






Possible Kelly Irish origins:

My maternal great-great-grandfather was Timothy Kelly (1782-1858). He was the father of six Kellys who immigrated to America from Ireland. They settled on Kelly Hill in Forks Township (near Overton) in Sullivan County, PA.

Timothy Kelly b. 1782, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. 4 Jan 1858, at home on Kelly Hill, Forks Township (Sullivan Cty), PA; near Overton (Bradford Cty) & Nora Touhey	
William Kelly b. ca 1800, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. ca 1876, Overton, PA	
James Kelly b. ca 1809, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. ca 1885, Mesa County, CO & Johanna Flynn b. ca 1814, Cashel/Limerick, Ireland d. 28 Feb 1882, Sullivan County, PA mdy. circa 1845-46	
Hanora Kelly b. ca 1813, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. circa 1871-1880 & James Sullivan b. Sep 1812, County Cork, Ireland d. 1905 mdy. circa 1842-43	
Michael Kelly b. Sep 1820, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. 29 Mar 1904, at home on Kelly Hill, Forks Township (Sullivan Cty), PA; near Overton (Bradford Cty) & Mary Ann O'Brien b. 1821, Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland d. 12 Feb 1880, at home on Kelly Hill, Forks Township (Sullivan Cty), PA; near Overton (Bradford Cty) mdy. circa 1850-51, probably @Sts.Philip and James @Sugar Ridge	
John Edward Kelly b. 22 Nov 1821, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. 1 Jan 1906, at home; Hebron, NE & Anna Quinn b. ca 1825 d. 27 Sep 1900, at home; Hebron, NE. mdy. circa 1855-56	 
Daniel Kelly b. 1 Nov 1828, Parish of Ballymacarder(sic); County Cork, Ireland d. 11 Feb 1902, at home on Kelly Hill, Forks Township (Sullivan Cty), PA; near Overton (Bradford Cty) & Mary Ann Leahy b. 15 Jun 1840, New York State d. 2 Aug 1898, at home on Kelly Hill, Forks Township (Sullivan Cty), PA; near Overton (Bradford Cty) mdy. ca 1856	 

There have been several hypotheses presented about the specific Irish location of the Kellys. Some declared it as Clonakilty and others declared County Cork. We do not have an Irish birth record to substantiate any location. However, we can use various information sources to help. (see also "The Best Things Always Disappear": download Chapters 14 and 49-pages 654-6) on this site (<http://www.beirne.com/book.php>).

Timothy's name has been previously reported as Daniel (see Helen Kelly Beirne's book-"In The Beginning"). It was also thought that Timothy might have been a nickname. However, Ed Kelly has been able to wash the gravestone at the cemetery in Sullivan County, PA during a trip October 24-

26, 2003. Later, he and Rudy Baca examined it again to verify the information. Ed had seen the headstone for Timothy for many years but had not examined it closely. It is in the oldest section of the church cemetery and has two other family members nearby: Johanna Flynn Kelly (wife of James) and their daughter Honora.

Timothy is buried in Row 8, St.Basil's Cemetery; Dushore, PA. On the very top of the headstone is etched:

Erected by his five sons
to the memory of
Timothy Kelly
Born County Cork
Parish Ballymacarder
Ireland
who died 4th of January
1858
in the 76th year of his age
may he rest in peace

The stone states that he died 1/4/1858 at the age of 76 and that he was born in Cork, Ireland in the parish/diocese of Ballymacarder. It is likely that he was illiterate, spoke Gaelic and that his English was spoken with a brogue. There is no such parish in the current Irish records. However, there is a Ballymacoda (see below) that is along the Northeast seacoast of Cork and this may be the place. In any event, the person who actually etched the stone in 1858 would have heard the phonetic parish name as filtered through a Gaelic-speaking son of Timothy so the accuracy of the spelling on the stone is questionable. Nevertheless, this is valid information to base his name and birth and death dates.

Irish place names and locations can be very confusing when conducting research. Below is a description of the various names and their origins:

Ireland – Internal Divisions In 19th Century

Provinces

The Four Provinces, Ulster in the north, Leinster in the east, Connaught in the west and Munster in the south derive their names from the four ancient kingdoms of Ireland: Uladh, Laighean, Connaught, & Mumha. The fifth kingdom of Meath became merged in the province of Leinster. Other ancient kingdoms such as Aileach and Oriel had become integrated with Ulster since the 17th century.

Counties

The division of Ireland into countries began with King John in 1210 when he constituted twelve of the present-day counties – Dublin, Kildare, Meath, later divided into east and west, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary. King's and Queen's counties were constituted during the reign of Queen Mary and the following under Elizabeth 1: Longford, Clare, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh and Cavan. The origin of Antrim and Down as counties seems uncertain and the last country to be formed was Wicklow which was divided from Dublin in 1605. Many counties have towns of the same name, e.g., Limerick, Cork, etc.

Baronies

The barony is a division of great antiquity based on the great Gaelic family holdings. At present there are three hundred and twenty-five baronies in all Ireland. They were turned into civil divisions by the English for the purpose of the 19th century land valuations.

Parishes

Parishes were of two kinds, ecclesiastical and civil. The civil parish again used for last-century valuations, was normally smaller in area than the ecclesiastical parish and often differed in name from it. There are about two and a half thousand ecclesiastical parishes in the whole country.

Townlands

The townland was a small rural division of the parish. Its average area was three-hundred-and-fifty acres. The census of 1901 showed sixty thousand, four hundred and sixty-two such townlands.

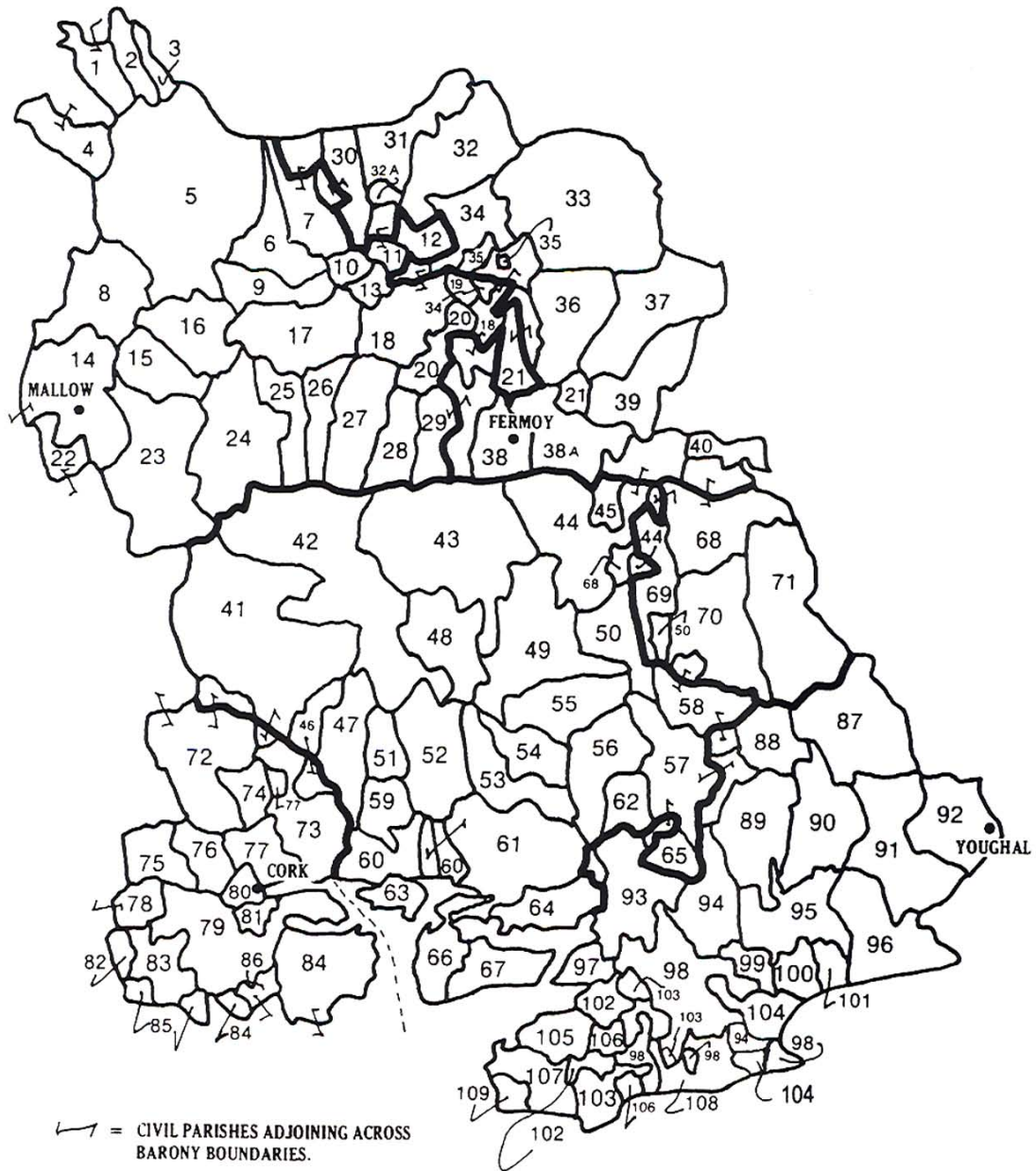
Poor Law Unions

Under the Poor Law Relief Act of 1838, the country was divided into districts or Unions in which the local ratable people were financially responsible for the care of all paupers in the area. These Unions comprised multiples of townlands within an average radius of ten miles, usually with a large market town as centre, in which the 'Poor House' was located. Most of these Poor Houses may still be seen and many are still in use – for other purposes of course.

I discovered some books published by FlyLeaf Press in Dublin. The publishers were very helpful in my requests for assistance even though some of the books were out of print. In a careful review of the various County Cork locations, one Parish seems to fit. It is the parish of Ballymacoda¹. Ballymacoda is located in East Cork and is East of Ladysbridge & Cork Harbor, South of Killeagh (route N25) and Southwest of Youghal (route R639). See map below.

<u>Irish Location</u> <u>Names</u>	<u>Kelly</u>
• County	Cork
• Barony	Imokilly
• Poor Law Union	Middleton
• Civil Parish	Bohillane
• Catholic Parish	Ballymacoda

¹ "Tracing your CORK Ancestors" by Tony McCarthy & Tim Cadogan; Flyleaf Press; 1998.



Map No. 2: Civil Parish Map of Cork East
99 is Bohillane is Civil Parish & is location of Ballymacoda (Catholic Parish)



Ken Beirne
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