

Johanna Phelan Family History



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1 INTRODUCTION

This is the family history for Johanna Phelan (1882-1956), of Piltown, Co Kilkenny. Johanna was the mother of eight children. Her eldest son Philip inherited the farm in the village. Her daughter Elizabeth (Betty) emigrated to England and her daughter Jane (Jenny) emigrated to Scotland. The remaining five children; Mary (May), Ellen (Nellie), Anastatia (Statia), Hannah, and Patrick; all moved to Dublin and spent their lives there.

A few general notes. Traditionally Irish family names are repeated through the generations. Eldest sons are called after the paternal grandfather, eldest daughters after the maternal grandmother and so on, so the same names appear frequently. Throughout the rest of this document Johanna will be identified as **JOHANNA** to avoid confusion with other family members sharing that name. Where exact dates are stated these have been verified by primary records (birth, marriage, death etc.).

The surname 'Phelan' in Kilkenny is normally pronounced the same as 'Whelan' on family records and is pronounced 'Whalen'. Phelan and Whelan are often interchangeable on family records.

2 PEDIGREE CHART FOR JOHANNA PHELAN

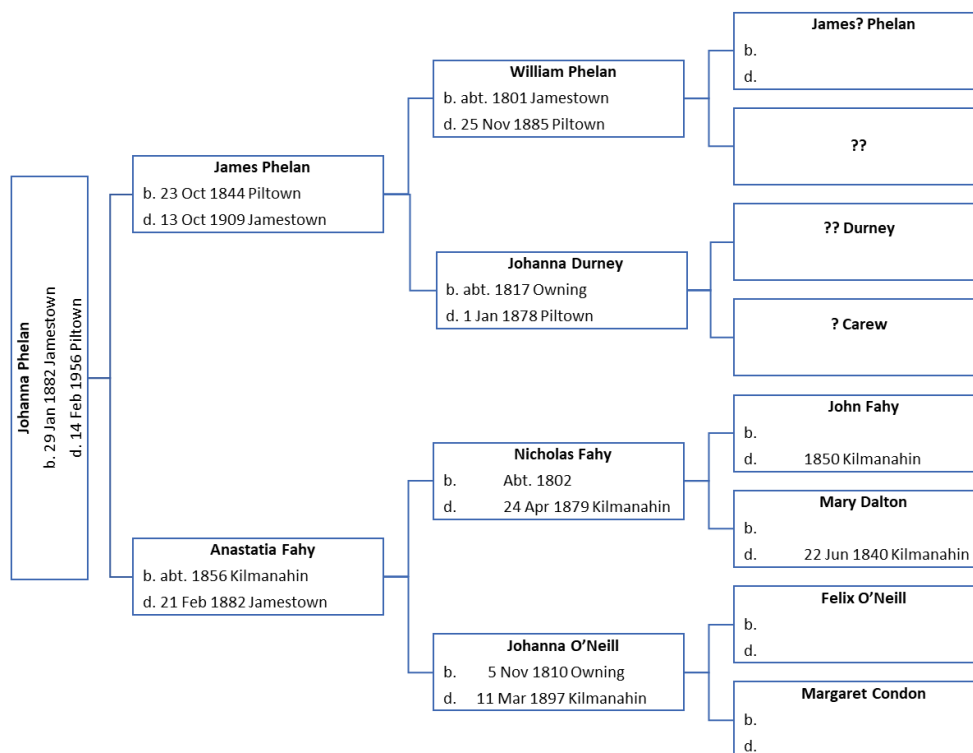


Figure 1 Pedigree Chart for Johanna Phelan.

3 PILTOWN BACKGROUND

JOHANNA's grandparents moved into Piltown in the 1840s when it was a thriving "Model Village". The village was built by the Earl of Bessborough in the early 19th century as a model for all landlord estate villages¹, Piltown was the largest of his estate villages (Owning was another one) and adjoined his demesne. *Lewis' Topographical Dictionary* (Dublin 1837) describes it as a market and post-town², 9 miles (Irish miles – equivalent to 11.5 statute miles) from Waterford city, containing 624 inhabitants.

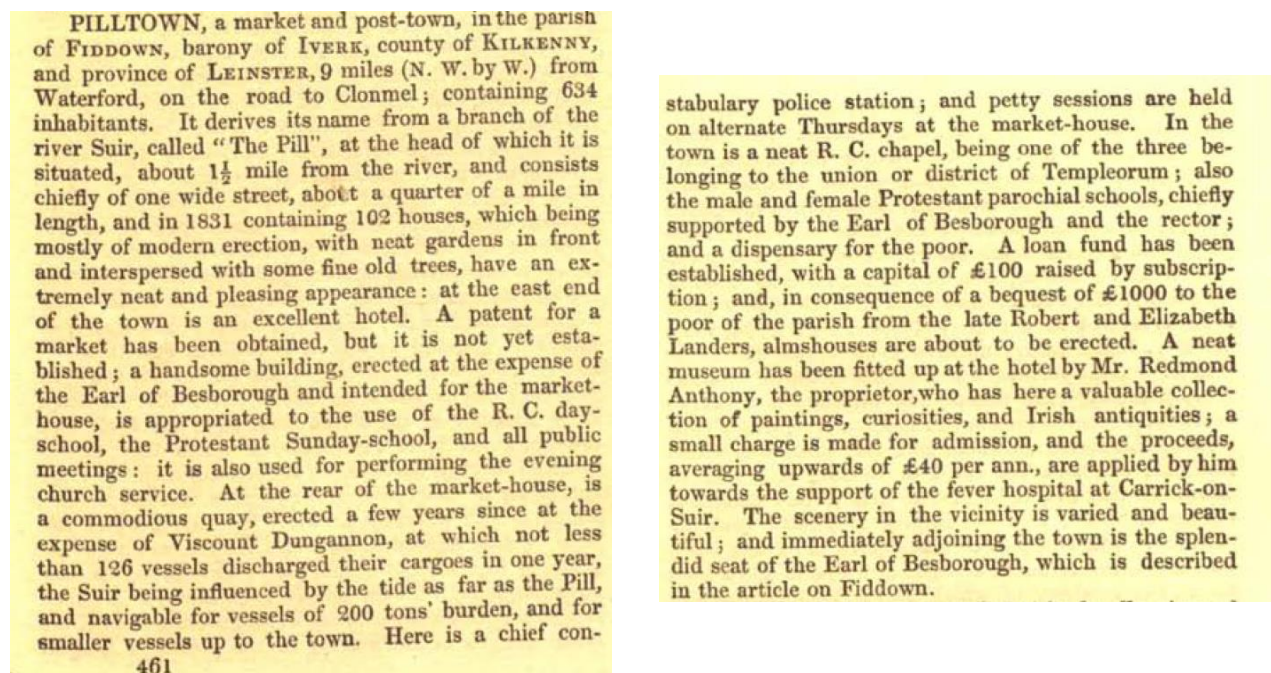


Figure 2 Extract from the Lewis's Topographical Dictionary 1837.

It was an attractive location in which to set up home.

Piltown is located close to the southern border of Co. Kilkenny, on the old road between Carrick on Suir and Waterford City.



Figure 3 Map showing the Piltown area including Owing and Carrick on Suir.

The map in Figure 3 shows Piltown and surrounding area. The blue area shows the townland of Jamestown. The grey area east of Piltown is the Kildalton (previously Bessborough) estate. Templeorum lies northeast of Jamestown.

4 JOHANNA PHELAN

JOHANNA was born in the townland of Jamestown, just outside Piltown, Co. Kilkenny on 29 January 1882. She was the first child of James and Anastatia Phelan. Sadly, her mother died shortly after her birth from septicaemia. **JOHANNA** was initially looked after by a ‘wet nurse’ Anastatia Earl at ‘The Turn’ in Piltown until she was about three years old. Her father remarried in 1885 and it appears that the new stepmother did not want her stepdaughter, so **JOHANNA** stayed in Piltown and was reared by her uncle Richard and aunts Elizabeth and Margaret (known as Betsy and Mags) in the village. She was known as “Jo of the Hill”, since the house address was “Tower Hill”, Piltown, after the Ponsonby Tower which dominates the rise on the West side of the village, not far from the family home. Figure 4 is a photo of Piltown in the 1900s. The white wall on the left-hand side is the boundary wall of the family farm, and the Ponsonby Tower can be seen at the top of the hill.



Figure 4 Tower Hill in the 1900s.

JOHANNA went to primary school in Piltown. During her childhood Piltown was a thriving village with shops, butcher, bakery and Anthony's pub. It also had a courthouse, Garda barracks and creamery³. **JOHANNA** had a strict upbringing with rigid religious observation. Figure 5 is a photo showing what Piltown looked like in the 1900s when **JOHANNA** was in her teens.



Figure 5 Piltown main street in 1900s.

She later attended the Presentation Convent in Carrick on Suir.



Figure 6 Presentation Convent, Carrick On Suir from NLI.

She cycled or walked to school each day, (about 4 miles) and she was taught by Mother Evangelist who was still in the school when her children attended there in the 1930s. She was selected at the school to attend the Presentation convent in Clonakilty for teacher training. The intention was that girls attending for training were potential candidates for joining the convent. She spent some time in Clonakilty but did not join the Order and returned home as a Junior Assistant Mistress. She taught in her local primary school in Piltown village until she got married.



Figure 7 Johanna (right hand side) with her class in 1900s.

JOHANNA does not appear in the 1901 Census and may have been in Clonakilty at that time. She is recorded living at home with her uncle and aunts in Piltown in the 1911 census. Later that year **JOHANNA** married Patrick Lynch in the village church on 26 July. Patrick was from Co. Westmeath. He came to Piltown as a horticultural adviser, and was staying as a lodger nearby, when he met **JOHANNA**. Figure 8 is a photo of **JOHANNA** and Patrick at the time of their wedding, Figure 9 is a picture of the mantel clock they received from the local fruit growers' association to mark the occasion.



Figure 8 Johanna's wedding photo.

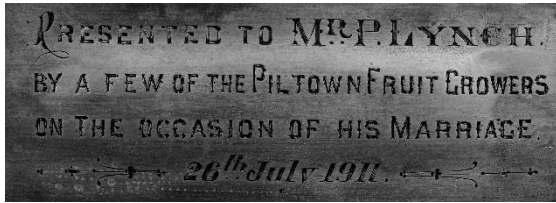


Figure 9 The Mantel Clock wedding gift.

JOHANNA and Patrick lived for about three years a few miles from Piltown, in the village of Fiddown on the shores of the River Suir, and their two eldest children May (Mary) and Ellen (Nellie) were born there. In Figure 10 the family are posed on a motor bike with side car about 1914.



Figure 10 The Lynch family about 1914.

At the outbreak of World War I Patrick lost his job with the Department of Agriculture⁴. He then became a clerk at the Morris coal importers yard in Fiddown and the family moved back to the house at the Tower in Piltown and remained there for the rest of their lives. They shared the house with the uncle and aunts who had reared **JOHANNA**.



Figure 11 Johanna in later years with Tippo.



Figure 12 Johanna and Patrick with their grandson Edward 1951.

JOHANNA loved gardening and had a pretty front garden and a small garden at the west side of the house. Figure 11 shows **JOHANNA** in her garden with her much-loved dog, Tippo, in the 1940s and Figure 12 shows **JOHANNA** and Patrick in front of the house in 1951 with their grandchild (Edward).

JOHANNA died on 14th February 1956 at the age of 74. Her husband Patrick, a taciturn man, did not survive long without her and died six months later, on 12 August 1956⁵.



Figure 13 The author at Johanna's grave in Piltown Co. Kilkenny c. 1959.

5 JOHANNA PHELAN'S FATHER AND MOTHER

JOHANNA's father was James Phelan and her mother was Anastatia Fahy.

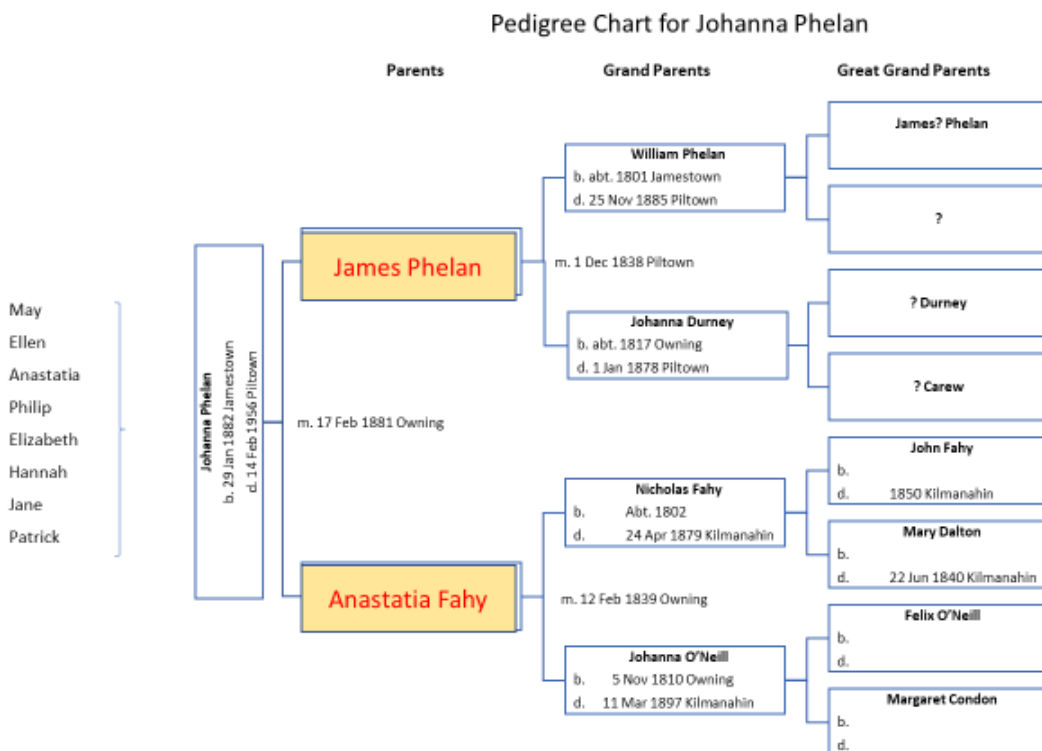


Figure 14 Pedigree Chart for Johanna Phelan.

5.1 JAMES PHELAN

James was born in the family home in Piltown in October 1844. He was baptised in the local church on 24 October 1844.

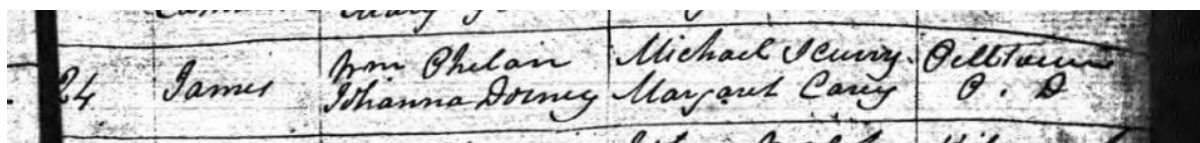
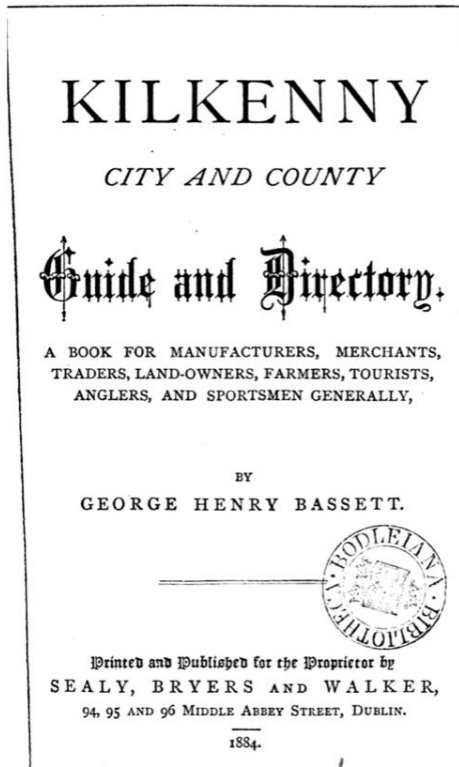


Figure 15 Baptismal record for James Phelan 24th October 1844.

One of his sponsors was Margaret Carew (we will come back to the Carew connections later). James became a stonemason, following the same trade as his father William. They both appear in commercial listings of the time. Here is an extract from Bassett's Directory of 1884, with their entry highlighted:



281

BUSINESS BRANCHES.	HOTEL KEEPER.
ARTIFICIAL MAN RE MER-	John Anthony
CHANT.	
Edward Blackmore	MASONS.
	Phelan, James and William
BAKERS.	MILLER (GRIST).
Blackmore, Edward	Michael Daniel
Richardson, Elizabeth	
BOOTMAKER.	PAINTER.
Abraham Stephenson	Thomas Phelan
BUILDER.	PROVISIONS, &c.
Thomas Egan	Blackmore, Edward
	Grady, James
CARPENTERS.	Grant, James, Fiddown
Doolan, Mark	Griffin, Ellen
Egan, William	O'Neill, William
Norris, John	Phelan, David
	Phelan, Margaret
COACH BUILDER.	Sloane, George
Michael Shea	POST CAR OWNERS.
COAL MERCHANT.	Blackmore, Edward, Piltown
Michael Morris, Fiddown	Grant, James, Fiddown
	Ryan, John, Piltown
COOPER.	SMITHS.
Aylward, James	Gollan, John
	Ruck, James
DRAPERS.	SPIRIT DEALERS.
Grady, James	Anthony, John
Richardson, Elizabeth	Bowers, James, Fiddown
Roche, Kate	
Ruck, Sarah	TAILORS.
FANCY WAREHOUSEMAN.	Grady, Patrick
John Barron	Leary, James
GROCERS.	VICTUALLER.
Those marked thus * are licensed to	John Ryan
sell spirits.	FARMERS, LANDOWNERS, &c.
*Blackmore, Edward	(<i>Postal District.</i>)
Fitzgerald, Mary A.	Aylmer, Edmund, Corloughan
Grady, James	Aylward, Mtn., Kilmogue, Temple-
Griffin, Ellen	orum
Mesde, Richard, Fiddown	Aylward, James, Banagher
Phelan, David	Aylward, Laurence, Booleyglass
Phelan, Margaret	Aylward, Michael, Miltown
Richardson, Elizabeth	Aylward, Richard, Booleyglass
Roche, Kate	Baldwin, Thomas, Booleyglass
Ruck, Sarah	
Sloane, George	

Figure 16 Listing from Bassett's Directory 188.4

His father took over the lease of small farm in Jamestown in 1871 and they built a new house on the site in 1878. Figure 16 is a photo of the house in the 1950s with his grandson James (Jimmy Whelan) outside.



Figure 17 Phelan home in Jamestown Co. Kilkenny.

James married Anastatia Fahy in Templeorum Church on 17 February 1881 and moved into the house in Jamestown. After Anastatia died in 1882 on the birth of **JOHANNA**, James remarried in

1885. His second wife was called Bridget Walsh, a dressmaker from William Street in Carrick on Suir. They went on to have six children, half brothers and sisters of **JOHANNA**. Although **JOHANNA** did not live with James, family lore reports that he often met his daughter in Piltown village. While happy to see her, he did not provide any support for her other than the occasional sixpence. Figure 17 is a photo of James with his bicycle in the 1900s, outside the house in Piltown village.

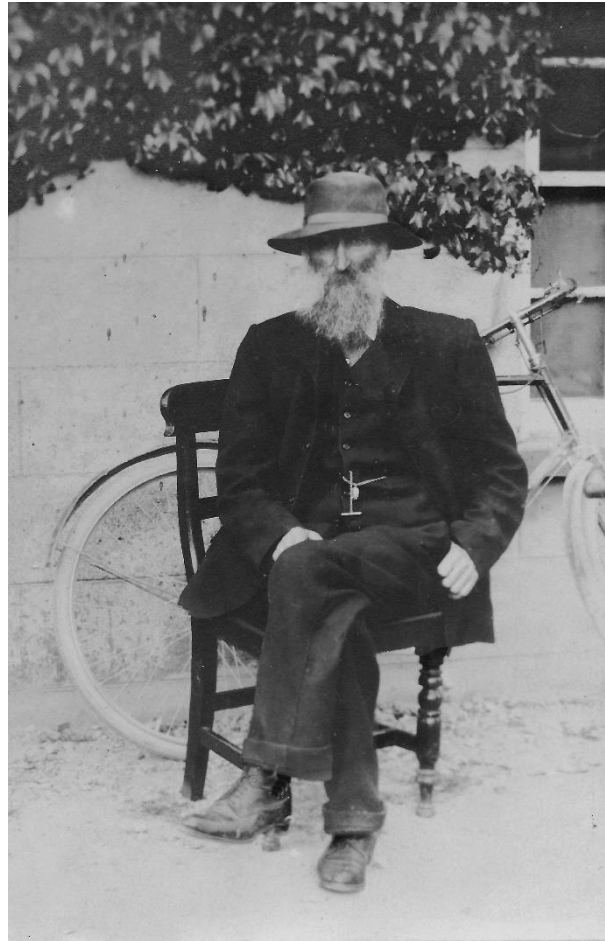


Figure 18 James Phelan in 1900s outside Johanna's home in Piltown.

James' wife died on 26th March 1909 and James died seven months later, on 13th October from cardiac failure at Jamestown. **JOHANNA** was present at his death. James left a will with a total value was £335-16-1d. This is equivalent to about £44,000 in 2020 money, but when compared with per capita GDP, has a relative value today of about £220,000 <https://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/ukcompare/>.

5.2 ANASTATIA FAHY

JOHANNA's mother Anastatia had a short life and little is known about her apart from the essential fact that she was the youngest child of Nicholas Fahy and Johanna O'Neill from Kilmanahan, a townland adjacent to Jamestown. She was born about 1856. Her only child **JOHANNA** was born on 29th of January 1882 and Anastatia died on 21 February at the age of 26. There appears to have been no contact between the Fahy and Phelan families after the death of Anastatia. **JOHANNA** never mentioned or visited her Fahy grandparents or aunts, uncles, cousins who lived only a couple of miles from them. One might wonder if there was some bad feeling with the Fahy's about the death of their youngest daughter.

6 JOHANNA'S HALF BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

JOHANNA had six half-brothers and sisters. They were Mary, William, Joseph, Patrick, James and Bridget.

James Phelan and Bridget Walshe's family in Jamestown Co. Kilkenny			
Name	Birth	Death	
Mary	1886		No further information
William	1889	1960	Married Anita, 2 children in Staten Island NY.
Joseph	1892	1948	Married Julia Roche. Lived in NYC and Jamestown.
Patrick	1893	1968	Inherited Jamestown, married Alice Sexton, 5 children
James	1895	c.1970	Married Nellie Kylie, 5 children in Waterford city.
Bridget	1900	Aft. 1978	Married Patrick Mellon, 4 children in Montreal, Canada

6.1 MARY

Mary was born on 15 January 1886 at her grandmother's house at William Street in Carrick on Suir. She became a nun and family lore⁶ suggests she went to the USA. No US records have been found to date. She may have died in the 1940s or 50s.



Figure 19 Mary Phelan. (Location and Date unknown).

6.2 WILLIAM

William was born in December 1889 and baptised in Owing church on 19 December 1889. He left home, emigrating to the United States, at the young age of 16. He travelled from Cobh, Co. Cork to Boston, arriving there in October 1905. His destination was Stapleton on Staten Island, New York to join his cousin Nicholas Phelan⁷. He lived on Staten Island for the rest of his life.

From census records we know that he became a naturalised citizen in 1910, and married Anita in 1916. Anita was from New Jersey; more information about her family has not been found so far. They had two children, Anita and William. William Senior died suddenly – from a heart attack while playing golf, when he was 70 years old in 1960.

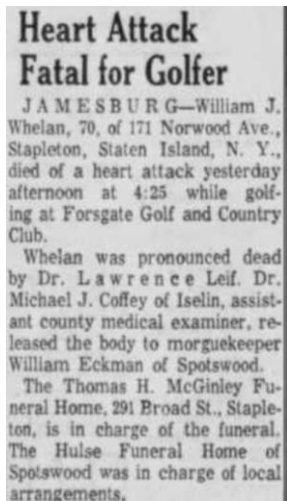


Figure 20 Report of William’s death in “The Central New Jersey Home News”, 30 Sep 1930.

Figure 21 William Whelan Headstone, Staten Island.⁸

He is buried in St Peter’s Cemetery in New York with his wife. Figure 20 is a photo of his headstone.

His wife Anita lived until 1982. William’s son died at the relatively young age of 45 in 1962. His daughter Anita married a Joseph J Flannery in 1942 on Staten Island. They had 5 children, and seven grandchildren, all alive at the time of her death in 2006 in Palm Beach Florida.

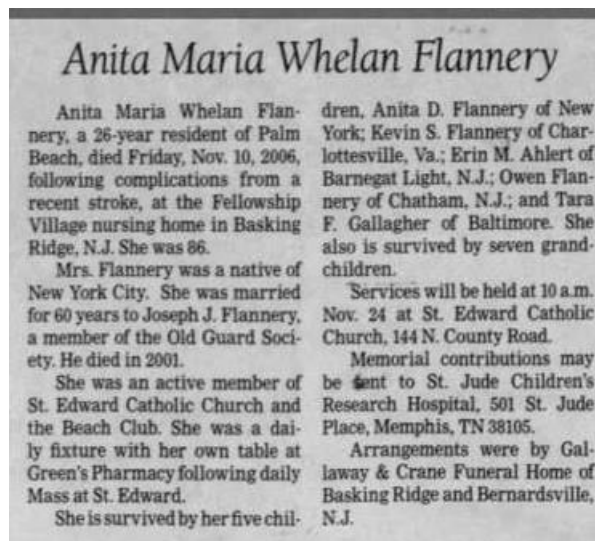


Figure 22 William’s daughter Anita’s Obituary from the Palm Beach Daily News 16 Nov 2006.

6.3 JOSEPH

Joseph was born on 2 January 1892 at Jamestown. Family lore⁹ suggest he was a nice, easy going guy. He followed William to New York, arriving on 11 September 1910 on board the SS Cedric. His immigration records identified our Grandmother **JOHANNA** as his next of kin. He applied for a passport to visit home 1920. His cousin Nicholas (mentioned above) vouched for Joseph on the application.



Passport Photo of Joseph in 1920.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 FEB 1920
 WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 STATE OF NEW YORK,
 COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

I, Joseph A. Phelan, a NATURALIZED AND LOYAL CITIZEN
 OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport,
 accompanied by my wife, _____ (Name and place of birth.)

I solemnly swear that I was born at Jamestown County, Wicklow, Ireland
 on 17th March, 1892; that I emigrated to the United States, sailing from Jonestown
Ireland about 4th Sept, 1910; that I resided nine years
 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1910 to 1920 at New Rochelle, N.Y. and
Concord S. I. N. Y.; that I was naturalized as a citizen of the United States before the
Court of Onondaga County
 at Syracuse Recruit Camp on 20th September, 1918,
 as shown by the Certificate of Naturalization presented herewith; that I am the IDENTICAL PERSON
 described in said Certificate; that I have resided outside the United States since my naturalization at
 the following places for the following periods:
none I have never resided from _____ to _____
none outside of the U.S.A. from _____ to _____;

that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at 16 Concord Place
Concord S. I. N. Y., in the State of New York, where I follow the
 occupation of clerk; that I am about to go abroad temporarily, and
 intend to return to the United States within one year [months] with the purpose of
 residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and that I desire a passport for use in visiting
 the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:
Ireland, B. I. To visit relatives
 (Name of country.) (Object of visit.)

Applicant was discharged
 from U.S. Army at Camp Merrimack
 Conn., Dec. 16, 1918

Figure 23 Details from Joseph's Passport Application in February 1920.

His first job in the US (from census information) was as a conductor on a trolley bus. Later he worked as a collector for a public utility. He became a US citizen in 1918 and was drafted in World War I and World War II. He was called up in World War I and enlisted from September 1918. He worked in a chemical warfare factory in Ohio until he was demobbed on 16 December 1918. He married Julia Roche from Co. Cork in New Rochelle, New York on 5th November 1932.

Joseph suffered from poor health and Joseph and Julia returned to Ireland in the 1940s. Joseph went back to his family in Jamestown while his wife returned to her family in Co. Cork. Joseph remained in Jamestown and reportedly got on well with Patrick's children. He died suddenly on 24 August 1948. Family lore¹⁰ suggest he enjoyed going to Shea's house nearby for a drink and collapsed and died on the way home. Cause of death was recorded as "probable cardiac arrest, no inquest required". Joseph and Julia do not appear to have had any children.

6.4 PATRICK (PADDY)

Patrick was born on 15 July 1893 in Jamestown. He married Alice Sexton from Brenar in Owing church on 6 March 1916. They had five children; Bridget, James (Jimmy), Elizabeth (Lily), Mary Jo and Agnes (Aggie). Patrick inherited the house in Jamestown and reared his family there.

Family lore¹¹ reports that Paddy was quite a character. He was often found cycling into Piltown to spend time in Anthony's pub. He would always call by the house at the Tower on the way home and entertain **JOHANNA**'s children. He was frequently involved in escapades related to his drinking. One typical tale is that he was sent into Carrick-on-Suir to get his teeth fixed but drank the money instead. He was afraid to go home and hid in the house in Piltown until he sobered up. Paddy became ill with emphysema in 1968. He was admitted to the infirmary in Waterford but discharged himself and went home. His health dis-improved and he was readmitted to the infirmary where he died on 12 October 1968, at the age of 75.



Figure 24 Paddy and Alice outside their home in Jamestown, with their son Jimmy, in the early 1960s.

6.5 JAMES (JIMMY)

James was born on 12 January 1895 at Jamestown. He attended secondary school at the monastery in Carrick on Suir and stayed for some time at the house at the Tower in Piltown. He went to work for Carroll's shop in Waterford and worked there until he retired when he was over 70. Carroll's was

a Drapery and Clothes shop on The Quay in Waterford. He probably joined them in the 1910s, a little after the photograph below, which was taken in the 1900s.



Figure 25 Photo of staff from the Carroll's Clothing Store in Waterford, taken in the early 1900's.

He worked in the same position, only stopping work when the shop closed¹². He married Mary Ellen (Nellie) Kylie on 5 August 1940 when he was 45 and Mary Ellen was about 21. They were married at Fenor church, near Tramore, Co. Waterford. They lived in Luke Wadding Street in Waterford and had five children: Seamus, Noel, Sean, Mary and Thelma¹³. James died about 1970 in Waterford. Jimmy and Nellie are in the picture with their sister Bridget below.

6.6 BRIDGET (BRIDIE)

Bridget was born on 31 January 1900 and baptised in Templeorum church on 2 February 1900. Her birth wasn't registered until 6 March so it shows an incorrect birthdate on the civil records. Bridget (known as Bridie) came to live at the Tower in Piltown around 1909 and stayed there until she went Carysfort College for teacher training about 1919. She was in Piltown when her uncle Richard died in 1922. She qualified as a teacher and went to work in Dunfermline in Scotland where she met Patrick Mellon, her future husband.

While she was working in Scotland, she came home every year for the school holiday and stayed with **JOHANNA**'s family at the tower. Pat Mellon emigrated to Canada, and Bridget followed him, sailing from Greenock in Scotland to Québec in 1927. Bridget and Patrick were married in St Patrick's Church in Québec, Canada on 1 March 1930. Patrick's sister Sarah was one of the witnesses. They

had four children; Elizabeth, Patrick, Margaret, and Monica. Based on census information Bridget continued as a teacher in Canada and Patrick was a taxi owner. Patrick and Bridget visited Piltown between 1965 and 1970. Patrick died on 5 April 1978. Bridget died sometime later.



Figure 26 1960s, opposite the house at The Tower, Piltown., Patrick and Bridget Mellon (2nd and 3rd from left visiting Piltown¹⁴.

7 JOHANNA'S PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS.

JOHANNA's paternal grandparents were William Phelan and Johanna Durney.

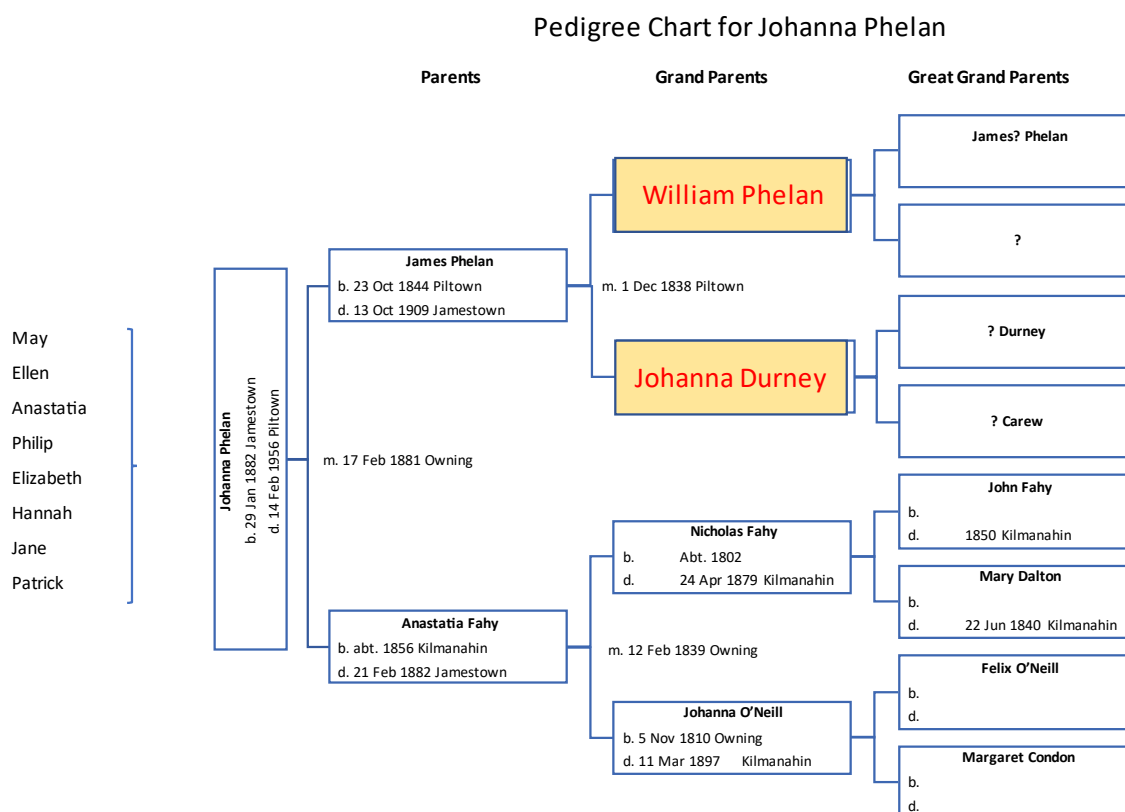


Figure 27 Pedigree Chart for Johanna Phelan.

7.1 WILLIAM PHELAN

William Phelan was born about 1801¹⁵. The first official record for William is his marriage to Johanna Durney on 1st December 1838, which shows his address as Jamestown, just outside Piltown.

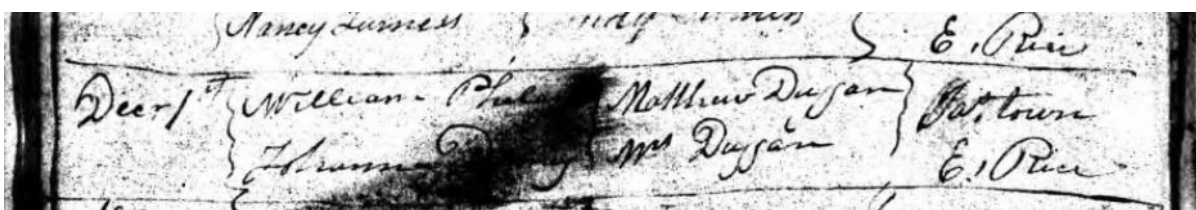


Figure 28 Extract from the Parish records for Owinging and Templeorum, December 1st 1838

William acquired the house at The Tower in Piltown, which remained in the family until the 1970s and he is the recorded leaseholder in the primary valuation by Richard Griffith in 1849¹⁶.

William was a stonemason and is listed as such in Bassett's guide of 1884¹⁷. Family lore suggest he was involved in building the "new" Anthony's pub on the site of the old Bianconi coach stop¹⁸ in Piltown. Anthony's pub survives in the village today. William extended the house at the tower (see section 4 below) and built the house in Jamestown for his son James¹⁹. William and Johanna had a

large family. William erected a fine headstone in Templeorum cemetery to the memory of his wife and his son William who died as a child.



Figure 29 The Phelan and Carew Headstones in Templeorum Church grounds. Phelan Headstone is on the left.

Erected by William Phelan of
Piltown to the memory of his
son William Phelan who dep^d
this life the 30 day of Nov 1847
in the 5 year of his age
And Also his Beloved
Wife Johana Durney died
Jan 1st 1828 Aged 61 years

Erected by William Phelan of Piltown to the memory of his son William Phelan who dep'd this life the 30 day of Nov 1847 In the 5 year of his age. And Also his Beloved Wife Johana Durney died Jan 1st 1828 Aged 61 Years

Figure 30 Details from the Phelan Headstone.

William died of old age on 25th November 1885 at the age of 84. His son Richard was present at his death. Oddly, his death is not recorded on the family headstone although some of his children's details were added later.

7.2 JOHANNA DURNEY

Johanna Durney was born about 1817 and lived in the Owing area. The first official record for her is a marriage to William in 1838. Despite few official records Johanna has a strong identity in family lore. Her great grandchildren²⁰ all knew of Johanna Durney and thought she was their grandmother rather than their great-grandmother. This is probably because the children grew up in the house with their great uncle Richard and great aunts Elizabeth and Margaret, who were children of Johanna Durney. Her death on 1st January 1878 is recorded on the Templeorum headstone, shown above.

7.3 JOHANNA'S PATERNAL UNCLES AND AUNTS

William Phelan and Johanna Durney's family in Piltown - summary			
Name	Birth	Death	
Mary	1839	Bef. 1852	No further details
James	1840	Bef. 1844	No further details
William	1842	1847	Death on Templeorum headstone
Thomas	1843		No further details
James	1844	1909	JOHANNA's father
Richard	1845	1922	Inherited Piltown. Not married
Anne	1848		No further details
Margaret	1850	1936	Lived at home in Piltown. Not married
Mary	1852		No further details
Elizabeth	1854	1942	Lived at home in Piltown. Not married
William	1857	1877	Death on Templeorum headstone

Figure 31 William Phelan and Johanna Durney's family.

Johanna Durney and William Phelan had 11 children between 1839 and 1857 based on baptismal records. All the children were baptised in the local church in Piltown. The current church was built between 1889 and 1899, so the Phelan children were baptised in the old church. This old building was demolished in the 1940s and only the bell tower stands today, across the road from the current church.



Figure 32 The old church in Piltown where all the Phelan children were baptised.

Like many families of the time, there was a high childhood mortality rate. It appears that six children had short lives. Two children, James I (1840 – 44) and Mary I (1839 - before 1852), must have died in childhood based on the fact that their names were reused for later children. Another son William was born in 1842 and died at the age of five in 1847. He is the first person recorded on the Templeorum headstone (Fig. 30).

Another son, also called William, died at the age of 19 in 1877 and is commemorated on the second Templeorum headstone (Fig. 46). No records apart from baptismal records have been found to date for Thomas (b. 1843), and Mary (b. 1852), it is presumed they died in infancy. The five children who survived into adulthood were James (**JOHANNA**'s father), Richard, Anne, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

Richard

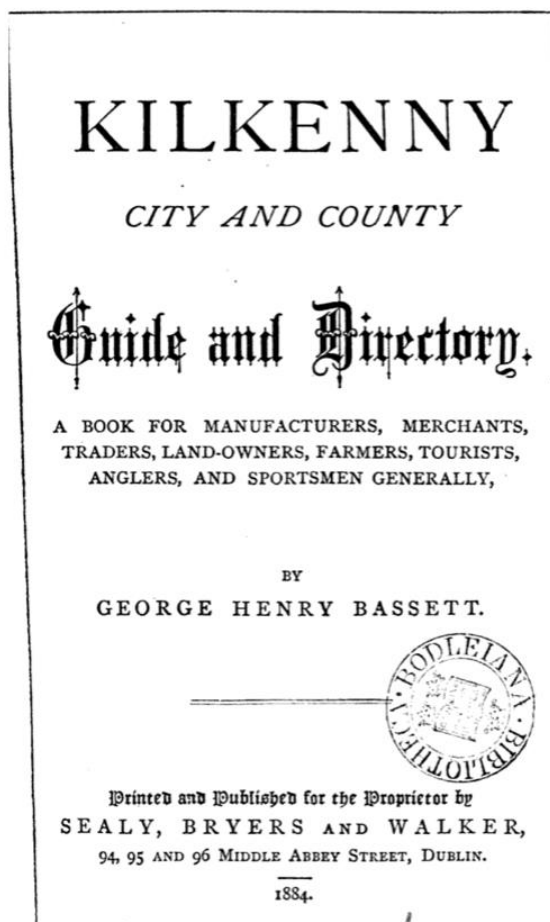
Richard, known as Dick, was born about 22nd December 1845 and baptised on 23rd December 1845 in Piltown. Richard lived all his life in the family home at The Tower. He is recorded there on the 1901 and the 1911 census. He ran the farm as a market garden with strawberries and daffodils which he sold in Carrick on Suir. Family lore²¹ report that Richard was very religious. He read a chapter of the Bible to the family every night and had a very strict Sunday ritual. This was fairly unusual in rural Catholic Ireland. Richard died at home in Piltown on 21st August 1922 of senile decay. He was aged 76. His niece Bridget Phelan from Jamestown was present at his death.

Anne

Anne was born on 27th July 1848 and baptised in Piltown. We know she was alive in 1869 when she was left bequest of £5 pounds by her mother's cousin Catherine Carew. No further records of Anne have been found to date and there is no mention of her in family lore, so she may have died as a young adult.

Margaret

Margaret, known as Mags, was baptised in Piltown on 11th February 1850. She lived all her life in Piltown. Family lore²² report that her parents built a house and shop for her in the village near the present Garda station. Although she had the shop and lodgers, she was unable to keep up with the rent payments and was evicted and returned home to the house at The Tower. Based on Bassett's Guide of 1884 (shown below) she sold groceries and other provisions. When she was evicted, Dick collected her with her furniture to take her back to the house at The Tower. She did not leave the house for a long time due to the shame of the eviction. The Keating family moved into the house and this caused much resentment in the village.



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BUSINESS BRANCHES.	HOTEL KEEPER.
ARTIFICIAL MAN RE MER-	John Anthony
CHANT.	
Edward Blackmore	MASONS.
	Phelan, James and William
BAKERS.	MILLER (GRIST).
Blackmore, Edward	Michael Daniel
Richardson, Elizabeth	
BOOTMAKER.	PAINTER.
Abraham Stephenson	Thomas Phelan
	PROVISIONS, &c.
BUILDER.	Blackmore, Edward
Thomas Egan	Grady, James
	Grant, James, Fiddown
CARPENTERS.	Griffin, Ellen
Doolan, Mark	O'Neill, William
Egan, William	Phelan, David
Norris, John	Phelan, Margaret
	Sloane, George
COACH BUILDER.	POST CAR OWNERS.
Michael Shea	Blackmore, Edward, Piltown
COAL MERCHANT.	Grant, James, Fiddown
Michael Morris, Fiddown	Ryan, John, Piltown
	SMITHS.
COOPER.	Gollan, John
Aylward, James	Ruck, James
DRAPERS.	SPIRIT DEALERS.
Grady, James	Anthony, John
Richardson, Elizabeth	Bowers, James, Fiddown
Roche, Kate	
Ruck, Sarah	TAILORS.
FANCY WAREHOUSEMAN.	Grady, Patrick
John Barron	Leary, James
GROCERS.	VICTUALLER.
Those marked thus * are licensed to	John Ryan
sell spirits.	FARMERS, LANDOWNERS, &c.
*Blackmore, Edward	(Postal District.)
Fitzgerald, Mary A.	Aylmer, Edmond, Corloughan
Grady, James	Aylward, Mtrn., Kilmogue, Temple-
Griffin, Ellen	orum
Meade, Richard, Fiddown	Aylward, James, Banagher
Phelan, David	Aylward, Laurence, Booleyglass
Phelan, Margaret	Aylward, Michael, Miltown
Richardson, Elizabeth	Aylward, Richard, Booleyglass
Roche, Kate	Baldwin, Thomas, Booleyglass
Ruck, Sarah	
Sloane, George	

Figure 33 Reference to Margaret's shop in Bassett's Guide 1884.

Mags was left a bequest of £5 by her mother's cousin Catherine Carew in 1869, **JOHANNA's** daughter Hannah (1921-2006) recalls Margaret as a funny and entertaining lady. She was very short-sighted and her hair remained dark into old age.

Mags was present at the birth of her niece **JOHANNA** in Jamestown in 1882. She is recorded living at the house at the Tower in the 1901 and 1911 census. Her occupation in the 1901 Census is listed as shopkeeper. She died at home on 9th March 1936 at the age of 86. **JOHANNA** was present at her death. **JOHANNA's** children clearly remembered their Aunt Mags fondly during their childhood.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth, known as Betsy, was born about 28th April 1854 and baptised on 29th April 1854. She lived all her life at home at The Tower in Piltown. She does not appear to have had an occupation outside the home. On the census she described herself as “Farmer’s daughter”. She acted as housekeeper for Richard and Margaret until **JOHANNA**’s family moved in.

Betsy was with **JOHANNA**’s mother Anastatia Fahy in Jamestown at the time of Anastatia’s death. She and Mags subsequently reared **JOHANNA**. Elizabeth died on 21st January 1942 of senile decay. **JOHANNA**’s children recalled her as an elderly lady confined to bed in later years in what was later known as ‘the parlour’.

8 THE PHELAN NAME

The family name - **Phelan** - is a very old Irish name, deeply rooted in the area of South Kilkenny and Waterford. It has several variations – Phelan, O’Phelan, Whelan, O’Felan, O’Faolain (the Gaelic version). Today Phelan is still predominantly found in the Waterford, Kilkenny area.

A little bit of background history first²³. The main sources for early Irish history are manuscript documents from the 17th Century known as the “Annals of the Four Masters”. The annals are mainly a compilation of earlier annals, although there is some original work. The chief compiler of the annals was Brother Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, a Franciscan friar, with several others assisting. The compilers became known as 'The Four Friars' or in the original Irish, Na Ceithre Máistrí. The Anglicized version of this was "The Four Masters", the name that has become associated with the annals themselves. The annals were written in Irish. They were translated by a distinguished Irish scholar, John O’Donovan, and published in 6 volumes between 1848 and 1851²⁴.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annals_of_the_Four_Masters . The Annals include historical information about Irish families before the Norman invasion in the 12th Century. O’Donovan also translated a 15th century poem by O’Heerin with information about the Phelans²⁵.

Before the Anglo-Norman invasion the Phelans (O’Faolain) were the princes of the ancient territory of Desi, which comprised most of Waterford, and part of Tipperary and south Kilkenny. The name survives in two baronies in Waterford <https://www.townlands.ie/search/?q=Decies> . After the invasion their lands and titles were transferred to the Le Poers (Powers) and other Anglo-Norman families. A branch of the Phelan’s settled in southwest Kilkenny, mainly in the barony of Iverk <https://www.townlands.ie/kilkenny/iverk/>. Piltown (**JOHANNA**’s home) is located in the barony of Iverk.

In O’Heerin’s 15th century poem we find the following lines:

“Two gentle chiefs whose names I tell
Rule the Desi, I affirm it,
O’Bric, the extractor of tributes,
With him the wise and fair O’Felan

In Moylacha of the fertile slopes,
Rules O’Felan for the benefit of his tribe,
Great is the allotted territory
Of which O’Felan holds possession”

The O’Felan family has a coat of arms – verified by Burke’s “General Armory” ²⁶.



Figure 34 O’Felan Coat of Arms

So, the name has a rich history. Apparently, the Phelan name has died out now in the Piltown area, but I feel sure I will find Phelan relatives in the wider area as my research progresses.

9 THE PILTOWN FAMILY HOME

William Phelan and Johanna Durney moved into Piltown in the 1830s. The layout of the farm changed little in the following 150 years. Below is an extract from the Ordnance Survey map of the 1860s, where the house, upper orchard, barn field, cow house and pigsty are clearly visible. (Piltown was frequently spelled Pilltown in the nineteenth century.)

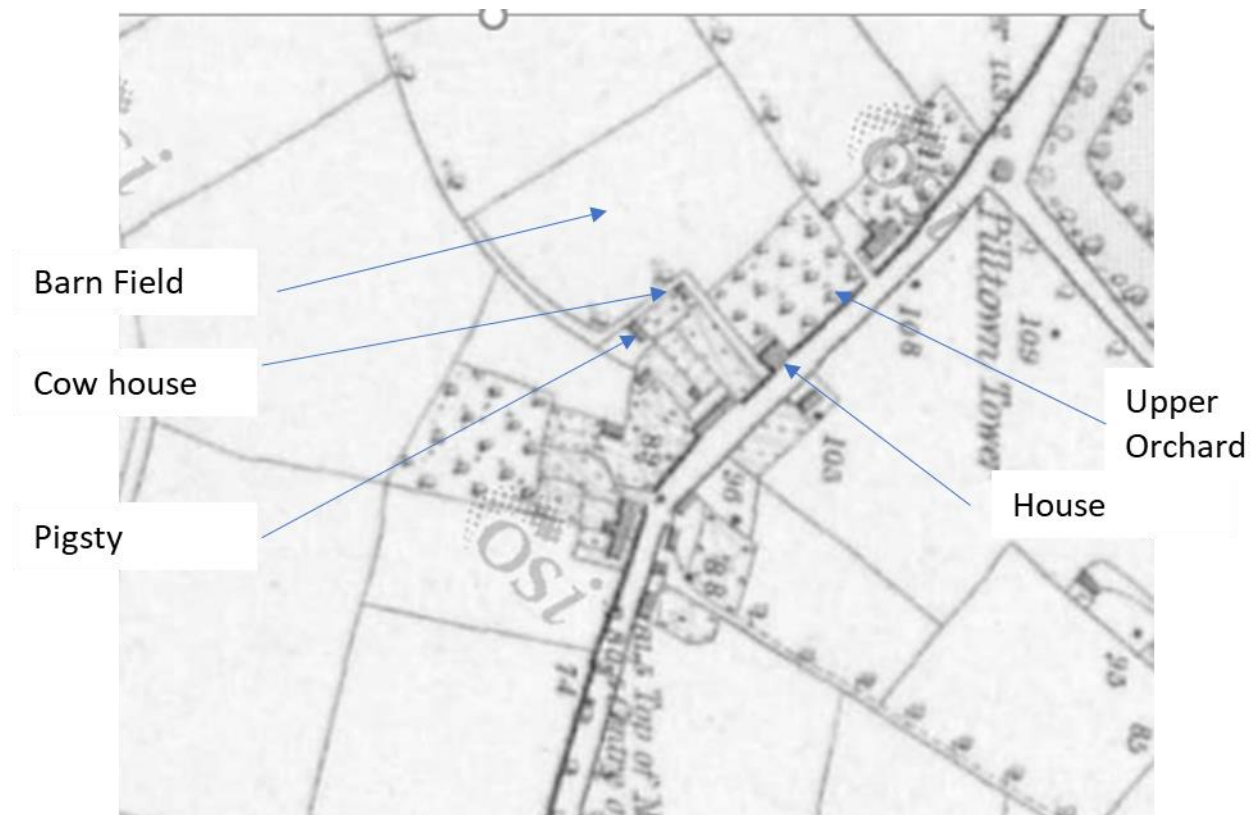


Figure 35 Map of the Piltown farm 1860s.

The photograph below shows the same buildings largely unchanged in the 1960s.



Figure 36 Aerial view of Piltown farm in 1960s.

The Phelans were comfortably off by the standard of the times. They extended the house at The Tower by adding a “back” kitchen and dairy. They converted the old stable into the parlour. They also built the cow house and hen houses. These renovations appear to have been carried out before 1850 as the valuation records do not change the valuation of the buildings between 1850 and 1920. The attractive nature of the houses in Piltown was commented on in Bassett’s 1884 guide.

Piltown is twenty-four miles from Kilkenny by road, and eleven and a-half miles from Waterford. It is one of the most charmingly picturesque of the county villages, and, even in winter, presents a bright and inviting appearance. The houses are all slated, nearly all are adorned with creepers of various kinds, and many of them have evergreen shrubs and flower-knots in front. The splendid old mail-coach road from Clonmel to Waterford runs through the Main Street, and large shade trees grow beside it.

Figure 37 Extract from Bassett's Guide 1884

The picture below, taken in 1947, shows the house largely unchanged from the nineteenth century. **JOHANNA**'s beloved dog Tippo appears in the photo, with **JOHANNA**'s daughter Jennie. Although the house has the appearance of a cottage from the front this is deceptive as there is extensive dormer sleeping accommodation on the first floor under the roof.



Figure 38 Piltown house 1940s.

9.1 THE TOWER

The house address has always been “Tower Hill” after the Ponsonby Tower which dominates the West entrance to the village. This memorial tower was begun by the third Earl of Bessborough as a monument to a son presumed to have perished in the Peninsular War (1808-14) but abandoned on his safe return from battle. The official architectural description²⁷ is “a severe Gothic style conveys a dour tone appropriate to a funereal monument with the austere quality of the composition heightened by the series of blind openings on each level” i.e. ugly!! It remained incomplete until the 1950s when the top stage was added to enable the tower to be used as a water tower.



Figure 39 The original Ponsonby Tower from about 1900 and the completed water tower today.

10 JOHANNA'S PATERNAL GREAT GRANDPARENTS

JOHANNA Phelan's paternal great grandparents are shown in red on the chart below.

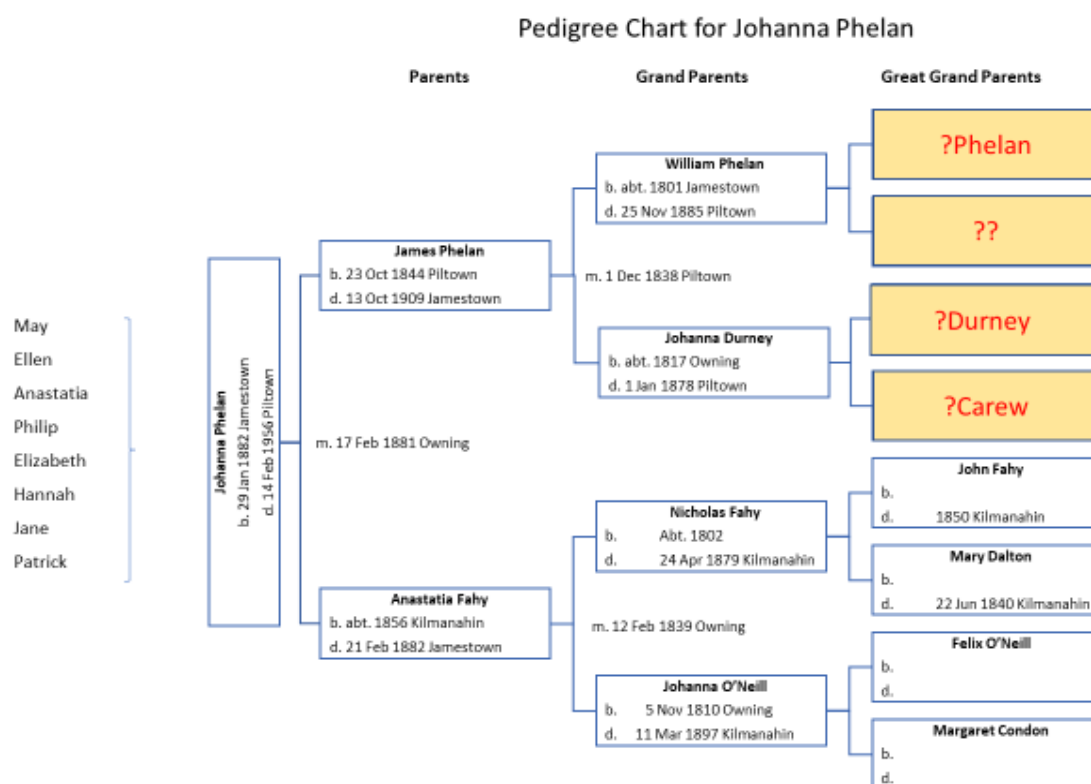


Figure 40 Pedigree Chart for Johanna Phelan.

10.1 PHELAN

JOHANNA'S grandfather William Phelan was living in Jamestown when he married Johanna Durney. A search of parish baptismal records for Owinging and Templeorum parish from 1790 to 1850 do not record any Phelan births in the townland of Jamestown, and no Phelans are recorded in Jamestown in the Griffith Valuation or similar records²⁸. As William and his son were stonemasons, they may have moved into the area for work²⁹. William called his first son James, so it is likely (using naming traditions of the time) that his father's first name was also James Phelan.

10.2 DURNEY

JOHANNA'S grandmother, Johanna Durney, was from "Owinging direction" based on family lore³⁰. Although no specific records have been found to date of Johanna's parents or siblings, baptismal and marriage records from the early 19th century survive for ten Durney families in the townland of Garryduff which is adjacent to Owinging, so it is likely she was from there.

10.3 JOHANNA'S CAREW ANCESTORS

Although precise records for Johanna's ancestors have not been found there are several sources that provide indirect information. These are:

- The will of Catherine Carew of Carrick on Suir

- Records relating to William and Margaret Carew of Jamestown
- The Templeorum headstones for the Carew and Phelan family
- Family Lore

Catherine Carew Will

Catherine Carew lived at No. 8 William St in Carrick on Suir. She died sometime after 1869.

Catherine Carew must have had a successful business income as she left a substantial estate. In her will (dated 7th January 1869) she left bequests to several people including “her first cousin Johanah (sic) Phelan otherwise Dorney of Piltown”. (£50), and Johanna’s two daughters Margaret and Anne (£5 each).

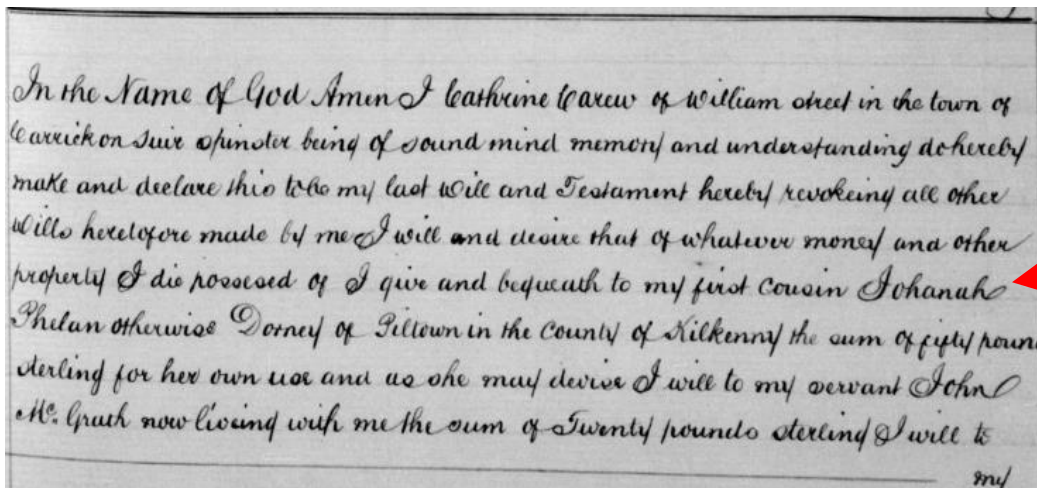


Figure 41 Catherine Carew Will 1869 p. 1.

my servant girl Catherine M. Grath now living with me the sum of fifteen pounds sterling
 Together with my Cloack dress and other wearing apparel I Will to the Rev^d Richard
 Fitzgerald and to the Rev^d Timothy O'Connell and to the Rev^d Patrick O'Donnell all of
 Carrick on Suir and Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church the sum of five pounds
 each I Will to the Rev^d Patrick Power of this town also Clergyman of the Roman Cathol
 Church the sum of ten pounds sterling all for masses for the repose of my soul and
 my late sister in law Mary Carew and my brother James and all my deceased &&&
 relatives I will to Mary O'Neill widow of my late uncle Michael O'Neill the sum
 of five pounds sterling I Will to the Abbot of Mount Mellary in the county of
 Waterford the sum of five pounds sterling for masses and prayers for me and my
 family I Will to the society of S. W. Paul of this town the sum of five pounds sterling
 I Will to Margaret Phelan and to Ann Phelan both daughters of the aforesaid
 Johannah Phelan the sum of five pounds each I Will to Catherine Donovan daughter
 to be given to her for a trade I will to the poor of this Parish the sum of ten pounds
 to John & Elizabeth Donovan the sum of five pounds to be given my by my Executors
 and as they think best I Will that all my furniture stock in trade be sold by &&&
 Auction and that all my debts be collected as best they can and that the residue of
 all after paying my lawful debts and bequests be given to the poor of this town by
 my Executors by them and as they think best and I institute and appoint the aforesaid
 Rev^d Patrick Power and William Morrissey merchant of this town to be my Executors
 to this my last will and Testament signed by me this seventh day of January
 one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine — Catherine Carew (seal)
 signed sealed and delivered by the Testator to be her last will and Testament in
 presence of us who in her presence and at her request and in the presence of each other
 of us have herewith put our hands as Witnesses — Patrick Cuddihy
 Michael Walsh Comp^o

Figure 42 Catherine Carew Will 1869 p. 2.

Her home in William St was subsequently acquired by the presentation convent which was built
 about 1875, where they built the infants school – the building survives today. When **JOHANNA**
 Phelan and her family attended the Presentation Convent in the 1900's one wonders if they were
 aware that they are walking past the site of Catherine's old home.

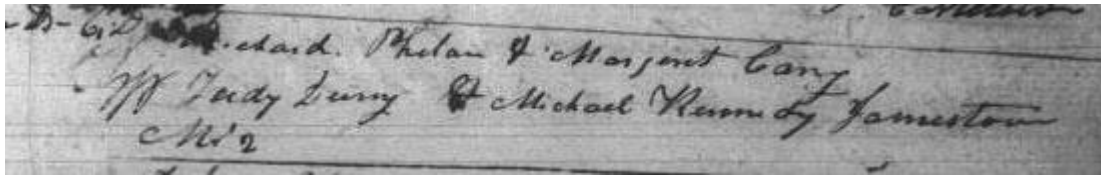


Figure 44 Marriage record for Richard Phelan and Margaret Carew 1835.

Richard and Margaret do not appear to have had any children. They probably lived in Jamestown with her brother William Carew. Margaret's death was recorded by her brother on the family headstone in Templeorum as April 28, 1871 when she was 81 years old. A record of Richard Phelan's death has not been found.

When William Carew died on 15th June 1874, William Phelan (Johanna Durney's husband) was present at his death. William Phelan subsequently took over the lease of the Jamestown property, and built a new house there for his eldest son James. It is reasonable to assume that Richard Phelan and William Phelan were probably brothers.

The Templeorum headstone

William Carew of Jamestown erected a headstone in Templeorum churchyard initially to commemorate his mother Catherine Carew who died in 1831. His sister Margaret was added to the headstone after her death in 1871. William's death was added in 1875, most likely by William Phelan, who subsequently added the death of his own son Willie Phelan to the stone. The Carew headstone is on the right-hand side in the picture below.

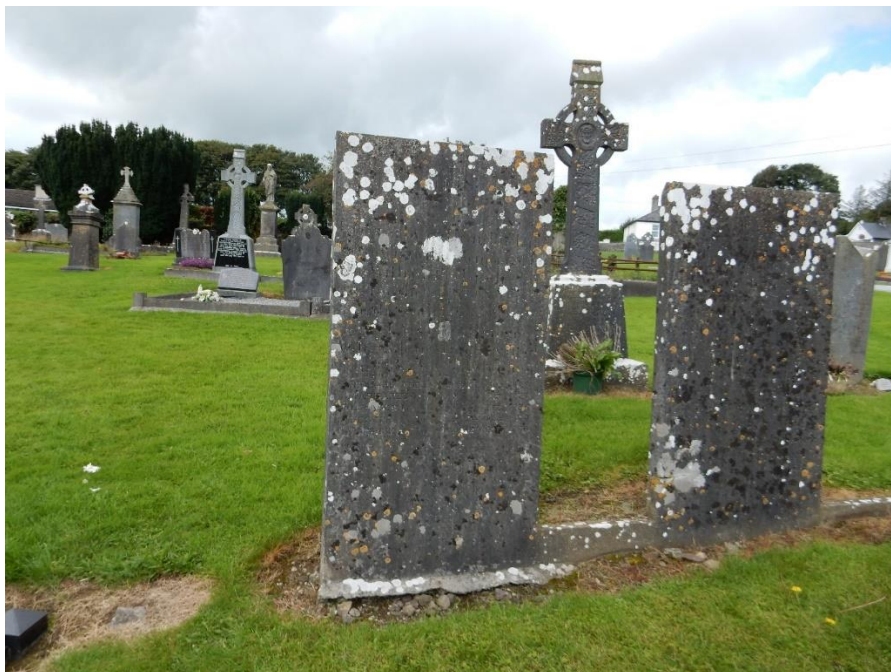


Figure 45 The Phelan and Carew Headstones Templeorum Co. Kilkenny – Carew headstone is on the Right.

†
ms

Erected by William Carew of
Jamestown to the memory of his
Mother Catherine Carew who
Dp^d this life the 13th day of Nov
1831 in the 75 year of her age
Also his Sister Margaret Carew
the Beloved Wife of Richard Phelan
who died April 28th 1871 aged 81 years
Also the above named William Carew
died June 13th 1875 aged 90 years
Willie Phelan the Beloved Son of
William Phelan & Johana Durney
of Pilltown died April 5th 1877 aged 19y

Figure 46 Digitally enhanced inscription on the Carew Headstone.

Family Lore

Family lore suggest³¹ that the Phelan's may have changed their name from Carew, the reason was unclear. This is a curious idea, noted in case future research provides new insights.

10.4 THE CAREWS OF CARRICK ON SUIR

We are fortunate that baptismal records for the parish of Carrick on Suir survive from the late 18th-century. Catherine Carew (who left the will) was baptised on 12th July 1796, and her parents were John Carew and Mary O'Neill. Baptismal records survive for five other children in the family, James (1792), Judith (1793), Ellen (1794), Patrick (1795), and James (1799). We can assume that the James born in 1792 died before 1799 for the name to be re-used. These Carew children are all first cousins of Johanna Durney.

John Carew and Mary O'Neill were great grand uncle and aunt of **JOHANNA** Phelan. John and Mary are recorded in the 1799 census of Carrick on Suir. It is rare to have census details from before the 19th century. A sample entry from the census is shown below.

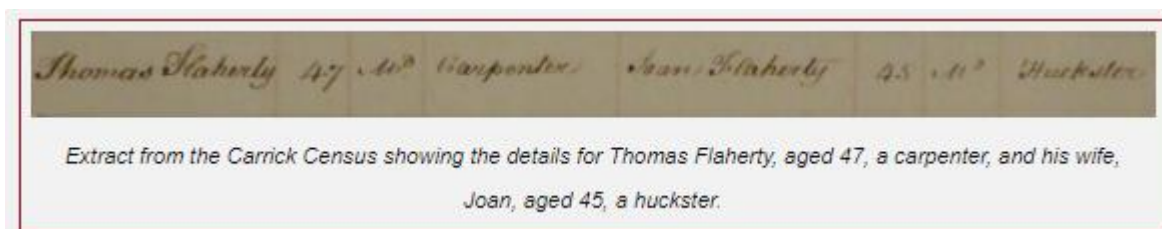


Figure 47 Sample extract from Carrick on Suir census 1799.

In the census John Carew and his wife are recorded with premises on the north side of the Main street in Carrick on Suir. Catherine is listed as two years old; her father John is aged 30, (indicating he was born about 1769), and his wife Mary is aged 26.

Catherine's brother James Carew, born in 1799, married Mary O'Grady and they had a business in William Street, Carrick on Suir. James died sometime before 1851, because the Griffith valuation records (1851-3) show the house office and yard were leased to Mrs Mary Carew. By 1856 Mary has also leased a second house on William Street and this house was let to a tenant. When Mary died in 1858 the house at No. 8 William Street was bequeathed to Catherine Carew (her sister-in-law) and the house at No. 2 William Street was transferred to her niece Eliza O'Grady and her husband John Donovan from Portlaw, Co. Waterford. A copy of Mary Carew's will is included in an appendix. The Donovan's did not keep the lease for long. They emigrated to Australia in 1863, quite possibly on the proceeds of the bequest from Mary. They settled in Brisbane and had a large family there. When John Donovan died in 1902, he was described as being of "independent means"³².

Carrick On Suir in early 19th century.

In the early 1800's the main industries in Carrick-on-Suir were weaving, boat building, brewing, distilling, boot-making, tanning and milling. The import export business on the river Suir was also important. The river was pivotal to the main industries as it provided water for brewing and distilling, power for the milling and rapid and efficient transport to the port of Waterford and beyond.



Figure 48 The Old Bridge across the Suir in Carrick on Suir, looking south towards CarrickBeg.

There was a boat yard near the old bridge and during the peak of the river traffic it built most of the lighters, sweeps and yawls used on the river.

William St, where the Carews lived, runs parallel to the Main St in the town. Chapel Lane links Main St to the Catholic Parish church on William St. The picture below of Chapel Street in 2020, looks much like to would have done when Catherine Carew was alive.



Figure 49 Chapel Street, Carrick on Suir in 2020 (modern road markings removed).

No records have been found for Catherine’s other siblings. It is not clear how many survived childhood.

10.5 CAREW PHELAN CONNECTION

Based on the various sources described above the following facts have been established:

1. Johanna Durney was a 1st cousin of Catherine Carew
2. Catherine Carew’s father was John Carew
3. Catherine Carew’s mother was Mary O’Neill
4. Johanna Durney’s mother was born either Ms O’Neill or Ms Carew
5. Johanna’s family share a headstone with the Carew family in Templeorum
6. Johanna was a witness at the wedding of Margaret Carew
7. Johanna’s family inherited the lease on the Jamestown farm when William Carew died

Based on these connections it would appear reasonable to deduce that Johanna’s mother was born Carew. William Carew (1801–1885) and Margaret Carew (1790–1871) are probably first cousins, making their mother Catherine Carew (1756-1831) and aunt of Johanna Durney.

11 JOHANNA’S MATERNAL GRANDPARENTS

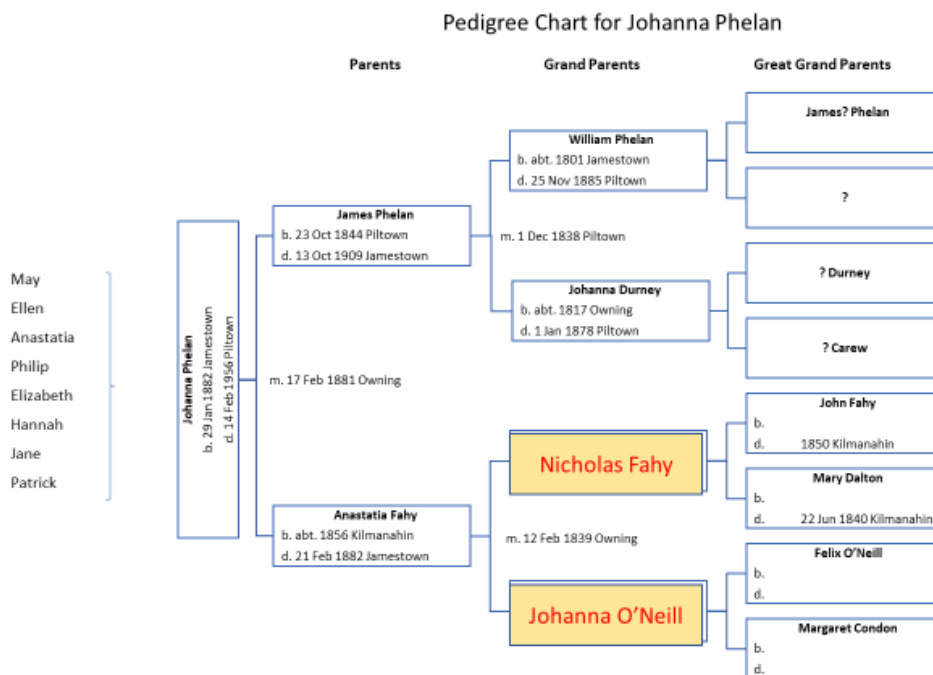


Figure 50 Johanna Phelan Pedigree chart.

JOHANNA’S maternal grandparents were Nicholas Fahy and Johanna O’Neill.

11.1 NICHOLAS FAHY

The Fahys lived in Kilmanahin adjacent to Jamestown. As the eldest son, Nicholas lived in the family home and he inherited it after his father died.

The first official record we have for Nicholas Fahy is his marriage to Johanna O'Neill on 12 February 1839 in Owinging church. He was part of a large Fahy family well established in the area, described in the next section. Nicholas leased 22 statute acres in Kilmanahin from the Earl of Bessborough at the time of the Griffith valuation in 1849.

His death on 24th April 1879 (civil records) indicated that he was 77 years old, so he was born about 1802. The death is also recorded on the family headstone in Owinging churchyard (Figure 51).



Figure 51 Family History in Stone - the Fahy headstone in Owinging churchyard.

11.2 JOHANNA O'NEILL

Nicholas' wife Johanna O'Neill was baptised on 12th November 1810, which indicates she was born a few days before this. The O'Neill family were from Owinging village, so she was probably baptised in Owinging church. Owinging village was a model village on the Bessborough estate, similar to, but smaller than Piltown. Owinging is adjacent to Kilmanahin where the Fahy's lived – (Figure 52). To put the map in perspective it is about 5km from Owinging to Piltown.

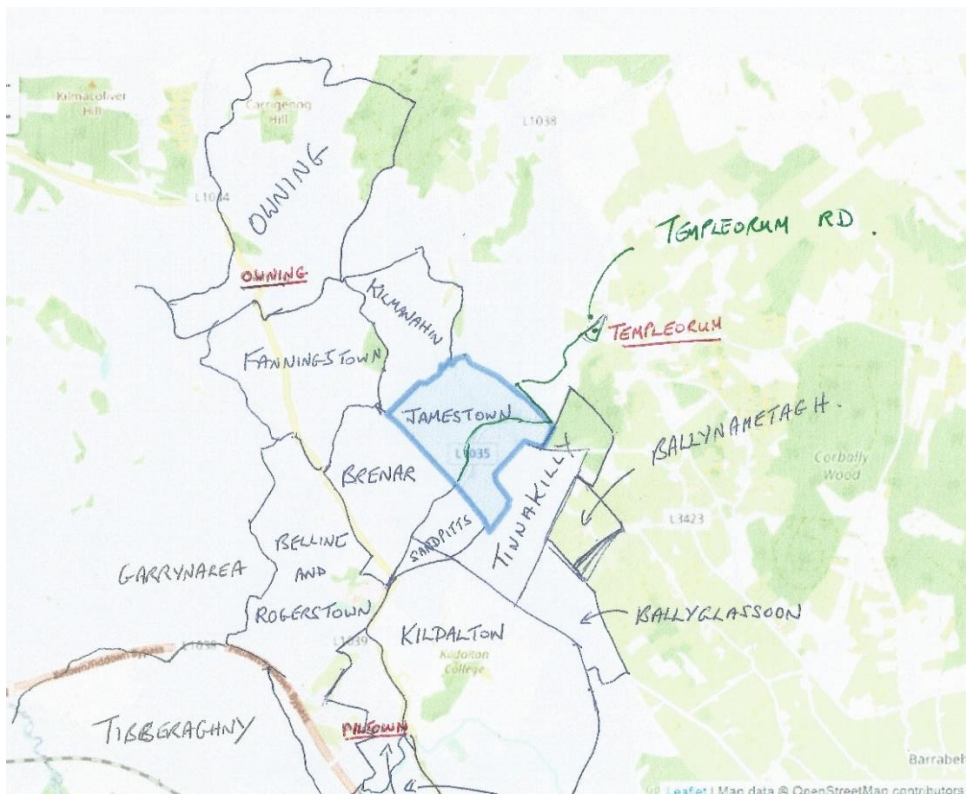


Figure 52 Map of townlands relevant to the family history (from townlands.ie).

The layout of Owing is largely unchanged today as can be seen in photographs. (Figure 53 and 54). When Johanna O'Neill was baptised, John Fahy (her future father-in-law) was one of her sponsors, showing that there were close links between the families.



Figure 53 An old photo of Owing village - taken about 1908.



Figure 54 The same houses in Owning 2020.

Johanna and Nicholas Fahy had 6 children. Johanna outlived Nicholas by 18 years and died on 11 March 1897 at the age of 87.

Nicholas Fahy and Johanna O'Neill's family in Kilmanahin - summary			
Name	Birth	Death	
Mary	1840	Bef. 1847	No further details
Margaret	1842	1904	Married William Ready, 8 children Newfoundland and Newburyport MA
John	1845	1923	Inherited farm. Married Margaret Browne, 9 children+
Mary	1847		Married Patrick Phelan, 7 children, Ballynametagh
Thomas	1849	1911	Lived at him, Kilmanahin, not married.
Anastatia	1856	1882	Johanna's mother

11.3 JOHANNA'S MATERNAL UNCLES AND AUNTS

We have records for all the six children born to Nicholas and Johanna Fahy. Anastatia was **JOHANNA'S** mother. The other children were Mary, Margaret, John, Mary and Thomas. The first Mary died young, John and Thomas remained at the family farm in Kilmanahin, the second Mary married a local man and lived nearby. Margaret emigrated to Canada and was married there in 1861. Their stories follow.

Margaret Fahy

Margaret was born on 14th September 1842. She emigrated to North America arriving in Newfoundland about 1861. She married a young man, William Ready, from her home village of Owning, in the Catholic Church in St John's, Newfoundland on 19th May 1861. The witnesses at their

wedding were John Ready and Johannah Phelan of St John's. Based on the last names it is likely they were relatives of Margaret and William.



Figure 55 Margaret Fahey Ready.

Margaret had eight children between 1862 and 1880. Mary, Johanna, Ellen and Anne were all born in Newfoundland. The family then moved to Newburyport in Massachusetts where Margaret, John, William and Harriet were born.

Margaret Fahy and William Ready's family – Newfoundland and Newburyport MA			
Name	Birth	Death	
Mary	1862	1942	Not married.
Johanna	1867	1954	Married William Kenney, 4 children
Ellen	1869	1914	Married James Davis
Anne	1871	1918	Married Michael Foran, 3 children
Margaret	1872	1920	Married Arthur Reed
John	1875	1910	Not married
William	1877	1911	Not married
Harriet	1880	1962	Married James Walsh, 2 children

The family are recorded in the 1880 census where William's occupation is listed as a labourer. Margaret died on 25 April 1904 of typhoid fever. William continued to live in Newburyport until he died in 1923. Five of the children died relatively young, and before their father. John and William died in their 30s and Ellen, Margaret and Anne in their 40s so times must have been tough. Most of the family remained in the Newburyport area, and seems to have kept close connection. Census records (up to 1940) show the families living with each other at various times over that period. The children's story will be covered in more detail separately.

John Fahy

John was born on 3 March 1845 and he married Margaret Browne from nearby Ardclone on 31 January 1879.



Church Marriage Record

Date of Marriage:	30-Jan-1879		County:	Co. Kilkenny	
Parish / District:	TEMPLEORUM				
Husband					
Name:	John	Fahy	Wife		
Address:	Kilmanahan		Margaret	Brown	
Denomination:	Roman Catholic		Ardclone		
Occupation:			Roman Catholic		
Age:	Not Recorded		Not Recorded		
Status:					
Husband's Father					
Name:	Nicholas	Fahy	Wife's Father		
Address:			Richard	Brown	
Denomination:					
Occupation:					
Husband's Mother					
Name:	Johanna	Neil	Wife's Mother		
Address:			Margaret	Moran	
Denomination:					
Occupation:					

Figure 56 Marriage record for John Fahy and Margaret Browne.

Shortly after they were married his father Nicholas died on 24th April 1879 and John, as eldest son, inherited the family farm. John and Margaret had nine children between 1880 and 1895.

John Fahy and Margaret Browne's family in Kilmanahin - summary			
Name	Birth	Death	
Johanna	1879	1945	No further details
Margaret	1881		No further details
Nicholas	1883	1972	Married Mary Foley, Inherited the farm.
Richard	1885	1943	No further details
Statia	1887	1975	No further details
Mary	1889	1971	Married Nicholas Nolan and lived in Glenbower, Piltown.
Alice	1891	1960	No further details
Agnes	1892		No further details
Patrick	1894	1975	Went to UK, worked in Postal services and married Priscilla Sayers.

All the children were at home in 1901 at the time of the census, except for Margaret who would have been about 20 years old. By 1911 only Nicholas, Alice and Patrick were at home. John died on 5 September 1923 at home of Bright's disease and Margaret died ten years later. Their son Nicholas inherited the farm, married Mary Foley, had a family and remained at Kilmanahin for the rest of this life. Not a lot is known about the rest of the family – their details are too recent for records to be freely available.

Mary Fahy

The second Mary Fahy was born in 1847 and lived throughout her life in the local area. She married Patrick Phelan from the Avenue, Ballynametagh on 20 February 1873. They had seven children.

Patrick Phelan and Mary Fahy's family in Ballynametagh - summary			
Name	Birth	Death	

Mary	1875		Married Michael Wall in 1901
Michael	1876	1957	Married Margaret Walsh, inherited the farm.
Nicholas	1877	1953	Emigrated to USA. Married Anna Donovan.
Johanna	1879		Emigrated to USA. No further details
Catherine	1881		Emigrated to USA. No further details.
Margaret	1884		Married John Hennebery in 1915. No further details.
Statia	1892		Emigrated to USA. No further details.

Their eldest daughter, Mary (1875) married Michael Wall in Piltown in 1901. The eldest son, Michael (1876) inherited the family farm, married and had at least one son. Margaret (1884) married John Hennebery, from nearby Ballglassoon, in Owing church in 1915. While searching the records I came across a court record where John Hennebery had to have his father committed as a “dangerous lunatic” in 1913 – poor man was about 70 years old and possibly suffering from Dementia. He was committed to the Kilkenny lunatic asylum – different times!

5 Names of Witnesses examined, and whether for Complainant or Defendant.	6 CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.	7 PARTICULARS OF ORDER OR DISMISSAL. <small>If Dismiss, whether with or without prejudice, and whether with or without Costs, &c. In Ejectment, when to be evicted, and from what and whose Premises, &c. If to be Whipped, whether in or out of Prison, &c., &c. (Where Money ordered to be paid by or to any Person, the amount to be written in Words at full length in this Column, as well as to be entered in Figures in the Money Columns).</small>
<i>John Hennebery junior</i>	<i>Dangerous Lunatic Defendant on the 16th day of November 1913 at Ballglassoon in said County did unlawfully threaten to take the life of the Complainant, his son; and did also threaten to take his own life contrary to the Statute &c.</i>	<i>Defendant committed to Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum as a Dangerous Lunatic. To be there detained until removed therefrom or otherwise discharged by the Court of Law - Order for the sum of one pound ten shillings granted to Doctor John Burke of Oiltown for his professional services in examining the said Lunatic</i>

Figure 57 Court record for John Hennebery.

The other four children all emigrated to the USA, settling in Staten Island and New Jersey. There, the family name spelling changed to “Whalen” which reflects how the name was pronounced in South Kilkenny. Nicholas married and had a family. His obituary tells us that Johanna, Catherine and Statia were living in New Jersey in 1953 and only Johanna was married. No further details have been found to date.



Nicholas J. Whalen
 Nicholas J. Whalen of 167½
 Kiswick street, Midland Beach,
 died yesterday in his home after
 a long illness.

A native of Ireland, Mr. Whalen
 had been a resident of Staten Is-
 land since 1920. A former em-
 ploye of the city Department of
 Marine & Aviation, he retired nine
 years ago after serving the city
 25 years.

Surviving are four sons, James,
 who lives at home; Nicholas, of
 120 Roe street, West Brighton;
 Harold, of 95 Nicholas avenue,
 Port Richmond, and Arthur, of
 Van Duzer street, Stapleton, and
 five sisters, Mrs. Johanna Drophey,
 and the Misses Catherine and
 Stella Whalen, all of New Jer-
 sey, and two sisters who live in
 Ireland, and eight grandchildren.

A requiem mass will be offered
 Monday at 10 A.M. in St. Mar-
 garet Mary's Church, Midland
 Beach. The funeral will be at
 9:30 A.M. Monday from the Han-
 ley Funeral Home, 60 New Dorp
 lane, New Dorp. Burial will be in
 the family plot in St. Mary's
 Cemetery, Grasmere.

Figure 58 Nicholas Whalen Headstone including his wife and two of his children, Staten Island, and Obituary for Nicholas.

Thomas Fahy

Thomas was born on 22nd October 1849. He did not get married and remained living at home with his brother John. His death record on 21 September 1911 indicates that he had been hemiplegic for nine months suggesting that he may have had an accident. He is also remembered on the family headstone in Owing (Fig. 51).

115 Margin not to	1911	Thomas Fahy	in Bachelor	60	Labourer	Hemiplegia	Margaret Fahy	Twenty	J. Quirk	Three
	1911	Thomas Fahy	in Bachelor	60	Labourer	9 months Debility	Margaret Fahy	Twenty	J. Quirk	
	1911	Thomas Fahy	in Bachelor	60	Labourer	Hemiplegia	Margaret Fahy	Twenty	J. Quirk	

Figure 59 Death record for Thomas Fahy

11.4 NEWFOUNDLAND - A STORY OF IRISH EMIGRATION

Irish emigration to North America goes back at least 300 years. Newfoundland was discovered by the Europeans in 1497 and throughout the 16th and 17th century it became an important source for whale and cod fisheries. European and English fishermen sailed to the fisheries in springtime and returned to Europe at the end of the season. The Irish began to settle in the Newfoundland area after 1700. The vast majority of the Irish in Newfoundland came from the Waterford city hinterland. Waterford was the primary port for embarkation with New Ross and Youghal as secondary ports.

Traditional traders from Devon in England called into Waterford for salt and servants en route to Newfoundland during the 18th century. From about 1750 Irish merchants traded directly with Newfoundland. Until about 1790 the majority of migrants worked for a few seasons in Newfoundland and then returned home but after 1790 this changed to permanent emigration.

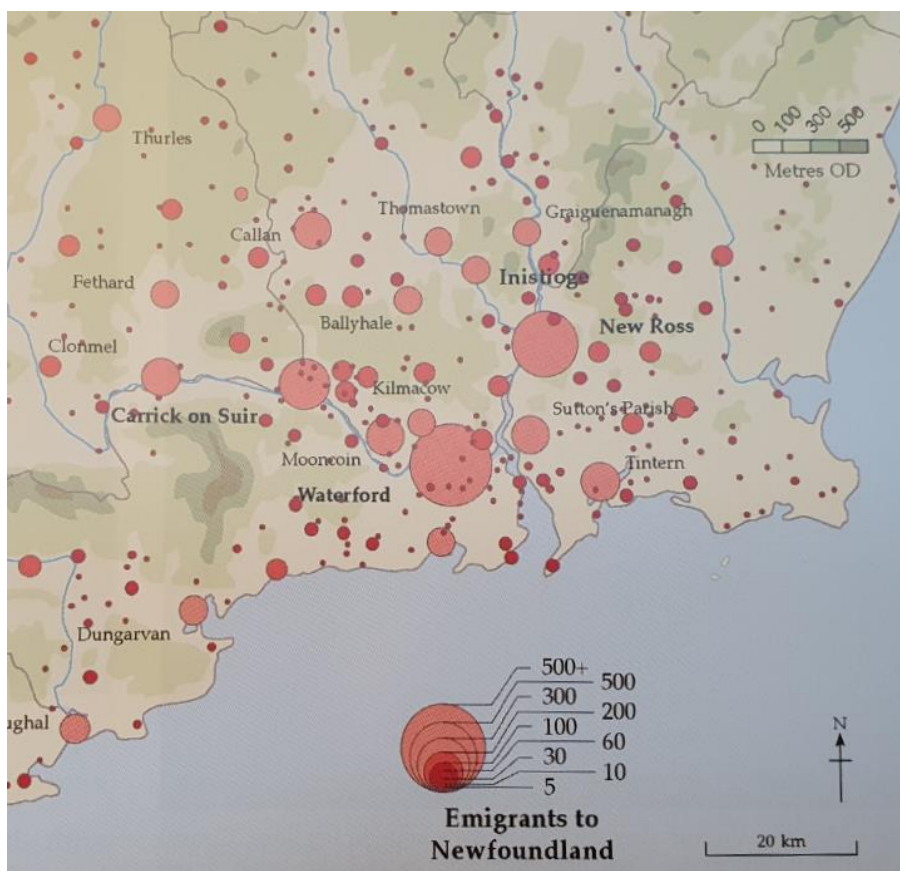


Figure 60 Emigration to Newfoundland from the Waterford hinterland in 19th Century³³.

The tidal water area of the Nore and Suir rivers (which includes Piltown and surrounding villages) facilitated an outward looking perspective and this encouraged farm boys and artisans to look towards emigration to Newfoundland. An Irish Franciscan priest James O'Donnell set up a catholic parish in St Johns in 1785, and the clergy normally came from Ireland. A Rev. Michael Fleming was parish priest in Carrick on Suir in the early 19th century, later became Bishop of Newfoundland and used unemployed stonemasons from the Carrick on Suir area to build the cathedral at St Johns.

The first member of the Fahy family that we have recorded in Newfoundland is David Fahy (born 1817) – a grand uncle of **JOHANNA**. David was married in Owing on 14th April 1845 and he must

have emigrated shortly afterwards, and his first child Mary was born in St Johns, Newfoundland on 13th May 1846.

12 JOHANNA’S MATERNAL GREAT GRANDPARENTS

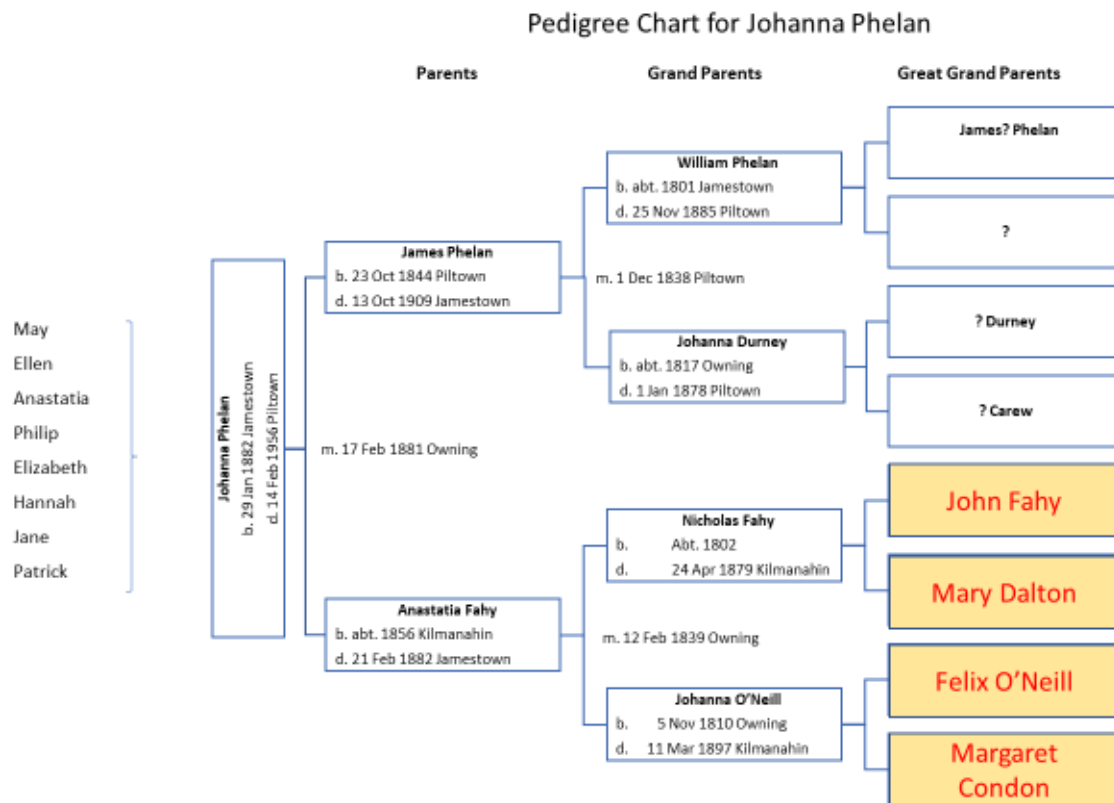


Figure 61 Pedigree chart for Johanna Phelan

JOHANNA’S maternal great grandparents were John Fahy and Mary Dalton from Kilmanahin and Felix O’Neill and Margaret Condon from Owing.

12.1 JOHN FAHY AND MARY DALTON

We can identify **JOHANNA’S** Fahy Great Grandparents from the Fahy family headstone in Owing churchyard³⁴. They were John Fahy and Mary Dalton. Based on the age of their children we can assume that John and Mary were born before 1780. The Fahy headstone informs us that Mary died on 22nd June 1840 and John in 1850.

We have an additional record source for John Fahy – a record of a deed for the lease of his land in Kilmanahin. Historically in Ireland, the vast majority of farmers were tenant farmers living on large landlord owned estates. Formal contracts for the lease of land to farmers are rare before the mid 19th century. During penal times Roman Catholics were banned from owning land, and these laws were only gradually reduced towards the end of the 18th century. It was very exciting to find that John Fahy, with two neighbouring farmers – James Scurry and Thomas Phelan - signed a lease for their lands for 31 years (the maximum period allowed) which was registered on 19th April 1797.

Memorial number 329607 Blackmore to Phelan & others Registered 19th April 1797

To the Register Appointed by Act of Parliament for Registry Deeds Wills and So forth. A Memorial of an Indented Deed of Lease bearing date the fifteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Six. Made by and between Robert Blackmore of Kilmanahan in the County of Kilkenny Esquire of the one part and Thomas Phelan, James Scurry and John Fahy all of Kilmanahan aforesaid farmers of the other part whereby the said Robert Blackmore, of the considerations therein mentioned demised unto the said Thomas Phelan, James Scurry and John Fahy All That and Those that part of the Hill of Kilmanahan aforesaid then in the possession of the said Thomas Phelan, James Scurry and John Fahy To hold said premises with the appurtenances unto the said Thomas Phelan James Scurry and John Fahy from the first day of May then next for and during the term of thirty one years provided the said Robert Blackmore Title and Interest therein shall so long last and Continue yielding and paying therefore and thereout the yearly rent or sum thirty four pounds ten shillings and sixpence sterling and which aforesaid Deed of Lease is Witnessed by Richard Henry Molloy of the town of Carrick on Suir in the County of Tipperary Writs ____ and Patrick Power of Castletown in the County of Kilkenny Sleator and this memorial it is witnessed by the aforesaid Patrick Power of Kilmanahan aforesaid Farmer , Thomas Phelan [sea] Signed and Sealed in presence of Patrick Power Thomas Ryan The Above named Patrick Power aged 50 years _____ maketh Oath on the Holy Evangelist Saith that he is a suitable Witness to the Deed of which the above is a Memorial and that he saw the same duly perfected by the parties thereto deposed. Saith that he likewise is a suitable Witness to this Memorial and that he saw same duly perfected Deposed Saith that the name Patrick Power so let and suitable Witness to the Deed of which the above writing is a Memorial and to this memorial is deposed pro pe mani and handwriting Patrick Power sworn before me at Carrick on Suir in the County of Tipperary this 9th day of April 1797 by virtue of a Commission out of his Majesties Chancellor of Exchequer in Ireland to me directed for taking of affidavits. Thomas Walsh Commissioner

*underlined words subject to correction.

Figure 63 Transcript of Memorial 329607.

Dalton is an important family name in the Templeorum and Piltown area. It predates Cromwellian times. There were two related families of Daltons living in Jamestown (adjacent to Kilmanahin) in the 19th century and into the 20th century³⁵. It is possible that Mary Dalton was from one of these families, although baptismal records do not survive to corroborate this.

12.2 JOHANNA'S MATERNAL FAHY GREAT UNCLES AND AUNTS

John Fahy and Mary Dalton had 6 children based on surviving church baptismal records from Templeorum parish.

John Fahy and Mary Dalton's family in Kilmanahin - Summary			
Name	Birth	Death	
Nicholas	1802	1879	JOHANNA's grandfather
Patrick	1804		
Thomas	1807		Married Margaret Dowling. Emigrated to Newfoundland and Lawrence, MA.
Mary	1811		No further details.
Joan	1814		No further details.
David	1817	After 1850.	Married Anastatia Deady. Emigrated to Newfoundland and Cumberland MD.

Nicholas inherited the farm and was JOHANNA's grandfather. Thomas and David emigrated, initially to Newfoundland in Canada. No further records have been found for Joan or Mary Fahy – there is no records of a marriage in the parish, so they may have emigrated or died young.

Patrick Fahy

Fahy is not a common name in Co. Kilkenny and there is no other Patrick Fahy recorded in the baptismal records for the county between 1800 and 1820. A Patrick Fahy of Co. Kilkenny married Mary Lynagh of Waterford in Newfoundland in October 1825. However, their children have family names that are not typical of our Fahy family, so further information would be required to confirm their identity.

Thomas Fahy

Thomas married Margaret Dowling in Owinging in February 1838 when he was 21 years old. Their first son, John was born later that year, and they then emigrated to Newfoundland about 1840.

Thomas Fahy and Margaret Dowling's family in Cumberland, Maryland - Summary			
Name	Birth	Death	
John	1838	1858	Born Owinging, died aged 19, in Cumberland MD, of TB
Mary	1842	1863	Born Newfoundland, died aged 21, Cumberland MA, of TB
Anastatia	1844	1872	Born Newfoundland, died aged 28, Cumberland MA, of TB
Nicholas	1846	1879	Born Lawrence MA, died aged 22 Lawrence MA, of TB
Margaret	1848	Aft. 1930	Married Lawrence O'Brien, had 5 children in Lawrence, MA
Ellen	1850		No information

Sometime around 1845 they emigrated south from Canada to Lawrence, Massachusetts.

According to Wikipedia, Lawrence is a city in Essex County, Massachusetts, United States, on the Merrimack River. The town was incorporated as part of the project to build the Great Stone Dam to harness the Merrimack River's water-power in the 1840s. Irish immigrants arrived in Lawrence at its birth. The Great Stone Dam was largely built by Irish laborers. The first Irish immigrants settled in the area south of the Merrimack River near the intersection of Kingston Street and South Broadway. In December 1848, the Reverend James O'Donnell erected "old" St. Mary's Church. In 1869, the Irish were able to collect sufficient funds to form their own church, St. Patrick's, on South Broadway.

Lawrence became home to large groups of immigrants from Europe, apart from the Irish beginning in 1845. Germans arrived after the social upheaval in Germany in 1848, Swedes fleeing an overcrowded Sweden, and French Canadians seeking to escape hard northern farm life from the 1850s onward. The Irish community in Lawrence is still large.

Living and working conditions must have been hard. Thomas and Margaret successfully travelled from Ireland to Canada and then Lawrence, and the family appear in the census from 1850 onwards. Based on the census information Thomas was a carpenter, his sons John a labourer and Nicholas a plasterer. Vital statistics for Massachusetts at the time show that TB was rife, and four of their six children died as young adults from TB.

David Fahy

David Fahy, the youngest son, married Anastatia Deady in Owing on 14th April 1845 and shortly afterwards followed Thomas to Newfoundland where he had 2 children – Mary and William. In May 1849 they migrated to Maryland in the USA aboard the Osprey:

Passenger List for Osprey Capt. Master from S. Ireland
Newfound to Baltimore U.S. Cabin Equal Passes Currency with Ship fare
Money above Passes for Ballings of passing themselves. Two days allowed
after arrival at Baltimore for landing baggage &c. Ship pays head money

		Cabin	Charge	Rate	Amount
✓	A. J. Callahan			1	8
✓	James Funn Wife. two Children 3000 Cash equal to Apr. 4/12	3	22 1/2		10 10
+	John McManis Wife. one Adult 3 three Children	3	5.75		15 15
+	Michael Hall & Wife	50. 45	" "	3	7
+	John O'Connell & Wife	35. 40	" "	3	7
+	Michael Keoh & Wife	38. 42	" "	3	7
+	John Walsh	28.	" "	1	5 10
+	Marion Higgins & Wife	40. 38	" "	3	7
+	John O'Connell	36.	" "	1	5 10
+	David Parker & Wife. Child & Baby equal to	1. 23		3	5 15
+	Baltimore Cash	40.	" "	1	5 10

Figure 64 Passenger list for the Osprey 1849.

They settled in Cumberland, Allegany where David worked as a carpenter, and had another daughter Anastatia. William does not appear on the 1850 census, so it is likely he died young.

David Fahy and Anastatia Deady's family - Summary			
Name	Birth	Death	
Mary Alice	1846		Born in Newfoundland
William	1848	1849/50	Born in Newfoundland
Anastatia	1850		Born in Maryland

Based on census information Mary and Anastatia were living with their Deady cousins in Connecticut from 1860 onwards so it is likely that one or other of their parents died during the 1850s.

When David married Anastatia Deady in 1845 the Deady family were living in the townland of Beatin adjacent to Kilmanahin. Anastatia had 7 brothers and sisters. Her father died sometime in the 1840s and in May 1850 the whole family (apart from Anastatia), but including her mother Alice (aged 60), emigrated to the USA and settled in Southington, Connecticut. David's children Mary and Anastatia were living with them at the time of the 1860 census. Anastatia was still with the family in 1870, but there are no records of the two girls after that, so it is unclear if there are any descendants of David and Anastatia. Anastatia's mother Alice survived into the 1870s – she must have been a courageous woman emigrating with her family at that time.

Emigration Patterns

Both David and his in-laws settled away from the main centres of migration. David and his family settled in Cumberland – a significant city in Maryland in the 19th century and a key road and rail junction (Wikipedia). There are no other Fahy families from Kilkenny listed in the 1850 census.

Southington, where the Deady's settled, was a small rural farming community in Connecticut. In the 1900s it developed a manufacturing centre but its population remained around a couple of thousand until the 1960s. The census results for Southington in the 1850s (population 2135) shows that the vast majority of the residents were born in Connecticut, and most of the family names are English not Irish. The number of residents that were born in Ireland is less than 200. Why did the Deady's pick Southington? There are no other Fahys or Deadys listed in the census. There is a family named Walin from Ireland. One possibility is that this family were Whelan/Phelan. Alice Deady's birth name was Alice Phelan.

12.3 FELIX O'NEILL AND MARGARET CONDON

We can identify **JOHANNA**'s O'Neill great grandparents from her grandmother's baptismal certificate – they were Felix O'Neill and Margaret Condon of Owing. There is only one O'Neill family in the area, and they lived close to Owing village. The Condons were from Kilmanahin. There is only one other Condon family in the parish in the early 1800s. Thomas Condon and Johanna Kennedy had 3 children baptised in the parish between 1805 and 1810. Thomas is probably a brother of Margaret Condon. There are no Condon families listed in the area at the time of the Griffith Valuation.

Although the precise relationship has not yet been verified, it is likely that Felix O'Neill was connected to the O'Neill's identified in 3 interesting headstones in Owing Old Graveyard.



Figure 65 O'Neill Headstones in Owing Old Graveyard.

The older headstones on the left and right read as follows:

*Here Lieth the Body of
Hugh O'Neil Who Dep'd
this Life June the 27 1770
Aged 32 Years
Also the Body of John
O'Neil who departed
this Life the 18th of February
1780 aged 83 years
Lord have Mercy*

*here Lieth Interr'd ye Body of Con
O'Neil who Died Ye 1st of Nov'r 1725
Aged 70 Yrs and his Wife Jane O'Neill
Als Price who Died Ye 25th of March 1715
Aged 75 Years also Catherine O'Neil Als
Phealan who died ye 16th of Aug't 1745
Aged ? Yrs
Also the Body of Con O'Neil
who Departed this life the 12 of
November 1780 Aged 59(?) years
Lord have mercy on their souls
Amen*

12.4 JOHANNA'S MATERNAL O'NEILL GREAT UNCLES AND AUNTS

A baptismal record for one brother of Johanna O'Neill survives - John O'Neill baptised 15/4/1806 in Owing. No further records for John O'Neill have been found.

12.5 JOHANNA'S DALTON ANCESTORS – DALTON'S OF KILDALTON

The following extract is from an article on the history of Piltown and Templeorum by Mary O Shea³⁶

The D'Altons, Datons or Daltons, arrived in Britain after the Battle of Hastings (1066). Walter Dalton, who secretly married the daughter of the French King, Louis VII, was the immediate ancestor of the family as established in England and Ireland. Dalton comes from the Scandinavian Dalfton. Following the Norman invasion of 1066, there were communication difficulties between Normans who knew no English and Englishmen who were ignorant of French. Each had to learn a little of the other's language. The name Dalfton in Norman French became Dalston in old English, the "f" was substituted by the "s". To overcome the problem in the end, the name Dalton was the replacement and the place name, Dalton-in-Furness became a map entry. Dalton is the name of a townland situated on the coast in North-west England. The name Dalfton was widely used throughout the nearby Cumbria and Westmoreland up to the founding of the market town of Dalton in the 19th century.

*Walter Dalton acquired extensive properties in Westmeath under Hugh de Lacy after 1169. He was one of de Lacy's principal barons. Mount Dalton in the barony of Rathconrath was where he built his principal castle. When the Daltons settled in the County of Kilkenny is unclear. According to Carrigan, the name appears in Kilkenny records as early as 1382, the year in which a Walter Dalton and others were appointed Keepers of the Peace in the County. Canon William Healy in his *History and Antiquities of County Kilkenny (Kilkenny 1893)* thinks that they may have settled in Kilkenny circa 1500s, when a William Dalton settled in the County. In the 1400s a Redmond Dalton was a tenant of the Butler manor of Carrick, living in a townland outside the town, so some branches of the Daltons were in the Suir valley before the 1500s.*

The Ormonde Butlers directly ruled over 50,000 plantation acres from the castle at Kilkenny and indirectly exerted great power throughout the County. In 1640 the complex hierarchical territories of the Walsh family, extended right across the South of County Kilkenny. The remaining land in the South was dominated by long established families like Edmund Dalton at Kildalton with 2,179 plantation acres and the Dens of Grenan in Thomastown and of Fiddown.

A branch of the Daltons of Kildalton lived at Jamestown in the Templeorum district, where there stood a castle, church and an Anglo-Norman village on either side of the road opposite Jamestown cross. The Daltons of Kildalton owned the following townlands - Kildalton, Ballynametagh, Jamestown, Dowling, Lickawn village, Tobernabrone, seven acres in Whitechurch, an acre in Fiddown, Ballynacrony in Owing district, Cloncunny and Killaspick in Mooncoin district.

In 1649 Oliver Cromwell arrived in Ireland, at Dublin on the 15th August. By the late autumn of 1650 Cromwell had attacked all the sea-port towns on the east coast. Next came the blocking of the Limerick - Waterford corridor before going into winter quarters. This was achieved by capturing Carrick-On-Suir which is a central location en route to Limerick and Waterford. Cromwell sent ahead of him on the 17th November a strong force of dragoons led by Commissary - General Reynolds who had been promised Ormonde Castle and Deerpark when the land was divided. Carrick was captured without too much difficulty. Colonel John Ponsonby and his brother Henry were with General Reynolds when he came to Carrick.

Colonel John Ponsonby had been a Royalist, in that he had been a supporter of the monarchy in the English Civil War against the Parliamentary forces who aimed to overthrow the monarchy. The Ponsonby home was Haile Hall in Cumberland, they were neighbours of the Daltons. For advancement purposes John Ponsonby changed sides to back Cromwell and the Parliamentary forces when Cromwell appeared to be winning. Ponsonby was a shrewd and ambitious man and a soldier par excellence. He raised an army of one hundred foot soldiers, a quantity of horse soldiers and some officers at his own cost to fight the Irish campaign.

Edmund Dalton did forfeit his estate in 1653, and John Ponsonby took over the land. It was renamed Bessborough after Ponsonby's 2nd wife. According to tradition mainly, Sir John Ponsonby allowed Edmund Dalton and his daughter to live on in the castle for a period with a pension of £40 a year. The Daltons were moved to Jamestown, in the late 1600s, where they became gentlemen farmers and lived in the large Georgian type farmhouse on the narrow road to Kilmanahin from Jamestown. In the 19th century and into the 20th century there were two related families of Dalton living in Jamestown, the second, the last of whom was Richard Dalton, lived in a farmhouse at the end of the lane where Jamestown House stands, the former Georgian residence of James Aylward and later George Morris, gentleman farmer and Justice of the Peace. A cluster of tombstones on the south side of Templeorum churchyard mark the burial place of the Daltons from the 1600s.

In 1935 the earl of Bessborough relinquished his Irish estates, and they eventually became the current agricultural college.

The estate land has now reverted to its original name of Kildalton.

13 THE KILMANAHIN FAMILY HOME

To be researched when COVID allows

14 RELATIONSHIP TABLE

If **JOHANNA** Phelan is your Grandmother then, apart from your immediate family...

Johanna's	Are your
Children	Aunts, Uncles
Siblings	Great Aunts, Uncles
Parents	Great grandparents
Grandparents	Great great grandparents
Grandchildren	1st cousins
1 st cousins	1 st cousins 1x remove
Mother's 1 st cousins	1 st cousins 2x remove
Grandnieces and grand nephews	2 nd cousins

15 APPENDIX: MARY CAREW'S WILL

Mary Carew

In the Name of God Amen I Mary Carew of Carrick on Tuir in the County of Down Widow being weak in body but sound in mind memory and understanding Do hereby make publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say I give devise and bequeath unto my Niece Eliza Grady otherwise Donovan wife of John Donovan of Portlaw in the County of Waterford the money belonging to me in the new three per Cent Government Stocks amounting to the sum of Four hundred pounds or thereabouts I give devise and bequeath unto my sister in Law Catherine Carew of Carrick on Tuir now living with me a sum of fifty pounds Sterling and all and every my right title and interest of in and to my present dwelling house in Carrick on Tuir and the Store yard and Premises therunto belonging as also all furniture plate linen and wearing apparel of which I may die possessed and all other property thereupon except my two Silver Candlesticks and the Snuffers and Snuff dish belonging to them which Candlesticks and Snuffers and Snuff dish I give to Miss Ellen O'Neill of Carrick on Tuir Spinster now living in Betty Barry's house I give devise and bequeath to my aforesaid Niece Eliza Grady otherwise Donovan my house in William Street Carrick on Tuir tenanted by James Quirk and

and I also give devise and bequeath to my said Niece the Store adjoining said house and the appurtenances belonging to it I give devise and bequeath unto my Sister Bridget Grady otherwise Skelton wife of James Skelton of Clonmel a sum of Twenty Pounds in full of all claims on my property I give devise and bequeath to my Niece Mary Grady of Milwale daughter of John Grady deceased a sum of twenty Pounds and I nominate and appoint William Morrissey of Lough Street Carrick ow Quir and the Reverend Patrick Tower Roman Catholic Curate Executors of this my last Will and Testament and all the rest residue and remainder of all my Estate and Effects real and personal not hereinbefore otherwise effectually disposed of after payment of my Debts legacies and funeral expenses and other Charges and deductions as aforesaid I do give devise and bequeath unto my said Niece Eliza Grady otherwise Donovan In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight

Signed Sealed published and declared by the above named Testatrix as and for her last Will and Testament in the presence of us who subscribed our names as Witnesses in the Testatrix's presence in the presence of each other and at her request

James Prehan
John McGrath

Mary Carew (Seal)

1858 February 12th On which day William Morrissey and the Rev^d Patrick Tower the Executors named in within Will proved same in common form of Law and were sworn as well to their belief of the truth and validity thereof as also well and truly to execute and perform same

Testatrix died 14th Jan'y 1858 }
Assets sworn under £ 1500 }

Before me
James P. Hickey
District Registrar

FOOTNOTES

¹ Habitually Estate villages came into existence because a prominent landowner, often newly-arrived in the country, recognised the merits of developing an urban settlement. The advantages were two-fold: providing secure habitation for tenants whose loyalty could be ensured; and creating centres of commercial activity which would generate additional income for the landlord. (From: “Mapped, A Study of Planned Irish Villages”, Dublin School of Architecture, Dublin Institute of Technology (2017)

² In the nineteenth century the Postal service was based on a network of towns with post offices, where mail was delivered and collected, rather than delivery to individual addresses. Being a post-town was an important commercial status symbol

³ A creamery is a place where milk and cream are processed and where butter and cheese is produced

⁴ Family lore suggests that he was expected to join the army at the outbreak of war and lost his job when he failed to do so.

⁵ Family lore suggest he “took to bed” after she died and did not recover.

⁶ Notes from discussion with Hannah in the 1970s

⁷ Nicholas Phelan (1877 – 1953). His history will be included in a later section.

⁸ Findagrave <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/197626502#view-photo=183104147>

⁹ Notes from discussion with Hannah in the 1970s

¹⁰ Notes from discussion with Hannah in the 1970s

¹¹ Notes from discussion with Hannah in the 1970s

¹² Family lore suggests that he did not progress within Carroll’s on account of his involvement with the Gaelic League

¹³ To be confirmed – when we can track down a descendant.

¹⁴ In the photograph – Kitty (Philip’s wife), Bridie and Pat Mellon, Hannah’s daughter Joan, Johanna’s half-brother Jimmy Phelan and his wife Nellie, Hannah’s son Brendan.

¹⁵ Based on death record

¹⁶ Griffith, Richard (1847 – 1864). Primary Valuation of Ireland. Dublin: Government Publications.

¹⁷ Bassett, G (1884. “*Kilkenny City and County, Guide and Directory*”, Dublin, Sealy, Bryers and Walker.

¹⁸ Bianconi established regular horse-drawn carriage services on various routes in Ireland from about 1815 onwards. These were known as 'Bianconi coaches' and the first service, Clonmel to Cahir, took five to eight hours by boat but only two hours by Bianconi’s carriage. Travel on a ‘Bian’ cost one penny farthing a mile. There were also a series of inns, the Bianconi Inns, some of which still exist; in Piltown, County Kilkenny and Killorglin, County Kerry. More information available here:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Bianconi.

¹⁹ Reported by Hannah in the 1970s.

²⁰ The Lynch children – Betty, Hannah, Jennie, Philip, Patrick etc.

²¹ Reported by Hannah in the 1970s.

²² Reported by Hannah in the 1970s.

²³ Much of this information is drawn from the following text: “*A Genealogical History of the Milesian Families of Ireland*”, Heraldic Artists of Ireland, Dublin, 1968

²⁴ “Annals of Ireland by the Fours Masters”, Translated and edited by John O’Donovan, 7 vols, Dublin 1856

²⁵ “O’Dubhahain and O’Huidhrin, Topographical Poems”, Edits by John O’Donovan, Dublin 1862

²⁶ Sir Bernard Burke. *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Wales; Comprising A Registry of Armorial Bearings From the Earliest To the Present Time*. London, England: Harrison, 59, Pall Mall, 1884.

²⁷ From <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>

²⁸ Griffith Valuation for Kilkenny 1849050 and Tithe Applotment books (1830s) for Kilkenny .

²⁹ A search through the Phelan baptismal records for Templeorum parish also indicate that the name William was not widely used in the Parish. Only 1 recorded in more than 100 records. Searching the church records between 1790 and 1810 for William Phelan yields 51 baptismal records in the region – 16 Waterford, 15 Kilkenny, 3 Tipperary 16 Laois, 1 Wexford. Only 6 had William with father named James, and no additional information was found to support a link.

³⁰ Hannah 1970's

³¹ Hannah 1970's

³² Queensland Register of Deaths March 1902.

³³ Reference to be added

³⁴ See Chapter x.

³⁵ Mary O'Shea

³⁶ Mary O'Shea