History of the Dundons

Dundon (also known as Alneto, Auno, Alno, de Alneto, Dauno, Dawnay and Dando) is a Norman name.

The Dundons originally came from Compton Dando, or Compton Dundon, “a small village and [civil parish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_parish) on the [River Chew](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Chew) in the [Chew Valley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chew_Valley) in [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England). It is in the [District of Bath and North East Somerset](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bath_and_North_East_Somerset) and ceremonial county of [Somerset](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somerset), and lies 11.3 km from [Bristol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bristol), 12.9 km from [Bath](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bath%2C_Somerset), and 4.8 km from [Keynsham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keynsham%22%20%5Co%20%22Keynsham).[[1]](#endnote-1)

PEDIGREE OF ALNETO OF COMPTON DANDO, SOMERSET.[[2]](#endnote-2)

....de Alneto + Beatrix... d. 1153

Alexander de Alneto + Erneburga...

 Occ. 11533; occ. 1160-1 to

 1186-7 (Pipe Rolls and Red

 Book of Exchqr.);

 d. by 1194-1195

Robert Fulk de Alneto + Lucy, sister Adam of Kilcullane Lucy + William

d. 1176-7 suc. by 1194-5 Peter Escudamor Co. Limerick de Marisco

& 1177-8 occ. 1210-1212 + (2) Wm le Cruir d. 1243-4

 d. by 1215-6

Godfrey de Alneto

suc. by 1215-16; d. 1258-59

Alexander de Alneto II + Agnes... John, nephew (or ? grandson) of

b. *ante* 1228-1229 Alexander de Alneto in 1284 in Ireland

occ. 1284-1286 and perhaps his heir.

 John, occ. 1260 Jordan, occ. 1260

 Dondon of Ballysiward

Alexander de Anno, Danno, or de Alneto, inherited (the village and townland of) Long Ashton by marriage with the heiress of Adam de Herun. He and his house were closely connected with the Bath Convent, and supplied it with a prior, Walter de Anno, 1261-1290. They gave their name to Compton Dando, where the church was given to Bath by Fulk de Anno.[[3]](#endnote-3)

## MEDIEVAL TIMES TO 1700

#### DUBLIN

The Norman conquest of Ireland began on 1 May, 1169, when Richard de Clare (Strongbow) and his knights landed at Bannow, Co. Wexford. It is not known when the Dundons came to Ireland but in *Archbishop Allen’s Register*[[4]](#endnote-4), a pre-reformation record of the Dioceses of Dublin, there is mention of a John Dandon in Swerdes (Swords), Co. Dublin, in the period 1181 – 1212.[[5]](#endnote-5) In the period 1256-1266 there is reference, in an inquisition made at Swerdes, to an Alexander Dandun, killed at Grana,.[[6]](#endnote-6) There is mention of Geoffrey Daundon and John Daundon, Dublin, in 1279.[[7]](#endnote-7)

In 1308, “Common pleas at Naas before John Wogan. Concerning a levy on the lands of William le Blound of Balirothery (Balrothery) that required (maybe) he further levy Robert Daundoun.

The sheriff was commanded to levy on the lands etc. William de Blound of Balirothery in his bailiwick a hundred shillings by which William made fine with the King for trespass, and to deliver them to John de Patrikchurche, clerk, which are assigned to him for estreats of the rolls of John Wogan, Justiciar, made in the last four years. And if the lands etc. of William are not sufficient, then to levy the money of the lands etc. of Robert Daundoun”.[[8]](#endnote-8)

 In 1326 there is mention of Robert Daunton, a freeholder, at Skaterney (Scatternagh) alias Rolliston (Rollstown), and at Knockbrene;[[9]](#endnote-9) and same year has mention of Richard Daundon, his son William and his son Richard, and of Henry son of Geoffrey Dandon concerning land at their manor at Swerdes.[[10]](#endnote-10) In 1338 there is an interesting reference to Roger Daundon: “Richard de Maundeville, with a number of "Scottish felons," having entered upon the Isle of Man, with the object of conquering it, Roger Outlawe, then Governor of Ireland, as Deputy for Sir John d'Arcy, was ordered to carry over forces sufficient for the purpose of punishing the offenders, and recovering the island. Arduous negotiations for peace with the native Irish, however, retarding Outlawe's departure, Edmond Mortayn, Escheator of Ireland, and John Tyrrel were appointed to the duty, and the men of Drogheda were particularly required to come to their aid on the occasion, the muster on the Louth side being committed to Roger Daundon, Adam de Berford, and others...”[[11]](#endnote-11) In the period 1399-1413 “John Dandon grandfather of John the son of Robert Dandon, mentioned in the inspeximus and well known”.[[12]](#endnote-12) In 1534, “John son of John Hoith appointed trusties over all the messuages, lands and tenements in Swerdes that formerly belonged to Peter son of Rerysius....Dandon (whose father Robert was son of John).” Also mentioned are Robert Dandon, John Daundon and Henry Dandon. Reference to 1 acre which Geoffrey Dandon formerly held, between the acre of Alan formerly vicar of Swerdes on the north and Eva Scott’s land on the south”.[[13]](#endnote-13)

1698

The Register of St. Michan’s, Dublin, record the burial of James Dunden, batcheller, 16 February, 1698.[[14]](#endnote-14)

#### COUNTY LIMERICK

 The name of Dundon is primarily associated with County Limerick. There were three main Dundon strongholds in the county, Kilcullane, Howardstown and Ballysteen. These locations are outlined in the Section, *From Norman Times to Cromwell.*

**OTHER PLACES IN COUNTY LIMERICK THAT MENTION DUNDONS, UP TO 1700.**

### LIMERICK CITY

In 1291 there is a settlement between the Lord Bishop of the City of Limerick, Gerald le Mareschal, and John and Joan Dundon concerning a property which they surrender to him and receive 40 marks of silver in return.[[15]](#endnote-15) In 1295 John, son of Hugh Dandon is implicated with others for “having part in the robberies of John de Valle and brother Will”.[[16]](#endnote-16) Around 1350 Thomas de Daundon was Sheriff of Limerick.[[17]](#endnote-17) John Dondon was a Bailiff in the city in 1463.[[18]](#endnote-18)

### LOCATIONS IN COUNTY LIMERICK

1473 John Dundon was Parish Priest of Dromin.[[19]](#endnote-19)

1621 “Commission of James I concerning the state of the plantation in Ireland” has Oliver Dondon, a leaseholder, holding between 300 & 700 acres in the seignory of Meane, parish of Mahoonagh.[[20]](#endnote-20)

#### COUNTY CLARE

1740 Thomas Dundon mentioned in the Lucas Diary for Ballingaddy East in the parish of Kilmanaheen.[[21]](#endnote-21)

1798

Among insurgents of the United Irishmen of North West Clare, 1798 was Mark Dundon, Janesborough, Labourer.[[22]](#endnote-22)

#### COUNTY CORK

1766

A List of the Protestant and Papish Families in the Parish and Union of Charleville, Diocese of Cloyne, 1766:

 Aglishdrideen: James Dundon.[[23]](#endnote-23)

#### COUNTY KERRY

1763 James Dondon, yeoman, Killarney witness to a Deed, 7 October, 1763.[[24]](#endnote-24)

## FROM 1700 TO 1800

 The Irish and Anglo-Irish aristocracy who had been defeated in war and disposed of their lands had gone into exile, the Wild Geese. Those who remained lived under the strictures of the Penal Laws. For the next 100 years there are very few mentions of Dundons.

#### DUBLIN

 The two entries below bear testimony to the expediency of conforming to the will of the English Government.

1758

Dublin University.

John Dundon, sizar,[[25]](#endnote-25) May 23, 1758, aged 20. Scholar 1761. B. A., Spring, 1762.[[26]](#endnote-26)

1765

John Dundon converted to the Church of Ireland: Dundon, John, gent, certificate 31 January, 1765, enrolled 7 March, 1765. Dundon. Kilfenora, conformity 11 November, 1764.[[27]](#endnote-27)

#### COUNTY LIMERICK

1717

The following happened somewhere in the Diocese of Killaloe, “Patrick Mulrihill, Brian McMahon, Henry Judge, Jno. Dundon, Thos. Cooley, Thos. Cooley, Jas. Marrinane, Rob. Harvey, Wm. Camg, Dennis Lynchy, James Porrit, P. Walsh, L. Liddane, Wm. Neilan, and D. Haly, are requested to appear at the Consistorial Court, 30th January, 1717, between 8 — 12 a.m., to hear and see themselves excommunicated for their manifest contempt in not appearing to answer concerning their respective crimes of Sabbath-breaking, fornication, and adultery. Fr. Hawkins, Dep. Reg." Which excommunication was solemnly executed and stands duly recorded 11th December, 1717.[[28]](#endnote-28)

1756 James Dundon, Franciscan priest in Kilfergus parish.[[29]](#endnote-29)

1759

James Dundon, PP, Glin, a Franciscan, succeeded to Nantenan and was also honorary Guardian of Askeaton after 1759.[[30]](#endnote-30) He was Superior of the Franciscan Abbey of Askeaton in 1761and Superior in Adare in 1763. [[31]](#endnote-31)

1766

Laurence Dundon, Protestant, Religious Census taken in Soloheadmore, Soloheadbeg and Cluggin, (Oola) Co. Limerick.[[32]](#endnote-32)

1770

Married in Limerick, 26 May, Mr. Robert Lynch, woolen draper, to Miss Christian Dondon.[[33]](#endnote-33)

1780

Patrick Dundonwas “in the tenure or occupation” of lands in Barnakyle, “heretofore tenanted by Stephen Gleeson”, the property of Henry Rose.[[34]](#endnote-34)

# THE 1798 REBELLION

Among the few references to Dundons in the context of the 1798 Rebellion are the following.

“Prisoners in Limerick Goal

A Calendar of Prisoners disposed of since the Commencement of the Martial Law, by the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Darby of the 54th Regiment was President and Major General Morrison Commanding Officer - The Joaler says that at the General Assizes and General Joal Delivery he is Intitled to 13s 4d fees on each Man for such Crimes. The following is a list disposesed of as underneath mentioned -

 Death, Executed

 No. 3. Stephen Dundon.

 Persons discharged on Bail

 No. 17. James Dundon”.[[35]](#endnote-35)

Among insurgents of the United Irishmen of North West Clare, 1798 was Mark Dundon, Janesborough, Labourer.[[36]](#endnote-36)

# FROM 1800 T0 THE CENSUS OF 1911

#### TITHES

Tithes were introduced after the [Norman conquest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_invasion_of_Ireland) of 1169-1172, and were specified in the [papal bull](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papal_bull) [Laudabiliter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laudabiliter%22%20%5Co%20%22Laudabiliter) as a duty to: ...pay yearly from every house the pension of one penny to St Peter, and to keep and preserve the rights of the churches in that land whole and inviolate. However, [collection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erenagh) outside the [Norman area of control](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pale) was sporadic.

From the [English Reformation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Reformation) in the 16th century, most Irish people chose to remain [Roman Catholic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic) and had by now to pay tithes valued at about 10% of an area's agricultural produce, to maintain and fund the established state church, the [Anglican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglican) [Church of Ireland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Ireland), to which only a small minority of the population converted. [Irish Presbyterians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterian_Church_in_Ireland) and other minorities like the [Quakers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaker) and [Jews](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jew) were in the same situation.

The collection of tithes was violently resisted in the period 1831-36, known as the [Tithe War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tithe_War). Thereafter, tithes were reduced and added to rents with the passing of the[Tithe Commutation Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tithe_Commutation_Act) in 1836. With the [disestablishment of the Church of Ireland in 1869](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Church_Disestablishment_Act_1869), tithes were abolished.[[37]](#endnote-37)

Our knowledge of the Dundons and their payment of tithes come from the Tithe Applotment Books. These books are the result of a survey of agricultural land carried out in the 1830s to decide on the value of the tithes. The landlord and the principal tenants are recorded. Sixty-four Dundons families are recorded in five counties, Clare (10), Cork (3), Kerry (1), Limerick (49) and Tipperary (1). Amount of tithe paid varied from 1¾d. (John Dundon of Lower Ballygiltenan in the parish of Kilfergus, Co. Limerick, to £20 12s 2d (Michael Dundon of Cloghatacka, parish of Kilkeedy, Co. Limerick.

 *The Limerick Chronicle* of 13 June, 1832 has a report on a “Tithe Meeting at Loughmore. On Thursday last there was a meeting of the Parishioners of Loughmore and Crecora held at the Commons of Loughmore, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of Tithes.......Mr. Michael Dundon (acted) as Secretary”.

#### THE GREAT FAMINE, 1845-1852

 Very little has come down to us about the Dundons during the Famine period. Six Dundon families from Loughill, Foynes, Shanagolden, Co. Limerick, are mentioned in the Papers of Lord Monteagle, the Right Honourable Thomas Spring Rice.[[38]](#endnote-38) He had commissioned a Survey of Households in connection with Famine relief in 1846. There were three families in the townlands of Aughinish East and Aughinish West. Edmund Dundon, able-bodied, a Labourer in a family of five. “Quantity of food when visited: None. Remark: Middling”. Likewise James Dundon in a family of six. “Quantity of food when visited: None. Remark: Poor.” Patrick Dundon was in a family of four. “Quantity of food when visited: None. Remark: Poor.” Edmond Dundon, in the townland of Durnish, was in a family of six; he was a herdsman. “Remark: Comfortable.” Widow Dundon, of the townland of Glenbaun East and Glenbaun West, and her son, Patrick, was in a family of five; she was a huckstress. “Quantity of food when visited: None. Remark: Poor. Mother bedridden.” Finally, in the townland of Mount David, there was Michael Dundon, his son and son-in-law, sawyers; total number in family was nine. “Quantity of food when visited: Three weeks. Remark: Thrifty, but poor and will need help.”

 There is a report, 1849, of an eviction from their cabin at Kilmichael, Kilrush, Co. Clare, of Bridget Dundon and one other female.[[39]](#endnote-39) The same year John Dundon was one of 289 convicts transported to Van Diemen’s Land for 10 years. He had been convicted in Kerry.[[40]](#endnote-40) The deaths of four Dundons in Kilrush Workhouse, Co. Clare, are recorded for 1851. They was Mary, aged 2, who died of dysentery after measles; Thomas, aged 40 who died of fever; Thomas, aged 6 who died of dysentery after fever and Betty, aged 60, who died of dysentery.[[41]](#endnote-41)

#### ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

 The Royal Irish Constabulary was established in 1822 and disbanded in 1922 when An Garda Siochana was set up. Eight Dundons served in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Thomas Dundon from Cork, was appointed in 1837, served in Tipperary N and Cavan and retired after 32 years on a pension of £36. Richard Dundon from Cork was appointed in 1845, served in Kildare and resigned after 9 years on a gratuity of £17. 8. 4. William Dundon from Limerick was appointed in 1852, served in Cork and died in 1868. Patrick Dundon from Limerick was appointed in 1859 and was dismissed in 1866. Thomas Dundon (son of Thomas above?) from Cavan was appointed in 1870, allocated to Armagh in Jan. 1871 and was dismissed in September. Richard Dundon, birth county not given, was appointed in1876, served in Sligo and Mayo, was promoted to Sergeant in 1890 and was pensioned in 1901. James Dundon, Limerick, was appointed in 1881, served in Cork and Kerry and was pensioned in 1906. Edward Dundon, Dublin, appointed 1891, served Longford, Wexford and Kilkenny was pensioned in 1904.[[42]](#endnote-42)

#### DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

Edward Dundon of the DMP was born in 1805 and died, aged on 25 January, 1881.[[43]](#endnote-43) He married Ellen Kavanagh at St. Mary’s Haddington Road on 10 July, 1838. In 1844 Thom’s Directory lists him as, “Mr. Dundon, Sandymount Green”, Dublin. The following year, and thereafter up to 1854, he is listed as “Edward Dundon, Inspector of Police, Sandymount Green/Avenue.” In 1850 he is listed as Superintendent of Police Force, G Division, 3 Exchange Court; from 1851-1858 at Castle Yard Lower and Phoenix St. Barracks. His home address at this time was 127 Aughrim Street. In 1858 he was discharged from the Metropolitan Police “owing to derangement of mind.”[[44]](#endnote-44) From 1864-1870 Thom’s has him living a 1 Cabra Parade, Phibsborough and from 1872 until his death at 43 Rathmines Road. His wife, Ellen, died in 1875.

#### GRIFFITH’S VALUATION

Griffith’s Valuation is a survey carried out between 1848 and 1864 to evaluate property for the purpose of taxation. Property under the valuation of £5 was excluded. Every landowner and householder in Ireland is recorded.

 Dundons (208) are found in eight counties; Cavan (2), Clare (22), Cork (14), Dublin (2), Kerry (1), Limerick (149), Mayo (1) and Tipperary (19). It is not possible to be precise about numbers as a person with the same Christian name may have held different land. One hundred and twenty-five of the two hundred and ten of these are Occupiers, eighty-seven are Lessors. The occupier of the largest single holding, one of 243acres 1perches 12 roods, was James Dundon, Annaholty, Kilcomenty parish, Co. Tipperary; the small single holding, of 5 roods, was held by James Dundon, Old Town Street, Ennistymon, Co. Clare.

 In relation to land it is interesting to note that only one Dundon, Ellen from Barnakyle, Limerick, is listed in *Landowners in Ireland: Return of Owners of Land of one acre and upwards* as the owner of 74 acres 1 rood 0 perches at Barnakyle, Patrickswell; valuation £84.5.0.[[45]](#endnote-45)

#### PROVINCIAL AND CITY COMMERCIAL DIRECTORIES

 Several Dundons occur in Commercial Directories. Counties Clare, Cork, Dublin and Limerick. Below are the first references for locations in these counties.

**Clare**: 1894 Ennistymon James Dundon Draper

**Cork**: 1889 Bantry Mrs. Jane Dundon Teacher

 1889 Buttevant Denis Dundon Farmer

 1867 Charleville Ellen Dundon Spirit Dealer

 1817 Cork City Laurence Dundon Provision shop

 1914 Kanturk Mrs. K. Dundon Milliners

 1856 Kilworth Edward Dundon Woollen manufacturer

 1824 Millstreet Edmund & John Dundon Carpenters & wheelwrights

**Dublin** 1844 Sandymount Mr. Dundon Inspector of Police

**Limerick** 1856 Adare John Dundon Stonemason

 1886 Ballinleeny James P. Dundon Farmer

 1893 Bruff T. Dundon Coal dealer

 1824 Castleconnell John Dondon Hotel

 1886 Clarina Patrick Dundon Farmer

 1894 Crecora Edward Dundon Farmer

 1856 Croom William Dundon Public House

 1894 Kilfinny Patrick Dundon Shopkeeper

 1886 Kilpeacon Edward Dundon Farmer

 1769 Limerick City James Dundon Grocer

 1886 Mungret James Dundon Farmer

 1846 Newcastle Patrick Dundon Public House

 1881 Patrickswell Patrick Dundon Farmer

 1870 Rathkeale Michael Dundon Shopkeeper

#### DEEDS

 The Registry of Deeds was established in 1707 to provide a system of voluntary registration for deeds and conveyances affecting land. These deeds are kept in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin.

 There are deeds dealing with Dundon affairs going back to the late 1700s. These deeds show that some Dundons had advanced sufficiently, in a hostile environment, to have property worth safeguarding. One such, 28 May, 1773, is that between Terence McMahon and Michael Dundon recording marriage articles on the marriage of Mary McMahon and Michael Dundon. Another similar, 20 October, 1792, is a deed on marriage of Michael Dundon and Bridget O’Brien.

#### TOMBSTONES

 Tombstones, beyond recording the details of the deceased, can attest to the place of a person in the social scheme of things. Very few Dundons who died in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have tombstones. Those who have must have been wealthy. Honora Dundon erected a stone in memory of her husband in Newmarket, Co. Cork, in 1795. There is a memorial stone to Catherine Dundon in Templemary graveyard, Buttevant, Co. Cork, from 1875. There is an inscription in Glasnevin cemetery that reads: In memory of Michael Dundon, Esq. Born in 1832. Died 10 January, 1860. Erected by a few of his sincere friends. RIP.” In Clounnana, Adare, Co. Limerick, there is a stone “erected by Honora Dundon in memory of her beloved husband Patrick Dundon, Barnakile who departed this life 11 July, 1835, aged 77 years.” In the same graveyard there is a stone erected by Maurice Dundon in mermory of his mother Margaret Dundon, died 18 November, 1818 and of Maurice’s wife, Jane Dundon, 3 March, 1834, aged 27 years. One of the oldest stones is in Grange, Co. Limerick: “Here lyeth the body of John Dundon who departed this life 31 January, 1741, aged 18 years”. Mount St. Laurence Cemetery, Limerick City, has at least eighty Dundon interments dating from 1856 to the present day. Very few from the nineteenth century have tombstones.

#### FROM THE NEWSPAPERS

 The following extracts give a flavour of how the Dundons appeared in the media of the late eighteenth and during the nineteenth century.

 One of the earliest mentions of a Dundon in a newspaper comes from the *Dublin Hibernian Journal*. It gives notice on 7 June, 1773 of the marriage in Limerick of Mr. James Dundon to Miss Mary McMahon. [[46]](#endnote-46)

 *The* Ennis *Chronicle* of 16 July, 1795 records that on “Friday night last John Dundon a farmer who lived near Barnakyle Bridge in this co died by cutting his throat in a shocking manner”.[[47]](#endnote-47)

 *The Limerick Chronicle* of 11 January, 1800 has Edmond Dundon, Cross among a list of people opposed to the Union.

 *The Limerick Evening Post* of 7 July 1817: Died on Saturday evening at the house of her son-in-law Thomas Burke Esq of Clare St., aged 101 years Mrs. Dundon relict of James Dundon Esq. Formerly a respectable merchant in this city. [[48]](#endnote-48)

 *The Limerick Chronicle* of 24 May, 1823 reports that “Thirty men were placed at the bar, charged with being absent from their respective dwellings, and being found at a wake, on Sunday night last, at Kiltanna, near Knockaderry.... The following were convicted and sentenced to seven years transportation....Patrick Dunden.”

 *The Connaught Journal* of 1 September, 1823 gives the following: “At two o'clock yesterday, James Connell and John Dundon, were hanged in front of the County Gaol, for attacking the house of Dennis Morrissy, a farmer, at Cappanahane, when Morrissy, after making a spirited resistance, was murdered by Daniel Connell, their companion, and for which he was executed a few weeks ago. The unfortunate culprits ascended the platform with a degree of firmness, but with the most apparent penitence. Whilst the ropes were adjusting, they emphatically said that they were guilty of the crime for which they were justly to suffer, forgave their persecutors, and trusted through the mercy of Christ for pardon. They were then launched into eternity. Both the malefactors who were in the prime of life, uncommonly stout, and well looking, were for a length of time much convulsed, Dundon in particular.

 After hanging the usual time, their bodies were cut down, and given to their friends, which was one of the last requests made by the unfortunate culprits. A few moments before Connell & Dundon ascended the platform, Daniel Nunan, their companion in guilt, and who was also to be hanged yesterday, received a reprieve, which was announced to him by Sheriff Cuthbert in the condemned cell. The pleasing intelligence was quite unexpected, so much so, that his coffin was prepared to receive the body, and the announcement of it made a deep impression on the wretch, who wept bitterly, and said, that if it was only a reprieve to stay the execution, he was better pleased to suffer that day, as he was perfectly resigned to meet his Divine Master.

 *The Limerick Chronicle* of 6 October, 1838 report that among “Cess Payers appointed for Spring Assizes, 1839. Pubble Brien – Michael Dundon, John Dundon”.

 John Dundon was reported, in *The Limerick Chronicle* of 13 March, 1842, to have received 40 votes at The Election of Poor Law Guardians to Patrick’s Well Ward.

 Dundons were active Whiteboys as *The Limerick Chronicle* of 23 July, 1845, reports,” John Ryan (Ruadh), John Ryan (Boleen), David Dundon and James Ryan, were indicted under the Whiteboy Act, for appearing in arms, with blackened faces, riotously assembling and assaulting Roger Quigley, at Dromsallig, on the 16th day of March last. Roger Quigley sworn and examined…Dundon had a blunderbuss… witness said he would not go (to the house of Mr. Llolyd’s of Portrane)… on which John Ryan Boleen struck him with the butt of a gun in the neck, and knocked him down; James Ryan jumped on his body when he was down; Dundon desiered them shoot him…Verdict: John Ryan Boleen, David Dundon and James Ryan, guilty of common assault. As the prisoners had been already four month in gaol, they were only sentenced to one month’s imprisonment…”

Signs of upward mobility among Limerick Dundons come from *The Limerick and Clare Examiner* of 17 February, 1847 where John Dundon, Carrig, Michael Dundon, Carrigbeg, Patrick Dundon, Jockey-hall and William Dundon, Barnakyle were on "the Long Panel" at Limerick City Assizes.

It was reported in *The Limerick and Clare Examiner* of 22 March, 1848 that, at a meeting in Patrickswell, Mr. Michael Dundon proposed “a petition to both houses of Parliament for the repeal of the act of union”.

In *The* *Limerick and Clare Examiner* of 20 December, 1848 was written that “among those evicted and their houses knocked down on the property of Mr. Gore, at Gillogue, was Richd. Dundon and 6 dependants... Mr. Browne, J. P., of O'Brien's Bridge, attended by an armed party of police, superintended the levelling of the houses of these poor people. The foregoing facts require neither note nor comment".

There is mention of Tenant Rights in the same paper on 22 May, 1850 at which M. Dundon, J. Dundon and P. Dundon were present.

*The* *Limerick and Clare Examiner’s* coverage of the Limerick Quarter Sessions has the following on 20 October, 1851, "Charles Dundon, stealing a shirt, the property of the Limerick Union - one week's imprisonment, to be kept at hard labour, and to be well whipped".

A Coroner’s report appears in *The Limerick Chronicle* of 2 July, 1853, “Thomas Costelloe, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on Thursday in Boherbuoy, on the body of Catherine Dundon, a vegetable woman, who died the night previous from excessive potation of ardent spirits. A verdict to that effect was returned.

*The Irish Times* of 16 August, 1860 records: “Two young men, named Richard O’Toole and Alfred Dundon, described on the charge sheet as medical students were brought up in custody of Police-constable 66E, on the following charge:- The constable deposed that while on duty yesterday morning, at an early hour, in Castlewood-avenue he saw the prisoners coming out of a garden with a quantity of geraniums in their possession. He questioned them as to how they came possessed of them, and they stated they had merely taken them for a lark. They were fined 2s 6d each and in default of payment sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days.

 *The Munster News and Limerick and Clare Advocate* of 17 June, 1862 reports on a “Melancholy Loss of Life by drowning [Limerick]

...three male children, who were accidentally drowned, in a quarry filled with water, at the rear of the county jail...The names of the unfortunate victims are Patrick Dundon, aged about 14 years, son of a corn-broker, in Wickham-street, Stephen Tracy, aged about 12, son of a butcher in Catherine-street, and Cornelius Tracy, his nephew, aged 16.

*The Freeman’s Journal* of 26 September, 1874 records a story from Tralee. “Mrs. Catherine Sheehan had the misfortune to lose a son, and a collection was made amongst her friends to defray the expenses of the funeral. The appeal produced thirteen and four pence, which was deposited in a pocket-handkerchief close to the corpse. Amongst the mourners at the wake were John Dundon and James Shea. Dundon, according to Mrs. Sheehan, was simply “killing himself with grief”, when all of a sudden he laid hands on the coffers and ran off to a public-house, where he spent the greater part of the collection in drink. Shea had been consoling the bereaved mother, but on discovering the direction the collection had taken he followed and shared in the liquor. The prisoners were committed for trial”.

Reporting on Limerick Land League agitation *The Nenagh Guardian* of 25 February, 1882, has the following, “Mr. James Dundon, an extensive farmer residing at Patrick’s Well, was discharged from Clonmel Gaol on Friday, after several months detention as a suspect. Mr. Dundon, who was a prominent member of the late Limerick Land League, was arrested under a warrant stating that he was reasonably suspected of having incited to the burning of a quantity of straw”.

*The British Medical Journal* of 25 May, 1893 gives the following, “Royal University of Ireland. Third Examination in Medicine: J. Dundon, Queen’s College, Cork, Honours”.

1. Compton Dando. Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia (2012). [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. *The Family of Marisco,* Eric St. John Brooks, M. A., in The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of
 Ireland, 1931, Vol. 61, part 2. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Bath Abbey. Two chartularies of the priory of St. Peter at Bath. I. The chartulary in ms. no.
 CXI., in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. II. Calendar of the ms. register in the library of the
 Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, pp. 34 of 43. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 126b (318) on p. 34. The Register is a pre-reformation record of the Diocese of
 Dublin, 1181-1212. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 163 (427) on p. 127. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 61 (166) on p. 105. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. *Calendar of Documents*, 1252 - 1284, Vol. 2, No. 1609. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Calendar of Justiciary Rolls of Ireland, 1308-1314, I-VII years of Edward II, m. 62d, p. 76. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 1326 on p. 176. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 86 (231) on p. 175. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. *History of Drogheda* at <http://libsysdigi.library.uiuc.edu/OCA/Books2009-12/3756163/3756163_djvu.txt> [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 60 (163) on p. 237. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. *Archbishop Allen’s Register*, 1534 (474) on pp. 284, 285. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. *Register of St. Michan’s Dublin*, 1636-1685, NL. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. McCaffrey, J, D. Ph., *Black Book of Limerick*, m. 15, p. 20, Dublin, 1907; year 1291, reign of King Edward I. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. *Calendar of Justiciary Rolls of Ireland*, Vol. ?, m. 3, p. 68. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. *Illustrations, historical and genealogical, of King James’ Army List, 1689,* Vol. 2, No. 510; and in Pipe Rolls,
 60, quoted in "*Castles of Limerick*", T. J. Westropp, 1905, TCD MS 2957, pgs. 94 and 95. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. *Diocese of Limerick, Ancient and Medieval*, Begley, NL 274144 B1. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. *Dromin, Athlacca*, Mainchin Seoighe, 1978, NL IR94144 S 3. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. *Diocese of Limerick*, 16th & 17 Century, Begley, NL IR 274144 B2. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. *Lucas Diary*; <http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/genealogy/lucas_diary_names1740_1741.htm> [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. *The United Irishmen of North West Clare*, 1798. Clare Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. *Okief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher* etc, Vol. 8, pg. 937. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. *Okief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, Vol. 5, Albert Eugene Casey, 1952,
 Knockagree Historical Fund, USA. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Sizar: a student who receives an allowance toward college expenses and who originally acted as a servant to
 other students in return for this allowance. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. *Dublin University Alumni*, George James Burtchaell. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. *Convert Rolls*, Eileen O'Byrne, editor, Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1981. The "Act to prevent the further
 growth of popery", 1703, made it obligatory on converts from Catholicism to Protestantism to provide proof
 of conformity. Legal disabilities imposed on the Catholic ceased to exist when he became a Protestant. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. *The Diocese of Killaloe from the Reformation to the close of the eighteenth Century*; Philip Dwyer; 1878. [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. *Recollections of our Native Valley, A History of Loughill* – Ballyhahill, Gerard Curtin, pg. 56. [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. *Diocese of Limerick, from 1691 to the present day*, Begley. NL IR 274144 B5. [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. *Askeaton, Ballysteen Community News*, 1976 - 1982, NL Ir 914144 A3. [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. *Religious Census*, 1766, Cullen, Soloheadmore, Soloheadbeg and Cluggin. Contributed by Janet Crawford,
 http://www.igp-web.com/tipperary/census1766/religcens8.htm [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. *Okief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher* etc., (Corke Evening Post) Vol. 7. [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. *Patrickswell and Crecora*, Gerard Beggan, pg. 57. [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. ‘*98 Prisoners in Limerick Gaol*, E. Keane, NMAJ, Vol. X, No. 1, pgs. 79, 80. [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. *The United Irishmen of North West Clare*, 1798. Clare Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. *Wikipedia.* [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
38. *Monteagle Papers*, GO 582. Lord Monteagle was the Right Honorable Thomas Spring Rice. [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
39. *Report and Returns Relating to Evictions in the Kilrush Union.* Clare Library. [↑](#endnote-ref-39)
40. British convict Transportation Registers 1787-1867.
 <http://www.convictrecords.com.au/convicts/dundon/john/17141> [↑](#endnote-ref-40)
41. Returns relating to the Kilrush & Ennistymon Unions, 1851, Deaths, Parliamentary Papers, 1851, Vol. 49
 (486). 1-47. [↑](#endnote-ref-41)
42. RIC Records are available, on microfilm, in the National Archives, MFA. The original Registers are
 available in the Garda Museum and Archive, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2. [↑](#endnote-ref-42)
43. *Freeman’s Journal,* 28 January, 1881; Death Certificate. [↑](#endnote-ref-43)
44. CSORP 1858, 17486, 17633, in National Archives. [↑](#endnote-ref-44)
45. *Landowners in Ireland: Return of Owners of Land of one acre and upwards*, 1873 – 1875. [↑](#endnote-ref-45)
46. *Index to Biographical Notices in the Newspapers of Limerick, Ennis, Clonmel and Waterford*, 1758-1821,
 Rosemary Ffolliott, in Limerick Regional Archives. First three entries come from this source. [↑](#endnote-ref-46)
47. Ffolliott’s index as above. [↑](#endnote-ref-47)
48. Ffolliott’s index as above. [↑](#endnote-ref-48)