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Carey Family History



By Alice Carey Boyd

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JAMES ALOYSIUS CAREY

EARLY YEARS

James Aloysius Carey was born February 7, 1920 in San Francisco, California. His parents, John Joseph Carey and Mary Josephine Hickey were the children of Irish immigrants who settled in Chicago. Jim was named James for his father's older brother, and Aloysius for the Catholic parish in Chicago where his parents married. He remembered, "That's where my name came from - my Mom and Dad were in St. Aloysius parish when they were married."

Jim's father worked as a credit manager for the City of Paris department store in San Francisco. His mother was very active in the Catholic Daughters organization, and later in the Berkeley City Women's Club.



Jim's two older brothers, John, age 9, and Tom, age 7, had been both born in Chicago. The age difference between Jim and his two older brothers helped develop a quiet independence in Jim.

In a taped interview in 1982, Jim remembered, "My earliest recollection of anything is in about 1924 or 5. I remember the Dole Pineapple Air Race from Oakland to Hawaii. I lived two years in San Francisco, then moved to Berkeley, to 1427 Berkeley Way." Jim had no remembrance of his grandparents, as they had died before his birth, or when he was very young. He did remember, "In 1926, my Mother and myself, and my two brothers, went back to Chicago for Grandma Hickey's funeral. I was about six years old."

Some of Jim's childhood memories were of going to the City of Paris store and watching the trains run in the toy department while his mother shopped. The family also went to the City of Paris store at Christmas time to see the beautifully decorated tall Christmas tree displayed there every year. The Carey family Christmas was organized by Jim's mother. When the boys went to bed on Christmas Eve, there were no signs of Christmas. That night their mother would bring home a Christmas tree and decorate it. When the boys woke up in the morning they would find a fully decorated tree, complete with presents under it, had magically appeared in the living room. One Carey family tradition which continues to this day is the lavish use of carefully hung icicles.

The family next moved to 307 Rugby Avenue in Berkeley. Jim attended St. Joseph's parochial school, where he met Ray Hammons, his childhood best friend. They used to play across the street in a vacant lot, and dig trenches there.

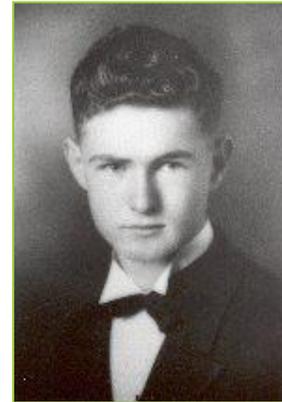
Jim's father let him have a chemistry lab in the basement. Jim's friends would encourage him to do chemistry experiments, like making paint or exploding cans. He recalled, "We used to stick sodium out on the street, and turn water on it. It would go off with a big flash."



In 1933, when Jim was 13, he went with his mother by train to Colorado Springs. His mother stayed there and attended a Catholic Daughters convention, while Jim continued by train to Chicago. He stayed with his cousins and went to see the World's Fair. His mother joined him four days later.

Jim was a good student, with a great love of learning and reading. His room had two beds, one of which was kept piled with books. His mother wouldn't let the cleaning woman disturb Jim's books. His mother was somewhat protective of her youngest child. He achieved the rank of Eagle Scout. His father loved building crystal radios, and Jim remembered that his Dad was always building a bigger and better one. Jim recalled, "He was building radios before they had networks - they just had a little local station in San Francisco, and he built radios for about three or four years, and I just naturally got into it after that - mostly fixing the ones he built, I guess."

Jim attended St. Mary's Catholic high school in Berkeley. Upon graduation he received the Science award, and was offered the President's Scholarship, a four year scholarship to St. Mary's College in Moraga. He decided instead to go to the University of California at Berkeley, and major in Chemical Engineering. He received a letter of commendation from Professor Hildebrand for his score on the chemistry placement test.



Jim worked part time while in college as a courier for the credit bureau where his brother Tom worked. His job was to walk reports across Oakland. They liked him because he walked fast. Next he worked from January 1939 to January 1942 as a bookkeeper for the Bank of America. Among his group of Catholic school friends, which included Ray Hammons, and Ray's future wife, Patricia, was a girl whose father worked for the Bank of America. One day her father asked Jim if he'd like to work for the Bank of America. He said, "Sure.", not knowing that a 42 year career was beginning. Jim attended UC Berkeley until World War II broke out.

WAR YEARS

After Pearl Harbor, the sheltered, intelligent 22 year-old college student from Berkeley went to war.



Jim never expected to come back. His parents also expected that he would not return from the war. Jim received his notice of selection on December 17, 1941. He was ordered to report for training to the Presidio at Monterey on January 9, 1942. Six days later he was sent to Camp Roberts for Desert Warfare training. Here he "met" the legendary General Patton. Jim was driving a jeep which broke down at an intersection. General Patton's jeep pulled up to the intersection. General Patton stood up in the back of the jeep and told Jim to "get that #@!*#! jeep out of here!" Jim remembers staring at General Patton's pearl-handled revolvers. He followed General Patton's orders as fast as he could.

Jim completed his basic training for Field Artillery in April. Private James Carey was assigned to Battery B of the 49th Field Artillery Battalion. In June he was promoted to Corporal at Camp San Luis Obispo. In July he became a Sergeant, and in September he was promoted to Staff Sergeant in the 7th Division under the command of General Joseph Stilwell, also known as "Vinegar Joe". After extensive training in desert warfare for use in Africa, they were sent to the Pacific to fight the Japanese. In April of 1943, they sailed for the Pacific under the command of General Albert E. Brown.

In a book entitled "*The 7th Did It the Hard Way*" the history of the 7th Division is told: "They hurriedly traded desert clothing for arctic woolens and heavy leather boots. Though trained for tropical warfare they had to be rushed to the Arctic, because in those grim days of too little and too late, they were the only troops we had ready." The ships sailed to bleak Cold Bay, Alaska, where one of the Navy's first shore bombardment fleets of old battleships and destroyers was gathering."

Jim's experience in the Aleutians was miserable. He almost froze to death, and got blood poisoning from a cut. The history continues, "The division attacked Attu on May 11, 1943. Attu was a fog-shrouded nightmare. Streams howled from the treeless mountains down to the barren black beaches. For eleven days some units waded through the ankle-deep, sticky mud. Almost every hour, bullets and shells whistled over them, but in all that time they saw no enemy soldier alive. There was no food shortage on Attu the first night. After 36 hours, the division barely had a foothold in Massacre Valley. Those 36 hours, and the remainder of the 21 days of the Attu battle were endless successions of treacherous climbs up icy mountainsides, of sleeping in water-filled fox holes, feet swelling until boots had to be cut away, sleeplessness, cold, misery from soaked clothing and worn-out socks, frosted fingers, and rusted weapons. The enemy fired from the fog, fell back, and fired from the fog again."

At home in Berkeley, Jim's mother and father worried about him. His mother mailed him envelopes of Shredded Wheat, and other cereals to keep him from starving. A baby boy born to Jim's older brother John was named James in his honor.

Jim was an artillery spotter, going in front of the front lines, and calling down fire on enemy guns. This was an extremely dangerous job. Jim's friend, Jerry Smith remembered with admiration the calm voices of the artillery spotters, directing fire as bombs exploded around them. In addition to these duties, Jim and the other soldiers had the unpleasant responsibility of burying dead Japanese soldiers in the frozen tundra. The 7th Division "spent weary months cleaning up battle debris, building bases, and burying the frozen dead in the Attu mountains. All summer it dug Japanese stragglers out of the caves and snowbanks, and guarded against their raids on American supplies." When the Japanese soldiers saw that the battle was lost, they committed suicide rather than be taken. None survived the battle of Attu.

The history continues: "Then the division reboarded its ancient transports and went to Hawaii." The division rested and received training in jungle warfare.

In January 1944, they sailed for Kwajalein, in the Philippines, and arrived there on February 1. "Boiling hot, Kwajalein was only a little more than two miles long, a fourth as wide. Some 5,500 Japs were crowded on it, with defense works covering every usable foot. At first no direct attack was made on Kwajalein Island. Instead, small forces went ashore on undefended Enubuj, two miles up the lagoon. There the division artillery set up sixty guns, hub to hub, on the tiny islet. While battleships offshore hurled in 16-inch shells, these guns methodically pulverized the northwest end of Kwajalein, until no blade of grass remained, then two regiments stormed the beach. Five days later it was all over." Photos Jim took show the enormous destruction. Once again, burial duty was an unpleasant responsibility for Jim and the other soldiers. The 7th Division again returned to Hawaii.

Seven months later, in September of 1944, the 7th Division was at sea again. Its orders were changed as they sailed, and they were assigned to the Leyte assault forces in the Philippines. This was to be the most memorable battle of Jim's service. An article in the Field Artillery Journal, April 1945, entitled "Fifteen Days - The Defense of Damulaan" was kept by Jim, with handwritten notes in the margins of the article. These handwritten notes are included here in italics.

"Damulaan was a small town on the western coast of Leyte in the Philippines. The island was dominated by jungle-covered, precipitous ranges, broad, swift rivers, sweeping, rice paddy-filled plains, and a solid perimeter of perfect landing beach. Initial landing in Leyte Valley shattered the Imperial 16th Division, the barbarians of Bataan's Death March, and forced them to set up delaying defenses in the mountains." Jim's Battery was involved in building more than fifty bridges over narrow footpaths into the mountains. The winter rains caused hardships, washing out most of the bridges so laboriously built. Food shortages were common. The only defensive position was at Damulaan, 17 miles north. On the 15th of November, Jim and the Baker Battery were sent north.

"Heavy rain had fallen the night before Baker Battery headed north, and it was able to make only half the distance to the objective by nightfall. By early afternoon of the 16th, it was in position, however, just south of the Bucan River. By nightfall defensive fires had been registered. Baker, with one platoon of infantry attached to it, formed the right flank and rear of the front line. The audacious little force had needled the hide of the enemy and was now prepared to resist to the limit of its powers. The defense of Damulaan had begun."

The next morning was bright and sunny. Escaping natives warned of a large mass of Japanese forces moving toward them. The Baker Battery had done an excellent job of camouflage of its position, and were not spotted by enemy bombers. No action took place that night except for a few short fire fights. For the next several days the Battery waited, trying to conserve ammunition and supplies.

"By the 20th it was apparent that we were facing a large enemy force. Conservative estimates indicated that at least 3,000 Japanese troops were concentrating on the high ground to our front and right flank. At our Observation Post (*underlined*) the observers could look across the 600 yards-wide valley and see the enemy constructing trenches, machine gun pits, and OPs on the opposite ridge."

"The day of the 23d had been quite peaceful. At 18:30 the Jap's artillery went into action for the first time. As all contact with our forward observers attached to the company was lost (*handwritten notes - B-1, Lt. Reardon, Carey, Keith, Patterson, Kruse, Kussels*) no fire could be placed on the invaders."

Jerry Smith, Jim's friend, recalls Jim telling him about the battle: "On Leyte, there was an artillery unit that had gone into a little town called Damulaan, and there was supposed to be infantry out in front of them, and there weren't. Somehow or another they got separated from their infantry unit that was supposed to be out in front of the artillery. The artillery actually found themselves on the front line. Of course, Jim, as a forward observer, was out in front of them, observing artillery fire. The Japanese made a big charge, and completely overran the position. Jim and another fellow were in a foxhole up there spotting artillery. They were completely surrounded by the Japanese. They were overrun in the charge, and there was a Japanese officer up on top of the foxhole swinging a samurai sword at them. He actually glanced off Jim's helmet. He fired his carbine at the guy, and they got out of it. The Japanese disappeared - they got artillery support. They, in effect, called the artillery fire almost onto their own position."

The article continued the story: "Our forward observer section (*B-1*) returned with all hands uninjured and accounted for except the officer, who had told the section to return and had gone back into the melee to assist some infantry men in rescuing a heavy machine gun. At noon the officer (*Reardon*) who had been with the company that had withdrawn during the night reported into our CP. He had spent the night entirely isolated from our own troops. The men he brought back with him reduced the missing to less than a dozen."

On the 26th at about 04:00 Baker Battery was attacked. A suicide party of eight Japanese soldiers attacked. "A wild, almost hand-to-hand, melee erupted. A hot grenade battle followed. One man (*Joseph*), further removed from the rest, did use his carbine, and was immediately spotted by the enemy, who killed him with a grenade after he had emptied his clips. The explosions of grenades grew to a roar as the Japs repeatedly attempted to scale the three-foot bank on which the guns were in position. Finally one made it, and was promptly killed beside the trail of the first piece by the chief of the adjacent gun section (*Lenz*)."

"The next day was spent as the last few had been. Again our observers and air spotters hammered away at all types of enemy installations and personnel. By the night of December 1st it was possible for us to place a simultaneous barrage around the three land sides of our perimeter. The fifteen days at Damulaan were ended. Infantry guts and artillery skill together had held the sector."

It was here in the Philippines that Jim disarmed a Japanese officer, taking his gun as a souvenir. The gun, a 1922 Browning 380 automatic, had the words in Ukrainian "Freedom Country" engraved on the side. A gun expert speculated that the gun was used by Ukrainian freedom fighters opposing the Communist takeover. When the Communists succeeded, the Ukrainian freedom fighters were pushed into China, and then into Japan. It was there that the Japanese officer must have purchased the gun. A weapon of this kind was considered a sign of rank in the Japanese army. Jim brought it home from the war as a memento of his experiences.

The 7th Division rested only four days before proceeding to Okinawa. There, according to "*The 7th Did It the Hard Way*" they found that "the combination of hills, gullies, and cave tombs could not have been better arranged for defense." Fred Lewis, a fellow soldier said that Jim saved his life. They were in the catacombs hunting down the Japanese. One jumped out and was going to shoot Fred. Jim shot and killed the Japanese soldier. Fred was grateful to Jim all his life.

It was here in Okinawa that Jim received his Bronze Star for bravery. With typical humility, he said it was for "working hard." For a while the 7th's percentage of combat fatigue and shock cases increased alarmingly, as men learned what it meant to fight all day and to be shelled all night. The 7th Division spent the next few months driving wedges into the enemy lines.

The 7th Division was scheduled to be in the second wave of the assault on Japan. Heavy casualties were expected. This became unnecessary when Hiroshima was bombed, and the Japanese surrendered. The war was over!

Jim had enough service points to be eligible for discharge, and he waited for his turn to go home. Jim's division had been greatly reduced - only 20% had survived. He was given an honorable discharge on October 17, 1945, and returned home to a grateful country. The three years, nine months, and eight days of war had been a memorable and frightening experience for Jim. For years later he would sometimes wake up screaming at night, as he relived painful memories. "After Attu, some chair-borne columnist in this country said learnedly that the soldiers of the 7th were so hardened that the Army was afraid to turn them loose in the States again. That is just funny now. Toward the end, men of the 7th had seen so much fighting that they no longer bothered to pick up souvenirs. They experienced so much of the real thing that they looked on loud, tough-acting soldiers as pretty sad novices. When they come home you will find them old field soldiers, quiet men with a certain look in their eyes and a tightness around the mouth, men who can't be pushed around and have no desire to push anyone else around." (*The 7th Did It the Hard Way*)

WORK AND FAMILY

Jim returned home to Berkeley, a few years older, with a changed view of the world. He said what he missed most, other than family, was fresh food - meat, fruit, and vegetables. When asked what he learned from the war, he laughed and said, "Don't volunteer for anything!" Things had changed at home, too. Jim returned to work at the South Berkeley branch of the Bank of America. He met and became close friends with Jerry Smith, a Navy veteran who had also served in the Pacific.



In 1947 Jim met Beulah Green, a traveling secretary for the Bank. She remembers their first meeting, "I was the traveling secretary for all eighteen branches, and I went to South Berkeley. They introduced me to all these guys and gals - the tellers, and they introduced me to Jim. He said hello, and turned back and finished his work. I thought, well that's a happy married man with about three kids!"

They knew each other for about two years before they started dating. Beulah recalled, "The title company had a Christmas party, so all the girls at the bank wanted to go to the Christmas party. They said, "We want to go to the Christmas party." I said, "Well, go ahead and go." They said, "Well, if you ask Jim he'll take us." I said, "I'm not afraid of him. I'll go ask him." So I asked him. So he took eight girls to the Christmas party. I noticed all night long I was talking to a lot of guys from the title company, and real estate people, and bank people, and he kept circling around the edge of this group. I thought, "Is he keeping track of all of us - all eight girls?" So then the party broke up, and we went home, and he took me home last, and said, "Would you like to go to a show?" I said sure. So then I walked in, and called one of the gals, and I said, "Guess who asked me for a date?" She said, "He never asks anyone for a date!" "

They dated for about a year, and then Jim asked Beulah to marry him. Beulah said, "I told him I was going back to Salt Lake, and he said, No, you can't." They were married August 20, 1950 at St.



Joseph's Church in Berkeley, and then had their reception at the LDS Institute on LeConte Street. They young couple moved into the upstairs of a new fourplex at 344 Key Blvd. in El Cerrito. They stayed there for a few months, then moved into a duplex. Next they moved to a house on Liberty in El Cerrito, where their son, Charles Joseph was born. Jim took a sample of Charlie's baby hair, and checked it under a microscope to see if it would be straight or curly.



3 1/2 years later a daughter, Alice Anne, was born. Thirteen months later, another son, Raymond Patrick, was born. Raymond came into the world on Jim's birthday. Beulah went into labor, and made it into the car, when it became apparent that birth was imminent. Jim delivered the baby boy, and then carried the mother and child back into the house. Jim called the doctor, who asked if Jim would like to cut the cord, or wait for her to do it. Jim opted to wait. Beulah remembered that Jim's face was a pale shade of beige!

In 1953 Jim had been promoted to Assistant Cashier at the South Berkeley branch, and was pleased at his position as a bank officer. It was a shock when he was called to a meeting, and told that he had been selected to work on the bank's new computer system, ERMA. Other members of the ERMA team had these comments: "We were accepted into the very first ERMA program, and we had no idea what it was."; "I'd never heard the word computer before I got into the computer department."; "I said I'm going to be a programmer, and they said what is that?, and I said I don't know either, and there we were!". At that time there were less than 500 computers in the world. Banks were being drowned in a sea of checks and deposit slips. In 1955 Bank of America worked with Stanford Research Institute to create a prototype check processing computer to handle all this paper. They used Magnetic Ink Character Recognition, or MICR, which allowed the numbers on the bottom of checks to be read by machines. ERMA, or Electronic Recording Method of Accounting, was born. In 1957 General Electric signed a contract to build thirty ERMA computers for the Bank of America. The members of the ERMA team were amazed that the instruction manual was only 26 pages long. They spent long hours redesigning the ERMA system. In 1959 the completed system was unveiled in a televised press conference, hosted by Ronald Reagan.

ERMA worked in this way: The ERMA process began in the branch, where staff encoded each check with the dollar amount. Then the checks were sent to the ERMA center. Checks and deposit slips were put through ERMA's sorter/readers, which read the micro-encoded information, and sorted the items by account number. ERMA's computer then posted the accounts. All account information was stored on magnetic tape. High speed printers produced reports for the branches, and monthly statements for customers. The improvement in paper handling was tremendous. A competent bookkeeper could post 250 accounts per hour. ERMA could post 550 accounts per minute.

Tony Russo, Jim's boss, remembers the first meeting of the ERMA team. They sat down, and Jim pulled a slide rule out of his briefcase, and Tony thought, "I've got to compete with him!?" Many members of the team were nervous about this new step in their careers. Tony recalled, "When I first saw the computer my first instinct was to turn around and run like heck back to where I came from. But then I looked around the room, and saw the other operations officers that I had worked with in other branches, and I thought, heck, if they can do it, I can do it. So I stuck around, and I became a programmer. I think the early days of the ERMA system were very exciting. Everyone realized that they had a chance to be creative. Most of us were branch operations officers, and we knew the frustrations of our people in the branches. We were virtually turned loose. We taught each other programming. We worked together on each other's programs. There was a good sense of camaraderie. We accepted this challenge to do a good job for the bank, and to make the job much easier for our colleagues. It was a real challenge that we all relished. We put in 18, 20, 30 hour days."

Things did not always run smoothly. Tony said, "The checks passed over this wire. The wire guillotined them right across the middle horizontally, and all the bottom halves went into the pocket. All the top halves went flying across the room. So we had to get the scotch tape out, and here were all these bankers, on hands and knees on the floor, scotch taping the tops and bottoms of all these checks to get them back together again."

An engineer from Stanford stated this about ERMA, "This was the absolute beginning of the mechanization of business. That was the breakpoint. It was not only a great thing for the bank, it unloosed automation." ERMA was so successful that within a decade 90% of all banks were using similar equipment. "Thanks to the vision, the courage, and the perseverance of a few dedicated pioneers the age of computerized banking had begun." Jim was one of those pioneers. He developed a real talent for programming. His daughter, Alice, remembered when she was a teenager, and Jim help her solve a problem by flowcharting it.

One of the ways Jim coped with the pressures and long hours of work was by taking short naps. Colleagues remembered him eating his traditional peanut butter sandwich (with no jelly) for lunch, and then taking a fifteen-minute nap, then waking up refreshed and ready to work. His son Raymond drew pictures of his family, showing his dad stretched out on his bed, taking his usual after-work nap. Co-workers remembered that when they stopped off at the bar for a drink after work, Jim would say, "No thanks, I've got to get home to my family."

Family life was sometimes exciting, too. In 1958 Pleasant Hill was flooded, and the Careys had to leave their home. Jim carried Alice out, and the family stayed overnight on the second floor of the grocery store next door.

In 1961 Jim was saddened by the death of his father. John J. Carey was 83 years old. Jim recalled, "It was hard to watch him get older. He was always so funny. Those last few years he wasn't funny any more."

Jim's young family was growing. Charlie's earliest memories of his Dad were of piggyback rides down the hall to bed. Charlie recalled, "One thing I remember is out working in the garden. I remember Dad making a sun dial and a scarecrow, and all those kinds of things. That was in El Cerrito." Alice remembered holding Dad's little finger when she had to cross the street, him calling her "Sis", and getting piggyback rides to bed. Alice recalled, "When I was growing up Dad took care of all the scary things for me. He'd squish all the bugs. One time I opened the back door, and found a snake curled up, 'smiling' at me. I screamed, and ran into the house. Then I watched through the window, as Dad saved me by chopping up the snake with a hoe." Raymond remembered going to bed, and giving his Dad a hug, and being fascinated by his whiskers. Raymond was also fascinated by Jim's tools. Unfortunately, sometimes his fascination would lead him to wander off with the tools, and then forget where he left them. A frantic search would then ensue. It was at the house on Beth Drive that Jim built a house for the family pet, a duck named Herkimer. He built a little house with a ramp leading down into a "pond" - one of the kids' old wading pools.

In 1965 Jim's last child was born. William Robert was born with the Rh factor, meaning a complete change of blood at birth. The family had outgrown their three bedroom home. They moved to a four bedroom colonial house at 10 Kilgo Court in Pleasant Hill in October of 1966.

Bill shared some early memories of his Dad. The first was when his dad spanked him. He thought that he had the world's biggest hands! He also remembers giving his dad a hug, and feeling his face, and thinking, "Oooh, scratchy!" He was fascinated by his dad's magnifying glasses, which Jim always had at the table for closeup work. He also remembered his dad amazing him with a small wood pipe cutout he made, which could do balancing tricks with a belt.

The late 60s were tough years for Jim. The opening of another ERMA center in Los Angeles meant long weeks away from his family. His family became used to seeing him off at the airport. Charlie said, "I remember going to the airport, and seeing the Lockheed Electras he was always coming and going

in. The planes he took up and down to Los Angeles were all turbo props." In January Jim and Alice flew to Los Angeles to pick up a 1955 orange Mercury that had belonged to Beulah's father. While they were there Jim got a phone call, saying that his mother had a stroke, and passed away. Jim and Alice hurriedly returned home for her funeral. Later that year, in December, Jim's brother Tom died.

Jim shared his love of chemistry with his family. His children remembered watching as he set off homemade gopher bombs to chase the rodents from their lawn. Alice recalls that one Christmas Jim made a Christmas tree out of wire, and then put it in a chemical solution. She watched in fascination as silver icicles appeared on the tree. Jim also helped Alice get an A on a sixth grade science assignment. He helped her gather 42 different chemical elements which they put in little plastic bags, and stapled on a chart. She was the only one in her class to have uranium, and classmates had fun playing with the silvery mercury she brought in. Her teacher was overwhelmed! Bill remembers his dad trying to make a nugget of gold. Jim took old electronic parts which had a tiny amount of gold in them, and tried to refine the gold out of them to make a small nugget.

Charlie remembered Dad working out in the garage: "I can remember him tuning the old green Pontiac. He was working with the oil filter. The thing backfired, and two feet of flame came out of the top of it. Dad jumped back and hit his head." He also recalled Dad setting up their train set: "Dad set up the HO trains. The kitten was watching the trains go around, and was completely engrossed in it. Dad went to pick up the kitten, and get it off the board. The kitten jumped about a foot!"

The children were also amazed by their Dad's ability to do things right. He could learn anything by reading a book - painting, wallpapering, tiling. He always did things meticulously. Alice remembers, "He didn't just slap paint on the wall. He would tape the windows, and prepare the wall. He always took the time to do things right. Later he wallpapered Michelle's room for me. It was perfect - all the patterns were lined up correctly. He taught me how to wallpaper, but I can't do it as well as he could."

Alice remembered, "I guess my favorite memory was the Gold and Green Ball. The graduating girls were supposed to waltz with their fathers. Dad didn't know how to waltz, and hated to be looked at, but there we were, doing a two step around the dance floor. I think my proudest moment was when I got a scholarship to Berkeley, and he said, "She's got my brains."

Jim progressed in his career. The constant commuting to San Francisco began to take its toll on him. A study at the bank showed that he had a typical Type A personality. He was an overachiever, impatient, and stressed. In 1978 he had a heart attack. Beulah became sick the week before, and was hospitalized for gall bladder surgery. While she was in the hospital Jim began experiencing heart pains. He was taken to the hospital, and tests showed that he had a heart attack. He would have to slow down. Jim had accumulated three years of sick leave, and was able to retire early from the bank. His kids were amazed when years of white shirts gave way to bright colored Hawaiian shirts. Jim's life assumed a slower pace.

RETIREMENT

Jim's co-workers at the bank had many positive things to say about Jim. Many programmers got their start under his tutelage. Tony Russo remembered that in a tough, competitive business world, Jim was exemplary for his integrity. Jim retired and tried to take things easy. He went



to lunch with old work friends like Herm Moss. His first project was a brick edging lining the front walkway. It took months and months to build, but when it was done it was perfect.

Jim and Beulah took a trip in 1978 to pick up Raymond from his mission in Germany. They took a cruise down the Rhine River. Later, Charlie sent them on a trip to Hawaii. Jim enjoyed reliving these trips through photos, videotapes, and music.

Jim's first grandchild, Michelle Anne Boyd, was born in 1976. After that, Adam Richard Boyd was born in 1979, then Megan Jean Carey, Michael Carey, Kyle Carey, and Kira Carey. His last grandchild, Daniel Carey was born in 1992. Michelle and Adam remember these things about their Grandpa: Michelle: "Grandpa would set up the ball clock to entertain us. He also let me use his pedometer, and bounce on the trampoline and measure it in miles. If I ever needed a pencil or paper, all I needed to do was look where he sat. He could do all sorts of things, like put up bricks. He could paint and do tile. Grandpa and Grandma were funny. They would always go together in the car, and argue about how to get there, and where to go - any little detail. He liked to eat Laura Scudder peanut butter, A&W root beer, and weird-looking soups, like split pea and tomato." Adam: "He liked to read, sleep, and play with the remote control. When I was in the back room, he always used to come in and show me things, like that little compass. I remember he taught me how to lay bricks."

Jim like to read and study many things. He seemed to know all kinds of interesting and obscure facts. When Alice was working at the library, and was stumped by the question, "What's the proposed state fish of Hawaii?", she called him. He said, "Why that's the Humu-humu-nuka-nuka-apuaa." He loved to study maps, and do calculations on his ever-present yellow legal pads. His grandchildren always knew that if they were stumped on a homework question, they could call Grandpa for the answer. Alice also enjoyed talking with her father about her discoveries when she worked on their common Irish ancestry. He would help translate Latin passages for her, and tell her stories about his parents.

Jim also loved gadgets. He loved to put together Heathkits. He owned a variety of calculators for doing his calculations. Charlie could remember a gadget from his childhood, "Dad had a puptent kind of antenna. It was an arrangement of sticks, about the size of a box kite, and triangular shape. It had copper wire wrapped around it. You could see one channel in one direction, and turn it another way for another channel. He ended up putting it up in the attic, and pointing it some way that worked best for most things." Jim had a scanner he would listen to, and then call Bill and warn him about things going on in his area. Jim would amuse his youngest grandson, Daniel, by showing him his talking clock, or making the bird come out of the cuckoo clock. He loved to show visitors his latest gadgets.

In October of 1992 Charlie came from Ohio to visit. Jim was excited about the prospect of having the whole family together again. While Charlie was there Jim started experiencing chest pains. They took him to the hospital for tests. It was decided that he needed to be transferred to the Kaiser Hospital in San Francisco. The family visited, and his sons gave him a blessing. He had an angiogram, and the family was discouraged to find out that a quadruple bypass operation was necessary. The operation was scheduled for the next Friday, two days from then. Jim rested comfortably, and chatted with his nurse about his family. The next morning, Thursday, October 22, at 7:45 he had a massive heart attack, and passed away.

That Saturday a wonderful funeral was held in his honor. His friends, and friends of the family remembered events from his life. Each of his children spoke about their Dad, and Jim's friends Tony Russo, Herm Moss, and Jerry Smith recalled their experiences with Jim. He was buried in Oakmont Cemetery in Lafayette, California.

JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, JR.

John Joseph Carey, Jr. was born December 18, 1878 in Chicago, Illinois. He was the son of John Joseph Carey and Mary Harrigan. John grew up in a tough, working-class Irish neighborhood, which John said was full of rowdies. His home, at 157 Bunker St. was within five or six blocks of where Mrs. O'Leary's cow supposedly kicked over a lantern, starting the Chicago Fire.



John grew up in a large and very close family, with seven brothers and four sisters. He was able to finish his schooling through the sixth grade, before going to work to help support the family. He was a responsible young man.

When he was fourteen he promised his mother that he wouldn't drink, and he never did. His father died when he was nineteen years old, and John took responsibility for his younger brothers. He bought a pool table for his brothers, and put it in the basement, so they wouldn't be out on the streets. John and some other young friends liked to wear striped pants, and cutaway coats to church, to help dispel the "roughneck Irish" image. He was an usher at his Holy Family Catholic Church, and also a member of the Knights of Columbus.



John married Mary Josephine Hickey on August 6, 1908 in Chicago, after a five-year engagement. At the time of their marriage they lived in the St. Aloysius parish. John worked at Marshall Fields, as a credit manager. While in Chicago they had two sons: John Joseph, born in 1911; and Thomas Ignatius, born in 1913.

John's strong ties to Chicago were broken when John got into a disagreement with Marshall Field, Jr., and John "told off" Marshall Fields, Jr. John was effectively blackballed in Chicago, and had to look outside the area for employment. He found work in San Francisco, and the family moved there. Before they left John was able to watch the home-bound troops march down State St. at the end of World War I. (John returned to Chicago once, for his mother's funeral in 1924, taking the train on the southern route, and visiting New Orleans.)

John came to California in early 1919, and the rest of the family followed six months later. They lived in San Francisco for two years, then moved to Berkeley, to 1427 Berkeley Way. Their last son, James Aloysius was born on February 7, 1920. (His middle name was taken from the St. Aloysius parish they had lived in when they were married.)

John worked as a credit manager for the City of Paris, then Schlesinger's in Oakland (which became Kahn's), and then received a better offer and returned to work at City of Paris, in San Francisco. He worked at City of Paris until he retired. He once wrote a story of his experiences, and the people he met as a credit manager, for submission to Reader's Digest. His hobbies were photography- developing and printing film, and building radios. He started building crystal sets in 1926, and was always building a bigger and better one.

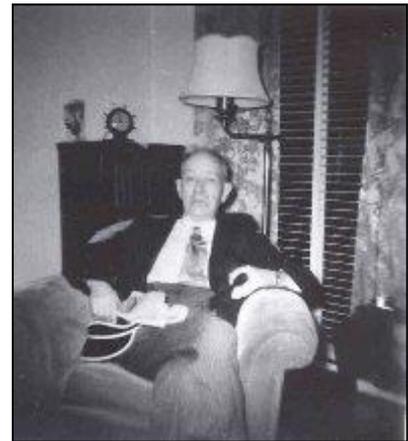
John had a good sense of humor. When his granddaughter Alice was born he asked her mother what she would name the baby. He said, "Name her anything but Hazel." Why? "Because with all the names in the Bible you don't want to name your kid after a nut!" He once offered to share a donut with Alice - he'd keep the donut, and she'd get the hole.

John died Tuesday, November 21, 1961 in Oakland, California at the age of 82, and was buried at St. Joseph's Cemetery in San Pablo, California. He was survived by his wife, three sons, and eight grandchildren.

Oakland Tribune Obituary

CAREY, John J., in Oakland, November 21, 1961, of 3040 Halcyon Court, Berkeley, beloved husband of Mae H. Carey; loving father of John J. Carey Jr. of El Cerrito, Thomas I. Carey of San Francisco and James A. Carey of Pleasant Hill; brother of Patrick Carey of Chicago, Illinois, and Thomas A. Carey of Long Beach; grandfather of Mrs. James Piper of Piedmont, Patrick T. Carey of Berkeley, Mrs. Robert Barcklay of San Francisco, James M. Carey of El Cerrito, Charles, Alice and Patrick Carey of Pleasant Hill; great-grandfather of Patricia Marie Carey of Berkeley. A native of Illinois; aged 82 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Saturday, November 25, leaving at 8:30 a.m. from the Berkeley Hills Chapel, 1600 Shattuck Avenue at Cedar, Berkeley, thence to St. Augustine's Church at Alcatraz and Dana Streets, where a Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, commencing at 9 a.m. Recitation of the Rosary Friday at 8 p.m. Interment, St. Joseph's Cemetery.



MARY JOSEPHINE HICKEY

Mary Josephine Hickey was born October 17, 1878, in Pueblo, Colorado, to Maurice Hickey and Margaret Leddin. The Hickey family usually resided in Chicago, Illinois, but Mary's father was a laborer for the railroad, and the family was in Pueblo while he helped lay track for a spur line. Mary was christened at Sacred Heart Cathedral in Pueblo, on December 1, 1878. Mary had an older sister, Ellen (or Nell), born in Chicago, who died before Mary was born. Ellen died at the age of 4 1/2 in Pueblo, on May 6, 1878. Mary also had a younger red-headed sister christened Mary Ellen and called Margaret, who married David Hayes. There was also a younger brother, Joseph Patrick, who never married.



The family was poor, but proud. Mary's mother, Margaret Leddin Hickey, taught the girls to act like ladies, and would not allow them to associate with any of the local "rowdies". (Mary's husband, John Carey, called her "The Lady".)

Mary completed the eighth grade at St. Aloysius' grammar school, a Catholic parochial school in Chicago. She won an award for her penmanship, and was proud of her composition book, containing her year's best work. This beautifully handwritten and decorated book is in the possession of her granddaughter, Gail.

Mary worked, while a teenager, as a cashier at Marshall Field's, a department store in Chicago. She was very proud of her job, because it was a very good job for a woman in those days. She had to dress up for work, wearing a hat and gloves. A cashier earned about \$14 a week.



Mary married John Joseph Carey in 1908, after a five-year engagement. She then called herself Mae, because she didn't want to be called Mary Carey. John and Mary had three sons, John, Jr., Thomas Ignatius, and James Aloysius. The family moved to San Francisco in 1919, and to Berkeley two years later.

Mary was very involved in community and church affairs. She was president of the Berkeley City Women's Club when it was started. She was also president of the parish branch of the Ladies Aid Society. She was State Secretary of the Catholic Daughters. Mary knew *Robert's Rules of Order* cover to cover. Her son Jim remembers her attending a Catholic Daughters convention in Colorado Springs in 1933. He was about 13 years old. He went with her on the train, and then he traveled on to Chicago to stay with relatives, and see the World's Fair. Mary went to the convention, and to Pueblo to see where she was born. She



joined Jim in Chicago four days later.

Her grandchildren remember her crocheting, her little presents, and her always smelling like lavender. She loved beautiful clothes. Her granddaughter, Gail remembers her love of elegant, expensive hats. In her later years, after her husband died, she lived with her son John and his family.

Mary died, following a stroke, at Brookside Hospital in San Pablo, California, on January 28, 1966. She was 87 years old. She is buried at St. Joseph's Cemetery in San Pablo, California.

THE CAREYS OF IRELAND

JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, SR.

John Joseph Carey was born in about 1839. He came from County Limerick in Ireland. A letter from John's daughter, Anne, says "*Don't know much of Father's people, other than that they came from Knock near Limerick*".

John's parents are Richard Carey and Johana Cullinane, who were married in Mahoonagh, County Limerick in 1826. After a thorough search, a marriage for Richard and Johana was located in Mahoonagh, County Limerick, Ireland. Land records place Richard in the townland of Common or Commons in County Limerick

John had an older brother, Patrick, and a younger sister, Margaret. Patrick was born in Mahoonagh in 1838, and married a woman from Ballingarry. Margaret married a man who was born in Mahoonagh. The Mahoonagh parish registers are known to have gaps in the late 1830s. Land records place Richard Carey in the nearby parish of Ballingarry in 1849, in the townland of Common. This townland is near Knockfierna, "the hill of truth" and the tallest hill in County Limerick. This is most likely the Knock mentioned above.

John's parents moved from Mahoonagh to Ballingarry between 1838 and 1849. They lived on a four-acre lot with John's grandparents, Patrick and Bridget Carey, and uncles Jeffrey and John Carey, and worked the land. Richard had inherited the land in 1827, and the Careys had lived in the area since before the records begin. The Careys lived on Lot 10. A Carey descendant lived there until the 1970s. The land was beautiful and green, and the hill of Knockfierna was in their backyard. There was a large commonage area on the heights of Knockfierna. Commonage was common land, and anyone could live there.



*Ordnance Survey map of Commons townland in Ballingarry parish, 1852.
The Careys were in Lot 10, with the hill of Knockfierna in their backyard.*

John was raised in a little stone cottage with a thatched roof. The house was 21 1/2 feet long by 15 1/2 feet wide. About 88 families lived in Common townland, in properties around the base of Knockfierna.

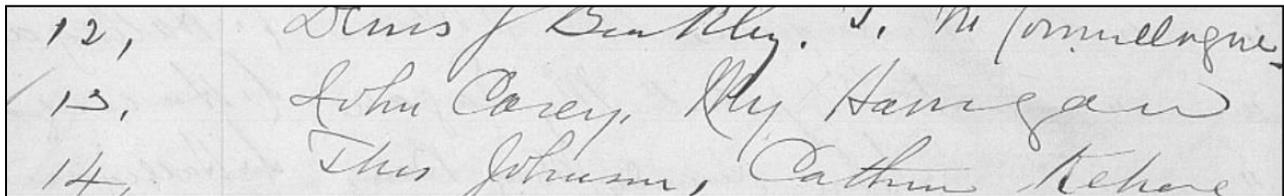
In the 1830s, the commonage area became a refuge for evicted tenants from the Cox estate in Ballynoe, about nine miles to the west of Knockfierna. About 130 families moved to the commonage area and built cottages of stone. *"Knockfierna, the highest point in County Limerick at approximately 950 feet, was common land so anyone could live there. It was to this place that many of the dispossessed went to live during the Famine years. Some had been evicted because they could not pay their rent; most had no place else to go because there was no work."*



(Remembering the Great Famine; thesilvervoice.wordpress.com) These families were hard-hit by the Great Famine, as they tried to grow potatoes on the rocky land on the hilltop. The ruins of these cabins are still found on the hill today, and a famine memorial has been created there.

The potato famine had a major impact on the area, and 1847 was the hardest year. John was only about eight years old at the time. The family owned their farm, and other family members lived nearby in the townland of Ballinaha. What kind of an impact did it have on the young boy to see the suffering of those families on the nearby hillside?

John came to the United States as a young man, and settled in Chicago in about 1862. His sister, Margaret emigrated in 1862. John worked as a laborer for the railroad. Richard, his son Patrick, and his brother, Jeffrey emigrated in 1862, and he must have died in Chicago. The first of the Carey family to appear in the Chicago city directories was Johana, widow of Richard, in 1865 at 128 Bunker Street. Johana, John, a laborer, and Edward, a sewer builder, are shown at 130 Bunker Street in the 1865-6 Chicago City Directory. Edward died in 1868, at the age of 27, and is buried in the Carey family plot.



Marriage record for John Carey and Mary Harrigan in Holy Family parish, Chicago, 1866

John married Mary Harrigan on July 13, 1866 at St. Mary's Church in Chicago. John was 27 years old, and Mary was 18 years old. They had fourteen children, all baptized at Holy Family Church in Chicago. They were Richard (1867), James (1868), Anna (1870), Edward (1871), Joanna (1873), Mary (1874), Margaret (1875), Mary (1877), John (1878), Patrick (1880), Thomas (1882), Joseph (1884), Anne (1886), and William (1888). Twelve of the children lived past infancy. The sponsors at the children's baptisms included Patrick Carey, Edward Carey, James Carey, Thomas Carey, Margaret Carey, and Mary Carey.

In the 1870 federal census, John and Mary are shown in Ward 8, with children Richard, age 3, James, age 1, and Ann, 3 months. Bunker Street was one street over from DeKoven Street, where the O'Learys lived when the Chicago Fire of 1871 started, so the Great Fire must have been a memorable event for the Carey family. Fortunately, the fire blew in the opposite direction from the Carey's house.

In the Chicago City Directory of 1873, John and his brother Patrick both lived at 158 Bunker Street. They are both shown with the occupation of laborer. John and Patrick's mother, Johana was shown in the 1872 Chicago City Directory at 158 Bunker Street, and this is the address listed as her residence in cemetery records. John and Patrick are still shown at 158 Bunker Street in the 1874-5 city directory.

In the 1880 census, the family was still living at 158 Bunker Street. John's brother, Patrick and his wife Bridget also lived there. It is interesting to note that John couldn't read and write in the 1870 census, but has learned to read and write by the 1880 census.

The family moved in 1881. John is found in the Voter Registration rolls for 1888. He is shown living at 640 21st Street, and was naturalized with papers filed in 1886. His son, Richard, was also registered at the same address. John's sister-in-law, Bridget died the next year, in 1889, and her address was also given as 640 21st Street.

The family moved again in 1890. John is found in the Voter Registration rolls in 1890 and 1892. He was listed as living at 237 Ewing Avenue. In 1890 he states that he has lived at that address for four months. In 1892, he states that he has lived in the county and state for 30 years, making his arrival in Chicago in 1862. John's brother Patrick is shown at 247 Ewing Avenue, and he had also lived in the county and state for 30 years.

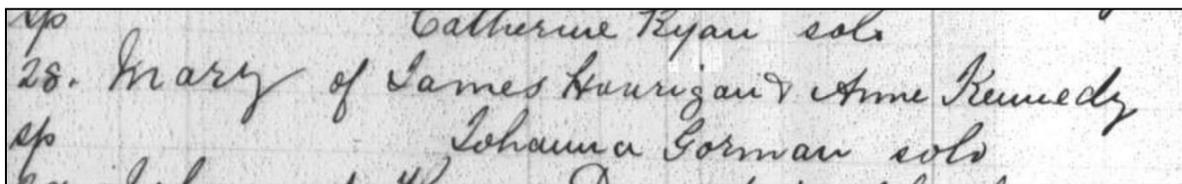
John died June 12, 1897 at the age of 56. At that time he lived at 250 Ewing Avenue, in Chicago. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery on June 15, 1897.

The obituary of John Carey (Chicago Tribune, Sunday, June 13, 1897):

John Carey, at his residence, 250 Ewing St., beloved husband of Mary Carey, nee Harrigan. Member of St. Aloysius Court No. 27, I.O.F. Funeral notice later.

MARY HARRIGAN

Mary A. Harrigan was born December 28, 1846, in Tipperary, County Tipperary, Ireland. Her father was James Harrigan, and her mother was Anne Kennedy. She had five brothers: Patrick, John, James, Michael, and Edmund, and one sister, Johanna. They were all christened in the parish church of St. Michaels in Tipperary town.



Baptism record for Mary Harrigan in Tipperary parish

Tipperary is an old town, nearly 800 years old, in fact. The Harrigans are shown in tax records in Bohercrow townland, just outside of Tipperary town.

Mary landed at Castle Garden, New York in 1865, at the age of 17. There is no record of her entering the United States. Her daughter Anne said, "She is shown as lost at sea, because she slipped away over

the fence with some cousins, named Irwin that she saw accidentally. They gave her a glorious week while her sister was looking for her. Finally found, she went with her sister, Anne (Johanna) Lynch, to Clinton, Iowa. She worked very hard, mainly for thanks, so ran away to Chicago, to a cousin, Mrs. Lawson, on Randolph Street."

Don't know much of Father's people, other than they came from Knock
in Limerick. Had one sister + 1 brother - Uncle Pat - dead. Sister (dead) married
Tom Clifford and had 3 children - 2 dead now - but Hanna Clifford is
Mrs Duffey and has several children. Always show up at wakes.
Mother landed in North Garden in 1865 - no record of her entering
America - records show lost at sea, because she shipped away over
the fence with some cousins she saw accidentally. They gave
her a glorious week while her sister was looking for her.
Finally found, she went with sister Anne Lynch to Clinton, Iowa.
Worked very hard, mainly for thanks, so ran away to Chicago to
a cousin Mrs Lawson on Randolph St. Stayed with her + in
(Look no back of sheet 1)

Letter from Anne Carey Rossing, Mary's daughter, circa 1941

Mary stayed with her, and in a year met and married John Carey, at the age of 18 on 13 July 1866 in Chicago. (Mary's daughter, Anne Carey Rossing, reported that "after Mary died it was said that Mary Harrigan certainly made a big step down when she married John Carey, for she was Irish quality".) Mary had fourteen children. Twelve children lived past infancy.

In 1897 John Carey died, leaving Mary a widow at the age of 47. She moved to 123 Lytle, and then by 1908 bought a home at 1923 S. Central Park, in Chicago. Her grandson, Harvey Rossing, remembers her as being "very much the mistress of the household, and really the person who ran it, even though, at one time three of her daughters lived there with her, as well as a son, a son-in-law, and three grandchildren."

Another grandson, Patrick's son William Carey, remembers that the house on Central Park was always crowded. As a small child he would



go around pulling on pants legs, saying "Daddy", and not always being right - the Carey brothers all looked so much alike.



Mary's granddaughter Dolores Carey Gonczos remember some of the events associated with Mary's death: "She had a heart problem. Her doctor was Dr. Hamlin, and he gave her some medication. She asked him: "Will this give me a new heart?" When he replied that it wouldn't, she refused to take the medicine. According to Anne, a few minutes before she passed away having been in a coma for quite some time, she suddenly sat up, opened her eyes, and said, "I'm coming, Bill". Whether this is some of Anne's Irish "folklore" or the truth, I do not know, but I do remember that as a child, it made quite an

impression on me." Mary died November 23, 1923, at the age of 74. She was buried in Calvary Cemetery on November 26, 1923.

Obituary notice of Mary Harrigan Carey (Chicago Daily Tribune, Saturday, November 24, 1923):

Mary Harrigan Carey, widow of John J. and beloved mother of Richard, James of Maywood, Edward, John J. of Berkeley, California; Patrick S., Thomas A. of Detroit, Mich.; Joseph G., Mrs. James McCann, Mrs J.G. Wheelock, of Mankata, Minn.; Mrs. Harvey C. Rossing, Miss Margaret Carey and the late William B. Funeral Monday from her late residence, 1923 S. Central Park Av. to Blessed Sacrament Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated at 9 a.m.; burial Calvary.

*Mary Harrigan Carey, son James Carey,
granddaughter Mae Carey Johnson,
and great-grandson Roland Johnson - four generations.*



REMEMBERING GRANDMA

by Dolores Carey Gonczó

I spent a lot of time with Grandma Carey, and she was truly an "Irish Matriarch". She ruled — and I do mean ruled — from her Morris chair. She was a very heavy woman, and she sat in that chair and dictated what each one of her children were to do, regardless of the fact that they were married and had children. One of the events I remember from early childhood was when Grandma decided she was going to curb the cemetery lot at Calvary Cemetery. She dictated that each one of the boys were to donate \$10 towards it, and each of the girls \$5. When my mother asked her why the girls (who were married) only donated \$5, her curt answer was "because her husband is a stranger!"

Grandma ruled the roost - every year all the boys that worked, married or unmarried, bought a new front parlor carpet, and the year-old one went into the back parlor. The Carey boys had to be in by 9 p.m., and the man next door used to set his watch by the boys rounding the corner and sprinting on home.

Another event I remember (or was told about) is that she dictated that each one could only get married in chronological order. But my Father and Mother (who was German) decided to get married before John and Mae Hickey were married (John was two years older than my Dad), and that, coupled with the fact that my father was marrying a German girl, Grandma came to the wedding - but, she came in after the wedding party had gone down the aisle and sat in the back pew. Hence, she was the first one to congratulate them! She would never give the neighbors anything to talk about.

She was a person of intense likes or dislikes where people are concerned. I, as a child, would be out on the porch with her at 1923 S. Central Park, Chicago, when a neighbor would come along. If she liked the neighbor, she would be very friendly, but if she disliked them, she was curt, nasty, and sometimes cut them cold.



But she was a lovely lady, and I do mean lady. I, too, had heard that she was much higher class than her husband, and many a time, sitting at her feet in the Morris chair, she would regale us with stories of Ireland, and the fact that "we are all descendants of Brian Boru on one side of her family and the King of Munster on the other side of her family."

REMEMBERING GRANDMA

by Ruth Wheelock Matheny

I was pretty young when she died, and I have only two memories. I always picture her as sitting on a throne on the side of the living room! My other memory is an unfortunate one: For some reason, I stamped my foot at her, and I "got it" from the whole family.

My mother said that she was violently opposed to the use of makeup by her daughters. When they were young ladies, she would still stand by the front door with a damp cloth and swipe the face of anyone wearing even powder!

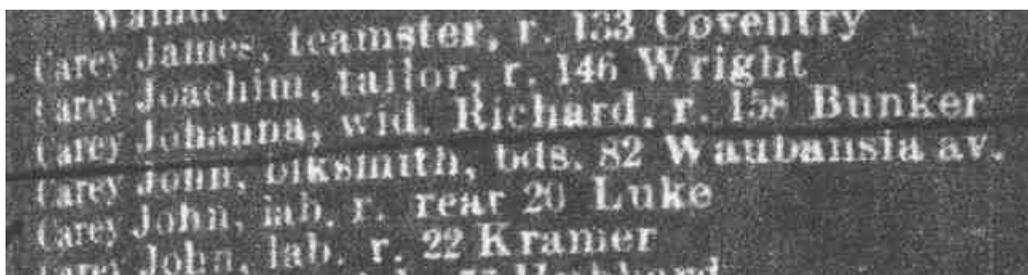
They were a happy family, though, who made their own fun. They enjoyed sing-alongs. My mother said she never learned to play the piano because every time she tried to practice, one of her brothers would hop on one foot, waiting for her to play the next note!

I know that some of them went with Grandfather Carey to the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

RICHARD CAREY AND JOHANA CULLINANE

Johana Cullinane was born in about 1807 in Ireland, according to her death certificate. She is believed to be the mother of John Carey, because she is found on the census living with them, and is buried in the Carey family plot. At the time of her death she lived with John and his brother, Patrick, at 158 Bunker in Chicago as the head of the household.

Johana was born in about 1807 in Mahoonagh, County Limerick, Ireland, the daughter of Patrick Cullinane and Ellen Kennedy. She married Richard Carey in 1826 in Mahoonagh. The family moved to Richard's home parish of Ballingarry, County Limerick before 1849. Richard and Johana raised their family in Commons townland, until they emigrated to Chicago in the 1860s.



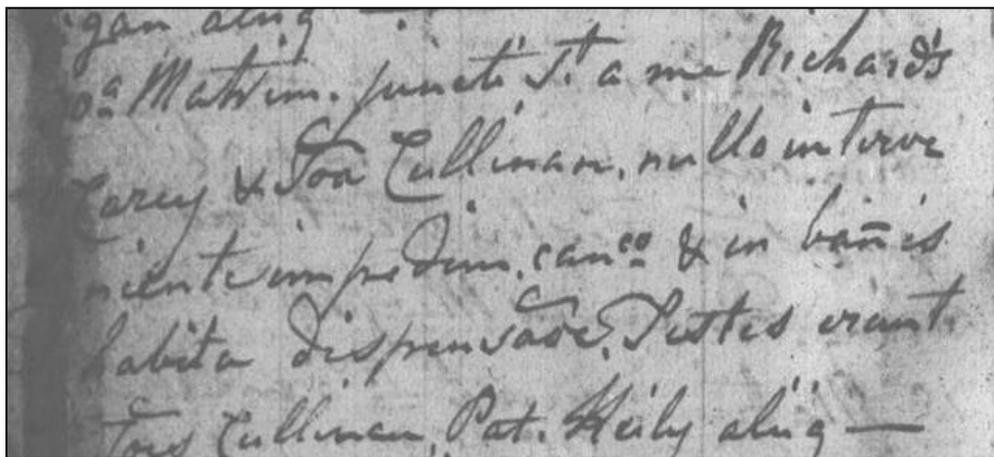
Chicago City Directory, 1872

Johana died of liver congestion, most likely due to congestive heart failure. She died September 20, 1872, at the age of 65, and Patrick paid for the Carey family plot in Calvary two days later. Johana was buried there on September 22, 1872.

Richard Carey is John Carey's father. Richard was born in Ireland in about 1807. He had a brother, Jeffery, who was born in Ballingarry, County Limerick, in about 1805. There is also an Irish naming tradition which supports the selection of Richard as John Carey's father. By tradition, the firstborn son is usually named for the father's father. John Carey's firstborn son was named Richard. Richard

is listed in the 1872 Chicago City Directory as the deceased husband of the widow Johanna Carey of 158 Bunker.

Richard Carey and Johana Cullinane were married on 30 January 1826 in Mahoonagh (also known as Castlemahon), Limerick, Ireland. The witnesses to the marriage were John Cullinane (possibly a brother?) and Patrick Kiely.



Richard was the sponsor at the baptism of John, illegitimate son of John Connell and Honora O'Donnell 7 May 1826 in Ballingarry. Jeffrey was the sponsor at the baptism of James, son of George Lynch and Mary Carey 21 February 1826 in Ballingarry.

A son, Patrick, was born to Richard and Johana 12 October 1838 in Mahoonagh. Patrick later married a woman from the nearby parish of Ballingarry, Bridget O'Brien (on 1 September 1859 in Ballingarry). Richard and Johana's daughter, Margaret married a man from Mahoonagh, Thomas Clifford. No christening record has been found for John Joseph, but the Mahoonagh parish registers have gaps in late 1838 to 1839. The supporting evidence all points to Mahoonagh as John J. Carey's birthplace.

Other children, James, Michael, Edward, and Margaret were born to Richard and Johana in Ireland. The family appears to have moved back to the Carey land in Ballingarry, and are found in House Book for Griffith's Valuation land survey of 1849 in the townland of Common (An Coimin), in the center of the parish of Ballingarry. The record shows that Richard Carey, Geoffrey Carey and John Carey all had houses in Common, with about eighty others in the area. Patrick Carey had land other than a house in Common. The townland of Common or Commons is at the base of Knockfierna, which means "the hill of truth". This may explain the Carey family story that John came from "Knock in County Limerick". Knockfierna is the tallest hill in County Limerick.

Jeffrey, Richard's brother, and Mary Gibbon had two daughters in Mahoonagh. They are Bridget, christened 25 January 1822 (sponsors Demetrii (Dermot or Jeremiah) Hartney and Bridget Carmody) and Mary, christened 25 December 1824 (sponsors Edmund Moore and Joanna Moore). Jeffrey then married Mary Donohue in Ballingarry, and has two sons, Patrick (about 1830) and Thomas (about 1847).

Griffith's Valuation, a land record taken in 1852 shows Richard in the townland of Common, parish of Ballingarry. He has a house and land in Lot 10a. The record shows Patrick Carey, with 3.3 acres of land only owning Lot 10. It is subdivided to Richard, Jeffrey and John Carey. Richard has a house and land of 3/4 acre. Jeffrey (Geoffrey) has a house and garden of 1/4 acre. John has a house and garden of about 1/8 acre. Patrick may live in one of the houses. It is interesting to note that they own the land

in fee. It is not rented, and they are not living on the commonage land in famine houses. The size of the lot indicates a cottier or agricultural laborer's property.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|------|-----|----|-------|--------|
| 10 | H. a | Richard Carey House | 3C+ | 21.6 | 15.6 | 5.6 | 33 | 3 1/4 | 0.8.11 |
| | H. b | Jeffrey Bridget Carey House | 3C | 10.6 | 15.0 | 5.0 | 15 | 2 1/4 | 0.2.9 |

House Book, Common townland, Ballingarry parish, 1849

A House Book record created in 1849 gives details about the size of their houses. The unit of measure at this time in Ireland was in feet. Richard's house was 21 1/2 feet long by 15 1/2 feet wide, and 5 1/2 feet tall. The height may be measured from the ground, with the house dug in to the ground inside. The quality rating for the house of 3C+ indicates that it was an old thatched roof house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind. It was old, but in repair.

Jeffrey's house had belonged to Bridget Carey in 1849, but was Jeffrey's by 1852. His house was smaller - 10 1/2 feet long by 15 feet wide, and 5 feet tall. The quality rating of 3C indicates that it was an old thatched roof house of stone wall with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind, which was old and out of repair.

John Carey's house was bigger, although he had the smallest property. It was 30 1/2 feet long by 16 feet wide by 5 feet tall. The quality rating of 3B indicates that it was a medium-age thatched roof house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind, which was of medium age, slightly decayed, but in good repair. John was living in a newer and larger house than Richard and Jeffrey.

Jeffrey emigrated to Chicago with Richard in about 1863, and is believed to be his brother. They were both about the same age. Patrick owned the land on which Richard, Jeffrey and John's houses stood, but Patrick owned no house. In another related record, he is shown to be living with John, and is most likely the father. John must be the oldest son, as the land passes to him.



The land is shown to be clay and moory arable. John Carey's land is moory arable. Arable land was fit for the growing of crops, and moory meant marshy. The quality of the land was determined by the valuator and an assistant, who used a shovel to dig up some of the soil and decide its quality. By analyzing the kind and quality of the soil, the valuator could estimate the amount of crops that could be grown on it, and set a value by acre for the soil. Land and buildings valued at under five pounds would not have been taxed, so the Carey land was not taxed.

Another record created in preparation for Griffith's Valuation were the Tenure Books:

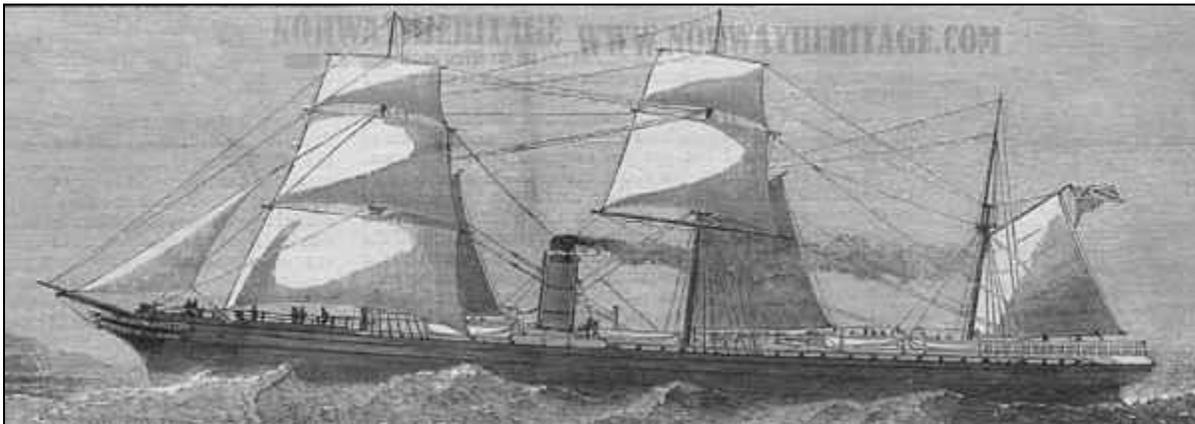
| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 10 ^c | Patrick Carey | In fee | Land |
| a | Rich. Carey | In fee | House land |
| b | Jeffrey Bridget Carey | In fee | House garden |
| | Patrick Carey | In fee | House |
| 10 ^c | John Carey | P. Carey | House garden |
| | John Carey | | |

Tenure Book, Common townland, 1849

This record showed that Richard, Patrick and Bridget, then Jeffrey, owned the land in fee, free forever since 1827. John rented his house and garden from Patrick. The small arrow near Patrick and John's name shows that they shared lot 10c.

Ballingarry was a booming town in the early part of the nineteenth century, with the important industry being weaving and linen. The famine had a serious impact on the population, and the town's prosperity was affected. Ballingarry is the site of a park dedicated to the famine houses – houses that were built and occupied on commonage land by those who were evicted by ruthless landlords in the potato famine. The site is maintained by the Knockfierna Heritage society, and the houses are being restored.

Richard, Jeffery and Patrick Carey emigrated together to America on the ship *Hecla*, arriving 2 November 1863.



SS Hecla

courtesy www.norwayheritage.com

The ship's passenger list shows Patrick Carey, age 20, laborer, Richard Carey, age 30, laborer, Jeffrey, age 30, laborer, and Mary, age 27, servant. The understatement of the ages is not unusual, as emigrants wanted to appear young and healthy. Patrick may be Richard's son or Jeffrey's son.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| 2 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| 3 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| 4 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| 5 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| 6 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |

Ship's passenger list, Hecla

Richard must have sent for the rest of his family, as they begin to appear in Chicago records in about 1865. Patrick and John, Richard's sons, may have already been working in Chicago. Richard must have died in the 1860s, but is not buried in the Carey family plot, with his wife who died in 1872.

What happened to the Careys in Ireland after Richard left? The plot of land Richard owned, Lot 10a, passed to John Carey in 1866. Jeffrey's land passed to John Carey in 1865. With the delay in recording, this is the right time to reflect their immigration. John Carey, then his son John, then another John, then Ned continued to own the land, although the houses were down in the 1870s. John is then shown living in Ballynahaha. The lot was owned by Careys at least up until 1970, when Edmond (Ned) Carey is shown as its owner.

Jeffrey, Richard's brother, had two sons, Patrick, born in about 1830, and Thomas, born in May of 1847. Jeffrey is found living with his son, Thomas, age 19, a drayman, and Thomas' wife Mary, in the 1870 census at 79 Ewing. Thomas is shown as the head of the household. Jeffrey is still found living with his son in 1880, although he is called Jefferson Carey in this census. Thomas is now a liquor store clerk. Thomas' wife Mary is still alive, with children Bridget, Katie, and Maggie.

Jeffrey died in 1884. His obituary reads "*Carey, Jeffery, May 26, 1884, father of Thomas and Patrick Carey, aged 79, native of Ballingarry, Co. Limerick. Funeral from his son's resid., 225 Ewing Street to Calvary. Gallena papers please copy.*" The house mentioned on Ewing Street is very near the Carey's house on 250 Ewing Street.

Richard and Johana had the following children:

1. **James** was born in about 1837 in Ireland. He married Mary Russell in about 1868. James was the sponsor at the birth of John's second son, James in 1868. James, age 33, his wife Mary, age 28, daughter Johanna, age 1, and new baby John, three days old, are found in the 1870 census in Chicago. The Holy Family parish register shows his children as: Johanna, John J. (born 24 June 1870), Alice (born 13 December 1872), Mary (born 5 May 1875), David (born in 1878), and James (1880), all christened in Holy Family, Chicago. His occupation was listed as musician in the Chicago city directory of 1874/5, and he was living at 163 Johnson. This was the address where Michael Carey died in 1878. James is still at 163 Johnson in the 1880 city directory, and he is listed as a violinist. James' death date is not known, and he is not buried in the family plot in Calvary Cemetery.

2. **Patrick** was born 12 October 1838 in Mahoonagh, County Limerick, Ireland. He married Bridget O'Brien 1 September 1859 in Ballingarry, County Limerick, Ireland. She was born in Ballingarry, County Limerick, Ireland. This parish is near the parish of Mahoonagh, about 5 miles to the east. Patrick came to the United States and settled in Chicago in the early 1860s. Patrick worked as a laborer in Chicago. Patrick and Bridget were often found living with John Carey and his family. Patrick died 21 March 1911 in Chicago, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery on 24 March 1911.

John J. Carey's granddaughter remembers that her father told her about Uncle Pat, who they called "Collars and Cuffs" because he would wear celluloid collars and cuffs under his suit, but no shirt.

3. **John Joseph** was born in about 1839 in Knock near Limerick, according to family sources, but was most likely born in Mahoonagh and raised in Knockfierna. John emigrated to Chicago in 1862. He married Mary Harrigan 13 July 1866 in Chicago, and had 14 children. John died June 12, 1897 in Chicago. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery on June 15, 1897.

4. **Michael** was born in about 1840 in Ireland. He married Johanna Tucker 23 January 1870 in Holy Family parish, Chicago, and worked as a laborer. Michael and Johanna had the following children, all born in Chicago: Johanna (christened 26 May 1872 in Holy Family), Michael (1871), Thomas (1874), Maggie (1875), Mary (1878), John (1879) and Joseph James (born 23 January 1887). At the time of his death they lived at 163 Johnson in Chicago. He died 31 October 1878 in Chicago, and was buried in the family plot in Calvary Cemetery. His age was listed as forty years old.

5. **Edward** was born in about 1841 in Ireland. In the city directories for 1865 and 1866 he is found living with Johana Carey and John Carey at 130 Bunker Street. He married Mary O'Brien 25 June 1866 in Holy Family Parish in Chicago. He was a sponsor at the baptism of John's firstborn son, Richard in 1867. Edward died 3 April 1868 in Chicago, and was buried in the family plot in Calvary Cemetery. His age was listed as 27 years old.

6. **Margaret** was born in about 1849 in Ireland. Margaret emigrated to America in 1862. She married Thomas Clifford 23 August 1868 in Chicago. Thomas Clifford was born in 1845 in Mahoonagh, the son of Jacob Clifford and Joan Fitzgerald. Thomas' birth in Mahoonagh gives additional confirmation to Mahoonagh as the Carey's hometown. Thomas and Margaret had eight children all born in Chicago: Anne (1869), John (15 June 1869), Thomas (24 February 1873) must have died young; Johanna (Hannah) (12 November 1873, she later married James J. Duffy), Thomas (18 October 1876), Michael J. (26 March 1879), Elizabeth (1885), and May (1887). Thomas's occupation is listed as driver in the 1900 census. The family is found living on Hastings Street in Chicago in the 1900 and 1910 censuses. Margaret died some time after 1910 and before 1920. Her husband Thomas is found living with three adult children in 1920.

The Careys of Ballingarry

John Carey's parents were married in the parish of Mahoonagh in County Limerick, Ireland in 1826. John's brother, Patrick was christened in Mahoonagh in 1838. No christening record was found for John Carey, but the Mahoonagh parish register has gaps in the late 1830s.

Mahoonagh is a parish in the west of County Limerick. It is sometimes called Castlemahon. There are two main villages in the parish, Mahoonagh and Feohanagh. Mahoonagh is an ancient Irish name, which means "*place of the tree stumps*".

The first appearance of the Carey family in the Mahoonagh occurred when Richard Carey married Johana Cullinane:

Richard Carey married Johana Cullinane on 30 January 1826 in Mahoonagh. The witnesses to the marriage were John Cullinane and Patrick Kiely.

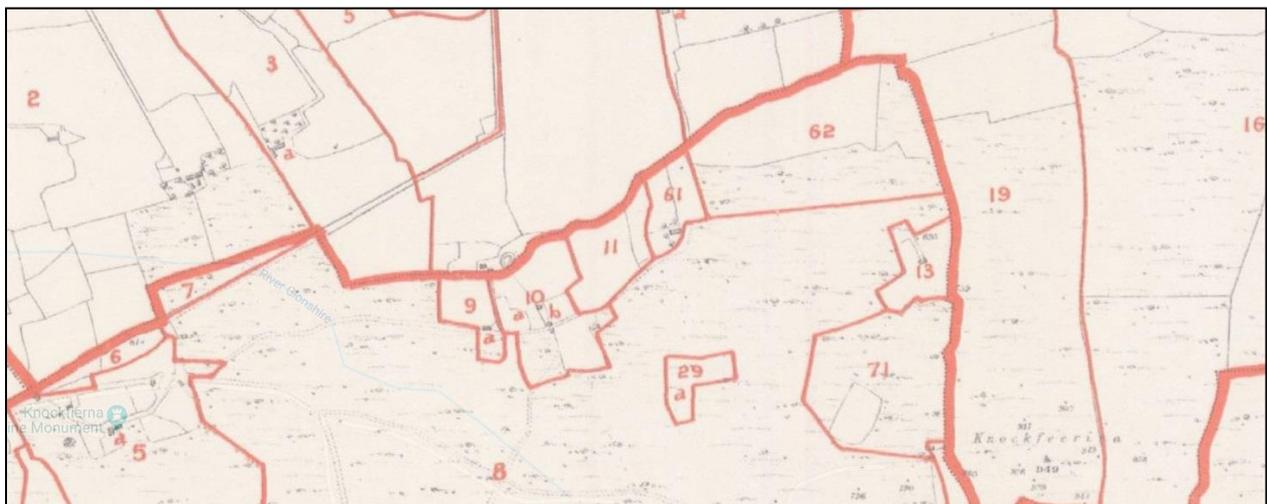
Richard and Johana's son, Patrick was christened in Mahoonagh in 1838:

Patrick, son of Richard Carey and Johana Cullinane on 12 October 1838 in Mahoonagh.

Richard Carey, Geoffrey Carey and John Carey are found in the townland of Common (An Coimin) or Commons in the parish of Ballingarry in the Griffith's Valuation of 1852. Ballingarry is situated a few miles east of Mahoonagh. Ballingarry means the "town of the garden". Ballingarry was a booming town in the early 1800s, and the important industries were weaving and linen. The town's economy was badly impacted by the Famine. The countryside around Ballingarry is dominated by the hill of Knockfierna, which means "the hill of truth". Common had about 88 houses, a school house, police barracks, and a commonage area of 198 acres. Patrick Carey is also shown as having land other than a house in the area.



| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 10 | a | Patrick Carey | House and garden | 0 0 12 | 0 1 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 7 0 |
| | a | Richard Carey | Land | 3 3 17 | 0 16 0 | - | 0 16 0 |
| | b | Geoffrey Carey | House and Land | 0 3 14 | 0 4 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 11 0 |
| | c | John Carey | House and garden | 0 1 20 | 0 2 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 7 0 |
| | c | Patrick Carey | House and garden | 0 0 22 | 0 1 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 9 0 |



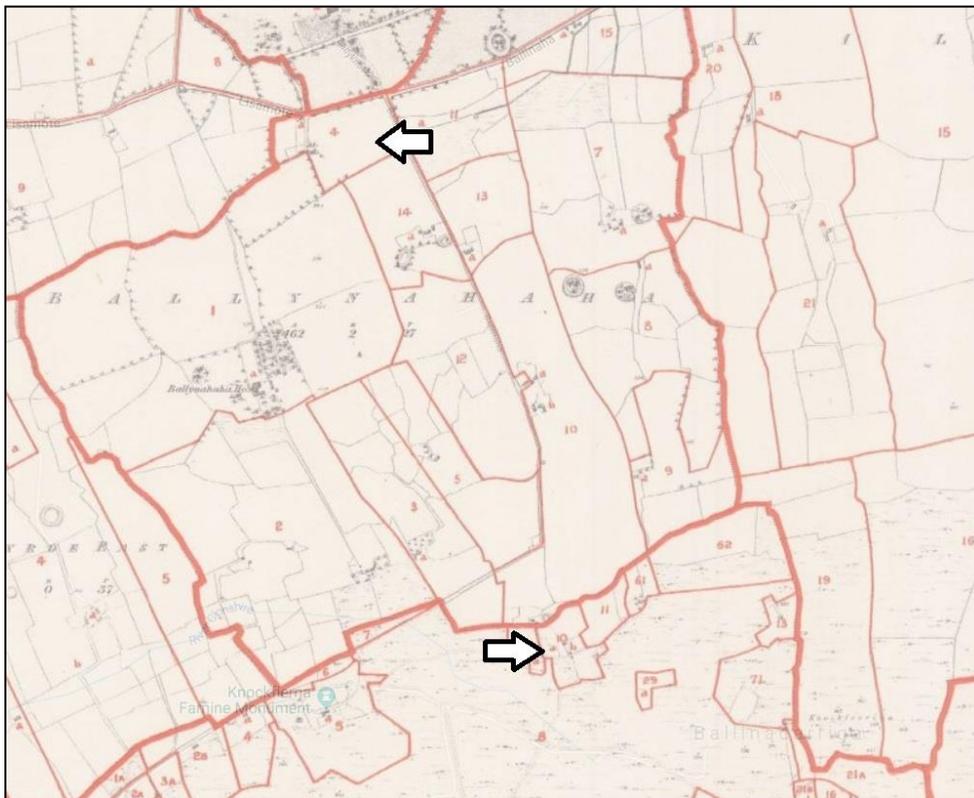
*Ordnance Survey map of Commons, showing the Carey's property at Lot 10.
This map was created at the time of Griffiths Valuation in 1852*

Ballingarry is the site of a park dedicated to the famine houses – houses that were built and occupied on commonage land by those who were evicted by ruthless landlords in the potato famine. Many were evicted from the nearby Cox estate in Ballynoe. The Limerick Reporter for May 1847 recounts events that took place in the area during the Famine: "Seven carts of flour and four loads of Indian meal from Croom were being escorted by police to Ballingarry, when 500 men and women attacked the convoy near Kilmacow. When they were told the supplies were for the Relief Committee at Ballingarry, they took only one cart-load...On the same day as the attack, 300 people from Knockfierna Hill drove off fifty cattle and only gave up when they were promised work by the curate." The famine memorial is located very near the Carey's property.

The Careys owned a small lot of land, which they subdivided. They owned it in fee, and did not pay rent or live in the commonage area in a famine house. They showed great resiliency to have survived, as the area was hard-hit by the famine. Richard's house was small - 15 1/2 feet by 21 1/2 feet, and he owned 3/4 acres of land. This is a cottier or farm laborer's size property. Altogether, with Richard, John, Patrick, and Jeffrey, they owned about four acres. Richard and Jeffrey could have been working as farm laborers in Mahoonagh in the mid-1820s, then returned home to work the family property.



Their property in Griffiths is shown as "in fee", which means that "real estates or freeholds of inheritance are described as in fee". (*The Archives of the Valuation of Ireland 1830-1865, Frances McGee*) The property had likely been inherited from their ancestors.



Map of Ballyhaha and Commons. The Carey's property in Ballinahaha is shown at the top, and the Carey's property in Commons is shown at the bottom. The distance between the two properties is about 700 yards, or 1/3 of a mile (0.6 km), an easy walk.

Records created in 1849 in preparation for Griffith's Valuation give more details on the Carey's property. These records are the House Book, Land Book, and Tenure Book.

A House Book record created in 1849 gives details about the size of their houses. The unit of measure at this time in Ireland was in feet. Richard's house was 21 1/2 feet long by 15 1/2 feet wide, and 5 1/2 feet tall. The height may be measured from the ground, with the house dug in to the ground inside. The quality rating for the house of 3C+ indicates that it was an old thatched roof house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind. It was old, but in repair.

Jeffrey's house had belonged to Bridget Carey before 1849, but her names was lined out in 1849 and Jeffrey's name was added. The lot was Jeffrey's by 1852. His house was smaller - 10 1/2 feet long by 15 feet wide, and 5 feet tall. The quality rating of 3C indicates that it was an old thatched roof house of stone wall with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind, which was old and out of repair.

John Carey's house was bigger, although he had the smallest property. It was 30 1/2 feet long by 16 feet wide by 5 feet tall. The quality rating of 3B indicates that it was a medium-age thatched roof house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind, which was of medium age, slightly decayed, but in good repair. John was living in a newer and larger house than Richard and Jeffrey.

Jeffrey emigrated to Chicago with Richard in about 1863, and is believed to be his brother. They were both about the same age. Patrick owned the land on which Richard, Jeffrey and John's houses stood, but Patrick owned no house. In another related record, he is shown to be living with John, and is most likely the father. John must be the oldest son, as the land passed to him.



*Close-up of the Carey's property on Lot 10 in Commons,
showing the locations of buildings on the property*

A Land Book record shows the quality of the land the Careys owned. It is shown as clay, and moory arable. The value of the house and land did not exceed five pounds, so would not have been taxed. Thomas and Patrick Carey had owned "heathy pasture" land nearby, but did not own it by 1852.

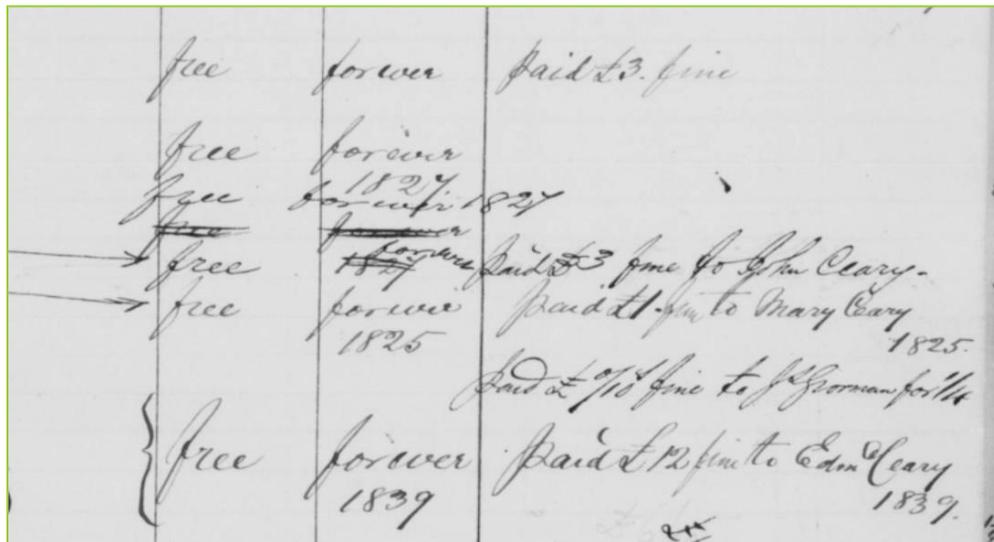
The Tenure Book gives details about the lease or ownership of the land. This record provides some very interesting details. Patrick and Richard Carey owned the land in fee, free forever, since 1827. Since Edward Carey occupied the land in the 1826 in the Tithe Applotment, perhaps 1827 is the year he died, and the land passed to his family member. Bridget, then Jeffrey also owned the land since 1827. John leased his house from Patrick, and they lived together, as indicated by the small arrow near their names.

Ballingarry appears to be the Carey's ancestral homeland. The earliest mention of the Careys of Ballynaha was in 1808, when *J. Keary of Ballynaha, land*, was selected for the Grand Jury. (*Ballingarry, Granagh and Clouncagh, County Limerick, Archival Records, 1800-1900*). A description of Ballynaha hints at a more ancient heritage: "*In the west part is O'Brien's Fort and in the southern part are Keary's two forts.*"(*Ballingarry, Granagh and Clouncagh, County Limerick, Archival Records, 1800-1900*)

The Careys in Ballynaha leased land from William Scanlan, who seemed to be the immediate leasor for most of the land in Ballynaha in Griffiths. He is shown as William Scanlan, Esq. in the Tithe Applotment in Ballynaha in 1826. This is the landlord, and he was known as "Counsellor Scanlan". Born in Ballingarry in 1799, Scanlan was a member of the Protestant gentry in Ballingarry. He was the son of Michael Scanlan, the High Sheriff for County Limerick, and the grandson of Michael Scanlan of Ballynaha and Maine, in the parish of Mahoonagh. Scanlan's connection to Mahoonagh may explain Richard and Geoffrey living in Mahoonagh, possibly as they worked on another of the landlord's property before returning to the Carey land. (*Scanlan of the Barony of Upper Connello, Co. Limerick; Brian de Breffny and Alicia E. Evers*)

The Carey family in Ballynaha shared Lot 4, and are found in a House Book created in 1849, which gives details of their homes and farm buildings. These homes were newer than the homes in Commons.

Side notes in the *Observations* column of the Tenure Book for Commons townland show some connections between the Careys in Commons and the Careys in Ballynaha.



Details from the House Book for Commons, 1849

- The *Observations* columns for Patrick, Richard, and Bridget, then Jeffrey show no additional notes.
- The land only owned by Patrick Carey has a note "*paid £3 fine to John Ceary*" in the *Observations* column.
- The house and garden leased by John Carey from Patrick Carey has this note in the *Observations* column "*paid £1 fine to Mary Ceary 1825*".
- The Donohue neighbors in Lot 11 have this note in the *Observations* column "*paid £12 fine to Edmd Ceary 1839*".

In Ballynaha, Edmond Carey was shown in 1826, but is gone by 1849, and is likely deceased. Mary Carey is still shown in Ballynaha. The observation notes do show a land connection between the Ballynaha Careys and the Commons Careys. The Carey homes in Commons were older than the Carey homes in Ballinaha - did this mean that the family had originally lived in Commons, and expanded to Ballinaha, to land about a 1/3 mile away?

There are several Careys found in the Ballingarry Tithe Applotment of April 1827. They are concentrated in the townland of Ballynahaha (which means the "town of the kiln"), with one addition - John Carey is found in the townland of Ballinoo. There are no Careys found in Mahoonagh in the Tithe Applotment.

The Tithe Applotment is a census taken of land holders. It was taken in Ballingarry in 1826. The land was assessed, and the assessed tithes were paid to the support of the Church of Ireland (Protestant), no matter the religion of the land holder. Ballinaha is shown in this record as Ballinaha.

| APLOTMENT IN BRITISH CURRENCY OF THE AMOUNT OF | | | | GRAVES, JOHN SOUTHWELL | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|
| The Vicarial payable to Rev. THOMAS GIBBINGS, and Rectorial to Mrs. CATHARINE | | | | Number of Acres. | | Value per Acre. | | | Total Value | | |
| LANDS WHERE SITUATE. | | OCCUPIERS' NAMES. | Number of Acres. | | | Value per Acre. | | | Total Value | | |
| Ploughland. | Sub-denominations. | | A. | R. | P. | £. | S. | D. | £. | S. | D. |
| Ballinaha | | Edmd Carey | 6 | 1 | 1/2 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| | | Edmd Carey | 4 | 5 | 1/2 | 2 | 11 | 1/2 | 2 | 15 | 1/2 |
| | | Simon Sheahan & Co | 57 | 5 | 1/2 | 59 | 14 | 1/2 | 59 | 15 | 1/2 |
| | | Daniel O'Brien | 15 | 6 | 1/2 | 13 | 2 | 1/2 | 13 | 15 | 1/2 |
| | | Daniel D. Commons | 4 | 3 | 1/2 | 1 | 5 | 1/2 | 1 | 7 | 1/2 |
| | | Thos O'Brien & Son | 30 | 0 | 1/2 | 36 | 1 | 1/2 | 36 | 1 | 1/2 |
| | | Thos O'Brien | 40 | 1 | 1/2 | 36 | 15 | 1/2 | 36 | 15 | 5 |
| | | John Carey & Co | 41 | 3 | 1/2 | 38 | 15 | 1/2 | 38 | 15 | 1/2 |
| | | Edward Carey | 16 | 0 | 1/2 | 13 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 16 | 1/2 |
| | | Edmond Kennedy | 3 | 0 | 1/2 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | | William Scudlon Esq | 22 | 2 | 1/2 | 32 | 11 | 1/2 | 32 | 12 | 3 |
| | | Edmond Kennedy | 3 | 0 | 1/2 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1/2 |
| | Commons | | James Doyle | 0 | 2 | 1/2 | 0 | 5 | 1/2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Edward Carey | 1 | 3 | 1/2 | 1 | 11 | 1/2 | 1 | 11 | 1/2 |
| | | Michl Donohue & Co | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 5 | 1/2 | 0 | 5 | 1/2 |

Tithe Applotment for Ballinaha, first page

This is the complete list of occupiers in 1826 for Ballynahaha in the Tithe Applotment:

Lot # Occupier

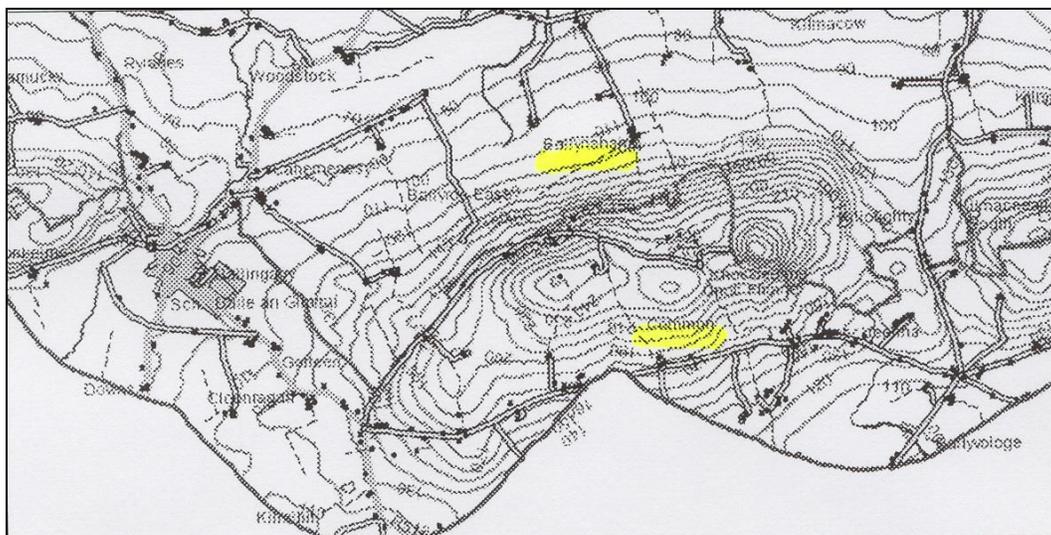
- 246 *Timothy Duane*
- 247 *John Riedy & co*
- 248 **Thomas Carey & co** (*acreage: just over 45 acres*)
- 249 *Own Deneely*
- 250 *Danl Sullivan*
- 251 *Thomas Mahony*
- 252 **Edmd Carey, hill** (*Note: the word hill is a descriptor or agnomen to differentiate people of similar names. In this case it means that Edmond Carey lived on the hill. Acreage: just over 4 acres. Was the "hill" Knockfierna?*)
- 253 *Simon Sheahan & co*
- 254 *Daniel O'Briene*
- 255 *Daniel " " , Commons*
- 256 *Thos O'Briene, Firon*
- 257 *Thos & Wm O'Briene*
- 258 **John Carey & co** (*acreage: just over 11 acres*)
- 259 **Edward Carey** (*acreage: just over 3 acres*)
- 260 *Edmond Kennedy*
- 261 *William Scanlon, Esq.*
- 262 *Edmond Kennedy*

In Ballynaha, in the sub-denomination of Commons:

- 263 *James Doyle*
- 264 **Edward Carey** (*acreage: just over 2 acres*)
- 265 *Michl Donahoe & co*
- 266 *George Lynch*
- 267 *Timothy Halloron*

The Tithe Applotment records show four Careys living in Ballinaha: Thomas, Edmond, John and Edward. There is only one Carey - Edward, living in the Commons area near Ballynahaha, therefore he is likely to be the father of Patrick Carey, who owned inherited land in Commons later. The Edward Carey in Commons, and the Edward in Ballynaha are probably the same person, as no differentiator or agnomen is used to identify them as separate individuals in the same townland area. It seems that Edward owned a small amount of property in Commons which was passed on to Patrick before 1849. From the tenure books, we know that the land in Commons passed to Patrick, Richard, and Bridget in 1827. Perhaps Edward died, the land passed to his son, Patrick, who subdivided it for his sons. Bridget is most likely Edward's widow. We also know that Richard Carey had a son, Edward, who may have been named for his grandfather.

| 1826 (Tithing Applotment) | 1849 (House Book) | 1852 (Griffiths) |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Ballynahaha</i> | <i>Ballynahaha</i> | <i>Ballynahaha</i> |
| Thomas Carey | Thomas Carey | Thomas Carey |
| Edmond Carey | Mary Carey (Sullivan, widow of Edmond) | Mary Carey |
| John Carey | John Carey | Bridget Carey (widow of John) |
| Edward Carey | Michael Carey (son of Thomas?) | Michael Carey |
| <i>Commons</i> | <i>Commons</i> | <i>Commons</i> |
| Edward Carey (same as above) | Patrick Carey | Patrick Carey |
| | John Carey | John Carey |
| | Richard Carey | Richard Carey |
| | Bridget Carey | Jeffrey Carey |



Ballygarry topographical map with Common and Ballynahaha highlighted. Knockfierna is to the east of Common, and the town is to the west.

After Griffith's Valuation, additional valuation lists were created to show changes in ownership, and it is possible to trace the ownership of the land in Common. The next valuation is taken in about 1862, and shows only Richard and Geoffrey Carey. Patrick and John are not listed here. This may be an accidental omission, as they appear in the next update. Michael Donohoe is now shown as owning Lot 10c.

Richard is found twice in the Petty Sessions Court records in 1862, being fined when his farm animals got out:

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---|
| Plaintiff | Defendant | Witness | Date | Charge |
| James Carey | Richard Carey of Knockfierna | Wm. Holden | 23 rd July 1862 | Your Cow wandering on the Public Road at Ballyneale on the 23 rd July 1862 |
| | | | | Fine 3 pence & one shilling costs |

Defendant: Richard Carey of Knockfierna, witness Wm. Holden, was charged with "Your cow wandering in the public road at Ballyneale on the 23rd July 1862", and fined three pence and one shilling costs. Date of record: 23 July 1862. (Irish Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912 on findmypast)

| | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|--|
| James | Ballynahaha Lame | 1/2 Comp ⁿ | Luke Kelly | Your ass wandering on the public Road at Kilmahale on the 22 nd inst. | Fined Three pence & one Shilling Cost |
| | Richard Carey Knockfierna | 1/2 Comp ⁿ | | | |

Defendant Richard Carey of Knockfierna, witness Luke Kelly, was charged with "Your ass wandering on the public road at Kilmahale on the 22nd" and was fined three pence and one shilling cost. Date of record: 30 August 1862. (Irish Petty Sessions Court Registers, 1828-1912 on findmypast)

In the next Valuation List update, about 1863-5, Jeffrey Carey has been crossed out in 1865, and Bridget Carey owned his house and land. Patrick Carey is shown at 10b, and is also crossed out, and Bridget owned his land. This may indicate that Patrick died in about 1865, and his widow Bridget inherited the house. Jeffrey's date reflects his immigration to America in 1863. Richard is still shown as owning his land, but has also immigrated.

The next list, in about 1866, shows Richard crossed out, and his land passing to John. Bridget is also crossed out, and her land also passes to John. Michael Donohoe's land has gone to Daniel Cagney.

John Carey of Ballinaha appears in the Dog License Registers books starting in 1869, with a black and white terrier. He is found in the Dog License Register again in 1873, with a black terrier. (*Ireland Dog License Registers on www.findmypast.com*)

In the next Valuation List update, John Carey continued to own the land. In about 1873, the house is shown as down, and John owned only land. At the same time, in 1871 he begins to appear in the Carey Lot 4 in Ballynahaha, with a house, offices, and about 26 acres. This supports the connection between the Careys of Common and Ballynahaha.

Throughout the 1880s and 90s, John Carey continued to own land only in Common, and a house in Ballynahaha. Since it is unlikely that this is the same John Carey (who would have been born in about 1800), John must have had a son named John. There is a death certificate for John Carey senior of Ballynahaha who was born in 1837.

John Carey of Ballinaha continues to appear in the dog license registers from 1878 to 1919, with a brown and white or black terrier, then greyhound, then black collie. (*Ireland Dog License Registers on www.findmypast.com*)

In 1894, John Carey of Ballinaha married Mary Casey. John, a bachelor and farmer, married Mary, a spinster and farmer on 16 June 1894 in Ballingarry. John was shown as the son of John Carey, also a farmer. Mary was the daughter of Cornelius Casey, a farmer of Ballyelan.

In the 1901 census for Ballynahaha, John Carey was shown as head of the house, with his parents John and Kate Carey living with them:

The house is described as having five rooms, with three windows in the front of the house. John Carey is the owner. The walls are of stone, brick or concrete, not mud or wood. There are four

In the 1911 census for Ballynahaha, John Carey is shown with his family:

John Carey, head, Catholic, age 45, farmer, married 17 years

Mary Carey, wife, age 50

Catherine Carey, mother, age 80, widow

Ned, son, age 15

Cornelius, son, age 12
Catherine, daughter, age 16
Margaret, daughter, age 11
Eliza, daughter, age 10
Hannie, daughter, age 8

This would make this John Carey born in 1866. Therefore it is probable that Patrick and Bridget Carey (born about 1780) had a son John (born about 1800), son Richard (born about 1802), and son Jeffrey (born 1807). John had a son, John, born in 1841 who married Catherine Morrissey (born in 1836). They had a son, John, born in 1866, who married Mary in 1884.

Their son, Edmond (Ned) is shown owning the land in Common until at least 1970. He inherited it from his father who died in about 1945. Mike Burke, a grandson of Con Carey, Ned's brother, shares this information about the family: Mike's grandfather, Con emigrated to Chicago: "*He emigrated there in 1925 but had returned by 1930. While there he met his wife, Catherine McMahan, also from Ballingarry parish. They both returned to Ireland to get married.*" Con Carey fought in the Irish War of Independence with the 4th Battalion, West Limerick Brigade of the Irish Republican Army from 1917-1922, and received the Service medal. (*Ireland Military Pensions and Medals; www.findmypast.co.uk*)

The farm stayed in Carey ownership until the early 1970s, when Ned Carey died when he was hit by a car while riding his bicycle. The Carey house and farm were sold after 1970 to the Cagney family, who own it today. The house was razed, but a garden wall and original gate remain. The Cagneys transplanted daffodils from the Carey land, and also moved a large stone, which they had inscribed for the Millenium. The following pictures were provided by Mike Burke, who visited the farm.



The entrance to the Carey farm and land (photo by Mike Burke, 2012)



Daffodils transplanted from the Carey farm to the Cagney's (photo by Mike Burke, 2012)



The old garden wall on the Carey's property - with Knockfierna in the background



The original gate to the Carey's farm in Ballinaha



*The stone removed from the Carey land - the last line says,
wherever your life's journey takes you
Always remember your way home."*



The view up the lane to the Carey's farm

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PATRICK CAREY AND BRIDGET DWYER

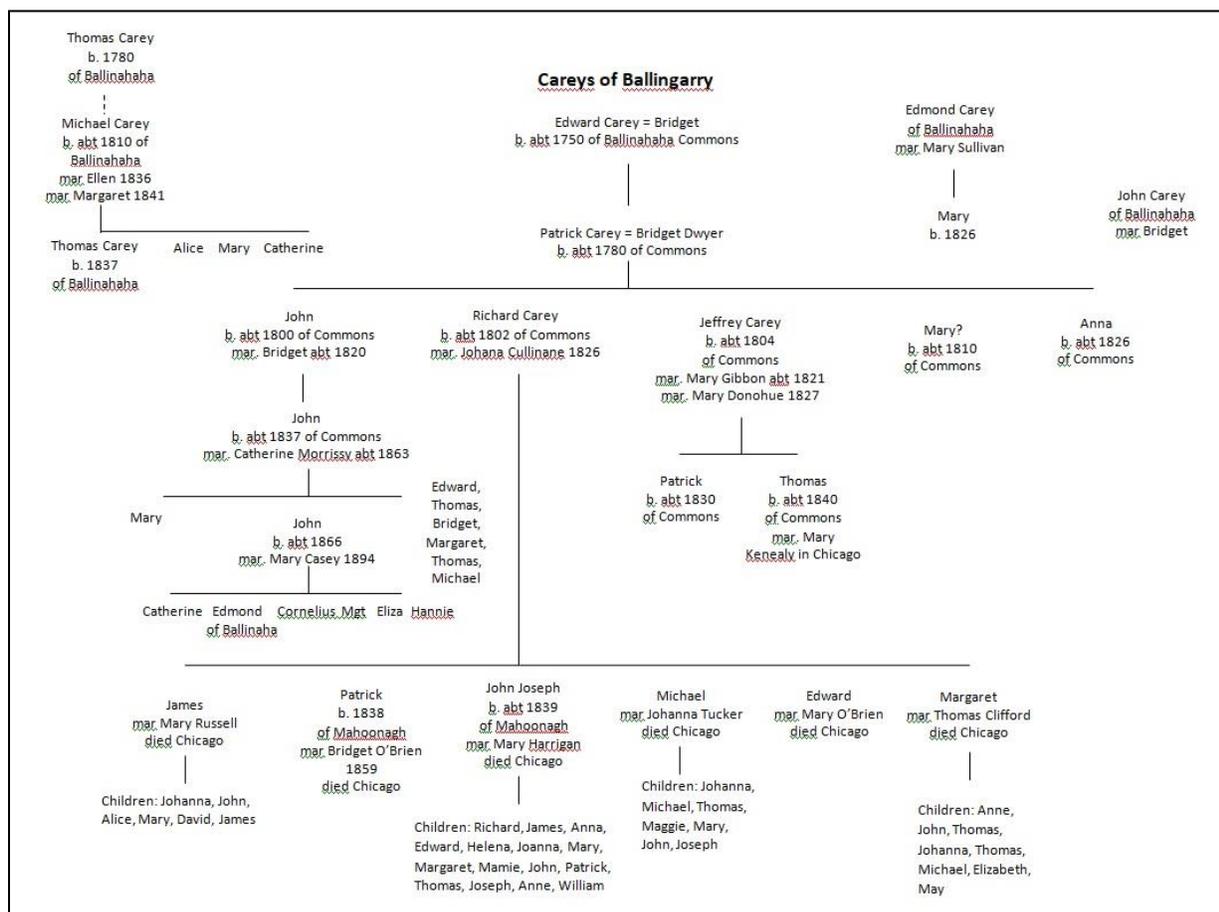
Patrick Carey was born in about 1780 of Ballingarry, Limerick, Ireland, and was most likely the son of Edward and Bridget Carey of Ballinahaha Commons. The J. Keary (John or James?) of Ballynaha in the Grand Jury List in 1808 may be Patrick's brother. Thomas is of an age to be another brother, with Patrick, John, and Thomas as the sons of Edward and Bridget Carey. Patrick married Bridget Dwyer in about 1800.

Patrick and Bridget had the following children:

1. **John**, born in about 1800 of Ballingarry; married Bridget; had son, John (b. 1841, who married Catherine Morrissey in 1863);
2. **Richard**, born in about 1802 of Ballingarry; married Johana Cullinane 30 January 1826 in Mahoonagh; had children James, Patrick (b. 1838 in Mahoonagh); John Joseph, Michael, Edward and Margaret; died in about 1865 in Chicago;
3. **Jeffrey**, born in 1807 of Ballingarry; married Mary Gibbon, had daughters Bridget (1822) and Mary (1824); married Mary Donohue (1827) had sons, Patrick (b. 1830) and Thomas (b. 1840); died 26 May 1884 in Chicago. Jeffrey lived with his son, Thomas, in Chicago at 79 Ewing St, 81 Ewing St, and was at 225 Ewing St when he died. His obituary read "*Carey, Jeffery, May 26, 1884, father of Thomas and Patrick Carey, aged 79, native of Ballingarry, Co. Limerick. Funeral from his son's resid., 225 Ewing Street to Calvary.*" At that time, John J Carey, Richard's son, lived at 250 Ewing St. In the 1890s, when John Carey died at 250 Ewing St, Thomas is shown at 245 Ewing St;
4. **Anna**, baptized 23

September 1826, daughter of Patrick Carey and Bridget Dwyer in Ballingarry (mother's first name not legible in the parish register). One sponsor was _____ Keefe; Another possible child is Mary, who immigrated with Richard and Jeffrey. Mary may also be Jeffrey's wife.

SOURCES: Ballingarry parish register online at nli.ie; Mahoonagh parish register online at nli.ie; Griffith's Valuation; Tenure Books; Land Books; House Books; Tithe Applotment, FHL# 256569; research by Limerick Genealogy; limerick.brsgenealogy.com; http://home.att.net/~wexlababe/tithes_ballingarry_parish.htm: Ballingarry, Granagh and Clouncagh, County Limerick, Archival Records, 1800-1900, Christy Kerins; 1901 census Ballingarry, 1911 census Ballingarry; e-mail communication, Mike Burke, 2012.



FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PATRICK CULLINANE AND ELLEN KENNEDY

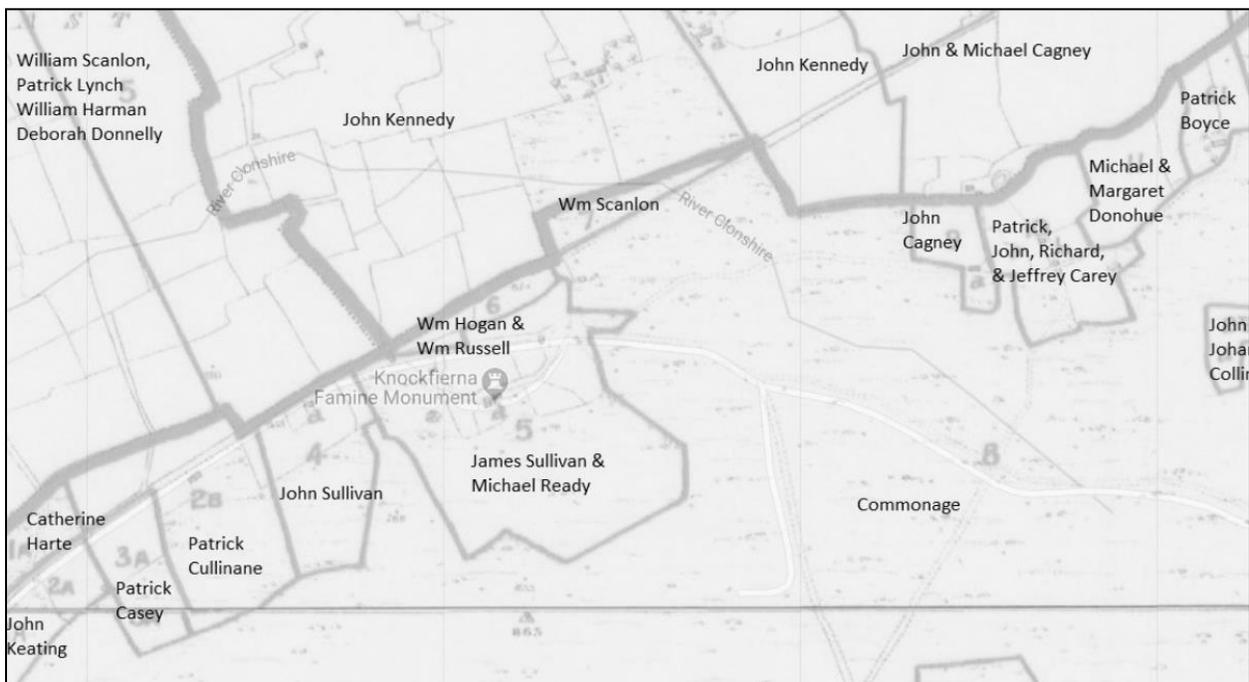
Johana Cullinane Carey was born in about 1807 of Mahoonagh, County Limerick, Ireland. Her parents were Patrck Cullinane and Ellen Kennedy. Patrick Cullinane was born in about 1780 of Mahoonagh, County Limerick. He married Ellen Kennedy.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|--------------------|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|
| 764 | | Edmund Bewell | 2 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 765 | | John Regan | 18 | 1 | 26 | 20 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 7 |
| 766 | | Robert Dunne | 4 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| 767 | Go | Commons | 0 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 7 |
| 768 | | Patrick Cullinane | 3 | 3 | 31 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 769 | | James Connell Junr | 2 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| 770 | | James Connell Senr | 3 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 7 |

Patrick Cullinane in the Tithe Applotment in Ballingarry, in Commons townland

Cullinanes are also found in Richard's home parish of Ballingarry, including Patrick and William Cullinane in the same townland of Commons in Griffiths Valuation in 1852. With the Careys as near neighbors, they most certainly knew each other. Patrick had a house and garden with a 1/4-acre lot.

In preparation for Griffiths Valuation, other lists were created including House Books and Tenure Books. The House Book for Ballingarry was created in 1849, and gives information about Patrick's house: The house was 31 feet long and 17 1/2 feet wide. It was 6 1/2 feet tall. The house was rated 3B-, which was a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar or mud walls of the best kind. It was of medium age, deteriorated by age, and not in perfect repair.



The Tenure Book shows that Patrick Cullinane owned his property in fee, free forever, since 1818. This was just two years after his youngest daughter was baptized in Mahoonagh. His neighbor, John Keating, had land on the same lot, which he held in fee free forever since 1847, when he paid £8 fine to Patrick Cullinane for the property.

Patrick and Ellen may have had the following children:

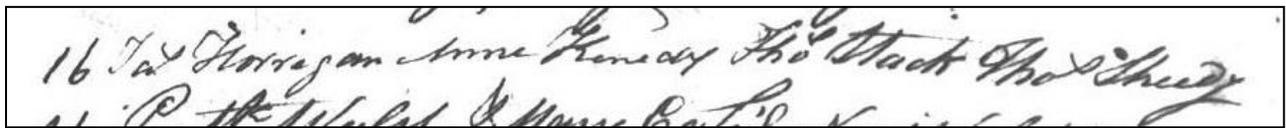
1. **Margaret**, born about 1800 of Mahoonagh; married Patrick Kiely 11 February 1823 in Mahoonagh; had a son Patrick in 1838 in Knockaderry;
2. **Thomas**;
3. **Patrick**;
- *4. **Johana**, born in

about 1807 of Mahoonagh; married Richard Carey 30 January 1826 in Mahoonagh; died 20 September 1872 in Chicago, Illinois; 5. **Michael**, married Margaret Connell 18 February 1828 in Mahoonagh; had children John (1829), and Thomas (1830); 6. **John**, acted as a witness at Johana's wedding; 7. **Catherine**, christened 3 June 1816 in Mahoonagh.

SOURCE: Mahoonagh parish register online at nli.ie; Ballingarry parish register online at nli.ie; Knockaderry parish register online at nli.ie.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES HARRIGAN AND ANNE KENNEDY

James Harrigan was born in about 1804 of Tipperary town, likely the son of Peter Harrigan and Mary Ryan. James Harrigan of Tipperary married Anne Kennedy 16 February 1833 in Tipperary, County Tipperary, Ireland.



Marriage record for James Harrigan and Anne Kennedy in Tipperary town:
 "16 Jas Horrigan Anne Kenedy Thos Stack Thos Sheedy"

Anne Kennedy, the daughter of James Kennedy and Judith Anne Duane, was christened 17 October 1808 in Tipperary town.

PRIMARY VALUATION OF TENEMENTS. 197
 PARISH OF TIPPERARY.

| No. and Letters of Reference to Map. | Names. | | Description of Tenement. | Area. | Net Annual Value. | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| | Townlands and Townships. | Immediate Lessors. | | | Land. | Buildings. | Total. |
| | | | | A. E. P. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| BOHERCROW—cont. TOWN OF TIPPERARY (Part of.) BOHERCROW-STREET —continued. | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Daniel Rogan. | Patrick Hayes. | House (in rear). | — | — | 0 18 0 | 0 18 0 |
| 83 | Denis Quilt. | Patrick Hayes. | House (in rear). | — | — | 0 18 0 | 0 18 0 |
| 84 | William Ryan. | Denis Donovan. | House (in rear). | — | — | 0 10 0 | 0 10 0 |
| 85 | Sarah Cennery. | Mrs. Margt. O'Leary. | House (in rear). | — | — | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 |
| 86 | James Harrigan. | Mrs. Margt. O'Leary. | House & yard (in rear). | — | — | 0 18 0 | 0 18 0 |
| 87 | Timothy Kennedy. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | House (in rear). | — | — | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| 88 | Margaret Sheedy. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | House (in rear). | — | — | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 |
| 89 | Denis Connell. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | House. | — | — | 1 5 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 90 | Timothy Carroll. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | House. | — | — | 1 5 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 91 | John Hennessy. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | House. | — | — | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 |
| 92 | John Ryan. | Matthew Shanahan. | House. | — | — | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 93 | James Harrigan. | Matthew Shanahan. | House. | — | — | — | — |
| 94 | Ruins. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | Ruins. | — | — | 1 5 0 | 1 5 0 |
| 95 | Margaret Boland. | Thomas Adams, Esq. | House and office. | — | — | — | — |

Griffiths Valuation, Bohercrow townland, Tipperary town, 1850

James Harrigan can be found on Bohercrow Street in Bohercrow townland, Tipperary town, in 1850 in Griffith's Valuation. He had a house and yard, but no acreage, so was not a farmer. His home had less than an acre of land. He was a town dweller, and his occupation was barber. The Kennedys who

were Anne's relatives in Tipperary lived on similar sized properties, and were grocers, bakers, butter merchants, and shoemakers. James was of the merchant class, which explains his daughter Mary's assertion that she was of higher class than her husband, who was descended from tenant farmers and cottiers. James Harrigan's next-door neighbor was Timothy Kennedy, perhaps a brother of Anne's.

Bohercrow is on the west side of Tipperary town. Tipperary is a market town and a parish in the county of Tipperary. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have derived its name, Tipra-Rae, from the Irish for "the well of the plains". In 1831 the town had 1,042 houses. It was a market town. Michael Harrigan, who appears as a sponsor of James' first son, is found in Griffith's Valuation in the townland of Carrownreddy in Tipperary town. Michael may be James' brother.

James and Anne had the following children:

1. **Patrick** was christened 13 January 1834 in Tipperary parish. One of the sponsors at his christening was Michael Harrigan, who may be a brother of James. The sponsors were Michael Harrigan and Catherine Heffernan.

Patrick fought in the Civil War with Confederate forces, in Company B of the Virginia Infantry, and was never heard from by the family. In a letter, his niece Anne Carey, daughter of Mary Harrigan records: *"Pat fought in Civil War with the Confederate army. No word was ever received from him. Mother often thought perhaps he was the father of Dr. Harrigan who looked much, very much like the Kennedy men. (Ed and I were the redheads in our family)."* Patrick enlisted in Covington, Kentucky on May 14, 1861. The muster roll for Patrick (dated Feb 28 to June 30, 1862) shows that he was *"absent sick since July 1861"* He returned to action, and Patrick was wounded in action, and died in Richmond, Virginia on 23 March 1862. The muster roll for Patrick (dated June 30 to December 31, 1862) states: *"Wounded in action on 23 (March 1862), and left on the field."* Patrick is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. The Oakwood Restoration Committee says that *"I did find a Patrick Harrigan, Company B, 1st Virginia Battalion, born 1-13-1834, died 3-16-1862, at Hollywood Cemetery in Section SS B, Lot 308. Since he was a Virginian, I was able to go to the Virginia Regimental Series for the 1st Virginia Battalion by Robert J. Driver and Kevin C. Ruffner. This is the information they show on him: "Harrigan, Patrick, Pvt, Co. B, Enlisted Covington 5/14/61. Absent sick in Richmond Hospital 7/19/61 until he died 3/62."*

The 1st Virginia Battalion was known as the Irish Battalion. It was organized in May of 1861, the month that Patrick enlisted. Patrick became ill and was absent by July 19, 1861, as the battalion drove towards the First Battle of Bull Run, which took place two days later, on July 21. He must have recovered and returned to action, as a subsequent muster roll shows him being wounded in action. Patrick was wounded in action on March 23, 1862, which was the day of the First Battle of Kernstown in Virginia, under Stonewall Jackson. Jackson received incorrect intelligence that a small Union force was vulnerable, but it was in fact a full division, more than twice the size of Jackson's force. This was the only defeat of Jackson's career. In the battle, 80 soldiers were killed, and 375 were wounded on the Confederate side, including Patrick Harrigan, who was wounded in action and left on the field. The muster roll shows that he died at Richmond March 1862. He was buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, and his family never knew what happened to him. In 2010, Michelle Boyd, a descendant of Mary Harrigan Carey, visited the cemetery, but the grave is unmarked.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>(Confederate.) <i>H</i> 1 Battalion. Va. <i>Patrick Harrigan</i> <i>Pvt., Co. B., 1 Batt'n Virginia Inf.</i> Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above, for <i>Feb 28 to June 30, 1862</i> <i>Dated June 30, 1862</i> Enlisted: When <i>May 14, 1861</i> Where <i>Livingston</i> By whom <i>J. S. Patton</i> Period <i>3 yrs.</i> Last paid: By whom <i>Maj Field</i> To what time <i>June 30, 1861</i> Present or absent <i>absent</i> Remarks: <i>absent sick</i> <i>since July 19, 1861.</i></p> <p>The 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry (also known as 1st Battalion Virginia Regulars) was organized in May, 1861, with five companies, A to E. It served as Provost Guard in the Army of Northern Virginia.</p> <p>Book mark: <i>J. S. Patton</i> (612) Copyist.</p> | <p>(Confederate.) <i>H</i> 1 Battalion. Va. <i>Patrick Harrigan</i> <i>Pvt., Co. B., 1 Batt'n Virginia Inf.</i> Appears on Company Muster Roll of the organization named above, for <i>June 30 to Dec 31, 1862</i> <i>Dated Dec 31, 1862</i> Enlisted: When <i>May 14, 1861</i> Where <i>Livingston</i> By whom <i>J. S. Patton</i> Period <i>3 yrs.</i> Last paid: By whom <i>Maj Field</i> To what time <i>June 30, 1861</i> Present or absent Remarks: <i>Died at Rich-</i> <i>mond March</i> <i>1862.</i></p> <p>The 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry (also known as 1st Battalion Virginia Regulars) was organized in May, 1861, with five companies, A to E. It served as Provost Guard in the Army of Northern Virginia.</p> <p>Book mark: <i>J. S. Patton</i> (612) Copyist.</p> | <p>(Confederate.) <i>H</i> 1 Battalion. Va. <i>Pat Harrigan</i> <i>Pvt., Co. B., 1 Batt'n Virginia Infantry.</i> Appears on Company Return of the organization named above, for the month of <i>March</i>, 1862. Commissioned officers present and absent Remarks: Alterations since last return among the enlisted men: Date _____, 1862 Place _____ Remarks _____ Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty: Absent enlisted men accounted for: <i>Wounded in action on 23</i> <i>and left on the field</i> The 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry (also known as 1st Battalion Virginia Regulars) was organized in May, 1861, with five companies, A to E. It served as Provost Guard in the Army of Northern Virginia.</p> <p>Book mark: <i>J. S. Patton</i> (661) Copyist.</p> |
|---|--|---|

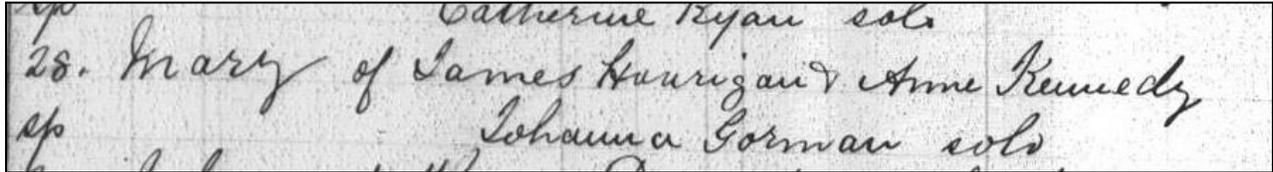
2. **John** was christened 17 March 1836 in Tipperary parish. The sponsors were James O'Doherty and Winifred Quinn. John Houregan of Bohercrow is found in the Petty Sessions Court records, charged with two related complaints in 1866: "Willfully trespassing in complainant's premises and passage to his office in Nelson Street in the town of Tipperary on the 25th" (Mr. John Andrews, complainant, Nathaniel Andrews, witness), and "Assaulting complainant in Nelson Street in the town of Tipperary on the 25th" (Mr. Nathaniel Andrews, complainant, Nathaniel Andrews, witness). It seems that John and the Andrews family had a disagreement. (*Irish Petty Sessions Court Registers on findmypast, case dated 28 June 1866 for John Houregan of Bohercrow*)

3. **Johanna** was christened 25 November 1838 in Tipperary parish. The sponsors were Edmund Kennedy and Mary Burke. Johanna, or Anne, married William Lynch 14 August 1859 in Clinton, Iowa, and settled in Clinton. He worked in a sawmill. They had the following children: Francis (1861), William (1864), Annie (Anna Theresa, born 7 December 1865, who married Michael McBride in 1889, and lived in Terre Haute; died 10 June 1954 in Vigo, Indiana), John (1868), Philip (July 1869), Mary (1872, called Josie, who became Mrs. Moore, and lived in Texas), Joseph (1874), Francis (1876), and Johanna (1879) married Edward B. Moore 5 June 1907 in Des Moines.

4. **James** was christened 16 May 1841 in Tipperary parish. The sponsors were Michael Kennedy and Judith Sheehy. He married Mary Shanahan in about 1868 in Brooklyn, New York, and had the following children: Mary Ann (1869), John (1870, who died in Chicago 23 December 1900), Margaret (1873, Mrs. Gredin of New York City), James (1874), Anne (1876), and Ella (1879, who married William Sanderson and died 6 October 1946 in New York City). James worked as a laborer, and then later in an iron foundry. James died 9 April 1897 in Kings, New York.

5. **Mary** was christened 25 September 1843 in Tipperary parish. The sponsors were Michael Kennedy and Ellen Sheedy. Mary may have died young.

*6. **Mary** was born 28 December 1846, and christened 29 December 1846 in Tipperary parish. The sponsor was Joanna Gorman. She married John Joseph Carey 13 July 1866 in St. Mary's Church in Chicago. They had fourteen children. She died 23 November 1923 in Chicago, and was buried 26 November 1923 in Calvary Cemetery.



7. **Michael** was christened 4 April 1850 in Tipperary parish. The sponsor was Maria Gorman.

8. **Edmund** was christened 6 February 1852 in Tipperary parish. The sponsor was Judith Mark.

In preparation for Griffiths Valuation, several documents were created. One was the House Book, which shows James Harrigan in 1849 in Bohercrow townland in Tipperary.

| Lot | Name | House | Yard | Height | Value | Rent |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|------|--------|---------|------|
| 86 | James Harrigan | 21 x 18 x 5 1/2 | 37 | 3B | £1-16-7 | £1 |
| 87 | Tim Kennedy | 13.6 x 13 | 6 | | | |

House Book, Bohercrow townland, Tipperary town, County Tipperary for James Harrigan, 1849

James rented a house and yard on Lot 86 from John O'Leary. The house was 21 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 5 1/2 feet high. The house was rated 3B, which means that it was a medium-age thatched roof house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind, slightly decayed, but in good repair. It was valued at £1-16-7. The yearly rent was £1 per year. Next door, on Lot 87, Tim Kennedy rented a house only, which was 13.6 feet long by 13 feet wide by 6 feet tall.

A Field Book was created in 1851, which was created to show the quality of the land. Since James and his neighbors did not rent land, no indication is given for their property.

The Quarto Books are house books for large towns showing the rent paid, the value of the house, and the occupier. James Harrigan lived on Lot 86, with a house and yard (in rear). The value was £0-12-0, and the yearly rent was £1. The terms of the lease were "*holds from Mrs. O'Leary*". The settled value was £0-18-0, with a comment "*a small yard*".

Timothy Kennedy lived next door, and rented a house. The surveyor added a comment to Timothy's entry and those of his two neighbors: "*Miserable hovels - scarcely any value*".

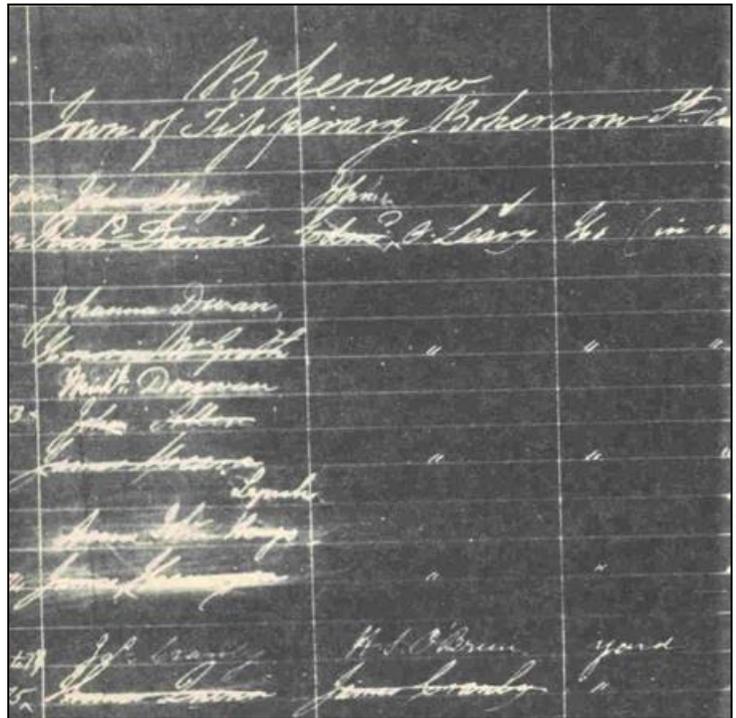
James was still found on Bohercrow Street in the valuation of 1858-1860. The record shows James Harrigan on Lot 70, leasing a house and yard from William King. The house was valued at twelve shillings.

In 1865, James was on the same lot, which has been renumbered to Lot 74, and the house and yard were valued at ten shillings.

In 1868-70, James was still on Lot 74, leasing a house and yard valued at ten shillings from William King.

In the 1871 census of Tipperary, James Harrigan was found on Bohercrow Street in Tipperary town, and is listed between James Meara and Thomas Quinn. John Hourigan was listed on Henry Street in Tipperary town.

In September 1872 James' landlord changed from William King to Edward O'Leary.

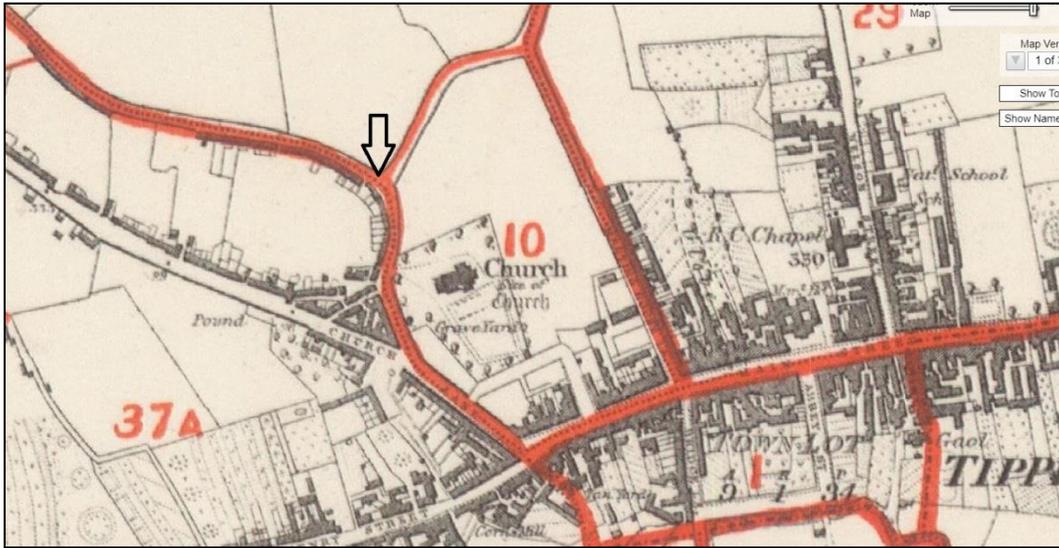


In 1885-87, the property changed from James to his wife Anne, then to John Hayes, then John Lynch. Most likely James died before 1885, then Anne. In the 1890s the property was leased by John Lynch.

James died 11 March 1876 in Tipperary town. His place of death was listed as Church Street, and Anne Harrigan was the informant, and present at his death. His occupation was barber, and he was 72 years old (making his birthdate about 1804). The cause of death was heart failure, along with anasarea (fluid retention, most likely due to heart failure).

| No. | Date and Place of Death. | Name and Surname. | Sex. | Condition. | Age last Birthday | Rank, Profession, or Occupation. | Certified Cause of Death, and Duration of Illness. | Signature, Qualification, and Residence of Informant. | When Registered. | Signature of Registrar. |
|-------|--|-----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|---|
| 1876. | DEATHS Registered in the District of <i>Tipperary</i> in the Union of <i>Tipperary</i> in the County of <i>Tipperary</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | <i>March 11 1876</i> <i>Church Street</i> <i>Tipperary</i> | <i>James Harrigan</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>Married</i> | <i>72</i> | <i>Barber</i> | <i>Heart disease 3 months</i> <i>anasarea</i> <i>Certified</i> | <i>Anne Harrigan</i> <i>Wife & Mother</i> <i>Present at death</i> <i>Church Street</i> | <i>March 18 1876</i> | <i>W. J. Dowling</i> <i>Registrar.</i> |

Death certificate for James Harrigan in Tipperary town



Ordnance Survey map of Tipperary town -The arrow points to Bohercrow Street, the curving road. The street is now know as Old Monastery Road.Church Street is shown on left side of the map.

The map of Tipperary town was created for Griffiths Valuation in 1850. Church Street is shown on the left side of the map, and leads to Bohercrow.



Houses on Old Monastery Road (formerly Bohercrow Street) in Tipperary town

SOURCES: Tipperary parish registers by corresp.; Griffiths Valuation; Valuation Lists, FLH #855433-4; letter from Joe Wright, Oakwood Restoration Committee; muster roll for Patrick Harrigan, Company B, 1 Battalion, Virginia Infantry; death certificate of James Harrigan; OS map for Tipperary town.

Harrigans of County Tipperary

No christening records have been found for James Harrigan in County Tipperary. A search in 1986 with the Tipperary Heritage Unit, brought this response: "*Unfortunately we could not find James. He must have been baptized in the period 1782-1804 for which the records are missing, presumed destroyed.*"

Tipperary Roman Catholic parish registers of marriage are available on the National Library of Ireland website (*www.nli.ie*) from 1793-1794, and then with a gap until July 1807-May 1809, and then from 1810 on. Additional records are available by commissioned search from Tipperary Family History Research. A careful search of the pre-1810 registers yields this Harrigan marriage:

- **Peter Harrigan married Mary Ryan** 31 October 1802 in Tipperary town. The witnesses were Matthew Quillinan and Richard Sadlier.

It seems most likely that James Harrigan's parents were Peter Harrigan and Mary Ryan, who married in 1802, a year or two before his birth.

No Harrigans/Hourigans are listed in the 1766 Religious Census in Tipperary town.

Tithe Applotment – In the Tithe Applotment for Tipperary town, taken in 1828, only one Harrigan is listed:

Barronstown Laffan

Richard Harigan 2-0-0 0-4-2

One Hourigan is listed in the 1766 Census of Tipperary, in the "*United parishes of Latin, Bruis, Shronell, Corroque, Clonpet & Cordangan in the County Tipperary & Diocese of Cashel*". This is James Hoiragan, and he is listed as Catholic.

In Pender's Census of 1659, the largest number of Harrigans are found in the barony of Clanwilliam, which includes both Shronell and Tipperary town. In the Principall Irish Names and their Number section the name is shown as O Howrogane, O Howrigane & O Howregane, 21.

SOURCES: Griffiths Valuation; Tithe Applotment; Shronell Graveston Inscriptions; www.irelandgenweb.com; christening records on <http://tipperarysouth.brsgenealogy.com>; St. Michaels parish, Tipperary, parish records online at www.nli.ie; civil registration of births, marriages and deaths on www.irishgenealogy.ie.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES KENNEDY AND JUDITH ANNE DUANE

James (sometimes called Rufus James) Kennedy was christened 1 March 1781 in the parish church of St. Michael's in Tipperary town, the son of William Kennedy and Ellen Cunningham. He married Judith Anne Duane 23 February 1800 at St. Michael's parish in Tipperary, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

She is most likely the daughter of Michael Dwan of Tipperary. Witnesses at the wedding were William Duane and Winifred Ryan. William may be Judith's brother.

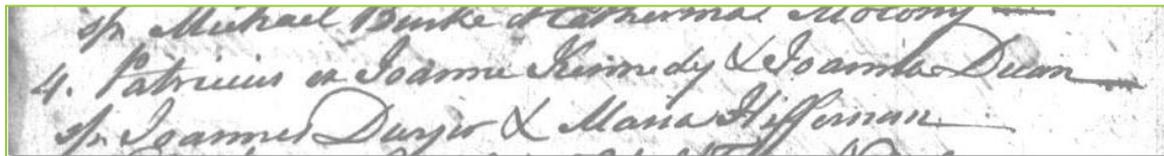
James acted as a witness at the marriage of his brother Edmund in 1809.

The Religious Census of 1766 for the town of Tipperary list three Kennedys, all shown as Catholics: Thomas Kennedy, John Kennedy, and James Kennedy. One of these is likely the father of William Kennedy. The census was ordered by Irish Parliament, and asked all Church of Ireland (Protestant) ministers to list the religions of the members of their parish, and whether they were of the Church of Ireland, Catholic, or Presbyterian. The census lists all of the male heads of household in the town of Tipperary.

The same census of 1766 lists only one Dwan (Duane): Michael Dwan. Michael is most likely the father of Judith Duane. The later Title Applotment (about 1829) in Tipperary town shows only one Dwan: Stephen Dwan, who is probably a brother of Judith.

James Kennedy and Judith Duane had the following children:

1. **John** was christened 30 December 1805 in Tipperary parish. The sponsors were John McGrath and Ellen Burke; *2. **Anne** was christened 17 October 1808 in Tipperary parish. The sponsors were Daniel O'Brien and Catherine Ryan. She married James Harrigan 16 February 1833 in Tipperary parish; 3. **Patrick** was christened 4 September 1810 in Tipperary parish: "*Patricius ex Joanni Kennedy & Joanna Duan, sp. Joannes Dwyer & Maria Hiffernan.*". The sponsors were John Dwyer and Mary Hiffernan.



SOURCES: Parish register of St. Michael's parish, Tipperary town; 1766 Religious Census of Ireland; Tithe Applotment - Tipperary, Tipperary, Ireland.

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM KENNEDY AND ELLEN CUNNINGHAM

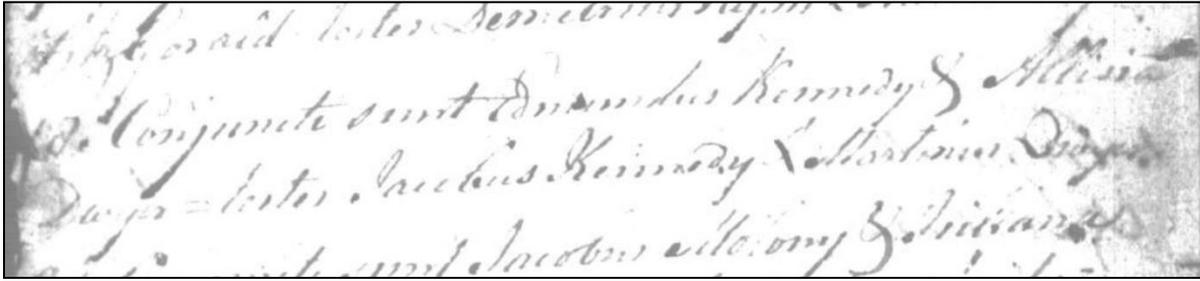
William Kennedy was born in about 1750 of Tipperary. He and Ellen Cunningham were married in about 1775 in Tipperary, County Tipperary, Ireland. William's father may be Thomas, John or James Kennedy, who are listed in Tipperary town in the Religious Census of 1766.

In the Religious Census of 1766, only one Cunningham is listed in the city of Tipperary: John Cunningham. He is listed as a Catholic. John Cunningham is likely the father of Ellen.

William and Ellen had the following children:

1. **Thomas**, born about 1780; married Mary Murphy in 1795 "*at the ridiculously young age of 15*"; children - Timothy (1796 - 1802), William (1805), Patrick (1807), and Judith (1810); *2. **James** (called "Rufus" for his red hair), christened 1 March 1781 in Tipperary, County Tipperary; married Judith Anne Duane 23 February 1800 in Tipperary town. The sponsors were Thomas Carew and Margaret Carew; 3. **Edmund**, born 1784; married Alice O'Dwyer 18 January 1809 in Tipperary town; James

Kennedy was a witness for his brother's marriage; had children - Ellen (1810), James (1812), Martin (1814), Mary (1818), Mary (1819), Edmond (1821), Maria (1822), and Michael (1823).



Marriage record for Edmund Kennedy in Tipperary town: "Conjuncti sunt Edmundus Kennedy & Allisia Dwyer testes Jacobus Kennedy & Martinus Dwyer"

(Joined in marriage were Edmund Kennedy and Alice Dwyer, witnesses James Kennedy and Martin Dwyer). James Kennedy was a witness for his brother's marriage.

SOURCES: Tipperary RC parish register; Religious Census of 1766, Tipperary; information provided by granddaughter Mary Harrigan Carey; additional information for Thomas and Edmund provided by Josephine Mcnern via County Tipperary Facebook page, citing information "from a direct descendant of these, still living in Cordangan".

KENNEDYS OF TIPPERARY TOWN

The parish records for Tipperary town show other family groups of Kennedys, who may be brothers of James, and the children of William and Ellen:

Thomas Kennedy and Mary Murphy had the following children:

William, christened 11 October 1805 in Tipperary.

Patrick, christened 15 March 1807 in Tipperary.

Judith, christened 1 June 1810 in Tipperary.

Edmond Kennedy was born in 1784 in Tipperary. He married Alice O'Dwyer 18 January 1809 in Tipperary. His brother James served as a witness at the wedding. Edmond was buried with his wife Alice, and daughter Maria in St. Mary's Cemetery in Tipperary.

Edmond Kennedy and Alice O'Dwyer had the following children:

Ellen, christened 4 January 1810 in Tipperary. Sponsors are John Kennedy (possible brother of William?) and Mary Downey.

James, christened 5 January 1812 in Tipperary.

Martin, christened 3 January 1814 in Tipperary. Martin emigrated to Canada.

Mary, christened 1 March 1818 in Tipperary.

Mary, christened 29 September 1819 in Tipperary.

Edmond, christened 19 November 1821 in Tipperary.

Maria, born 1822 in Tipperary; died in 1838 at age 16.

Michael, christened 4 December 1823 in Tipperary.

(Sources: Tipperary parish registers; and information supplied by Edmond's descendant Daniel Kennedy.)

Michael Kennedy and Elizabeth Ryan had the following children:

James, christened 21 July 1805 in Tipperary.
Ellen, christened 11 July 1807 in Tipperary.
Michael, christened 9 April 1813 in Tipperary.
Brigid, christened 1 August 1815 in Tipperary.

John Kennedy and Margaret O'Dwyer had the following children:

Ellen, christened 25 January 1805 in Tipperary.
Mary, christened 18 June 1806 in Tipperary.
Timothy, christened 8 August 1808 in Tipperary.
Ellen, christened 7 January 1811 in Tipperary. (Sponsors: Patrick O'Mahoney and Judith Kennedy)
John, 21 June 1813 in Tipperary.

William Kennedy and Brigid Burke had the following children:

Patrick, christened 26 February 1804 in Tipperary.
Brigid, christened 21 February 1806 in Tipperary.
Timothy, christened 26 January 1808 in Tipperary.
Edmond, christened 29 August 1810 in Tipperary.
Ellen, christened 4 March 1815 in Tipperary.

William Kennedy and Winifred Murphy had the following children:

Timothy, christened 18 January 1805 in Tipperary.
Thomas, christened 4 February 1807 in Tipperary.
Stephen, christened 29 December 1808 in Tipperary.
William, christened 11 July 1811 in Tipperary.
Mary, christened 31 January 1814 in Tipperary.

John Kennedy and Mary Heffernan had the following children:

Joan, christened 28 February 1806 in Tipperary.
James, christened 8 May 1808 in Tipperary.
John, christened 28 December 1810 in Tipperary.
Michael, christened 13 April 1813 in Tipperary.
Mary, christened 11 January 1816 in Tipperary.

The first five listed Kennedys: Thomas, Edmond, Michael, John, and William are most likely children of William and Ellen Kennedy. Nearly all have daughters named Ellen, and Thomas' oldest son is William. Edmond and Michael both served as sponsors at the christenings of James Harrigan and Anne Kennedy's children.

The Tithe Applotment for Tipperary town (about 1829) lists only one Kennedy: Andrew Kennedy. Since the Tithe Applotment was assessed only on properties of one acre or more, the town-dwelling Kennedys, who generally had only houses and a small yard, may not have been included.

Earlier records: The Hearth Money Rolls of 1666-7 were a householder tax. They show two Kennedys in the town of Tipperary - **Teige Kennedie** and **James Kennedie**. One of these may be the ancestor of our Kennedys.

Pender's Census of 1659 shows the principal Irish names in the Barony of Clanwilliam, which includes Tipperary town. There were 16 Kennedys listed.

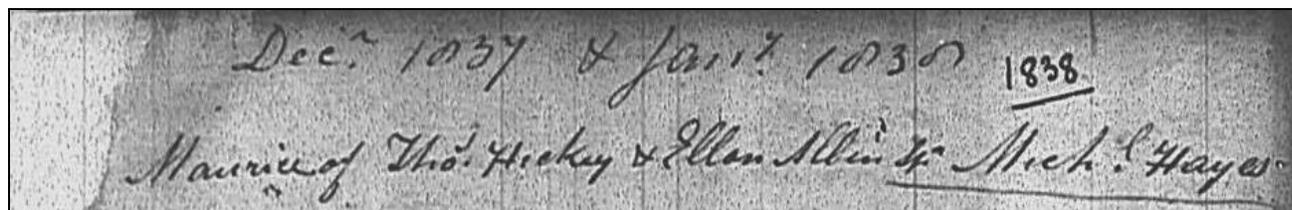
| |
|--|
| Principall Irish names [and] their Numbs. |
| Bryen, 30; Boorke, 48; Barry, 11; Butler, 11; Connor, 12; Commyne and Comane, 10; Cleary, 10; Carrane, 8; Daniell, 24; McDaniell, 11; Dwyer and O Dwyer, 24; McDonnogh, 15; English, 13; Fogurty, 7; Fahy, 7; Fitzgerrold, 9; Gerrold, 7; Hiffernane, 28; Hicky, 16; Hogane, 28; Kenedy, 16; Kearney, 8; McLoghlin, 11; Lonnergane, 9; Lynsy, 11; Murphy, 7; Meagher, 14; Magrath & McCrath, 17; Mullony, 9; Morissy, 7; McNemara, 7; Quirke and O Quirke, 19; Ryan, 77; Ryardane, 9; Shea and O Shea, 14; McShane, 15; McTeige, 26; Tobyn, 9; McThomas, 11; McWilliam, 17; Walsh, 19. |
| The Number of People in the Bary. of Clanwilliam: Eng, 180; Irish, 2713; Totall Eng & Irish, 2893. |

SOURCES: Tipperary parish register; Griffith's Valuation - Tipperary; Tithes Applotment - Tipperary; information provided by Daniel Kennedy via e-mail; Hearth Money Roll 1666-7 for Tipperary; Irish Petty Court Registers on findmypast.com.

THE HICKEYS OF LOUGH GUR

MAURICE HICKEY

Maurice (or Morris) Hickey was a farmer's son — the child of Thomas Hickey and Ellen Allen. He was born in 1838 in a small thatched cottage on a farm by Lough Gur. The cottage where he was born is not still standing, but the land is still owned by the Hickey family today. The land has belonged to the family as far back as anyone can remember, and the Hickeys are thought to be one of the oldest families in the town. Lough Gur is a lake and a townland in the parish of Knockainy in County Limerick. Maurice was christened in the parish church of Knockainy on December 26, 1838. He had three brothers - Patrick, Thomas, and John; and five sisters — Mary, Catherine, Bridget, Mary, and Ellen.



At age 20, Maurice left for America. He sailed on the ship *Cynosure* with his younger sister, Ellen.

The passenger list shows:

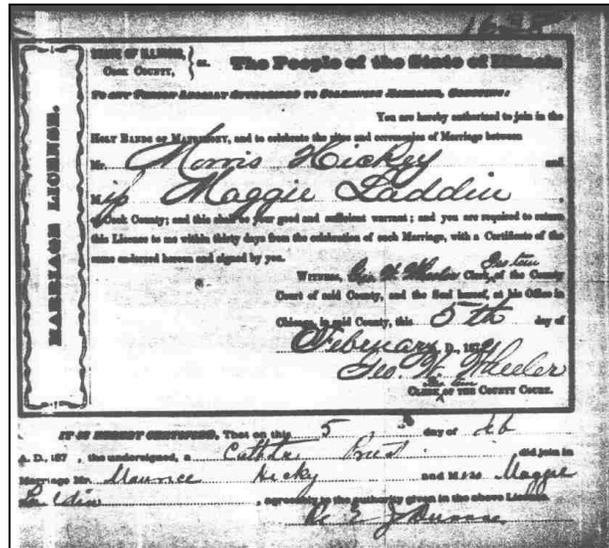
7 September 1857 Cynosure Liverpool to New York

Maurice Hickey, age 20, shoemaker, Ireland

Ellen Hickey, age 12, servant, Ireland

Source: Ancestry.com

They came to Chicago in 1857 and Maurice found work as a laborer on the railroad. His older brother, Thomas had settled in Chicago.



Marriage certificate for Maurice Hickey and Margaret Leddin

Maurice married Margaret Leddin on February 5, 1872 in Chicago. They had four children — Ellen, Mary, Margaret, and Joseph. Maurice's sister, Bridget also came to Chicago, and married John Farrell. Ellen Hickey and John Hickey also acted as sponsors at the baptisms of Maurice's children.

Maurice's work on the railroad took him to Pueblo, Colorado, to build a spur line. The couple were saddened when their four-year-old daughter, Ellen, died there. His daughter, Mary was born there in 1878.

The family returned to Chicago by 1880 and Patrick and Mary Ellen (Margaret) were born there, and baptized in Providence of God Church. The family lived at 55 Wright in Chicago. Maurice became a naturalized citizen. By 1900, they moved to 403 W. Polk Street. Mary worked as a cashier at Marshall Fields, Margaret was a dressmaker, and Joseph was a laborer like his father.

Maurice returned to Lough Gur in Ireland only once, to see his family and friends. He died on July 1, 1914, at the age of 76, in Cook County Hospital, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery.

7574
10402

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH—HOSPITAL FORM
CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF DEATH

REGISTERED NO. 10402
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CITY OF CHICAGO

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

1. FULL NAME *Maurice Hickey*
 2. SEX *M*
 3. DATE OF BIRTH *July 11 1871*
 4. PLACE OF BIRTH *Ireland*
 5. DATE OF DEATH *July 2 1914*
 6. PLACE OF DEATH *3634 W. Polk St.*
 7. TIME OF DEATH *10:30 a.m.*
 8. PLACE OF BURIAL *Calvary*
 9. DATE OF BURIAL *July 3 1914*
 10. HOW LONG RESIDENT IN CHICAGO *40 yrs*
 11. HOW LONG IN ILLINOIS *40 yrs*
 12. HOW LONG IN U.S. IF FOREIGN BORN *40 yrs*
 13. NAME OF FATHER *John Hickey*
 14. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER *Ireland*
 15. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER *Elizabeth*
 16. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER *Ireland*
 17. UNDERTAKER *M. Langdon*
 18. ADDRESS *3634 W. Polk St.*
 19. TELEPHONE *1341*

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from *July 1* to *July 4* and that I last saw him *July 4* and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the cause of his death was as hereunder written (if under one year old state how feeble)

(a) CAUSE OF DEATH *Thromb. Nephritis*

(b) CONTRIBUTORY (SECONDARY) *arterio-sclerosis, angina*

Witness my hand this *first* day of *July* 191*4* (SIGNATURE) *J. Crasston*
 ADDRESS *Coop. Co. Hosp.*

Death certificate for Maurice Hickey

Obituary notice of Maurice Hickey (Chicago Daily Tribune, Thursday, July 2, 1914):

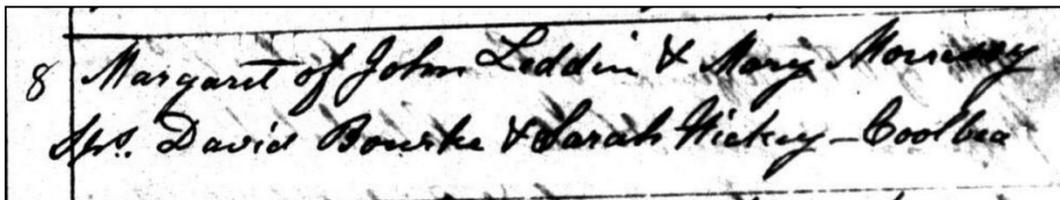
Maurice Hickey, beloved husband of Margaret, nee Ledden, father of Mrs. John J. Carey, Margaret and Joseph Hickey. Funeral Friday at 9 a.m. from late residence, 3634 W. Polk St. to Presentation Church, carriages to Calvary.

MARGARET LEDDIN

Margaret Leddin was born in 1841 in Emly, County Tipperary, Ireland. Her parents were John Leddin and Mary Morrissy. She was christened in the parish church of Emly on March 8, 1841. She had one brother, Michael, who was three years younger. The Leddins were from Galbally, and are thought to have come to Emly when the railroad arrived there. The land on which Michael Leddin lived was next to the railroad station, making it probable that he worked for the railroad. This land, in the townland of Coolbea, was rented to them by Mary Bourke, whose descendants still live there. Emly is both a parish and a village next to the border between counties Tipperary and Limerick. About ten miles to the east is the town of Tipperary. An important church was founded here anciently by a contemporary of St. Patrick, St. Ailbhe. Ailbhe's Well is still visited in the neighborhood and an ancient cross in the graveyard beside the Roman Catholic church is supposed to mark the saint's burial place. The church in which Margaret was baptized is now used as a town hall, and a new church has been built next to the cemetery.



The parish register at Emly, showing Margaret's baptism



Baptism record for Margaret in Emly

Margaret came to America in 1868 when she was 27 years old, and settled in Chicago. She married Maurice Hickey in 1872, and they had four children. Margaret's younger brother, Michael, also came to Chicago and married Bridget Cosgrove.

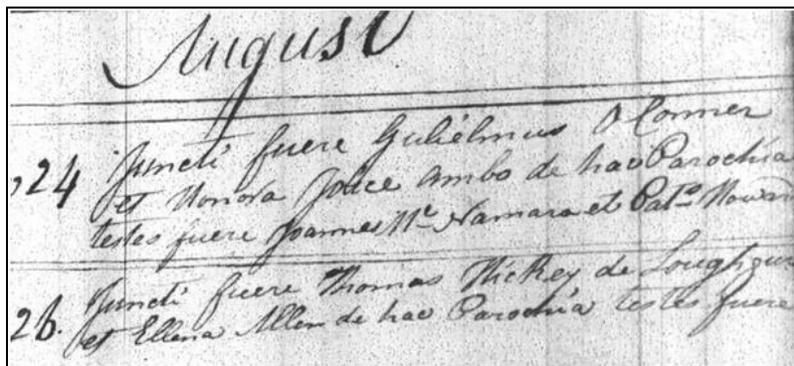
A daughter, Ellen (Nell) was born in Chicago in 1873. She was named for Maurice's mother, Ellen. Maurice's work on the railroad took him to Pueblo, Colorado to build a spur line. They were saddened when their four-year old daughter, Nell, died there. Their daughter, Mary was born there in 1878. They returned to Chicago, and a daughter, Mary Ellen, was born there in 1880. She was named for Margaret's mother, Mary, and Maurice's mother, Ellen, but they called her Margaret. Their last child, Joseph Patrick, was born in Chicago in 1883. Maurice died in 1914, and the widowed Margaret kept a boarding house to meet expenses. Though they were poor, the family was proud that they could give their coffee grounds to the nuns.



Margaret died at the home of her daughter, Margaret at 6243 Glenwood Avenue in Chicago, on July 19, 1925. She was buried at Calvary Cemetery.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS HICKEY AND ELLEN ALLEN

Thomas Hickey married Ellen (sometimes called Nell) Allen 26 August 1823 in Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland. Thomas was listed as being of Lough Gur, and Ellen was of Bruff. They lived a few miles east in the townland of Lough Gur, Knockainy parish.



*Marriage record for Thomas Hickey and Ellen Allen in Bruff:
"Juncti fuere Thomas Hickey de Loughgur et Ellena Allen de parochia"*

Thomas and Ellen had the following children:

1. **Mary** was christened 11 January 1825 in Knockainy. She died young.
2. **Patrick** was christened 4 March 1827 in Knockainy. He married Bridget Dooly 7 February 1853 in Knockainy, and had children: Thomas (1853), Mary (1854), Maurice (1857), John (1858), David (1861), and Bridget (1866). Patrick's occupation was a thatcher. He died 18 October 1867 in Lough Gur, after having bronchitis for nine months. Patrick Hickey of Loughgur is mentioned in Petty Session Court records in 1866 when he "did on the 18th October 1866 assault one Edmond Ryal of Rathjordan in the town of Bruff by striking him on the hat which was on the crown of his head", and was fined "five shillings and costs three shillings and sixpence or one week in jail in default of

payment". (*Irish Petty Sessions Court Registers on www.findmypast*) Patrick's son Thomas married Mary Bresnahan, and they had the following children: Patrick (1897), Bridget (1898), John (1901), Michael (1903), Mary (1905), and Nora (1907). Thomas is mentioned in the book "*The Farm by Lough Gur*" which is quoted in this record. Thomas appears in the Dog License Registers from 1908 to 1913, owning a black and white terrier. Thomas is mentioned in a collection of Lough Gur folklore at the time of his death in 1931: "*I remember once, in 1931, I think it was. I worked at Jim Murnane's above in the hill. Tom Hickey's grandfather (Thomas Hickey) he was dying this night and the banshee was around the whole place. As a matter of fact, I went from Hickey's back to Murnane's for Mick Hickey was there - that's Pat's father, and the banshee was with me along the fields as I was going back. Now I didn't see anything. I could only hear the sound. And as I said while ago, it was like the drone of bagpipes, that kind of sound, a nice sound. I liked it, but I was very anxious to know who was doing it because I could see nobody.*" *The banshee was claimed only by families of pure Milesian descent - the O's and the Mac's. The banshee was frequently considered to be a friendly spirit who never abandoned the family she followed, even when they left Irish shores. (Lough Gur Historical Society Journal, No. 7, 1991, 1991 - Danny O'Riordan, 8/16/88)*

Patrick's grandson Michael, fought in the Irish Rebellion from 1916 to 1922 with the East Limerick Brigade, D (Lough Gur) Company of the Irish Republican Army. His wife, Alice Hanley Hickey, received a widow's pension, and also recounted giving assistance in the fight: She "*claimed membership of Cumann na mBan, Elton Knocklong Company, 2 Battalion, East Limerick, 2 Southern Division,*" and "*claimed that she while in Cumann na mBan she 'took dispatches, was the first to dress a wounded man after the Grange Ambush, fed that man for 3 weeks, and my home was open day and night to the Flying Column' . She also claimed to have gone 'into enemy lines to put them astray in order that the Flying Column could get away*". The descendants of Patrick Hickey still occupy the family farm in Lough Gur.

3. **Thomas** was christened 16 March 1829 in Knockainy. He married Catherine Ryan, another Lough Gur resident, in about 1857 in Ireland or Chicago, and they had the following children: Ellen (1858), and Thomas (1862) who married Ellen Cleland. Thomas, Sr. died in about 1865 in Chicago, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery. Catherine then married James Daly, and had a son, John. James' obituary reads: "*Daly, James, Husband of the late Katherine (nee Ryan), father of John Daly, stepfather of Thomas and the late Ellen Hickey, brother of Mrs. John Cooper, Mrs. John Helen, and Michael Daly, native of Parish Loughgur, Co. Limerick, at residence, 601 S. Jefferson St. Funeral from Holy Family Church to Calvary Cemetery.*" *March 16, 1905 from Chicago Irish Families, 1875-1925, citing Chicago Daily News, in ancestry.com.*

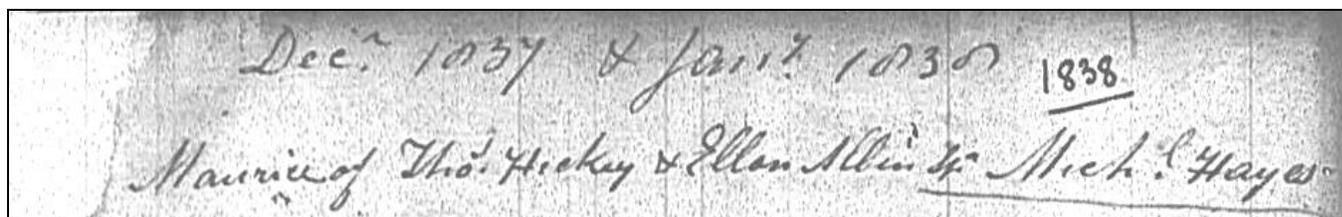
4. **Catherine** was christened 6 March 1832 in Knockainy. She married James Gorman of Ballybricken 5 February 1856 in Knockainy. Her marriage record shows her as being of Knockroe townland. Witnesses were Patrick Ryan and Patrick Hickey. They had children: Margaret (1856), Ellen (1859), James (1861), Mary (1863), John (1866), Thomas (1869), and John (1871), all christened in Ballybricken.

5. **Bridget** was christened 6 April 1833 in Knockainy. Bridget immigrated to Chicago and married John Farrell 12 February 1861 in St. Mary's parish, Chicago. John and Bridget had three sons, Thomas, born 20 December 1863 in Chicago, baptized 25 December 1863 in Holy Family parish, John Henry, born 26 July 1865 in Chicago, baptized 6 August 1865 in Holy Family, Maurice Edward, born 4 September 1870 in Chicago, and baptized 11 September 1870 in Holy Family parish. Bridget died 16 March 1887 in Chicago. Her obituary read "Farrell, Bridget, nee Hickey, on March 16, 1887 at 1613

S. Dearborn St., wife of John, of Laughuir, Co. Limerick, aged 50 yrs. Funeral from St. John's Church to Calvary." *Chicago Irish Families, 1875-1925, citing Chicago Daily News, at ancestry.com.*

6. **Mary** was christened 10 June 1836 in Knockainy.

7. **Maurice** (or Morris) was christened 26 December 1838 in Knockainy. He emigrated to America in 1857. He married Margaret Leddin 5 February 1872 in Chicago, and they had four children: Ellen, Mary, Mary Ellen (Margaret), and Joseph. Maurice died 1 July 1914 in Chicago, and was buried 3 July 1914 in Calvary Cemetery.



*Baptism record for Maurice Hickey in Knockainy:
"Maurice of Thos. Hickey & Ellen Allin, sp Michl Hayes"*

8. **John** was christened 15 November 1840 in Knockainy. He immigrated to Chicago, and was the sponsor at the baptism of his brother Maurice's son, Joseph, in 1883.

9. **Ellen** was christened 10 July 1844 in Knockainy. Ellen immigrated to Chicago with her brother, Maurice in 1857. She was the sponsor at the baptism of Maurice's first child, Ellen, in 1873. Ellen lived with her brother Thomas and his family at 21 Liberty in Chicago. After Thomas' death in 1865, she continued to live with Thomas' wife, Catherine, and her nephew, Thomas, and niece, Ellen. She died on 28 July 1892.

Sources: Knockainy parish register, Bruff parish register, Holy Family parish register, Sacred Heart parish register; death certificate of Patrick Hickey on rootsireland.ie; Irish Petty Sessions Court Registers on www.findmypast.com; Dog License Registers on www.findmypast.com.

THE HICKEYS OF LOUGH GUR

Thomas and Ellen Hickey and their family lived in a small stone house with a thatched roof by Lough Gur, the Enchanted Lake, in County Limerick. The house had 2-4 rooms with two windows in the front. They also had a stable. The family leased Lot 11a, which was about 6 acres from the Count de Salis. Thomas was a small farmer with this quantity of land.



The Hickey's home in Lough Gur

The following Hickey families are found in Knockainy parish during the early 1800s:

John Hickey and Anne Donovan had these children baptised in Knockainy parish: Mary, christened 11 August 1821, and Bridget, christened 26 November 1825.

James O'Neill Hickey and Mary Hickey had a child baptised in Knockainy parish: William, christened 7 January 1816.

John Hickey and Mary Slattery had a child baptised in Knockainy parish: Patrick, christened 22 February 1817.

Patrick Hickey married Sally Carroll 1 February 1815 in Knockainy, and had these children, all baptised in Knockainy parish: Margaret, christened 29 June 1816, Mary, christened 26 August 1818, Catherine, christened 29 March 1820, Bridget, christened 26 January 1822, John, christened December 1823, Michael, christened 5 March 1826, Patrick, christened 4 April 1828, Edmond, christened 24 March 1830, James, christened 4 February 1832 (possible twin), Edmond, christened 4 February 1832 (possible twin), Edmond, christened 24 June 1833 (sponsor: Margaret Hickey), James, christened 7 June 1835 (sponsor: Mary Hickey), Daniel, christened 19 February 1837, and Catherine, christened 27 August 1838 (sponsor: Ellen Hickey).

John Hickey and Anne McCarthy had a child baptised in Knockainy parish: Anne, christened January 1824.

Maurice Hickey married Ellen Sherwin 27 November 1823 in Dromin and Athlacca parish (a neighboring parish), and had these children baptised in Knockainy parish: Mary, christened 6 December 1824, Thomas, christened 29 September 1827, and William, christened 1 January 1830 (sponsor: Mary Hickey).

Matthew Hickey and Eliza Cherry had a child baptised in Knockainy parish: Mary, christened 7 August 1830.

Bridget Hickey of Knockroe townland married John McGrath 27 May 1816 in Knockainy. This is most certainly Thomas' sister, as she is the right age, and the McGraths are found living next to the Hickeys in the land records. The others listed above may be brothers, or even a father for Thomas.

The Limerick Chronicle newspaper in 1838 mentions the Hickeys of Lough Gur:

"Limerick Chronicle 10/03/1838, report, John Hickey struck on the head with a stone by William Hawe, found guilty of manslaughter. County Crown Court – Thursday.

Mr. Sergeant Greene took his seat this morning at 9 o'clock, and was engaged until eleven fiating the presentments. The prisoners were then arraigned, for the first time since the opening of the Commission, and the Long Panel called over, from which the following Jury were sworn – Thomas Travers Adams, John Peppard, Hugh Finch, John Barry, Thomas Bennett, James Barry, Henry Bouchier, Paul Erson, James Ievers, Myles J. Mason.

William Hawe was indicted for that he, on the 16th February, in the 6th of his late Majesty, at Loughgur, did assault John Hickey, giving him a stroke of a stone on the right side of the head, of which he died.

Garrett Punch sworn – Knew John Hickey; he is dead; was returning from a funeral the day Hickey was beat; there were several returning along with him; saw a row on the road between the deceased and a party of men who were with the prisoner; saw the deceased struck, but cannot say the prisoner struck him; he was among the party that were beating the deceased.

Cross-examined – Drank no whiskey that day; did not want it; there was a race after the funeral, but did not wait to see it; there is a public-house near the place where the deceased was beat; did not see a man of the name of Connell strike deceased.

Maurice Hickey sworn – The deceased was brother to witness; knows the prisoner Hawe; saw the prisoner and a man named John Connell strike his brother; the prisoner struck him with a stone which knocked him down; the prisoner struck deceased in the head when down; Connell also struck him; his brother was brought to his sister-in-law's by neighbours that found him on the road; he was afterwards

taken to the house of Doctor Fitzgerald, who said his head was fractured, and directed that he should be taken to Hospital, which was done.

This witness's evidence was given in Irish through the interpreter, and previous to being examined, he was asked by Mr. Freeman if he could speak English, in which language he replied "I could not".

Dr. Twaites sworn – The deceased was admitted in the County Infirmary, on the 17th February, 1836; he had an extensive fracture on the right side, of the back of his head; the bones were broken and the brains came out; he died of the wound on the 7th March.

Owen Rourke, policeman, sworn – Is stationed in Bruff; when he received orders to arrest the prisoner, he searched for him, but to no effect.

Constable Chas. Hickson proved to having arrested the prisoner at Rahee, on the 26th last December; when conveying him to prison, he said, without being asked about anything – "If I am transported for this, I'll have revenge for it." The prisoner was found lying under some straw, naked.

Doctor Gerald FitzGerald sworn – The witness examined in the Irish language was for some time in his employ; often heard him speak some sentences in English.

James Raleigh, John Dwyer, and Daniel Dwyer were sworn for the defence, with a view to shew that the prisoner was not present when the deceased was struck. Guilty of manslaughter. To be imprisoned six months at hard labor."

Thomas Hickey appears in the Tithe Applotment of 1833 in Knockrough townland. John McGrath is listed in the next lot.

The occupants of Knockrough townland at that time were:

*John Ahern
Martin Ahern
Jno McGrath
Thos Hickey
Edmd Hynes
Peter Oliver
Thos Glyn
Jno Ryan
Mich Marshal
Patk Punch
Wm Roache
Thos Baylee
Philip Connell
James Bourke
Darby Ryan
James Rawleigh
Mich Rawleigh
Wm Punch
Wm Quilty
Jno Dooley
James Downes
Mich Farrell
Garret & Edward Fitzgerald
James Brennan
Ptk Pillion
Jno Brennan
Edmd Hayes*

The Hickeys of Lough Gur are mentioned in a newspaper article in the Limerick Leader on 7 March 1845, when Maurice was a witness at a murder trial:

came up and joined them in wheaning's house.
Maurice Hickey sworn and examined by Mr. Plunkett—Lives near the Gorey's; knew the deceased, with whom he walked towards the cross in company with his mother; on getting to the cross he saw a number of people there doing nothing; saw Punch, Healy, and Molony, wheeling; saw Molony strike the deceased.
[Here he identified the Punche's, Molony, and Healy.]

"Maurice Hickey sworn and examined by Mr. Plunkett - Lives near the Gorey's; knew the deceased, with whom he walked towards the cross in company with his mother; on getting to the cross he saw a number of people there doing nothing; saw Punch, Healy, and Molony, wheeling; saw Molony strike the deceased. (Here he identified the Punche's, Molony, and Healy.)" (Limerick Leader, 7 March 1845)
 Wheeling was a ritualized form of taunting and challenge used in faction fights.

The House Books created in 1848 in preparation for Griffiths Valuation show Thomas Hickey in Lough Gur, with Bridget McGrath next door.

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | | | | 1. 10. 0 |
| | | | | | 1. 8. 11 |
| 9 | | Bridget McGrath House & Land | | | |
| | 0. 11. 7 | Houses | 32. 21. 9. 15. 9. 7. 0 | 33. 4. 0. 13. 0. 1 | |
| | | | | | 0 10. 3 |
| 10 | | Thomas Hickey House & Land | | | |
| | 1. 1. 0 | Houses | 32. 28. 4. 16. 0. 6. 9 | 44. 12. 0. 16. 6. | |
| | | Office | 14. 32. 17. 6. 12. 0. 5. 6. 22 | | |

House Book, Loughgur, Knockaney parish

Thomas Hickey had a house that is 28.4 feet long by 16 feet wide, and 6.9 feet high. The house is rated 3B-. That means it is a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind.



The condition is medium - deteriorated by age, and not in perfect repair. He also has a turf house that is 17.6 feet long by 13 feet wide, and 5.6 feet high. The property included a house, outbuildings, and land.

Ordinance Survey map showing the Hickey property in Lot 11.

This map was created in preparation for Griffiths Valuation in 1851.

The detail shows the location of houses and outbuildings.

The Tenure Book created at the same time, on 16 November 1848, shows that

Thomas Hickey leased the house and land from the Count de Salis. The lease was created in 1809, and was for the longer of 31 years or three lives. Since the time period of 31 years had passed in 1840, and Thomas Hickey must have been a small boy of about nine years old when the lease was created, he must have been listed as one of the lives by his father or perhaps grandfather. This type of lease had been very common in Ireland in the 1700s, but was becoming rare in the 1800s, as landlords sought short-term leases.

| County of <i>Limerick</i> Barony of <i>Small County</i> | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|---|
| Parish of <i>Strockainy</i> Townland of <i>Loughgur</i> | | | | | | |
| No. | Occupiers. | Immediate Lessor. | Description of Tenement. | Content of Fees. | Rent. | Tenure and year let. |
| <i>10</i> | <i>Bridget Magrath</i> | <i>Count de Salis</i> | <i>House & Land</i> | <i>1 0 0</i> | <i>2 17 4</i> | <i>No Lease</i> |
| <i>11</i> | <i>Thomas Hickey</i> | <i>Count de Salis</i> | <i>House & Land</i> | <i>4 0 0</i> | <i>7 10 0</i> | <i>Lease 31 years or 31 years date 1809</i> |

The other piece of property leased by a Thomas Hickey is also found in the House Books. It is a house only, with no land. The house is 23.9 feet long by 12 feet wide, and 5.6 feet high. It is rated 3C-. That means it is a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind. The condition is old and dilapidated, scarcely habitable. The house was leased from Patrick Gourey, at will. This was a lease for the house only, with no land. Patrick rented the house, offices and land from the Count de Salis.

| County of <i>Limerick</i> Barony of <i>Smallcountry</i> Parish of <i>Knockainy</i> Townland of <i>Loughgur</i> | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| No. | Occupiers. | Immediate Lessor. | Description of Tenement. | Content of Farm <i>Irish</i> | Rent. <i>£ s d</i> | Tenure and year let. |
| <i>33</i> 33 | <i>Thomas O'Donnell</i> | <i>Count de Salis</i> | <i>House offices & land</i> | <i>10 2 0</i> | <i>30 15 0</i> | <i>Lease 3 lives or 31 years date 1809</i> |
| <i>34</i> 34 | <i>Patrick Casey</i> | <i>Count de Salis</i> | <i>House & land</i> | <i>4 0 0</i> | <i>10 8 3</i> | <i>Lease 3 lives or 31 years date 1809</i> |
| <i>35B</i> 35B | <i>Patrick Gourey</i> | <i>Count de Salis</i> | <i>Land</i> | <i>4 1 0</i> | <i>12 0 0</i> | <i>Lease 3 lives or 31 years date 1809</i> |
| <i>35</i> | <i>Thomas Hickey Patrick Gourey</i> | | <i>House</i> | <i>0 0 1</i> | <i>1 0 0</i> | <i>at will</i> |

Tenure book - Thomas Hickey rented the house at will, not on a long-term lease.

Ordinance Survey map showing the Hickey property in Lot 35b. This map was created in preparation for Griffiths Valuation in 1851. The detail shows the location of the house on the lot.



The fact that Thomas Hickey leased two houses in 1848 leads to the possibility that the Thomas Hickey listed in the Tithe Applotment in 1833 was really Thomas Hickey's father, with the same name, and that Thomas Senior and Thomas Junior each occupied a house in 1848. The smaller house with no land may have been occupied by the elder Thomas Hickey, and the house and farm occupied by the younger Thomas Hickey and his family. In considering the naming patterns for the family, our Thomas' first son was Patrick, and his second son was Thomas. His first daughter was named Mary. Bridget, his sister, had a first son named Thomas and a first daughter named Mary. His possible brother, Maurice, had a first son named Thomas and a daughter named Mary. Another potential brother, John, had his first daughter named Mary. It is worth considering the possibility that our Thomas' parents may be Thomas and Mary. The three lives lease created in 1809 would provide information that may resolve the question if it can be found in estate records.

The landlord, Count de Salis has been described as a kind and lenient landlord: "*The Lough Gur estate fell into the hands of the Count de Salis and he proved himself a kind and just landlord to his tenants. He was well known for his leniency to his tenants. He built many houses in his estates and the tenants afterwards became the possession of those houses when the estate was divided.*" (The Landlord: Count del Salis; www.duchas.ie)

Houses in Townland of Loughgur

| No. <i>in Lot</i> | Name and Description. | Quality Letter. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Number of Measures. | Rate per Measure. | Amount. |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <i>31 B 26 a</i> | <i>Thomas Hickey House</i> | | | | | | | <i>3.6</i> |
| | <i>0.5.9 Houses</i> | <i>3C</i> | <i>23.9</i> | <i>12.0</i> | <i>5.6</i> | | | <i>2.7</i> |
| | | | | | | | | <i>1.8.1</i> |
| | <i>Michael Bailly House (Townland)</i> | | | | | | | |

House Book, Loughgur, Knockaney parish

In Griffiths Valuation of 1851, the Hickeys are found on two pieces of property, in lot 11a and lot 35a. In lot 11a, Thomas is renting a house, office and just over six acres of land from the Count de Salis. Bridget McGrath is show in Lot 10a. In lot 35a, Thomas is renting a small house only (worth eight shillings) with no land, from Patrick Gourey. This is the old, dilapidated property shown in the House Books.

| LOUGHGUR. (Ord. S. 32.) | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----|---|----|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 | a | John O'Brien. | Count De Salis. | House, offices, and land. | 47 | 0 | 16 | 13 4 0 | 2 16 0 | 16 0 0 |
| | b | Patrick Martin. | John O'Brien. | House and garden. | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 45 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 15 0 |
| 2 | | John O'Brien. | Count De Salis. | Land. | 31 | 2 | 2 | 13 15 0 | — | 13 15 0 |
| | a | John Brennan (Patt). | John O'Brien. | House. | — | — | — | — | 0 13 0 | 0 13 0 |
| 3 | a | Michael Daly (Tim). | Count De Salis. | House and land. | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 4 0 | 0 16 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 4 | a | John Ahern. | Count De Salis. | House, office, and land. | 8 | 1 | 31 | 3 19 0 | 0 11 0 | 6 10 0 |
| | b | Daniel Shattery. | John Ahern. | House. | — | — | — | — | 0 7 0 | 0 7 0 |
| 5 | a | Edmund English. | Thomas Hickey. | House and land. | 1 | 2 | 30 | 1 2 0 | 0 19 0 | 1 12 0 |
| 6 | a | James Daly (John) | Count De Salis. | House, offices, and land. | 9 | 1 | 5 | 8 6 0 | 1 4 0 | 9 10 0 |
| 7 | a | James Daly (James). | Count De Salis. | House, offices, and land. | 3 | 2 | 38 | 2 12 0 | 0 13 0 | 3 5 0 |
| 8 | a | Michael Hayes. | Count De Salis. | House and land. | 2 | 7 | 33 | 2 11 0 | 0 0 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 9 | a | Michael Daly (John). | Count De Salis. | House, office, and land. | 9 | 0 | 14 | 8 5 0 | 1 0 0 | 9 5 0 |
| 10 | a | Bridget McGrath. | Count De Salis. | House and land. | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 13 0 | 0 11 0 | 2 4 0 |
| 11 | a | Thomas Hickey. | Count De Salis. | House, offices, and land. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 19 0 | 0 15 0 | 4 5 0 |
| | | Michael W. Gourey. | Count De Salis. | Land. | 3 | 0 | 36 | 1 7 0 | — | 4 10 0 |

Griffiths Valuation, Loughgur, Knockaney parish, 1851

Their neighbors were the Dalys, the O'Donnells, and McGraths. The Dalys and the McGraths were sponsors at the baptisms of the Hickey children. Another neighbor was Edmund English, who leased a small lot from Thomas Hickey.

The land valuations continued, and in 1862, Ellen Hickey is shown renting the house, offices and land. Thomas must have died between 1851 and 1862, and left Ellen as head of household. The smaller house is still shown as being rented by Thomas Hickey. This cannot be Thomas's son, Thomas, as he emigrated to America in 1857, had children in Chicago, and died in Chicago in 1865. Patrick Hickey's son, Thomas, who later inherited the farm is still too young to be the Thomas Hickey listed, as he was only about seven years old.

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------|------------|---|---|----|
| 10 a | Thick fogon | Count De Salis | House land | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| | Ellen Hickey | Count De Salis | off land | 6 | 1 | 11 |

Valuation List, Loughgur, Knockaney parish, 1864

Ellen is still shown on the same property in 1864, 1865, 1870 and 1873. The smaller house is still rented by Thomas Hickey. In 1870, Thomas Hickey is lined out on the valuation, and the house is shown as down. Thomas may have died or moved in with family.

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------|------------|---|---|----|
| 10 a | Thick fogon | Count De Salis | House land | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| | Ellen Hickey | Count De Salis | off land | 6 | 1 | 11 |

Valuation List, Loughgur, Knockaney parish, 1865-1873

In 1889 Ellen Hickey is crossed out, and the land passed to Thomas Hickey. This Thomas (born 1855) is the oldest son of Patrick Hickey, Thomas and Ellen's oldest son. Patrick had died of bronchitis in 1867.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 10 a | Thick fogon | Count De Salis | House land | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| | Ellen Hickey | Count De Salis | off land | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| | Thomas Hickey | | Same | | | |

Valuation List, Loughgur, Knockaney parish, about 1889

Lot 11a passed from Thomas Hickey to Ellen Hickey, his widow, to Thomas Hickey, their grandson. It then passed to Thomas' widow, Mary, and then to Michael Hickey. The land still belongs to the Hickey family. It is currently owned by Thomas Hickey, a great-great grandson of our Thomas Hickey. He and his family live in the house, which he says is about 200 years old. The walls are of thick stone, and a beam with hooks for hanging hams is high above the fireplace. On the hill near the house, under a berry bush, is the foundation of the old house, which Mr. Hickey says is probably 400 years old or more. The Hickey family is considered to be one of the oldest names in the town, and has been there as long as anyone can remember.

| (A.) COUNTY OF <u>Linnick</u> | | | COUNTY HEALTH UNION | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| Townland of <u>Loughgur</u> O.S. <u>32</u> Rural District | | | of <u> </u> | | | | |
| Reference to Map | NAMES | | Description of Tenement | Area | | | |
| | Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | | A. | P. | £ | I. |
| 10a | <u>Thomas Mary Hickey</u> (1/2 part) | 2 a fee <u>L.A.P.</u> | <u>Land</u> | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| 11 | <u>Michael Hickey</u> | 2 a fee <u>L.A.P.</u> | " | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 |

Land Valuation list of 1933-1940, showing Lot 11 passing from Thomas Hickey to Mary Hickey and then Michael Hickey

Lough Gur is a flat, silvery lake of about four miles in circumference. It has two beautiful islands. The ruins of a castle, Bouchier's Castle can be found in a farmyard next to the lake. A description of Lough Gur is given in the book "The Farm by Lough Gur" by Mary Carberry. This autobiographical book describes the life of a young girl, born in 1858, who grew up by Lough Gur. Her father was John O'Brien, a close neighbor of the Hickeys. Tom Hickey, Thomas and Ellen's son was the head man on the O'Brien's farm. She describes Lough Gur in this way: "When I think of home I see first Lough Gur, lying in summer sunshine like a bright mirror, in which are reflected blue sky, bare hills, precipitous grey rocks and green pastures dotted with cattle and sheep; then a small white house, half-hiding the farm buildings behind it. Lough Gur with its ruined castles; Knockadoon and Knockfennel with their caves ancient forts; the stone-circles, the cromlechs and gowlauns were enchanting places to play in. The green hills were covered with sheets of ragweed and willow herb, loosestrife and furze, tiny pansies in the short turf, and bog cotton. Lough Gur dominates the scene. It was to us a personality loved, but also feared. Every seven years, so it is said, Gur demands the heart of a human being. Drownings were not infrequent and, as the bodies of the drowned were sometimes not recovered, Gur was said by some to be a bottomless lough. In the lake is Knockadoon hill, joined to the land by a causeway built on the isthmus, once guarded by two fortresses where now only one, the ruined Black Castle, remains. Sometimes we children climbed by a steep and stony way to the summit of Knockadoon, where, when father was a boy, eagles made their nest and flew about the hills searching for leverets and newborn lambs to feed their young. From the top of Knockadoon we could see Garret Island, interesting for its prehistoric remains which were visited from time to time by antiquaries who gave my mother curious implements of the stone age in return for her hospitality."

Lough Gur is the site of a major archeological find. A Neolithic (about 3000 B.C.) settlement site was found in the light limestone soils around Lough Gur. In Lough Gur, farmers from Neolithic into Bronze Age times, and herdsmen, lived on the same sites in dwellings of stone and sticks. Other Lough Gur finds include Bronze Age pottery, and Irish ritual circles, and pillarstones. In Lough Gur townland is a National Monument, a wedge-shaped gallery grave, in which were buried more than twelve individuals. Mary Carberry recounts local beliefs about ancient peoples: "Lough Gur has been called the Enchanted Lake; some say that in ancient days there was a city where the lake is now, before an earthquake threw up the hills and filled the hollow with water so that the city was submerged. The hills round Gur are bare of trees, but once they were covered with forest. Great giants, who were among

Ireland's first people, hunted in the woods. On Baile-na-Cailleach one of these giants lies buried in a stone coffin with a long gold sword beside him. Old people who lived on the shore believed that the giants built the stone circles which stand near the lake, for who but giants could move such great stones?"

Lough Gur townland is in the parish of Knockainy. Knockainy (or Aney) is a parish in Smallcountry Barony, in County Limerick. In 1837, Knockainy had a population of 4542 inhabitants. Knockainy takes its name from Cnoc Aine, which means the hill of Aine. In Irish mythology, Cnoc Aine is the Otherworld seat of the sun-goddess, Aine. Until 1879, men used to bring flaming cliara (bunches of hay and straw on poles) to the summit of Cnoc Aine. Then they would visit villages, fields, and herds to bring good luck. The cemetery sits atop the hill overlooking the ruined castle of the Ormonds.

Lough Gur had its own legend. Gerald the Rhymer, Earl of Desmond, who disappeared in 1398, is said to sleep beneath its waters. Every seventh year he emerges to ride the moonlit ripples of the lake, on a horse with silver shoes.

There were also many local beliefs and superstitions associated with holidays. May-Eve was supposedly a night when evil powers were most powerful. Mary Carberry recounts the stories she heard on a May-Eve from Tom Hickey (Thomas and Ellen's son):

"Tis not the Good People I'd be in dread of in the dark of night," Tom told them, "but to hear the cry of the Ould Kings. There's them that thinks they'll be on the move once more. The last time was in '48. My father was on the top of Knockfennel, tending the Bel-fire with a score of the neighbors when the cry of the Ould Kings struck upon them. It came rolling like thunder over the mountains from south to north, from east to west it rolled, from sea to sea! And the ground heaved and broke, and rising from the clay came the army of the dead. Ould warriors were there with their ould war-horses; foot soldiers and trumpeteers and drummers and all, waiting for the word of command! Up the Shannon it came, along the rally and over Lough Gur, loud as judgement-day, so everyone, living and dead, must hear the cry of the Ould Kings. Then the army gave an answering shout, clashing their shields and rattling their swords, and letting out the ould war-cries of the people." "Whatever for?", asked Bridgie, who was rather matter-of-fact. "There's but the one thing," Tom answered, "and that's Ireland! 'Twas to encourage the living to fight for her like them ould warriors fought."

On Halloween night chairs were set out for deceased family members to return to their old homes in comfort. Mary Carberry remembers, "Father read the litany for the Dead. We made the responses in hushed voices as if we were listening for the rustling of home-faring souls. Father prayed for his own dead and for mother's by name. He prayed for Tom Hickey's father:

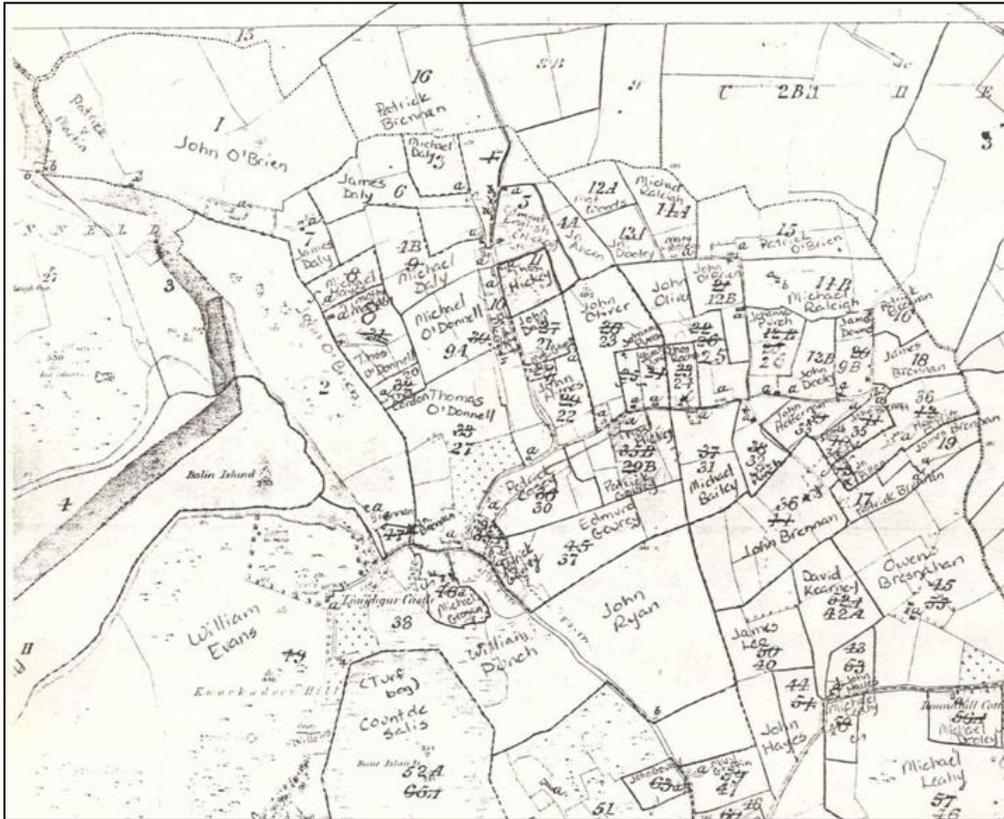
*Eternal rest grant to them, O Lord
And may perpetual light shine upon them."*



*The Hickey family gravestone in New Church, Lough Gur
The first person on the stone is Thomas Hickey, born about 1853, died
1931. This is most likely where the other Hickey family members are
buried.*

The O'Hickeys were formerly Chiefs of a district in the vicinity of Killaloe, County Clare, also a cantred in the barony of Upper Connello, County Limerick. They were hereditary physicians to the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond, to the MacNamaras, lords of Hy-Caisin, and to the O'Kennedys of Ormond. Several of them are said to have compiled and translated valuable medical works, including a Latin Medical work, "The Rose". The O'Hickeys possessed a copy of "The Rose", a celebrated medical work compiled in 1344. The Hickeys are one of the Milesian families of Ireland, and it is said that a banshee attends the death of a member of the family.

This ordnance survey map shows the area of Knockroe in Lough Gur, where the Hickeys lived. The names of their neighbors have been added from Griffiths Valuation. Griffiths Valuation was a land census taken in 1851. This shows what the neighborhood was like when Maurice Hickey was a boy, at about 12 years old. Many of his neighbors acted as witnesses for family christenings. The Hickey family is found in Lots 11A and 35B, and also leasing to neighbor Edmund English in Lot 5A. Bridget McGrath, Thomas' sister occupied lot 10a. John O'Brien, whose daughter wrote "The Farm by Lough Gur" is found in Lot 1.



FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS AND MARY HICKEY

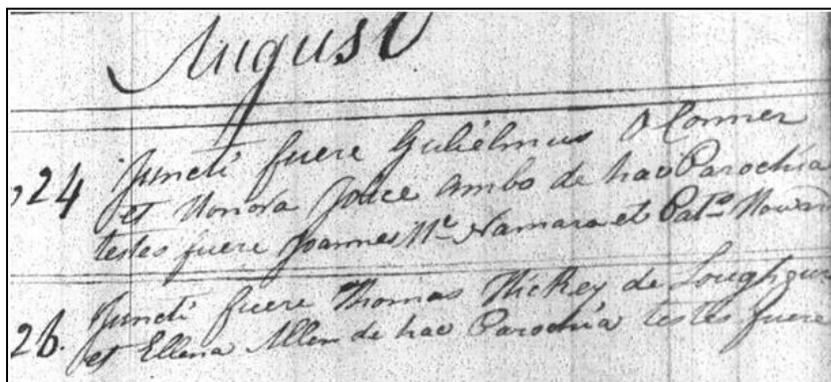
This family group is speculative. Based on the family naming patterns, and the property occupied by Thomas Hickey, it is possible that the parents were Thomas and Mary Hickey. Their children would be:

1. **Bridget**, born in about 1795; married John McGrath 27 May 1816 in Knockainy, listed as being of Knockroe township; had children Mary (1817), Bridget (1820), Thomas (1822), and Ellen (1825); died between 1851 and 1862;
2. **Thomas**, born in about 1800; married Ellen Allen 8 August 1823 in Bruff; of Lough Gur; died between 1851 and 1862;
3. **Maurice**, born in about 1802; married Ellen Sherwin 27 November 1823 in Dromin and Athlacca; had children Mary (1824), Thomas (1827), and William (1830);
4. **John**, born in about 1804; married Anne Donovan; had children: Mary (1821) and Bridget (1925); died of head injuries from a fight in Lough Gur 7 March 1836, brother Maurice testified at trial in 1838.

SOURCES: Tithe Applotment; Griffiths Valuation; Valuation Lists; 1901 census; The Lough Gur & Districk Historical Society Journal, 1988; Knockainy parish register; Limerick Ancestry at www.limerick.brsgenealogy.com; Limerick Journal at <http://www.limerickcity.ie/Library/LocalStudies/ObituariesdeathnoticesetcfromtheLimerickChronicle/1838/>.

ALLEN ANCESTORS

Ellen Allen was born in about 1800 in Bruff, Limerick, Ireland. She married Thomas Hickey of Lough Gur 26 August 1823 in Bruff. (No witnesses are listed for this marriage).



26 August 1823 Married Thomas Hickey of Loughgur and Ellen Allen of this parish

The couples having children at that time were Thomas Allen and Honora Power, James Allen and Mary Hallinan, Thomas Allen and Catherine Kirby, and Patrick Allen and Mary Donovan. Ellen and Thomas Hickey's children were in order - sons, Patrick, Thomas, Maurice and John, daughters - Mary, Catherine, Bridget, Mary, and Ellen. According to Irish naming tradition, Thomas' parents were most likely Patrick and Mary. Ellen's parents were most likely Thomas and Catherine. So it seems most probable that Thomas Allen and Catherine Kirby were Ellen's parents.

Thomas Allen (born about 1770) married Catherine Kirby 23 November 1797 in Bruff. Witnesses were Edmond Kirby and Daniel Kirby. They had the following children:

- ***Ellen**, born in about 1800 in Bruff; married Thomas Hickey 26 August 1823 in Bruff; died in 1889 in Lough Gur.
- **Bridget**, christened 13 April 1810 in Bruff. Sponsors: James Kirby, Margaret Kirby.
- **Jane**, christened 4 February 1813 in Bruff. Sponsors: Charles McCarthy and Ellen Kirby.
- **David**, christened 10 January 1816 in Bruff. Sponsors: Maurice Slattery and Mary Daniher.
- **Patrick**, christened 26 April 1820 in Bruff. Sponsors: James O'Donnell, Mary Allen.

No Allens are found in the Tithe Applotment for Bruff in 1833, or Griffiths Valuation for Bruff in 1850. Catherine Allen is listed in the Tithe Applotment in the neighboring parish of Tullabracky, and is likely Catherine Kirby Allen.

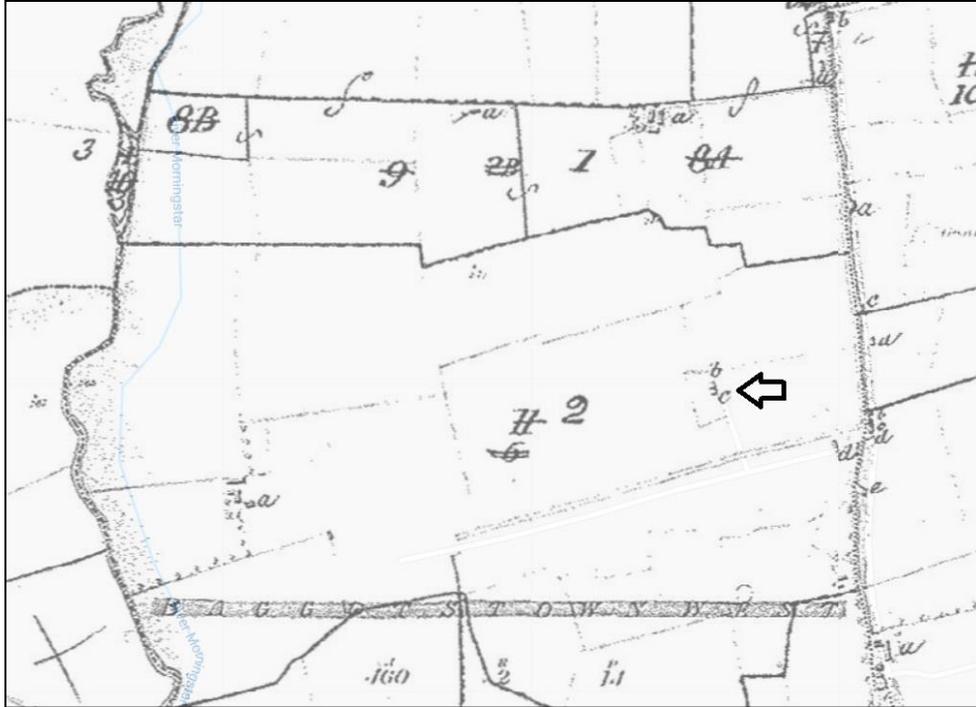
One Allen is found in Griffiths Valuation in the neighboring parish of Knockainy in 1850: **Patrick Allen** of Baggotstown West. Baggotstown is about two miles south of Bruff.

| | | BAGGOTSTOWN, WEST. (Ord. S. 40) | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----|---|----|-----|----|---|
| 1 | a | Daniel Halpin, . | Jane Shearin, . | House, office, and land, | 7 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | a | Thomas Coffy, . | Michael Fitzgerald, . | House, offices, and land, | 10 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | a | Patrick Neville, . | Michael Fitzgerald, . | Office and land, | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | a | Patrick Cooke, . | Philip Maher, . | House, offices, and land, | 51 | 1 | 38 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | Maurice Walsh, . | Philip Maher and Patrick Kelly, . | Land, | 13 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| - | a | Robert Browne, . | Maurice Walsh, . | House, office, & sm. gar. | | | | | | |
| 6 | a | William Collins, . | Maurice Walsh, . | House, office, and land, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 7 | a | William Clarke, . | Maurice Walsh, . | House, office, and land, | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 8 | { A B | a Daniel Kirby, . | { Philip Maher and Patrick Kelly, . | { House, offices, and land, Land, | 15 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| 9 | a | John Halpin (Wm.) . | Philip Maher and Patrick Kelly, . | House, offices, and land, | 17 | 3 | 30 | 19 | 12 | 0 |
| 10 | | Thomas Browning, Esq. | Edward B. Hartopp, Esq. | Land, | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 11 | a | Patrick Blewett, . | Edwd. D. Freeman, Esq. | House, offices, and land, | 116 | 1 | 3 | 135 | 10 | 0 |
| - | b | Edmund Kirby, . | Patrick Blewett, . | House and garden, | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| - | c | Patrick Allen, . | Patrick Blewett, . | House and garden, | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| - | d | John Meehan, . | Patrick Blewett, . | House and garden, | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Griffiths Valuation, Baggotstown West townland, Knockainy parish, 1851

Patrick Allen is found on the same lot as Edmund Kirby, Lot 11 as a next-door neighbor. Both Patrick and Edmund had just a house and garden, with less than 1/4 acre. Both rented the property at will, not under a lease, from Patrick Blewett. Daniel Kirby also leased over 15 acres with a house, offices and land. Patrick and Edmond must have been farm laborers, or elderly, as the small amount of land was too small to support a family. Perhaps they worked on Daniel's property.

Patrick lived next to Edmond in the House Book created in 1848 in preparation for Griffiths Valuation three years later. Patrick's house was 27 feet long by 21 1/2 feet wide by 7.9 feet tall. It was rated 3C+ which indicates that it was an old thatched roof house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind. It was old, but in repair. Edmond's house was about the same size, and in the same condition. Neither Patrick nor Edmond were farming with that small quantity of land.



*Close-up view of the lots occupied by Patrick Allen, Edmond Kirby and Daniel Kirby,
The small drawing between b and c indicates two adjoining houses.*

Patrick and Edmond lived in the two small houses indicated by the arrow, right next door to each other. Edmond was in house b, and Patrick in house c. Daniel lived just feet away, in Lot 8A above them on the map, and also farmed Lot 8B.

There was another connection between the Kirbys and Baggottstown, as shown on the gravestone inscription of Catherine's brother John Kirby:

*Erected By
Mrs Kirby of Baggottstown
in memory of her beloved
Husband John Kirby
who departed this life on
the 2nd of November 1857
aged 65 years also in
memory of her two daughters Mary and
Bridget Kirby
May They Rest In Peace*

So, John Kirby and Edmond Kirby, Catherine's brothers, were living in Baggottstown near Patrick Allen in the late 1840s and 1850s.

So, who was this Patrick Allen? There is a obviously a strong connection between Patrick Allen of Baggottstown and the Kirbys. Was he Thomas Allen's brother, and Catherine Kirby Allen's brother-in-law? The Patrick Allen who was born in 1789 in Bruff, must have moved from Bruff to Baggottstown between 1818 and 1821. He was married, and his children's baptisms took place up until 1818 in Bruff, then the next child was baptized in Baggottstown in 1821. He had several children christened in Knockainy parish: Patrick (1821), John (1823), Michael (1825), Patrick (1826), James (1832), Anastacia (1833), and Jane (1837). Several of the children (including Patrick, James

and Jane) emigrated to Massachusetts in the early 1850s, including Patrick and James. An inquiry was placed in *The Boston Pilot* by Patrick jr., looking for news of his brother James's arrival, which mentioned Baggotstown: "*James Allen, from Baggots Town, parish of Knocany, Ireland is requested to come to North Wrentham, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, or give notice where he may be found to his brother, Patrick Allen, residing at said place.*" (*The Boston Pilot*, 21 June 1851 on www.ancestry.com)

Patrick Allen, senior, was 62 years old at the time of Griffiths Valuation. Edmond was Catherine Kirby Allen's brother, born in about 1780, so was about 71 at the time of Griffiths Valuation. Most of Patrick's children were grown or emigrated at the time. It seems likely that the Patrick Allen living in Baggotstown in 1851 was this Patrick Allen. There are strong, likely familial connections between Patrick Allen and Catherine's family, the Kirbys. Information on Ancestry from Patrick Allen's descendants link him to Patrick Allen and Mary Donovan as his parents.

Who were Thomas Allen's parents? He was born in about 1770 of Bruff, before the parish records began. His parents were probably born in about 1740 - 1750, so may have had children through the early 1790s. It is likely that his parents may have had children into the 1780s. This would make Thomas Allen and Honora Power, Patrick Allen and Mary Donovan, or James Allen and Mary Hallinan his possible parents. Possibly Thomas, Patrick and James were brothers. Thomas and Catherine Allen did have a son named Patrick, but several of their children were born during a gap in the registers. Thomas and Ellen Hickey did have sons named Thomas and Patrick, but not James. They had two subsequent daughters named Mary, but no Honora.

There were three Thomas Allens in Bruff in the late 1700s and early 1800s:

- Thomas Allen, born about 1750, who married Honora Power.
- Thomas Allen, born about 1770, who married Catherine Kirby.
- Thomas Allen, born about 1790 who married Ellen Kennedy.

One of the Thomas Allens was a witness at Patrick Allen's wedding, a sponsor for Patrick's daughter in 1813, and then another daughter in 1818. Considering the timing, the naming traditions, and the connections to Patrick Allen, it seems most likely that Thomas Allen, born about 1770, was the son of Patrick Allen and Mary Donovan.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS ALLEN AND CATHERINE KIRBY

Thomas Allen was born in about 1770 of Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland, likely the son of Patrick Allen and Mary Donovan. Thomas Allen married Catherine Kirby 23 November 1797 in Bruff. Witnesses were Edmond Kirby and Daniel Kirby. They christened their children in Bruff parish, and likely worked and lived on a little farm in Ballynanty, Tullabrackey parish. Nineteen families lived in the townland, three of them Kirbys, two were O'Donnells, and three were Slatterys.



Tullabrackey

Catherine is found as head of household in the Tithe Applotment of 1833, living in Ballynanty in nearby Tullabrackey parish. No other Allen families were listed in Ballynanty in 1833. Thomas has probably died by 1833. This would place his death between about 1820, at the birth of his last child, and 1833. He would have been in his fifties. Perhaps he is buried in the graveyard in Tullabrackey.

Thomas and Catherine had the following children:

- *1. **Ellen**, born in about 1800 in Bruff; married Thomas Hickey 26 August 1823 in Bruff; died in 1889 in Lough Gur.
2. **Bridget**, christened 13 April 1810 in Bruff. Sponsors: James Kirby, Margaret Kirby.
3. **Jane**, christened 4 February 1813 in Bruff. Sponsors: Charles McCarthy and Ellen Kirby.
4. **David**, christened 10 January 1816 in Bruff. Sponsors: Maurice Slattery and Mary Daniher.

Missing Friends

145

OF DAVID ALLEN, a native of the parish of Bruff, county Limerick, who emigrated to the United States about twenty-six years ago, and when last heard from, he was residing in the State of New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his nephew. Please address Morris [Hickey?], No. 417 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.

- New York papers please copy.

Inquiry placed in The Boston Pilot, 12 January 1867

In 1867, Maurice Hickey placed an inquiry in the Missing Friends section of the Boston Globe, seeking information about his uncle, David Allen of Bruff, who had immigrated to New York in about 1841. "OF DAVID ALLEN, a native of the parish of Bruff, county Limerick, who emigrated to the United States about twenty-six years ago, and when last heard from, he was residing in the State of New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his nephew. Please address Morris Hickey, No. 417 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill. - New York papers please copy." This provides proof of the relationship between Maurice Hickey and his mother's family, including his missing Uncle David. David would have been about 25 years old at the time of his emigration. Maurice was only about three years old when his Uncle David emigrated. Perhaps he was asking in behalf of his mother, seeking news of her younger brother. Did Catherine die wondering what had happened to her son David?

5. **Patrick**, christened 26 April 1820 in Bruff. Sponsors: James O'Donnell, Mary Allen.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PATRICK ALLEN AND MARY DONOVAN

Patrick Allen (born about 1750) and Mary Donovan had the following children:

*1. **Thomas**, born in about 1770; married Catherine Kirby; 2. **John**, christened 24 June 1785 in Bruff. Sponsors: Andrew McGrath, Mary Hartney; 3. **Patrick**, christened 19 January 1789 in Bruff. Sponsors: Con Donovan, Ellen Daw. (This Patrick is indicated on several Ancestry family trees as having children born in Baggotstown.)

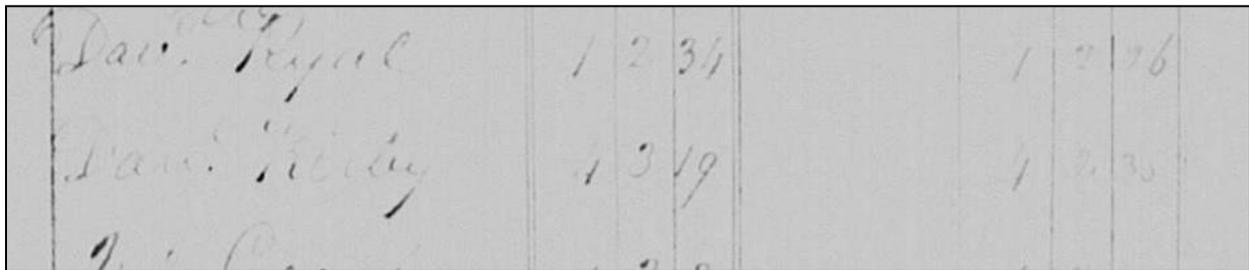
SOURCES: Bruff parish register on www.rootsireland.ie; Knockainy Griffiths Valuation online at <http://www.failteromhat.com/griffiths/limerick/knockainy.htm>; Knockainy parish register online at www.irelandroots.ie; Searching for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Place in "The Boston Globe" 1831-1920, www.ancestry.com; Tithe Applotment, Tullabrackey parish.

KIRBY ANCESTORS

Catherine Kirby was born in about 1770 of Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland. Her birth pre-dates the parish register. She married Thomas Allen 23 November 1791 in Bruff. Witnesses at the wedding were Edmond Kirby and Daniel Kirby, possibly Catherine's brothers or a father.

The Tithe Applotment was a listing of leaseholders taken in 1833 in Bruff. Two Kirbys are recorded in Bruff in the townland of Ballyreesode:

Daniel Kirby in Ballyreesode, with just over 4 acres. This may be Catherine's brother or father.

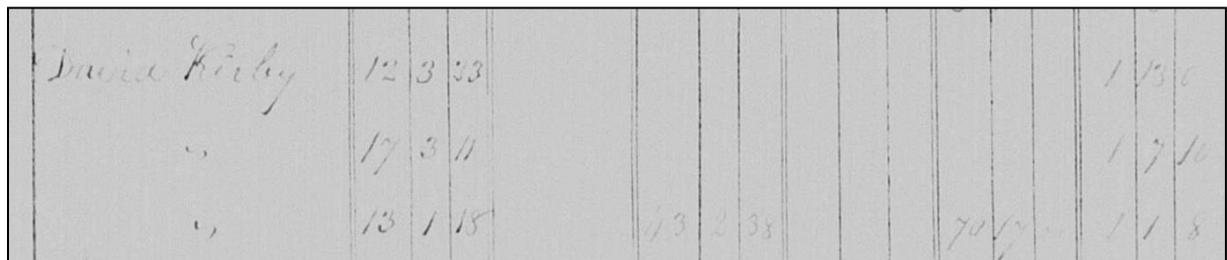


A photograph of a handwritten document titled 'Tithe Applotment, Bruff, for Daniel Kirby, 1833'. The document is a table with columns for names, acreage, and other details. The entries are:

| Name | Acreage | Other |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| Dan. Kirby | 1 2 3 1/2 | 1 2 1/2 |
| Dan. Kirby | 1 3 1/2 | 1 3 3/4 |
| Dan. Kirby | 1 3 1/2 | 1 3 3/4 |

Tithe Applotment, Bruff, for Daniel Kirby, 1833

David Kirby in Ballyreesode, with three adjacent properties totaling about 42 acres.



A photograph of a handwritten document titled 'Tithe Applotment, Bruff, for David Kirby, 1833'. The document is a table with columns for names, acreage, and other details. The entries are:

| Name | Acreage | Other |
|-------------|---------|------------------------|
| David Kirby | 12 3 33 | 1 1/2 6 |
| David Kirby | 17 3 11 | 1 7/10 |
| David Kirby | 13 1 15 | 1 3 2 3/8 70 1/2 1 1 8 |

Tithe Applotment, Bruff, for David Kirby, 1833

| BALLYREESODE: (Ord. S. 91.) | | | | Total | 100 0 0 | 100 10 0 | 100 20 0 | 100 30 0 | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | a | Margaret O'Neill | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House, offices, and land | 41 | 9 | 3 | 36 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 38 | 15 | 0 |
| | b | Laurence Quinn | Margaret O'Neill | House | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 2 | a | William Moroney | Margaret O'Neill | House and garden | 0 | 8 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| | b | Timothy Connors | Margaret O'Neill | House | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | c | Mary Coleman | Margaret O'Neill | House | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | d | Daniel Kirby | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | e | William O'Brien | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | f | Margaret Kenny | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| | g | Edmund Murphy | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| | h | Michael Joyce | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| | i | Thomas Mahan | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | j | Michael Poole | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| | k | Daniel Mingane | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | Forge | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | l | Edmund O'Brian | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House and garden | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | a | Patrick Kennedy | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House, offices, & land | 43 | 2 | 12 | 37 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | a | David Kirby | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | House, offices, & land | 43 | 3 | 14 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 40 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | a | William Bennett | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | Land | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 6 | a | Matthew Duhig | Frederick Bevan, Esq. | Land | 1 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 140 | 3 | 7 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 137 | 4 | 0 |

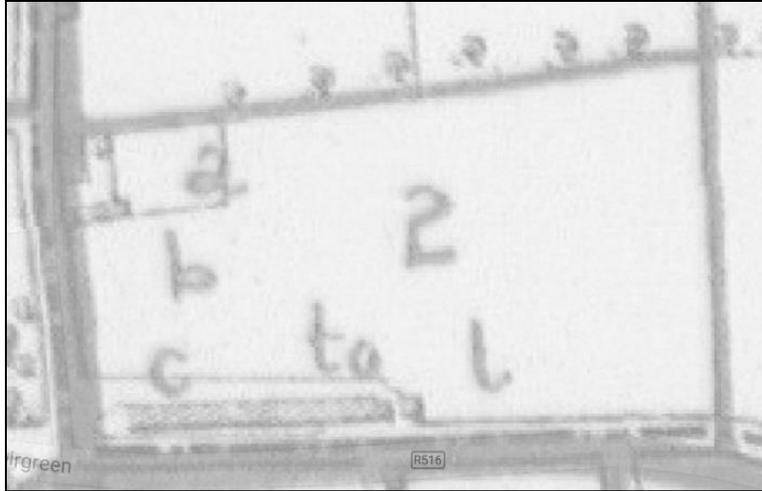
Griffiths Valuation for Ballyreesode townland, Bruff parish, 1851

Both Daniel and David Kirby are listed in Griffiths Valuation, taken in Bruff in 1851. Both are in the townland of Ballyreesode.

- Daniel leased a house and garden only, on a small property leased from Frederick Bevan, Esq., on Lot 2d. Eleven others shared the lot.
- David leased house, offices, and 43 acres of land from Frederick Bevan, Esq, on Lot 4 nearby.



*Ordinance Survey map for Ballyreesode, created in preparation for Griffiths Valuation, 1851
David leased Lot 4, and Daniel was in Lot 2d.*



David Kirby was listed in Griffiths in Lot 2d, the long building of adjoining cottages labelled c to l.

The Ordinance Survey maps are detailed enough to show individual buildings on the property. Daniel Kirby was in Lot 2d. There is a long building on the map, labelled c to l, and may be a row of adjoining cottages along the road. Daniel must not be farming at this point, and may be elderly. If he was Catherine's brother, then he would have been born in about 1770, and be about eighty years old at the time of Griffiths Valuation.

There are Kirby gravestones in the St. Molon cemetery in Tullabracky townland in Bruff, about a mile from Ballyreesode.

There is a monumental inscription for Daniel Kerby and his wife Anne O'Donnell. Daniel was born in 1749 of Camas, an adjoining townland to Ballyreesode. He died in 1813. Anne was born in 1745 of old Clarina. She died in 1823. Daniel and Ann were of an age to be Catherine Kirby's parents.



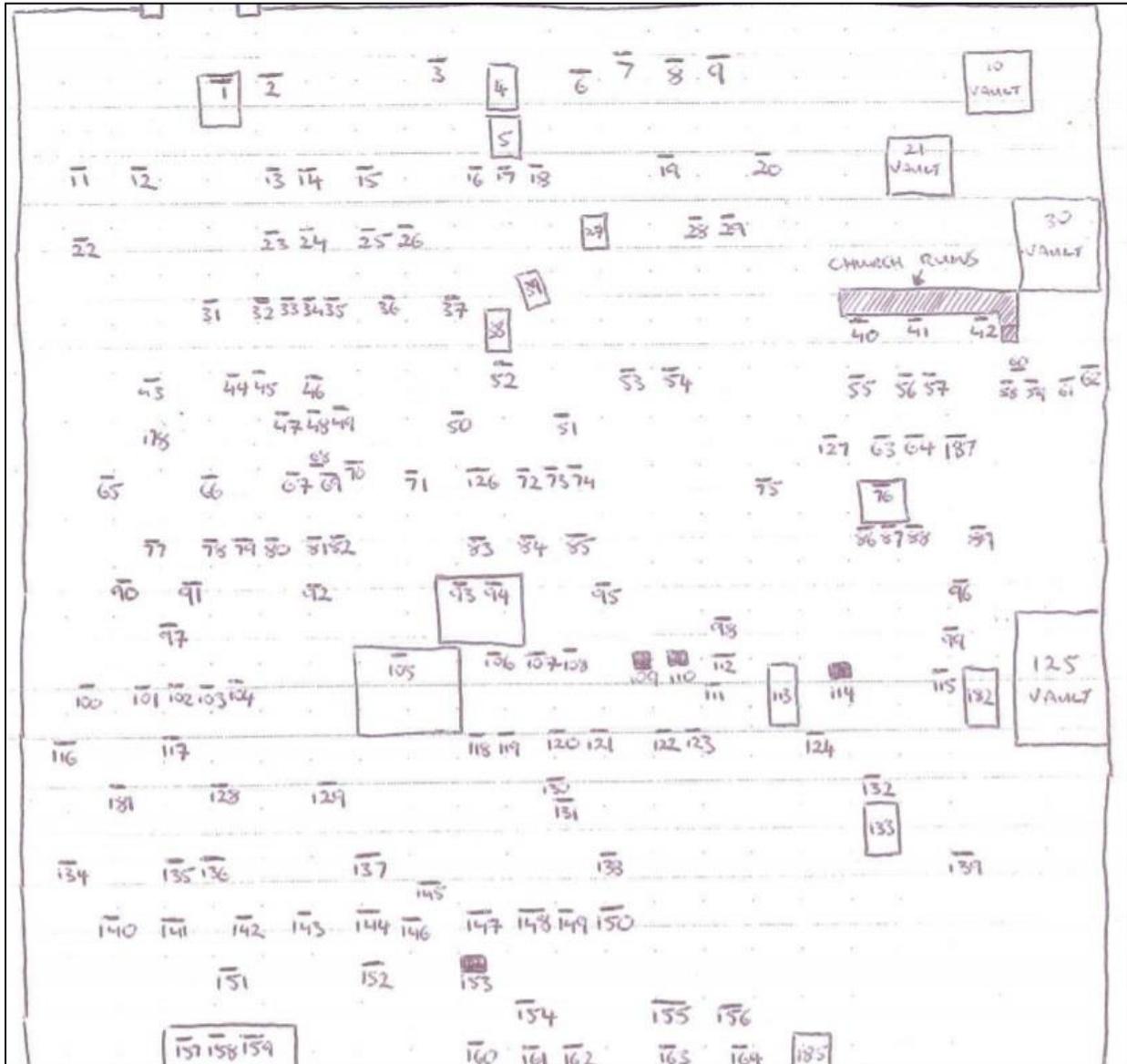
*Here lieth the remains
of Daniel Kerby of
Camass who depd life
July 29 1813 aged 64 yrs
also his wife anne Kerby
alias O Donnell of old
Clarina depd January
22 1823 aged 78
RIP*

(St. Molon Cemetery, Tullabracky, Bruff)

Daniel and Anne Kerby's grave is number 84. No monumental inscription has been recorded for number 83, but number 85 is the grave of John Kirby, and his two daughters, Mary and Bridget Kirby. The proximity of the gravestones makes it quite likely that they were also family. John was born in 1792, and died 2 November 1857.

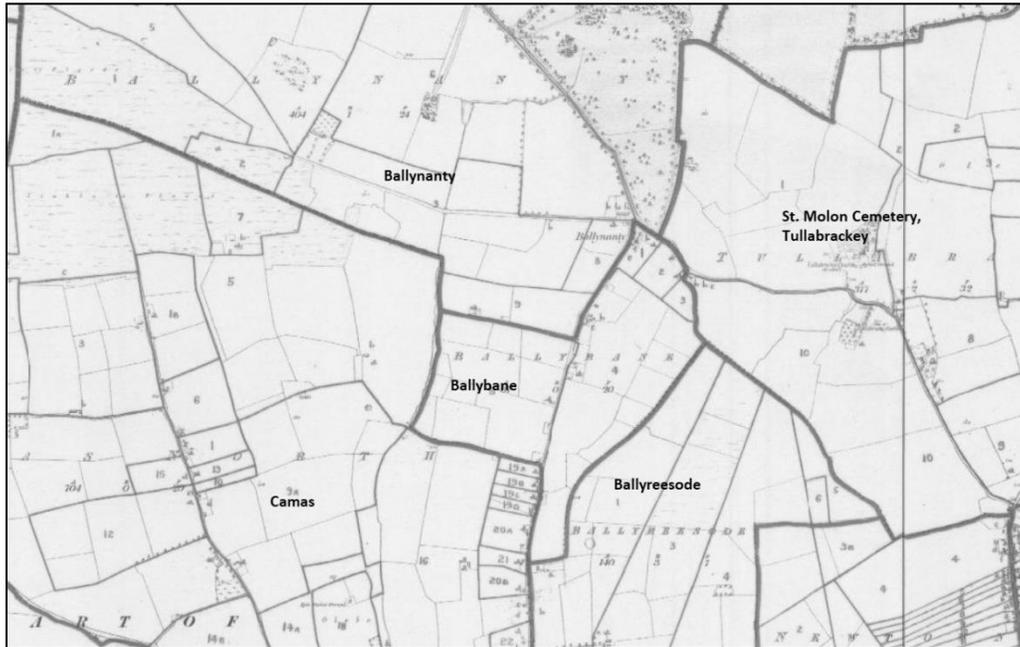
*Erected By
Mrs Kirby of Baggottstown
in memory of her beloved*

Husband John Kirby
 who departed this life on
 the 2nd of November 1857
 aged 65 years also in
 memory of her two daughters Mary and
 Bridget Kirby
 May They Rest In Peace



Map of St. Molon Cemetery in Tallabracky townland, Bruff parish. Daniel Kerby and Anne O'Donnell are buried in #84. (www.historicgraves.com)

The Tithe Applotment for Tullabrackey, Ballynanty townland in 1833 lists some familiar names. David Kirby, Patrick Kirby and James Kirby leased property here. Maurice Slattery was a sponsor for Catherine's son James in 1816. John and James Slattery leased property in the townland. James O'Donnell and Michael O'Donnell also leased property. And Catherine Allen leased just over three acres. Could this be our Catherine Kirby Allen? She would have been in her 60s, possibly a widow. The connections with the Kerbys and Slattery who were listed as sponsors for Catherine's children, and were near neighbors in Ballynanty makes it likely that this is our Catherine.



Ordinance Survey map, showing Ballyreesode townland, where Daniel Kirby lived, Ballynanty townland where Catherine Allen, David, Patrick and James Kirby lived, along with the familiar names of O'Donnell and Slattery, Camas, where Daniel Kerby was born, and St. Molon Cemetery in Tullabrackey, where Daniel Kerby and Anne O'Donnell Kerby were buried.

| | | | Total | 85 0 24 | 78 12 0 | 5 2 0 | 81 14 0 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| BALLYBANE. (Ord. S. 31.) | | | | | | | |
| a | Alice Barry, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | Land, | 2 2 15 | 3 5 0 | | 3 5 0 |
| b | Timothy Hoolaghan, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House and garden, | 0 0 14 | 0 1 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 10 0 |
| c | John Ryan, | Alice Barry, | House, | — | — | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| d | Vacant, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House, | — | — | 0 9 0 | 0 9 0 |
| e | Patrick Kirby, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House and garden, | 0 0 20 | 0 3 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 12 0 |
| f | Michael Spelley, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House and garden, | 0 0 10 | 0 1 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 11 0 |
| g | Margaret Ryan, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House and garden, | 0 0 8 | 0 1 0 | 0 7 0 | 0 8 0 |
| h | Bartholemew Kinnane, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House, offices, and land, | 3 2 33 | 4 2 0 | 1 3 0 | 5 5 0 |
| i | Patrick Madden, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | Land, | 1 3 21 | 2 5 0 | — | 2 5 0 |
| j | Honoria Fitzgerald, | Patrick Madden, | House, | — | — | 0 9 0 | 0 9 0 |
| k | James Whelan, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House, office, and land, | 42 2 12 | 44 5 0 | 1 5 0 | 45 10 0 |
| l | Maurice Slattery, | James Whelan, | House, | — | — | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 |
| m | John Hennessy, | James Whelan, | House, | — | — | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| n | John O'Donnell, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | House, office, and land, | 3 2 13 | 3 15 0 | 0 10 0 | 4 5 0 |
| o | Catherine Allen, | John O'Donnell, | House and garden, | 0 1 8 | 0 4 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 14 0 |
| p | Daniel Quaine, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | Land, | 2 0 13 | 2 0 0 | — | 2 0 0 |
| q | John Mahony, | Nich. P. O'Gorman, Esq. | Land, | 30 0 15 | 30 10 0 | — | 30 10 0 |
| Total | | | | 87 0 20 | 80 12 0 | 7 10 0 | 93 2 0 |
| BALLYNANTY: | | | | | | | |

Griffiths Valuation, Ballybane townland, Tullabrackey parish, 1851

Catherine is found in Griffiths Valuation in 1851, in the townland of Ballybane with a small house and garden, but no land. She would be about 81 years old. She leased land from John O'Donnell. Near neighbors were Maurice Slattery, and Patrick Kirby (Kirby).

A Tenure Book created in 1849 in preparation for Griffiths Valuation showed Catherine and some details of her lease.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------|--|--|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| d | Wm. J. Slattery | Temp. Heans | No. & opp in | | | Free | | |
| e | Catharine Allen | N.P. O'Gorman | No. & garden | | | 4.0.0 | Will old take | For giving up land |
| f | John O'Donnell | | | | | | | Including rent of lot |
| g | William Slattery | Maurice Slattery | | | | | | See lot 5 |

Tenure Book for Ballybane, 1849

Catherine is found in Lot 4e in Ballybane. She had a house and garden, and leased it from N.P. O'Gorman. She paid a rent of £4 per year. The details of her lease say "Will old take". A take was a lease. Perhaps she had inherited the leasehold by will. In the *Observations* column, there is a note "Including rent of garden in Ballynanty Lot 5". Patrick Kirby leased a house and garden in Lot 1d, also from N.P. O'Gorman. The details of his lease say "Very old take" or very old lease. Edmond Kirby had a house and garden in Lot 1k, but was lined out, presumably deceased. He paid no rent, but in the *Observations* column is a note "For giving up land". Slatterys and O'Donnells were still neighbors.

| No. | Name and Description. | Quality Letter. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Number of Measures. | Rate per Measure. | Amount. |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | £ s. d. |
| 4e | Catharine Allen | 3E | 20.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 32 | 4/11 | 0 11 4 |
| | House | 3C | 24.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 41 | 2/2 | 8 6 |

House Book for Ballybane, 1849

Catherine is lined out in this entry, but appears in Griffiths Valuation in Ballybane two years later. The house was rated 3C which meant that it was a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind. The condition was old and out of repair. The house was 24.9 feet long by 17 feet wide by 6.3 feet tall. There were no other buildings on the property.

Catherine was in her 80s in Griffiths Valuation. It seems likely that she was also buried in St. Molons Cemetery, perhaps marked with a stone that is weathered and unreadable.



Ballybane

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DANIEL KERBY AND ANNE O'DONNELL

This family group is speculative, based on the christening, marriage, and land records, along with monumental inscriptions. Daniel Kerby was born in 1749 of Camas, Limerick, Ireland. He married Anne O'Donnell of "*old Clarina*". Anne was born in 1745. Daniel died 29 July 1813 and was buried in St. Molon Cemetery, Tullabracky. Anne died 22 January 1823 and was buried with Daniel in St. Molon Cemetery.

Daniel and Anne had the following children:

*1. **Catherine**, born in about 1770; married Thomas Allen 23 November 1791 in Bruff; listed in 1833 in Ballynanty, Tullabrackey parish in 1833, likely widowed at this time; listed in Ballybane, Tullabrackey parish in 1849 and 1851; 2. **Edmond**, married Mary Slattery; witness at Catherine's wedding; listed in Ballybane in 1849, but lined out; occupation - laborer; died 12 January 1874 in Bruff, age 80; residence at time of death – Ballyreesode; 3. **John**, christened 9 February 1784 in Bruff; 4. **Ellen**, christened 21 January 1786 in Bruff; 5. **James**, married Mary Liffane in 1815 in Bruff; sponsor at Catherine's daughter Bridget's christening; listed in Ballynanty in 1833; 6. **Patrick**, married Anna Barry in 1815; listed in Ballynanty in 1833; listed in Ballybane in 1849 and 1851; 7. **David**, christened 16 November 1787 in Bruff; listed in Ballynanty in 1833; 8. **Daniel**, christened 2 September 1790 in Bruff; married Margaret Keeiffe; listed in Ballyreesode, Bruff parish in 1833; listed in Ballyreesode in 1851; occupation - land surveyor; died 29 February 1864 in Bruff of bronchitis, age 74; residence at time of death – Camas; 9. **John**, born in 1792; married Ellen Slattery in 1815; died 2 November 1857; buried in St. Molon Cemetery, Tullabrackey.

"The surname Kirby comes from the Gaelic-Irish O Ciarmhaic, which was anglicized as Kerwick. The Irish name was later corrupted to O Cearba, which was Anglicized as Kirby. The surname Kirby was first found in Knockany in County Limerick located in Southwestern Ireland, in the province of Munster, where members of the family were chiefs of the Eoghanacht Clan of Munster. The family were descendents of Eoghan, son of King Oilíoll Olum." (<https://www.houseofnames.com/kirby-family-crest/Irish>)

SOURCES: Bruff parish register, www.findmypast.com and nli.ie; Tithe Applotment, Bruff; Tithe Applotment, Tullabracky; Griffiths Valuation, Bruff; St. Molon cemetery monumental inscriptions, www.historicgraves.com; death record, www.rootsireland.ie.

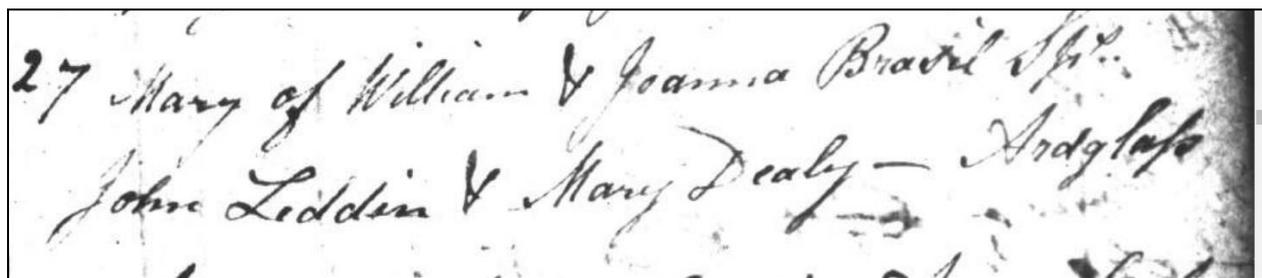
Leddin Ancestors

Margaret Leddin was christened 8 March 1841 in Emly, County Tipperary, Ireland, the daughter of John Leddin and Mary Morrissy.

FAMILY RECORD OF JOHN LEDDIN AND MARY MORRISSY

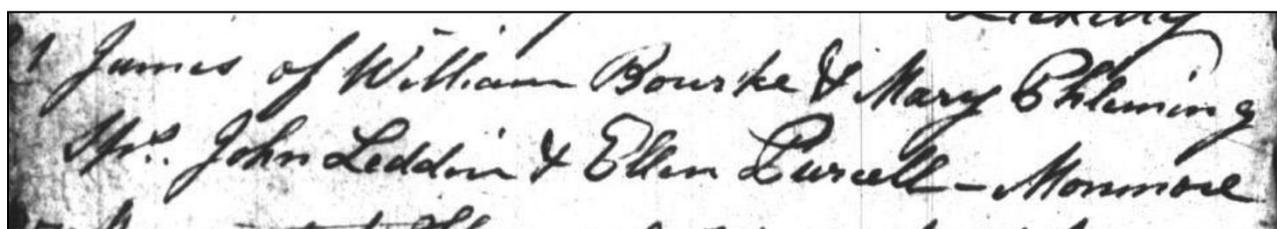
John Leddin married Mary Morrissy 27 February 1838 in Galbally, County Limerick, Ireland. The witnesses were Michael Morrissey and Catherine Morrissey.

John and Mary settled in the townland of Coolbea (Coolboy), in Emly, an adjoining parish. John Leddin first appeared in Emly parish in 1831, when he acted as a sponsor for Mary, the daughter of William and Joanna Brasil.



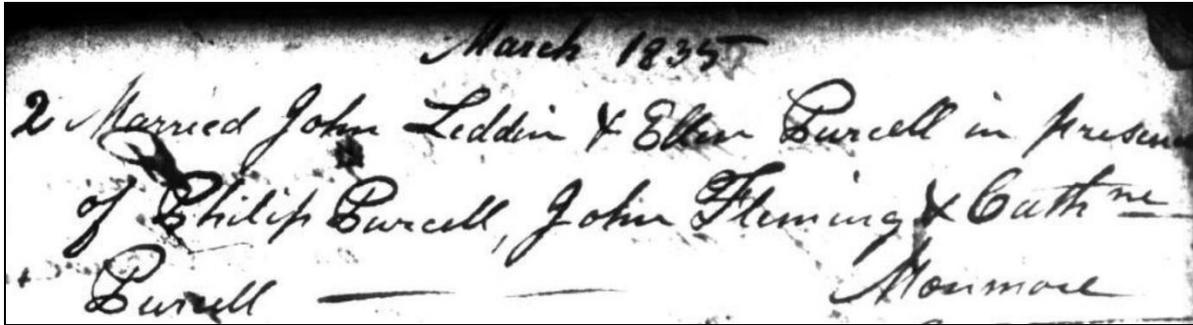
Christening record in Emly, showing John Leddin as a sponsor

In 1834, John Leddin and Ellen Purcell were sponsors for James, the son of William Bourke and Mary Phleming of the townland of Moanmore in Emly.



Christening record in Emly, showing John Leddin and Ellen Purcell as sponsors

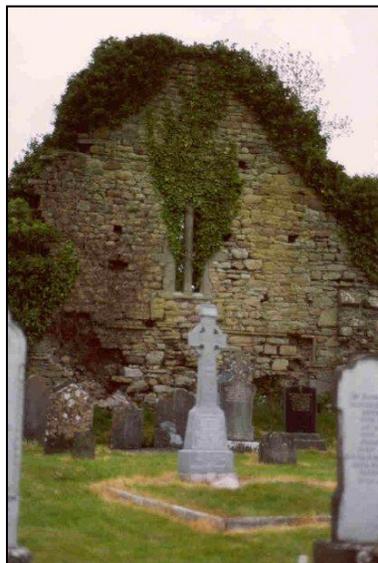
John Leddin married Ellen Purcell 2 March 1835 in Emly, in the presence of Philip Purcell, John Fleming and Catherine Purcell. John was shown as being of Monmore (Moanmore). Philip Purcell lived and rented land in Moanmore in Griffiths Valuation of 1851.



Marriage record for John Leddin & Ellen Purcell in presence of Philip Purcell, John Fleming & Catherine Purcell - Monmore"

John Leddin and Ellen Purcell had the following children: 1. **John**, christened 7 January 1835 in Emly, sponsors: John Purcell and Eliza Purcell. The Leddins are shown as being of the townland of Ardglass; 2. **Margaret**, christened 5 October 1837 in Emly, sponsors: Mary Purcell. The Leddins are shown as being of Rodis. Margaret may have died young.

Ellen must have died, because John then married Mary Morrissy 27 February 1838 in Galbally, a parish about five miles from Emly.



Galbally Churchyard

John and Margaret had the following children: *1. **Margaret**, christened 8 March 1841 in Emly; emigrated to Chicago in 1868; married Maurice Hickey 5 February 1872 in Chicago; died 19 July 1925 in Chicago; 2. **Michael**, christened 1 November 1844 in Emly; emigrated to Chicago; married Bridget Cosgrove; worked on the railroad; had children John (1879), and Patrick Joseph (1881); died 14 January 1893 in Chicago. His obituary read: "*Ledden, Michael, Jan. 14, 1893, husband of Bridget, nee Cosgrove, and brother of Mrs. Maurice Hickey, aged 42 yrs., native of Emly, Co. Tipperary. Funeral from Cook County Hospital to St. Jarlath's Church to Calvary.*" (Chicago Irish Families, 1875-1925, citing Chicago Daily News, in ancestry.com.)

John Leddin lived in a house that was 24.6 feet long by 13 feet wide, and 5.6 feet high. The condition of the house was 3b+. That means that it was a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar, or mud walls of the best kind. The condition was medium (not new), but in sound order, and good repair. There were no barns, stables, piggeries or other outbuildings.



Old railway station in Coolboy

The Land Book was another record created in preparation for Griffiths Valuation. In Emly, it was taken in 1851.

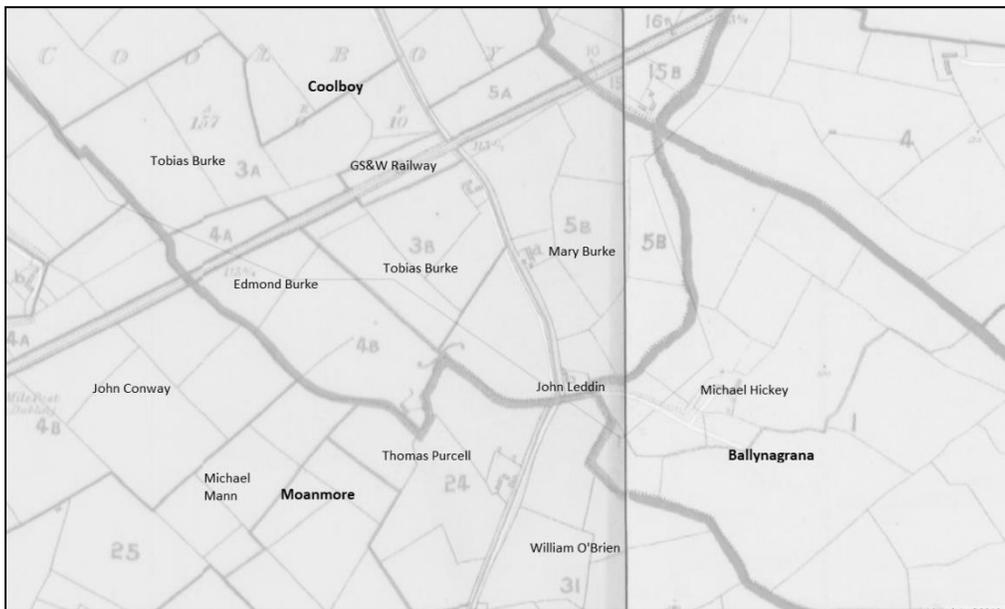
| | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 5 ^B Mary Burke | 2 | 1 | 37 | 22.0268 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| A. house & offices | 22 | 2 | 17 | 25.0 | ^{24.0} 20.0 | 27 | 2 6 |
| John Leddin | 0 | 0 | 20 | | | | |
| Garden | 0 | 1 | 11 | ^{22.3} 23.0 | | 0 | 7 1 |
| to House | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 28 | | | | |
| 6 ^A Great Southern & Western Railway 15 ^{1/2} acre | | | | | | | |
| 6 ^B Station ground | 0 | 2 | 22 | 26.0 | | 0 | 16-1 |
| This was part of old 3a | 0 | 3 | 18 | 23.0 | | 1 | 3-1 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | <u>157</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>10</u> | | | <u>196</u> | <u>18-6</u> |

Land Book for Coolboy, Emly, 1851

John Leddin is found on Lot 5Bb. He has a house and garden. His neighbor on Lot 5B was his landlady Mary Burke. His other neighbor, on Lot 6 was the Great Southern & Western Railway. It has a note in pencil: "Station ground, This was part of old 3a."



Ordnance Survey map of Coolboy: John Leddin's home is Lot 5b, the tiny lot in the center. A small house can be seen at the top of the lot.



The neighbors - John Leddin's home was at the bottom of Coolboy, near the intersection of Coolboy, Moanmore and Ballynagrana His neighbors on the north were the Burke family

The area of Coolbea (or Coolboy) is 157 acres. A history of Emly lists the residents of Coolbea: "Four of the six tenants in Coolboy in 1830 were Bourkes — Edmund Sen. and Jun., David and William. The other tenants were John Glasheen who did not live here and the Rev. John Seymour who lived in the Glebe house (Emly House). There were seven houses in Coolboy in 1841 and six houses ten years later. The population fell from 55 to 46 during the same period. There were still four Bourke families here in 1850 — Michael, Tobias, Edmund and Mary. John Leddin and Michael Corbett each had a house and garden here then. The G.S. and W. Railway had built the railway station here in 1849 and their property covered four acres of townland." The parish priest of Emly explained that John most likely came to Emly with the railroad and worked for the railroad.

Griffiths Valuation of 1851 showed John on the same property, with a house and garden. He had less than an acre of land, so was not farming.

| PRIMARY VALUATION OF TENEMENTS. | | | | | | | | 75 |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| No. and Letters of Reference to Map. | | Names. | | Description of Tenement. | Area. | Net Annual Value. | | |
| | | Townlands and Occupiers. | Immediate Lessees. | | | Land. | Buildings. | Total. |
| COOLBOY—con. | | | | | | | | |
| - | a | Michael Corbett. | John Glasheen. | House. | — | — | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 |
| 3 | A | Tobias Burke. | James Scully, Esq. | Land. | 19 3 6 | 24 15 0 | — | 24 15 0 |
| - | B | Edmond Burke. | James Scully, Esq. | House, offices, and land. | 10 3 33 | 14 15 0 | 2 0 0 | 16 15 0 |
| 4 | A | Edmond Burke. | James Scully, Esq. | Land. | 2 0 6 | 2 5 0 | — | 2 5 0 |
| - | B | Edmond Burke. | James Scully, Esq. | House, offices, and land. | 18 0 24 | 21 15 0 | 2 0 0 | 23 15 0 |
| 5 | A | Mary Burke. | James Scully, Esq. | Land. | 2 1 37 | 2 10 0 | — | 2 10 0 |
| - | B | Mary Burke. | James Scully, Esq. | House, offices, and land. | 22 2 37 | 27 0 0 | 1 5 0 | 28 5 0 |
| - | b | John Leddin. | Mary Burke. | House and garden. | 0 1 11 | 0 7 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 15 0 |
| 6 | | G. S. & W. Railway Co. | In fee. | Land and railway. | 4 1 28 | 5 10 0 | — | 5 10 0 |
| Total. | | | | | 157 0 10 | 198 12 0 | 7 19 0 | 206 11 0 |

Griffiths Valuation for Coolboy townland, Emly

John Leddin leased a house and garden from Mary Burke on Lot 5Bb.

No death record has been found for John or Mary Leddin, and Michael was the last of their children recorded in the Emly parish register in 1845. No gravestone inscriptions are found in the Emly cemetery. Both Margaret and Michael emigrated to Chicago. Michael was called a native of Emly in his obituary, and Margaret's daughter recorded Emly as her birthplace, so they both regarded it as their hometown.

SOURCES: Emly parish register; Galbally parish register; Griffiths Valuation, Emly; Tenure Book, Emly; House Book, Emly; A History of Emly; Chicago Irish Families, 1875-1925, citing Chicago Daily News, on www.ancestry.com.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF PATRICK LEDDIN AND MARGARET GLEESON

Patrick Leddin of Ballincarroona was born in about 1782, the son of William Leddin of Knocklong. He married Margaret Gleeson in about 1800. Patrick was a farmer.

Patrick is found in the Tithe Applotment in 1833 in Ballinacarroona. James Gleeson is a near neighbor, possibly a father or brother for Margaret. Patrick farmed just over 13 acres, and paid a little over £1 in rent.

| Houses in Townland of <i>Ballincarroona</i> | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| No. | Name and Description. | Quality Letter. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Number of Measures. | Rate per Measure. | Amount. £ s. d. |
| 10 | <i>William Leddin House Office & Land</i> | | | | | | | |
| | <i>1-7-8</i> | | | | | | | |
| | <i>House</i> | <i>3C+</i> | <i>43.0</i> | <i>18.0</i> | <i>7.3</i> | <i>47</i> | <i>1/4</i> | <i>1. 5. 8 -</i> |
| | <i>porch</i> | <i>2C+</i> | <i>6.0</i> | <i>0.9</i> | <i>7.3</i> | <i>~</i> | <i>5/4</i> | |
| | <i>Office stable</i> | <i>3C-</i> | <i>7.6</i> | <i>10.6</i> | <i>5.0</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>3/4</i> | <i>11 " 5 -</i> |
| | | | | | | | | <i>1. 6. 1 -</i> |
| | | | | | | | | <i>1-7-3</i> |

House Book for Ballincarroona

The house was 43 feet long by 18 feet wide and 7.3 feet tall. The house was rated 3C+ which was a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar or mud walls of the best kind, old but in repair. There was a porch house which was 6 feet long by .9 feet long, and was a thatched roof house of stone or brick with lime mortar, also old but in repair. The property also had a stable, which was a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar, old and dilapidated.

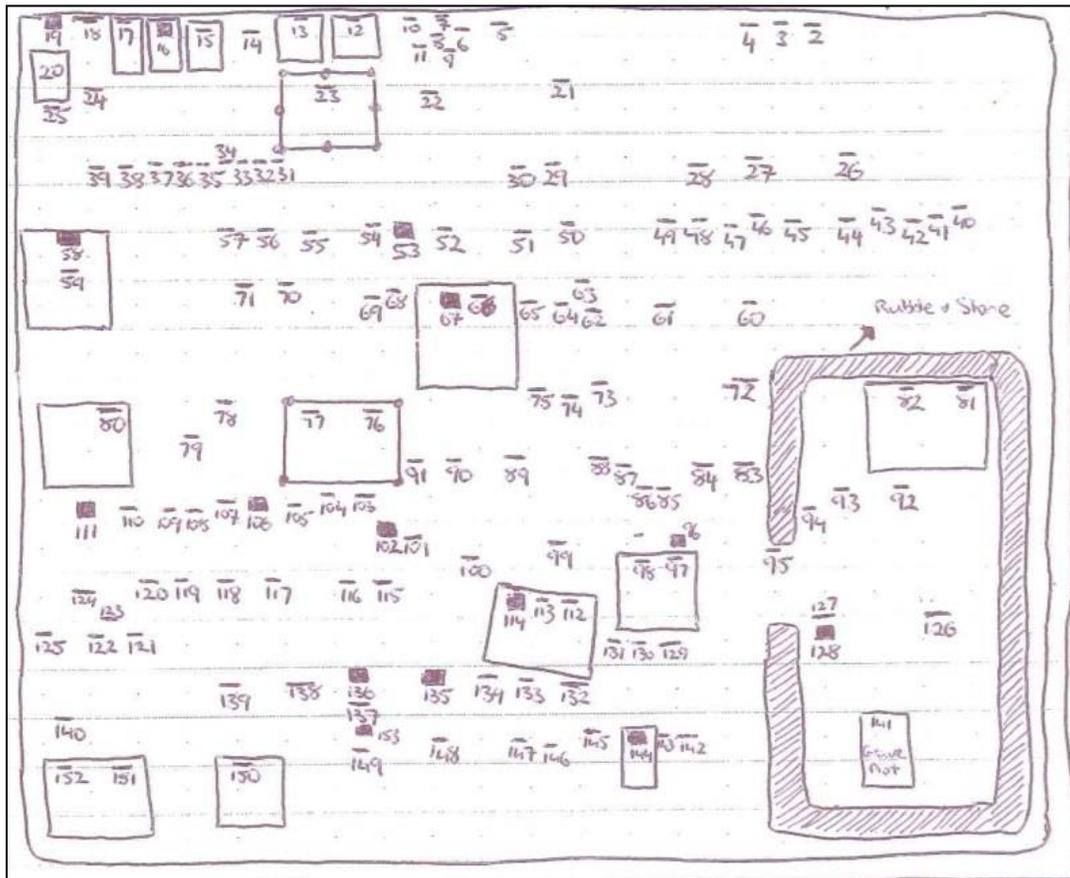
Patrick's wife Margaret is buried in the old Knocklong Cemetery. Her gravestone reads: "*This small testimony of sorrow was erected by William Leddin of Ballencarroona in memory of his mother Margret Leddin alias Gleeson who died the 30 Dec 1841 aged 59 years*".



Gravestone inscription for Margaret Gleeson Leddin in Knocklong (www.historicgraves.com)

Patrick and Margaret had the following children:

1. **Michael**, married Ellen Ryan in 1831 in Emly; *2. **John**, married Ellen Purcell 1835 in Emly; married Mary Morrissy in 1838 in Galbally; 3. **William**, born in about 1810, married Johanna Condon 1834 in Galbally; 4. **Mary Ann**, christened 31 March 1813 in Hospital; married Lawrence Bourke 1831 in Hospital; 5. **Margaret**, christened 28 May 1815 in Hospital;
6. **Catherine**, born in Emly; married John Bourke.



Map of the Hill of Knocklong cemetery - Margaret Leddin is buried in #84, William Lidden is buried in #72, his brother John Lidden is buried in #73

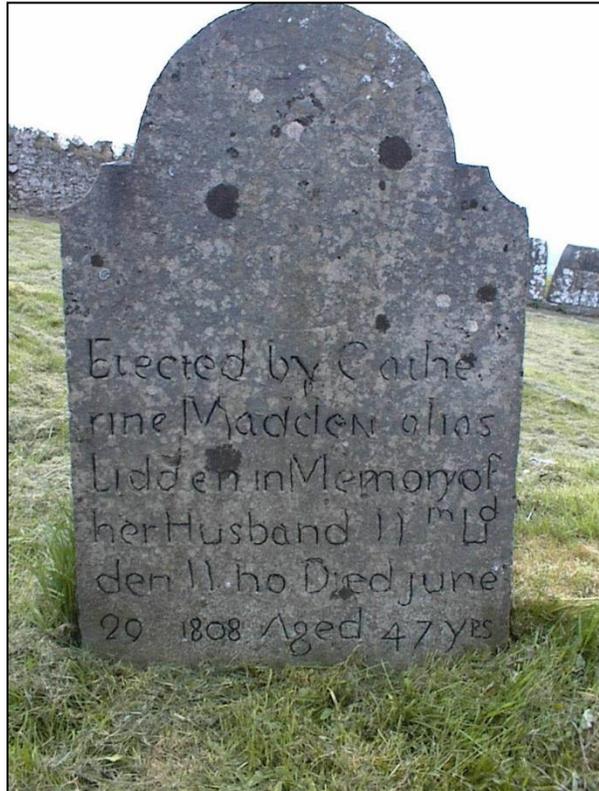
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM LEDDIN

William Leddin was born in about 1761 of Knocklong. Family tradition through descendants was that William was "born in 1750 on a farm near the area of Knocklong, Co. Limerick. He married Elizabeth surname unknown, but they had two sons. One was called Timothy Leddin, born in 1792 and married Mary Judith Murphy". (Posting from Robert Anthony Halpin on genforum.genealogy.com, 4 September 2005; also [LeddinWarnerFamily on www.ancestry.com](http://LeddinWarnerFamily.ancestry.com)) These postings show Elizabeth as Patrick's mother. Elizabeth's father is shown as Patrick, with no last name shown. The source for this information seems to be family tradition, but no other source cited.

According to the monumental inscription on William's gravestone, William married Catherine Madden.

William's gravestone in the Hill of Knocklong reads:

*Erected by Catherine
Madden alias
Lidden in memory of
her Husband Willaim
Lidden who died June
29 1808 aged 47 yrs*



*Gravestone for William Lidden in the Knocklong cemetery
www.historicgraves.com*

Is this another marriage for William Leddin, or was Catherine Madden his only wife? Timothy, Patrick and Michael had daughters named Catherine. William may have married Elizabeth, with Catherine as a second wife, or perhaps Catherine was the only wife.

William did have a brother John, as recorded on a gravestone inscription in the Knocklong cemetery:

*Erected by Wm Lidden
in Memory of His Brother
John Lidden who
Died August 27 1809
Aged 40 yrs
May He Rest In Peace Amen*

John must have been born in about 1769 of Knocklong.



*Gravestone for John Lidden in Knocklong cemetery
www.historicgraves.co*

There is another Leddin gravestone in the Hill of Knocklong cemetery for John Gubbins, erected by his mother Mary Leddin. John died in 1819, aged 22 years, and so was born in about 1797. Mary, his mother, must have been born in about 1770, and may be a sister to William and John Leddin. The monumental inscription reads: "*Mary Leddin erected this in memory of her son John Gubbins who died April 10th 1819 aged 22 years. May he rest in peace, Amen.*"

William had the following children:

- *1. **Patrick**, born in about 1782 of Knocklong; married Margaret Gleeson; occupation: farmer in Ballincaroona.
2. **Michael**, born in about 1790 of Galbally; married Mary (Ahern?).
3. **Timothy**, born in about 1792; married Mary Murphy 26 July 1816 in Emly; occupation: farmer in Ballycahill; died 30 November 1880 in Ballycahill.



Hill of Knocklong Cemetery, the final resting place of the Leddins

History of the Leddin Name

The name Leddin is an unusual name in Ireland. In the current Irish phone book all the Leddins are in County Limerick. When the name Leddin is mentioned in Ireland, even many miles away, the response is, "They're from Hospital, County Limerick." Inquiries to Ireland have produced the following responses about the origin of the Leddin family:

"It is true that the name is uncommon and all the Leddins originally came from a village called Hospital in Co. Limerick. Emly is approximately 18 miles from Limerick." (Mrs. Evelyn Leddin, Limerick)

"It is fairly well established that the family arrived in Ireland circa 1690 or 1691. They came (from Holland or Germany) as Prussian mercenaries at the sieges of Limerick which occurred in those years. They settled in Limerick and became as the saying goes "more Irish than the Irish themselves." It is significant that they settled in Limerick. I have never met a Leddin who did not come from Limerick." (Tim Leddin, Limerick)

"I don't believe in the "Prussian mercenary" theory. As far as I have been able to ascertain, Leddin, Liddane, Leddy, Liddy are variations on an Irish name associated with Galway, though in the West it has assumed the forms of Leydon and Lydon." (Chris O'Mahoney, Regional Archivist for Limerick)

Leddin Name Variations

Gaelic: O'Loideain

Common variations: O'Leddan, which is a Munster variant of Liddane, Laden, Leyden, Lydon, (O) Lydon. Other forms are Leyden in Connacht and Clare, and Liddane mainly in Co. Clare.

GLEESON OF BALLINCAROONA

Margaret Gleeson was born in about 1780 of Knocklong, County Limerick, Ireland. Her birth predates the start of the parish registers in Knocklong, and her parents are not known. She married

Patrick Leddin in about 1800. Patrick was a farmer in Ballincaroona (Ballinacaroonna), County Limerick.

Patrick was listed in the Tithe Applotment in 1833 in Ballincaroona. Ballincaroona is a small townland in County Limerick of 613 acres, covering less than one square mile. The Tithe Applotment was a tax list of leaseholders. James Gleeson was a near neighbor in Ballincaroona, possibly a brother or father for Margaret.

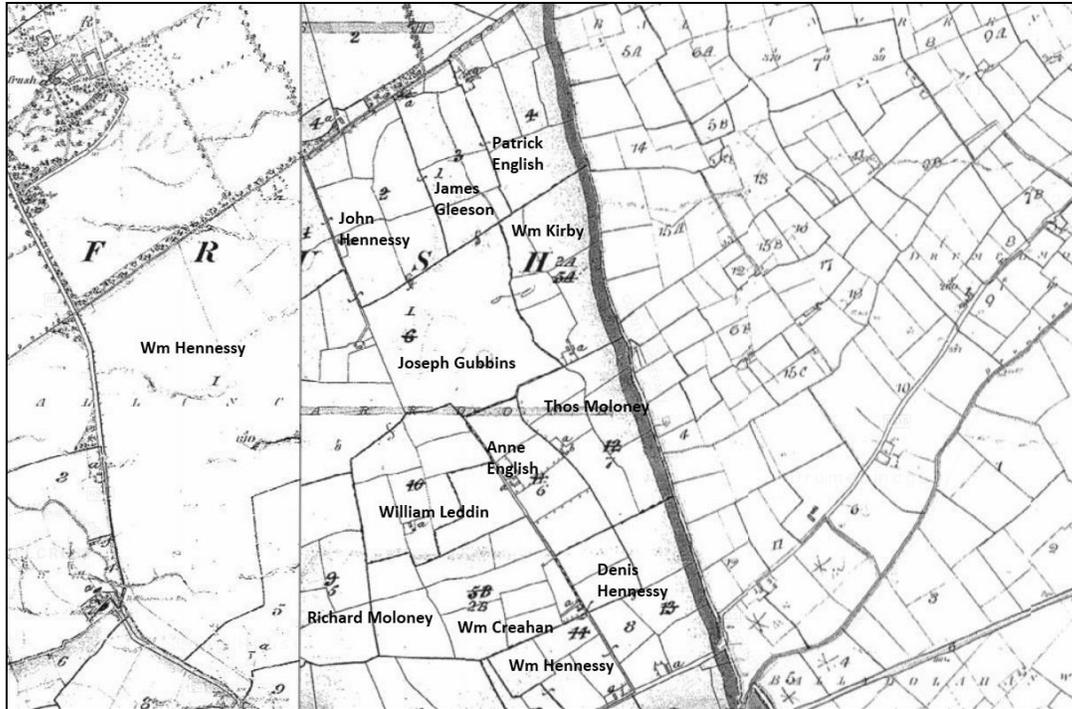
| Name/Location | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|---------------|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Ballincaroona | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joseph Gubbin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| James Gleeson | 1 | 30 | 1 | 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| John English | 1 | 24 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| John English | 1 | 30 | 1 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| John English | 1 | 27 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| John English | 1 | 11 | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| John English | 1 | 44 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| John English | 1 | 40 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| John English | 1 | 24 | 1 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| John English | 1 | 32 | 1 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| John English | 1 | 6 | 1 | 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| John English | 1 | 25 | 1 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| John English | 1 | 29 | 3 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| John English | 1 | 21 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| John English | 1 | 13 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| John English | 1 | 35 | 1 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| John English | 1 | 20 | 1 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| John English | 1 | 3 | 1 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| John English | 1 | 25 | 3 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| John English | 1 | 24 | 1 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |

Tithe Applotment, Ballincaroona, 1833

Margaret was buried in the old Hill of Knocklong Cemetery. Her gravestone reads: "*This small testimony of sorrow was erected by William Leddin of Ballencarroona in memory of his mother Margret Leddin alias Gleeson who died the 30 Dec 1841 aged 59 years.*"

In Griffiths Valuation in 1851 in Ballincaroona, James Gleeson had died, and Patrick Gleeson occupied house, offices and land in Ballincarroona.

Patrick leased just over twenty acres of land from Joseph Gubbin. His house was large, 52 feet long by 19 feet wide, and 6.9 feet tall. He also had a porch house that was 6 feet long by .8 feet wide and 6.9 feet tall. The house was rated 3B-, which was a thatched house of stone walls with mud mortar or mud walls of the best kind, in medium condition, deteriorated by age, and not in perfect repair. The porch house was rated 2B, a thatched roof house of stone or brick with lime mortar, medium, slightly decayed, but in good repair. He also had a stable and barn. This may be the house that Margaret grew up in.



Ordnance Survey map of Ballincarroona, 1851, showing James Gleeson and William Leddin's properties.

The Ordnance Survey map of the townland of Ballincarroona shows the changes taking place in the townland. James Gleeson in Lot 3 lived just footsteps from the Leddin's home in Lot 10a. Lot numbers were lined out on the map, as the land is consolidated. By the 1901 census there were no Gleasons or Leddins in Ballincarroona.

In *A List of Defaulters Summoned to Petty Sessions* court in 1847, many of the farmers of Ballincarroona are listed:

| | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| " | John Hennessy | Ballincarroona | 15 0 |
| " | William Hennessy | do | 14 9 6 |
| " | Robert Gubbins | Stilpish | 4 7 0 |
| " | Thomas Moloney | Ballincarroona | 14 10 6 ✓ |
| " | Patrick English | do | |
| " | John Fitzgerald | Stilpish | 4 6 4 |
| " | John Cassidy | do | 14 12 4 |
| " | William Hennessy | Ballincarroona | |
| " | John Carroll | Stilpish | |
| " | Thomas Rindan | Battlefearna | 13 8 6 ✓ |
| " | Patrick Hennessy | Ballincarroona | 3 5 3 |
| " | Thomas Carroll | Stilpish | |

A List of Defaulters Summoned to Petty Sessions, 1847

From Ballincaroona, the list includes William Leddin and Patrick Gleeson. (*Ireland, Sustainability Loan Fund, 1812-1868, www.ancestry.com*)



*Ordnance map of the Gleeson home in Lot 3a.
The house is shown at the top of the lot, near the road.*

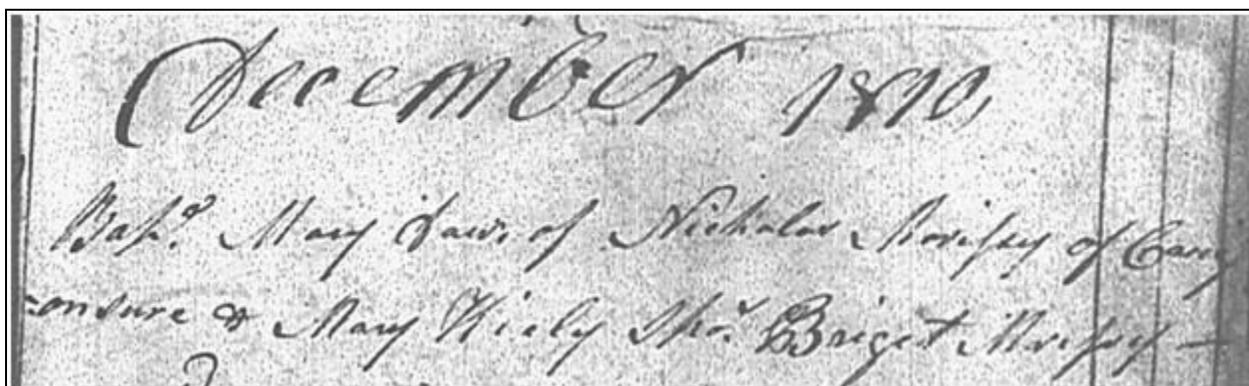
The Gleesons named in the parish register in Ballincaroona - James, Patrick and John, were likely siblings of Margaret. They were all having children born and christened in Knocklong at the same time. John and Patrick were sponsors for John and James at their children's baptisms. The Gleeson home was only a few hundred feet from the Leddin home, and they surely knew each other.

Gleeson Family Name

"The surnames Gleeson and Gleason developed from the Irish name O Glasain, which originated in East County Cork. The Gaelic prefix "O" means male descendant of, and Glasain derives from "glas," literally meaning "green" in the sense of inexperience as opposed to the color. There are many variations of the name, including Gleason, Glisane, Glison, Glyssane, O'Gleasane and O'Glassane. The Gleesons belonged to the ancient territory of Mac Ui Bhriain Aradh's country, the area between Nenagh and Lough Derg in North County Tipperary." (www.irishcentral.com)

MORRISSEY ANCESTORS

Mary Morrissey was christened 2 December 1810 in the parish of Galbally, the daughter of Nicholas Morrissey and Mary Kiely of the townland of Carrysure. She is the only Mary Morrissey born in the parish in the right time period. The sponsor at her christening was Bridget Morrissey. Mary married John Leddin 27 February 1838 in Galbally. They had two children: Margaret (born 1841) and Michael (born 1844) in Emly, Tipperary.



Baptized Mary dau of Nicholas Morissy of Careyconsure & Mary Kiely, Sponsor: Bridget Morissy
SOURCES: Galbally and Aherlow parish register; Emly parish register.

THE KIELYS OF GALBALLY

Mary Kiely was born in about 1780 of Galbally, County Limerick, Ireland. Her birth pre-dates the start of the Galbally parish register, so her parents are unknown. She married Nicholas Morrissey in about 1805 in Galbally.

"Kiely is an Anglicized form of the Old Gaelic O'Cadhla. The Gaelic prefix O indicated male descendant of, plus the byname Cadhla, meaning graceful or beautiful; hence, descendants of the graceful one. The name is chiefly found in the Munster counties of Waterford, Limerick and Cork." (www.ireland101.com)

FAMILY NAME VARIATIONS

CAREY

Gaelic: O'Ciardha

Common variations: O'Keary, Carr, Keary, MacCary, Currane, Kerin

The name Carey is now numerous and widespread in Ireland. But it is more prevalent in the Munster counties of Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary than elsewhere. Carey is an anglicized form of the Gaelic - O'Ciardha. They were an ancient sept whose chiefs were lords of Carbury in Co. Kildare until they were dispersed by Anglo-Norman invaders in the late 12th century. The name Carey is widespread in Ireland, especially in Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary.

HICKEY

Gaelic: O'hIchidhe

Common variations: Hicky, Hickie, Hicks, Hickson

The name comes from the Gaelic iceadh, which means healer. The name is numerous in Co. Limerick and northern Tipperary, as well as its place of origin, east- and mid-Clare. The O'Hickeys traditionally claim descent from the Hereditary Physicians to the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond. Much of the family's land around Quin, Co. Clare was confiscated in Tudor times.

LEDDIN

Gaelic: O'Loideain

Common variations: O'Leddan, which is a Munster variant of Liddane, Laden, Leyden, Lydon, (O) Lydon. Other forms are Leyden in Connacht and Clare, and Liddane mainly in Co. Clare.

HARRIGAN

Gaelic: O'hArragain

Common variations: O'Harrigan - when found in south and east Munster this is usually a variant of Horgan, or O'Horgan - a Co. Cork name; Hourigan in Co. Limerick, and sometimes Arragan in south Waterford and Tipperary.

KENNEDY

Gaelic: O'Kinneide

Common variations:

The Kennedys trace their descent from the 11th century, and regard Kinneide, nephew of Brian Boru, the Irish King, as their primal ancestor. They were an important Dalcassian sept of east Clare. They lived in Co. Clare until driven out by O'Briens and MacNamaras, leaving behind them the civil parish of Killokennedy. From there, they spread through Ireland, particularly the counties to the south. They settled in north Tipperary and as far south as Wexford, where the ancestors of President John F. Kennedy originated.

DUANE

Gaelic: O'Dubhain

Common variations: Dwayne, Divane, Devane

This is usually anglicized Dwane in west Munster, Downes in Thomond, and Duane in Connacht. There were several septs of O'Dubhain, the two of importance being of Corca Laoidhe and south Connacht.

ALLEN

Gaelic: Allen is usually Scotch or English, sometimes O'hAillin in Offaly and Tipperary.

Common variations: Alyn, Hallion, occasionally also in Co. Tipperary Allen is a synonym of Hallinan.

MORRISSY

Gaelic: O'Muirgheasa

Common variations: Morrissey
The name may also be of Norman descent - de Marisco.

CULLINANE

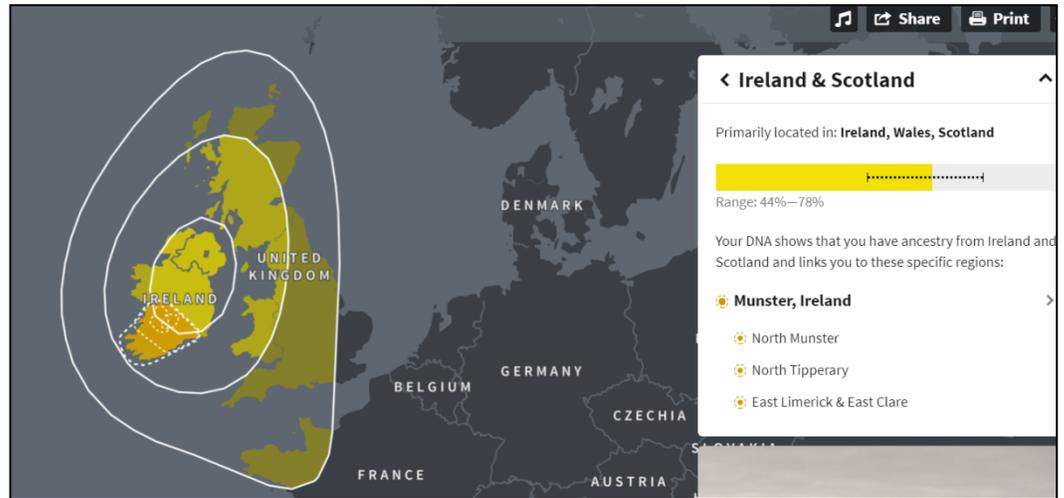
Gaelic: O'Cuileannain (probably from cuileann, holly)

Common variations: Quillinane, Culhane, Cullen

A branch of the Corca Laoidhe. In Clare and Tipperary the spelling is Cullinane and sometimes Quillinane. Another sept of Donegal have become Cullen.

Deep Ancestry

DNA testing shows the ancestry of James A. Carey centered in Southern Ireland, in the province of North Munster. North Tipperary and East Limerick are primary locations. The haplogroup is R-L21.



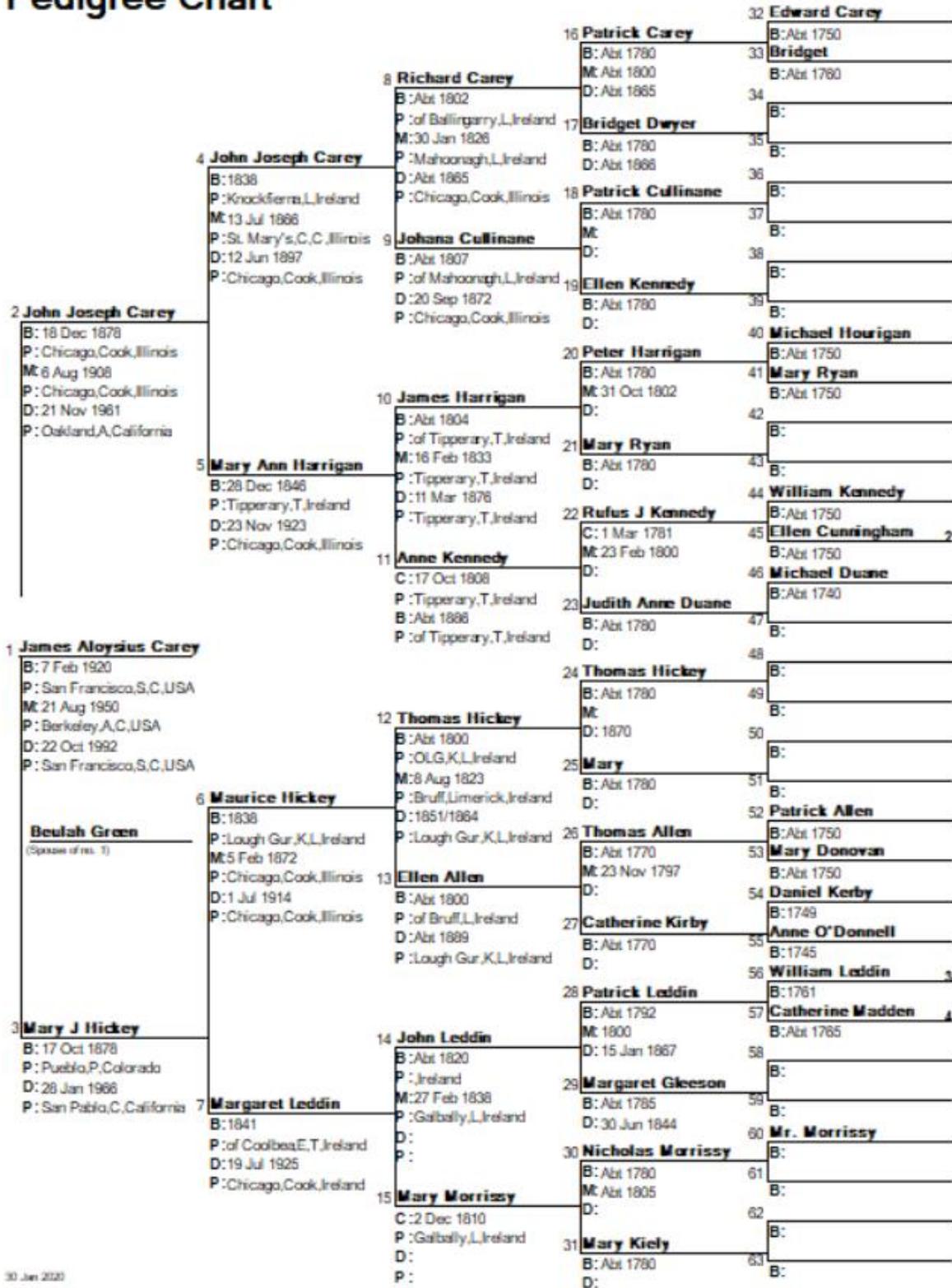
"In all of us there is a hunger, bone-marrow deep, to know our heritage - to know who we are and where we have come from." *Alex Haley*



“Ireland is a land of poets and legends, of dreamers and rebels. All of these have music woven through and around them. Tunes for dancing or for weeping, for battle or for love.” - Nora Roberts

Pedigree Chart

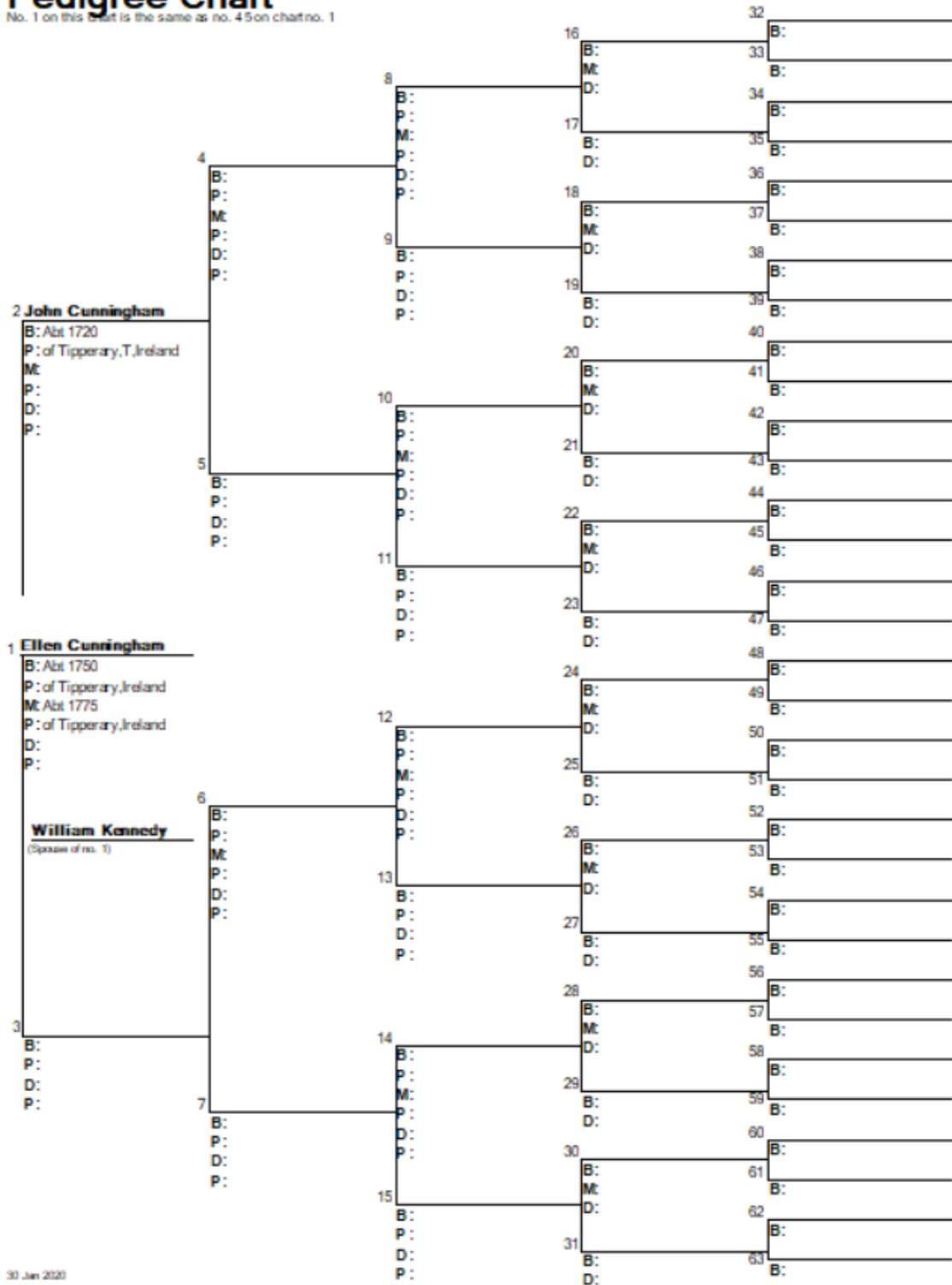
Chart no. 1



Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 45 on chart no. 1

Chart no. 2



30 Jan 2020