

County Kerry

County Kerry (Irish: *Contae Chiarraí*) is a county in Ireland. It is located in the South-West Region and forms part of the province of Munster. It is named after the Ciarraige who lived in part of the present county. The population of the county was 147,707 at the 2016 census.^[2]

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Geography and political subdivisions

Kerry is the fifth-largest of Ireland's 32 traditional counties by area and the 15th-largest by population.^[3] It is the second-largest of Munster's six counties by area, and the fourth-largest by population. Uniquely, it is bordered by only two other counties: County Limerick to the east and County Cork to the south-east. The county town is Tralee. The Catholic diocesan seat is Killarney, which is one of Ireland's most famous tourist destinations. The Lakes of Killarney, an area of outstanding natural beauty are located in Killarney National Park. The Reeks District is home to Carrauntoohil, Ireland's highest mountain at 1,039m. The tip of the Dingle Peninsula is the most westerly point of Ireland.

Baronies

County Kerry <div><i>Contae Chiarraí</i></div>	
	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div>Coat of arms</div></div></div></div>	
Nickname(s): The Kingdom	
Motto(s): <i>Comhar, Cabhair, Cairdeas</i> (Irish) <div>"Co-operation, Help, Friendship"</div>	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	
<div>Location in Ireland</div>	
<div>Coordinates: 52°10′N 9°45′W﻿ / ﻿52°10′N 9°45′W﻿ / 52; -9</div>	

There are nine historic baronies in the county. While baronies continue to be officially defined units, they are no longer used for many administrative purposes. Their official status is illustrated by Placenames Orders made since 2003, where official Irish names of baronies are listed under "Administrative units".

mark code	
Website	www.kerrycoco.ie (http://www.kerrycoco.ie)

- Clanmaurice – *Clann Mhuiris*
- Corkaguiny – *Corca Dhuibhne*
- Dunkerron North – *Dún Ciaráin Thuaidh*
- Dunkerron South – *Dún Ciaráin Theas*
- Glanarought – *Gleann na Ruachtaí*
- Iraghticonnor – *Oireacht Uí Chonchúir*
- Iveragh (Peninsula) – *Uíbh Ráthach*
- Maguihy – *Maigh gCoinchinn*
- Trughanacmy – *Triúcha an Aicme*

The Three Sisters, West Kerry.

Most populous towns

Rank	Town	Population (2016 census)
1	<u>Tralee</u>	23,691
2	<u>Killarney</u>	14,504
3	<u>Listowel</u>	4,820
4	<u>Castleisland</u>	2,486
5	<u>Kenmare</u>	2,376
6	<u>Killorglin</u>	2,199
7	<u>Dingle</u>	2,050
8	<u>Ballybunion</u>	1,413
9	<u>Cahersiveen</u>	1,041

Physical geography

Kerry faces the Atlantic Ocean and, typically for an Eastern-Atlantic coastal region, features many peninsulas and inlets, principally the Dingle Peninsula, the Iveragh Peninsula, and the Beara Peninsula. The county is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north by the River Shannon. Kerry is one of the most mountainous regions of Ireland and its three highest mountains, Carrauntoohil, Beenkeragh and Caher, all part of the MacGillycuddy's Reeks range.

Just off the coast are a number of islands, including the Blasket Islands, Valentia Island and the Skelligs. Skellig Michael is a World Heritage Site, famous for the medieval monastery clinging to the island's cliffs. The county contains the extreme west point of Ireland, Dunmore Head on the Dingle Peninsula, or including islands, Tearaght Island, part of the Blaskets. The most westerly inhabited area of Ireland is Dún Chaoin, on the Dingle Peninsula. The River Feale, the River Laune and the Roughy River flow through Kerry, into the Atlantic.

Near Teeravane, County Kerry, Ireland

Dingle Peninsula

Climate

- The North Atlantic Current, part of the Gulf Stream, flows north past Kerry and the west coast of Ireland, resulting in milder temperatures than would otherwise be expected at the 52 North latitude. This means that subtropical plants such as the strawberry tree and tree ferns, not normally found in northern Europe, thrive in the area.
- Because of the mountainous area and the prevailing southwesterly winds, Kerry is among the regions with the highest rainfall in Ireland. Owing to its location, there has been a weather reporting station on Valentia for many centuries. The Irish record for

rainfall in one day is 243.5 mm (9.59 in), recorded at Cloore Lake in Kerry in 1993.^[4]

- In 1986 the remnants of Hurricane Charley crossed over Kerry as an extratropical storm causing extensive rainfall, flooding and damage.

History

Kerry (Irish: *Ciarraí* or more anciently *Ciarraighe*) means the "people of Ciar" which was the name of the pre-Gaelic tribe who lived in part of the present county. The legendary founder of the tribe was Ciar, son of Fergus mac Róich.^[6] In Old Irish "Ciar" meant black or dark brown, and the word continues in use in modern Irish as an adjective describing a dark complexion.^[7] The suffix *raighe*, meaning *people/tribe*, is found in various *-ry* place names in Ireland, such as *Osry—Osraighe Deer-People/Tribe*. The county's nickname is *the Kingdom*.^[8]

Lordship of Ireland

On 27 August 1329, by Letters Patent, Maurice FitzGerald, 1st Earl of Desmond was confirmed in the feudal seniority of the entire county palatine of Kerry, to him and his heirs male, to hold of the Crown by the service of one knight's fee. In the 15th century, the majority of the area now known as County Kerry was still part of the County Desmond, the west Munster seat of the Earl of Desmond, a branch of the Hiberno-Norman FitzGerald dynasty, known as the Geraldines.

Kingdom of Ireland

In 1580, during the Second Desmond Rebellion, one of the most infamous massacres of the Sixteenth century, the Siege of Smerwick, took place at Dún an Óir near Ard na Caithe (Smerwick) at the tip of the Dingle Peninsula. The 600-strong Italian, Spanish and Irish papal invasion force of James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald was besieged by the English forces and massacred.

In 1588, when the fleet of the Spanish Armada in Ireland were returning to Spain during stormy weather, many of its ships sought shelter at the Blasket Islands and some were wrecked.

During the Nine Years' War, Kerry was again the scene of conflict, as the O'Sullivan Beare clan joined the rebellion. In 1602 their castle at Dunboy was besieged and taken by English troops. Donal O'Sullivan Beare, in an effort to escape English retribution and to reach his allies in Ulster, marched all the clan's members and dependants to the north of Ireland. Due to harassment by hostile forces and freezing weather, very few of the 1,000 O'Sullivans who set out reached their destination.

In the aftermath of the War, much of the native owned land in Kerry was confiscated and given to English settlers or 'planters'. The head of the MacCarthy Mor family, Florence MacCarthy was imprisoned in London and his lands were divided between his relatives and colonists from England, such as the Browne family.

In the 1640s Kerry was engulfed by the Irish Rebellion of 1641, an attempt by Irish Catholics to take power in the Protestant Kingdom of Ireland. The rebellion in Kerry was led by Donagh McCarthy, 1st Viscount Muskerry. His son the Earl of Clancarty held the county during the subsequent Irish Confederate Wars and his forces were among the last to surrender to the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland in 1652. The last stronghold to fall was Ross Castle, near Killarney.

The Famine

In the 17th and 18th centuries Kerry became increasingly populated by poor tenant farmers, who came to rely on the potato as their main food source. As a result, when the potato crop failed in 1845, Kerry was very hard hit by the Great Irish Famine of 1845–49. In the wake of the famine, many thousands of poor farmers emigrated to seek a better life in America and elsewhere. Kerry was to remain a source of emigration until recent times (up to the 1980s). Another long term consequence of the famine was the Land War of the 1870s and 1880s, in which tenant farmers agitated, sometimes violently for better terms from their landlords.

War of Independence and Civil War

In the 20th century, Kerry was one of the counties most affected by the Irish War of Independence (1919–21) and Irish Civil War (1922–23). In the war of Independence, the Irish Republican Army fought a guerilla war against the Royal Irish Constabulary, and British military. One of the more prominent incidents in the conflict in Kerry was the siege of Tralee in November 1920, when the Black and Tans placed Tralee under curfew for a week, burned many homes, and shot dead a number of local people in retaliation for the IRA killing of five local policemen the night before. Another was the Headford Junction ambush in spring 1921, when IRA units ambushed a train

Historical population

Year	Pop.	±%
1461	6,173	—
1471	6,212	+0.6%
1500	6,331	+1.9%
1510	6,355	+0.4%
1515	6,404	+0.8%
1530	6,445	+0.6%
1535	6,616	+2.7%
1550	6,888	+4.1%
1555	6,923	+0.5%
1580	6,970	+0.7%
1585	7,032	+0.9%
1600	7,085	+0.8%
1610	7,111	+0.4%
1611	7,180	+1.0%
1613	7,212	+0.4%
1616	7,445	+3.2%
1621	7,616	+2.3%
1631	7,710	+1.2%
1641	7,955	+3.2%
1645	7,999	+0.6%
1651	8,045	+0.6%
1653	8,210	+2.1%
1659	8,390	+2.2%
1821	216,185	+2476.7%
1831	263,126	+21.7%
1841	293,880	+11.7%
1851	238,254	−18.9%
1861	201,800	−15.3%
1871	196,586	−2.6%
1881	201,039	+2.3%
1891	179,136	−10.9%
1901	165,726	−7.5%
1911	159,691	−3.6%
1926	149,171	−6.6%
1936	139,834	−6.3%
1946	133,893	−4.2%
1951	126,644	−5.4%
1956	122,072	−3.6%
1961	116,458	−4.6%
1966	112,785	−3.2%
1971	112,772	−0.0%
1979	120,356	+6.7%
1981	122,770	+2.0%
1986	124,159	+1.1%
1991	121,894	−1.8%
1996	126,130	+3.5%
2002	132,527	+5.1%
2006	139,835	+5.5%
2011	145,502	+4.1%
2016	147,707	+1.5%

^[5]^[2]

carrying British soldiers outside Killarney. About ten British soldiers, three civilians and two IRA men were killed in the ensuing gun battle. Violence between the IRA and the British was ended in July 1921, but nine men, four British soldiers and five IRA men, were killed in a shoot-out in Castleisland on the day of the truce itself, indicating the bitterness of the conflict in Kerry.

Following the [Anglo-Irish Treaty](#), most of the Kerry IRA units opposed the settlement. One exception existed in [Listowel](#) where a pro-Treaty garrison was established by local Flying Column commandant Thomas Kennelly in February 1922. This unit consisted of 200 regular soldiers along with officers and NCOs. A batch of rifles, machine guns and a [Crossley](#) tender were sent from Dublin. Listowel would remain a base for those supporting the treaty throughout the conflict.^[9] The town was eventually overcome by superior numbers of anti-Treaty forces belonging to the Kerry No. 2 and 3 Brigades in June 1922. In the ensuing civil war between pro- and anti-treaty elements, Kerry was perhaps the worst affected area of Ireland. Initially the county was held by the [Anti-Treaty IRA](#) but it was taken for the [Irish Free State](#) after [seaborne landings](#) by National Army troops at [Fenit](#), [Tarbert](#) and [Kenmare](#) in August 1922. Thereafter the county saw a bitter guerilla war between men who had been comrades only a year previously. The republicans, or "irregulars", mounted a number of successful actions, for example attacking and briefly re-taking [Kenmare](#) in September 1922. In March 1923 Kerry saw a series of [massacres](#) of republican prisoners by [National Army](#) soldiers, in reprisal for the ambush of their men—the most notorious being the killing of eight men with mines at Ballyseedy, near Tralee. The internecine conflict was brought to an end in May 1923 as the rule of law was re-established following the death of IRA Chief of Staff [Liam Lynch](#), and the order by [Frank Aiken](#) to dump all arms.

Gallarus Oratory near Dingle, which dates back to the 6th century.

Local government

Little Skellig, as seen from Skellig Michael.

County council

The principal local authority is [Kerry County Council](#). The council provides a number of services including planning, roads maintenance, fire brigade, council housing, water supply, waste collection, recycling and landfill, higher education grants and funding for arts and culture.^[10]

Town councils

An additional tier of local government existed in the three largest towns in the county, [Killarney](#), [Listowel](#) and [Tralee](#) until the 2014 [local elections](#) were held on 23 May 2014. These elections were held following the changes effected by the [Local Government Reform Act 2014](#). The act abolished [town councils](#) and introduced [municipal districts](#). County Kerry was divided into four municipal districts, which are identical with the local electoral areas (LEA) used for election of Councillors.^[11]

Parliamentary representation

Following boundary changes in 2016, Kerry is represented in [Dáil Éireann](#) by five TDs returned from a single parliamentary constituency. The TDs elected to the [32nd Dáil Éireann](#) at the [2016 general election](#) were:

Kerry:

- [John Brassil](#) (Fianna Fáil)
- [Martin Ferris](#) (Sinn Féin)
- [Brendan Griffin](#) (Fine Gael)
- [Danny Healy-Rae](#) (Independent)
- [Michael Healy-Rae](#) (Independent)

Ross Castle and Lough Leane, Killarney National Park.

Culture

As a region on the extremity of Ireland, the culture of Kerry was less susceptible to outside influences and has preserved the [Irish language](#), as well as [Irish traditional music](#), song and [dance](#). The [Sliabh Luachra](#) area of northeast Kerry, that borders Limerick and Cork, is renowned for its traditional music, dance and song, especially its slides, polkas and fiddle playing. The [Siamsa Tíre](#) centre in Tralee is a hub of traditional Irish pastimes. [Corca Dhuibhne](#) and [Uíbh Ráthach](#) are considered [Gaeltacht](#) regions and Irish culture is also very strong in these areas.

The Blasket Islands off the Dingle Peninsula are known for their rich literary heritage; authors such as [Peig Sayers](#), [Muiris Ó Súilleabháin](#) and [Tomás Ó Criomhthain](#) have all written books about life on the islands, which were evacuated in 1953 due to increasingly extreme weather conditions that made them uninhabitable. [John B Keane](#), a native of [Listowel](#), is considered one of Ireland's greatest playwrights and is known for his works such as *[The Field](#)*, *[Sive](#)* and *[Big Maggie](#)*. The annual Listowel Writers' Week Festival serves as a celebration of Irish writers past and present.

Sport

Gaelic Games

Kerry is known for its [senior Gaelic football team](#). Gaelic football is by far the dominant sport in the county, and Kerry has the most successful of all football teams; the Kerry footballers have won the [Sam Maguire cup](#) 37 times, with the next nearest team [Dublin](#) on 24 wins.^[12] [Hurling](#) is popular at club level in north Kerry, although the county has only won one [All-Ireland Senior Hurling Championship](#), in 1891. The senior team currently compete in the [Joe McDonagh Cup](#).^[13]

Association Football

The [Kerry District League](#) is the main competition for association football in the county. [Tralee Dynamos](#) have represented Kerry in the [A Championship](#), while they and [Killarney Celtic](#) also competed in the [Munster Senior League](#) during the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Irish language

In 2011 there were 6,083 Irish language speakers in County Kerry, with 4,978 native speakers within the Kerry Gaeltacht. This does not count the 1,105 attending the four [Gaelscoils](#) (Irish language primary schools) and two [Gaelcholáiste](#) (Irish language secondary schools) outside the Kerry Gaeltacht.^[14]

Places of interest

Kerry, with its mountains, lakes and Atlantic coastline is among the most scenic areas in Ireland and is among the most significant tourist destinations in Ireland. Killarney is the centre of the tourism industry, which is a significant element of the economy in Kerry. The [Kerry Way](#), [Dingle Way](#) and [Beara Way](#) are walking routes in the county. The [Ring of Kerry](#) on the [Iveragh Peninsula](#) is a popular route for tourists and cyclists. The pedestrian version is the scenic [Kerry Way](#) which follows ancient paths generally higher than that adopted by the Ring of Kerry.

Attractions:

Lakes of Killarney

- [Ballinskelligs](#)
- [Banna Strand](#)
- [Blasket Islands](#)
- [Blennerville Windmill](#)
- [Carrauntoohil](#)
- [Conor Pass](#)
- [Dingle Peninsula](#)
- [Eightercua](#)
- [Ecclesiastical sites at Ardfert](#)
- [Fenit Harbour](#)
- [Gallarus Oratory](#)
- [Killarney National Park](#)
- [Kerry County Museum](#)
- [Kerry Woollen Mills](#)
- [Lakes of Killarney](#)
- [Maharees](#)
- [Mount Brandon](#)
- [Muckross House](#)
- [Rattoo Round Tower and Sheela na Gig](#)
- [Ring of Kerry](#)
- [Ross Castle](#)
- [Rossbeigh beach](#)
- [Scotia's Grave](#)
- [Siamsa Tíre](#)
- [Skellig Michael](#)
- [Torc Waterfall](#)
- [Uragh Stone Circle](#)
- [Valentia Island](#)

Media

County Kerry has two local newspapers, *The Kerryman* and *Kerry's Eye*, both published in Tralee.

The county has a commercial radio station, Radio Kerry, which commenced operations in 1990. RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta has a studio in Baile na nGall in the west Kerry gaeltacht.^[15] Spin South West has a studio in Tralee, which commenced operations in 2016.

Infrastructure

Road

National primary routes:

The main National Primary Routes into Kerry are the N21 road from Limerick and the N22 road from Cork, each terminating in Tralee. Kerry Airport is situated on the N23 road between Castleisland and Farranfore which connects the N21 and N22.

National secondary routes:

Within Kerry the main National Secondary Routes include the well-known Ring of Kerry which follows the N70 road that circles the Iveragh Peninsula and links at Kenmare with the N71 road to west Cork. The N86 road connects Tralee with Dingle along the Dingle Peninsula, while the N69 road from Limerick links Listowel and Tralee through north Kerry.

Rail

Kerry is served by rail at Tralee railway station, Farranfore railway station, Killarney railway station and Rathmore railway station which connect to Cork and Dublin Heuston, via Mallow.

Branch line services existed to each of the peninsulas (Beara, Iveragh and Dingle) and also to the north of the county. They were closed during the rationalisations of the 1950s and 1960s.

- Tralee and Dingle Light Railway: a narrow-gauge railway that closed in July 1953.
- Kenmare via Headford Junction: (8 miles outside Killarney) closed in February 1960.
- Valentia Harbour via Farranfore: also closed in February 1960. (The Gleesk Viaduct near Kellsis still exists.)
- Listowel was served via the North Kerry line, which extended from Tralee to Limerick. Passenger service ceased in 1963, freight in 1983 and the lines were pulled up in 1988.
- Fenit was served via a branch off the North Kerry line until 1978; the rails are still in place.

Killarney railway station

Listowel to Ballybunion had the distinction of operating experimental Lartigue Monorail services from 1882 to 1924. A 500m section was re-established in 2003. A road-car route, the Prince of Wales Route, was a link from Bantry to Killarney, operated by the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway as a service for tourists.

Bus

Bus Éireann operates an extensive bus service network on routes throughout the county, with connection hubs in Killarney and Tralee.

Air

Kerry Airport is located at Farranfore in the centre of the county and has operated scheduled services since 1989. Destinations served as of 2014 are London (Stansted & Luton), Frankfurt-Hahn Airport, Faro, Portugal and Alicante all operated by Ryanair. Aer Lingus Regional also operate an all-year-round service to Dublin.

The airport is served by Farranfore railway station.

Sea

Kerry Airport

Fenit harbour near Tralee is a regional harbour capable of handling ships of up to 17,000 tonnes. Large container cranes from Liebherrs in Killarney are regularly exported worldwide. A rail-link to the port was closed in the 1970s. The harbour at Dingle is one of Ireland's secondary fishing ports.^[16] In the north of the county, a ferry service operates from Tarbert to Killimer in County Clare.

Hospitals

Hospitals in Kerry include the public University Hospital Kerry which is the second-largest acute hospital in the Health Service Executive South Region. It serves as the main hospital for County Kerry and also serves the people in parts of north Cork and west Limerick. Other hospitals include the private Bon Secours Hospital in Tralee and community hospitals in Cahirciveen, Dingle, Kenmare, Killarney and Listowel.

Fenit Marina

Education

The Institute of Technology, Tralee (IT Tralee) is the main third-level institution in the county. It was established in 1977 as the Regional Technical College, Tralee but acquired its present name in 1997. It has an enrolment of about 3,500 students. The Institute has two campuses: the North campus (opened in Dromtacker in 2001) and the South campus (opened in Clash in 1977) approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) apart.

Septs, families, and titles

A number of Irish surnames are derived from septs who hail from the Kerry area, such as [Falvey](#), [Foley](#), [McCarthy](#), [Murphy](#), [O'Connor](#), [O'Moriarty](#), [Clifford](#), [Kennelly](#), [McGrath](#), [O'Carroll](#), [O'Sullivan](#), [O'Connell](#), [O'Donoghue](#), [O'Shea](#), [Quill](#), [Scannell](#), [Stack](#), [Sugrue](#) and [Tangney](#).

The area was also home to the [Hiberno-Norman](#) families, the [FitzMaurices](#) and the [Desmonds](#), a branch of the [FitzGerald](#)s.

Titles in the [British Peerage of Ireland](#) with a family seat in Kerry are

- the [Knight of Kerry](#) – a branch of [Fitzgerald](#)s who had lands at Valentia Island
- the [Earl of Kenmare](#) (also *Viscount Castlerosse*, *Viscount Kenmare* and *Baron Castlerosse*) – the descendants of [Sir Valentine Browne](#) who was awarded lands in Killarney
- the [Earl of Desmond](#) – the [Fitzgerald](#)s of Desmond who had lands in North Kerry until they were seized at the end of the [Desmond Rebellions](#)
- the [Marquess of Lansdowne](#) (also *Earl of Shelburne*, *Baron Dunkeron*) – the descendants of [Sir William Petty](#) who was awarded lands in Kenmare and elsewhere
- the [Earl of Kerry](#) (also *Baron Kerry*, *Viscount Clanmaurice*) – the [Fitzmaurice](#) family
- the [Earl of Listowel](#) – the [Hare](#) family
- the [Baron Ventry](#) – the [Mullins](#) family who had lands in the [Dingle Peninsula](#), including [Ventry](#)

[Viscount Valentia](#) appears to have been associated with lands in [County Armagh](#), rather than Kerry.

People

Associated People:

- [Roger Casement](#)
- [Wolfe Tone](#)
- [Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh](#)

Historical:

- [Daniel O'Connell](#)
- [Thomas Ashe](#)
- [Tom Crean](#)
- [Con Cremin](#)
- [Austin Stack](#)
- [Horatio Kitchener](#)
- [Richard Kelliher](#)
- [Jennifer Musa](#)
- [Charlie Daly](#)
- [Maurice Moynihan](#)
- [Patrick Edward Connor](#)
- [William Melville](#)
- [Richard Cantillon](#)
- [John Connors](#)
- [Saint Brendan](#)
- [Trevor Chute](#)

Literary & Musical:

- [Con Houlihan](#)
- [Thomas O'Brien Butler](#)
- [Malachi Martin](#)
- [Julia Clifford](#)
- [Jerome Connor](#)
- [Canon James Goodman](#)
- [John B. Keane](#)
- [Brendan Kennelly](#)
- [Denis Murphy](#)
- [Thomas MacGreevy](#)
- [Ernest John Moeran](#)
- [Paula Murrphy](#)
- [Tomás Ó Criomhthain](#)
- [Eoghan Rua Ó Súilleabháin](#)
- [Padraig O'Keefe](#)
- [Arthur O'Leary](#)
- [Muiris Ó Súilleabháin](#)
- [Aogán Ó Rathaille](#)
- [Peig Sayers](#)
- [Larry Mathews](#)
- [Christie Hennessy](#)
- [John Moriarty](#)
- [Paddy Cronin](#)
- [Patrick S. Dinneen](#)

Sport:

- [Danny Barnes](#)
- [Edward Barrett](#)
- [John Barrett](#)
- [Colm Cooper](#)
- [Patrick Clifford](#)
- [Jack Doyle](#)
- [Mick Doyle](#)
- [Maurice Fitzgerald](#)
- [Thos Foley](#)
- [Paul Galvin](#)
- [Mick Galwey](#)
- [JJ Hanrahan](#)
- [David Higgins](#)
- [Liam Higgins](#)
- [Robert Hilliard](#)
- [Moss Keane](#)
- [Tadhg Kennelly](#)
- [Jerry Kiernan](#)
- [John Lawlor](#)
- [Jack McKenna](#)
- [Bryan Cooper](#)
- [Ultan Dillane](#)
- [Mick O'Connell](#)
- [Mick O'Dwyer](#)
- [Gillian O'Sullivan](#)
- [Paul Griffin](#)
- [Darragh Ó Sé](#)
- [Pat Spillane](#)
- [Jack O'Shea](#)
- [Mark O'Connor](#)
- [Tommy Walsh](#)
- [Sean Wight](#)

Film/Stage/Radio:

- [Michael Fassbender](#)
- [Eamon Kelly](#)
- [Fodhla Cronin O'Reilly](#)
- [Richard Wall](#)
- [Jessie Buckley](#)
- [Timothy V. Murphy](#)

Political:

- [Martin Ferris](#)
- [Jackie Healy-Rae](#)
- [Joe Higgins](#)
- [Dick Spring](#)

Fashion:

- [Don O'Neill](#)

See also

- [List of abbeys and priories in the Republic of Ireland \(County Kerry\)](#)
- [Regional accents of English](#)
- [Wild Atlantic Way](#)

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