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# **INTRODUCTION**

  

# **O'HAGAN PAPERS**

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# O'Hagan Papers (D2777)

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## Summary

The O'Hagan papers comprise over 5000 letters and papers, c.1820-1885, of Thomas O'Hagan, 1st Lord O'Hagan (1812-1885), Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Gladstone's first and second administrations, together with a few items of later date.



## **Background**

O'Hagan was born into a Roman Catholic family engaged in the spirit trade in Belfast. His father had sufficient means and aspirations for his son, to send the young O'Hagan to the foremost educational establishment in contemporary Belfast – the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. This school had at this time a liberal Presbyterian tradition and ethos. After a distinguished career at the Institution O'Hagan edited for a period the 'Ulster Magazine' until, on its failure, he entered the legal profession in 1831 by becoming a student of the King's Inns, Dublin, and its London counterpart. He was called to the bar in 1836 and practised on the north-east Irish circuit and in Dublin.

He was married twice; firstly, in 1836, to Mary Teeling, of Belfast, who died in 1868, and by whom he had six children; secondly, in 1871, to Alice Mary Towneley of Towneley, Lancashire, who survived him, and by whom he had a further six children. Lady O'Hagan, who died in 1921, was co-heiress of her father and uncle, and was the last member of her family to live at Towneley.

During the period of his legal training, and the early years of his practice as a lawyer, he continued his journalism, most importantly as editor of the 'Newry and Dundalk Examiner'. The advancement of his legal career was such, however, that by the early 1840s he could forsake the Press and concentrate on the law as his sole means of income. A series of important trials, in which he was involved, during the 1840s and 1850s brought him to national, and popular, prominence. These cases included: his defence of Charles Gavin Duffy, in 1842, from a charge of seditious libel following an article published in the Belfast newspaper 'The Vindicator', which was edited by Gavin Duffy; his defence, with other lawyers, of Gavin Duffy, O'Connell and other of the Repeal leaders, during the state trials of 1843-1844; in 1845 he acted as junior counsel in the case of Denis Caulfield Heron, a Roman Catholic student who won a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, but who was then debarred from the scholarship on account of his religion; the Petcherine bible burning case of 1857 when O'Hagan defended a Roman Catholic priest - a convert from Russian Orthodoxy - charged with burning an authorised version of the scriptures.

O'Hagan's legal ability brought him to official notice. In 1847 he was appointed assistant crown barrister for Co. Longford. In the Young Ireland trials of 1848 he was, initially, retained by the crown. Because of his friendship with Gavin Duffy he asked to be excused from this brief. This request was acceded to and O'Hagan, in turn, refused the retainer for the defence when it was offered to him. In 1849 he took silk and then in 1857 he was transferred from the assistant barristership of Co. Longford to the similar post in Co. Dublin. Two years after this transfer, in 1859, he was made third Irish sergeant at law and, in the same year, he was elected a bencher of the King's Inns. His career then took two major steps in quick succession under the Palmerston administration of the early 1860s. In 1860 he was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland and in 1861 he was made Attorney General for Ireland. He held the latter post until the fall of the Whig ministry in 1865. The Attorney Generalship led to him seeking an Irish parliamentary seat at Westminster, and in 1863 he was

returned, unopposed, for Tralee, Co. Kerry. He vacated this seat upon the ministry's fall and was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

When he came to power for the first time as Prime Minister, Gladstone appointed O'Hagan Lord Chancellor of Ireland in December 1868. He held this post until the Liberal government's demise in February 1874 and, apart from a large number of general administrative papers, this period of Liberal rule in Ireland is documented, in O'Hagan's archive, by his voluminous correspondence with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the 5th Earl Spencer. In 1870, he was created Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue, Co. Tyrone, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. The return of Gladstone to power in May 1880 brought O'Hagan once more to the Irish Lord Chancellorship. During the interim period he had, now a peer, acted as a Lord of Appeal on legal cases brought before the upper house. He was also at this time, and up until shortly before his death, active as an international jurist through his membership of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which he served as president. O'Hagan's second spell as Lord Chancellor of Ireland did not last the life of Gladstone's second ministry. He was forced, because of ill-health, to resign the Irish Lord Chancellorship in November 1881. In the same year as he retired he was honoured by being created a Knight of the Order of St Patrick. He continued, in retirement, to attend judicial sittings of the House of Lords. On 1 February 1885 he died at his London residence, Hereford House, and was buried at Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

O'Hagan's successful career - in its various legal, official and political aspects – was firmly based on his knowledge of Irish law and affairs, and his attachment to moderate Liberalism. He was undoubtedly a skilled advocate in court, and his ability as a debater and orator, in conjunction with his politics, made him a formidable candidate for the major political-administrative posts of Irish Attorney General and Irish Lord Chancellor, as in both of these offices it was sensible to place a man who could uphold the Irish administration at Westminster. O'Hagan's Liberalism was, naturally enough, that of an Irish Roman Catholic. It was coloured by a slightly nationalist outlook but his nationalist vision was not exclusive or sectarian. He was a man possessed of an undogmatic independence of outlook. When he considered the occasion demanded it he was not afraid to state his opposition to prevailing attitudes and institutional opinion. In the 1840s he opposed the Repeal policy put forward by Sir Charles O'Connell, and his own particular friend, Gavan Duffy. He considered at this time that Ireland should be given a local legislature for local affairs but that the Parliamentary Union with Great Britain should also be maintained. He remained a consistent supporter of the constitutional link between Ireland and Great Britain until the age of Home Rule, although he died before Gladstone declared himself for this constitutional change.

In the 1860s, 70s and 80s, until his death, he was a great supporter of Irish educational development at all levels - primary, secondary and tertiary. His advocacy of the National Schools system in his election address at Tralee in 1863 led to a public conflict with the leader of the Ultramontane, and increasingly predominant, wing of Irish Roman Catholicism, Paul Cullen, Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. O'Hagan, a member of the National Board of Education since 1858, published his address as a pamphlet and Cullen retaliated with a critical open letter. O'Hagan

continued, for the remainder of his life, to take an active interest in Irish education. In 1878 he was appointed to the newly created Irish Intermediate Education Board, later becoming its Vice-Chairman. When the Royal University of Ireland was established in 1880, O'Hagan was appointed its Vice Chancellor. Although, as a Roman Catholic, O'Hagan wanted Church involvement in the education system, he was – perhaps because of his own education at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution – in favour of a structure which allowed all, regardless of creed, access to its opportunities. Roman Catholics should not, because of exclusivity, deny themselves such opportunities.

During his Irish official career O'Hagan had to deal with matters of legal complexity that were often further entangled, and exacerbated, by Ireland's religious divisions. Such issues, – jury selection, party processions and the trial of clerics are examples – had the potential to inflame sectarian passion, and were fraught with political danger for the various Liberal administrations served by O'Hagan. His papers, therefore, especially during his later official career, document these and a very wide range of less contentious and more narrowly legal or administrative issues.



## The papers

The earliest papers, dating from 1820s and 1830s, relate to his school days at Belfast Royal Academical Institution, and include two essays, a school notebook, drafts of speeches made at the school debating society and reference to the death in 1832 of John Younger, LL.D., first Professor of Moral Philosophy at the school.

A whole selection of the papers, running from 1838 to 1920, relates exclusively to the personal and financial affairs of O'Hagan and his descendants. These include: letters containing genealogical information about the O'Hagan family; correspondence of O'Hagan with his children and their nurse, Miss Frondutti, 1841-1885; correspondence of O'Hagan with his sister, the abbess of the convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, and about her death and arrangements for her funeral, 1863-1882; letters of congratulation, and of a more mundane financial nature, to O'Hagan on the occasion of his second marriage in 1871; personal correspondence between O'Hagan and his second wife, 1883-1884; and letters of condolence to Lady O'Hagan on his last illness and death, 1884-1885.

There are numerous letters and papers reflecting O'Hagan's literary interests and covering the period, 1836-1879. These include: a copy of a letter from his during his time as editor of 'The Newry Examiner', asking for a rise on account of the increased circulation of the paper; letters from journalists asking for his help in getting employment, complaining about the damage which cheap metropolitan newspapers are doing to the provincial press, etc.; letters from various minor poets seeking his patronage; letters relating to various publications, such as a volume of his own speeches, and a book on the Lord Chancellors of Ireland by Oliver T. Burke, which was published at O'Hagan's expense; a manuscript copy of a review, possibly by O'Hagan, of Froude's 'The English in Ireland', 1874; letters about the arrangements for the delivery by O'Hagan of the O'Connell memorial address in 1875 and the Moore centenary address in 1879; a letter from Anthony Trollope inviting him to join the committee of the Literary Fund; and numerous receipts, bills, reminder letters, etc, relating to his subscriptions to various literary, philosophical and scientific societies.

There is a similar quantity of material relating to subscriptions to a host of charitable societies, 1863-1880, also including some letters from needy individuals.

O'Hagan was briefly a member of the House of Commons, as MP for Tralee, Co. Kerry, 1863-1865, and clearly was involved in other constituencies as well, notably Ennis, Co. Clare, and Kinsale, Co. Cork. There is a certain amount of correspondence relating to the politics of these constituencies in the period, 1862-1869, the correspondents including local Liberal supporters, members of the local Roman Catholic hierarchy, and Sir John Arnott, sitting member for Kinsale, who offers to transfer his support to O'Hagan on certain conditions.

Apart from his short period as an MP, the emphasis of O'Hagan's public career was professional official, not parliamentary, until he became a member of the House of

Lords in 1870. His early professional and official career, covering the period 1847-1860, up to his appointment as Solicitor General, is well documented. The documentation includes: letters and papers about his career as a barrister, his expenses while on circuit and various cases, which cover land litigation, wills, breach of contract, libel and an action against the mayor of Limerick, Charles Smyth Vereker; correspondence about his refusal of the Assistant Crown Prosecutorship of Co. Down, his applications for Assistant Barristerhips, his appointment as Assistant Barrister successively for Cos Dublin and Longford and his refusal to transfer from Longford to Waterford; and three large bundles of rough notes of cases and abstracts of opinion, some of which may possibly relate to his later career as crown lawyer and judge.

His later career, covering the period 1860-1881, is so well documented that categorisation becomes very difficult indeed. Basically, the filing system adopted by O'Hagan or his family followed three conflicting principles: arrangement according to correspondent, arrangement according to topic and arrangement according to the office which O'Hagan held at the time. The original order of the papers has been disturbed as little as possible, although some of the more glaring discrepancies have been eliminated.



*5<sup>th</sup> Earl Spencer*

O'Hagan's most important correspondent in the period 1860-1881 is John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1868-1874 and 1882-1885. His correspondence with O'Hagan relates almost exclusively to the first period, when O'Hagan was Spencer's colleague in office, as Lord Chancellor. The topics covered include; Disestablishment; the Land Act of 1870 and O'Hagan's Juries Act of 1871; the relations between the Irish Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy; the behaviour of the Catholic clergy; various 12 July celebrations; the pardoning of certain convicted Fenians; the dismissal of the Sheriff of Co. Leitrim; the proposed royal visit to Ireland; the Charitable Bequests and Donations Board and the Board of National Education; the relations between the Gladstone

Government and its Irish Liberal supporters; and patronage, which is the largest single topic and which evokes from Spencer in 1871 the comment 'In my opinion, it is a great misfortune to Ireland that no appointment can be made without considering the religion of the person who applies for it.'

O'Hagan's other major correspondents are, in alphabetical order of family name: Thomas Andrews, Professor of Chemistry at Queen's College, Belfast, of which O'Hagan was a senator, who writes about literary and educational matters and about Home Rule, 1867-1881; Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871-1874, who writes about the National University, the working of the 1870 Land Act, the suspension of Habeas Corpus in Co. Westmeath, the dismissal of the Rev. O'Keeffe by the Board of National Education, the setting up of the Dungannon Commission, etc., 1872-1873; William H. Doherty of Washington D.C., who writes in a generally hagiographic vein, 1878-1884; Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, 1st Lord Carlingford, chief Secretary 1865-1866 and 1868-

1871, who writes mainly about patronage and O'Hagan's complaints that he is not kept properly informed about government legislation, 1869-1881; Gladstone, the Prime Minister, who writes about the Irish Revenue Board Bill, the misreporting in The Times of O'Hagan's attitude to the 1870 Land Act and O'Hagan's elevation to the peerage in 1870 and retirement in 1881, 1864-1881; J.B.C. Hoey, who writes about the publication of O'Hagan's speeches in the newspapers, the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, government policy on land and religion, the stability of Gladstone's Ministry and the state of political factions in Ireland, 1869-1871; George William Frederick Howard, 7th Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant, 1855-1858 and 1859-1864, who writes about the inadvisability of prosecuting journals for sedition while the country is in an unsettled state and about O'Hagan's sense of grievance at limitations in the patronage of his office of Attorney General, 1861-1863; William Monsell, 1st Lord Emly, who writes about politics and religious matters, including the forthcoming election of 1868, strikes in Cork city, the laws relating to civil marriage, the mobilisation of Roman Catholic opinion and the payment of clerks and collectors of Poor Law Unions, 1866-1871; David Richard Pigot, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, 1846-1873; who writes about a plan for dividing Co. Cork into new districts for assize purposes, the mode of selecting jurors, the civil bill process and Pigot's opposition to trial without jury and to the constitution and proposed policy of the Board of National Education, 1863-1873; and Charles S. Roundell, who writes mainly about the case of the mayor of Cork, who had illegally released men from custody, but also about the expectations of a change in government policy towards Ireland as a result of Gladstone's becoming Prime Minister, and about the compatibility of Liberalism and Roman Catholicism, etc, 1869-1872.

Other minor correspondents, represented by no more than one or two letters each, are: Sir Robert Peel, Chief Secretary, 1861-1865; the 1st Earl of Kimberley, Lord Privy Seal, 1868-1870; the 1st Lord Acton, the historian; H. A. Bruce, 1st Lord Aberdare, Home Secretary, 1868-1873; the 8th Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, 1868-1874; the 15th Earl of Derby, Foreign Secretary, 1866-1868 and 1874-1848; William Henry Gladstone, son of the Premier and a Lord of the Treasury, 1870-1874; Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Lord Houghton; and Lord Blackburn, a Judge of the Queen's Bench, 1859-1876. The topics covered include the Irish Chancery Bill; the appointments of chaplains to Irish prisons; the civil bill process in Ireland and the pay and duties of civil court chairmen; an international commission on bills of exchange; a visit from Gladstone's son to O'Hagan; the misreporting of O'Hagan's speech on the 1870 Land Bill; proposals for the suppression of certain newspapers during the time O'Hagan was Attorney General; and Lord Acton's proposal for the establishing of a newspaper catering for Roman Catholic opinion in Britain and Ireland.

Some of the papers for the period 1860-1881 are filed under three topic headings: political affairs in Ulster, 1862-1866; Roman Catholic Church affairs, 1845-1875; and education affairs, 1858-1884.

The papers relating to political affairs in Ulster deal with O'Hagan's desire, as Lord Chancellor, to achieve a better religious balance in the appointment of legal officials in the province; the setting up of a Recorder's Court in Belfast and the postponement of the appointment of the Recorder; Belfast's municipal disputes and the dishonesty

of Belfast politicians; signs of a greater co-operation between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Belfast; the advantages of keeping the Belfast police independent of municipal control; reflections on Liberal and clerical attitudes to the proposed repeal of the Party Processions Act; a discussion of voting patterns in Cos Londonderry and Tyrone during the 1880 election, and of a case of bribery in a Lisburn election, adversely affecting the Liberal candidate; and O'Hagan's support for the idea of a federalist type of government in the United Kingdom, coupled with his desire that a newspaper be established in Ulster to propagate this view.

The papers on the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church include correspondence with Cardinals John Henry Newman and Paul Cullen and with David Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. The correspondence with Newman is mostly about private and personal matters, such as the marriage of O'Hagan's daughter and the novitiate of his nephew, George Telling, but also contains an assessment by O'Hagan of Roman Catholic opinion on the new Catholic university. The correspondence with Cullen and Moriarty is of a more general and public nature. The subjects referred to include: O'Hagan's opposition to proposed legislation for convents, to giving state aid to the Church Education Society schools and to the rule of the Poor Law Guardians that children in the workhouse be brought up in the Protestant Episcopal religion; a vigorous denial by O'Hagan of any religious prejudice in the execution of his various public duties; Moriarty's partial approval of R. Palmer's report on a proposed marriage law; university education; the vacant Lord Lieutenancy of Co. Limerick; the clerical and aristocratic support enjoyed by R. More O'Ferrall, a prospective candidate for Co. Kildare; and a speech made by O'Hagan which brought him back into favour with the Roman Catholic bishops and priests.

The papers on educational affairs, which consist largely of letters, but include also drafts of speeches, petitions, parliamentary papers, pamphlets, press cuttings and copy minutes of the National Education Commissioners, reflect O'Hagan's sustained interest in this subject. He was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in 1858 and continued to serve the Board until his death in 1885; in 1878 he was appointed a member of the Intermediate Board of Education established in that year; he also took an interest in reformatory schools, teacher-training and university education, and throughout endeavoured to secure for Roman Catholics unfettered access to the full range of educational foundations supported by the state. The great bulk of the papers refer to the National Education system, which comprehended the national and model schools, and the crises which hit the Commissioners in this period, particularly the O'Keefe case of 1872-1874. O'Hagan's chief correspondent is Patrick J. Keenan, Head Inspector and later Resident Commissioner, who clearly regarded O'Hagan as his particular confidant and wrote to him freely and frankly on the attitudes of colleagues; other correspondents include Chief Baron Pigot and Alexander Macdonnell, who were fellow Commissioners, and Bishop Moriarty. The papers on intermediate education are concentrated in the year 1878, and deal almost entirely with various 'Schemes for Examinations' put forward by Catholic and Protestant interests.

The letters and papers for the period 1860-1881, which are arranged according to the office which O'Hagan held at the time, overlap at many points with the rest, although they do not contain letters from any of the correspondents so far referred to. The first

of the 'official' sections covers the period 1860-1865, when O'Hagan was successively Solicitor General and Attorney General. The topics covered include: the salaries of Sessional Crown Solicitors in Cos Armagh and Tyrone; complaints from the Sessional Crown Solicitor of Co. Cork about the unequal distribution of legal business in the ridings of Cork; the pensions of clerks and collectors in the Dublin Rates Department; the fees for the Recorders of Dublin and Cork in civil cases; instructions on the mode of restraining party processions in such a way as to provoke the least reaction; the procedure of the Encumbered Estates Court and the salaries of the Chairmen; an eye-witness account of a meeting of the Brotherhood of St Patrick in the Rotunda, Dublin; a report by W.N. Hancock on the legal position of the Orange Order in Ireland; the advisability or otherwise of suppressing inflammatory journals and societies in view of the unsettled state of the country; complaints about the salary of the Registrar of the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court; a bill for the registration of births, deaths and marriages; requests for statistics on aspects of the Irish judicial system; numerous legal cases of political significance, such as a prosecution for the publishing and posting of a seditious libel; a court case over threatening letters in Cork; the imprisonment of the Rev. McLaughlin in Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; and patronage and appointments, for example, the appointment of Sessional Crown Solicitors in Cos Cork and Longford, the sacking of the Sessional Crown Solicitor for Co. Sligo, a request for a cadetship in the Royal Marines for Daniel O'Connell's grandson, etc. If the bulk of surviving papers is any indication, it would seem that O'Hagan's major preoccupation during his term of office as Attorney General was with proceedings arising out of a riot at Derrymacash, Co. Armagh, on 12 July 1860. This riot resulted in the death of one Thomas Murphy and the trial of Samuel Tait, a Protestant, for murder; as Attorney General, O'Hagan gave instructions to the Solicitor General, Maxwell Hamilton, that no Orangeman or local person who was unlikely to be impartial should be allowed to serve on the jury, and in consequence of these instructions was accused of prejudice and was closely questioned in the House of Commons. These letters and papers include: O'Hagan's answer to the accusations brought against him; a transcript of part of the evidence heard at the trial, a report of the trial and a list of the sentences; newspaper cuttings about the controversy; accounts of public meetings held in Portadown, Co. Armagh, and Marylebone, London, to consider the affair; and a paper discussing the Orange Order's legal status in Ireland and throwing doubt on the impartiality of the Law Officers.

In 1865 O'Hagan retired from the Attorney Generalship to become a Judge of the Common Pleas. His papers in this capacity include: a copy of a letter outlining his reasons for this decision; papers relating mainly to legal decisions on the voting qualifications for lodgers and for Trinity College scholars, to landlord influence in elections and to the sub-letting of rooms for electoral purposes; a printed letter from O'Hagan advocating the eventual abolition of capital punishment; a memorial from Christopher Manus O'Keeffe, a convicted Fenian; a list of cases for the Co. Armagh summer assizes; a letter from O'Hagan discussing the fall in the patronage at his disposal since his appointment as a judge; and some papers relating to the salaries of clerks in the Registry of Judgements Office.

In 1868 O'Hagan became Lord Chancellor, and there are numerous letters of congratulations on this occasion, on his subsequent re-appointment in 1880 and on

his elevation to the peerage in 1870 and to the Order of St Patrick in 1881. The general theme of all these letters is that O'Hagan's promotion is a token that a policy of religious equality is being pursued. There is no 'official' section relating to his short-lived second term of office as Lord Chancellor, 1880-1881, but the first term of office, 1868-1874, is well documented. The biggest single subject in this period is O'Hagan's successful Juries Bill, which was aimed at lowering the qualifications for jury service. There are many drafts of the Bill, together with papers relating to: the opposition of English public opinion to the lowering of the qualifications; the additional duties imposed by the Bill on the Poor Rate Collectors; the alterations to the Bill proposed by the Dublin Municipal Council; an Order in Council relating to the Bill and complaints about its working after it had become law, particularly on the charge that the lowering of the qualifications for jurors had made it more difficult to secure convictions, with several reports sent by W.N. Hancock to O'Hagan on the proceedings of a Select Committee of the House of Commons set up to enquire into this matter. The next major subject is the 1870 Land Act. The matters referred to in this connection include: compensation for improvements, eviction, the complaints of the Bar about the inadequacy of the fees for counsel under the Act and a test case between the Earl of Leitrim and Hugh Friel, one of his tenants, over Ulster Custom. Other subjects covered include: an enquiry into the conduct and impartiality of Dr Barry, a JP for Co. Kerry; complaints about the political activities of a Rev. Mr Gogarty; an open letter from the Irish Reform League on the franchise and the ballot; appeals against legal decisions in inferior courts; the report of the Committee on the Bankruptcy Amendments Act, with other papers on the same subject; O'Hagan's account of the extent of the patronage of the Lord Chancellorship; a proposed extension of the jurisdiction of the civil bill courts; the propriety of renewing the Peace Preservation Act; a bill for the better government of Ireland; a proposal for peasant proprietorship in Ireland; changes in the law relating to the appointment, duties and payment of County Coroners; patronage and appointments; and a suggestion from Vesey Fitzgerald that a meeting should be arranged between Isaac Butt and Gladstone.

The period 1874-1880, when O'Hagan was out of office, is not a complete blank. It is represented mainly by papers relating to the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, of which he was president in 1876. There are details of its inaugural meeting at The Hague in 1875, and of the hotel accommodation, Press coverage, etc, in connection with its next meeting, at Bremen in 1876, which O'Hagan could not attend because of Board of National Education business. The topics discussed at the 1876 meeting include: extradition, coinage and bills of exchange and plans for a further meeting at Antwerp. The final sections of the archive include: drafts and copies, many of them printed, of a large number of speeches made by O'Hagan on legal, literary, scientific and political subjects, 1847-1879; a number of his patents of appointment to various offices, etc., 1859-1868; and a small number of papers relating to subsequent Lords O'Hagan.



## **Arrangement of the archive**

The arrangement of the papers is, of necessity, a mixture of the chronological and thematic. The great majority of them are original documents. A much smaller group of 'strays' were deposited in the National Library of Ireland by a descendant of O'Hagan's nephew and private secretary. Photocopies of these have been integrated in the archive.



## **Sources consulted**

The printed sources consulted in connection with this introduction include The Dictionary of National Biography entry for O'Hagan, and 'Lord O'Hagan (1812-1885): Educationalist and Penal Reformer' by John Magee, in *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review* (Belfast, 1985), vol.2, no.1, pp 9-25. Both these studies give detailed summaries of other relevant printed sources.

(Please note D2777 is closed to the public – use microfilm copy available under MIC562.)

