

# DEEL



# VIEWS

RATHKEALE  
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Summer 1994

Price 50p



PRINCESS OF DESMOND  
CONTESTANTS  
1994



941  
9493  
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The upheavals caused by the sewerage works have finally ended and the appearance of the town has improved dramatically in the past few months. Full marks to the County Council and the various contractors for the excellent work done on the streets and footpaths. The removal of service poles has also added considerably to the street panorama.

Acknowledgement must be made of the fine work put in by the Tidy Towns Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Council and of course the individual house and business occupancies who have contributed to the improvements.

Litter about the town is still unsightly but this problem is being tackled and some new and improved litter bins would help

greatly in this regard. Of course the real and obvious solution in this area is in the hands of each person in the community. People create litter and people can eliminate some by using the bins or bringing home with them what is often thrown on the street.

Some premises, particularly on the main street, are still eyesores. Many have been attended to but a few could still be vastly improved by a simple coat of paint.

Lets hope that the fine efforts of so many organisations and individuals will encourage others to contribute, even in a small way, to the advancement of the town and that when 1995 comes along we will be serious contenders for the Tidy Town Awards.

## PHOBIAS

Is your phobia here?. If not, how good is your pronunciation?.

Monophobia Fear of being alone.  
 Ailucophobia Fear of cats.  
 Ochliophobia Fear of crowds.  
 Achlucophobia Fear of Darkness.  
 Hypsophobia Fear of height.  
 Ophicliophobia Fear of reptiles.  
 Kenophobia Fear of large empty spaces.  
 Triskailekaphobia Fear of No. 13.  
 Oelynophobia Fear of pain.  
 Gremnophobia Fear of precipices.  
 Lyssophobia Fear of becoming insane -  
 not fear of typists.  
 Doraphobia Fear of touching animate  
 fur.  
 Rhandophobia Fear of being beaten.

Mematophobia Fear of sight of blood.  
 Gephyrophobia Fear of crossing bridges.  
 Pantrophobia Fear of everything.  
 Melissophobia Fear of stinging insects.  
 Cherophobia Fear of gaiety  
 Hylophobia Fear of forest.  
 Domatophobia Fear of being in a house.  
 Bacillophobia Fear of microbes.  
 Exemophobia Fear of being lonely.  
 Kinesophobia Fear of motion.  
 Sirexodromophobia Fear of railroad travel.  
 Haxjsaxophobia Fear of robbers.  
 Chinophobia Fear of snow.  
 Lalisphobia Fear of speech.  
 Climacophobia Fear of staircases.



### 5th CLASS 1944

Front Row: Claire Fitzgerald, Celine Teskey, Phil O'Shaughnessy, Pauline McEnery, Joan Tansey, Cyntia Barron, Ita Kelly, Agnes Lynch, Rita Cregan.

Second Row: M. Carroll, Tess McDonnell, Maisie Walsh, Birdie Cunningham, Helen Mulcahy, Anna McNamara, Marie McNamara.

Third Row: Eileen Morrissey, Anna O'Connor, Sally Magner, Miriam Cosgrove, Doreen Guirey, Pearl O'Brien, Bridget Wilmott, Marie Keegan, Joan Keyes.

Limerick City Library



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## TIDY TOWNS

With the ending of over more than three years of public works in the town and its environs, the Tidy Towns competition will hopefully take on a fresh aspect. The extremely heavy traffic, the works associated with the by-pass and the extensive excavations of the streets and footpaths, have left a heavy mark on the appearance of all kinds of houses and business premises. The National Tidy Towns competition first started in 1958. Rathkeale first participated in 1962. The old Parish Council of Muintirna Tire took to the competition enthusiastically. The members went out in their spare time building up walls and eyesores doing some decorative and construction work e.g. the tree and shrub planting and flower bed at the Deel bridge and the renovation of the 1798 monument. As there was no litter collection of any kind in those early years, they arranged groups to collect litter and dispose of it.

Rathkeale continued to gain respectable marks being second in the County behind Adare over a period of years and tied with Bantry, Co. Cork for first place in population D category in 1975. As years went on the large increase in heavy vehicular traffic through the town and other area problems made it inevitable that interest would wane and that the resultant marks would fall.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s the Marian Shrine which at that time was maintained to the highest gardening standards won the National Roadside Gardens competition on two different years a truly magnificent achievement considering the standard and number of competing gardens.

## VISIT OF RIVIERA VAUDOISE BRASS BAND

This band from Switzerland will be touring Ireland towards the end of August and plan to include Rathkeale in their itinerary.

The tour will include concerts in Galway, Skibbereen and Dublin and it is hoped the group of thirty musicians will perform in Rathkeale on Monday August 22nd in the Community Hall.

## COMMUNITY SCHOOL

After many years of effort the building of the Community School has finally got underway at Ballywilliam.

This is undoubtedly very welcome, especially for those parents whose children are approaching the end of their primary education in the locality. The school should be ready for opening by the start of school year 1995/96, and of course will replace the two existing schools - the Convent of Mercy and the Vocational.

Congratulations to all concerned.

## ABRAHAM'S GOLFING SOCIETY

The society welcomes Pat Neville as captain and wishes him well for the year. President is Paddy Cregan and the other committee members are:-

Monnie Wilmott (Treasurer), Noel Harnett (Secretary), J. O'Dwyer, J. O'Connor, Ml. Cregan, Mary O'Sullivan, Ml. Noonan.

There have been three outings already and the prizewinners are as follows:-

### KILLARNEY

Gents:

1. Liam O'Sullivan
2. Tom Tierney
3. Pat Neville
4. Maurice Noonan

Ladies:

1. Laura Keating
2. Nora Dwane
3. Breda Keating

### CHARLEVILLE

Gents:

1. Pat Neville
2. Vincent O'Kelly
3. Michael Keating
4. Neally Duggan
5. Pat Keating

Ladies:

1. Eliz. Keating
2. Mary O'Sullivan
3. Laura Keating

### TIPPERARY (Presidents Prize)

Gents:

1. Ml. Cregan
2. Tom McNamara
3. John O'Connor
4. Michael Noonan
5. Tom Curtin

Ladies:

1. Eliz. Keating
2. Pat O'Kelly
3. Mary O'Sullivan
4. Mary Hennessy

The next outing will be to Fermoy Golf Club on Saturday August 6th and the starting time is 3.00 p.m.

# SHELTERED HOUSING SCHEME

The plan to provide housing for some older people and those living alone has finally come to fruition.

The contract has been placed and work should commence shortly on the construction of fourteen dwelling's in Abbeylands to be comprised of a mixture of one and two bedroom units in four seperate blocks. Incorporated in the layout as well is a wardens apartment and a recreational unit.

The Community Council initiated this proposal which is financed from public funds and is located beside the Fire Station at Abbeylands. The contractor is local builder Michael Dillon and all concerned are to be complimented on the success of their efforts to date.



## BAPTISMS

Catriona Mary Casey	Jamie Marie Lynch
John Solley	Patrick John Flynn
Kyle Michael Gerard Jinks	John Flynn
Charlene Mary O'Riordan	Shauna Louise Hennessy Jones
Lee Ryan Tomlin	Arran John English
Sarah Louise Tierney	Arron James Condon
Daniel Patrick Flynn	Jeremiah Gerard Lynch
Eileen Charlene Quilligan	Aidrian William Stackpoole
Robert Joseph Kenneally	Edmund Ryan
Jack Bernard Hennessy	Aisling Catriona Josephine Enright
Eimear Bernadette Roche	Julianne Cawley

## FUNERALS

Helen Kenneally  
 Nora Griffin  
 Mary B O'Connor  
 Michael Quilligan  
 Annie Mangan  
 Helen Madigan  
 George Dowling  
 Niall Teskey  
 Mary Costello  
 Mary MacCawley Smith  
 Maureen O'Donovan  
 Nellie Lynch  
 Elizabeth Clune  
 Margaret McCarthy  
 Nora O'Grady  
 Bridie O'Grady

## MARRIAGES

Robert O'Donoghue & Bridget Gammell  
 Alexander Goggin & Mary Quilligan  
 Seamus Anthony Madigan & Ann Josephine Woulfe  
 Thomas Gerard O'Donoghue & Rita Ryan  
 John Josephy Barry & Patricia Mary Barry

# RATHKEALE WELCOME HOME FESTIVAL

August 7th to Sunday 14th August

PROCEEDS IN AID OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL JOB CREATION PROJECT

## PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

### SUNDAY AUGUST 7TH

- 2.00p.m. **MASS** at Augustian Abbey.  
2.45p.m. **FAMILY FIELD DAY**  
in The Abbey Park *Sponsored by Andersen Ireland Ltd.* featuring  
\* Rathkeale Brass Band  
\* Wheel of Fortune \* Bottle Stall  
\* Horseshoes \* Wellie Throwing \* Bonny Baby Show \* Puppet Show \* Face Painting \* "GRANNY OF THE YEAR"  
\* TINY TOTS OPEN SPORTS for boys & girls under 3, 4 and 5 **PLUS PRIZES FOR ALL.**  
7.30p.m. **FANCY DRESS PARADE** (Children & Adults) led by Rathkeale Brass Band.  
8.30p.m. **KIDDIES DISCO**  
at Rathkeale Community Centre.  
Heat of Little Prince and Princess.  
10.00p.m. **DANCING** at Mann's Hotel  
Music by **Billy Donnegan** and **Jamblyia.** (*Bar Exemption*)

### MONDAY AUGUST 8TH

- 6.30p.m. Boys and girls under 9, 11, 13 & 15  
**OPEN ROAD RACES.**  
7.30p.m. **10K OPEN ROAD RACE**  
(*sponsored by St. Mary's A.C., Murphy's Heineken, The Amber Lantern Bar.*)  
8.30p.m. Opening of **ART EXHIBITION**  
at Rathkeale Fire Station  
(*Sponsored by Crest Windows.*)  
By Joan MacKernan, County Arts Officer.  
Exhibition will run for duration of Festival.

### TUESDAY AUGUST 9TH

- 7.30p.m. **KIDDIES NOVELTY SPORTS**  
at The Abbey Park.  
8.30p.m. **KIDDIES DISCO** at Community Centre. Heat of Little Prince and Princess.

### WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10TH

- 10.00p.m. **SILVER JUBILEE DANCE**  
at Mann's Hotel. Music by **CONNIE BUCKLEY AND THE CLUBMEN.**  
Teas and Sandwiches  
(*Sponsored by A.I.B.P.*) *Bar Exemption.*

### THURSDAY AUGUST 11TH

- 8.00p.m. **MONSTER FESTIVAL BINGO**  
at The Community Centre. Plus *Monster Raffle and Spot Prizes.* Usual Buses.  
10.00p.m. **HARP PUB QUIZ** at Molly B's.

**WILLIAMS SUPER CARNIVAL  
AMUSEMENTS AT ST. MARY'S PARK**

### FRIDAY AUGUST 12TH

- 9.30p.m. **CAVALCADE OF PRINCESSES**  
Led by Rathkeale Brass Band.  
10.00p.m. **PRINCESS OF DESMOND '94**  
**FINAL** at Community Centre.  
Compère: **Marty Whelan,** TV and Radio fame. (*Sponsored by Brian Geary Car Sales.*)  
**LATE NIGHT DANCING**  
in The Community Centre to the music of **THE DEERHUNTERS.**  
**SUPER RAFFLE**  
(*Sponsored by Sean Hennessy.*)  
11.00p.m. **SUPER DISCO** at Mann's Hotel.  
(*Bar Exemption.*)

### SATURDAY AUGUST 13TH

- 3.00p.m. **OPEN BUSKING COMPETITION**  
Adult and Juvenile Categories.  
(*Sponsored by Rathkeale Chamber of Commerce*)  
8.00p.m. **LITTLE PRINCE AND PRINCESS**  
**FINAL** presented by "Dr. John" of Radio Limerick 95FM.  
(*Sponsored by Homestyle Bakery.*)  
Followed by **KIDDIES DISCO** in The Community Centre.

### SUNDAY AUGUST 14TH

- 1.30p.m. **GALA OPEN DAY**  
at **DOHYLE LAKE MARINA.**  
1.30p.m. **WATER PAGENT**  
Colour Water Display (Rathkeale Fire Brigade).  
2.30p.m. **BOAT TRIPS** to The Lake  
On the Band Stand - Rathkeale Brass Band, Charlie Reynolds, Irish Dancing.  
**SPEED-BOAT TRIPS** on The Lake  
Water Skiing  
Bouncing Castle  
Pony Rides  
Live Music Through The Night  
Shop Sweets, Ices, Teas, Coffees, Etc.  
4:00p.m. **BAR-B-QUE** Beefburgers and Sausages, Bric-a-Brack Stall, Book Stall.  
9.30p.m. **FINAL DANCE** at Mann's Hotel  
Music by **THE VANTONES**  
Raffle for Calf and Sheep. (*Bar Exempt*)

**5-a-side Soccer** at St. Mary's Park every evening  
Sponsored by Carling (John Brennan).

**RATHKEALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
SHOPPING BONANZA WEEKEND**

Thursday 11th/Friday 12th/Saturday 13th in all shops and also  
**DRAW** for a Weekend away for 2 must be won!

# Rathkeale Welcome Home Festival '94

## DANCING DIARY

### MANNS HOTEL

Sunday August 7th:  
**BILLY DONEGAN & JAMBLYIA**

Wednesday August 10th:  
**SILVER JUBILEE  
 RE-UNION SOCIAL**  
 - A Night to Remember.  
 Dancing to the music of  
**CONNIE BUCKLEY & THE CLUBMEN**  
*(Sponsored by A.I.B.P.)*

Friday August 12th:  
**SUPER DISCO with D.J. BUNNY**

Sunday August 14th:  
**GRAND FINALE with THE VANTONES**

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆



\* BAR EXEMPTIONS \*  
*Dancing from 10.00p.m. each night*

### COMMUNITY CENTRE

Sunday August 7th:  
 8.30p.m. **KIDDIES DISCO** plus Heat of  
 "LITTLE PRINCE & PRINCESS" Contests



Tuesday August 9th:  
 8.30p.m. **KIDDIES DISCO** plus Heat of  
 "LITTLE PRINCE & PRINCESS" Contests

Friday August 12th:  
**"PRINCESS OF DESMOND" Final**  
 Compère: **Marty Whelan** (of T.V. & Radio Fame)  
*Sponsored by: Brian Geary Car Sales*  
 Late Night Dancing to: **THE DEERHUNTERS**

Saturday August 13th at 8.00p.m.  
**"LITTLE PRINCE & PRINCESS" FINALS**  
 with Doctor John Moloney of Radio Limerick 95FM  
*Sponsored by: Homestyle Bakery*  
**Followed by: KIDDIES SUPER DISCO**



**7th Class 1942** Front Row: Breeda O'Flaherty, Peggy Healy, Kitty Boyle, Brenda Kelly, Eithne Coffey, Breeda Guirey, Peggy Fitzgerald, Janie Sheridan, Bridie Frawley, Teresa Cregan, Sara Tracy.  
Second Row: Mary Giltenane, Maureen O'Brien, Mary McNamara, Tess Duffy, Mary Agatha Danaher, Josie Costello, Maurie Steel.  
Third Row: Monica Smith, Kitty Magner, Nora Dore, Josie Young, Mary Power, Eileen Costello, Teresa Magner, Edith Coffey.

**RATHKEALE**  
**WELCOME HOME FESTIVAL '94**  
**1969 - 1994**

*Silver Jubilee Re-Union Night*

*Wednesday August 10th, 1994 At Manns Hotel, Rathkeale.*

**DURING 1969.....**

- Richard Nixon was sworn in as President of The United States of America.
- The Boeing 747 Jumbo Jet made its first flight.
- The First Test Tube Baby was born.
- The Kray Twins were found guilty of murder.
- The voting age for women was changed from 21 to 18 years.
- President De Gaulle of France resigned.
- Rocky Marciano was killed in a plane crash.
- The 50p decimal coin was first issued.
- Pele scored the 1000th goal of his career.

**....but the most important thing in 1969 was that you were either attending school, working or living in Rathkeale.**

*In a bid to reunite you with some of your friends of 25 years ago  
it has been decided to have a*

***Buffet Social at Manns Hotel, Rathkeale***

*on Wednesday August 10th, 1994  
commencing at 10.00 p.m.*

Come along with your partners, relatives and friends and have an enjoyable night out.  
Chat about those days and nights of 25 years ago  
and rekindle the happenings of yesteryear.

Enjoy dancing to the music of the fantastic  
**CONNIE BUCKLEY AND THE CLUBMEN.**

Tickets for this function, at £5.00 each, are now available locally or on the night at Manns Hotel.

**It is hoped that you will be able to attend the event which is being  
promoted by the organisers of Rathkeale Welcome Home Festival '94.**

*Please feel free to tell your friends, relatives and neighbours  
about this function as they may also wish to attend it.*

# IRISH PALATINE ASSOCIATION NEWS

Just three months after returning from a very successful trip in the Palatinate (Rheinland Pfalz) plans are already in motion for our next big event. A ten day holiday in the Rathkeale area of County Limerick. The holiday was first announced while in Germany and is to take place in September of 1995. It will include receptions, lectures, tours, outings, concerts, leisure activities etc. It is hoped to attract 100 people from North America, England, Germany and Ireland to the Rathkeale area for this holiday. The Association intends availing of local talents, attractions and amenities to fill the greater part of the program. More information will be supplied as plans progress.

In March we assisted a video crew to prepare a piece on the Irish Palatine Museum for inclusion in the Adare Interpretative Centre Video presentation.

The early part of this year saw the completion of a number of improvements at the museum costing in the region of £50,000. Finance was received from a grant and IPA fund raising efforts. At present another £10,000 has to be raised to meet remaining costs.

Legal transactions have just been finalised and the Irish Palatine Association have taken ownership of the Wesleyan Chapel site at Killeheen. It is hoped in future years that the site can be developed and become part of a Palatine trail in the Rathkeale area.

*(Right):* Many Huguenots having fled from France during the reign of Louie XIV were given shelter by the Palatines and some Irish Palatine surnames are indeed Huguenot surnames

On our way to Spangenberg Castle by bus, Monika Lauer pointed out this beautiful example of a Huguenot style house from 1608.

This season the Museum has the added attraction of the tea room to serve teas, coffees and confectionery not only to visitors of the museum but to anyone that wishes to relax in a pleasant atmosphere and have a chat.

In the autumn the Association will be seeking groups (associations, clubs etc.) to visit the museum.

Why not give the museum a visit, enjoy a cup of tea or coffee and a chat?.



Bornheim one of many villages visited by the Irish Palatine Group in the Palatinate is famous for its production of pigs. A beautiful fountain, designed by renowned Palatinate sculpture Dr. Gernot Rumpf, underlining this fact has been erected in the town centre, once the site of a pig sty. One of the pigs on the fountain has horns in honour of Bornheim's Mayor who's surname is "Hörner".



In Bornheim we received a very emotional homely welcome. On our arrival we could see that a crowd had gathered to meet us. The town choir sang and we were greeted by Herrn burgermeister Dieter Hörner, who welcomed us back to our homeland.

A traditional custom in Palatinate towns is to hold a wine ceremony for their guests. The wine is presented in special small glasses bearing the town's coat of arms or other emblem depicting some special aspect of that town. In Bornheim it was pigs and on this occasion the wine was on tap from the fountain.

In the evening we were taken to the town hall for a meal with Dampfnudeln un Woisoss (Yeast Dumplings & Wine Sauce) and later shown the Council Chambers.

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*(Below):* Our group photographed outside Villa Ludwigshöhe, the Summer Residence of the Kings of Bavaria which is situated on the hill side near Edenkoben on the "Wine Road" between Landau and Neustadt.



# RATHKEALE SPORTS COMPLEX

By B. McEnery

It has been an outstanding year for R.S.C. both from a financial viewpoint and member satisfaction viewpoint. On the financial side the turnover was up considerably on previous years and we expect this to continue over the years to come. In May of this year the Sports Complex purchased a new snooker table from Abbey Billiards at a cost of £2,400 a major investment by any standard, our members are delighted with the table which is up to championship standard. Many people will be interested in the

fate of the old snooker table which is part of the town's history, well it is going to the snooker table hospital to be reconditioned and restored to its former glory, it will then be put into a new snooker room which has been tailored by FAS to accommodate it. This will make a fine snooker club and

we will consequently be able to offer new membership.

Rathkeale Sports Complex was recently honoured by being asked to host the Feile na nGael handball championship on Saturday and Sunday 25th and 26th June. On Saturday the contestants were ladies only which proved to be most entertaining. On Sunday we had both the ladies and boys U/14 finals, Limerick was in the final of the U/14 ladies final but didn't play to form and were beaten by a strong Kildare team. The weekend was most enjoyable and indeed it highlighted the deficiency of handball players in this once proud handball town. To put this position to right yours truly

and others will shortly be offering coaching in both boys and girls handball, we saw over the weekend what commitment can achieve.

Rathkeale Sports Complex looks forward to the start-up of its busy period from September on and we extend an invitation to anybody interested in:-

- (a) Squash
- (b) Handball



- (c) Snooker/Billiards
- (d) Racquetball
- (e) Tennis
- (f) Pool

*Above: Anthony O'Flaherty and Billy Conroy, cueing up for the Spillane Cup Snooker Final at Rathkeale Sports Complex, 1986 'Bill Conroy Won*

to telephone (069) 64622 and join the club.

## TONGUE TWISTERS

*The sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep's sick.*

*Betty Botter bought some butter but she said this butter's bitter, if I use some bitter butter, it will make my batter bitter. If I buy some better butter, it will make my batter better so Betty bought some better butter and her batter's better.*

## SOME THOUGHTS ON A HURLING GAME

In the Christmas 1992 edition of this magazine, I had published an article, taken from a Limerick Evening Post of August 1813. The article featured a report on a hurling match that occurred in London, that month. I added some comments of my own on what this report told us about how hurling was played at the time, who played it and indeed who supported the game. Since then an article has been published entitled "The Geography of Hurling" by Kevin Whelan, which gives further information relevant both to the newspaper article and of wider historical dimensions. I propose here to reprint the original newspaper article, then illustrate how the new information published by Whelan influences the article and finally give a brief outline on how the information published in that article is being reinterpreted in Irish history.

"Irish Hurlers - Monday, the fineness of the day attracted a vast concourse of people to Kennington Common, London, to witness a hurling match between the provinces of Leinster and Munster. The engagement was entered into between two gentlemen of the respective provinces who each at the head of their own party entered the Common about four o'clock when fourteen stout young Hibernians were selected on each side; the Leinster were distinguished by red caps and the Munster by blue. At half past four the ball was thrown up and the play commenced, the stewards being mounted and keeping the ground clear.

The agility displayed in striking the ball with the hurley without ever taking it in hand - so different from the game of cricket - was much admired by the English part of the spectators and though there were several falls from the jostling that is allowed in this game. We are happy to say there was no accident. After an hour and a half of handsome play, the Munster party were fairly goaled, which was celebrated by the victors with cheering. The Leinster gentlemen entertained their hurlers with a good dinner, plenty of good liquor and music at the Horns Tavern, while the Munster gentlemen entertained their party, in a similar way at the other house".

At the time that this article was published, I would have assumed, that the game of hurling described here, was that played nationwide and that the two teams were natives of their respective provinces. Whelan's article suggests otherwise. He states that two forms of hurling existed, one familiar to today's game, played in the Southern half of the country, and even here in a well defined area - Wexford, South Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary,

Waterford, East Cork, East Limerick, East Clare, South Galway and parts of Offaly and Laoise. The other form of hurling, the one in fact described here was played in the Northern part of the Country. Its core area was in Co. Derry, Antrim and the Inishowen Peninsula in Co. Donegal. It would appear therefore that the game described here would have been the Northern game of camán (anglicised to "commons") and that it would have been played by Northerners, who represented the provinces of Leinster and Munster from which the gentlemen came, who sponsored the two teams. The game appears to be very similar to the Scottish game of Shinty, from which it probably had its roots.

The origins of the "gentlemen" at the game and their provinces of origin is not in doubt. It is significant however in two respects. Firstly it helps to explain why hurling as we know it today, is that which was played in the Southern half of the county. Here it had gentry support. Yet the question may well be asked who were there gentry and why would they have supported this aspect of Irish culture, when so many other aspects of our culture came under attack. Whelan and other historians, now argue that the old Irish and Anglo-Norman gentry survived in two guises. Firstly some families held onto their land or built new estates. In Co. Limerick the Knights of Glin (though their estates were greatly reduced) and the O'Gradys' of Small Co. (in East Limerick) provide examples of the former case. The Dunravens of Adare, a branch of the Quin family of East Clare are an example of the latter case. While these families had to conform to the established church to retain their lands, they allowed relations, who largely remained Catholics, to operate as middlemen and emerge as a form of sub-gentry. Secondly many of the old gentry families were given land by the new landlords, to work as middlemen. As the plantations in counties like Limerick took place earlier than the bitter Cromwellian affairs of a later date, the degree of hostility between planter and native was not as extreme. This is not to suggest that those who lost their land did not feel bitter and didn't hope to regain it, rather in time the English settlers sought to seek some accommodation with Irish practices. Thus, in Rathkeale, the first Southwell landlord, married a daughter of the displaced Herbert family. This was no doubt a ploy to provide some element of continuity to the tenants of the estate. It also explains why these old gentry families retained an important roll as middlemen. The Herberts removed themselves to

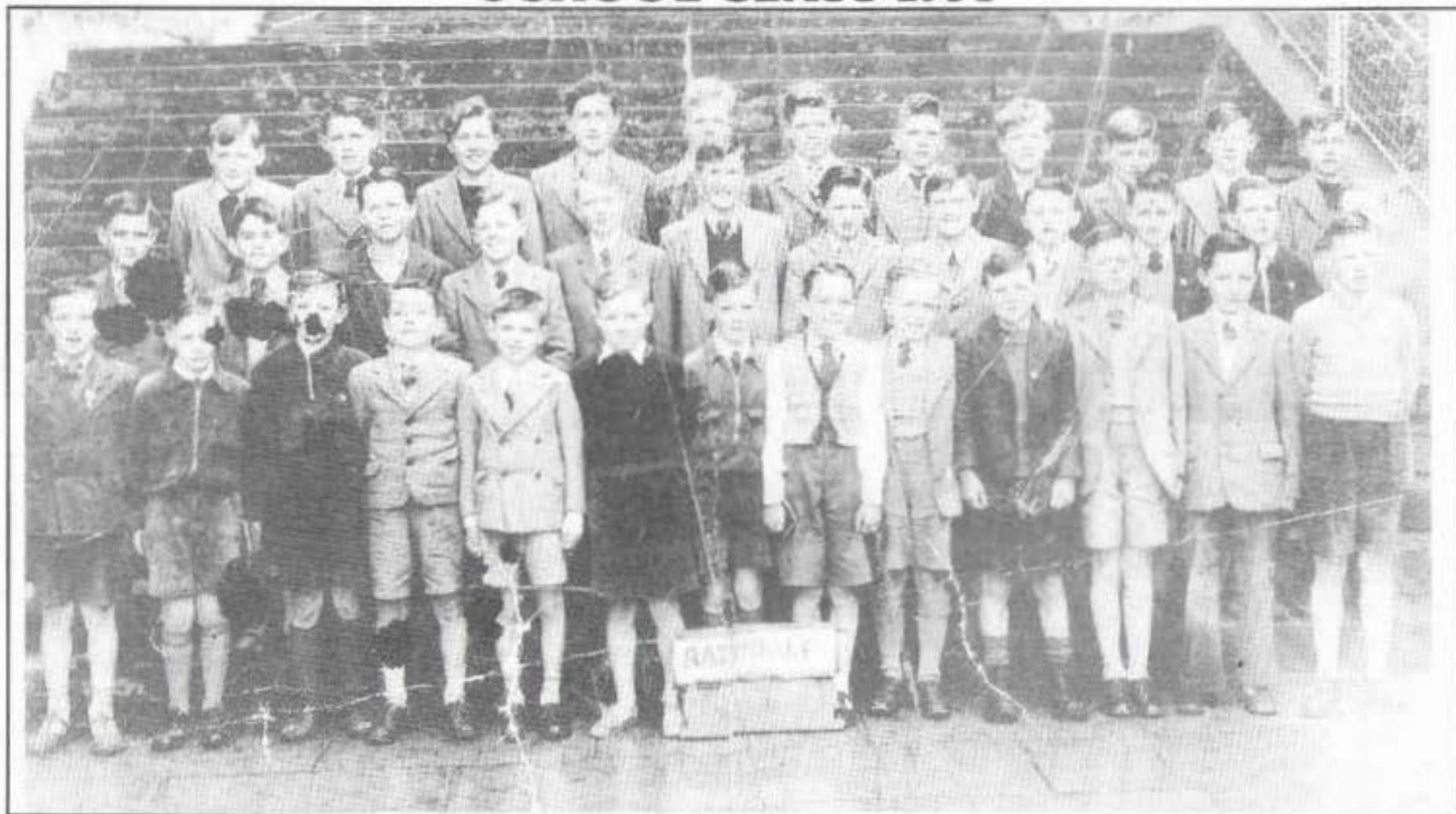
Templeglantane, no doubt, they hoped that at some later date they might be able to reclaim their land. Some families stayed on their old estates, taking land from the new planter's families, thus a branch of the De Lacy family of Ballingarry remained on as middlemen, on the estate of the Odells until the 1820's at least.

These families played a very important roll in Irish Society at the time. They sheltered the old ways, thus allowing games like hurling to survive, but also adapted to new ways. They provided shelter, support and priests for instance to a newly reformed catholic church. This is best illustrated by the De Lucy family of Ballingarry. When a member of the Odell family, placed the newly appointed Parish Priest in jail in the 1730's, he was forced through local pressure to release him and issue an apology to the Bishop - himself a De Lucy and a cousin of the Ballingarry family. It is also illustrated in other ways, the Knights of Glin for instance were still practicing the old Irish custom of Fosterage down to the 1850's. What has this to do with the survival of the game of hurling, as we know it and what is its significance to modern Irish history?. Whelan argues that its significance is in the fact that the survival of such families allowed for the emergence in the 19th century of a strong

farmer class, in what we may describe as the "Southern hurling Counties, who were to emerge as the leaders of the new Irish state. He argues that their importance can be seen in the many key organisations that emerge from these counties throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. These counties were those that were strongest in support of O'Connell, those in which the catholic church had the best organisation nationwide (along possibly with Dublin), it remains the heartland of the G.A.A., along as containing the town within which it was founded. The Co-operative movement was strongest here and other groups such as Muintir na Tíre and Macra na Feirme were founded here and made their initial impact in this locality. Finally, in the fight for Irish freedom, the English authorities imposed martial law in nine counties - Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny and the six Munster counties. The omission of Dublin can possibly be attributed to political reasons. To impose martial law their would have been to admit a state of crisis. Yet what of the remaining counties?. Whelan's evidence, limited though this discussion may be of it, suggests that the South-East section of the country extending from Wexford through to Limerick and south to Cork, is the key area, when seeking to understand the emergence of the Irish state.

*The Geography of Hurling - Kevin Whelan  
History Ireland Vol.1. No. 1. Spring 1993.*

## SCHOOL CLASS 1954



**Front Row:-** Pa Dunne, Batty Collins, Mike Wilmott, Mike Lee, Pat Brennan, Christy Lynch, Mike Collins, Joe White, Jimmy Supply, Stephen Markham, Martin Roche, James Roche, Liam Barrett. **Middle Row:-** Joe O'Grady (RIP), Mike Dunlea, John Stokes, Michael Roche, Oliver Clune, Tommy Quinn, Christy Cunnighan, Liam Dunne, Seamus Lyons, Jodie Boyle, John Kelly, Brian Casey (RIP). **Back Row:-** John O'Sea, Mike Neville, Mike Condon, Martin Lynch, Dermot Supply (RIP), Paddy Wilmott, Jimmy Hogan, Mike Hayes, Christy Slattery(?) and John Markham.

# HEDGEROWS

The patchwork landscape of fields surrounded by high hedgerows is a traditional and familiar feature of the Irish countryside. Hedgerows are linear strips of woodland, vital habitats for many of our wild plants and animals and important for the visual quality of the landscape. Awareness of the importance of hedgerows has increased in the last decade in Ireland, as modern farming continues to change our countryside.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hedgerows are man-made additions to the landscape, planted as the result of Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, beginning with the Cattle Act of 1667. Hawthorn was chosen as the most popular hedging-plant because of its ability to form a dense, stockproof hedge in a short period of time. Hedgerows were intended as living fences, to restrict the movement of farm animals and formed farm, parish and townland boundaries. From being merely functional parts of the farm they have gradually become 'naturalized' into the landscape, and are now inextricably part of our natural environment.

## HEDGEROWS - NATURE RESERVES IN MINIATURE

Since the beginning of the enclosure period, other trees and shrubs have colonised the hedgerows, giving them the diversity that we can see today. Besides hawthorn, blackthorn, ash, elm, gorse, willow, hazel and holly are other common hedgerow shrubs. Spring is the best time to identify most species when they are in flower. Blackthorn is the first blossom to be seen, in early spring, while the rest of the hedgerow is still bare. Hawthorn follows in May with its cascades of white blossom, together with the scented yellow flowers of gorse. Other blossoming species are elder, wild cherry and crab apple. Intertwined with these shrubs are common creepers such as ivy (which flowers in the autumn), clematis, bramble and honeysuckle.

If you walk alongside a hedgerow not only can you see a variety of trees and shrubs but also many species of herbaceous plants on the hedge banks and verges. The most conspicuous are the taller species like cow-parsley and hogweed (both of which have tight clumps of many small white flowers) and foxgloves. Herb Robert, goosegrass (commonly called 'Sticky Willie') garlic mustard and lady's smock intermingle with the flowering grasses. Primroses, very characteristic spring plants, are common along hedge banks. The best way to identify these wild plants is with a pocket guide - you will quickly become familiar with the commoner species.

With the variety and abundance of flora come a whole range of dependent insects. Hawthorn alone can support over 100 insect species and blackthorn nearly as many. The most conspicuous of the insects are the butterflies, each of which have specific food plants. The orange-tip, a characteristic hedgerow butterfly, feeds on lady's smock. Peacock caterpillars feed on nettles while those of the hedgebrown and speckled-wood feed on various grasses.

The insects are in turn food for insectivorous birds such as wrens, hedge-sparrows and whitethroats. Song thrushes and blackbirds eat earth-worms, slugs and snails of the hedge bottoms, while the autumn berry crops are food for yellowhammers, bullfinches, chaffinches and winter visitors such as fieldfares and redwings. Few of these birds could survive in numbers in the countryside without the hedgerow harvest of insects, seeds and berries. Hedgerows also provide valuable nesting-space and song-posts for our breeding birds.

Hedgerows give many of our mammals food, shelter and protection. It is difficult to see more than the occasional glimpse of these mammals since most are nocturnal. You are more likely to hear the high-pitched

squeaks of the smaller mammals like fieldmice and pigmy shrews in the undergrowth of the hedgerow. Rabbits can be seen emerging from their burrows at dawn or dusk and if you are fortunate you may see badgers, which often use hedge banks for their sets. Hedgehogs will commonly feed, breed and hibernate in hedgerows. At the top of the foodchain are the stoat, fox and barn owl preying on the small mammals and birds.

## HEDGE TRIMMING - IS IT BENEFICIAL OR DAMAGING?

Contrary to popular opinion, periodical hedge trimming need not be harmful. It can greatly improve a hedge which has become thin and 'leggy' through neglect. What can be harmful is using the wrong type of hedge cutter for large woody stems and indiscriminate cutting of hedgerow trees with chain saws. If a hedge is cut too frequently and kept very low, the amount of wildlife will be markedly reduced. The best way to manage hedgerows is to cut them in rotation, so that there will always be some left uncut every year. Late winter is the best time for trimming to avoid undue disturbance to wildlife. As an experiment, try to record the number of bird species you see in or near a low, trimmed hedge and an unmanaged hedge and compare the two. The ideal form of hedge for wildlife is tall, broad and dense with plenty of undergrowth. This will provide maximum shelter, protection, food and nesting space. You should be able to record more bird species in this type of hedge.

## HEDGEROW REMOVAL

Since the 1950's hedgerows have been removed in vast amounts throughout Western Europe, in response to increasing mechanisation and efficiency. About 4,500 miles of hedgerow were removed each year from 1946 to 1974 in England and Wales alone. This accounted for over 25% of the total hedgerow mileage. In some eastern counties of England over 50% have been removed, resulting in a featureless, prairie landscape hostile to wildlife. It seems that Ireland has suffered less, with an estimated 14% removed from 1937 to 1982.

## WHY ARE HEDGEROWS REMOVED?

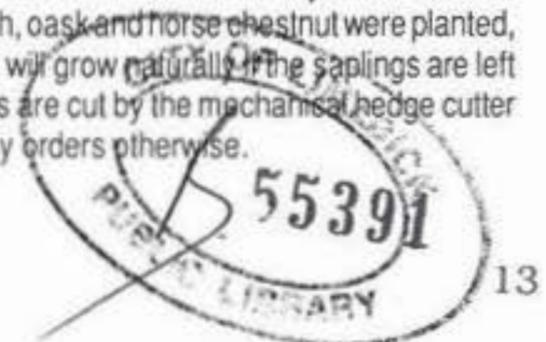
Large machinery is difficult to manoeuvre in small fields and the farmer saves time and money by making one large field out of several small ones. Shading of crops and harbouring of pests and weeds have been cited as disadvantages. Lastly hedgerows have to be maintained - this usually means hiring a contractor, which can be expensive.

## ADVANTAGES OF HEDGEROWS

Even though the arguments against them seem to be convincing, hedgerows do offer advantages to the farmer. They provide shelter for crops which could be damaged when exposed to the full force of the wind. A hedge of moderate height will act as a very efficient wind-break. Hedges also provide valuable shelter for animals and help to curb soil erosion and flooding. There is evidence that hedges act as barriers to the spread of diseases such as bovine TB. Lastly there are indications from research that hedgerows provide a balance in nature that favours farming. Even though they harbour pests, the predators of those pests are also present (these include spiders, ladybirds and birds), and hedgerows may be able to damp out major fluctuations of agricultural pests as a result.

## TREES FROM HEDGEROWS

Hedgerows are important sources of deciduous trees, especially since Ireland has so little woodland left. The latest estimate is that only 1.2% of the country is covered by deciduous woodland. Many of the trees we see in hedgerows such as beech, oak and horse chestnut were planted, but some species such as ash, willow and hawthorn saplings are left intact. Too often these saplings are cut by the mechanical hedge cutter unless the landowner specifically orders otherwise.



# REPORT OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

Since September 1993 this Committee has looked at and studied the situation that exists between the Travelling and Settled community in Rathkeale.

In that period Travelling Traders returned to the town in large numbers on three occasions i.e. two funerals and Christmas.

In September the Travelling Community were asked to park their caravans on their own property.

A survey carried out by Limerick County Council on 26.11.93 showed that 146 caravans were parked in the town. This was an increase of 25 caravans on 1992. Attached is an extract from the Council Report, showing where all these caravans were parked.

Despite the increase in the number of people returning to the town the situation has improved overall. This is due to extra Gardaí stationed in the town over the Christmas period, as well as the Travelling Community responding to requests from members of the committee not to park on the roadway.

Intimidation and unsocial behaviour did take place and this will have to be addressed in the future by the outside Government agencies.

It is this committee's view that the following developments should take place instead of the 72 bay halting site as proposed by the County Manager, in report no. 6 to Limerick County Council.

Roches Road Area:

At present access to the rear of the houses is restricted.

(a) To address this we propose that a new road be constructed at the rear of the houses. This would allow caravans to be parked at the backs and off the roadway. This proposed roadway should be of standard width.

Public lighting should be installed as well as any road marking that may be required.

Residents who were asked about this development were in favour of it.

The property owner on the other side of the passageway will provide a strip of land if required, provided certain conditions are met by the Council.

(b) That the present grill fixed to the outside of building are removed and placed inside.

(c) That the link road to the by-pass be upgraded.

(d) That boundary wall and footpaths be refurbished.

(e) That road surface be upgraded and road marking be provided where required.

(f) That a traffic island be constructed at the junction of Fair Hill, Roches Road.

If the above work was carried out it should prevent the area from becoming a ghetto and insure a well maintained estate.

With the opening of the by-pass this road is now used more and more by the visitors to the town. It is therefore important that any development that takes place in the future should be planned so to eliminate indiscriminate buildings.

## FAIR HILL

Fair Hill was one of the areas in the town where caravans were parked on the roadside during the Christmas period.

There were 25 caravans parked in the area. The breakdown is as follows:

11 caravans were from the old caravan site. The families concerned were moved due to the new housing development in Fair Hill.

It is hoped that 7 of these families would be accommodated in the new development and that provision would be made at the rear of the new houses for the remaining 4 families which should leave the roadways clear of caravans.

The 14 other caravans owners when identified prove to have property in the area, but did not use it. These people will have to be moved into their own property in future.

This committee proposes that the following action be taken in Fair Hill.

(a) That all caravans be removed from the roadway and roads kept clear at all times.

(b) That the new sites at the rear of the new houses be extended to accommodate 4 remaining families.  
It is this Committee's view that long term houses should be provided for the residents of the caravan sites.

(c) That a 6 Bay Hard Stand be provided in County Council property at the rear of new houses. This stand to be used only when caravans are parked illegally around the town at Christmas.

(d) Roadways boundary wall be replaced.  
Public lighting be updated.  
Footpaths be laid.  
Road marking to be provided where required.  
The total area to be landscaped when the construction work is completed.  
Traffic direction to be studied and changed if required.  
That any development in the future would be planned before it takes place this should eliminate indiscriminate buildings.

There seems to be a void between the time children leave National School and go on the road full-time to make a living. We propose that a Training Centre be established to fill this void.

People with skill or craft could practice them and maybe learn new ones.

This centre could also be used for Adult Training and any other Educational courses that the Travelling Community may require.

This Committee believes that it is through Education that this unsocial behaviour can be dealt with.

### ABBEY COURT

5 caravans were parked illegally in Abbey Court Estate this Christmas.

It is intended that any caravan parked in this area after the Hard Stand site has been constructed in Fair Hill should be moved there.

- (a) This committee proposes that Limerick County Council build between 6 to 10 houses on the supervised sites where caravans were parked at Christmas.
- (b) The roadway leading from Abbey Court to Ballywilliam be opened by removing the bollards.
- (c) Speed ramps should be installed in the area to reduce speeding.
- (d) Roadway should be clearly marked where required.

### BY LAWS

The existing by-laws for Rathkeale will have to be studied and any alterations made as required. When this is complete Rathkeale should have a practical and workable set of by-laws which can be implemented easily.

### CONCLUSION

The afore mentioned proposals will require funding. Representation will have to be made to the Minister for the Environment and to Limerick County Council, so that work can commence as soon as possible.

With the infrastructure in place, residents of Roches Road, Fair Hill area will have to take responsibility for their actions and be prepared to help with the up keep of the facilities installed.

This is where the Department of Health and Education can play a big part.

Both communities in Rathkeale will have to recognise that there are two cultures in Rathkeale and each must respect the other. Both communities have to play their part in the development of the town in future.

Residents from Fair Hill and Roches Road should be represented on all committees within the town.

There is no place for a 72 bay halting site in Rathkeale and any funding that might have been available for that project should be channelled into afore recommendation.

(i) Total No. of caravans parked in the town - 146.

(ii) Breakdown -

(Results of census taken on 26.11.93 in brackets)

	<u>22.12.93</u>	<u>26.11.93</u>	<u>Position at Difference</u>
Private Sites/Yards etc.	106	(37)	69
Roadside	27	(13)	14
Residential Caravan Park	13	(13)	Nil
TOTAL	146	(63)	83

(iii) Area Breakdown:

AREA	ROADSIDE	PRIVATE SITE /YARDS ETC.	AUTHORISED	TOTAL
Roches Road	0	41	0	41
Fairhill	10	26	13	49
Pound Lane	7	8	-	15
Chapel Lane	0	9	-	9
The Square	2	0	-	2
St. Mary Tce.	0	4	-	4
Monkshill	0	4	-	4
Abbeycourt	5	3	-	8
Abbeylands	0	4	-	4
Ballywilliam	3	1	-	4
Main Street	0	6	-	6
TOTALS	27	106	13	146

(v) Comparison - Christmas 1992/Christmas 1993

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Total No. of Caravans in town	121	146	+25
Known Arrivals	72	83	+11

# REPEAL OF THE UNION

Mr O'Connell then presented himself, and was received with a burst of enthusiastic acclamation which lasted for several minutes. When silence was restored the honourable and learned gentlemen proceeded to address the people. He came (he said) upwards of one hundred miles to have the pleasure of looking at them. He came to announce to them an important truth. He came to tell them the day was arrived - that the period had come, that Ireland can be free if her people desire she should be so (cheers). The spirit of liberty was on the wild winds of Heaven - the tree of liberty would be planted in Ireland if her sons had virtue and firmness, and if her daughters but countenanced that mighty movement in favour of national regeneration - (hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) - He had named that year as the Repeal year; and, when they began it, some sneered and scoffed at him for doing so, but where was the creature, there, who would tell him that the infant child of Ireland's freedom would not appear in her native strength and maturity before the twelve months were over (cheer). Yes, that was emphatically the Repeal year, for the people of Ireland were rising as one man to declare their firm, but peaceful, determination to have their country a nation again (cheers). That countless multitude which he saw before him delighted his heart; he was never surrounded by a lovelier sight than he then saw (cheers). Oh!, how many goodly beings had he then the honour to address. Was there one amongst them who did not love old Ireland (cheers, and cries of "not one"). - Oh!, he would go twenty miles to see such a rascal - (laughter). Was there one amongst them who would not live for Ireland? was there one amongst them who, if necessary, would not die for her? (cheers, and cries of "we would, we would"). He did not want them to die for her, but to live, and exert themselves for her prosperity; and the man who did so would be ready to die in her behalf if an occasion presented itself where it would be necessary to do so (cheers). If a foreign foe invaded the land - if their beloved Sovereign the Queen called on them to go forward and fight in her behalf - there was not a man there who would not brunt the battle's blaze, to drive them from their shores, and bury their myriads in the beautiful waves of their "sea-girt" isle (cheers). A lovelier land did not exist on the face of the earth; nor did the Sun of Heaven, in its glorious course, ever shine on a more fruitful soil (cheers). When he looked at the teeming fertility of the multitudi-

nous fields which he passed as he travelled for the last twenty-four hours - the eternal greenness of her hills - the verdure of her valleys - the produce of her lovely plains - Oh Nature, and Nature's God had indeed blessed us with the choicest gifts but the wickedness of man had heretofore blasted and destroyed them (cheers). Oh!, it was a land which should fill the breast of the most callous with patriotism - it was a land which delighted the eye to look upon her loveliness - Her majestic mountains rose to Heaven in beauty and sublimity - her limpid waters fertilised and adorned the plains - her mighty estuaries were capable of receiving into their broad bosoms the commerce of the world, and carry its advantages into the remotest corner of the land (cheers). Did he not pass on the previous day a harbour for shelter and accommodation which extended seventy miles. Oh! though her people had been long trampled on, they would yet stand forth in the native dignity of freemen, who deserved to enjoy the richest gifts and the choicest blessings which freedom could bestow (cheers). Did not the Scotch Philosopher, after an experiment of 12 years, admit that the Irish, in point of physical strength, were the first in the universe. He was, no doubt, very anxious to put Scotland first, for they know the Scotch always stuck together; he would have placed foreign nations before the Irish if he could, but the force of truth was too great and overwhelming, and he was obliged to confess that among the nations of Europe there were none so active, so endowed with physical strength, or so lively, as Irishmen (cheers). Oh! how glad he was that the force of truth compelled that eulogy, and it was even confined to that of a modern date, for Spencer said that "comelier men there did not exist than the Irish; nor was there any soldier who came so bravely to the charge on the battle field, as the Irishmen (hear, hear, and cheers). The valour, bravery, and courage of the people of Ireland were admitted from the most ancient times, and should they continue pitiful, paltry slaves, as if those qualities existed but in story? - (loud cries of no. no). But he would attach very little importance or efficacy to the qualification of mere physical strength, which was shared by the brute creation - it was an advantage of a minor description when compared with the mental or moral power, which was its superior - aye, as far removed above it, as the space between earth and heaven. And who, he asked, would question the mental or moral superiority of the Irish people?.

Show him the man who would do so, and he (Mr O'C.) would produce against him five millions of Teetotalers - five millions of persons who refrained from tasting the slightest portion of intoxicating liquors!. What nation on the face of the earth can give such a demonstration of mental and moral superiority as that?. What country has sacrificed the pleasures - fatal and ruinous tho' they be - of stimulating liquors or intoxicating drafts but the Irish people?. Oh, moral, virtuous Ireland! - here people, were too good to be slaves; temperate Ireland, here people had triumphed over their own vices, and no country in the world could keep them in thralldom or subjection. But it was not in moral qualifications alone that their superiority existed. He had read the parliamentary reports and returns made from time to time of that state of Ireland, and he found that in no country under heaven were the duties of social life so sweetly and constantly exercised (cheers). There were no better or more kindly husbands or brothers - no purer or more affectionate wives - no daughters more chaste or virtuous - no sons more steady or brave - and if in physical qualifications Irishmen are beyond any other nation, they also excel in moral and mental superiority (cheers). But above all, look at their steadfastness in religious feeling. Did they know that the history of religion in Ireland conferred an honour on her people, that no power of human language could depict?. Their holiness and piety of demeanour - their zeal for the glory of the living God procured for them the proud appellation of the "Island of Saints," and even in later days did they not witness the altars daily attended, the railings thronged, the worship of God extended, and his honour and glory promoted in every corner of the island?. There was no infidelity amongst them, and religious sentiment and religious feeling pervaded through every portion of the people. Knew they not that in other nations of Europe it took fifty, sixty, eight, aye, and hundreds of years, before the inhabitants were converted from Paganism?. But what was the history of Ireland?. In the year 431 of the Christian Era Saint Patrick landed on their shores, and in less than four years the entire country became Christian and Catholic (cheers). Yet, mark the rapidity of it - it was not followed by fickleness or change; no - from that hour to the present they continued in the same Catholic faith, blessing what their ancestors blessed, and worshipping at the same sacred altars at which they worshipped (cheers). Yes, they had been fried in the furnace of persecution; for three hundred years the scaffold reeked with the blood of their ancestors - the prisons were thronged - the torture and the lash were applied to the unhappy victims in vain - their blood was shed - plunder, robbery, and confiscation fell on

their heads, but they endured it all, and came out of the fierce and fiery ordeal more numerous than they went into it (loud cheers). When he was born, no Catholic could keep a horse worth more than £5, and if the animal were a bargain for fifty or one hundred, and that a Protestant offered but £5, the Catholic should give him up at once (cries of oh! oh!). Yes, their fathers suffered - their grandsires endured persecution such as the world never yet saw a parallel. - Sooner than surrender the ark of Divine truth - yes, and if the same commenced again tomorrow, those who heard him would part with their lives rather than with the faith which they held to God (cheers). Yes, they were a temperate, moral, religious people, and bore the palm among the nations of the earth for the possession of every quality which adorned human nature (cheers). How delighted he felt to belong to such a nation.

A voice - and God spare you long to it - (Amen, echoed thirty thousand voices).

Mr O'Connell proceeded - he was an Irishman, and would ask was there any one present to re-echo that cry. He was an Irishman, and proud, and doubly proud was he of his country. It had been his humble lot to be made the instrument in the hands of Providence of great political changes. Let them not be mistaken - he boasted not of it as a matter of puerile vanity, but simply to allude to it as a matter of fact. The heel of ascendancy was on their necks when he began his political coatest; and yet, as he had said, it had pleased Providence to make him the humble instrument of crushing that ascendancy under foot (cheers). He obtained civil equality for his fellow countrymen - they were then the equals of their fellow-subjects, and they ought to be placed in the same position with any nation on the face of the earth, in the possession of self-government (cheers). They were their superiors in physical capabilities, in moral and religious feeling, and it was only necessary that they should work in unison to achieve their national independence. Was he preaching the doctrine of force, or violence, or intimidation?. Was he recommending them to enter into secret societies, in order that the police may be let loose on them, or the magistracy arrayed against them?. Did he encourage agrarian disturbances?. Oh! no - Heaven forbid. He was there to preach up and recommend safety to persons and property. He was there to tell them that the more temperate, the more moral, and the more religious their conduct was, the more certain were they of achieving the liberties of Ireland (cheers). Ireland was a lovely land - her, people were a noble people - and all he wanted was, that Ireland should be for the Irish, and that the Irish should have Ireland (cheers).

He insisted that Ireland should belong to the Irish; and then he was told they were not fit to govern themselves. His answer was, that all they wished for was to let them try (hear, hear). The Irish people governed their own country in 1782; and he had the most distinct authorities to show that prosperity followed that might experiment to such an extent as not to be equalled by any other country. For the fifteen years in which that state of things existed, her progress in the scale of improvement was so rapid that the farmer rose to the situation of a gentleman - the labourer became a farmer - and the shops and other places of trade and commerce were thronged with business (cheers). The smithy was never idle - the shuttle never ceased - the artizan and the labourer had more than an abundance, and good and remunerative wages (cheers). He wanted a repetition of that scene, which would in the present day be even better, because civil equality did not then exist; but he would have no preference or superiority for any class, sect. or creed; but Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland (cheers). Let them remember the plan which he proposed, and that he had Ireland with him. He was a Rathkeale on that day, surrounded by twenty or thirty thousand of his countrymen. He would proceed on the next to Limerick, where a great dinner was to be given him. On Saturday next, he would go to Kells, in the county of Meath - on the ensuing day, to the county of Monaghan, where hundreds of thousands would assemble to do him honour. He should then proceed to the county of Wicklow; and on the 1st of May, a great demonstration was to take place on the Curragh of Kildare. On the 25th he was to be at Nenagh to meet the Tipperary boys and in two days after at Thurles. On the next one hundred fifty thousand would assemble to meet him in Kilkenny; and in short during each week of the ensuing summer, he should have the honour of addressing multitudes similar to those then congregated before him; and he could not have a higher honour (cheers). Ireland was rising in the mighty majesty of her moral and peaceful combination, and her onward course was irresistible (cheers). He did say that what he wanted was Ireland for the Irish; and let them recollect that she had once a Parliament of her own during which period her prosperity was unexampled. And why would it not be the same at the present day?. It was aid that, forsooth, a bargain was made. There never was a greater lie. It was brought about by force. The people of Ireland did not give it up; but their enemies fomented the rebellion - they encouraged and fostered secret societies - they raised the fanatical cry of "no Popery" - and an Orange yell throughout the land - and finding the country in that wretched state, they took away the Parliament, and left the coun-

try to be governed by strangers and foreigners. They used, in addition to all this, bribery of the most extensive and profligate nature; indeed, they even turned old Quin, of Adare, into a Lord (great laughter, and groaning). There is a groan for a lord. They wronged the country ever since that fatal period; and in the single question of Finance, committed as gross a fraud as ever was perpetrated on any country. Upon that subject he would make for them a short plain statement, which he begged they would carry in their recollection. At the time of the Union Ireland owed twenty millions of money of National Debt, and England four hundred and forty-six millions; and in order to do justice to this country, they undertook to pay half of the twenty millions, and made Ireland pay half four hundred and forty-six millions (a laugh). That was what England did; and would he be a man or a Christian if, knowing all this, and finding the golden opportunity of rising Ireland tranquilly, peaceably, but determinedly, he refused to have his share of the four hundred and forty-six millions (hear). But they really knew not the extent of the mischief which was inflicted upon them. Every article they wore or used was taxed; and was there a man amongst them who did not hear of Tithes (groans)?. Was there a man amongst them who liked tithes? (cries of "no, no, no"). They bore so ugly a name that they gave them another, and baptized them in blood - they called them the Tithe Rent-charge. did the people like Tithes a bit better under that name? (cries of "no, no").

#### A Voice - The Poor Laws.

Mr O'Connell proceeded - He would come to that presently; was it not a heartbreaking thing that the sweat of the people of Ireland should be poured out, in order to earn money for the parson. He hoped he'd live to see the day when the tithe rent charge would not be going into the pockets of such men as Warburton (groans). He would not plunder one of them while they lived, but when they went to the other world he would little care it should go to far different purposes. Some one in the crowd spoke of the poor-rate, but his plan would be to substitute the tithe rent for that burthensome tax, and then devote it to the building of medical hospitals, and not like the present system - by which poor creatures were shut up in workhouses, and crammed with stirabout which cats could not eat (laughter). He would apply the tithe rent charge to sustain the poor, and turn the poor houses into hospitals for the benefit of the aged and infirm, and open them as charity always did - in the spirit of benevolence, which should govern every relief which was given the distressed. He was sorry to see the British Parlia-

ment was making the poor-law worse. He did not advise any resistance, far from it, he discountenanced it in every possible way; but he would look for a Repeal of the Union, because it was the only means to get rid of a poor-rate altogether. then as to the grand jury cess, nothing fretted him more, for it was the greatest wrong ever inflicted on any people. The occupier of land must pay for what the whole nation used, and was benefitted, but his plan would be that instead of taxing the poor, he would raise it in such a way as to be burdensome to no particular class, and have it besides spent in labour in the construction of roads and bridges, where the people would find plenty of employment (hear, hear). Then there was the great question of the fixity of tenure which was a great and overwhelming evil. The hon. and learned gentleman then detailed his plan, as already published, and extensively circulated throughout the country. Then as to the injustice of paying the Protestant Clergymen, would it not be a most ridiculous thing if one of them went to Warburton and said "I am a Repealer, and have got a suit of clothes from the tailor, will you please pay him." He would laugh at them, and yet they were obliged to pay him for prayers which they didn't require. He (Mr. O'Connell) thought Mr. Warburton was an honest tradesman (a laugh), but he wanted not his assistance, nor did he want any one to pay his priest; he gave him his mite cheerfully, because he had faith in his prayers, but he had no faith in those of Mr Warburton (cheers, and laughter). He would therefore say "no penny, no pater noster," or rather "no pater noster, no penny" - (a laugh). But, above all, the absentees should stay at home. Let them just imagine six millions a year being taken out of the country, that is sixty millions in ten years. There was not a clerk amongst them, if he were to live three lives over, who would be able to count it. It would take 120 years to do it. Did they count how much that enormous? - Five hundred thousand pounds a month (cries of "oh! oh!") one hundred and twenty five thousand a week - and twenty thousand a day, all taken out of the country. These were his projects, and was it by force, or violence, or bloodshed he sought their accomplishment. Oh! no, no, no. Was it by exposing them to the villainy of the pimping spy, who would sell their blood?. Was it by encouraging agrarian outrage? Oh, no, may God inspire them with his holy grace to put an end to them. Oh, no, all he wanted was, that they should stand by him, and the sacrifice he required was a shilling; a farthing a week - a penny a month - a shilling a year - and four week for nothing (cries of you shall have it). He saw in a London paper which was laughing at them lately, and called this agitation a wild dream, and said O'Connell would never be

able to raise the people - a paragraph which he would in a moment call their attention. Heaven help the writer, when he said the people of Ireland could not be roused, for nothing was ever so deep as their love of fatherland. But this organ of the Whigs - the Morning Chronicle which came into Dublin, as he was about leaving it, said - "THAT NINE MILLIONS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE, WERE NEVER YET FOUND TO BE A TAIL TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH (cheers). The Irish people were nine millions, and they were too many for their haughty task masters (cheers). The Repeal Wardens were however his organs, they were the instrument, with which he would succeed as the general did with his soldiers - the lawyer with his witnesses - and the physician with his drugs (cheers). The cry of liberty was on the wild winds of heaven - it was careering from north to south, thro' the land, the loveliest on the face of the earth - the best circumstanced for trade, for agricultural produce, for commerce of every kind. His heart dwelt with delight when he looked upon her verdant fields - her exuberant and beautiful plains - her lovely valleys and sequestered dells. Born at the foot of her majestic mountains, where the eternal roar of the Atlantic came booming against the rocky barriers which opposed its progress. Oh! his heart glowed to think that such a country as destined to every prosperity and freedom. - How delightful it was to him to promulgate the doctrine of Repeal throughout the land, and to be enabled to state that it was only by the exercise of the moral virtues - by adoring and blessing that God who was to Judge them all for an Eternity of weal or woe - the measure could be carried. In his presence then they would lift up their heart - they would call on Him, through the merits of His adorable Son, who shed the last drop of His blood for their Redemption - to smile again on old Ireland, and grant her freedom and prosperity. The hon. and learned gentleman then concluded amid the most tremendous cheering we ever heard.



# USEFUL INFORMATION

## Deel Views:

Jack O'Dwyer. Tel. 069-64210

**Banks:** Late opening Tuesday

## Credit Union:

Monday: 2-4 p.m.

Tuesday & Wednesday: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Thursday: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Friday: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. & 7.30 p.m.

Saturday: 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

## Library Opening Hours:

Monday & Wednesday: 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Tuesday: 10 a.m. - 12.30; 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Thursday: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Friday: 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.

## Mart:

Tuesday: Cattle

Wednesday: Calf & Pig

## Post Office:

Monday-Saturday: 9.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.

Thursday: 9.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.

## Doctors:

Dr. Lynch: Half day Thursday

Dr. Curtin: Half day Wednesday

Dr. Teahan: Half day Thursday

## Dentist:

M G Brosnan, Thomas St.

## St. Mary's Church Masses:

Saturday 8 p.m. Sunday 8.30 a.m. 10 a.m.  
11.30 a.m.

## Holy Trinity Church:

Sunday Service 8.30 a.m. and 11 a.m.

## Embury Heck Church, Ballingrane:

Sunday Service 10.30 a.m.

**Piano Lessons:** Louise Muckell, Roche's Road

**Festival Show:** Mrs Ann O'Connell

## Community Council Monthly Meeting:

First Mon. 8.30 p.m. Secretary: Brid Guinane

**Boxing Club:** Secretary - Mrs Mary Sheahan

## St. Vincent de Paul:

J. Dunleavy. Meeting alternate Mondays

## I.C.A.:

Secretary - Mrs Maura Mooney. 2nd Thurs.

**Sports Complex:** Ml. O'Kane. Tel. 069-64622

**Bridge Club:** Mrs Phil Ruttle. Every Tuesday

**G.A.A.:** Jack Daly, Hon. Secretary

**Soccer:-** Juvenile: Sean Harnett

**Abrahams Golf Society:** N. Harnett, Hon. Secretary

**Scout Cubs:** Thursday, Youth Centre

**Community Hall:** Tel. 069-64908

ANYONE WHO WISHES TO BE INCLUDED PLEASE CONTACT EDITOR

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