-2006), was a Kew-based botanical artist best known for her *Drawings of British Plants* (1948-1973). Burtt (1913-2008), commonly known as Bill, was a botanist at Kew and later at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, who was primarily interested in tropical plants, particularly the Gesneriaceae (African violet family). Sealy (1907-2000), Ross-Craig's husband, spent his working life at Kew, specialising in the flora of China, and is best known for his work on *Camellia*.

Thomas Douglas Victor Swinscow, commonly known as Dougal (1917-92), served in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Second World War, and later became Deputy Editor of the *British Medical Journal*. He collected lichens throughout Britain and Ireland, and later developed an interest in tropical African lichens. The British Lichen holds an annual Swinscow Lecture to commemorate his work. He collected in Dinish, with Peter James, in June 1961, and so far three of their specimens have been found.

Peter Wilfrid James (1930-2014), visited Muckross in June 1961 (apparently with Dougal Swinscow), August 1966, and



Jobahua Resolvulola

Jakesida

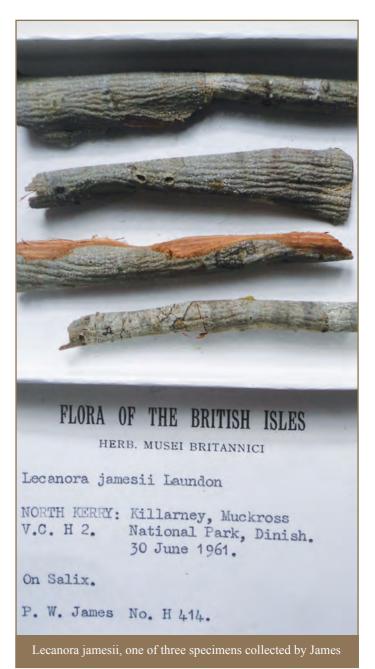
Junekson's collection of Lobaria scrobiculata

September 1982 (apparently with Francis Rose). He worked on lichens at the Museum from 1955 to 1990, serving as Deputy Keeper of Botany at the time of his retirement. At one time he was the only professional lichenologist in Britain and Ireland, so any lichens collected in these islands, or collected overseas by British collectors, inevitably landed on his desk. He was an indefatigable collector, who, according to the writers of his obituary in The Lichenologist, vol. 47 (2015), contributed between 30,000 and 50,000 specimens to the Museum's collections. With Brian Coppins of the Royal Botanical Garden, Edinburgh, he described as a new species Lecidea carrollii (see above). As a keen young lichenologist James travelled to Taunton to meet Watson; he was disappointed that the elderly Watson only wanted to talk about the prospects of Somerset cricketers. A total of 24 specimens collected at Muckross have been found, including three specimens of Lecanora jamesii, a species described in 1963, and named in his honour, by James' NHM colleague, Jack Rodney Laundon.

Jack Rodney Laundon (1934-2016), worked on non-European flowering plants and later, for most of his career, on lichens at the Natural History Museum, London, where he was second in command, under Peter James, in the team of three responsible for the Museum's work on lichens. One collection from Muckross, collected in 1962, has been found.

Don Chapman, who became an enthusiastic amateur lichenologist while studying biochemistry at Cambridge, collected two specimens of *Parmotrema crinitum* in Muckross Woods, in July 1969.

Francis Rose (1921-2006), described as "one of the finest field botanists of his generation", also a conservationist and ecologist, visited Muckross with Peter James in September 1982. Three of their specimens have been found. Habitats are recorded for the majority of the specimens, and it seems that most of them were collected from trees, or mosses growing on trees. Only one, a specimen of *Pertusaria amara* collected by James in 1982 on "shaded rock", is recorded as coming from a different habitat. It seems that collectors concentrated on those species which thrived in the local climate but were less common elsewhere.



OBITUARIES

Gerald Lyne

Gerard, who was a native of the Beara Peninsula, passed away unexpectedly in June 2019. He was a well-known scholar, who was fascinated by history and loved his work in the National Library of Ireland.

As Keeper of Manuscripts, Gerard helped and guided many researchers working on history projects. His own publications



The Lansdowne Estate in Kerry Under W.S. Trench 1849-72; Murtaí Óg: Murtaí Óg Ó Súilleabháin (c.1710-54): A Life Contextualised, were also the results of extensive research.

Gerry was a great friend to Kerry. He always met us at Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society Events in the National Library. In 2017 he chaired our society's Golden Jubilee Seminar.

A Memorial Mass celebrated for him in St. Francis Xavier's Jesuit Church, Gardiner Street, Dublin on June 29, 2019, was attended by his many friends and colleagues. To close the celebration of his life a rendering of *The Parting Glass* provided a lovely farewell.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam dílis (Kathleen Browne).



Jack McKenna

Jack McKenna, a native of Listowel, passed away on June 21, 2019, having celebrated his 100th birthday the previous year. Jack was a proud family man dedicated to the development of his native Listowel.

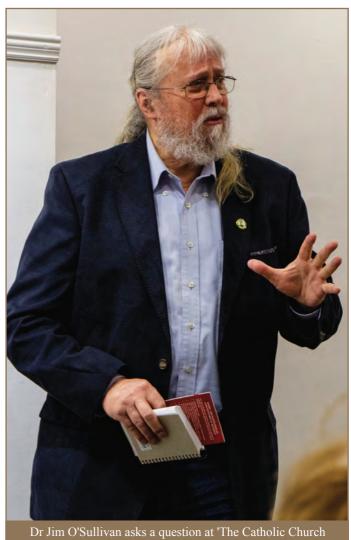
His autobiography *Spoilt Rotten* outlines details of his involvement in various projects and enterprises.



Jack was a great supporter of Listowel Writers' Week. He and his wife Susan were dedicated members of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society attending many events. Jack was honoured with the presentation of the Annual Heritage Award, 2013.

A lasting monument to Jack will be the Lartigue Monorail Project where he spent many a Sunday afternoon guiding visitors.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam dílis (Kathleen Browne).



or Jim O'Sullivan asks a question at 'The Catholic Church and War of Independence' lecture, in Killarney Library

TRALEE MEDIEVAL SOCIETY

Tralee Medieval Society was founded in 2016 by Helena Stackpole and Claudia Köhler, with the intention of educating the public in a fun way about Mediaeval life in Kerry, through workshops, crafts and living history demonstrations. Members' children are also encouraged to join in the fun. They teach the public about early-life in the Medieval period, demonstrating the games played and toys used by children back then. To-date the group has participated in re-enactment shows in Ireland (Kerry County Museum events; Claregalway Shield Event; Loughrea Medieval Walled Town Festival; Great Games Fairs of Ireland, Shane Castle, County Antrim; Kilflynn Fairy Festival) and England (Historical Re-enactment in Hever Castle).

New members are accepted with "open arms". Anyone who has either an interest in Medieval History or who simply loves to "get dressed up and enjoy the atmosphere" is welcome. Full details of Tralee Medieval Society can be found on their Facebook page.



Padraig Stakpool, Tania Lawlor and Helena Stackpool, Tralee Medieval Society



Marie O'Sullivan, President, Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society, welcomes society members to Herlihy's, Farranfore, as part of Architecture Kerry 2019



Helen O'Carroll, recipient of the Kerry Heritage Award 2018 with Peadar Staunton at the Society Lunch in the Rose Hotel



Dr Griffin Murray, lecturing on the 'Innisfallen and Aghadoe Croziers', in Killarney Library, on April 30, 2019



John Fitzgerald, Dympna Treanor, Kathleen Browne, Mag Moriarty, Bridget McAuliffe, Anne O'Reilly and Marie O'Sullivan at Herlihy's Bar during Architecture Kerry 2019 (Courtesy of Valerie O'Sullivan)

CONTRIBUTORS' LIST

Jeremiah B. Flynn C Eng. FIEI I. Eng. FIET UK is a retired Mechanical Engineer. Born in Kerry he attended Scartaglin National School and St Patrick's Secondary School Castleisland. He continued his studies and is a Chartered Engineer, a Fellow of Engineers Ireland, an Incorporated Engineer and Fellow of the Institute of Engineering and Technology UK. He is a member of the Governing body of IT Tralee and is a Council Member of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society.

Dr Paul Dillon studied history at University College Dublin and wrote a PhD thesis on 'Labour and Politics in Kerry, 1879-1916'. He is currently writing a book on this subject, covering the period up to the 1940s. In addition, he is researching and writing a book on John Twiss, the Castleisland moonlighter.

Dan Graham was born in Dingle. He attended Dingle Christian Brothers School, St Patrick's Teacher Training College, Dublin, University College Dublin and Trinity College Dublin. Dan has now retired from his position as Principal of Meelick National School, County Clare. He has published articles on Dingle's maritime history in various journals and periodicals, both in Ireland and in the Isle of Man. Dan contributed an essay on Dingle's maritime history for publication in *Traditional Boats of Ireland*, which was published in 2008 by Collins Press, Cork. He has also lectured on Dingle's maritime history at various conferences in Ireland and the Isle of Man.

Dr Arnold Horner was a geography lecturer at University College Dublin until his retirement in 2011. His book on the maps and documents associated with the Bogs Commissioners of 1809-1813 was published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission in 2019. His book on *Mapping Laois; from the 16th to the 21st centuries* (Wordwell, 2018) was awarded first prize in the Local History section at Listowel Writer's Week in May 2019. He is currently preparing a book on the mapping of South Kerry.

Dr Michael Christopher Keane is a retired lecturer from University College, Cork. He is the author of two local history books: From Laois to Kerry. I The Laois Origins and Continuing Presence in Kerry of the Moores, Kellys, Dowlings, Lawlors, Dorans, Dees and McEvoys: II The Remarkable Lives of their Transplanter and Landlord Patrick Crosbie and his successor Sir Pierce Crosbie, Limerick, 2016, The Earls of Castlehaven, Lord Audleys of Cork and Kildare: War, Sex, Corruption, Land: From the Battle of Kinsale to The Great Famine and beyond, Cork, 2018. A native of Tarbert, County Kerry, Michael now lives in Farran, County Cork.

Claudia Köhler and Jemma O'Connell are the education team at Kerry County Museum. Claudia holds an MA in History from University Leipzig and studied history & archaeology at University College Dublin. Jemma holds a BA in Archaeology from University College Cork and an MA in Museum & Artefacts Studies from Durham University. Funded by Kerry County Council, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the Heritage Council and Creative Ireland, they have led a series of innovative projects based on Killaclohane Portal Tomb since its excavation in 2015.

Bryan MacMahon is a retired teacher and a native of Ballyheigue. He is a regular contributor to *The Kerry Magazine* and other journals. His most recent book is *The Great Famine in Tralee and North Kerry*, published by Mercier Press in 2017. Previous books include: *The Story of Ballyheigue* (1994), *Eccentric Archbishop: Richard Whately of Redesdale* (2005), *Ascend or Die: Richard Crosbie, Pioneer of Balloon Flight in Ireland* (2010), *A Guide to Ballyheigue* (2013) and *Robert Tressell, Dubliner: author of "The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists"* (2014).

Victoria McCarthy graduated with a degree in European Studies from NUI Cork In addition she holds two master degrees from NUI Dublin in Regional and Urban Planning and Urban Building Conservation. Victoria's conservation thesis on the Denny family was nominated for the Rachel MacRory prize for work of excellence. Victoria currently holds the post of Architectural Conservation Officer in Kerry County Council.

Gay McCarron, an Architect and Town Planner, grew up in Dublin in the 1930s, becoming the Dublin City and County Planning Officer and a Planning Consultant.

Robert McGuire graduated with a MA in Buildings Archaeology from University College Cork in 2006. He is author of numerous articles in *The Kerry Magazine*. Robert established *The Castle of the Island Society* in 2017 and produced a documentary about Castleisland Castle, entitled *The Castle of the Island*.

Seán Moraghan's study, *Days of the Blackthorn: Faction Fighters of Kerry*, will be published in early 2020 by Mercier Press. Seán has also written *Puck Fair: A History* (History Press, Dublin, 2013) and edited and annotated a new version of Charles Smith's *Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry* (Bona Books, 2010).

Padraig Ó Concubhair is a retired National School Principal from Lenamore, Ballylongford. He is a member of both the Clogher and Kerry Archaeological and Historical Societies and is a past president of the latter body.

John O'Connor is a retired lecturer and a native of Dingle, where he served his apprenticeship to building wooden fishing boats in Dingle Boatyard. He is a keen sailor and a founder of Dingle Sailing Club. John taught students of boat-building and carpentry and joinery at the Institute of Technology, Tralee, for more than 30 years and in 2009 published a college text book, Geometrical Drawing for Carpentry and Joinery. John has sailed extensively and published, More Than a Voyage, which details his many sailing adventures over three decades. He has recently published, Craftsman Furniture from a Dingle Workshop, which deals with traditional and modern furniture he has constructed over the years in his Dingle workshop.

Jude O'Gorman is a qualified librarian with an MA in social history. She works as a volunteer and researcher in Kerry County Museum.

Dr Patricia O'Hare has been employed by the Trustees of Muckross House CLG, as Research and Education Officer, since 1995. She holds post-graduate degrees in Archaeology (MA, University College Dublin) and Museum Studies (MA, Leicester University). Patricia is interested in all aspects of the archaeology, folk life and social history, of County Kerry. The subject of her doctoral thesis was the calendar custom of the Wren Boys of County Kerry (University College Dublin).

Noel O Murchú is a native of the West Kerry Gaeltacht. Retired, he is the author of a book *Beatha agus Bás Thomás Ruiséal/The Life and Death of Thomas Russell*. Noel has also contributed several articles to *West Kerry Live*. He is currently working on a second book *The War of Independence in West Kerry*.

Thomas Roche, is a native of Brosna, County Kerry. He graduated from St Patrick's College of Education, Drumcondra, Dublin, Institute of Technology, Tralee and Cork Institute of Technology. Thomas holds a MSc Degree (Computers in Education). He is a retired principal of Knockaclarig National

School, Brosna, County Kerry. Currently, he is e-Twinning ambassador with Léargas (www.leargas.ie) the Irish National Agency for International Cultural Exchange and Validator for The Digital Schools of Distinction initiative. (www.digitalschools.ie)

Sylvia Turner is a former Senior Lecturer in Education and the University of Winchester, England. She is now pursuing her long held interest in Irish History inspired by her mother who was born in Clara, County Offaly, but whose family originated in County Kerry.

Roy Vickery worked at the Natural History Museum, in London, from 1965 to 2007, and remains a Scientific Associate at the Museum. Throughout much of his working life he was in charge of the Museum's collections of non-European flowering plants, but he has intermittently worked on the lichen collections and participated in events in the Museum's Wildlife Gardens. In retirement he is concentrating on his long-term interests in the folklore and uses of British and Irish plants; his *Vickery's Folk Flora* was published in April 2019.



Kay Caball, Martin Moore (Speaker) and Dr Declan Downey at 'The Battle of Lixnaw 1568 and The Fitzmaurices' of Kerry' in Tralee Library



KERRY ARCHAEOLIGICAL& HISTORICAL SOCITEY PROGRAMME 2020

JANUARY

January 28, 2020, Annual General Meeting, Tralee Library, 7.30pm.

FEBRUARY

February 27, Lecture: 'George Hewson of Ennismore: The Prince Farmer of North Kerry', Thomas Dillon, Historian, Kerry Writers' Museum, Listowel, 7.30pm.

MARCH

March 24, Dublin Outing and Lecture:

Cost: €30 per person (usually €50; special discount for KAHS members). Please book by March 3, 2020 (as numbers are limited).
To book please contact Claudia Köhler at education@kerrymuseum.ie

12.30pm: Tour of National Museum of Ireland, with emphasis on material from County Kerry guided by Dr Nessa O'Connor, Assistant Keeper.

2.30pm: Transfer by coach from National Museum to the Irish Family History Centre/Irish Immigration Museum (IFHC/EPIC), Custom Quay.

3.00pm: Talk, Workshop and Tour of IFHC. The talk and workshop will explore the evictions in 1887 on the Wynn Estate, Glenbeigh.

4.00pm: Tour of EPIC, voted "Europe's Leading Tourist Attraction", at the 2019 World Travel Awards.

5.30pm: Transfer by coach from EPIC to the Teachers' Club, Parnell Square.



6.30: Lecture – 'Muintir Chiarraí agus Craobh an Chéitinnigh (Kerry and the Keating Branch of the Gaelic League), 1901-1921', Dr Mary MacDiarmada, Historian. (Cathaoirleach: Dr Daithí Ó Corráin, Historian).

March 31, Lecture: 'Unveiling Medieval Female Monasticism: Excavations at St Catherine's Nunnery Shanagolden, Co. Limerick', Dr Tracy Collins, Archaeologist, Killarney Library 7.30pm.

APRIL

April 21, Lecture: 'A Century of Service: A History of the Irish Nurses and Midwives Organisation 1919-2019', Dr Mark Loughrey, Historian and Nurse, Killarney Library 7.30pm.

MAY

May 5, Bealtaine Outing: 'Curator's Tour of Kerry County Museum', Helen O'Carroll, Curator, Kerry County Museum, 3.30pm.

May 16, Mass: Annual St Brendan's Mass in association with Listellig National School, Our Lady and St Brendan's Church, 9.30am.

May 26, Lecture: 'Tralee 1700-1850 Evolution of a County Town', Dr Mark Caball, Historian, Tralee Library 7.30pm.



JUNE

June 19, Outing: 'Listowel Mutiny' walkabout led by Donal O'Sullivan, Local Historian. Meet at the Kerry Writers' Museum, 7.30pm.

JULY

July 5, Outing: 'Cill Maoilchéadair (Kilmalkedar)
Area' to also include Caherdorgan Stone Fort,
Chancellor's House, Kilmalkedar Complex and
St Brendan's Oratory, with mention of Cosán na
Naomh, and the grave and history of the Volunteer
Tomás Ruiséal, led by Isabel Bennett, Archaeologist.
Meet at Kilmalkedar New Cemetery, 2.30pm.

AUGUST

August 16, Heritage Week Outing: Derrynane House and Gardens. Meet at Derrynane House, 2pm. Admission €4 per person.

SEPTEMBER

September 18, Culture Night Lecture: 'The Colleen Bawn', Tom Donovan, Local Historian, Ballylongford Parish Hall, 7.30pm (parking is available in St Michael's Church car-park).

September 24 & 25, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society/Architecture Kerry 2020, Lecture and Outing:

September 24, Lecture: 'Late-Mesolithic Continuity & Early-Neolithic Change: The Portal Tombs at Killaclohane', Dr Michael Connolly, County Archaeologist, Tralee Library 7.30pm.

September 25, Outing: 'Killaclohane Portal Tombs - The Earliest Burial Monuments in Kerry', led by Dr Michael Connolly, County Archaeologist, Meet at Killaclohane Wood, 6.30pm.

OCTOBER

October 16, Lecture: 'Lixnaw and the Earls of Kerry', Dr John Knightly, Historian, Kerry Writers' Museum, 7.30pm.

NOVEMBER

November 3, Lecture: 'Tralee Workhouse Burial Ground' Helen O'Carroll, Curator, Kerry County Museum, Tralee Library 7.30pm.

November 28: A Medieval Christmas Experience and presentation of the Kerry Heritage Award 2020. Kerry County Museum, 3pm. Light refreshments. Pre-booking by Nov 20 Adults €15pp (U18, €5pp). Contact Claudia Köhler at education@kerrymuseum.ie

DECEMBER

December: Magazine Launch: Launch of *The Kerry Magazine*, Issue No. 31, 2021 (please see the Society website (www.kerryhistory.ie) for details of date and venue in November 2020).

NOTICE:

Please note that on occasion due to unforeseen circumstances, lectures/outings may be cancelled/rescheduled. Thus, it is advisable to consult our website/Facebook page in advance of events. Non-members of the Society shall be entitled to attend a maximum of two events organised by the Society, provided he/she has been invited by a member.

The Society shall be indemnified in respect of all claims how-so-ever arising from the attendance of the said non-member at any event of the Society, wherein that non-members attendance has breached the Constitution of the Society.

Please note: No dogs except guide dogs are allowed on field outings.



KERRY PUBLICATIONS: OCTOBER 2018 - SEPTEMBER 2019

This List includes Publications about Kerry, Relating to Kerry and by Kerry Authors, received by Kerry Library during the period October 2018 – September 2019

Ahearne, N., Boschi, V. (2018): *Timothy's Technology Trouble*, (authors) Kenmare, County Kerry.

Ahern, N. (2018): What lies between, (author), County Kerry.

Ballybunion Active Retirement Association & Ní Churreáin, A. (2019): *Just a Memory: Recalled by Ballybunion Active Retired Association*, KCC Writer in Residence, County Kerry.

Ballyheigue History & Heritage Group (2019): *The Pattern Day Homilies of Most Rev. Bill Murphy, Bishop of Kerry*, Ballyheigue, County Kerry.

Bary, V. (1994): *Houses of Kerry* (Reprint 2018), Ballinakella Press, Whitegate, County Clare.

Bergin, T. (ed.) (2019): *Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, Series 2, Vol. 18, 2018*, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, Tralee, County Kerry.

Branigan, G., Danaan, E. (2018): *Kerry Folk Tales*, The History Press Ireland, Dublin.

Buckett, I. (2018): Blasket Bound, (author), County Kerry.

Cahill, T. (2018); *Dear Prisoner*, Create Space Independent Publishing Platform, County Kerry.

Carmody, J. (2018): *Unwrap the Gift of You*! Listowel, County Kerry.

Carmody, J. (2017): *Co-Bully No More: and Become Co-Dependent Free*, www.cobully.com, Dublin.

Carmody, V. (2018): *Listowel: A Printer's Legacy: The Story of Printing in North Kerry 1870 - 1970*, (author), Listowel, County Kerry.

Cleary, J. (2018): As Time Goes By: A Photographic History of Life in 1990's Tralee and County Kerry, Robert Publications, Tralee, County Kerry.

Creedon, P., Cremin, D. (2018): Mind the Voice: 10 Poems About People, Places and Parting [Book & CD], Original Writing, Dublin.

Creedon, T. (2018): *The Evolution of the Coastguard in Kerry 1821-1922: Cinderella Service or Respected Martime Force?* (author) Dingle, County Kerry.

Cumann Luachra (2018): Sliabh Luachra - Journal of Cumann Luachra Vol. 1, No. 18, Cumann Luachra, Chontae Ciarraí.

De Mórdha, M. (2018): *Dialann Mhóire: Nuachtlitir Chomharchumainn Dhún Chaoin - Nollaig 2018*, Comharchumann, Dún Chaoin, Chontae Ciarraí.

Digimack Video Productions (2018): *Ardfert: A Historical Gem* [DVD], Digimack Video Productions, Fenit, County Kerry.

Dillon, B. (2019): *Ballinclare Fair 1995* [DVD] (author) Dingle, County Kerry.

Dillon, B. (2018): *Ballinclare Fair 1996*, [DVD] (author) Dingle, County Kerry.

Dillon, B. (2018): *Dingle Blessing of Boats 1990's* [DVD], (author) Dingle, County Kerry.

Dillon, B. (2018): *Blessing of the Boats 1994*, [DVD] Dingle, County Kerry.

Dillon, B. (2019): Wrens Day 1993, [DVD], Dingle, County Kerry.

Dillon, B. (2019): *The Wren's Day Dingle: 26th December 1996* [DVD], Dingle, County Kerry

Donnelly, M. (ed.) (2018): *Caherdaniel: Cathair Dónall: Parish Magazine 2019*, Caherdaniel Parish News, County Kerry.

Dunlevy, O. & Ó Cathail, B. (2018): *Twelve Moons of Poetry*, (author), County Kerry.

Faulkner, P. G. (2017): The Chicago Freight Tunnels, Milford.

Fingleton, L. (2018): *The Local Food Project*, The Barna Way, County Kerry.

Finn, D. (2018): *Evil in an Irish Hospital: A Story of Humiliation, Indignity and Abuse,* (author) County Kerry.

Firtéar, P. (2018): An Caomhnóir, Uimh. 39: Nuachtlitir Fhondúireacht an Bhlascaoid, Dún Chaoin, Chontae Ciarraí.

Fitzmaurice, G. (2019): A Farewell to Poetry: The Best of Gabriel Fitzmaurice - Selected Poems and Translations, Currach Books, Dublin.

Hall, N. (2018): *Beautiful Killarney: A Walk Through the National Park*, Lord Hall Publishing, United Kingdom.

Harrington, J., Cremin, D. (2018): *The Songs of Joe Harrington* [CD].

Hennessy, S, (2019): *Kerry Abú: The Ultimate Kerry Football Fan Book*, Mercier Press, Cork.

Higgs, K., Williams, B. (2018): *Geology of the Dingle Peninsula: A Field Guide*, Geological Survey Ireland, Dublin.

Houlihan, F. (2019): *The Mikey Tatey Trilogy*, Hy-Breasal Theatre Company, Tralee, County Kerry.

Hyde, P. R. (2019): *Anatomy of a Lie: Decoding Casement*, Wordwell, Dublin.

Keane, M. C. (2018): The Earls of Castlehaven: Lord Audleys of Cork and Kildare: War, Sex, Corruption, Land, From The Battle of Kinsale to The Great Famine and Beyond, (author), County Cork.

Keating, M. (2019): *Infinitesimal Gradations*, Vanguard Press, United Kingdom.

Kerry County Council Tourism Office (2019): Parks, Gardens and Woodlands of Kerry / Páirceanna, Gairdíní agus Coillbearnach Chiarraí, Kerry County Council, Tralee, County Kerry.

Kerry County Council (2018): North Kerry Way / Slí Chiarraí Thuaidh: Your Guide to Walking the North Kerry Way on the Wild Atlantic Way - a walking trail from Tralee to Kerry Head in Ballyheigue, Kerry County Council, Tralee, County Kerry.

Kerry County Council / Comhairle Contae Chiarraí (2019): Kerry Co. Council Annual Report 2018: Tuarascáil Bhliantúil Comhairle Contae Chiarraí 2018, Kerry County Council, County Kerry.

Kerry, S. (2017): *Lansdowne: The Last Great Whig,* Unicorn Publications, United Kingdom.

Kilgarvan Review Committee (2018): *Kilgarvan Review 2018*, Kilgarvan, County Kerry.

Killarney Printing (2018): *Your Guide to The Ring of Kerry*, Killarney Printing, County Kerry.

King, N. (ed.), (2019): Wisdom in Togetherness, Reflections, Stories, Letter - Castleisland Day Care Centre Attendees, Castleisland, County Kerry.

Kissane, D. (ed.) (2018): *Ballydonoghue Parish Magazine 2018*, Ballydonoghue Parish Magazine Committee, Ballydonoghue, County Kerry.

Lavelle, D. (2019): *Skellig: Experience the Extraordinary*, The O'Brien Press, Dublin.

Lehane, S. (2018): *Church of St. John the Baptist, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland*, Tralee, County Kerry.

Lehane, S. (2019): *A History of the Irish Red Cross*, Four Courts Press Ltd, Dublin.

Linnell, S. (2018): *The 2019 Kenmare Chronicle: Main Street and The Square: Your town, Your community, Your history*, Kenmare News, Kenmare, County Kerry.

Linnell, S. (ed.) (2018): Kenmare Chronicle Special Edition 11-11-18: Supplement Marking the 100th Anniversary of the Ending of the Great War, Kenmare News, County Kerry.

Listowel Writers' Week, (2019): Writers' Anthology 2019, Listowel, County Kerry.

Lovett, N. (2019): Detour on Halloween Night, Authorhouse, Ireland.

Lynch, S., Mullins, N. (ed.) (2017): *In Search of the Kerry Beagle*, (author), Ireland.

Lyne, M. (ed.) (2019), An tOileánach: The Voice of Valentia, Cumann Dairbhre, County Kerry.

Mac an tSíthigh, S. (2019): An Síol a Cuireadh sa tSneachta: Bunú Chomórtas Peile na Gaeltachta, Cumann Caide na Gaeltachta, Gaillimh.

MacAodha, A., Dinkel, C. (eds.) (2018), *Two Tongues / Dánta nua ó Chorca Dhuibhne*, Ponc Press, Dingle, County Kerry.

McGillycuddy, M. (2019): *Introducing John Moriarty in His Own Words*, The Lilliput Press, Dublin.

Maher, P. (2018): Betrothed: Glimpses of the Betrothal of Mary and Joseph, Intriguing Stories, Listowel, County Kerry.

Maurice, P. (2019): The Life and Service of E. S. Kennedy: A Son of Immigrants from Co. Kerry, (author), United States.

McFinnigan, Squid (2018): *Thirty Pieces of Silver*, (author), County Kerry.

Mulcahy, L. (2018): *The Potter's Book*, Doire Press, Inverin, County Galway.

Mullarkey, P., Mac an t-Síthigh, S. (2019): Songs of Iveragh: Amhráin Uíbh Ráthaigh Volume 2, Binneas Publishing, Cathair Saidhbhán, Chontae Ciarraí.

Ní Bheildiúin, C. (2019): *Agallamh sa Cheo: Cnoc Bhréanainn*, Coiscéim, Baile Átha Cliath.

Ní Chathail, C. (ed.) (2007): Aistear: Scéal Mheánscoil na Toirbhirte, An Daingean 1925-2000, Meánscoil na Toirbhirte, An Daingean, Chontae Ciarraí.

Ní Churreáin, A. (ed.) (2018): *Still in the Dreaming: Poems from Kerry 2017 - 2018*, Kerry County Council Arts Office, County Kerry

Ó Concubhair, P., Fitzmaurice, G., (2019): *Their Memory Will Endure: Kerry Songs of Revolution 1916-1924*, Kerry Writers' Museum Listowel, County Kerry.

Ó Murchú, T. L. (2018): *Ceiliúradh an Bhlascaoid 22, Leigheas na Muintire agus Sláinte an Phobail*, Coiscéim, Baile Átha Cliath.

Ó Muircheartaigh, A., Ó Bric, D., (2019): *Cath Fionntrá / The Battle of Ventry*, An Sagart, An Daingean, Chontae Ciarraí.

O'Sullivan, M. (ed.) (2018): *The Kerry Magazine: No. 29*, Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, County Kerry.

O'Connor, A. (2018): *Christy's Come Back: My Second Chance at Life*, Celtic Horizon, County Kerry.

O'Connor, B. (2019): *Catholic Education: The Importance of Values - A Personal Perspective*, Original Writing, Dublin.

O'Donoghue, B. (2018): *Skellig Coast: Your Essential Guide Book*, (author), County Kerry.

O'Donovan, P. F. & Coolahan, J. (1992): *The National School Inspectorate and its Administrative Context in Ireland 1870-1962*. Four Courts Press, Dublin.

O'Grady, S. (2019): *The Wonderful Life of a Councillor*, www. selfpublishBooks.ie, County Cork.

O'Leary, D. (2019): Dancing to My Death: With the Love called Cancer, Columba Press, Dublin.

O'Leary, M. (ed.) (2018): Sneem Parish News 2018: Sneem Past & Present, 56th Edition, Sneem Parish News Editorial Board, County Kerry.

O'Reilly, P. (2019), The First Rose of Tralee, Poolbeg Press, Dublin.

O'Shea, T. (2018): Big Boys Don't Cry An Intimate Portrait of Life and Mental Health, (author), County Kerry.

O'Shea, T. (2018): Views from the Terrace: A Kerryman's Sporting Year 2018, (author), Caherdaniel, County Kerry.

Pierse, R. (2019): *Under the Bed: Stories & Thoughts from a Desert Island*, Little Platoon, County Kerry.

Roche, J. (2018): *Born for Hardship: A Life through Changing Times*, (author) Castleisland, County Kerry

Roche, J. (2019): *To Queensland, with Love: Memoir of T. M. Donovan A Castleisland in Australia*, (author) Castleisland, County Kerry

Ryan Grinsted, J. (2018): *The Year the Tourists Never Came*, JR Books, County Kerry.

Ryle, B. (2019): *Christian Brotherly Love*, (author), Tralee, County Kerry.

Safford, W. H. (1850): *The Life of Harman Blennerhassett: Comprising an Authentic Narrative of the Burr Bxpedition*, Ely, Allen & Looker, 1850, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Sneem Parish Newsletter Committee (2018): *Sneem Parish News* 2018, 56th edition, Sneem, County Kerry.

Sneem Writers Group (2018): *A Bite from the Sneem Writers Group*, Sneem, County Kerry.

Stack, O., Walls. J. (2018): *Christmas in Listowel*, Olive Stack Gallery, Listowel, County Kerry.

Tarrant, K., Tarrant. J. (eds). (2018): *Kerry Gems: Your Essential Holiday Guide to the Best of Kerry, April 2019 - April 2020*, Gems Publishing, Killarney, County Kerry.

Tuosist Parish Committee (2018): *Tuosist Parish Newsletter, Number 25, 2018 / Nuachtlitir Thuath Á Siosta,* Tuosist Parish Committee, County Kerry.

Ua Maoileoin, P. (2018): Fonn a Níos Fiach, Leabhar Breac, Chontae na Gaillimhe.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

CUMANN SEANDÁLAÍOCHTA IS STAIRE CHIARRAÍ

Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society

Kindly Complete and Froward To: TREASURER, KAHS, Kerry Library, Moyderwell, Tralee, Ireland Name/Business/Organisation: Address/Seoladh:			
		Mobile No.:	Landline No.:
E-Mail Address:	Date:		
-	and address published in the Members' List in chaeological and Historical Society. Please Tick Here		
Subscription Year: Januar	ry – December (Year) 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024		
Membership Subscription	s: Individual €35 / Family €45 / Institutional €65 / Student €15		
Publications by: Electron	nic Download* (note) Hardcopy		
access exclusive KAHS content a	, you will agree that you will be provided with a username and password, whereupon you can and receive documents electronically in lieu of hard copies. Your details will be stored securely in cy, which can be found at www.kerryhistory.ie		
Please tick from one below	v:		
1. Direct Debit/Standing (Order – see IBAN & BIC codes below		
2. PayPal (go to www.kerry			
3. Cheque / Bank Draft / I	Postal Order		
Amount paid €			
BANK DETAILS: Cumanı	n Seandálaíochta is Staire Chiarraí / Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society.		
Address: Allied Irish Bank	, Castle St., Tralee Account No: 12629079 Branch Sort Code: 93-62-19		
SWIFT CODE / BIC: AIB	IBAN: IE89AIBK93621912629079		
Name			
Signed / Signature			
Address			
Bank Name/Address			
Bank Account No			
Sort Code			
Start Date			

PLEASE ALLOW 5 WORKING DAYS TO PROCESS PAYMENT.

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION: THE YOUNG KERRY ARCHAEOLOGISTS' CLUB

Are you 15 years of age or older and interested in History, Archaeology, Museums and Heritage? In partnership with Kerry County Museum, Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society is in the process of establishing a Young Kerry Archaeologists' Club, in which members' children can participate. If you would like to get actively involved in programming and organizing events for your peers, please send an email to our Education Officer: education@kerrymuseum.ie.



Secondary School students from Killorglin Community College guide their peers through Kerry County Museum's Main Gallery during Museum/Architecture Kerry 2019 Takeover Week.



Archaeologists in the making: Students from Killorglin Community College during a dig workshop as part of Museum/Architecture Kerry 2019 Takeover Week.



Tour guiding training in Kerry County Museum's Medieval Experience with students from Presentation Secondary School Tralee as part of Museum/Architecture Kerry 2019

Takeover Week.



Students from Presentation Secondary School, Milltown discuss objects on display in Kerry County Museum's Casement exhibition as part of Museum/Architecture Kerry 2019 Takeover Week.



Kerry County Museum hosting History in the Box, an inter-generational workshop for teenagers and their parents or grandparents. This innovative project was organised in conjunction with Letters of 1916-1923 (Maynooth University, Digital Humanities) in 2018.

History in a Box brought history and technology together in a novel way allowing families to learn together as a team.



Students from Colaiste Gleann Li, Tralee pity fire Neolithic pottery with ceramicist Lone Beiter O'Reilly in 2017.

The pots were based on finds from Killaclohane Portal Tomb near Milltown, Kerry's oldest man-made structure.

