

Wicklow County Genealogical Society



*Wicklow  
Roots*

*No.4. 1999*

**THE WICKLOW COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
JOURNAL.**

**No. 4**

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*The views expressed in this journal are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor and Executive Committee.*

## EDITORIAL

In general it is our policy to keep current issues to our monthly newsletter, a journal dominated by genealogical issues may be appropriate to a National Society but is hardly appropriate to Local Society such as ourselves, such issues are unlikely to interest the general reader in the short term or the collector in the long term. We are pleased to note that two issues which we have raised on more than one occasion during the year are now receiving some attention, an extension has been added to the General Registration Office in Dublin and there is news that a new Library facility is planned for Bray which will hopefully remedy the lack of a County Library. We welcome any comments from our readers on their experiences in doing research in both local and national repositories, we will be glad to pass on these comments to the proper authorities.

In this years Journal we have attempted to include as wide a mix of articles and features as possible covering all areas and groups. In “World War I Casualties.. Memorials in County Wicklow”, Philip Lecane has reproduced a listing of memorials to those who died, since it is estimated that fifty thousand Irishmen died in that War and that this County contributed more than it’s fair share to that sacrifice, there must be a great deal more forgotten dead.

The Peter’s Pence collections for Dublin Diocese, which were published annually

in the Freeman’s Journal go some small way to replace the Census Records for the Nineteenth Century which were destroyed as part of state policy or lost in the blaze at the Four Courts, town and city dwellers have the benefit of the trade directories but these do not include the rural population.

“Wicklow People at Home and Away” is culled from the pages of past “Wicklow Peoples” and are a reminder of what a mobile population this county has always had between seafaring, soldiering and emigration in general.

Four families in particular are dealt with in these pages, the Gahans of Coolruss and Rathdrum, Meaths of Ballyduff, O’Keeffes of Dunlavin and the Keelys of Wicklow, these families are by no means unique and we would like our readers to contribute articles on their own families and their stories.

In the final part of researching your Wicklow ancestors Donald Sheane deals with some less used sources of information and the Societies and Publications that may be of help in your search.

We publish the final section of Vincent O’Reilly’s probe through the more secret files of the National Archive to discover the information that was being supplied to the Authorities in Dublin Castle.

To those who might have thought that Miss Fogarty, the subject of the “Indenture” in our last issue was about to join MI6, or it’s predecessor (or perhaps an enclosed order of nun’s), we can confirm that she was in fact being apprenticed to the trade of Dressmaker.

## RESEARCHING YOUR WICKLOW ANCESTORS

By Donald R. Sheane.

*In the first part of this article we examined the more common sources of family history information, now we move on to the less accessible sources and summarise the organisations and publications that may be of use in your search.*

### The Registry of Deeds:

The Registry of deeds is located in the Kings Inns, Henrietta Street, Dublin, it holds the records of land transactions from 1708 onwards, these records are indexed alphabetically as follows:

(a) Grantor's (i.e. the person who sold or leased the property) Index.

(a) Lands Index, arranged by county and townland (available only from 1825).

An example of entries in the Grantor's Index:

	Vol.	Page.	Ref.
SHANE, Francis to Herdman	8	242	2691
SHANE, Francis to Johnston	22	520	12727

Lands Index, Sample of entry :

Co. Wicklow Lands Index, Vol 63 (1708-1738).

Wicklow Town, Whittingham et al to Chamney, (Vol) 67 – (page) 326 – 46300 (Memorial No.)

There is, unfortunately, no grantors (persons purchasing or leasing property) index.

Apart from property transactions there are deeds of marriage settlements and wills.

Abstracts of deeds of genealogical value are:

Vol.16 – 141 – 7124: Registered 23 January 1715: deed of settlement on the marriage of Thomas Chamney, son of John Chamney of Shellalah Forge in the County of Wicklow, with Margaret Graves of Drogheda, Edward Chamney, brother of the said Thomas Chamney and Rev. Edward Newton of Carnew appointed Trustees. Recites that her fortune was £1,000, and that in consideration

of said marriage the said John Chamney agrees to settle the lands of Ballyshanogue and Ballyshorke in County Wexford and Kildavin and Ballypierce in Co.Carlow.

Also: Vol 450-405-291755 Registered 13 July 1792: Graves Chamney of Platten Co.Meath, Esq, to Wm Bolton of Ballinacooly, Co.Wicklow, farmer, - all that and the lands of Ballynaclough, Co.Wicklow, lately in possession of Thos.Gamble and Jn.Bolton – containing 52 acres – for lives of Laurence Bolton, 4th son of Thomas Bolton of Coniamstown, Co.Wicklow, farmer; John Saul, 2nd son of Thos.Saul of Rathdrum, weaver, aged about 11 years and Robert Bradshaw of Killemana in said County, farmer.

### **Directories:**

Irish Directories as a source of family history are quite excellent. the National Library has a very comprehensive holding and that of the National Archives is also extensive. Co.Wicklow towns may be found in the following:

ARKLOW	: Lucas' Directory, 1788 : Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1894
ASHFORD	: Slater's, 1856
BALTINGLASS	: Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1870, 1894
BLESSINGTON	: Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1894
BRAY	: Lucas', 1788 : Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1881, 1894
DELGANY	: Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1881, 1894
DONARD	: Slater's, 1881, 1894
DUNLAVIN	: Slater's, 1881, 1894:
ENNISKERRY	: Slater's, 1856, 1881, 1894
GREYSTONES	: Slater's, 1881, 1894
KILCOOLE	: Slater's, 1856, 1894
NEWTOWN	: Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1894
RATHDRUM	: Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1894
WICKLOW	: Lucas', 1788 : Pigot's, 1824 : Slater's, 1846, 1856, 1870, 1881, 1894



Other regional societies can be contacted through:

Council of Irish Genealogical Organisations,  
186 Ashcroft,  
Raheny,  
Dublin 5.

### **Publications;**

The following publications are suggested for further reading:

“Tracing Your Irish Ancestors” - by John Grenham.  
“Tracing Your Ancestors” – A Series by County – Flyleaf Press.  
“Handbook of Irish Genealogy” – Heraldic Artists.  
“Irish Genealogy, A Record Finder” – Heraldic Artists.  
“Surnames of Ireland” by Edward MacLysaght.  
“Placenames of Co.Wicklow” (7 Vols) by Liam Price.  
“ The People of Ireland” – BBC Publications.

### **Periodic Publications:**

“Wicklow Roots” – Wicklow, Annually.  
“Irish Roots” – Cork, Quarterly.  
“Gateway to the Past” – Ballinteer, Dublin, Annually.  
“DLGS Journal” – Dun Laoghaire. Quarterly.  
“Irish Family History” – Naas, Annually.  
“Familia” – Belfast, Annually.  
“Family Tree” – UK, Monthly.

**Heraldic Artists, Nassau St, Dublin, specialise in genealogical publications.**

There are a number of **PC Software Packages** on genealogy, advice can be obtained from:

The Computer Users Group,  
Dun Laoghaire Genealogical Society,  
11 Rochestown Park,  
Dun Laoghaire,  
Co.Dublin.

...Donald R. Sheane.

## County Wicklow Church Registers:

### Church of Ireland

Aghold	1700
Ballinaclash	1839
Ballintemple	1823
Ballynure	1807
Blessington	1683
Bray	1666
Carnew	1808
Castlemacadam	1720
Crosspatrick	1830
Delgany	1666
Donaghmore	1720
Dunganstown	1782
Dunlavin	1697
Glenealy	1825
Kilcommon	1814
Killiskey	1818
Kilpipe	1828
Mullinacuffe	1836
Newcastle	1692
Powerscourt	1662
Preban	1827
Rathdrum	1706
Shillelagh	1833
Stratford	1804
Wicklow	1655
All Other ***	

### Roman Catholic

Arklow	1809
Ashford	1864
Avoca	1777
Baltinglass	1807
Blessington	1852
Bray	1800
Clonmore *	1819
Clonegal *	1833
Dunlavin	1815
Enniskerry	1825
Glendalough	1807
Kilbride Barndarrig	1820
Killaveney	1800
Kilquade	1826
Rathdrum	1795
Tinahely	1835
Tomacork **	1785
Valleymount	1810
Wicklow	1747
Methodist	
Wicklow	1828
Presbyterian	
Bray	1836

\* *Based in Co.Carlow, partly in Co.Wicklow.*

\*\* *COI Parishes generally have burial records, this is the only RC Parish to have them in Co.Wicklow.*

\*\*\* *Church of Ireland records for Arklow, Baltinglass, Calary, Derralossary, Donard & Crehelp, Greystones, Hollywood, Kilbride (Blessington), Kilbride (Bray), Kilcommon, Kiltegan & Kilranelagh and Redcross were lost in the fire at the Four Courts in 1922, as state records they had been transferred there for safekeeping during the War of Independence.*

## **BULBOUS NOSES AND BAGPIPES**

### **.. A Scottish Inheritance.**

It was a bright summers day outside, stepping into the quaint tidy room, it was as though I'd stepped back thirty years, apart from the TV on the sideboard, it could have been any farmers kitchen from the earliest days of my childhood, it took a few moments to adjust to my new "old" "surroundings.

The Gahan sisters were the only surviving cousins of my late father, Kate the older one had always been the more outgoing, but failing health and failing hearing meant that her "baby" sister, Anna, a bright little fairy of a woman, now took on the role of family spokesperson.

Kate and Anna, were, with their sister Bridie in England, the last survivors of the nine children born to Hugh Gahan and his wife Nannie (nee Harney, formerly of Ballinagapogue) of the Brewery, Rathdrum, one brother, John, had emigrated to America, Laurence had emigrated to Australia later returning to farm in Co.Kildare, before retiring to the family home, Mary had married a widower in Dublin, and had acquired a family of stepchildren, but the other family members (the ladies had two other brothers Hugh and William) had tended to stay at home and remain single, the oldest sister Sarah had married John Graves, the postmaster in Rathdrum, but she had never recovered from the birth of her first child, and died after a lingering illness at only twenty eight, the sisters had raised the little girl, Marjorie, until she was old enough to seek her fortune in Australia.

My grandmother, Maryanne Gahan, had been the eldest of five children born to William and Sarah Gahan of Coolruss, Clonegal, just inside the Wicklow border, the childrens mother died of consumption when they were still young, Maryanne was twelve, Peter, eleven, Hugh, ten, Christopher, seven, and Alice, the youngest, just four years old, the ladies told me that the family had been moved to Rathdrum that same winter by their landlord, The Earl Fitzwilliam, it must have been a time of great upset for the family, particularly since the boy, Christy, died from pneumonia in that first spring in their new home, the person who did most to hold the family together was their Aunt Biddy, their fathers sister who accompanied her brother to Rathdrum, and helped to raise the motherless children, the ladies told me that in recent renovations, a shawl and bonnet belonging to Aunt Biddy had been found concealed in a smokestack, almost a century after the passing of their owner, sadly they had been destroyed by the smoke and had to be thrown out.

With the help of Aunt Biddy, the family seem to have prospered, William Gahan added to his family farm till he had almost thirty acres, his children married, Peter who took up the the trade of Saddler, married Biddy Fortune, a Milliner in the town, Peter was a man of strong convictions, a founder member of the GAA and a native speaker, but sadly he died at only forty two leaving two boys and a young daughter who would follow him to the grave within the year (it is an unfortunate co-incidence that all three of my great grandmothers

granddaughters named after her were fated to die young, as well as this girl, Sarah Gahan and Kate and Anna's sister Sarah, my own Aunt Sara would die during the great flu –“A Wedding, A Funeral and An Unexpected Mystery” – DLGS Journal Winter 1995). Peter Gahan's Saddlery trade was continued by his cousin Pat Gahan, who also came from Clonegal, as did John Gahan of Kingston another relative from the Carlow border. Hugh Gahan inherited the farm at Knockadoyen, his youngest sister Alice went to England where she seems to have lost touch with the family, Maryanne, who described herself on her marriage certificate as a Road Contractor, married Loughlin Byrne, a farmer from Ballykeane.

My Father had always spoken reverently of his Mother, photos now pale and tattered spoke eloquently of a lady who's interests and ambitions lay far beyond those of a typical farmers wife, he had been sent to school at an age when most of his contemporaries were working in the fields, that this education helped him to better himself in later life would have pleased her, that her daughter should have followed a teaching career must have pleased her, that her granddaughter should have been the first family member to obtain a university degree was indirectly a credit to her. Education was not simply a means to an end to for my Grandmother however, my Father would remember how she kept a tea caddy on the mantelpiece filled with cuttings and transcriptions of poetry and prose (and probably recipes and knitting patterns!), and that they were never long unattended.

The Gahan sisters remembered little of their Aunt, having been only children when she died, they did remember her easy recall of family events, a facility she would pass on to my father but sadly not to me, they remembered the story of her grandmother Watchorn who had been cut off from her family for marrying a Catholic (See “A Postscript to Canada”, DLGS Journal, Summer 1996) but when I mentioned the McDonalds, there was a silence.

I had never heard of the McDonalds until I commenced my family research, McDonald had been the maiden name of my Great Grandmother Gahan, she had never lived to see her Grandchildren let alone Great Grandchildren, she had been a few years older than her husband, and already over thirty when they married in Clonegal on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1858, she was the daughter of Hugh and Ally McDonald of Leaney, Clonegal, she had at least (it can never be assumed that parish records are complete) one sister, Catherine, and three brothers, James, John and Thomas, the latter was the only one whose name appeared in later Parish Records, he married Sarah Cosgrave in the 1870's and had at least two daughters, Ellen and Catherine. I found the marriage of Hugh McDonald to Alicia Murphy in the Parish Records of Killaveney on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1816, it would appear that the bride was a native of this area, but I could not identify her family from local records, nor could I identify any earlier members of the McDonald family in either this or in the Parish of Tullow where I'd found Sarah McDonald's baptismal record on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1827.

There were no memorials to the McDonald family in Clonegal, in fact no record of the fate of my great great grandparents, rather worryingly I found the death of a Hugh McDonald in Enniscorthy Workhouse, an elderly widower, he died there just after Christmas 1869, a sad but by means unique end in those times of hardship for the elderly and infirm, I will probably never know if this man was my great great grandfather, but that shouldn't stop me remembering him and the manner of his passing.

On reflection Anna Gahan did have one memory of the McDonalds, albeit obliquely, she remembered Jack Gahan of Kingston telling her sister Mary that she had a bulbous nose, "like the McDonalds", whether this family characteristic was due to nurture or nature I will never know, I was reminded that that this might have been a Scottish inheritance. In Scotland the McDonalds, one of the nation's leading Clans, had been Lords of the Isles, but had found themselves supplanted by more loyal clans like the Campbells who cultivated Royal favour (leading to tragedies such as the slaughter at Glencoe) they had come to Ireland in the sixteenth century as Gallowglasses, drifting south to offer their services to the rebel forces, many presumably had stayed in the aftermath of these events. Scottish blood might well have explained my father's love of Scottish music and song, and my own attraction to with the tales of Scott and Stevenson, it might also have explained the presence of a set of bagpipes in the family home at the Brewery, on which, if he could not be persuaded otherwise, the ladies grandfather would sometimes play, an ancient tradition still followed, but also, perhaps, a personal loss still remembered after the passing of so many years.

*This article is dedicated to the memory of Anna and Kate Gahan whose hospitality I enjoyed on that summers day, now almost six years ago, may they rest in peace.*

..... Declan Byrne.

*Wicklow Cuttings.....*

*Memoriam: Gahan, First Anniversary, In loving memory of my dear father, William Gahan of Rathdrum, Co Wicklow, who departed this life the 12<sup>th</sup> March 1910, on whose soul Sweet Jesus have mercy. Inserted by his loving daughter, Alice.*

.....*The Wickloe People, 11<sup>th</sup> March 1911.*

## WORLD WAR I CASUALTIES COMMEMORATED

### Memorials in County Wicklow

Compiled by Philip Lecane.

**Francis Allen** – of Ballymoney. 2<sup>nd</sup> South African Infantry. Killed in action at Delville Wood, Battle of the Somme 18<sup>th</sup> July 1916. Age 29. Commemorated in Donard Church of Ireland.

**Ernest Brabazon – D.S.O.** – Staff Captain to the 4<sup>th</sup> (Guards) Brigade. Mentioned in despatches. Killed 17<sup>th</sup> June 1915. Age 31. Buried in Cambren Churchyard. Married Mary Ricardo 29<sup>th</sup> October 1912. Commemorated in Christ Church, Church of Ireland, Bray.

**Henry Brook** – Late Major Connaught Rangers. Lost his sight at the first Battle of Ypres, November 1914 and died as a result of his injuries on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1920 at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, where he is buried. Commemorated in Shillelagh Church of Ireland.

**Denis Byrne** – Killed in France 15<sup>th</sup> September 1917. Age 28. Commemorated in Ennisboyne (Three Mile Water) Graveyard.

**Arthur Darley** – Commander, Royal Navy, *HMS Good Hope*, Killed in action in the Battle of Cornel on All Saints Day, 1914. Commemorated at Kilbride Church of Ireland, near Bray.

**John Darley** -- Lieutenant Colonel, 4<sup>th</sup> Hussars. Killed in action near Amiens on Easter Day 1918, Aetais Forum 38. Commemorated at Kilbride Church of Ireland, near Bray.

**Stella Darley** -- V.A.D. Died 11<sup>th</sup> April 1917. Age 38, Commemorated at Kilbride Church of Ireland, near Bray.

**Robert Dobbin** -- Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery. Killed at the Battle of Loos, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1915. Age 21. Son of Lieutenant Colonel W.Dobbin, Indian Army (Retd.) , C.B.E. Robert's brother **Fergus**, Lieutenant 6<sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army, was killed in action near Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, 16<sup>th</sup> July 1919. Age 19. Commemorated at Kilbride Church of Ireland, near Bray.

**John Jackson** – Killed in action 29<sup>th</sup> March 1918, serving with A Company, 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade. Age 26. Commemorated in St Peters Church of Ireland, Kiltegan.

**Charles Monck** – Captain, Coldstream Guards. Killed in action at St Julian, France, 21<sup>st</sup> October 1914. Commemorated in St Patricks Church of Ireland, Enniskerry.

**Marcus Moses** -- Captain and Adjutant 2nd Rhodesian Contingent for Active Service who died of fever at Salisbury, Rhodesia, on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1914. Age 27. Commemorated at Kilbride Church of Ireland near Bray.

**Edward Noblett** – Cheshire Regiment. Age 27. Also his brother...

**Robert Noblett** – Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Age 29. “Who gave their lives in the great war 1914-1918”. Commemorated in All Saints Church of Ireland, Carnew.

**Clement Robertson** – Captain, Tank Corps. Killed in action, 4<sup>th</sup> October 1917. Commemorated in Christ Church, Church of Ireland, Delgany.

**Algernon Smyth** – Captain, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Born at Bray Head on 11<sup>th</sup> January 1884. Killed in action near Ypres, 15<sup>th</sup> November 1914. Mentioned in despatches. Commemorated in Christ Church, Church of Ireland, Bray.

**Hugh Gordon Stamper** – Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Killed in action at Beaumont Hamel, 13<sup>th</sup> November 1916. Age 32. Commemorated in St Mathews, Church of Ireland, Newtownkennedy.

**Thomas Arthur Symes** -- No.14228, Machine Gun Section, D Company, 7<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 10<sup>th</sup> Irish Division. Died in hospital at Murdos while serving in Gallipoli, 18<sup>th</sup> August 1915. Age 29. His parents were Sandham and Kate Symes. Commemorated at Crosspatrick, Church of Ireland churchyard.

*On the closure and demolition of the church this tablet was removed and placed outside against a wall, adjacent to his parents memorial.*

**Francis Patrick Hamilton Syngé, MC.** – Of Glanmore Castle. Captain, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Irish Guards. Commissioned 6<sup>th</sup> August 1915. Wounded at Hohenzolleran Redoubt. Awarded the Military Cross 21<sup>st</sup> October 1915. Wounded, 1<sup>st</sup> July 1916. Killed in action near Ypres, 29<sup>th</sup> July 1917. Buried at Bluet Farm near Ypres. Commemorated in Nuncross, Church of Ireland.

**James J.Troy** -- Died in France, 15<sup>th</sup> December 1917. Age 26. Commemorated on family memorial in graveyard of Annacurragh, R.C. Church.

**Edward Wellesley, MC.** – Major, Royal Engineers. Accidentally killed, October 1916. Memorial erected by Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 178<sup>th</sup> Tunnelling Company, Royal Engineers under his command in France 1915-1916. Commemorated in Delgany Church of Ireland

**Charles Willoughby** -- Son of George Willoughby. Killed in action, 15<sup>th</sup> June 1916. Age 37. Commemorated in Curraghawn Church of Ireland.

*A memorial to a man who served in WWI:*

**Maurice Wingfield, C.M.G.,C.V.O.,D.S.O.** – Major General. Born 21<sup>st</sup> June 1883. Joined the Rifle Brigade in 1902. Served throughout the 1914-1918 War in France, Belgium and Italy, reaching the rank of Brigadier General. Was awarded the C.M.G. and D.S.O. and orders of The Legion of Honour, The Crown of Belgium, The Crown of Italy, and The Rising Sun of Japan. Rejoined the army at the outbreak of war in 1939. Served as Director at Army Headquarters in London until 1944, being promoted to the rank of Major General. A member of the bodyguard of George V, Edward VII and Elizabeth II. Harbinger in 1949 and Standard Bearer in 1952. Died 14<sup>th</sup> April 1956. Commemorated in St Patricks Church of Ireland, Enniskerry.

*Note: Few R.C. churches in Ireland have WWI memorials, the preceding list does not imply that there were few R.C. Wicklow men and women killed during the war.*

*Details compiled from an article by Brian J.Cantwell in "The Irish Sword" , Vol 15, 1982-83, pages 45-56.*

*Wicklow Cuttings.....*

*Death Notice: Goodman, January 1st 1902, At White's Castle, Wicklow, Harriet*

*Goodman, aged 78 years, for twenty four years a faithful servant to the family of the late Isaac Weir, QC.*

*.....Bray Herald and South Dublin Reporter , 4th January 1902*

**PETERS PENCE COLLECTION, THE PARISH OF ENNISKERRY,  
2<sup>nd</sup> August 1880.**

£2.0.0	Matthew Darcy, Esq		
£1.0.0.	Rev.T O'Dwyer, PP	Mrs Sheil	
10/=	Rev.Denis O'Brien	Rev.Edward Mackey, CC	Mrs Wiley
	Mr John O'Toole		
5/=	Mr James Doyle	Mr Stephen Breen	Mr A Nugent
	Mr M Clary	Mrs Catherine Keating	
2/6	Mr William Black	Mrs Mary Whelan	Mr P Whelan
	Mr M Love	Mr M Bourke	Mr Simon Doyle
	Mr E Doyle	Mr M Walsh	Mr J Pluck
2/=	Mr M Lane	Mr P Crosier	Mr A Fegan
	Mr T Kavanagh	Mr C Reilly	
1/=	Mr J Keenan	Mr B Murray	Mr P Merder
	Mr M Connolly	Mr M Kelly	Mr M McDonald
	Mr T Pluck	Mr M Thomas	Mr A Mulligan
	Mrs Mary Stales	Mr W Pluck	Mr M Fitzsimon
	Mr T Byrne	Mr J Doyle	Mr F Frail
	Mr Kinsella	Mr M Doyle	Mr J Brien
	Mr Mr J Byrne	Mr F Flynn	Mr P Gallagher
	Mr E Toole	Mr R Black	Mr D Doyle
	Mrs Whelan	Mr E Mordant	Mr M Hill
	Mr J Doyle	Mr E Doyle	Mr A Doyle
	Mr P Smith	Mr A Golden	Mr A Young
	Mr Kearns		

**St Kevin's Reformatory, Glencree, Co.Wicklow.**

*Collection at Church Door* £2.10.0

*V Rev.D McIntyre, OMI* £1.0.0

*Total Collection* £23.10.0.

**PARISH OF OVOCA**

£1.0.0	Rev J Germain, PP	Mr J Beakey	
5/=	Mr J Sutton		
2/6	Mr J Cullen	Mr Reilly	Mr J Brown
	Mr S Brown, RIC	Mr J Heenan, RIC	Mr T Hanaphy
	Mr J Redmond	Mr Donnelly	Mrs Kinsella
	Mr Francis Byrne	Mr M M	
2/=	Mr Clarke	Mrs Brennan	Mr J Coffey
	Miss Ryan	A Friend	

### **Templerainey District:**

10/=	Rev W Dunphy, CC		
5/=	Mr P Costolloe	Mr R Johnson, Solicitor	
3/=	Mr P Byrne		
2/6	Mr T Waldron		
2/=	Mr P Farrell	Mr J Galvin	Mr L Byrne
	Mr C Byrne		

### **Barraniskey District:**

5/=	Mr John Byrne	Mr D Byrne	Mr J Byrne
	Mr P Byrne		
3/=	Mr P Dillon		
2/6	Mr P Doyle		
2/=	Mr M Bourke	Mr W Byrne	Mr W Dunne
	Mr W Neill	Mr T Lotte	Mr J McDonald
	Mr R Murphy	Mr M Summers	

*In Small Sums £4-7-11 Total Collection £12-11-5.*

*As published by the Freeman's Journal. The original layout and spelling has been retained.*

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*Wicklow Cuttings.....*

*Mary Cullen, Bridget Kavanagh, Mary Farrell and Elizabeth Canavan requested an exhumation order at Wicklow District Court, on their behalf Michael Kavanagh stated that the burial of Mr George Stokes at Castletimon, on the previous December 1st, had taken place in a grave belonging to the plaintiffs, the widow, Bridget Stokes, stated that the grave had been pointed out by a relative, the*

*Presiding J.P. asked if anyone was in charge of the cemetery, the reply was in the negative, a local man being paid one pound a year simply to keep the grounds in order, an order for the exhumation and reburial was made by the court.*

*.....Bray Herald and South Dublin Reporter, 8th February 1902*

**ARKLOW TRINITY SESSIONS**  
**Held by Dr Darley, QC, County Court Judge.**

**Processes for Debt.....**

Timothy Kirwan v Michael Fallon for £1-10-0, amount due to plaintiff for manure sold...Decree

Patrick Byrne, Tinahely v Patrick Bryan for goods sold and delivered, value £3...Decree

Same v Thomas Byrne for £1-13-11...Decree

Same v Michael Merrigan for £1-11-0...Decree

Same v Thomas Kenny for £1-4-4...Decree

Dr W.G.Toomey appeared for Plaintiffs.

Maurice Merner v Phillip Dillon, Greenanne for £18-14-1...Decree

The Guardians of Shillelagh Union prosecuted the following farmers for Seed and Poor Rate..

Patrick Fennan, Killinure, £3-4-7..Decree

James Roache, Aghowle, £1-0-7..Decree

Timothy Farrell, Coolkenno, £1-0-7..Decree

James Brophy, Killinure, £2-12-0..Decree

James Fox, Rahaval, £3-4-0..Decree

*In reply to Mr Johnson, defendant said he was a very poor man. The seed turned out very badly and he was obliged to live on "Yella Male" (Laughter).*

*William Kinsella, £2-12-0.. Decree*

*Defendant contended that the "potaties" which he got were not "camkins" but rotten Scottish Downs and only spoiled his land.*

*Farmers have always complained of course, and presumably always will, but while their complaints were often quite amusing, the reality is that they and the poorer population in general seemed to have been subjected to a constant regime of petty tyranny from their "betters" who lost no opportunity to extract massive*

*finer from them on the flimsiest pretext, not unaware, presumably, that all such levies contributed to the amelioration of demands on themselves. In the current case the presiding Judge did comment on the onerous demands being made on the poor, but in the end he took no action on his expressed concerns, simply confirming the decrees issued.*

*.....Extract from the Bray Herald and South Dublin Reporter, 8<sup>th</sup> July 1882.*

*Wicklow Cuttings.....*

*Wicklow Petty Sessions, 9th September 1899:*

*George Smullen was fined 2/= for allowing three goats to stray at Leitrim Place.*

*Wicklow Petty Sessions, 15th September 1900 :*

*Bridget Robinet was fined 2/= for allowing a goat to trespass on the street.*

*Tinahely Petty Sessions, 15th September 1900:*

*Michael Somers was charged with carrying fowl by their legs by Sgt McDonagh, fined 7/6.*

*Shillelagh Petty Sessions, 11th January 1902:*

*Sergeant Dowling summoned Richard Hourican for allowing a donkey to wander on the public road at Kilquiggan on 16th ult, the sergeant explained that the donkey was old and useless, he was afraid to impound it lest it not be claimed, he believed that it was kept on the road so that the owner would be saved the expense and effort of a funeral, defendant was fined 1/= with costs.*

*Wicklow Petty Sessions, 22nd October 1901:*

*Ellen Foulks sued John Goodman for refusing to have his dog destroyed after it bit her child on the leg, the dog was later destroyed and a fine of 1/= imposed.*

*.....Bray Herald and Kingstown & Dalkey Advertised..*

## WICKLOW PEOPLE – AT HOME AND AWAY.

Name:	Home:	Away:	E:	Date:
Abbey, Rev James	Baltinglass	Dallas	D	1942.
Beatty, WCom W.D.	Bray	Cairo	D	1941.
Bergin. Patrick	Barndarrig	South Rhodesia	D	1939.
Booth, Emlyn	Laragh	Oregon	D	1901.
Braddell, Florence	Ballingate	Sussex	D	1945.
Brennan, James	Arklow	Wellington, NZ	D	1930.
Byrne, Denis	Kiltegan	Flushing, NY	D	1947.
Byrne, Rev Finian	Rathangan	Sydney	D	1942.
Coburn, Harry	Arklow	Lincoln, UK	M	1947.
Condron, James	Delgany	Sussex	D	1946.
Connor, Michael J.	Knockanana	Flushing, N.Y.	D	1939.
Dean, Ailsa M.	Avonbrae	Edinburgh	D	1947.
Devitt, Harry	Bray	Seattle	D	1930.
Doyle, Margaret	Aughrim	Canterbury, UK	D	1945.
Doyle, Sr Mary K.	Tuckmill	Dunedin, NZ	D	1930.
Dunne, John Joseph	Baltinglass	Missouri	D	1941.
Farrell, Edward	Rockbig	Co.Durham	M	1947.
Farrington, Rev Leo	Tubberpatrick	New York	D	1939.
Ferguson, Helena	Bray	Glasgow	M	1947.
Flynn, Marion	Shillelagh	Caterham, UK	M	1947.
Furlong, F.Eng P.	Greystones	Nuremburg	D	1944.
Geoghegan, Sgt J.	Ashford	Italy	D	1944.
Godkin, E.L.	Co.Wicklow	USA	D	1831.
Hanks, Kathleen L.	Blessington	Godalming, UK	D	1946.
Hopkins, Captain	Wicklow	South Africa	D	1900.
Jameson, Harry	Wicklow	New Jersey	B	1946.
Jordan, Nurse Jenny	Rathdrum	Hammersmith	M	1947.
Kavanagh, Sgt John	Arklow	Middle East	D	1941.
Kelly, Joseph	Rathvilly	Dartford, UK	D	1946.
Latimer, Mary Jane	Arklow	Montreal	D	1941.
O'Connor, Sr B.	Ashtown	Houston	D	1947.
O'Rourke, V Rev P.J.	Kilcoole	Oregon	D	1933.
Shepard, Cecil R.	Oatlands	Bengal	D	1895.
Shaw, William	Dunlavin	Geelong	D	1890.
Symes, George	Tinahely	Hastings, NZ	D	1930.
Turner, William	Clara	W.Australia	D	1946.
Wall, Michael	Arklow	Vancouver	D	1928.
Wall, Michael	Arklow	Vancouver	D	1928.

**Abbreviations: E=event, D=death, M=marriage, B=child born to**

**“Description of Wicklow from “Memoir of a map of Ireland”**

**Daniel Augustus Beaufort – 1792.**

THE extent of this county, which lies immediately south of Dublin, is from N. to S. \* 32 miles, from E. to W. 26; and the superficial contents are 311,600 acres, 486 square miles.

It is divided into six baronies, half RATHDOWN, NEWCASTLE, ARKLOW, BALLINACORR, TALBOTSTOWN, and SHILLELAGH; which contains + 58 parishes, and 20 churches. – Of these, 49 parishes and 17 churches are in the Archbishoprick of Dublin, - 6 parishes and three churches in the Diocese of Leighlin – and three parishes and one church in that of Ferns.

The number of houses in this county is 11,546, the inhabitants may therefore be computed at about 58,000; a very scanty population for so large an extent, as it amounts only to 23.75 in a square mile, and 26.9 acres to each house, on an average.

But a great part of WICKLOW is rendered unfit for habitation and incapable of culture, by mountains intermixed with rock and bogs. However, though the heart of the county be a cheerless waste, the hills on the east and west sides of it, and especially along the coast, from 6 to 8 miles in breadth, being many of them well wooded and intermixed with profitable and smiling vallies, form a delightful and various scenery. they are crowded with gentlemen’s seats, and are not without small towns and villages. The mountains of Kippure, near the county of Dublin, are the highest, and the very abrupt on the North side. – Keyden on the border of Carlow, and Sugar Loaf Hill near Delgany, are also remarkable for height, and the latter for it's conical form.

In the mountainous part of the county many rivers have their sources, - the Liffey with her tributary streams takes a circular course through the county of Kildare, and falls into the bay of Dublin. The Slaney runs Southward, and after crossing a part of Carlow is received into the sea at Wexford. The Fartrey disembogues itself at Wicklow, and the Ovoca at Arklow.

There are no large towns in this County. Wicklow, the county town, is pleasantly situated on a small harbour, and near a beautiful strand abounding in fine pebbles, which is called the Morrough. – The ale of Wicklow has long been celebrated in Dublin. BRAY is resorted to by sea bathers in the summer, and like ARKLOW has a haven for small craft. On the Eastern side of the county are BLESSINGTON, DUNLAVIN, BALTINGLAS and CLONEGALL. In the neighbourhood of these Towns, of RATHDRUM which is nearer the coast, and of CARNEW in the South, some linen and much coarse woollens are manufactured.

Not far from Rathdrum, at Cronebane, and also in the parish of Kilcashel, are extensive copper mines. At Cronebane immense quantities of copper are made, by steeping bar-iron in the mineral water, which entirely corrodes the original metal and substitutes the particles of copper in its place.

In the barony of SHILLELAGH stand the poor remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for the excellence of its oak; which was exported to Britain and different parts of Europe, and is till shewn in the roof of Westminster-hall, and of some ancient buildings on the continent, even at this day.

There is scarcely room to mention the antique ruins and round towers of Glandelough, called the Seven Churches, which are situated in a deep valley, encompassed with mountains; much less to describe the many natural beauties that attract the notice of the curious.

Ten members are returned to parliament for the county and town of Wicklow, the boroughs of Blessington, Baltinglas – and Carysfort, which last is not even a village.

### **Observations on the Old Maps.**

THE county is drawn too short from North to South by two miles. The courses of rivers are in many places erroneous, the Liffey and Bray-water are made to unite, and so are the rivers that fall into the sea at Wicklow and Kilcool. The boundary between the baronies of Newcastle and Ballinacor, is improperly placed. The mountains are ill described, and those of Kippure misnamed Stephenon. The villages of Glanteague, Togher and Ballinderry are omitted.

- From North to South 40 ½, from east to West 33 English miles, the area 500,600 English acres, or 7,800 square miles.
- 5370 acres and 1000 souls are about average for each parish.

Editors note: In as far as possible the original text of this feature has been retained, corrections with regard to the location of certain places should be addressed to Mr Beaufort or his representatives!.

.....Contributed by Brian Smith.



## WICKLOW....THE EARLIEST REFERENCES.

Contributed by Maeve Flannery.

The earliest contemporary reference to Wicklow, known at present, is contained in a list of custodies and houses dated 19<sup>th</sup> May 1331, where Wicklow is enumerated in the Custody of Dublin. The same document contains the earliest references to the Houses at Wexford, Multifarnham and Timoleague. The Irish Province had been divided into Custodies almost eighty years earlier. There were four Custodies in 1282, probably Dublin, Drogheda, Cork and Nenagh. (a)

In 1252, Thomas O'Quinn is described as "Custodian of Drogheda". A little later mention occurs of John of Kilkenny, "formerly Custodian in various Custodies in Ireland, at one time of Drogheda, at another of Cork", and of Adam Habe, Custodian of a Custody not named, probably of Dublin.

The "Abbey" was mentioned in a grant from James I to Sir Henry Bruckner, Knt., 'The site, etc, of the Cell or House of Monks near Wicklow called 'TEMPLEENECALLIAGHDUFF' with a garden or parcel of land near the Abbey of Wicklow; called 'GARRINECALLIIOGHDUFF', belonging to the said Cell, and containing about one acre with all other lands belonging to the said cell. Rent one shilling – 1607. (b)

*Extract from a book called "The Abbey" by Rev. Michael Clarke, March 1943, in Greystones County Library, copied in March 1992 by Maeve Flannery, Summerhill, Wicklow.*

(a) *Materials for the History of the Franciscan Province of Ireland, 1920 – p.xx.*

(a) *Patent Rolls – James I. p.91 No.xxxii.*



## **“THE SEARCH”**

by

**Tom O’Keeffe**

I think it would be fair to say that interest into one’s family history or background is usually triggered by some event, or something one has read or heard. In my case it was a book, a biography titled, “The Life of Michael Dwyer” by Charles Dickson, published 1944.

In Dickson’s book, Dwyer’s final days in the mountains of West Wicklow were recounted to the historian, Brother Luke Cullen, by one Laurence O’Keeffe, who was with him at the end. The name O’Keeffe is not indigenous to the area and I assumed this man was a survivor of the 1798 rebellion who had deserted from the North Cork Militia and joined the rebels. My father, who was born in 1898, was not aware of any connection although he did have an uncle Laurence who was born about 1870 and in times past there was a tradition that christian names were passed from generation to generation. This apart, anytime family background came up for discussion with friends or acquaintances, the question was always the same, what part of County Cork did my people come from?. I was aware that the O’Keeffe Sept were originally from County Cork and that in the beginning of the eleventh century a descendant of Artri, King of Munster, was named Ceam and that it was from him that the Ui Chaim (O’Keeffes) took their name. Their territory was in the area of the present day Glanworth from which they were forced by the Norman’s in the twelfth century, they then settled to the west of the Barony of Duhallow in West Cork, where the name remains numerous to the present day. The census of 1659 lists the great majority of O’Keeffe families as living in Cork and Limerick, the only exception of note being a group of thirty in County Kilkenny.

Questioning relatives was of little help, the rejoinder being that we always came from West Wicklow, however my elderly aunt said, not quite, that my grandfather was born in Carlow and was able to tell me the year he was born, 1860, and the parish which was Clonmore. And so I began my search.

Being aware that state records only began in 1864 and that Roman Catholic parish records went back to the early part of the nineteenth century and that the majority of them are on microfilm in the National Library, I started and without much difficulty found the baptismal record for one James Keffe, baptised in January 1860, his fathers name was Edward and his mothers name Elizabeth Cummings. My grandfather was the second eldest of his family, so in the years proceeding 1860 in the same parish I began searching and located the baptismal record for his brother Thomas on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1857, and for a record of the marriage which I found had taken place in 1856. Encouraged by the relative ease with which these records had been located and also being aware that it was custom at that time for people to get married relatively young I assumed that my great grandfather would have been born between eighteen and twenty six years

previously so I got back to 1836 and began to work backwards searching the parish of Clonmore and taking in a radius of ten miles any parish that came within that circumference in Carlow. As can be imagined this was tedious and time consuming so it was with satisfaction I located the baptismal record of one Edward Keeffe, born on 25<sup>th</sup> September 1836, parents, James Keeffe and Grace Kenny. I continued scanning back to 1828 to see if there were any other Edwards born in that general area in that time span and there was not. In addition James being his fathers name seemed to confirm the link because of the tradition as mentioned earlier.

Now I was aware that sometime after 1860 my great grandfather had moved to the Glen of Imaal where the rest of my grandfathers siblings were born so I decided to do a search of the 1901 census returns to see if I could locate the family, which I did. However you can imagine my surprise when in the townland of Coolamadra I located the census returns of one Edward Keeffe and his wife Elizabeth, he said he was seventy years old and that he had been born in "Wicklow" and his wife in "Carlow". I then checked the census for North West Carlow to see if by coincidence there was more than one Edward and Elizabeth Keeffe, there was not. My research in Carlow was all for naught.

So I began again, back to the National Library, this time to look at the parishes covering the West Wicklow, Glen of Imaal area, but of course this time I had a date, a year, providing he was accurate because our forebears were not so age conscious as people today and the margin of error could be a year or two in either direction or maybe a lot more in some cases. Two parishes span part of both counties, Clonmore and Hacketstown, about fifty per cent of their area in each, and Rathvilly which covers a small part of West Wicklow, I began with those without result and then proceeded to Dunlavin parish, research was proceeding satisfactorily until I reached 1832, where I found records were illegible, not just difficult to read but practically blank, only the faintest outlines of lettering. Unfortunately this situation is not unusual when trying to use the microfilm of the parish records, in some cases the original records are in very bad condition and nearly impossible to read in their original form, so the MF copies are to all intents useless, sometimes the microfilm itself is worn or the original copy was of poor quality and then again part of the film may be missing. Given all the foregoing, luck can play a large part in researching these records. As far as the years 1829-32 in Dunlavin were concerned my only hope was that the fault was with the film and that the original records were legible.

I decided to get in touch with the priest in Dunlavin, Father Michael Murphy, and explain my problem to him. He very kindly agreed to let me see the originals so at ten thirty one morning I proceeded to Dunlavin and father Michael took the original parish records books from the safe and, wishing me luck, laid them on the table and left, saying he would be back in a couple of hours. The books were in good condition and I had little difficulty finding the years in question which were

absolutely legible and there, clearly recorded, was the baptismal record of Edward, son of Thomas and Brigid Keeffe on 4<sup>th</sup> April 1830, when Edward filled in that census form seventy years later he was absolutely accurate. I then went further back to see if I could locate any brothers or sisters and on 26<sup>th</sup> August 1827 I located Laurence, son of Thomas and Brigid Keeffe. I have not been able to find any other siblings or a marriage record. The wife's maiden name was not given, nor was any townland mentioned.

At this point I decided to look at the Tithe Applotment books, dated 1827, covering the Dunlavin, Baltinglass, Donoughmore and Hacketstown areas. I eventually found an entry for Thomas Keeffe who farmed 43 acres in the townland of Ballinguile, this is approximately ten miles from Dunlavin, and also two entries for Laurence Keeffe who farmed two holdings totalling twenty three acres in the townland of Killalish, which is adjacent to Ballinguile. Charles Dickson in his "Life of Michael Dwyer" refers to the latter and is of the opinion that he is the same man who was with Dwyer. It would seem to me that there is strong circumstantial case these two men were related, possibly brothers or maybe nephew and uncle as Laurence would be approximately fifty years old in 1827. Laurence surrendered to a local yeoman sergeant on 19<sup>th</sup> December 1803 and was imprisoned in the Provost.

He was released in 1805, after two years, on a bail of £500, a substantial sum in those days. I located a marriage record for Laurence Keeffe and Margaret Lennon on 12<sup>th</sup> January 1806 in Rathvilly. I have not been able to locate any record of offspring. The only other mention is that of Laurence Keeffe as a baptismal co-sponsor for a Mary Hoson on 21<sup>st</sup> December 1810.

Rathvilly is the only parish in the area with records which begin at the end of the eighteenth century, 1797 to be precise, the earliest of the others starting in 1813, this makes the location of a baptismal record or other documentation for Thomas or Laurence seem a very remote possibility.

.....Tom O'Keeffe.

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*Wicklow Cuttings...*

*Marriage: Kirwan and Cunningham, at Dominick St Church, Eugene Francis Kirwan, Rathfarnham, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Cunningham, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.*

.....Freemans Journal, 6th July 1902.

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## A MASTER BUILDER OF OLD WICKLOW

### David Keely of the Mall.

It is not clear when young David Keely first appeared in the thriving seaside town of Wicklow. We know from parish records that he had been baptised in the Church of the Annunciation, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1814, the second child and the eldest son of William and Catherine Keely of that village. He was named after Captain David Keely, a relative, who defected to the rebels and played a leading role in the rising in South Dublin before being killed in the battle fought at Rathfarnham on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1798.

The family had been located in the Parish of Rathfarnham for at least two generations, in fact it is said that an area of the parish near "The Ponds" was once known as Keelystown. A headstone still stands in the old graveyard at Whitechurch erected by his grandfather, James Keely, Bricklayer, of Rathfarnham, to two of his children who died young. It is to be presumed that David Keely's own father, William, also followed this trade, and it is likely that David also did so, at least in the earlier part of his career. It is likely that it was the attraction of employment in what was then a growing seaport, with a coming railway link with the Capital in prospect, that led young Keely, then only in his early twenties, to leave his home in Rathfarnham for more southerly climes. The family did not seem to have any previous connection with the area though the surname was not uncommon there (there was a family of the name in Bath Street in Wicklow, and Sergeant William Keely who served in Ashford for many years), these Keely's were usually of County Carlow extraction, and possibly of totally different origin.

The name David Keely first appears in the Parish Records of Wicklow in 1839 with his marriage to Ellenor Byrne, she was the daughter of Charles Byrne of Newrath Bridge, and perhaps the granddaughter of Patrick Byrne, The Brickfields, Newrath, certainly a family link with the building trade seems likely, this was true of many of Keely's early contacts in the area, her mother was Elizabeth Murphy, formerly of Knockrobin, both parents were deceased at this time, Elizabeth was the second wife of Charles whose family had a long connection with this area. Ellenor had at least one sister, Ann, living in the town, married to William Collins, and a younger brother, Richard, married to Esther Byrne, her family may have owned a pub on Abbey Hill, this marriage was to be tragically short lived, the couple's infant son, Richard Joseph, died at just a year, his father survived him by less than a year.

The Parish Records in the 1840's tell their own story, the witnesses an indication of new friendships as well as old ties renewed:

- 1839: Sept 17<sup>th</sup>. *Marriage of David Keely to Ellenor Byrne, Witnesses, Matthew Gregory, Marianne Sutton.*
- 1841: July 19<sup>th</sup>. *Baptism of Catherine, daughter of David and Ellen, Witnesses, Patrick Kelly, Mary Ahearne.*

- 1843: April 16<sup>th</sup>. *Baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of David and Ellen, Witnesses, Myles Byrne, Catherine Keely*
- 1845: Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>. *Baptism of William, son of David and Ellen, Witnesses, Abraham Heatley, Catherine Hall.*
- 1846: Oct 11<sup>th</sup>, *Baptism of Charles, son of David and Ellen, Witnesses, William Hosicks, Elizabeth Byrne.*
- 1848: July 16<sup>th</sup>. *Baptism of Ellen, daughter of David and Ellen, Witnesses, William Doyle, Rose Collins.*
- 1850: April 10<sup>th</sup>. *Baptism of David, son of David and Ellen, Witnesses, Abraham Heatley, Mary Anne Heatley..*
- 1852: Jan 22<sup>nd</sup>. *Baptism of James, son of David and Ellen, Witnesses, James McGhee, Mary Donnelly*
- 1853: Aug 10<sup>th</sup>. *Baptism of Joseph, son of David and Ellen, Witnesses, William Keely, Winifred Sherwood.*

Most unusually for those times all the children of David and Ellen Keely survived infancy, the family were now living at number 42 The Mall. The business affairs of David Keely had also prospered, doubtless due in no small part to the role that he, initially employed as a sub-contractor, had played in the completion of the new St Patricks, Parish Church in 1844, when the main contractor had become bankrupt, many houses still standing in Wicklow, particularly in the Mall and Market Square area are said to have been built by Keely's firm and it was also said that the fortune's of a local farming family, the Delahunts, were largely recovered through the firm drawing gravel from their property. The pages of the Griffith's Valuation of 1854 give some indication of the their property holdings at that time, apart from the family home at the Mall, there were development sites at Bayview Terrace and on sundry other corporations lands, a builders yard at Correction Hill and most interestingly, in view of the family history, the lease on the R.I.C. station at No.3 Main Street. The only indication that the families fortunes were founded on uncertain grounds was the existence of a mortgage in the Registry of Deeds Office in Kings Inns, signed by David Keely, on all his properties, in favour of Nathaniel St Giorgio, a Dublin Attorney, in 1849.

An indication of the lifestyle of the Keelys in Wicklow can be gauged by the family legend that the first piano in the town was bought by David for his favourite, and apparently very talented daughter, Kate, it's hard to resist the image of the proud father, a rather dapper figure (certainly his American brother, of whom a photograph still exists, would not have appeared out of place in the gaming sloop of a Mississippi steamboat, life in Wicklow may have been different however!) standing by that piano, cigar in hand, a glass of port nearby, offering vocal support and encouragement to his young daughter, as she entertained family and friends with her playing (not for him Mr Bennett's dismissive, "You have delighted us long enough my dear"), they probably played tunes from the

evening wore on more sentimental songs from Moore and perhaps Thomas Davis (if there were no constabulary in the gathering), Kate was accomplished in more practical ways too, it is said that she paid the wages of the men who worked for her father while little more than a child.

If Kate was the clever one, it was readily agreed by all who remembered her that Ellen was the beauty of the family, one admirer was reputed to have written a song about her, sadly this man's talent may not have been equalled his devotion for the song has not survived, if it had perhaps Wicklow rather than Tralee would now be staging it's annual "Rose" festival.

Lizzie appears to have been of a more serious nature than her siblings, outliving all but her youngest brother, she seems to have taken control of the families affairs in latter years, nothing survives of her now but a scribbled signature in an old prayer book, and the memory of a portrait at the top of the stairs in the family home of a rather prim young woman with her hair neatly tied in a bun.

The boys of the family were not remembered for their primness, nor indeed was their father, who was remembered for his enjoyment of the good things in life, the boys later escapades would have a detrimental effect at a crucial time for the family, but in those early years they were probably put down to high spirits, their father pointing out the futility of trying to put an old head on young shoulders when their mother remonstrated with them, sadly for those boys there would never be old shoulders, and wisdom if it ever came, would come too late. If one takes the coast road from Ashford towards Kilcoole one comes to the crossroads at Killoughter just about a mile past Hunter's Hotel at Newrath, there on the left hand side, hidden behind the remnants of a once busy village (it had a railway station in times past, and a public house owned by Davis Keely's great friend Abe Heatley), lies the old graveyard, it's completely overgrown now and apart from a perimeter pathway, almost totally inaccessible. Just near the entrance, barely visible beneath an old yew tree, there is a leaning headstone, a fine marble structure, still quite clearly delineated, and on it is inscribed the epilogue to the hopes and dreams of a family who once seemed likely to go on forever in this area of their adoption, it reads.

this area of their adoption, it reads.

*"Erected by Mr David Keely of Wicklow,  
In memory of his beloved daughter Kate,  
Who died 4<sup>th</sup> January 1856, aged 14 years.  
And of his beloved son James, who died young.*

*Also,*

*The above David Keely,  
Who departed this life April 12<sup>th</sup> 1860, aged 45 years."*

Fate, once so kind, had exacted a terrible retribution from the family, the death of his favourite child would have been tragedy enough for any man, but the death of his little son in a scalding accident soon after must have piled horror on sorrow for the ill fated David Keely. It is not difficult to imagine that the fruits of his success, so recently savoured, must have tasted very bitter indeed. With his business, once so important to him, now neglected and his affairs sliding into ruin, a prolonged building strike in the autumn of 1859 can only have provided the “*coup de gras*”, a conclusion to years of decline, the end, when it came after a brief illness in the following spring, had a sad inevitability even for one still in what should have been the prime of life. A notice in the Wicklow Newsletter marks the occasion.

*“Death: On the 12inst, our respected townsman, Mr David Keely, departed this life after a short illness, his mortal remains will leave his residence on Sunday, at half past two o’clock, for interment at Killoughter.”*

The years that followed cannot have been easy for his grieving widow and orphaned children, the will of David Keely was probated on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1860, his widow Ellen being his executrix. The estate was valued at under three hundred pounds, obviously little was left of what had once been a comfortable family fortune. Worse was to follow, his brother William, who had come from Dublin to help dispose of the estate, left Wicklow under a cloud, accused by the widow of having profited from the family’s misfortune. These accusations may have been unfair since most if not all of the families property was mortgaged and undoubtedly was foreclosed on at this time, certainly some properties in the Market Square area remained under the leasehold of the Nathaniel St Giorgio for years thereafter.

The Keely’s left the Mall soon after the death of their father, for the next quarter of a century they probably lived in short term rented accomodation, probably arranged for them by family and friends, the eldest boy was indentured to the drapery business in Dublin, at that time it was an infamously demanding and unrewarding situation so it was probably unsurprising, though it must have come as a great shock to his long suffering mother, when it was discovered that he had sold his apprenticeship to a friend and taken board for America. His younger brother soon followed. Legend has it that he was last seen sitting on the deck of a trawler leaving the harbour, happily playing a banjo, this story may owe something to invention, or at least exaggeration, but it is probably apochryphal.

Without the hoped for support of her elder sons the families fortunes must have remained very uncertain, for young girls raised to a life of relative ease there can have been few opportunities to make an independent living, for Ellen even those beauty when ladies carried parasols to shield them from the sun and smeared their faces with white lead and arsenic to attain this end (the foregoing provided many a

opportunities were to be denied her, undoubtedly a very beautiful girl, Ellen was also very delicate, in these days when health and beauty are so often synonymous this statement may seem contradictory, but that was the age of “pale and wan” Victorian Lady Murderess with a ready explanation for the presence of the latter substance in her boudoir). The life of the young consumptive must have been a strange mixture of hope and excitement, despair and depression, it was undoubtedly in a happy mood that young Ellen attended a ball in the weeks after her eighteenth birthday, afterwards she lingered on the steps outside to chat to her friends, but it was early autumn and she had forgotten to bring a shawl, the inevitable cold followed, then the incipient illness from which she always suffered, the end came within days. The only record of her passing does not mention the forgotten shawl, only that she died on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1866, that she was female, single, nineteen (a year added, could she, like a many a modern miss, have exaggerated for social reasons?), an Architects daughter, the latter a rather sad little vanity. With the coming of age of her remaining sons and the support of her more serious minded daughter, life must have returned to something like normal for Mrs Keely during the eighteen seventies, her elder son, Charles, returned to the occupation of his ancestors, becoming a carpenter, the younger, Joseph, was apprenticed to the bar trade with Mr Joseph Collins, a relative by marriage, this was considered to be unsuitable however and when the Chemical Works opened in 1871 he was found a clerical position there, he was to continue there for fifty five years, up to weeks of his death, progressing from Manure Sampler (!) in 1901, to Foreman in 1911, to Timekeeper in 1926. We have very little indication of the character of the widow from family legend, five years older than her husband, she seems to have been fully absorbed with her family and to have taken little part in business affairs, her later dependence on her brother in law, who must have been a relative stranger, would seem to bear this out. One suspects that her husband worried alone in those final years when the families prosperity began to crumble, the final collapse must have come as a total shock to her and yet even in the worst years she clung to the wreckage of that prosperity, hoping perhaps for good news from America, even the return of a son who would restore the families fortunes, it never happened, instead her closing years were clouded by new tragedy, a leaf in the family bible, in the hand of her son, Joseph, draws her story to a conclusion.

*“In memory of my brother Charles, who died 25<sup>th</sup> November 1879,  
also my mother, Ellen, who died 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1882, R.I.P. “*

The record shows that Lizzie Keely was present at the death of both her mother and brother, she seems to have been the moving spirit in the family at that time, and it is her name, and not her brothers, that appears on the registration of the transfer to their new home at Leitrim Place in 1886, it was quite a large house for

just two people so it is likely that they took in lodgers to supplement their income, once again this would have been the sisters responsibility. It would appear that Joseph Keely had come to depend greatly on his sisters guidance and companionship, but for her too time was running out and she would soon fall victim to the family curse of consumption, a short note in the Wicklow Newsletter marked her passing.

*“Keely (Wicklow), 10<sup>th</sup> March 1892, At her residence, 2 Leitrim Place, Elizabeth, aged 48 years.”*

Quite alone in the world at this time, Joseph lived on in Leitrim Place, he was probably the last survivor of the family now, his brothers had settled in Oakland, California, David worked in a cannery and later as a hotel porter, his brother William was a carpenter, the latter married and it was probably with his daughter that later correspondence was maintained, her photograph has survived and that of her baby daughter, but in time that contact too was lost, the cause ascribed to a jealous housekeeper who intercepted their letters, these were later found hidden behind a chest of drawers, at the time of his death, almost thirty years later, his family would write to his nieces last known address, but the letter was returned, marked “not known at this address”.

Joseph Keely lived quietly in Leitrim Place, his only company a housekeeper and a few lodgers, the only reference to him in local newspapers being in 1901 when he took part in a Coroners Jury at the inquest into the death of a drowned sailor from the ketch “Excel”. It must have appeared that a life that had seen so much strife would end quietly, but in the spring of 1905 he surprised his friends and family by taking a wife, Miss Bridget Fogarty was a dressmaker living in Dublin, years earlier she had been apprenticed to his cousin Mary Anne Duffy, when, doubtless, the acquaintanceship later to lead to marriage had been begun. In time two children were born to the newly but latelyweds, Joseph would not live to see his son and daughter reach adulthood, but there must have been a certain pride in knowing that he alone, the youngest of all his family, had been the only one to reach old age, and the only one to leave children who would carry on the family name in this town of his birth. He died at Leitrim Place on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1926 and was buried, as he himself had requested, in “new ground, for a new family”, in Rathnew two days later, away from Killlougher and all those memories of the past, triumph and tragedy now equally consigned to history.

*...Declan Byrne*

#### ***A further note on other Wicklow families mentioned in the text:***

***Byrne, Newrath Bridge:*** *Ellen was the fourth child of Charles and his second wife Elizabeth Byrne (nee Murphy) , the others were, Ann (1803), Charles (1805), Ann (1807-90), Theresa (1811), Richard (1813-42), Myles (1817). There were probably other, unrecorded children in the family, Jane Byrne, who married*

*Charles Dennison in 1845 may have been a sister, David Keely was witness at the marriage, Charles may have married a Bridget Short, but this is unconfirmed. I have been unable to establish if John and Patrick Byrne who lived in the area in the eighteen sixties had any connection with the family.*

**Murphy, Knockrobin:** *Elizabeth Byrne (nee Murphy) (1774-1827) was the daughter of Patrick and Mary Murphy (nee Scully) and the grandchild of Henry Scully of Cronroe. Patrick would appear to have been a brother of John Murphy who married Susannah Murphy, a Quaker, it was probably the latter, or a son of his, who is mentioned by Brother Luke Cullen as being a schoolmaster in the area and being involved in the Rising of 1798. Henry Scully may have been an early ancestor of Henry Scully, Newcastle, sentenced to death in 1798 (see our article, "Shopkeepers, Yeomen and Rebels" by Stan J.O'Reilly, "Wicklow Roots" No.3).*

**Keely, Rathfarnham:** *Catherine (1819-98) and William (1823) were sister and brother of David, also in the family, Elizabeth (1811), James (1817), Peter (1824), and John (1827-85), the latter remained in Rathfarnham and is the ancestor of most of the Keelys still living in that area. .*

**Hall, Ashfordbridge:** *Catherine was probably a member of this family, Alexander Hall was a friend of the Byrne family in times past.*

**Heatley, Killoughter:** *Abraham Heatley, Publican, was a friend of the Keely's, he married Mary Anne Cavanagh.*

**Doyle, Wicklow:** *William and Rose were brother and sister, she married Edward Collins in 1833, Richard Byrne, seemingly an amiable young man, was their witness.*

**Collins, Wicklow:** *Edward and William, who married Ann Byrne, were brothers, Edward's son Joseph owned the Licensed Premises where Joseph Keely worked for a while, Ann Collins kept a shop in Abbey Street, later owned by her daughter, Lizzie, who never married, her daughter Mary Anne, a dressmaker, married Michael Duffy, but had no children, she also had a son Charles, who never married and a daughter, Theresa.*

**Sherwood, Killoughter:** *Winifred was the wife, later widow, of Sherwood, a carpenter, she was already an old lady in 1853.*

**Hosicks:** *I have never come across this name in any context, local or otherwise, it could be a misspelling, Haskins was a local name, but to my knowledge, the family were Church of Ireland.*

## MASTERS OF THE ARKLOW'S FISHING FLEET

### An Eighteenth century Roll Call

A list of masters of vessels of the Arklow Fishing Fleet which received bounties from the Government as extracted from the Journal of the Irish House of Commons for the years 1741 Vol.9, App.CCLXX, and 1784 Vol .12, CCLI is shown below.

#### 1741

Richard Browne  
William Philpot \*  
John Neil  
Robert Browne  
William Doyle – Owner  
Mossis Doyle  
Walter Tyrrell  
Andrew Hudson  
Michael Tyrrell  
Edward Byrne  
George Kearon  
Arthur Neile  
Jeffry Flinn  
William Bartlett – Owner  
John Duffy

#### 1784

Patrick Counsell \*+  
William Furlong  
John Charles  
William Doyle  
Daniel Lee  
Patrick Brown  
Luke Doyle  
Will Comerford  
Nicklas Browne  
Patrick Reynolds  
Peter Neill  
Luke Byrne  
Arthur Neill  
Joseph Sherwood  
Thomas Bavister \*  
Joseph Sherrard \*  
John Murray  
William Philpot  
N. Boland  
Robert Browne  
William Duffy  
Thomas Tyrrell  
Andrew Hudson  
William Monson \*  
Richard Carter  
Michael Doyle

\* *It is interesting to note that the surnames indicated by astrix are not listed in the current telephone directory for Wicklow and there is a solitary Bartlett.*

+ *Possibly an ancestor of Captain James Counsell (64), drowned in Dublin, 11th June 1915.*

*..Contributed by Tom O'Keeffe,  
.. An extract from "Maritime Arklow" by Frank Ford.*

**EXTRACTS FROM THE STATE OF THE COUNTY PAPERS.**  
1804-1830.

Arklow appears to have had problems with disturbers and ribbonmen. Most reports from this area were sent in by Col. Joseph Hardy from as early as 1807 up to 1822. He was not unknown in the County when he took up his post in Arklow, during 1798 he led a flying column of the Antrim Militia with the rank of Major, he was an uncompromising officer and was already a veteran, having served with the Crown Forces during the American War of Independence. Col. Hardy was an arch enemy of Billy Byrne's brother Garrett and had on one occasion made every house under his jurisdiction post a list of all members present on a given night on their doorways. He forwarded a report, enclosing a letter of the Rev. J. Doyle (i), in which the latter says that "the number of ribbonmen in the area is not great", he in turn wrote to the clergymen around him to warn of the danger.

On 17<sup>th</sup> March 1822 (ii) Col. Hardy wrote complaining that the magistrates in his area were not energetic enough and enclosed seditious postcards which were posted up around Arklow, he followed up on 18<sup>th</sup> March (iii) with a letter saying that he now believed these postcards were personal and not political and that a reward was offered for information on the perpetrator. W. St Clair (iv) sent in a further notification of postings on the gate of a farmer near the town on 2<sup>nd</sup> April. Another poster deriding the magistrates was sent in by Col. Hardy on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, he enclosed a copy of his "advertisement of reward and subscription". This situation is finally brought to its conclusion with the arrest of young Mr Perry of Ballyhad on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1822 (vi).

An interesting report was sent in by Col. Hardy, dated 13<sup>th</sup> March 1822 (vii), from his address at Lamberton, Arklow, it tells of nine smugglers being convicted at Wicklow and sentenced to seven years transportation, he calls it "a blessing on the well disposed in a county which is full of sandbanks and vastnesses"! It appears that some of these fellows were well connected and that in convicting them he had stood on the toes of some influential people, he appears to be expecting the Castle to reply, backing his actions against "those who favour disharmony".

The Earl of Wicklow on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1823 refers to information gained from the Rev. Fr. Redmond, Arklow, as to a blacksmith named Skinner, he calls him a stranger recently settled in the parish and claims that he was responsible for recent disturbances in the area, he had him arrested and a deposition was laid against him by Thomas Norton for administering illegal oaths. A second named person, John Kenny, was also arrested. Later, on 30<sup>th</sup> July (viii), the Earl of Wicklow enclosed a letter from Edward Armstrong (ix), Attorney, who pleaded for Skinner, saying that he had known him from childhood, he offered to see him in prison so as to "endeavour to get him to make a statement".

William St Clair reported in again on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1823 (x) referring to attacks on the houses of Slack, Shothill and Leonard, Slack had fired on the attackers and they withdrew.

Bray appears to have had it's turbulent bouts as can be seen by a report from Joseph Strong, Ballymorris, about a house outside Bray which was attacked by armed robbers on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1817 (xi).

William Brownrigg sent in applications from this gang on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1817 (xii) in which they offer to surrender and be transported. Robert Sandys, J.P.Dargle, reported on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1822 (xiii) that he had committed Maurice Heaffy and Peter Hinds to gaol (possibly in Wicklow).

As said heretofore, the west of the county continued to be restless throughout this era and this is borne out by the massive amount of reports sent in during the years 1804-1830, here are but a few;

Col.Caulfield, Baltinglass, encloses a sedition notice as to an expected French invasion on – date unknown- 1804 (xiv).

On a date in Feb-March 1811(xv), John Whilly, Baltinglass, reported the lower orders to be turbulent and well armed.

Captain Thomas Dennis, reporting from Baltinglass (xvi), explains that a detachment of troops, billeted in the town, should be in the barracks for which furniture was required. Captain Dennis mentions a plot to release prisoners from gaol by overpowering troops in the gaol and billets – report dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 1820, further, on 20<sup>th</sup> December 1820 (xvii), he encloses a letter informing on people who had arms concealed, he also made recommendations on behalf of two gentlemen, Morley Saunders and Rev.Thomas F.Green for the local magistracy.

In an earlier report of 8<sup>th</sup> June 1818 (xviii), Major William Crosby, Dublin, had reported a number of farmhouses had been maliciously burned down. William Crosby was a brigade major in the yeomanry and he had further reported the burning of Gen.Saunders out offices on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1822 (xix), a substantial reward was offered for information (xx).

The most prolific report maker was James Tandy, Magistrate of Police, Western Division of County Wicklow, he reported the burning of of Rev.W. Donnellan P.P.'s house because of his anti-ribbonism, dated 19<sup>th</sup> October 1822. Earlier, on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1822 (xxi), Tandy reported that he had seized a quantity of arms and that several notices, signed by Gen.Rock had caused much alarm in his area, he also praised the accuracy of the information from his informants up to that time, he mentioned riots near Baltinglass in his report dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 1822.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1823 (xxii) Major Tandy reported the taking of Wall and Kinsheala Jr, two of a notorious gang of robbers. Robert H.Tandy, Chief Constable, Rathallagh, possibly a brother of the above, is reported by Sergeant Thomas Lee (xxiii), as having succeeded in arresting James Keogher and Matt Kinsheala, two more of the gang. William Wall and a man named Donnelly were pursued but avoided arrest – a report dated 1<sup>st</sup> February 1823. Tandy's report of 4<sup>th</sup> February 1824 (xxiv) tells of Thomas Reilly of Hollywood being wounded by gunshot and his brother having received a beating for their not being involved in ribbonism, he further passed on the passwords of the ribbonmen in County Wicklow on 4<sup>th</sup> November 1824 (xxv), while also mentioning an attack on the house of Mr Fenton, Emahill.

Another attack, this time on the house of Mr Pain, near Tinahely, was reported on 9<sup>th</sup> January 1825 (xxvi), also the successful apprehension of George Darker (xxvii) in relation to the murder of a Mr Cassidy in 1810, this arrest was made fifteen years later.

On 8<sup>th</sup> November 1825 (xxviii) we have a more unusual kind of report, it appears that a pitched battle was fought between the Deegans and Coogans at Donard, it was finally stopped by the police who had been tipped off by Rev J.Roche. A report telling of cattle haughing in the Barony of Talbotstown, dated 14<sup>th</sup> December 1827 (xxix), also mentions a threatening notice having been served on the overseer of the making of a road between Hollywood and Baltinglass. These are but a fraction of Tandy's reports.

The last three reports in this article are of interest due to their unusual content, the last report being ominous due to our knowledge of the tragic famine years to follow.

On 4<sup>th</sup> October 1819 (xxx), William Burgess, Baltinglass, wrote concerning correspondence he himself had received and from which he believes mischief is intended, his house had been attacked because he publicly condemned the "English rioters", he requests a grant to take himself and ten other families to the Cape of Good Hope.

William Tomlinson of Rathdrum's letter of 12<sup>th</sup> December 1821 (xxxi) is in reality a request to raise a Yeomanry Infantry Corps in his area, Tomlinson was a yeoman previously back in the rebellion years, he is the same yeoman that Billy Byrne challenged to a duel in 1797 (which he declined), this report is dated 4<sup>th</sup> February 1822.

Lastly, we have Brig.Major Crosby reporting in 1825 (xxxii) that South Wicklow was quiet, he tells that the oats are tolerable, wheat good, but that the potato crop is deficient, a foreboding of things to come!.

This article was possible due to the intense work done by my brother, Stan.J. O'Reilly in the National Archive.

..... Vincent O'Reilly.

Archive References – State of the County Papers, The National Archive, Bishop St, Dublin.

- |        |                      |          |                               |
|--------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| (i)    | S.O.C. 2374 p 1085.  | (xvii)   | S.O.C. 2180/30.               |
| (ii)   | S.O.C. .2374 p 1086  | (xviii)  | S.O.C. 1953/47.               |
| (iii)  | S.O.C. .2374 p 1086  | (xix)    | S.O.C. .2374 p 1088.          |
| (iv)   | (S.O.C. .2374 p 1086 | (xx)     | S.O.C. .2374 p 1088.          |
| (v)    | S.O.C. .2374 p 1087. | (xxi)    | S.O.C. .2374 p 1086.          |
| (vi)   | S.O.C. .2374 p 1087. | (xxii)   | S.O.C. 2509 p 1151.           |
| (vii)  | S.O.C. .2374 p 1087. | (xxiii)  | S.O.C. 2509 p 1151.           |
| (viii) | S.O.C. 2509 p 1151.  | (xxiv)   | S.O.C. .2612/1-17 p 1285.     |
| (ix)   | S.O.C. 2509 p 1151.  | (xxv)    | S.O.C. 2626-officers reports. |
| (x)    | S.O.C. 2509 p 1151.  | (xxvi)   | S.O.C. .2722/32-46 p 1342.    |
| (xi)   | S.O.C. .1830/37.     | (xxvii)  | S.O.C. .2722/32-46 p 1342.    |
| (xii)  | S.O.C. .1830/38.     | (xxviii) | S.O.C. .2722/32-46 p 1342     |
| (xiii) | S.O.C. .2375 p 1089. | (xxix)   | S.O.C. .2831/48-63.           |
| (xiv)  | S.O.C. 1030/110.     | (xxx)    | S.O.C. 2075/43.               |
| (xv)   | S.O.C. 1382/85-86.   | (xxxi)   | S.O.C. 2374 p 1085.           |
| (xvi)  | S.O.C. 2180/29.      | (xxxii)  | S.O.C. 2731.                  |

*Families and family history, some random thoughts...*

*“ I can trace my ancestry back to a protoplasmal primordial atomic globule, consequently, my family pride is something inconceivable”*

.....”*The Mikado*” by William Schwenck Gilbert.

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## **BABY KATE...THE LATE MRS MARY CATHERINE CARROLL**

**....Born in Wicklow in 1885.**

*Wicklow's "Grand Old Lady" died in Wicklow Hospital on Sunday night after a short illness. She was Mrs. Mary Catherine Carroll, of 2 Harbour View, Wicklow, who was the towns oldest resident, being in her 98<sup>th</sup> year.*

*Enjoying excellent health and possessing her full faculties until recent months, Mrs Carroll was, as one might put it, the "last of a generation" and was "one of the real old stock".*

*Born on 7<sup>th</sup> January 1885, Mrs. Carroll could recall many famous incidents over the last century, including a visit to Dun Laoghaire to catch a glimpse of Queen Victoria on her visit to this country. She loved to recall and speak of things from the past and it was always a joy and, indeed an education for members of her family and her many friends to hear her speak of things that happened as many as eighty years ago and more.*

*Born at Quarantine Hill (nee Wall), she was a member of one of Wicklow's oldest families. An only child, she married Matt Carroll who predeceased her in December, 1960. In her youth, she went to sea with her grandfather, Captain Richard Wall, and she subsequently joined the staff of Wicklow County Council and worked in the rates department at Wicklow Courthouse.*

*A wonderful and jovial person, she managed to do her own shopping up to last September when she entered hospital. During her last illness she was attended by Father Freeney, Dr. Liston and Dr. Keating.*

*The people of Wicklow, who were very fond of this grand old lady, paid her due tribute by the magnificent attendance at the removal of the remains to St. Patricks Church on Monday night and again at the Mass and interment in Rathnew Cemetery on Tuesday morning.*

*The remains were received at the Church by Father Freeney who also celebrated the Mass on Tuesday morning. Also assisting were Canon Crinion, Father O'Siochru, Father Kelly (Rathnew) and Father O'Neill, S.J.( a friend of the family). Prayers at the graveside were recited by Father Freeney, assisted by Father O'Neill.*

*Mrs.Carroll, who had 10 grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren, is survived by her four sons, Richard, Matthew, Louie and George; and by her two daughters, Mrs Marie Kinsella and Mrs Peggy Harbourne. R.I.P.*

**...Wicklow People..22<sup>nd</sup> January 1983,**

**.....Contributed by Maeve Flannery.**

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*Researched and compiled by the noted local historian, P.J. Power of Arklow, County Wicklow. Around 1,800 names of those who took part on both sides in the 1798 Rebellion in Wicklow are listed together with their affiliation at the time, their probable addresses coupled with information about their lives or deaths.*

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