

A Study of the Church of Ireland Population of Ardfert, Co. Kerry, 1971

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THIS study was made with four purposes: to assist the Diocesan Synod and the Diocesan Council of Ardfert in planning parochial re-organisation; to assist the Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert and the ministers serving under him in Ardfert in carrying out their pastoral duties; to persuade other dioceses in the south of Ireland to make similar surveys so as to produce a composite statement of the problems facing the Church of Ireland in the Republic at this time; and finally to draw a picture, however sketchy, of the type of people who now constitute the membership of the Anglican Church in the south of Ireland.

Such a picture may be of value to historians in the future. It should also help to dispel the belief, still common among many, that the Church of Ireland consists largely of wealthy members of the ex-ascendancy class. This was probably never true. It is certainly untrue now. Of the nine hundred members of the Church in Kerry whose boundaries, fortunately for a statistician, almost exactly coincide with those of the diocese of Ardfert, only two could be described as landowners, as distinct from active farmers, and only one was titled. Only one military rank, a Colonelcy, was mentioned in the returns. The church population consists of small farmers, a few businessmen, and retired people. Apart from the clergymen serving in the Diocese there are very few professional men or women.

Prior to the special census taken on the night of 30th September, 1971, on the basis of which this study is made, the only particulars of Church of Ireland membership in the diocese of which the writer is aware were those published in the Government censuses of 1881 to 1961 inclusive, and figures published by the Sparsely Populated Areas Commission of the Church of Ireland (SPAC) in connection with its recommendations for parochial re-organisation following its enquiries in 1957, and again in 1964. The Government census figures show very starkly the reduction in Church of Ireland numbers in Kerry over the years from 5,897, in 1881, to 1,303 in 1961, when there were also 43 Presbyterians, 41 Methodists and 2 Baptists in Kerry along with 255 other non-Roman Catholics, the majority of whom may very well have been agnostics. For practical purposes the Church of Ireland population and the Protestant population in Kerry are synonymous.

The figures published by SPAC were furnished by the local clergy, as were those in the present study, and are smaller than would have been expected having regard to the Government statistics. The total number shown by SPAC in 1954 was 1,212 and in 1964, 961. The total obtained in the present study was 905; and it will be interesting to compare this with the figure shown when the Governmental census taken in April, 1971, is published. It is anticipated that this will be something in excess of 1,000 persons. The differences between the population figures shown by the Government census and those extracted by the clergy would seem to be due to two factors. In the first place the Government lists all those people who spend the census night in the area whether they are normal residents or merely holiday makers. In a holiday district such as Kerry it tends to overstate the number of normal residents. For example, the 1961 census shows 133 Kerry Protestant children in the age group 10-14, as compared with 76 in the 5-9 cohort and 85 in the 15-19 cohort. It seems obvious that some 50/60 schoolchildren were temporarily in Kerry and thus threw the picture slightly out of focus. In the second place, the figures collected locally by the clergy are probably an understatement in that permanent residents who have settled in the country and are not church goers may consider themselves members of the Church of Ireland or the Church of England and complete their Government census returns accordingly without the local minister being aware of their church affiliations.

Prior to the SPAC enquiry in 1957 the Diocese of Ardfert was divided into twelve parishes, or groups of parishes, in which thirty-nine churches were in use. Following that enquiry the parishes were grouped into nine unions using thirty-one churches. The Diocese has itself made further alterations to its parochial organisation, and at the time of this study in September, 1971, the diocese consisted of eight groups of parishes with twenty-six churches as set out in Table 1. In twenty-two churches regular services are held throughout the year.

With the blessing and the practical assistance of the Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert, Right Reverend Donald Caird, master forms and census returns for each family were distributed to each clergyman in the diocese late in September, 1971. Although the information on which this study was based was collected by the local clergy, and the writer's indebtedness to them and especially to the Bishop of Ardfert is hereby gratefully acknowledged, the collation and analysis of the information, the conclusions reached, the views expressed and the suggestions made are those of the writer and he alone accepts full responsibility for them.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

The problems facing the Church of Ireland in Kerry can better be understood if considered against the background of the situation of the Church throughout the Republic which is summarised briefly below.

Numbers

It has become usual to refer to Protestants in the Republic of Ireland as "the five percent" although this percentage of the persons counted in the 1961 census included

1. On receipt of the completed forms a separate card was made out for each individual in the Diocese and a study based on this information was submitted to the General Synod of the Church of Ireland in May, 1972. The present paper is an abridged version of that study.

not only three thousand Jews but also almost seven thousand people who make no statements regarding their religion or described themselves as of no religion. In 1961 members of the three main Protestant denominations constituted 4.6 per cent of the population (Church of Ireland 3.7 per cent, Presbyterian 0.7 per cent and Methodist 0.2 per cent). Fifteen years earlier in 1946 they had formed 5.3 per cent, in 1926 7 per cent and in 1911 9.8 per cent.

Table 1 summarises the changing position of the Church of Ireland (the Church) since disestablishment and shows that between 1946 and 1961 the Church population fell by 20,813 people or 16.7 per cent. While a drop of one-sixth in numbers over fifteen years is itself serious, it is even more so when a comparison is made of the age structure of the 1961 Church population with that of 1946. During this period while the numbers of old people marginally increased the numbers between the ages of 15 and 44 dropped by 13,882 or 28 per cent. The decline in Church membership of some 21,000 people between 1946 and 1961 occurred as a result of net emigration of about 16,000 and an excess of deaths over births of some 5,000.

Occupations

Contrary to what is sometimes suggested, Protestants in the Republic only differ marginally from their Roman Catholic neighbours as regards occupations. In 1961 there were 32,184 Church men aged 14 years or over gainfully employed, this being 80 per cent of all adult church males as compared with a national percentage of 84 per cent. The 1961 census showed that the percentage of Church members who are farmers (44 per cent) is almost the same as the national percentage. A larger proportion of Church members are in the professions, administration and commerce and are clerks, than the national figures while there are fewer skilled workers and very few labourers. In general however the pattern of employment does not differ from the national pattern to the extent that is popularly believed. Members of the Church of Ireland are probably marginally wealthier than their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen, but not markedly so. The proportion of Church of Ireland men in the professions (9 per cent) is high, but the spread between the professions differs little from that of the national total.

Marriages

Unfortunately no Irish vital statistics dealing with religious denominations have been published since the 1961 census other than in respect of marriages. The number of Church marriages during each of the ten years 1958/1967 has tended to rise as a result, it would appear, of marriages being contracted at earlier ages than in the past. The marriage rate has varied between 3.7 and 4.7 per thousand as compared with rates varying between 5.4 and 6.2 per thousand for Roman Catholics during the same period. A satisfactory feature of the Church statistics is that in 1961 a greater proportion of its members aged 14 and over were married than was the case in 1946 (50 per cent as compared to 45 per cent). This improvement occurred particularly among the younger age groups. The percentage of married persons in the 20-24 age group had risen from 10 per cent to nearly 15 per cent; that in the 25-29 age group from 35 per cent to 47 per cent and that in the 30-34 age group from 52 per cent to 64 per cent. The increased marriage rates among the younger members of the Church has prevented a greater drop in the number of children under 15 but the birth rate of approximately 13 per thousand,

when compared with a rate of 22 for the Republic as a whole, is very low and is less than the Protestant death rate of 16 per thousand, which itself compares with a national death rate of 12 per cent.

There would not appear to have been any significant change in the fertility of marriages between 1946 and 1961. If the number of children under 15 is compared with the number of married persons under 55, there were approximately 8 children to each 10 married persons in each census year. The comparable figure for Roman Catholics in 1961 was 12 children. Unfortunately no statistics regarding mixed marriages are published and so it is impossible to ascertain with exactitude the extent to which the apparently lower fertility of members of the Church of Ireland is due to the fact that a number of their children are Roman Catholics. The available statistics are, however, sufficient to show that the effect of mixed marriages in this respect is very substantial indeed.

Dr. Brendan Walsh, in "Religion and Demographic Behaviour in Ireland" published by the Economic and Social Research Institute in May, 1970, considers this question in respect of Protestants generally in the Republic, and concludes that 30 per cent of Protestant men and 20 per cent of Protestant women contract mixed marriages and their children are brought up as Roman Catholics. Put in another way, this means that for every three weddings where both parties are Protestants there are two other weddings where one party is a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic. No wonder Protestants at first sight would appear to be less fertile when a quarter of them have children being reared as Roman Catholics.

EARLIER CENSUSES IN ARDFERT

Government Censuses

As has already been mentioned, the numbers of persons belonging to the various religious groups in Kerry were published following the censuses taken in 1811, at ten year periods until 1911, in 1926, 1936 and 1946 and again in 1961. A further census was taken in April 1971 but the results will not be published for some years.

Table 2 shows the Church population given by each of these censuses, the percentage of the total Kerry population represented by Church members on each occasion and the decrease in numbers in each period. It compares the percentage decrease in numbers with that of the total Church population in the Republic.

The enormous decline in Church membership over the eighty year period, a fall of 78 per cent from 5,897 people to 1,303 is shown by this table. During this period the whole population of Kerry was dropping, it fell from 201,039 to 116,458 or by 43 per cent, but the reduction in the Church population throughout the entire period, with the exception of the last fifteen years, was greater than that of the populace as a whole. Thus, whereas in 1881 church members in Kerry represented 2.9 per cent of the total, by 1946 they only constituted 1.1 per cent of the people.

The greatest drop in numbers came during the 1911-1926 period of political change when Church membership in the county fell by 45 per cent. Since then the falling off in numbers has slowed down and since 1926 Protestants have not left Kerry at any greater rate than their Roman Catholic neighbours. Indeed, as Table 3 shows, the net emigration of Church members between 1946 and 1961 was markedly less than that of their fellow countrymen. Table 2 further shows that until 1936 the decrease in the Church population in Kerry was, during every period, greater than that of the total

Church population of the Republic. Some of those leaving Kerry would have gone to Dublin and possibly other parts of the country—not all of them abroad.

Since 1936, however, the Kerry church population has not declined as rapidly as elsewhere in the Republic having fallen by only 8 per cent in the 1936–46 period and 14 per cent in the 1946–61 period, i.e., in each case by less than 1 per cent per annum. These figures may be affected by the presence in the later years of additional holiday-makers, but they represent the only gleam of light in an otherwise dark picture.

In an attempt to measure the effect of emigration, Table 3 compares the numbers in each age group up to the age of 40 in 1946 with the corresponding figures fifteen years later, then representing the age groups 15 to 54. A certain proportion of the loss of numbers would represent early deaths and, on the other hand, there will have been a certain amount of immigration into Kerry. Largely, however, the difference in numbers, described as “Loss of Population” in the Table would arise from people leaving the county. The total loss so shown was 162 people.

Although the rate of emigration for the under 40 group, (21 per cent) is substantial it is considerably less than that of the Roman Catholic population in Kerry (36 per cent) and this is especially true of those between 5 and 15 in 1946. Whereas over half the total children in Kerry of all denominations in this age group in 1946 had gone by 1961, only 21 of the 161 Church children had left (or if more had gone they had been replaced by newcomers).

The SPAC Censuses of 1957 and 1964

In 1957 and again in 1964 The Sparsely Populated Areas Commission of the Church of Ireland collected statistics through the medium of the local clergy men of the Church populations of each parish in Ardfert. The figures collected for the present study in 1971 were obtained from the same sources and, therefore, comparisons can reasonably be made between the 1957, 1964 and 1971 figures, whereas it might be misleading to compare these figures with the government statistics referred to earlier in this section. Government statistics tend to overstate the number of normal (in the sense of ordinary) residents, clergy-based statistics tend to understate them.

Table 4 compares the total number of individuals and of families shown by the 1957, 1964 and 1971 enquiries. Each person living alone has been listed as a family. The figures suggest a drop in numbers between 1957 and 1964 of 251 from 1,212, to 961 but if a correction is made in respect of what would appear to be an understatement in the 1964 Ballymacelligott figures of some 50 people, the more acceptable result is a decrease of 200 or about 16½ per cent. The numbers of families is also shown as having fallen from 366 to 303 but a similar adjustment would suggest a drop of about 10 per cent to 330. The average size of each family remained constant at about 3.2 or 3.3. The 1971 figures show a total population of 905 consisting of 323 families with an average of 2.8 per family. It might be unwise, however, to conclude that between 1964 and 1971 the average size of each family had fallen from 3.2 to 2.8. It is more likely that a greater number of persons living alone were included as “families” in 1971 than on the previous occasions. The 1971 figures will be dealt with in greater detail later in this study and are given here merely for comparison. In the seven years from 1964 there would appear to have been a decline in numbers of about 100 people or approximately 10 per cent.

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IN ARDFERT IN 1971

The 1971 Returns of Population

The form of questionnaire used in the 1971 Study was designed to elicit the greatest possible amount of information by asking the fewest questions. The information sought in respect of each person was sevenfold: surname, christian names, sex, marital status, extent of education, occupation and relationship to head of family. In addition each family was asked the type of residence it occupied and, in the case of a mixed marriage, details of the non Church of Ireland members of the family. From the information given further facts could be elicited, for example the ages of the mothers at the birth of each of their children.

Numbers of Persons and Families

Tables 5 to 24 inclusive set out the information gathered as a result of the enquiry. Table 5 shows the number of individuals, the number of families and the average number in each family in respect of each parish and each group of parishes in the diocese. The total church population of Ardfert is shown as 905 consisting of 323 families, i.e., an average of 2.8 per family.

The Unions of parishes in order of size were Tralee, 188; Kilcolman, 187; Ballymacelligott, 162; Killarney, 142; Kilnaughtin, 66; Dingle, 63; Kenmare, 52; and Dromod, 44. The total showed a reduction of 56 (or 106 if the Ballymacelligott 1964 figures are adjusted) on the SPAC totals of 1964 and suggest that the greatest decline in numbers during the past seven years has been in Kilcolman and Kilnaughtin. This conclusion must, however, be accepted with some reserve as the present figures for the parish of Killorglin in the Kilcolman Union and of the parish of Kilnaughtin itself show percentage declines which may be too bad to be true. The general picture is one of a continuing steady but not spectacular drop in numbers of the order of 1 to 2 per cent per annum and is in sympathy with that shown by the 1946/1961 government statistics.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of Table 5 and one which will become one of the main themes of this report is the emergence of the fact that the families in the farming areas are larger than those in the towns or the areas to which people have retired. This, as will be seen later in Table 13, is because there are more married couples with families and with other dependent relatives in the farming than in the town, areas—not because farmers have more children per family than townspeople. In fact they do not.

The parish of Kilcolman (Milltown) with 4.4 persons per family, closely followed by Kilmoyley and Kilfynn both with averages of 4.3; Aghadoe 3.8; Kiltallagh (Castlemaine) 3.7; Ballysedy 3.6; Killorglin 3.5 and Ballymacelligott 3.3 are all basically farming communities, as is Templenoe in the Kenmare Union where its two families average 6.5 members. The greatest contrast is the parish of Cahirciveen which consisted of four individuals each living alone. There were less than two persons per family in Killiney (Castlegregory) Valentia and Dromod (Waterville); only two in Castleisland and Ballybunion and only fractionally more than two in Killarney and Tralee. These figures have been partly effected by mixed marriages of which more, as will be seen, occur in the towns than in the countryside for if a church member is the sole Protestant in a Roman Catholic household he or she emerges in these statistics as living alone. Even without this factor, however, the town parishes depend to a greater extent for member-

ship on single people who are more likely to come and go than do the farming parishes where there is much greater continuity.

Sizes of Family

Table 6 examines the sizes of the families, insofar as they consisted of Church members, in each Union of parishes. It will be seen that of the 323 households in the diocese, 112 consisted of Church members either living alone (74 as shown by Table 7) or living as the only Protestant in a Roman Catholic household (38 as shown by Table 6). There were 73 households consisting of two people, usually married couples, and 138 families containing three or more members. Of the latter 45 had three members; 31, four members; 21, five members; 18, six members; 13, seven members; and 8 (including one hospital), eight members. While one family in Kilcolman consisted of nine members and another in Ballymacelligott of eleven members.

If we take Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman as the basic farming communities (although Aghadoe in Killarney and Kilfynn and Kilmoyley in Tralee are also farming areas) the contrast between the size of farming and non-farming families becomes apparent. For although the total number of families in these two unions (99) is less than a third of the total for the diocese they provide 10 out of the 18 families of six persons; 6 of the 13 families of seven persons; 4 of the seven families (excluding the Killarney hospital) of eight persons and each of the two families with more than eight members. In all they contain 154 of the 275 persons in the diocese who live in large households.

Marital Status

Tables 5, 10 and 11 show in respect of each union of parishes the number of men and women who are single, married and widowed. There were 248 boys and single men, 194 girls and single women. 198 married men, 171 married women, 18 widowers and 76 widows making up the community of 905 persons.

The excess of married men over married women was due to the fact, shown in Table 8, that more Church of Ireland men marry Roman Catholics than do Church women. This may be due to the greater mobility of young women who if they do not find a suitable spouse in their neighbourhood may emigrate while men may be more restricted by the need to remain on family farms or in family businesses. Table 8 shows that 30 Church men in the diocese had Roman Catholic wives while only seven church women had Roman Catholic husbands. Furthermore 5 men and one woman were returned as married although their spouses were not, at 30th September, living with them.

The percentage of those married varies from parish to parish but as so much depends on the age structure of the population in each parish too much should not be read into these variations. What is of interest, as will be seen later, is the proportion of those of marriageable age who are married. It is significant, however that ten per cent of the total community were widowed; nearly fifty per cent were single and forty per cent were married. The percentage of widows and widowers is abnormally high.

Relationships within families

One of the most remarkable features disclosed by the survey is that Church households in Ardfert consist almost entirely of persons closely related to each other. That this would be so in the great majority of cases was to be expected but hardly the extent of the

exclusiveness: Only one Church member appears in a return as a servant and in the space provided for other non-Church members of the household no Roman Catholic servant is listed. Furthermore there are no lodgers other than relatives. The few Church members who were returned as lodgers were living in Roman Catholic households.

Table 7 analyses the status within the family of all Ardfert Church members. When a Churchman is married to a Roman Catholic he is shown as Head of the Household and similarly a Church woman is shown as Wife if she has a Roman Catholic husband. 74 people live alone or in lodgings, 14 in hospitals or a guest house, while the remaining 817 are living in families.

There are 238 heads of households of which 208 are men and 30 (all widows) are women. There are 154 wives of whom all but 7 have Protestant husbands, the difference between this figure of 154 and the number of married women shown in Table 11 (171) is explained by the fact that a small number of married women are living as daughters or daughters-in-law in the homes of their parents or their husbands' parents. The great majority of the male heads of households are married as, in addition to the 147 Church of Ireland wives, a further 30 have Roman Catholic wives.

Along with the heads of the households and their wives live 334 children (including children-in-law and grandchildren) 10 elderly fathers and 24 mothers of heads of households; 41 brothers and sisters; 15 other relatives, such as aunts and uncles, nephews and nieces and one unrelated housekeeper. The family is a very strong unit in Ardfert and almost everybody is able to live among his own relations.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

The figures in this section are exclusive of Kenmare Union, where statistics were not available. In expressing the number of births, deaths and marriages as so many per thousand of the population it might seem right to exclude the Kenmare population of 52 and relate the births etc. to a total of 853. This would, it is believed, overstate the rates for two reasons; first because while the number of births etc. are likely to be accurate, the total Church population, from the evidence of government census, is likely to have been understated in the present census and, second, because the population at the start of the period was higher than it is now. For these reasons the numbers of births etc. have been expressed as a rate per thousand on an average population in Ardfert (other than Kenmare) of 1,000 throughout the period.

Births

The number of births registered in each of the years 1967 to 1970 inclusive and during the nine months to 30th September 1971 was 59, the greatest number being in Kilcolman (18) and the lowest in Dromod where only two children were born. The average number of births per annum was, therefore, 12 and if we take the average population throughout the period as being approximately 1,000 this represents a birth rate of about 12 per thousand as compared to a rate of 13 per thousand for the Church of Ireland as a whole in the Republic and a national birth rate of 21 per thousand.

Deaths

The number of deaths in each of the Union of parishes during the same period i.e., from 1st January 1967, 30th September 1971 totalled 78 and here again Kilcolman

headed the list with 19 deaths there being the same number also in Tralee. In each parish the number of deaths exceeded the number of births. The annual death rate approximates to 16 per thousand being the same as that for the whole of the Church of Ireland in the Republic as compared with a national death rate of 12 per thousand.

There would, therefore, appear to be an excess of deaths over births of the order of 4 per thousand per annum. This figure would, however, have to be adjusted if it were discovered that a number of children had been born or people had died in hospitals outside the diocese and these events were not recorded in the births and deaths shown in the returns.

Marriages

The numbers of marriages solemnised in Ardfert churches during each of the four and three quarter years to 30th September 1971 totalled 20 of which 6 were in Killarney and 5 in Ballymacelligott. These were, therefore, an average of 4 per year. To these must be added 13 marriages to Protestants in ceremonies outside the diocese and 9 marriages to Roman Catholics, the majority of which took place during 1970 and 1971.

If it is assumed that the weddings within the diocese involved two Ardfert Church members and those outside the diocese and to Roman Catholics involved in each case one Ardfert Church member, then an annual marriage rate of about 6 per thousand emerges, being higher than the rate for Protestants throughout the Republic and approximating to the national average.

Those who married outside the diocese are likely to have emigrated and the children of those who married Roman Catholics are unlikely to become members of the Church of Ireland. Consequently both these groups represent losses or potential losses to church membership in Ardfert.

Mixed Marriages

Table 8 gives details of families in which there are mixed marriages. It is unlikely to show the full extent of the incidence of mixed marriages first as it will not include former members of the Church of Ireland who have either changed their religion or abandoned it following a marriage to a Roman Catholic and second as full particulars of the children of such marriages does not seem to have been possible to collect. For example, while four men in the parish of Kilnaughtin are returned as having Roman Catholic wives, no particulars are given of any children. The figures available, even if they are understatements show quite a serious situation. There are 37 Church members, 7 women and 30 men, none of whose offspring is likely to become a member of the Church of Ireland. In addition there is one widower, with children whose wife was, and whose children are, Roman Catholics. The number of children in these 38 households is 75 or an average of two children per family.

It is commonly assumed, that Protestant marriages are less fruitful than are those of Roman Catholics, and that when there are mixed marriages the Roman Catholic rather than the Protestant pattern applies. This does not seem to be borne out in Ardfert where 147 Church of Ireland wives (together with a few of the widowed heads of families) have living with them 334 children of all ages while in 38 mixed marriage households the number of children is 75. Too much should not be read into these figures as many

other factors, such as the ages of the wives, would have to be taken into consideration before making a judgement, but they do suggest that there is no great difference in fertility based on religious beliefs.

The problem of mixed marriages is greatest in the towns and in large and very sparsely populated parishes like Dingle and Kilnaughtin. In the farming parishes of Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman where the Church numbers are sufficient for there to be an active community there are in total only four mixed marriages, although significantly three of these took place since 1st January 1970 and may presage greater numbers in the future.

In Dingle which covers a large area and where the Church population has fallen to 64 there are as many as 6 mixed marriages from which 13 children have been born. There are in the parish only 7 Church of Ireland families with children under 21 and the number of such children is 21, of whom 19 are under 17 years of age. Apart from these children there remain only two single men and three single women in the parish under the age of fifty so there are unlikely to be many, if any, marriages in the immediate future.

The situation in Dromod is rather similar. There are 3 Church of Ireland husbands with Roman Catholic wives and 11 children while there are only 2 Church of Ireland children, both born in 1970. There has been no wedding of any kind there for the past five years and there is only one single woman and no single man under the age of fifty in the parish.

The greatest number of mixed marriages has occurred in the town parishes of Killarney and Tralee. In Killarney 11 church members (9 men and 2 women) are married to Roman Catholics and the returns show them as having 12 children, as compared with 39 Protestant children under the age of 21. Three of the mixed marriages occurred since 1st January 1967, as compared with 6 Church marriages and one wedding to a Protestant outside the diocese. In Tralee there are 10 mixed marriages, all of them involving Church of Ireland men, from which there were 28 children as compared with 48 Protestant children under the age of 21.

These figures show that apart from the farming parishes where (at least for the time being) the problem has not become acute, the Diocese of Ardfert is suffering and will suffer losses in numbers through mixed marriages of the order suggested by Brendan Walsh, i.e., 30 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women are likely to marry Roman Catholics and bring up their children in that faith. In terms of the survival of the Church of Ireland in these parts, the prospect is not a happy one.

MEN AND WOMEN

Age Structure of the Population

Table 9 sets out the age groups and marital status of all the Church members in each group of parishes and of the total diocese, while Tables 10 and 11 supply the same information as regards men and women separately. The letters T, S, M and W at the heads of columns stand for 'total', 'single', 'married', and 'widowed' respectively. Children born in 1970 and during the nine months to 30th September 1971 are grouped together and thereafter those born in each five year period 1900/1904 (inclusive) to 1965/1969 are shown separately as are those born in the eighteen-seventies, the eighteen-

eighties and the eighteen-nineties. The 18 cases where the ages have not been ascertained are shown separately. These include no single persons and consequently no children. Against each cohort is stated the approximate age range but as the census was taken at the end of September rather than the end of December there is a slight, but of course not significant, blurring at the edge of each group.

One of the advantages of this grouping is that it throws up the number of children of 21 and under, none of whom are married. Table 9 shows that these amount to 267 or just short of thirty per cent of the total population. The number of children in each age group is remarkably constant representing approximately 12 to 13 births a year.

The adult population is then divided into three groups, young adults born between 1925 and 1948 and therefore aged between 22 and 46 i.e., the childbearing ages; middle-aged persons born between 1905 and 1924 and so between 47 and 66 years of age; the elderly people of 67 years of age and over, i.e., born prior to 1905. Those who have not stated their ages have been included in this group although some may belong to younger groups.

Young adults between the ages of 22 and 46 number 246 and represent 27 per cent of the total population. This approximates to 10 persons born within each of the 25 years covered by the group. This figure is less than the number of children at each age and reflects the effect of emigration rather than an increasing birth rate. The relationship between the number of young adults and the number of children is encouraging in that it confirms the evidence already adduced in respect of the 1946/1961 period in Table 3 that emigration of Church members has not been as great as that of Roman Catholics.

Middle-aged adults between the ages of 47 and 66 total 236 or 26 per cent of the population. This twenty year range thus includes almost as many people as the twenty-five year group of persons immediately below it in age, and represents about 12 persons of each year of age. The greater number of middle-aged adults reflects the effect of past emigration and is a warning of the inevitability of further reduction in numbers in the future unless there is net immigration.

Elderly people number 156 or 17 per cent of the total Church membership. This is abnormally high as compared with the population of Ireland as a whole where, in 1961, 11 per cent of the population was aged 65 or over and it must be remembered that Ireland has one of the highest (if not the highest) proportions of old people of any nation in the world. The percentage of elderly people in Ardfert is not, however, markedly different from that in the Church of Ireland in the Republic generally where, in 1961, 18,534 were 65 or over, of which approximately 16,500 or 16 per cent would have been elderly people as defined in this section.

Numbers of men and of women

Table 10 sets out the age groups and marital status of all the men in the diocese and Table 11 of all the women. A comparison of the two tables reveals several interesting facts. As could have been expected, the numbers of boys and girls are almost identical, there being 132 boys and 135 girls of 21 and under. Because of the greater longevity of women there are more elderly ladies (91) than elderly men (65).

In the young adults and middle-aged groups, however, the men substantially exceed the women in numbers, there being 141 men aged 22 to 46 as compared with only 105 women and 126 men aged 47 to 66 as compared with 110 women. What apparently happens is that if by the time a girl is about 25 years of age she has not married locally

she leaves Kerry either to marry elsewhere or to live in a district where she can more easily find work.

Thus while there are almost the same number of married men (78) as married women (80) among young adults the number of bachelors (63) is almost three times that of spinsters (23). In the 22 to 26 age group, in which half the girls are already married, 10 are still unwed and together with the 26 girls aged 17 to 21 will no doubt form the great majority of local brides during the next few years. Table 11 reveals the extraordinary fact that there are only 20 single ladies between the ages of 27 and 61 in the whole diocese.

The hundred or more bachelors of marriageable age would if they all sought wives discover it impossible to find them from their co-religionists in Kerry. Some Kerry-men of course have already married Protestants from other parts of Ireland or, persuaded English or other foreign girls to settle with them in Ardfert, but it is likely that in the past the number of such brides from abroad has been few. With the boosting of tourism and the greater tendency for Irish people to travel abroad on holidays, an increase in the number of marriages between Kerry people and those from outside "the Kingdom" would be a likely development.

Some of the men who remain to farm or work in other walks of life in Kerry may be celibates by choice but it is extremely probable that the majority of those who remained single would have married had suitable wives been there for them. People cannot be paired off like cattle and, given such a limited range of choice as occurs in a community as small as the Anglican one in Kerry, what is surprising is not that so many were left single, but rather that so many found life companions with whom to settle.

It is of little wonder, however, that nearly one sixth of the married men have chosen Roman Catholic wives. In the core of the diocese bordered by Tralee and Killarney and including Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman there remain just enough Church members to form a viable community where men can still have some hope of finding wives from among their fellow church people. Half of the single girls of the most eligible age group (22 to 26) are in Kilcolman. In the almost deserted parishes which form the perimeter of the diocese, Kilnaughtin, Dingle, Kenmare and Dromod, the numbers have fallen so low that Church members must perforce look outside their own numbers for spouses and here more and more mixed marriages would seem inevitable.

THE YOUNG AND THE OLD

Children

Table 12 shows the number of families in each union of parishes containing children aged 21 and under. It will be seen that over two thirds of the households (which of course include 74 people living alone and 38 with Roman Catholic relatives) contain no children. 102 families include children of 21 and under and 67 of these (or one fifth of the total households) contain younger children i.e., ones born since 1st January 1960. The variation as between parishes is as would be expected. 44 per cent of the families in Kilcolman and 41 per cent in Ballymacelligott contain children and about one third of the families in these parishes include young children. On the other hand in Dromod only two families out of 26 harbour children and between these extremes come Killarney and Tralee and the other parishes where something less than a third of the households have children in them.

Sizes of Young Families

Table 13 attempts to draw a picture of the hundred odd families in the diocese which contain children born since 1st January 1950. A division is made between farming families and non-farming families and in each union of parishes the number of children under 21 in each type of family is shown. It must be remembered, however, when studying this table that some of these families will have had older children who are still in the households (although there are very few indeed of these) and others who will have left their homes to marry or emigrate on coming of age or perhaps even younger.

Subject to this qualification the table does indicate the sort of family size to be expected and establishes that the day of the large family is over. In only 3 of the 102 families are there more than five children and each of these three families is a farming one. Farming families generally, however, follow the now accepted practice of having small families, the average number of children in the 53 farming households being 2.6 while the average for the non-farming ones was also 2.6 children per family.

More children come from the farms, not because the farming people have larger families but because more of them have families of any size. Of the 100 families who live on farms and the one farming family who live over a shop, one half (53) contained children whereas of the remaining 146 families who live in private houses or over shops only a third (49) had children. More than half the diocesan children (140 out of 267) live on farms and 42 of the remainder live in the farming districts of Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman, as the children mainly of skilled tradesmen. There are only 12 non-farming families with 28 children in the parish of Killarney and 12 more such families with 41 children in the parish of Tralee.

Ages of Mothers at Births of Children

In Table 14 are shown the ages of the mothers at the times of the births of their children in respect of children born since 1st January 1950. No information was available in 7 cases but for the remaining 260 the ages are given both for the diocese as a whole and also for each parish.

Only two wives under 20 years of age had children during the twenty-one year period and only 34 (or 13 per cent of the total births) occurred to girls between the ages of 20 and 25. The majority of the births (over 60 per cent) were to married women between the ages of 25 and 35, there being slightly more births in the 25-29 period than in the 30-34 one. There were 39 births, (or 15 per cent of the total) to women in their late thirties, 25, (i.e., 10 per cent) to women in their early forties, and two births to women in their late forties.

In Ballymacelligott the average age of mothers at the births of their children was considerably higher than in the rest of the diocese, due most probably to marriages having occurred at later ages. But apart from this parish the pattern as a whole is fairly consistent throughout the diocese. In the majority of cases girls marry at about the age of 25 and have two or three children during the next six or seven years.

As compared with Ireland as a whole, there are fewer mothers who are in their teens or early twenties and rather more in their forties but otherwise the ages of mothers at the date of birth of their children is typical of the national scene. If, in the future, more brides come from outside Kerry we may see more early marriages and more births to younger women but there is unlikely to be much change in the number of births per marriage.

The Younger Married Women in Ardfert

In an attempt to forecast, however vaguely, the number of likely births over the next few years an analysis has been made in Table 15 of the younger married women in the diocese, i.e., those born since 1st January 1930 and therefore aged 41 or less at September 1971. There were 62 such women, the youngest of whom was 22 years of age and the number of married women of each age between 22 and 41 (inclusive) is shown along with the number of children which each of them already has. Furthermore those of them who are farmer's wives are also shown separately along with the number of their children.

Of the 62 married women under 42 years of age, 4 were married to Roman Catholics. As many as 27 of the 62 wives were aged 36 or over and already had an average of 3 children each and are unlikely to have many more children. Together they are responsible for 78 of the 135 children with young mothers at September 1971.

It is to the remaining 32 young wives (35, less 3 married to Roman Catholics) and to girls not yet married that the Church must look for new members during the next ten years. These 32 girls, whose ages are spread very evenly at 2 a year over the 14 year period, have already between them given birth to 57 children; one of them has four children and two others have five children each, only four of them (of whom three are aged 22 or 23 and have obviously only been recently married) are still childless. If we anticipate average completed families of three children each (and to expect more would seem to be unreasonable), these young women are likely to have a further 40 children at most.

Taking into consideration the small number of available brides shown in Table 11, and the likelihood of a limited number of further births in already established families, a drop rather than an increase in the Ardfert Church of Ireland birth rate can be anticipated.

An examination of the section of Table 15 dealing with farmers' wives shows that of the 27 young wives, 10 are aged 36 or over and between them have 31 children, the same average of 3 per family as that of the total number of married women of the same age group in the diocese. Of the remaining 17 young farmers' wives (or rather farmers' young wives—although the distinction is of little significance as there are few, if any, old farmers with young wives) all with two exceptions, have already had one or more children. In all, these young women already have 32 children or approximately 2 children each. These families may produce another 15 or 20 children but are unlikely to give birth to more.

There are 15 young wives aged between 22 and 35 married to Church of Ireland husbands who are not farmers and between them they have 18 children. It is in these families rather than in the farming ones that more children can be expected over the next ten years, perhaps 20, perhaps 30. Immigration of young families with the development of tourism and other industries may of course transform the situation. Without such immigration further drops in population seem inevitable.

Elderly People

One of the most encouraging results of the present study has been the evidence it has produced of the extent to which the elderly members of the Church in Ardfert are able to pass the last years of their lives in family homes surrounded often by children and

cared for by their own people. An exception is the town of Tralee where one third of the elderly people are living alone.

For the purpose of Table 16 which analyses the position of the older members of the community, an elderly person is taken to be one born before 1910 and consequently 61 years of age or more in September 1971. This is a somewhat larger group than those described as elderly in Section 6 above when considering Table 9. Just over a quarter of the Church membership in Ardfert in 1971 (i.e., 233 out of 905) consisted of persons over 61 years of age. The greatest proportion of old people was in Dromod where 55 per cent of the Church population are elderly and where in fact the community consists almost entirely of retired people. In the farming parishes of Ballymacelligott, Kilcolman and Kilnaughtin and also in Killarney, the percentage of elderly people was very constant at just over one fifth of the total, while as many as a third of the Tralee parishioners were over 61 years of age.

Of the 233 elderly people approximately one fifth, (49) lived alone of whom 20 were residing in the parish of Tralee. Another 70, being 30 per cent of the total, were living in 32 households consisting entirely of elderly people; the majority of these consisted of older married couples living together but there were a few households with three elderly people. One half of the older people, (114) were living in 92 families which contained young or middle-aged people. In four-fifths of these cases there was just one old person, very often a widowed mother or father, living with their adult children. In Killarney there was one group of older people being cared for in hospital and in a few cases there were two elderly people in what is described in Table 16 as "young families" i.e., those containing people who are not elderly.

The general picture, particularly in the core of the diocese, is a happy one. Older people generally live together as couples after their families have grown up and gone and then, when inevitably one dies, the survivor in most cases goes to reside with children or other relatives. It is the old healthy country system which is now dying out in the towns of Ireland and in areas where emigration has removed all the children. It is significant that in the whole of Ballymacelligott there was not one single elderly person living alone while over 10 per cent of the total Church members in Tralee were single elderly people living on their own. Again on the perimeter of the diocese, in Dromod; nearly a fifth, and in Kilnaughtin, over a tenth, of the people were elderly ones who had no relatives with whom to live.

When numbers fall below a certain level, as they have done outside the central area in Ardfert, problems are created not only for the young members of the Church looking for spouses but also for the older ones when their working days are past and their families have gone. It may be that in the future an increasing number of Kerry Protestants, especially from the non-farming areas will leave the county in their old age to join their families elsewhere or to live in institutions and it may be that more will have to live alone.

EDUCATION

Education available in the diocese

In 1957, at the time of the first enquiry by the Sparsely Populated Areas Commission of the Church of Ireland there were five Church primary schools in Ardfert at Ballymacelligott, Kiltallagh (Castlemaine), Killarney, Kilnaughtin and Tralee with a total

enrolment of 127 pupils. By the time of the second enquiry in 1964, while the five schools still remained open, the number of pupils had dropped by more than one quarter to 93 as a result of the halving of the numbers in Killarney, which fell from 32 to 16, and a 60 per cent drop in Tralee from 30 to 12.

By 1971 the schools at Kilnaughtin and Ballymacelligott had been closed and the numbers in the remaining schools totalled 66 pupils, a decrease of 27 (29 per cent) in seven years. The school at Tralee had 34 pupils and that in Castlemaine 23 pupils. But there were only 9 children in the Killarney national school which must obviously be in some danger of being closed. According to the Bishop, some 30 or 40 Church of Ireland children in the rest of Kerry attend local Roman Catholic schools.

There are no Protestant secondary schools in Ardfert, the nearest ones being Villiers School in Limerick and Bandon Grammar School in West Cork. Both of these are too far away to be attended by day pupils from Kerry. The nearest university is in Cork.

The majority of Protestant parents can send their children to the Church primary schools but those on the perimeter must use the Roman Catholic primary schools or send their children to preparatory schools as boarders, a practice which few of them are in a financial position to adopt. Once the children have left the primary schools, all the parents in the diocese are faced with the same problem. They can enrol their children in the local vocational schools which, for the present at any rate, are undenominational; they can send them as boarders to Protestant schools outside the diocese; they can entrust them to the care of the Roman Catholic religious orders in the local secondary schools or they can remove them from school altogether.

It is probably for this reason, as well as because they are mainly unwealthy people, that so many of the older Church members, as will be seen from Table 17, received nothing more than a primary education. The position has, however, improved and, as Table 17 also shows, a much larger proportion of the younger people has received secondary or vocational education. By reason of the necessity to limit the number of questions asked, it has not been possible to ascertain what percentage of the people were educated outside the diocese, but it is likely that a great number of them received secondary education in Roman Catholic schools in Kerry.

It is doubtful whether such mixed education makes for mixed marriages. There are two schools of thought, one which is based on reason suggests that more mixed marriages must, thereby, become inevitable; the other based on experience claims that this is not, in fact, what happens. Whatever the effect marriage-wise of attending Roman Catholic schools, there does undoubtedly seem to be a greater willingness on the part of Protestant parents in Kerry to use these schools than there was in the past.

Level of education received by Church members

Table 17 dealing with the education received by the Church of Ireland members in Ardfert is one of the most revealing and important tables in the present study and also, in that it shows a very marked improvement in the level of education of the younger people, one of the most encouraging tables. For the purpose of this table the population has been divided into three classes; those born prior to 1940 and, therefore, 32 years of age and upwards; those born between 1940 and 1959 whose post-primary education would have commenced after the last war and who are now between 12 and 31 years of age; and those born in the sixties and seventies and who are, as yet, too young to receive post-primary education.

The table shows the highest level of education attained by the members of each class, P standing for primary, V, for vocational, S, for secondary, U, for university and finally "unstated" for those too shy to say. It has been assumed that the latter class consists largely of people with only primary education but it may include some who have received higher education. A person, for example, who has a university education is included under "U" but not under any other heading.

The improvement in the standard of education since the war will be seen immediately from the table. Whereas of those aged 32 and over, less than a half (44 per cent) received a post-primary education; of those aged 12 to 31 inclusive, the vast majority (72 per cent) have continued their education after leaving the primary schools. A greater proportion of the women in both age groups received secondary education than men, probably because the boys were needed on the farms.

In the older age group, 39 per cent of the women and 36 per cent of the men had attended secondary schools, of whom 3 per cent of the women and 10 per cent of the men had proceeded to universities; while both 6 per cent of the women and of the men had gone to vocational schools. The majority, (58 per cent of the men and 55 per cent of the women) had received no further education after leaving primary schools at the age of about fourteen. So much for the picture of the Church of Ireland as consisting of a wealthy leisured class of fox-hunting colonels.

Among the young people (i.e., those aged 12 to 31) educated since the war, the tendency to favour the girls has continued, for whereas a third of the boys (32 per cent) have not proceeded beyond the primary schools, less than a quarter of the girls (22 per cent) have stopped their education at this level. The percentage of children (12 per cent) using the vocational schools has doubled as compared to their parents and now, in addition, 55 per cent of the boys and 68 per cent of the girls have gone to secondary schools.

University education

Table 17 shows that while more and more children are receiving post-primary education there has been little or no increase in the proportion of these attending universities, 6 per cent in the older age groups, 6 per cent of the younger people. There has been a marginal improvement in that the older group of university graduates includes half a dozen clergy all of whom have come in from outside the diocese. It is disappointing in these days of ever-widening education when, given the natural wit and intelligence of the Kerry people, only 8 boys and 6 girls under 32 years of age are enjoying, or have enjoyed, the benefit of a university education. It is possible of course, that more of the Church's children from Ardfert have graduated at universities and then left Kerry to work elsewhere. On the other hand, a number of the graduates in the diocese (apart from the clergy) have come to live there after being educated elsewhere.

OCCUPATIONS

Occupations of men

It is pleasant to record that in 1971 no child under 17 years of age in the diocese of Ardfert had left school. In considering the occupations of adults it has been thought more realistic and in keeping with present day ideas to treat as adult those of over sixteen years of age rather than adopt the Government definition of those over fourteen.

This has the disadvantage of making comparison with Government statistics more difficult but, it is submitted, makes the figures produced more meaningful.

In September 1971 there were in Ardfert 357 Church of Ireland men born before 1 January 1955 and therefore aged seventeen and upwards. 283 (79 per cent) of these were working, 66 (19 per cent) had retired, 6 (2 per cent) were students while 1 was a landowner looking after his property and 1 was unemployed. Table 18 gives details of these occupations and shows that whereas the six boys studying come, 3 from Kilcolman and 3 from Tralee, there are retired men in all parishes except Kilnaughtin (farmers seldom apparently ever retire) but more, as would be expected, in the town parishes and the retirement areas of Dromod (where over half the adult men had retired) and Kenmare, than in the farming parishes of Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman.

While Table 18 shows how each man in each parish is occupied, Table 19 compares the percentages of those gainfully employed in various callings within the diocese with comparable figures for the members of the Church of Ireland as a whole throughout the Republic of Ireland.

As would be expected, the majority of the men who are still working are engaged on farm work, there being 96 farmers, 50 relatives (mainly sons) working on farms, 5 farm labourers, a couple of gardeners, a forestry inspector and one fisherman (listed with the farmers as he is a primary producer of food). Over half of the farmers and relatives working on farms and all the farm labourers reside in the parishes of Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman, but there are farmers in all parishes.

There are 26 skilled tradesmen, spread over 5 of the 8 unions of parishes, the largest numbers being in Tralee and Kilcolman. The 9 builders are also, with one exception, Kilcolman and Tralee men and half of the 8 labourers also live in Kilcolman.

For the purpose of Table 18 Commerce and Administration have been grouped under a single head as it is difficult in certain instances to distinguish between, say, managers and shopkeepers. A division of the total under separate headings has had to be made in Table 19 in order to permit comparison with the national total of Church of Ireland men as given in the Government Census of 1961. Some 61 men, i.e., 17 per cent of all the men in Ardfert, are engaged in Commerce, but one of the unexpected disclosures of the present study has been the small number of shopkeepers—only 12 men, of whom 5 are in Kilcolman. There were less Church members than anticipated in the hotel business, i.e., only 5 hotel, guest-house and caravan proprietors and 3 hotel staff.

There were only 16 Professional men in the diocese, the majority of whom, including the 6 clergymen, had immigrated to Ardfert and did come from Kerry families. Several of them (although of course not the clergy) might be considered to be in a state of semi-retirement and 1 at least might fairly be described as being only a part time resident in Ardfert.

As will be seen from Table 19, the occupations of the Ardfert men do not differ substantially from those of their fellow churchmen throughout the Republic. A greater proportion (54 per cent against 44 per cent) were farmers and there were proportionally more managers, (10 per cent against 7 per cent) and fewer clerks, (2 per cent against 9 per cent) and professional men, (6 per cent against 9 per cent) than nationally, but the general picture is similar.

The percentage of the total adult male population gainfully employed, 79 per cent is close to the national figure of 80 per cent for Churchmen and the difference in the definition of adult referred to above makes little difference as throughout Ireland very few Protestant boys between the ages of 14 and 16 have left school.

Occupations of Women

The great majority of the Church women in Ardfert, as throughout Ireland, are not, as the Government census puts it, "gainfully occupied". Most of them, however, have to work pretty hard as wives and mothers concerned with household duties. Of the 332 adult women in the diocese over a half, (173) were so occupied in 1971 and another quarter, (88) although described as "retired", were no doubt doing their share of the household chores. 17 girls, nearly three times as many as the boys of the same age, were still studying, one lady was a landowner and another was unemployed. It is satisfactory to report that in the whole diocese only 2 persons, one man and one woman, were described as unemployed although of an age to work.

Table 20 shows that one sixth of the adult female population, (52) was working outside the home, 14 as farmers or relatives working farms, 17 as shop assistants, clerks and typists, 7 as service workers, (of whom 3 were in hotels), and 14 in professional occupations. Among the professional women, 7 were teachers and 5 were nurses, there was 1 doctor and 1 architect. Obviously the practice of wives working in addition to housekeeping has not yet been adopted in Ardfert and very few single women remain to work in Kerry.

Table 21 contrasts the percentage of Ardfert women in various types of occupation with those for the whole of the Church of Ireland in the Republic. The pattern is not dissimilar with rather more farmers, teachers and nurses, rather few typists and clerks and no manual workers. The numbers in Ardfert are, however, so small as to make comparisons of little significance. The 16 per cent of women who work outside their homes in Ardfert compares with an average of 23 per cent of Church of Ireland women in the Republic and 29 per cent of all the women of all religions in Ireland.

Ages of farmers and relatives working on farms.

As the future of the diocese depends so much on the hundred or so farms occupied and worked by members of the Church it has been thought well to examine the ages of the farmers and of the relatives, mainly sons, who are at present helping on the farms many of whom will become the farm owners in the future.

There were in September 1971, 106 owners of farms. Of the farm owners 96 were men and 10 were women, the women invariably being assisted by sons or other relatives but maintaining ownership. In addition there were 50 men and 4 girls assisting on farms belonging to their families.

Table 22 shows the age groups of both owners and relatives giving the details, as regards men in respect of each parish and as regards women for the whole diocese. It will be seen that of the 96 male farmers only a third (33) were under 47 years of age and nearly another third (30) were over 61 years of age. This pattern was constant throughout all the parishes. The average age of the ladies owning farms was even higher than that of the men, more than half of them being over 56 years of age.

As would be expected, the average age of relatives working on farms was much lower, 36 of the 50 men (72 per cent) being under 32 years of age and 3 of the 4 girls being under 27 years of age. Only in Tralee do the number of men assisting in family farms equal the number of men who own farms. In Ballymacelligott there are only 13 relatives assisting of whom only 8 are young men available to take over the 30 farms in the parish. Similarly in Kilcolman there are 13 relatives of whom 11 are under 32 and available ultimately to succeed to the 23 farms in that parish.

No doubt some of the children still at school will stay and work on the farms and be of an age to succeed to ownership when in due course some of the present young farmers come to retire or (more likely) to die in harness, and no doubt other children at present living outside Kerry may return to take over ownership of farms, but there must be a danger that in the future there will be a reduction in the number of farms due partly to outside pressures to increase the size of holdings and partly to a shortage of relatives ready and willing to take over the farms.

NAMES

Surnames

There are no less than 187 surnames used by the 905 Ardfert Church members, i.e., on average less than five persons to each surname. Table 23 lists these names and shows the number of holders of each name in each union of parishes.

Ardfert surnames can be divided into four groups. 201 people are named either Blennerhassett (55), O'Neill (or Neill) (52), Boyle (50), or Fitzell (44). Another 111 persons are called either Mason (28), Parkinson (21), Stephens (21), West (21), or Wharton (20). The third group consists of 16 family names with between 10 and 18 members in each, Christian (18), Williams (18), Eadie (15), Giles (15), Hoffman (15), Poff (15), Fitzgerald (14), Gleasure (14), Groves (14), Hilliard (12), Day (11), Latchford (11), Peevers (11), Hill (11), Mansfield (10), and Jones (10). The remaining 379 people between them have 162 different surnames, of which no fewer than 78 names are held by sole persons.

The large number of different names reflects the fact that a considerable number of Ardfert residents are newcomers. This is further illustrated by considering the number of names in each of the separate parishes. In Ballymacelligott the 162 Church members have between them only 24 names, the average number of persons per surname being 6.8. Again in Kilcolman the 187 parishioners use 31 surnames or a name for each 6.0 persons. In these farming parishes there has been little recent immigration and few mixed marriages to introduce new names.

In the Union of Dromod (Waterville) by way of contrast, there are less than 2 people to every surname indicating not only the absence of large families but also the extent of recent settlement. Similarly in Killarney, Kenmare and Dingle the number of persons per surname is in each case below 3, in Tralee it is below 4 and in Kilnaughtin below 5. Another feature of the names in the areas with more recent settlers is that the names that occur in these parishes are not in use in other parts of the diocese. For example, of the 25 surnames held by Dromod people only 2 occur in other parts of the diocese and of the 19 surnames in use in Kenmare only 3 occur in Kerry outside Kenmare Union. On the other hand, all but 7 of the 24 names used in Ballymacelligott are also in use in other parts of Ardfert.

Some of the scantily held surnames, such as Godfrey and Herbert, represent the remnants of larger families in the past who have nearly died out, or have emigrated from Kerry, but the majority probably represent newcomers who have taken the place of the former Kerry countrymen. Among the latter are a number of German names such as Braebeck, Brehmer, Colenbrunder, Henseler, Kollmer, Stockhaus, Weber and Wolf. A few of these European families have young children and they include a couple

of the youngest brides and youngest mothers in the diocese and invariably their standard of education is high.

"The Return of the Landowners of Ireland" published by the Local Government Board, Ireland, in 1876 shows that at that time the whole of the county of Kerry, other than small holdings of under 1 acre, was owned by 529 people, their names, addresses and the extent of their holdings, sometimes as low as 1 acre, are listed. The majority of these people would most probably have been Anglicans and so it is of interest to compare these names with those of the present Church of Ireland population in Ardfert. Surprisingly only 37 of the present names occur in the 1876 list and these were held by 109 (approximately one fifth) of the landowners of the last century.

Certain of the 1876 names which survive among Church people today, such as Flaherty, McCarthy and Sheehy, have only been acquired on mixed marriages by the present generation and will not be perpetuated by members of the Church of Ireland. Others, such as Enright and Martin, may only be coincidences and the present holders may not be blood relations of those who bore the same names in 1876. There are however several families, notably the Blennerhassetts and the Masons, the Fitzgeralds and the McGillicuddys, who undoubtedly stem from the 1876 landowners, but there are not many of them.

Of the substantial landlords only the Blennerhassetts and the Fitzgeralds remain in any numbers. There are 2 Bernards, 2 Godfreys, 2 Herberts, 3 McGillicuddys. The rest have gone. Most of the older Protestant families surviving in Kerry are probably the descendants of farmer tenants introduced by landlords to improve the standard of farming. The concentration of the Church population in the area between Killarney and Tralee arises from the introduction by the Godfrey family in the seventeenth century of Protestant tenants from England whose families still survive to farm the lands after their landlords have gone. The fact that the Earls of Kenmare were Roman Catholics would account for the absence of Protestant farmers in the Killarney area where they held their estates.

In South Limerick there is a Palatinian settlement who came originally from Germany and some of these families have come into Kerry, notably the Fitzells of whom there are now 44, almost entirely in Kilnaughtin and Tralee. The Hoffmans (15), Poffs (15), and Peevers (11), who are all mainly in Ballymacelligott, may also come from this source.

Men's Christian Names

While the surnames of Kerry Protestants reveal their distinctiveness and identify them from their Roman Catholic neighbours the same is true of the Christian names used throughout the diocese. The recent immigration of Germans, albeit on a modest scale, usually as managers of small foreign-owned industries, is reflected in the appearance of a number of German names in the table such as Conrad, Dieter, Henrich, Herman, Markus, Otto, Thorsen and Urve and recent English immigration will have emphasised the use of names popular in England rather than Ireland. The preference in the diocese is not, however, for names currently popular in England but rather for old fashioned names that would most probably have been used by the families when they first came to Kerry.

Table 24 which lists the most usual Christian names in order of popularity shows that one third of the names used are either John, William, Richard or Thomas. Another third consists of a further 13 names headed by James and, (rather surprisingly), Francis and

followed by Robert, George, David, Charles, Joseph, Edward, Henry, Arthur, Alexander, Samuel, and Victor—all good Anglo-Saxon names. The remaining third consisted of 87 different names of which 42, (a half) were each held by one person only and on average there were less than three holders of each of these names.

John is by far the most popular name being held by 80 men i.e., over one sixth of the male Church population. William occurs 61 times being held by one man in eight in Ardfert, while Richard and Thomas with 41 and 40 holders are each held by nearly one man in ten. James, the next name on the list, is considerably less popular, occurring 29 times.

Women's Christian Names

The Christian names given to girls in Ardfert cover a much wider range than those for boys but share the characteristic of having no particular Irish flavour. As with men, there are a number of German names, such as Barbel, Claudia, Ella, Gerhild, Hildagarde, Ingrid, Liane, and Wanda, but basically the names are Anglo-Saxon. What distinguishes them from the men's names is the greater variety so that no fewer than 73 women had Christian names (or at least names which could not be described as surnames); which were not held by any other woman in the diocese.

Table 24 which, as in the case of the men, lists the most popular of the women's names shows only 10 names each held by more than 10 girls or women. The most popular girl's name is Mary which occurs 53 times (9 per cent of the total) 43 women are called Elizabeth and almost the same number (42) Anné, Annie or Ann. Half as popular as Anne is Jane (20) followed by Margaret, Catherine, Kathleen, Sarah, Susan and Frances.

There are a few old testament names such as Rachel, Ruth and Rebecca (and indeed Sarah), as among the men there are Abraham, Jonathan and Samuel. But these names, other than Sarah and Samuel, are very rare. Generally the names are traditional English names, John and Mary; William and Elizabeth; Richard and Anne; Thomas and Jane.

CONCLUSIONS

In September, 1971, there were between nine hundred and a thousand Church of Ireland members in Ardfert. In 1881 there had been nearly six thousand, but by 1936 the numbers had dropped to sixteen hundred and since then the Church membership has been falling by about 15 to 20 people each year or at a rate of between 1 per cent and 2 per cent per annum.

The continuing loss of numbers is due to three causes: the unusually high proportion of elderly people as a result of emigration in the past which causes the death rate to exceed the birth rate; present day emigration which, although less than that of Kerry Roman Catholics, is still substantial especially among girls who have not married by the time they reach twenty-five years of age; and finally mixed marriages, especially by Protestant men, thus denying membership of the Church of Ireland to their children. On the other hand, there has been a certain amount of immigration of Protestants especially in recent years and such of these as are church goers invariably attend Church of Ireland services and tend to consider themselves members of that Church, whether they originally belonged to the Lutheran Church or other branches of the Anglican Church or even to non-conformist churches; of which there are very few in Kerry.

The extent to which the Church population in Ardfert will continue to fall, and whether at some time the membership can be maintained or even increased, depends largely on the extent of immigration of new members in the future. If industrialisation, the extension of tourism and the attractions to retired people of the Kerry countryside draw in sufficient numbers of Church people, then a situation of stability and even of growth in numbers could be achieved fairly quickly. Without such immigration, however, further declines in numbers seem inevitable for the foreseeable future.

The number of old people as compared to those of child bearing age; the fact that only about forty more children can reasonably be expected to be born to existing young mothers; the extremely small number of single girls at present of marriageable age; and the indications that mixed marriages may be on the increase rather than the decline, all point to a continuing excess of deaths over births during the next ten or even twenty years.

The Church of Ireland population in Ardfert is concentrated largely in an area bounded by Tralee on the north and Killarney on the south, the core being formed by the parishes of Ballymacelligott and Kilcolman. In this area live most of the hundred families containing four hundred people, who own and work farms, who have been Kerry families for some generations and on whom the future of the Church of Ireland in Ardfert to a very large extent depends. Over half the hundred or so families with children in the diocese belong to this group and very few of its children are lost to the Church through mixed marriages.

On the perimeter of the diocese, and the perimeter commences at Killarney and Tralee, are scattered Protestant households, a very great many of which contain only retired people although there are a few farmers and some business people especially in the two towns. These people cannot be considered as forming communities in the same way as those in the centre of the diocese, and if their choice is limited to members of their own parish they cannot be expected to find spouses of their own religion.

Greater friendship and social relations with Roman Catholic neighbours, the more complete mingling of the children of both denominations, in and out of school, and the abandonment of the fortress mentality common among Protestants of earlier generations are likely to lead to more mixed marriages in the future. What has made mixed marriages unacceptable to Protestants in the past has been the indignity suffered in the majority of cases by reason of the conditions laid down by the Roman Catholic Church under the *Ne Temere* Decree. The distinction in the future will not be between Roman Catholics and Protestants but rather between Christians and non-Christians and as this is realised in Ireland the disagreements between the different sections of the Church may fade and mixed marriages may cease to present their present difficulties and to be so one-sided.

Although the numbers of Church of Ireland people in Ardfert are falling, and are likely to continue to fall, the story is not one of failure but rather of triumph. Largely deserted by the landlords who had brought many of their forefathers to Kerry as tenant farmers, the small Protestants in Ardfert, have remained throughout the years faithful to their Church and true to their traditions and have won the respect and, increasingly, the affection of their neighbours among whom they now live in greater harmony than at any time during their history.

TABLE 1: *Church of Ireland Population in the 26 Counties which now constitute The Republic of Ireland at each census year and changes therein*

Year	Church of Ireland Population	Percentage of total Population	Decrease since previous census	
			Numbers	Percentage
1871	338,719	8.4	—	—
1881	317,576	8.2	21,143	6.2
1891	286,804	8.3	30,772	9.7
1901	264,264	8.2	22,540	7.9
1911	249,535	7.9	14,729	5.6
1926	164,215	5.5	85,320	34.2
1936	145,030	4.9	19,185	11.7
1946	124,829	4.2	20,201	13.9
1961	104,016	3.7	20,813	16.7

TABLE 2: *Church of Ireland Population in Kerry at each census year and changes therein*

Year	Church of Ireland Population	Percentage of Total Population of Kerry	Decrease since previous census		Decrease of Church of Ireland Population in Republic Percentage
			Numbers	Percentage	
1881	5,897	2.9	—	—	—
1891	5,077	2.8	820	14	9.7
1901	4,431	2.7	646	12	7.9
1911	3,725	2.3	706	16	5.6
1926	2,051	1.4	1,674	45	34.2
1936	1,637	1.2	414	20	11.7
1946	1,515	1.1	122	8	13.9
1961	1,303	1.1	212	14	16.7

TABLE 3: *Church of Ireland members in Kerry—Loss of numbers by net emigration and early deaths, 1946 to 1961*

Age Groups		Church of Ireland Population, 1946			Church of Ireland Population, 1961			Loss of Population				National Loss of Population in Kerry, Percentage	Loss of Church of Ireland Population in Republic
1946	1961	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Percentage		
0-4	15-19	54	55	109	47	38	85	7	17	24	22	26	19
5-9	20-24	49	35	84	42	29	71	7	6	13	15	54	30
10-14	25-29	39	38	77	36	33	69	3	5	8	10	56	40
15-19	30-34	58	31	89	42	26	68	16	5	21	24	49	33
20-24	35-39	48	41	89	39	29	68	9	12	21	24	33	22
25-29	40-44	46	51	97	36	27	63	10	24	34	35	20	13
30-39	45-54	109	127	236	91	104	195	18	23	41	17	18	13
		403	378	781	333	286	619	70	92	162	21	36	23

TABLE 4: *Ardfert Population shown by SPAC enquiries 1957 and 1964 and present Survey 1971*

	Individuals			Families		
	1957	1964	1971	1957	1964	1971
Ballymacelligott	116	69	90	29	8	27
Ballyseedy	66	52	64	16	5	18
Castleisland	6	8	8	3	4	4
Dingle	188	129	162	48	17	49
Killiney	30	18	27	10	6	10
Kilgobbin	9	4	8	3	3	5
	27	32	29	8	11	10
Dromod	66	54	64	21	20	25
Cahirciveen	46	28	28	12	14	15
Valentia	15	5	4	6	3	4
	23	7	12	11	5	7
Kenmare	84	40	44	29	22	26
Templenoe	33	40	22	13	13	9
Kilgarvan	14	16	13	5	6	2
Kilcrohane	8	9	7	3	3	3
	12	9	10	7	4	4
Kilcolman	67	74	52	28	26	18
Kiltallagh	63	44	48	19	12	11
Killorglin	103	98	78	25	22	21
Knockane	81	79	45	27	26	13
	22	12	16	10	6	5
Killarney	269	233	187	81	66	50
Aghadoe	97	105	85	35	38	39
	55	25	57	18	8	15
Kilnaughtin	152	130	142	53	46	54
Listowel	85	53	34	23	15	14
Ballybunion	26	33	24	10	10	8
	14	11	8	6	6	4
Tralee	125	97	66	39	31	26
Kilmoyley	211	170	154	54	66	67
Kilfynn	26	16	17	7	4	4
	24	18	17	6	5	4
	261	204	188	67	75	75
TOTAL	1,212	961	905	366	303	323
Average size of family				3.3	3.2	2.8

TABLE 5: Numbers of Permanent Residents in Ardfert, 1971

Parishes	Individuals	Families	Average number in each family
A Ballymacelligott	90	27	3.3
Ballyseedy	64	18	3.6
Castleisland	8	4	2.0
	162	49	3.3
B Dingle	27	10	2.7
Killiney (Castlegregory)	8	5	1.6
Kilgobbin (Camp)	29	10	2.9
	64	25	2.6
C Dromod (Waterville)	28	15	1.9
Cahiriveen	4	4	1.0
Valentia	12	7	1.7
	44	26	1.7
D Kenmare	22	9	2.4
Templenoë	13	2	6.5
Kilgarvan	7	3	2.3
Kilcrohane (Sneem)	10	4	2.5
	52	18	2.9
E Kilcolman (Milltown)	48	11	4.4
Kiltallagh (Castlemaine) (a)	78	21	3.7
Killorglin	45	13	3.5
Knockane	16	5	3.2
	187	50	3.7
F Killarney (b)	85	39	2.2
Aghadoe	57	15	3.8
	142	54	2.6
G Kilnaughtin (Tarbert)	34	14	2.4
Listowel	24	8	3.0
Ballybunion	8	4	2.0
	66	26	2.5
H Tralee	154	67	2.3
Kilmoyley	17	4	4.3
Kilflynn	17	4	4.3
	188	75	2.5
	905	323	2.8

(a) Thirteen persons, mainly elderly, believed to be members of the Church of Ireland or the Church of England refused to supply information and have not been included.

(b) Twelve persons, mainly elderly, believed to be members of the Church of Ireland or the Church of England refused to supply information and have not been included.

TABLE 6 : *Sizes of Families, Ardfert, 1971*

	Number of families	Number of Church of Ireland persons in each family										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A Ballymacelligott	49	9	13	9	6	5	4	—	2	—	—	1
B Dingle	25	12	6	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
C Dromod	26	12	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D Kenmare	18	4	6	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
E Kilcolman	50	10	12	5	5	3	6	6	2	1	—	—
F Killarney	54	20	11	9	7	2	2	1(a)	2	—	—	—
G Kilnaughtin	26	12	3	2	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
H Tralee	75	33	12	13	5	5	3	3	1	—	—	—
	323	112	73	45	31	21	18	13	8	1	1	1
Multiplier		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of persons	905	112	146	135	124	105	108	91	64	9	—	11

(a) Includes one hospital.

TABLE 7: Relationships within Families: All persons, Ardfer, 1971

	Males										Females								Total			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total	Per-centage	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total	Per-centage	Total	Per-centage
Heads of Households	37	12	14	11	33	39	16	46	208	45	5	2	3	2	7	2	2	7	30	7	238	26
Wives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	13	10	10	26	30	12	29	154	35	154	17
Children (a)	32	11	1	10	53	26	20	30	183	39	29	11	2	8	39	20	8	34	151	35	334	37
Parents	4	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	10	2	8	2	2	3	4	2	—	3	24	5	34	4
Brothers and Sisters	4	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	17	4	6	1	1	2	5	2	—	7	24	5	41	5
Other Relatives	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	7	2	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	8	2	15	2
Unrelated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total in Families	79	25	16	22	97	67	36	83	425	92	74	32	19	26	81	57	22	81	392	89	817	91
Living alone (b)	4	2	5	2	3	4	3	7	30	6	2	5	4	2	6	5	5	15	44	10	74	8
In Hospitals (c)	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	1	14	1
	84	27	21	24	100	78	39	91	464	100	78	37	23	28	87	64	27	97	441	100	905	100

(a) includes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and grandchildren.

(b) includes lodgers.

(c) includes one guest house.

TABLE 8: Families in which there are mixed marriages, Ardfer, 1971

	Numbers of mixed marriages	Roman Catholic Relations			Numbers of Roman Catholics in each family							
		Total	Husbands	Wives	Children	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
A Ballymacelligott	3	12	2	2	10	1	—	—	1	—	1	(7)
B Dingle	6	19	4	2	13	3	—	1	1	—	2	(9)
C Dromod	3	14	—	3	11	1	—	—	1	—	1	(9)
D Kenmare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E Kilcolman	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
F Killarney	11	23	2	9	12	6	1	2	1	1	—	—
G Kilnaughtin	4	4	—	4	(a) —	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
H Tralee	10	38	—	10	28	1	3	1	1	4	2	1 (6)
Number of Families	38	112	7	30	75	16	3	4	8	3	4	
Multiplier						1	2	3	4	5		
Number of Persons						16	6	12	32	15	31	

(a) No particulars of children (if any) given.

TABLE 9: Age Distribution and Marital Status of Total Population, Ardferf 1971

Year of birth	Age	A				B				C				D				E				F				G				H				Total					
		Ballymacelligott				Dingle				Dromod				Kenmare				Kilcolman				Killarney				Kilnaughtin				Tralee									
		T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S
1970/71	0/1	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	8	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	25	25	—	—		
	65/69	7	7	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	19	19	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	16	16	—	—	58	58	—	—		
	60/64	22	22	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	11	11	—	—	6	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	12	12	—	—	62	62	—	—		
	55/59	11	11	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	15	15	—	—	16	16	—	—	10	10	—	—	8	8	—	—	71	71	—	—		
	50/54	14	14	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	9	9	—	—	6	6	—	—	10	10	—	—	51	51	—	—		
	0/21	56	56	—	—	21	21	—	—	2	2	—	—	16	16	—	—	63	63	—	—	39	39	—	—	22	22	—	—	48	48	—	—	267	267	—	—		
	45/49	8	7	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	3	—	6	5	1	—	5	3	1	—	7	4	3	—	46	34	12	—		
	40/44	7	1	6	—	4	1	3	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	17	9	8	—	9	3	6	—	4	3	1	—	10	4	6	—	55	22	33	—		
	35/39	4	1	3	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	9	3	6	—	6	1	5	—	2	—	2	—	9	4	5	—	40	9	31	—		
	30/34	9	2	7	—	6	4	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	12	2	10	—	9	2	7	—	1	—	1	—	16	2	14	—	58	12	46	—		
	25/29	14	4	9	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	4	—	5	1	4	—	8	1	6	1	5	1	4	—	8	1	7	—	47	9	36	2		
	22/46	42	15	26	1	15	5	10	—	10	1	9	—	1	13	—	60	29	31	—	37	12	25	1	17	8	8	—	50	15	35	—	246	86	15	2			
	20/24	11	7	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	9	3	6	—	8	—	7	1	1	—	1	—	11	5	5	1	46	16	28	2		
	15/19	6	1	5	—	3	1	2	—	5	1	4	—	2	—	2	—	8	1	7	—	13	1	11	1	6	1	4	1	6	2	4	—	49	8	39	2		
	10/14	13	2	9	2	5	2	3	—	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	9	—	5	4	14	2	11	1	6	—	6	—	11	3	6	2	64	11	44	9		
	05/09	13	3	7	3	3	—	2	1	9	2	7	—	1	1	—	—	10	2	8	—	9	5	4	—	9	—	7	2	23	7	14	2	77	20	49	8		
	47/66	43	13	25	5	14	3	10	1	17	4	13	—	9	3	6	—	36	6	26	4	44	8	33	3	22	1	18	3	51	17	29	5	236	55	160	21		
1900/04	67/71	7	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	11	—	6	5	8	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	13	4	3	6	45	11	18	16		
1890/99	72/81	12	2	4	6	3	1	—	2	10	3	3	4	7	2	1	4	11	—	4	7	9	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	16	7	1	8	71	19	18	34		
1880/89	82+	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	4	6	—	2	4	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	22	4	2	16		
not stated	(—)	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	3	18	—	13	5		
	67+	21	6	6	9	14	2	6	6	15	4	5	6	13	2	2	9	28	—	12	16	21	6	11	4	5	3	1	1	39	11	8	20	156	34	51	71		
Grand Total		162	90	57	15	64	31	26	7	44	11	27	6	52	22	21	9	187	98	69	20	142	65	69	8	66	34	28	4	188	91	72	25	905	442	369	94		

TABLE 10: Age Distribution and Marital Status of Males, Ardferf 1971

Year of birth	Age	A Ballymacelligott				B Dingle				C Dromod				D Kenmare				E Kilcolman				F Killarney				G Kilnaughtin				H Tralee				Total							
		T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W				
1970/71	0/1	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	I	I	—	—	I	I	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	3	—	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—
	65/69	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	9	9	—	—	3	3	—	—	I	I	—	—	5	5	—	—	23	23	—	—				
	60/64	11	11	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	6	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	33	33	—	—				
	55/59	9	9	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	7	7	—	—	8	8	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	39	39	—	—				
	50/54	5	5	—	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	5	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	25	25	—	—				
	0/21	27	27	—	—	10	10	—	—	I	I	—	—	8	8	—	—	33	33	—	—	21	21	—	—	14	14	—	—	18	18	—	—	132	132	—	—				
	15/49	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	4	3	I	—	3	3	—	—	4	3	I	—	26	24	2	—				
	40/44	3	—	3	—	I	—	I	—	I	—	I	—	I	—	I	—	13	8	5	—	4	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	6	3	3	—	32	16	16	—				
	35/39	2	I	I	—	I	—	I	—	2	—	2	—	I	—	I	—	6	3	3	—	6	I	5	—	I	—	I	—	7	3	4	—	26	8	18	—				
	30/34	5	2	3	—	3	2	I	—	I	—	I	—	I	—	I	—	5	2	3	—	5	I	4	—	I	—	I	—	12	2	10	—	33	9	24	—				
	25/29	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	—	4	I	3	—	3	I	2	—	4	I	3	—	4	I	3	—	I	—	I	—	24	6	18	—				
	22/46	23	11	12	—	5	2	3	—	5	—	5	—	7	I	6	—	36	23	13	—	23	8	15	—	12	7	5	—	30	11	19	—	141	63	78	—				
	20/24	10	7	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	7	3	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	—	32	15	17	—				
	52/56	3	I	2	—	2	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	I	3	—	7	I	6	—	2	I	I	—	2	I	I	—	22	6	16	—				
	37/61	6	I	5	—	I	—	I	—	3	I	2	—	I	—	I	—	3	—	3	—	7	2	5	—	4	—	4	—	7	3	3	I	32	7	24	I				
	05/09	7	2	4	I	I	—	I	—	4	—	4	—	I	I	—	—	5	I	4	—	5	3	2	—	5	—	5	—	12	3	9	—	40	10	29	I				
	47/66	26	11	14	I	7	I	6	—	7	I	6	—	5	2	3	—	19	5	14	—	22	6	16	—	11	I	10	—	29	11	17	I	126	38	86	2				
	1900/04	2	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	2	7	2	4	I	—	—	—	4	I	2	I	21	4	13	4				
	1890/99	5	I	3	I	2	—	—	—	2	5	2	3	—	I	—	I	—	3	—	2	—	I	4	I	2	I	I	—	I	—	7	4	I	2	28	8	13	7		
	1880/89	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	I	—	—	—	10	3	2	5				
	not stated	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	6	—			
	67+	8	3	4	I	5	—	3	2	8	3	5	—	4	—	I	3	12	—	8	—	4	12	3	7	2	2	I	I	—	14	5	5	4	65	15	34	16			
Grand Total		84	52	30	2	27	13	12	2	21	5	16	—	24	11	10	3	100	61	35	—	4	78	38	38	2	39	23	16	—	91	45	41	5	464	248	198	18			

TABLE II: Age Distribution and Marital Status of Females, Ardfert 1971

Year of birth	Age	A Ballymacelligott				B Dingle				C Dromod				D Kenmare				E Kilcolman				F Killarney				G Kilnaughtin				H Tralee				Total					
		T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W	T	S	M	W		
1970/71	0/1	2	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	13	13	—	—		
	65/69	5	5	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	10	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	35	35	—	—		
	60/64	11	11	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	5	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	33	33	—	—		
	55/59	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	5	5	—	—	3	3	—	—	28	28	—	—		
	50/54	9	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	6	—	—	26	26	—	—		
	0/21	29	29	—	—	11	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	8	—	—	30	30	—	—	18	18	—	—	8	8	—	—	30	30	—	—	135	135	—	—		
	45/49	2	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	20	10	10	—		
	40/44	4	1	3	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	3	—	5	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	3	—	23	6	17	—		
	35/39	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	14	1	13	—		
	30/34	4	—	4	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	7	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	25	3	22	—		
	25/29	7	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	7	1	6	—	23	3	18	2		
	22/46	19	4	14	1	10	3	7	—	5	1	4	—	7	—	7	—	24	6	18	—	15	4	10	1	5	1	4	—	20	4	16	—	105	23	80	2		
	20/24	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	14	1	11	21		
	15/19	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	6	—	5	1	4	—	3	1	4	1	3	—	27	2	23	2		
	10/14	7	1	4	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	6	—	2	—	4	7	—	6	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	3	1	32	4	20	8	
	05/09	6	1	3	2	2	—	1	1	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	4	2	2	—	4	—	2	2	11	4	5	2	37	10	20	7		
	47/66	17	2	11	4	7	2	4	1	10	3	7	—	4	1	3	—	17	1	12	—	4	22	2	17	3	11	—	8	3	22	6	12	4	110	17	74	19	
1900/04	67/71	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	5	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	3	1	5	24	7	5	12		
1890/99	72/81	7	1	1	5	1	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	4	6	2	—	4	8	—	—	2	6	5	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	9	3	—	6	43	11	5	27
1880/89	82+	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	12	1	—	11	
not stated		—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	2	3	12	—	7	5			
	67+	13	3	2	8	9	2	3	4	7	1	—	—	6	9	2	1	6	16	—	—	4	12	9	3	4	2	3	2	—	1	25	6	3	16	91	19	17	55
Grand Total		78	38	27	13	37	18	14	5	23	6	11	6	28	11	11	6	87	37	34	16	64	27	31	6	27	11	12	4	97	46	31	20	441	194	171	76		

TABLE 12: Numbers of Families containing children aged 21 and under, Ardfert, 1971

	Total Number of families	Number of Families without children		Number of Families with children born since 1st January 1950		Number of Families with children born since 1st January 1960	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
A Ballymacelligott	49	29	59	20	41	16	33
B Dingle	25	18	72	7	28	4	16
C Dromod	26	24	92	8	28	2	8
D Kenmare	18	12	67	6	33	6	33
E Kilcolman	50	28	56	22	44	15	30
F Killarney	54	37	69	17	31	8	15
G Kilnaughtin	26	16	62	10	38	4	15
H Tralee	75	57	76	18	24	12	18
	323	221	68	102	32	67	21

TABLE 13: *Sizes of young families, i.e., numbers of children born since 1st January, 1950 in each family, Ardfert, 1971*

		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Ballymacelligott	Farmers	13	5	2	2	1	1	—	1	1
	Others	7	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Total	20	7	4	3	3	1	—	1	1
B Dingle	Farmers	7	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	7	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
C Dromod	Farmers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D Kenmare	Farmers	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Others	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	6	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
E Kilcolman	Farmers	14	1	7	3	1	2	—	—	—
	Others	8	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
	Total	22	2	10	3	3	4	—	—	—
F Killamey	Farmers	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Others	12	3	5	2	1	1	—	—	—
	Total	17	6	6	2	1	1	1	—	—
G Kilnaughtin	Farmers	7	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Others	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	10	3	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
H Tralee	Farmers	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Others	14	4	1	4	2	3	—	—	—
	Total	18	7	1	4	3	3	—	—	—
<i>Diocese of Ardfert</i>	Farmers	53	15	16	9	5	5	1	1	1
	Others	49	13	13	10	7	6	—	—	—
Number of families	Total	102	28	29	19	12	11	1	1	1
Multiplier			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of Children	Farmers	140	15	32	27	20	25	6	7	8
	Others	127	13	26	30	28	30	—	—	—
	Total	267	28	58	57	48	55	6	7	8

TABLE 14: *Ages of Mothers at births of children born since 1st January, 1950, Ardfert, 1971*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
<i>Ages of Mothers</i>	<i>Total Numbers</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Bally-macelligott</i>	<i>Dingle</i>	<i>Dromod</i>	<i>Kenmare</i>	<i>Kil-colman</i>	<i>Killarney</i>	<i>Kil-naughtin</i>	<i>Tralee</i>
<i>Years</i>										
15-19	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20-24	34	13	7	3	1	1	13	2	3	4
25-29	84	32	11	7	—	8	23	16	2	17
30-34	74	28	14	7	1	6	11	8	8	19
35-39	39	15	11	—	—	1	10	6	6	5
40-44	25	10	9	4	—	—	2	6	2	2
45+	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	260	100	53	21	2	16	60	39	22	47
Mother dead or no information	7	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Number of children born since 1st January 1950	267	—	56	21	2	16	63	39	22	48

TABLE 15: Numbers of children born to married women aged 41 and under at 30th September, 1971, i.e., born since 1st January, 1930, Ardfer, 1971

<i>Farmers wives included in table at left</i>																	
Year of birth	Age	Number of married women	Number of children						Total	Number of married women	Number of children						
			0	1	2	3	4	5			0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1949	22	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	23	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	24	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1946	25	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
1945	26	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
1944	27	6	2	1	2	1	—	—	8	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
1943	28	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
1942	29	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	30	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
1940	31	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1939	32	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
1938	33	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
1937	34	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
1936	35	2	35	—	1	1	—	—	5	57	17	—	1	—	—	—	2
1935	36	5	1	—	1	2	—	1	13	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	10
1934	37	6	1	—	2	—	3	—	16	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
1933	38	5	—	—	2	2	—	1	15	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
1932	39	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	12	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
1931	40	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1930	41	3	27	—	—	—	—	2	13	78	—	10	—	—	—	—	31
Number of married women		62	11	12	14	11	8	6		27	3	5	8	5	3	3	
Number of children			12	28	33	32	30		135		—	5	16	15	12	15	63

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TABLE 16: Numbers of Elderly People in each Union of Parishes, Ardfert, 1971

	Number of Persons born before 1910						Number of Families with elderly people			
	Total Population	Total Number	Percentage	Living Alone	Living with other elderly people	Living in young families	Total	Persons living alone	Families of old people	Families containing young people
A. Ballymacelligott	162	34	21	—	10	24	24	—	4	20
B. Dingle	64	17	27	2	7	8	13	2	4	7
C. Dromod	44	24	55	8	8	8	18	8	4	6
D. Kenmare	52	14	27	3	4	7	11	3	2	6
E. Kilcolman	187	38	20	6	28	24	34	6	4	24
F. Killarney	142	30	21	3	10	17	18	3	5	10
G. Kilnaughtin	66	14	21	7	2	5	12	7	1	4
H. Tralee	188	62	33	20	21	21	43	20	8	15
	905	233	25	49	70	114	173	49	32	92
Percentage				21	30	49				

TABLE 17: Extent of Education of Church of Ireland members in Ardsferi, 1971

		Males								Females								Total					
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total	Per-	Per-			
		Males	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Males	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Males	centage	centage			
Those born prior to 1940	P	42	11	2	8	28	12	10	30	143	52	37	13	22	10	28	11	10	21	132	50	275	51
	V	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	7	17	6	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	9	15	6	32	6
	S	2	3	12	4	8	17	6	19	71	26	5	5	19	6	13	16	6	27	97	36	168	32
	U	—	1	5	3	2	7	3	5	26	10	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	7	3	33	6
	not stated	—	1	—	—	2	10	—	2	15	6	—	2	—	—	2	6	—	3	13	5	28	5
		48	16	19	15	43	49	19	63	272	100	43	21	21	19	45	39	16	60	264	100	536	100
Those born 1940/1959	P	7	3	—	—	18	2	4	4	38	30	1	4	1	—	5	1	2	3	17	17	55	25
	V	4	1	—	1	1	3	4	2	16	13	1	3	—	2	1	1	2	10	10	26	12	
	S	12	2	1	—	16	13	7	9	60	48	14	—	—	2	16	15	7	6	60	62	120	54
	U	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	8	7	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	6	6	14	6	
	not stated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	5	7	3
		23	6	1	2	37	21	15	19	124	100	17	7	1	2	24	19	10	18	98	100	222	100
Those born 1960/71		13	5	1	7	20	8	5	9	68	100	18	9	1	7	18	6	1	19	79	100	147	100
Total		84	27	21	24	100	78	39	91	464	—	78	37	23	28	87	64	27	97	441	—	905	—

TABLE 18: Occupations of Men, Ardfert, 1971

	Per-									
	Total	centage	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Agricultural Occupations										
Farmers	96	27	30	8	2	3	22	8	13	10
Relatives working on farms	50	14	13	2	—	—	13	5	7	10
Labourers	5	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gardeners	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Forestry Inspector	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fisherman	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	155	43	46	10	3	3	37	15	20	21
Skilled Tradesmen										
Carpenters	7	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2
Mechanics	9	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Drivers	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fitters	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Various	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
	26	7	4	—	—	—	7	4	3	8
Construction Workers										
Builders	9	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Labourers	8	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
	17	5	3	—	—	—	8	2	—	4
Commerce and Administration										
Managers (including directors)	28	8	—	—	—	—	2	11	2	12
Shopkeepers	12	3	1	—	2	2	5	—	—	—
Shop assistants	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Commercial Representatives (including insurance)	8	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Auctioneers and Estate Agents	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Clerks	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Civil Servant	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	61	17	2	—	3	4	8	16	3	25
Service Workers										
Hotel, Guest-house and Caravan keepers	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Hotel Staff	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	8	2	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	—
Professional Occupations										
Clergymen	6	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Accountants	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Architects	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Artist	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Engineers	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Teachers	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Surgeon	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	16	5	1	—	1	4	1	7	1	1
Total Gainfully Occupied										
Retired	66	19	5	7	11	5	9	15	—	14
Students	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Landowner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unemployed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total born before 1st January, 1955	357	100	62	18	20	16	73	62	29	77

TABLE 19: Occupations of Ardferf men gainfully employed in 1971 as compared with those of Church of Ireland men in the Republic generally in 1961

Occupational Group	Ardferf men		Church of Ireland men in the Republic of Ireland
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
(a) Farmers (including Agricultural Labourers)	155	54	44
(b) Skilled Workers (other than builders)	26	9	11
(c) Builders	9	3	2
(d) Labourers and Unskilled Workers	8	3	1
(e) Transport Workers	—	—	3
(f) Clerks	5	2	9
(g) Commerce, Insurance and Finance	28	10	12
(h) Service Workers	8	3	2
(i) Administrative and Managerial Workers	28	10	7
(j) Professional Men	16	6	9
	283	100	100

TABLE 20: Occupations of Women, Ardfert 1971

	Total	Per-centage	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<i>Agricultural Occupations</i>										
Farmers	10	3	1	3	—	—	2	1	2	1
Relatives working on farms	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	14	4	1	3	—	—	3	1	2	4
<i>Commerce and Administration</i>										
Shopkeepers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shop assistants	8	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	3
Clerks and Typists	8	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
	17	6	3	—	—	—	6	2	1	5
<i>Service Workers</i>										
Hotel and Guest-house staff	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Dressmaker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hairdresser	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Factory Worker	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gate Keeper	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1
<i>Professional Occupations</i>										
Architect	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Doctor	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nurses	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Teachers	7	2	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
	14	4	5	2	—	1	3	2	—	1
<i>Total Gainfully Occupied</i>										
Home Duties	173	52	27	13	11	11	27	30	12	42
Retired	88	27	16	8	10	8	16	10	4	16
Students	17	5	5	1	—	—	3	3	1	4
Landowner	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Unemployed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Total born before 1st January, 1955</i>	332	100	58	27	22	20	61	50	21	73

TABLE 21: Occupations of Ardfert women gainfully employed in 1971 as compared with those in Church of Ireland women in the Republic generally in 1961

Occupational Group	Ardfert women		Church of Ireland women in the Republic of Ireland
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
(a) Farmers (including Agricultural Labourers)	14	27	20
(b) Textile and other manual workers	—	—	6
(c) Typists and Clerks	8	15	16
(d) Commerce, Insurance and Finance	9	17	12
(e) Service, Entertainment, etc.	7	14	17
(f) Professional, Administrative and Technical	14	27	17
	52	100	100

TABLE 22: Ages of Farmers and Relatives working on Farms, Ardfer, 1971

Age	Men								Total Men				Women				All Farmers	All Relatives	Grand Total									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Farmers	Relatives	Farmers	Relatives	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%								
17/21	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	O	R	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	12	22	12	7
22/26	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	2	I	I	—	3	—	I	2	2	11	22	—	—	2	50	2	2	13	19
27/31	2	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	2	—	2	—	I	4	4	14	28	—	—	4	14	14	26	18	11
32/36	2	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	I	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	3	6	—	—	I	25	5	5	4	6	
37/41	3	I	3	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	I	—	I	—	2	—	11	11	3	6	2	20	—	—	13	12	3	16
42/46	3	I	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	12	I	2	I	10	—	—	12	11	1	8
47/51	5	I	3	—	—	—	I	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	16	17	3	6	—	—	—	—	16	15	3	19
52/56	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	I	I	4	4	I	2	I	10	—	—	5	5	I	4	
57/61	5	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	I	—	3	—	I	I	13	14	I	2	2	20	—	—	15	14	I	16
62/66	6	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	2	—	4	—	I	—	14	15	—	—	2	20	—	—	16	15	—	16
67/71	I	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	I	—	—	—	2	—	8	8	I	2	—	—	—	—	8	8	I	6
72/81	2	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	I	I	8	8	I	2	2	20	—	—	10	9	I	11
	30	13	8	2	2	—	3	—	22	13	8	5	13	7	10	10	96	100	50	100	10	100	4	100	106	100	54	100

Note: O = Owners
R = Relatives

CHURCH OF IRELAND POPULATION IN ARDFERT

TABLE 23—continued

Surnames	Numbers of Persons								
	Total	Ballyma- celligott	Dingle	Dromod	Kenmare	Kil- colman	Kil- larney	Kil- naughtin	Tralee
<i>Forward</i>									
Day	11	2	2	—	—	7	—	—	—
Dignam	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Doherty	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Donaldson	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Donovan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Doody	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Doran	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Doulton	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Duff	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Duggan	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eades	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eadie	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Earl	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Enright	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Farmer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ferard	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fitzgerald	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	—
Fitzmaurice	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Fitzell	44	1	—	—	—	—	1	25	17
Flaherty	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foster	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Galbraith	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gallagher	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Giles	15	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	6
Gilman	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gleasure	14	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	4
Gleeson	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Godfrey	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godsell	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Goodwin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gray-Stack	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Greeson	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groves	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackett	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Haines	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hammond	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hanbidge	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Harman	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Harrington	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Havercroft	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hawker	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Haworth	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henscler	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—

TABLE 23—continued

Surnames	Numbers of Persons								
	Total	Ballymacelligott	Dingle	A Dromod	Kenmare	Kilcolman	Killarney	Kilnaughtin	Tralee
<i>Forward</i>									
Herbert	2						2		
Hick	8		8						
Hill	11	6				1	3		
Hilliard	12						12		
Hiscocks	1			1					
Hoffman	15	10	5						
Holder	2			2					
Howe	3								
Hudson	6								
Huggard	7			7					
Hussain	3					3			
Irwin	1						1		
Johnson	1		1						
Johnston	1				1				
Jones	11	5				5	1		
Keyes	1				1				
Kinch	5								
King	1								
Kollmer	1						1		
Laidlaw	1						1		
Largan	1						1		
Latchford	10								
Laws	3			3					
Leask	1								
Lee	1				1				
Lenihan	3	3							
Leslie	4	2					2		
McCann	1								
McCarthy	2								
McCormack	1		1						
McGillycuddy	3					3			
McKeown	4						4		
McNeice	1		1						
Mackey	1			1					
Madill	1							1	
Mansfield	10	3		2	2	1			
Martin	5	3	1				1		
Mason	28	25							
Maybury	5				2		3		
Maynell	1								
Megan	1						1		
Melhuish	1						1		
Miller	4						4		

TABLE 23—continued

Surnames	Numbers of Persons								
	Total	Ballymacelligott	Dingle	Dromod	Kenmare	Kilcolman	Killarney	Kilnaughtin	Tralee
<i>Forward</i>									
Moore	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Morrow	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Musgrave	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nicholls	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Norris	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
O'Connor	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
O'Grady	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
O'Neill									
(and Neill)	52	6	—	—	—	38	3	—	5
O'Sullivan	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parkinson	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13
Pect	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Peevers	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poff	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pollard	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pope	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Preece	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punchard	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Reid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Revington	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Roche	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rogers	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ross	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Roycroft	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scott	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sein	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sheehy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheldon	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Skuce	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smythics	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sparling	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stephens	21	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	—
Stephenson	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Stoakley	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Stockhaus	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sutton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Talbot	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Taylor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thompson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thorne	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Teer	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyner	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 23—continued

Surnames	Numbers of Persons								
	Total	Ballymacelligott	Dingle	Dromod	Kenmare	Kilcolman	Killarney	Kilnaughtin	Tralee
<i>Forward</i>									
Uniacke	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vigar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wallace	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Warren	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Weber	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Webster	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
West	21	8	—	—	—	12	1	—	—
Westbrook	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wharton	20	1	—	1	—	14	2	—	2
Whitney	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Williams	18	6	8	—	—	—	1	—	3
Williamson	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wilbers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wilson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wolf	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Wylie	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Young	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	905	162	64	44	52	187	142	66	188
Number of Surnames	187	24	24	25	19	31	51	15	51
Average number of persons per surname	4.8	6.8	2.7	1.8	2.7	6.0	2.8	4.4	3.7
<i>Surnames held by more than 20 persons</i>									
Blennerhassett		55							
O'Neill (including Neill)		52							
Boyle		50							
Fitzell		44	201						
Mason		28							
Parkinson		21							
Stephens		21							
West		21							
Wharton		20	111						
		312							
<i>Surnames held by 10-20 persons</i>									
Christian		18							
Williams		18							
Eadie		15							
Giles		15							
Hoffman		15							
Poff		15							
Fitzgerald		14							
Gleasure		14							
Groves		14							
Hilliard		12							
Day		11							
Latchford		11							
Pecvers		11							
Hill		11							
Mansfield		10							
Jones		10							
		214							
<i>Summary of Surnames</i>									
9 names held by		312 persons							
16 names held by		214 persons							
162 names held by		379 persons of which 78							
—		held by single people							
187		905							

TABLE 24: *Most Popular Christian Names in Ardfert, 1971*

<i>Men's Names</i>				<i>Women's Names</i>			
<i>Order of Popularity</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of holders</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Order of Popularity</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of holders</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	John	80	12	1	Mary	53	9
2	William	61	10	2	Elizabeth	43	7
3	Richard	41	6	3	Anne	42	7 23
4	Thomas	40	222	4	Jane	20	
5	James	29		5	Margaret	18	
6	Francis	22			Catherine	16	
7	Robert	21		6	Kathleen	16	
8	George	18			Sarah	16	
9	David	17		9	Susan	14	
10	Charles	16		10	Frances	13	113
11	Joseph	15					19
	Edward	14		10	Popular Names	251	42
12	Henry	14		156	Other names (b)	351	58
14	Arthur	12					
15	Alexander	11					
16	Samuel	10					
	Victor	10	209	33			
17	Popular Names	431	67				
87	Other names (a)	214	33				
104		645	100				

(a) 42 of these names held by one man only.

(b) 73 of these names held by one woman only.