

The John Moore Memorial Committee

Hon. Sec.:
J. O'REILLY
Phone:
Castlebar 253

NEWPORT ROAD
CASTLEBAR
CO. MAYO

3rd August, 1961.

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Warner Pathe Distributors Ltd.,
Film Renters,
54, Mid. Abbey Street,
DUBLIN.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a programme and leaflet prepared by my Committee in connection with the transfer of the remains of President Moore from Ballygunner Cemetery, Waterford, to the Mall, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

I have been directed to give you this information to afford your organisation an opportunity of covering this historic event.

Yours sincerely,

J. O'Reilly

Hon. Sec.

4 AUG 1961

John Moore

John Moore was elected President of the Republic of Connaught following the French landing at Killala in 1798. Official despatches at the time from General Cornwallis to the British Foreign Secretary (in which Moore is referred to as "The Rebel President") bear witness that Moore did in fact exercise his functions as President of Connaught. "Moore, the Rebel President of the Connaught Directory, on being taken prisoner at Castlebar, was found with a commission in his possession from the Commander of the French invading army, under which commission he had asked and exercised authority under the enemy He continued to so act until he was made prisoner, and in the then state of the country he could not be with safety conveyed to Dublin without a large military force."

On both sides of his family President Moore came of distinguished lineage. On his father's side he was a descendant of the martyred St. Thomas Moore, while his mother, Lady Catherine Kilkelly, came of a noble and ancient Irish family of that name then living in exile in Spain, where she herself held a privileged position at the Royal Court. President Moore's father—George of Ashbrook, Straide, Co. Mayo—was the son of John Moore and Jane Lynch-Athy of Renville, Co. Galway. He emigrated to Spain, where he entered the Wine Trade and through his probity and ability amassed a considerable fortune. It was in Spain he married and here, at Alicante, the future President of Connaught was born in the year 1763. After the passing of the Repeal Acts, which entitled Catholics to own land, the family returned to Mayo and purchased the lovely estate of Muckloon on the shores of Lough Carra, where he built the famous Moore Hall. Later, on his return to Ireland, John Moore followed the profession of Barrister-at-Law.

After Humbert's defeat at Ballinamuck, President Moore was captured. Unlike the other rebel leaders, he was not executed, but, because of his Spanish citizenship, he was kept in captivity. He was kept prisoner as England did not wish to antagonize Spain, then neutral, lest she should align herself with France in the war against England. In captivity, President Moore was subjected to great indignities and hardships and was dragged from Court to Court barefooted and laden with the chains of a felon. Finally sentenced to transportation, he died in captivity in Waterford on the 6th December, 1799, as a result of the hardships he had endured.

In showing public honour to John Moore as President of Connaught we also honour all his comrades, known and unknown, who made gallant endeavour in the Rising of 1798. We also honour a patriotic Irish family than whom none possess a more sterling record in the field of unselfish patriotism and devotion to their people. We remember, with pride and gratitude, the record of the great George Henry Moore, who, during the Black Famine years, saved his tenantry by his sacrifices, fought the Soupers, and endowed his native parish with the Church at Carnacon. We remember also the son of George Henry Moore, Colonel Maurice Moore, who after 1916 courageously resigned his Commission because, as he said, "I can no longer wear a British uniform in view of what has happened in Dublin." This was the same Colonel Moore who later inspired the Land Annuity Campaign and was honoured by being chosen as one of the first Members of the Irish Senate.

How well did John Moore, and indeed all the Moores, live up to the family motto:

FORTIS CADERE CEDERE NON POTEST

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GN/JC/MH.

**DEPARTMENTAL
MEMORANDUM**

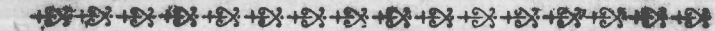
Date..... 8th August, 1961.

From..... **MR. G. NASH.**..... *To*..... **MISS GRACE FIELD.**
DUBLIN BRANCH MANAGER. NEWSREEL DIVISION.

We are enclosing herewith Self Explanatory communication received and should be pleased if you would kindly acknowledge communication direct, and if same is being covered would you kindly advise this office.

James
G.P.
G.Nash.
DUBLIN BRANCH MANAGER.

c.c.Mr.J.Cook.



THE
JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

TRANSFER OF REMAINS

of

JOHN MOORE

**FIRST PRESIDENT OF AN IRISH REPUBLIC,
1798—1799**

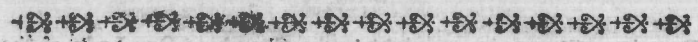
from

BALLYGUNNER CEMETERY, Co. Waterford,

to

THE MALL, CASTLEBAR, Co. Mayo.

AUGUST 11th to AUGUST 13th, 1961.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1961

7 p.m.—Transfer of the remains from Ballygunner Cemetery to Waterford Cathedral.

8.15 p.m.—Reception of remains at Waterford Cathedral. (The Cathedral will remain open until 10.30 p.m.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1961

10.30 a.m. (approx.)—Requiem Mass in Waterford Cathedral.

11.15 a.m. (approx.)—Cortege leaves for Castlebar.

ROUTE:—Cloanmel, Limerick, Ennis, Galway, Ballinrobe, Carnacon; arriving Castlebar 10 p.m. (approx.).

Remains will remain overnight in the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, Castlebar.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1961

11.30 a.m.—Solemn High Mass in the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, Castlebar.

Immediately afterwards the remains will be taken to the burial place on the Mall, Castlebar.

HIS EXCELLENCY EAMON DE VALERA, PRESIDENT OF IRELAND,

will deliver the Oration at the graveside.

2 p.m. (approx.)—Reception and Luncheon in the Travellers' Friend Hotel, Castlebar.

The transfer of the remains of President John Moore will be undertaken by the Army, and appropriate Military Honours will be rendered at Waterford and Castlebar.