

Dunleer
(Lann – Léire)

An Historical Archive.

Padraig Faulkner

Foreword

As it is now generally accepted by historians that monasteries played the same role in Celtic society as towns do in our own time we can safely assume that there was a human settlement in Dunleer as early as the 6th century, while the Ogham stone at Barnafeadog provides evidence of human activity in the area many centuries before then. When it is considered that references made to the monastery of Lann Léire in both the *Four Masters* and *The Annals of Ulster* over a thousand years ago are but the beginning of a documentary trail relating to the area that winds its way across the centuries it becomes obvious that a trawl through such material could only prove to be both interesting and rewarding.

In order to carry out the research I intended doing it was necessary to set parameters. Therefore, the area covered is the present Parish of Dunleer and the last major state document I examine in detail is the 1901 Census. (*However, there are references made to people and events in the parish long after this date*) I am aware that this particular census is now available on the Internet but I have decided to include it because I knew personally many of those listed and, therefore, am able to include information about them that would not have been available in the official documents.

For the convenience of those wishing to use this resource, which I feel due to the inclusion of so many primary sources should be referred to as an historical archive rather than a history, I have divided the research into a number of different sections. Each section contains information about a particular historical period or movement (e.g. *The Monastic Period*) and a short synopsis of what information is available there is included in the **Contents** section at the beginning of the document. A more detailed outline of what each section contains is to be found at the beginning of the section

itself. It is also important to note that, where possible, the spelling used is as it appears on the original documents and, therefore, may differ in many instances from modern standardized spelling.

The impact of events taking place at a national level on a small community can be readily observed in the History of Dunleer where it is clear that invasions, plantations and political movements all brought about change, be it for better or worse, for the people of the parish and because of this I have added a number of explanatory notes on national events whenever I felt it necessary.

I cannot begin to express my appreciation of the help I received from curators and librarians, too numerous to mention by name, as I searched through relevant documentation in such places as *The National Library* in Dublin, the *Reference Section* of the Dundalk Library and *The Linen Hall Library*, Belfast. I would also like to express my thanks to Father Michael Murtagh, Parish Priest of Dunleer, who, not only took an interest in my work, but arranged to have it typed out from my hand written notes.

I can only hope that what I have discovered will prove to be a worthwhile contribution to the excellent work that has already been carried out on the history of Dunleer and, indeed, prove to be a stepping stone for those who desire to go further with this worthwhile project.

Padraig Faulkner (2012)

Contents

(Below is an outline of the sections into which the research is divided. Further details of what is to be found in each section are available on the pages listed in red)

Section 1: Townlands of Dunleer - . As well as giving a meaning for the names of the townlands in this section there is also a long list of sources from which the information was gleaned. A lot more information on the townlands is available at the beginning of ***The Norman Period***

(Page - 7)

Section 2: Ogham /The Monastic Period.

This section contains references to research carried out relating to the Ogham stone at Barnafeadog as well as the monastery at Lann Léire , which, according to Father Murray, is referred to more often in *The Annals of the Four Masters* than any other institution of its kind. (Page - 40)

Section 3: Lann Léire Monastery during the Viking Period

While making reference to The Vikings, who established an important settlement, or longfort, at Annagassan, this section mainly provides more information about the monastery itself up until it was finally destroyed. Reference is also made to the association **St. Brigid** has had with the area down through the ages. (Page 48)

Section 4 : The Norman Period

As might be expected from the compilers of the **Domesday Book** in England the coming of the Normans brought with it a marked increase in the number of documents that are available for examination. This section contains information about the invasion itself, records that are extant from the period and details about a number of prominent families in the area at the time. It was also during this period that the *Lann*, as in *Lann Léire*, was replaced with *Dún*, bringing the name for the area much closer to the modern version. (Page 54)

Section 5: The Tudor Period.

As with their Norman predecessors The Tudors also took great care when it came to the compiling of legal documents as well as records of many other kinds, and this section begins with references to Dunleer from Primate Cromer's Register (1521-1543). Relevant extracts from ***The Irish Fiants of the Tudor Sovereigns***, which has been described as a veritable treasure trove for historians, are also included as well as information on the extent of Irish Monastic Possessions in the parish in 1540AD. (Page 79)

Section 6: 17th. Century.

This was a century of great upheaval in Ireland In 1641 Sir **Féilim Ó Néill**, leader of the Ulster Rebellion, must have marched within a few miles of Dunleer on the way to fail in his attempt to capture Drogheda while towards the end of the same decade Oliver Cromwell succeeded in

breaching the walls of the town in a manner that has caused controversy ever since. In 1690 a battle took place on the banks of the Boyne within a short distance of Dunleer that had implications on an international level. Inevitably, the plantations and new laws that resulted from such tumultuous happenings had serious implications for those who lived in the parish at that time and for many years afterwards. Much of this section deals with documentation showing the transfer of lands to the victors from the vanquished and also has notes on a number of prominent individuals, such as Colonel Legge and Erasmus Smith, who had connections with Dunleer during this period. This section also deals with *The Penal Laws*. **(Page 100)**

Section 7: 18th Century This section examines the documentation available relevant to **DUNLEER CORPORATION(1682 – 1811)**. It also contains information about many prominent families such as the Fosters and the Tennisons, the views of visitors to the area and many other documents relevant to the century. **(Page 187)**

Section 8: The First half of the 19th Century. (There are 3 parts to this section)

Part 1 of this section has a list of title deeds from 1800 +. It also includes notes on the DeSalis family, in particular the Countess Henrietta De Salis. **(Page 264)** There is a long list of documents in **Part 2** including material from the Poor Law Inquiry of 1836 and the letters of John Henry who acted as an agent for a number of landlords in the area. **(P.294)** **Part 3**, which contains materials relating to the whole 19th century, is concerned with the developments in education during this period.. **(Page 379)**

Section 9: Burren Farm

The Accounts Book of Burren Farm (1839 – 1848) is an invaluable historical document well worthy of taking up much of a section on its own. This section also contains information about smaller to medium sized farms in Dunleer (Corcoran & Mc Ardle Family) the song of JJ Corcoran and others as well as the Census details for 1841 –'51. **(Page 418)**

Section 10 Griffith's Valuation, Elections and Surnames in Dunleer Parish.

This section deals, primarily, with the second half of the 19th century when records revealed, not only the names of those who voted, but who they actually voted for. **(Page 520)**

Section 11: Priests, Vicars and Churches in Dunleer Parish.

This list extends back to when the Catholic Parish Priests were known as Vicars. Two lists appear at the time of the Reformation while it was illegal for Catholic Priest to be in Ireland during the Penal Laws and, therefore, are not recorded, a gap appears in the list during that period. **(Page 659)**

Section 12: The Struggle for Land.

During the second half of the 19th Century there was much activity in the Dunleer area during the struggle between tenant and Landlord - spearheaded by the activities of Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell - with a mass meeting in Dromin and various attempts at eviction. This section uses sources, such as local newspapers, to gauge the excitement generated by what can only be termed an agrarian revolution **(Page 706)**

Section 13: 1901 Census. As well as a list of those from the parish who were recorded at the time this section contains personal memories of many included in the Census. It also contains a comparison between the literacy levels recorded in 1901 with those of the census of 1891. **(Page 734)**

Section 14: Sale of Land by Landlord to Tenants – Irish Land Commission 1891 .

Contains information on the Bellew, Masserene and Henry estates - among others. **(Page 790)**

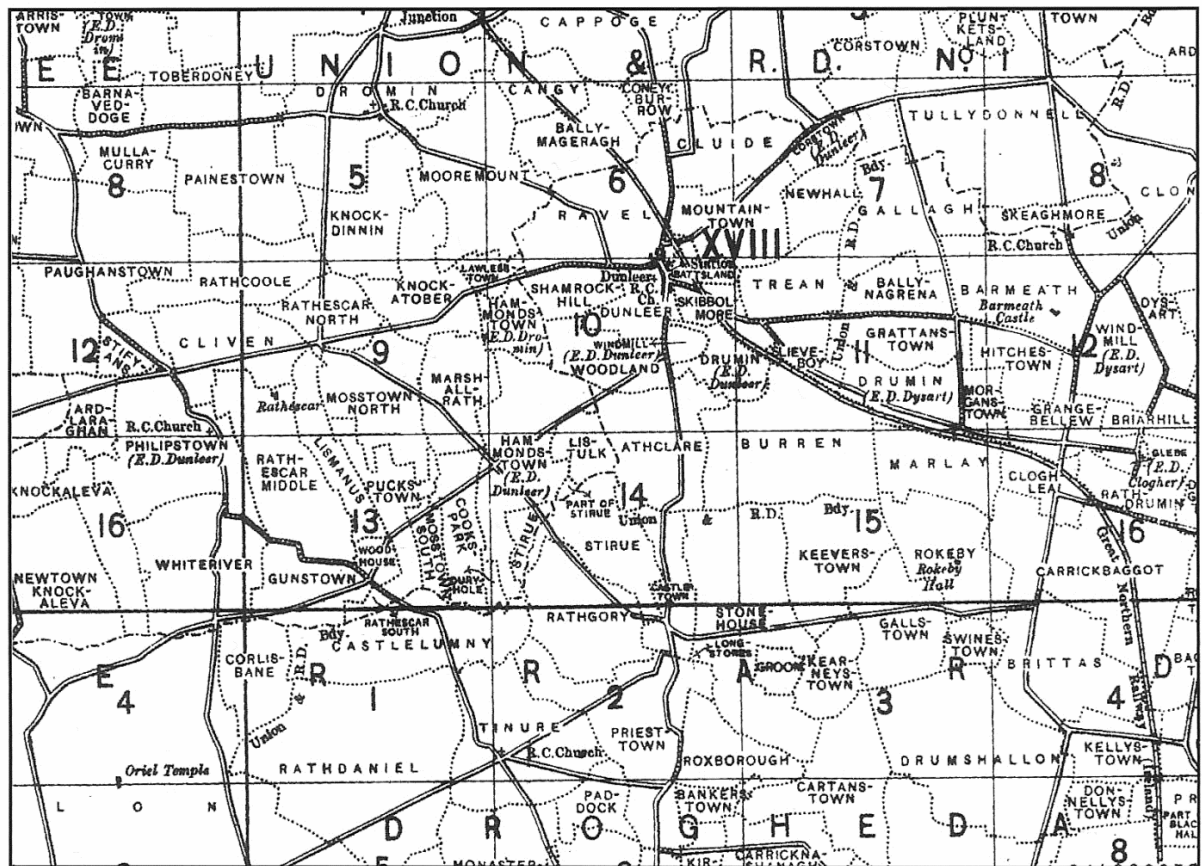
Section 15: Rent Book of Major Foster Landlord's agent. This section contains some interesting information about Philipstown. **(Page 817)**

Section 16: Board of Guardians, the Mullacurry Races and other odds and ends. In this section there are quite a few interesting insights into how people lived their lives in Dunleer in the past. **(Page 834).**

Section 1

Townlands in the present Parish of Dunleer

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Townlands of Dunleer | 8 |
| Sources for above. | 32 |
| List of Civil Parishes | 39 |



Detail from Ordnance Survey 1954

Townlands in the present Parish of Dunleer
(In the five civil Parishes)

Key: TL =townland

P. = Parish

O.N.B. = Ordnance Name Book

S = Major General Stubbs

M = Nollaig Ó Muirthile (Ordnance Survey, Pheonix Park)

| | | | acs | rds | pers | |
|----------|--------------------|--|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S | <u>Ardlarchan</u> | TL Mosstown P 101 | 2 | 3 | 8 | Ard Laracháin ONB |
| M | <u>Athclare</u> | Athclare 1564 Aclare 1583 | | Atheclare | 1777 (Taylor & Skinner map | |
| | | 1301 Plea R 46) | | | | |
| | | Ath Cláir – Ford of the Plains | | | | |
| S | | TL Dunleer P. 271acs 3 rds 32 pers | | | | Inq. Jac. I 4 |
| | | Down Survey Aclare, Dr. O'Donovan | | | | |
| | | In Brent Moore's 'History of County Gentry' 1660 AD | | | | |
| | | Nicholas, Son of Robert Taaffe, is the owner. | | | | |
| M | <u>Ballymagera</u> | 1737 Geraghstown (Corn Census) 1777 | | | | Ballymagera T & Sk |
| | | Baile Mhic Fhiachrach | | | | |
| | | 1836 – Ballymageragh – Baile Mhic Gearach – Gregorystown | | | | OK&OC |
| S | | TL Cappoge P. 175acs 1rds 13pers | | | | Baile Mhicgerach – Gregorystown |
| | | In 1819, in Dunleer Catholic Parish Parochial Records, the TL is named | | | | |
| | | Gregorystown. Further entries, at a later date, give Ballymageragh. | | | | |

- M** Barnaveddoge 1836 Barnaveddog. Barr na bhfeadóg - Hill of Woodcock.
- M** Battsland 1836 Battsland. C. of I. Minister in Collon, Rev. W. Batt.
- TL Dunleer P. 49acs Ords 14pers. Rev. W. Batt, Vicar of Collon
Rector of Barronstown 1778.
Rev. William Batt was elected a Burgess of the Dunleer Corporation
in 1773, he having already been a Freeman of the Borough.
- Burren An Bhoirinn
- Browne 1301 (Plea R. 46) Burren, Burin, Burrin 1636
(Inq 32, 33, C1) Bawrne (DS) 1655 Bourne al Barran 1658
(Inq LP 25) Burne 1659 (CN 469) Bureen 1664 (HMR 182)
Buren 1667(Dowdall Deeds 707)Bawrne also Burren 1670(BSDf217V)
Barne 1685 (HD) Burn 1777 T & Sk map. Burran 1836 (BS)
Burain = Rockys land
- S** TL Dunleer P 411acs 3rds 22pers. Rocky Land
Boireann = a large rock Dr. O'Donovan, quoting from an
old MS deriving it from Borr = great onn = stone
- M** Cangy Ceangcaí meaning unknown
- S** TL Cappoge P 118acs Ords 37pers ONB gives no derivation.
Dan Lynch, Principal Teacher, Philipstown National School, Dunleer,
and a native speaker from Co. Kerry, suggests that as the accent is on the
first syllable, the Irish name is Ceann Garith = head or height of wind.

- M** Cappoge Ceapóg
- Geoffrey de Keppok (CDI 111, 46) 1285
- Keppockstown 1301 (Rba R 47) Ecclesium de Keppok 1328,
 (An Hib 1, 197-8) Keppock Vicarage, Keppoc of Keppok (Dowd) 1370
 Sir A Keppok 1410, St. W. Herryoth, Vicar of Keppok (Reg Flem 142)
 M. Hadsor de Keppock 1619 (Inq. 29 CL) Cappod Ph Cappucke 1655
- (HD) (DS) The manor of Cappock (DSD 249) 1670. Cappod Ph 1683
- Capoge Ph 1683 (HD) Capoge Ph Capoge 1777 T & Sk.
 1826 Ceapóg = a small plot
- TL and P 400acs 2rds 33pers Keppock (Inq. Jac 1)
- Nicholas Hadsor of Keppock, died 1620, mentioned in a number of
 Inq.
- The family were in Cappoge before 1328. The Vicarage, at one
 time, belonged to the Knights' Templars and, on their suppression, to the
 Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Patron Saint is the Blessed
 Virgin Mary.
- The castle of the Hadsor family was on the spot now called Castle
 Moyle.
- M** Cliven Clibhín
- A basket or crib, (John O'Donovan)
- S** TL Mosstown P 239acs 3rds 6pers (Clibhín-a basket or crib ONB)
- M** Cluide An Chluid
- Cluide (Comhtheass P Cappoge?) 1735 OD 2/5/47/624
- Cluide 1777 T & Sk. Cluid (BS) 1836 R. Flanagan RC
- Cluid – a corner

- S** TL Dunleer P 175acs 2rds 3pers Clúid – a corner
- M** Coneyburrow An Coinicéar
Cunniberry Connyburrow 1836. Cunnihery 1777 T & Sk
Droichet na Conaicheara Coney or rabbit warren.
- S** Coneyboro TL Cappoge P 72acs 1rds 27pers Cunniberg 1777 T&Sk
ONE Droichet na Caonccheara – ‘Bridge of the rabbit warren’
There is a bridge over the Whiteriver there.
More an anglicised form of ‘rabbit warren’
- S** Cookspark TL Mosstown P. 145acs 0 rds 12pers
- M** Corstown Baile na Coirre
Of the Corre (Plea R 47) 1301 Cor in Drumcarr 1431,
(reg Swm 137 (Níl seo I bparaíste Dhúnléire – This is not in Dunleer Parish)
Correstowne, Correston 1619. Coreston 1635 Corstowne 1655
Corstowne 1670, Corstown 1777, T & Sk Corstown (BS) 1836
Baile na gCorr – Town of the Cranes (Heron – birds)
– Town of the Weir.
- S** TL Dunleer P 65acs 0rds 19pers
Larger part of Corstown in the Parish of Togher.
- M** Dromin Maelorgis O Druiming 721 AU (Uladh) AT (Tighearnaigh)
Orrggan dom h-Jung Ó ghallaibh 834 (AU)
(This may be Dromin near Dunshaughlin)
Drummyng 1218/20 (Reg swm 2) Drummyng 1238 (CDTI 366)
Ecclesium S. Maria de Drumhuit (Pont H II 15) 1245

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Drummyng 1260 (reg swm 2) Dromyng 1301 (Plea R 44)
Drummyng 1341 (Reg swm 17) Dromyne 1365 (reg swm 171, 173)
Druumyng 1371, Dromyng 1370 (reg swt 248)
Drummeyng 1370 (reg swt 248) dromung 1407 (Dowd d 366)
Dromyng 1412 (Reg flem 92) Drummyng 1425 (reg swm)
Dromyn P. Drummyn (mon. P. 231, 236) 1540 Dromyn P. 1596/97
(F. Hen. 541., F. Eliz 6034) Droomyn 1624 (Inq 19 JI)
Abb Dromahing in Uí Seaghain (Mart D 270) 1630
Dromin (Inq 33, CI) 1636, Drumin (Inq. LP27) 1658
Dromeene (ASE 6/233) 1676, Dromin Ph (T & Sk) 1777
Drummin – Drum Fhionn, Fionn’s Hill, Druim Fhinn (White Ridge)

S

TL and P. TL contains 532acs 3rds 25pers

ONB gives name as Drum Finn or Fionn - Finn’s Hill or White ridge.

The hill called Killedrim, a little North East of the village and a

legendary graveyard may be the site of the original church. There is a well preserved mound beside the present church and St. Fintains (Findins OM) Well a little to the North West.

S Drumin TL Dunleer P 99acs 0rds 7pers.
Part of the small townland of

Slieveboy interposes between Drumin TL Dunleer Parish and Drumin

TL Dysart Parish and they must, therefore, be one

(Drumin TL Dysart 152acs 1rds 31pers)

Reference to Lannléire after its destruction in 1148 AD and then references to the present.

Lannléire 1 Ilaind Lére (Morgarach and Lannléire) LL VI 51144 (=CGSH707,636)

Furudran – abb Laine Lére Fel. H. Gorm 118.18a (Feilire ÓGormáin)

Maenach – abb Láinne Lére Fel H. Gorm. 198. 17a

M Dunleer

- 1212 Dunler (a possession of the Knights Port Hib 1.149 (portifice
Hospitallers of Jerusalem Hiberniae
- innocent III) Edited Maurice Sheehy)
- 1217 Dunlere CDI 1 994 (Calendar Doc. Ireland)
- 1227 Dunlir CDI 1 1505
- 1248 Dumler Port hib II 142
(Hospitallers case - Innocent IV Lyon)
- 1252 Dunler CDI 11 22
- 1365 Dunler Reg Swete 281 and 223
(Archbishop Swete man)
- 1399 Dunlere R Pat Cl 158&119
(Patent & Close rolls)
- 1327 Dunlere R Pat Cl 30 & 8+
- 1400 Dunlere R Pat Cl 159 & 7
- 1400(c) A Laeinn Lerai UM 109va 51(=CGSH 737.2) Book oof Uí Máine
1 llaínd Leiri UM 109va 59(=CGSH 737.5) Saints Gen)
- 1402 Dunlere R Pat Cl 1663 253 (Patent, Close Rolls)
- 1407 Dunler Dowd D. 369 (Dowdalls Deeds)
- 1409 Dunlere Reg Flem 129g 114 (Reg, Arch. Flemimg)
Dunler Reg Flem 130g 119
- 1415 Dunler Reg Flem 163g 249
(vicarage of SS Brethanus and Frethanus)
- 1431 Dunler Dowd D 436
Dunlere Reg. Swayne 136 (Arch, Swayne)
- 1441 Dunlere Reg. Mey 74&70 (Archbishop Mey)
- 1444 Dunlere (church court cases) Reg. Mey 83&82, 84g 86
- 1470 golhere (I Laid leire) Beahte Bhen 172 (Beatha Bhen)

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1518 | Dunleer | Reg. Cromer VII 520g06 |
| 1524 | Dunleer | Reg. Cromer VIII 338g 6 |
| 1540 | Donlere | Fr Mon Poss 108, 109 (Irsih Monastic Posses.) |
| 1544 | Vicarage of (SS Brethanus and Frethanus of Dunleer) | Reg. Dowd 151 (Arch Dowdall) |
| 1569 | Dunleire | F 1485 (Fiants = official documents) |
| 1570 | Donlyer | F 1751 |
| 1578 | Dunleere | F 3239 |
| 1582 | Donler | F 3856 |
| 1622 | Dunlier | Inq. Lag 15 (leinster inq) |
| | Donlere | R. Vis. Ardm (Royal Visitation of Armagh) |
| 1627 | Donleere | Inq. Laq 11 |
| 1629 | Dunleare | Inq. Lag 15 |
| 1630 | Furadran, abb Laine Leire Baothan Mac Maonaín (a dhearbathúir Ó Laine Leire fós -) | FNÉ Féilire Naomh Éireann Martyrology of Donegal |
| 1633 | Easpog Laine Léire | FNÉ 111 172 |
| 1636 | Dunleere | Inq Lag 33 40 |
| 1644 | Dunleer | Inq Lag 51 |
| 1655 | Duncleery or Dunleire | DS (Down Survey Maps) |
| 1656 | Dunleere | Dowd D693 (dowdall deeds) |
| 1658 | Dunleere | Inq L P25 (inq of louth parishes) |
| 1659 | Dunleere | Cen469 (census 1659) |
| 1660c | Dunleire | BSD 217-8 |
| 1667 | Dunleere, Dunlire | Dowd D701 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1671 | Dunleere | Lodge FM (Lodges, Fairs & Markets –PRO |
| 1699 | Dwnléry | Lhuyds Tour 220 (Tour of Ireland by Edward |
| Lhyud – published by Celtua) | | |
| 1714 | Dunleare | Title deeds VIII 203 (Louth Ar. Journal) |
| 1720c | go taobh Dhún Léire | As Mhic Cuarta 47 (Fr. L Murray) |
| 1740c | a choir Dhún Léire | Ó Doirnín B 66 1.2 (B. O Buachalla) |
| | a choir Dhún Laoire | Ó Doirnín (de R 31,26 de Rís) |
| 1755c | ar rásaí i nDún Laoire | Ó Doirnín de R 54.1.42 |
| | (air rásaí Dhúnléire) | CLAJ IX 105 112 |
| 1835 | Dun Leer | AL/ainm Leabhar ne Suirbhéireachta |
| | Dún Leirse | AL/OC (Thomas O Connor) |
| | Dún Léire formerly Dun leirse AL/OD (John O Donovan) | |
| 1836 | Dunleer Parish is called LSO 113 (Ordnance Survey Letters) | |
| | Paraiste Dhún Léire. Dunleer | |
| | Town is called Dún Léire by the people | |
| 1905 | Dunleer – Dúnléire | Post Sheanacas 64 (Seosamh Laoide) |
| | (older form Lannléire) | |
| 1935 | Dún Léire | Log Ainmneacha 29 9Ristead Ó Foghludh) |
| | (anciently Lannléire) | |
| 1969 | Dún Léire | Bailte Poist |

S Dunleer –Lann Léire

Dunleer TL And Parish. Dunleer TL contains 107 acs 3rds 11pers.

Lannléire formerly thought to mean the ‘fort of Laoghaire’. The late Dr. Reeves, Cof I. Bishop of Down, claims it to have been ‘The Church of Austerity’ (Lannléire). It is intimately connected with St. Brigid, who was said here, among other places, to have, by prayer, deprived herself of her sight to escape the solicitations of a suitor. The church was formerly dedicated to the brothers, Brethan and Nathan (Lodge’s list) of whom the registers of Primate Fleming, 1415 and Octavian 1497, speak “those were manifestly SS Baothan and Furadhran, Patron Saints of Lann Leri” (wars GG Introdut note px1). The name of St. Comhghall is given to a well a little north of the town of Dunleer.

Lann is an old Irish word for a church or a monastic settlement.

Léire is an old Irish word for austerity, hence Dr. Reeves explanation of the name.

My note: However, the word 'Leire' appears on its own, on occasion, in the Annals and would appear, from the context, to be the name of a district. In these circumstances Lannléire means the church in the district of Léire. This is the more likely explanation, as the name became Dún Léire in early Norman times, meaning the Fort in the district of Léire. The late Father Laurence Murray PP, held that the name came from a family named Léire in the area, hence Lannléire, Dunléire and Moylary. It is most unlikely that Dunléire means the fort of austerity.

S Dúryhole TL Mosstown P 11acs 2rds 37pers

My note: this TL had been called Poll a Duraí at one time.

S Gunstown TL Mosstown P 155 acs 1rds 3pers

A family name, says ONB. Site of a fort near the west side.

M Hammondstown Baile Amainn - Baile h-Emon.

1301 Hammond (ville) Plea R 479

1575+ Hamonstown CH Bill (E16) 1655 Hammondstowne (DS)

1670 Hammondstowne (BSD 251) 1777 Hammanstown T & Sk.

1836 Hammondstown (BS) Baile na h-Emon (OK and OC)

S TL Cappoge P 81acs 0rds 37pers. Mosstown P 320acs 1rds 31pers

Possibly a Danish Name.

M Knockaleva Cnoc an tSléibhe

1540 Knock; Knocke (Mon. P. 225, 226) 1552 Knock (FED 1134)

1627 Knockmontaine (Inq. 11C1) 1655 Knock-Mountane (DS)

1658 Knocke als Montana (In. LP 25) 1659 Knocke (CN 471)

1664 Knocke (HMR 185) 1670c Knock als Mountuna (BSD 252)

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1685 Knockmounon (HD) 1777 Knockaclery T&Sk

1836 Knockaleva (BS)

Meaning Mountain Hill or Hills approaching the Magnitude
of a mountain.

S

TL Mosstown P. 218acs 1rd 19pers ONB gives
Cnoc a' tSléibhe and Cnoc Sliabhe but others
Knocketleva and Knockasleva.

M

Knockatober

Cnoc an Tobair

1836 Hill of the Well (OK and OC)

S

TL Cappoge Parish 220acs 1rds 7 pers. Well not on Map

M

Knockadinnin

Cnoc Doininne

1667 Knockdenny (ASE 52/101) 1740cc Knockdin (Corn CN266)

1777 Knockdinen Hill (T&Sk) 1836 Knockdennin (BS)

Cnoc an Duinein – Stormy Hill (AL?)

Cnoc Dinin – Dinnin's Hill (OK and OC)

S

TL Dromin P 224acs 2rds 32pers

ONB gives two Irish renderings: Cnocdinin – Dinnen's Hill and

Cnoc a' Duinéin – Stormy Hill

There is a small mount in it.

M

Lawlesstown

Mullach an Laighleisigh

1544 Lawleston (F. Henry 416) 1655 Lawstowne (DS) & Lawetowne

1658 Lawlestowne (Inq. LP 25) 1668 Lawlestowne (ASE 29/152)

1670 Lawlestowne (ASE 6/226) 1670c Lawlestone (BSD 249, 253)

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1683 Lawls (HD) 1836 Lawlestown (BS)

Mullach a la'laisigh – Lawless's hill or summit OK & OC – AL

S

TL Cappoge P 47acs 2rds 23pers

M

Lismanus

Lios Mhaghnuis

1836 Lísmanus (BS) Lios Maghnnis, OK&OC

Magnus' Fort (JO'N) Leas Maghnuis OK&OC

Lios Mhaghnuis (Dúch ar PL) OK&OC

Manus' Fort – J.O'D. 1777 Lismanus T&Sk.

S

TL Mosstown P 137acs 1rds 33pers.

A fort in the woods bordering on Rathescar.

M

Listulk

Lios Tulca

1301 Lystolloh (plea R47) 1321 Lobert de Destolagh (P.peR42, 37)

1625 Lastolch (Inq. 44CI) 1655 Listolch (DS & Inq OP 25)

1670 Listalsh (BDS 251) 1685 Listolk (HD)

1739/41 Listush (Corn CN272) 1836 Listulk (BS)

Leastulk OK & OC

Lios Tolca – fort on the hill, OK & OC

My note: What of the name Lobert de Destolagh?

S

TL Mosstown Parish 78acs 3rds 20pers tulca-

'Fort of the hill' ONB

M

Marshalrath

Baile on Mharascalaigh

1301 Rathmarchal (Plea R251) 1594 Marshalrath (Chas Bill 360)

1624 Marhsallrath (Inq 19J1) 1655 Marshallrath (DS)

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1658 Marshalrath (Inq. LP 25) 1659 Marshallrath (CN471)
1664 Marshalrath (HMR 185) 1666 Marshalrath (ASE 11/126)
1669 Marshalls Rath (ASE 36/210) 1670c Marshallrath (BSD 251)
1685 Marshallstown (HD) 1739/41 Marshalrath (Corn CN 272)
1777 Marshallrath (T&Sk) 1836 Marshalrath (BS) Muiteal
Marshall's rath or earthen fort OK&OC

S

TL Mosstown P. 171acs 3rds 0pers

M

Mooremount

Baile Ardach

1301 Arddath (Plea R44) 1655 Ardaghstowne (DS)
1658 Ardaghstowne (inq.LP25) Parishes of Louth Canon Leslie
1659 Ardaghs Town (CN471) 1670c MathArdagh (BSD249)
1683 Ardagh (HD) 1777 Mooremount (T&Sk)
1836 Mooremount (BS) Baile Árdá – high town OK&OC

S

TL Cappoge P 167acs 2rds 20pers another conterminous
in Dromin P 117acs 1rds 33pers
ONB gives the Irish as Baile Arda. OS map Ardaghstown.
It belonged to Mathew Ardagh CS list 1657.
Brent Moore's list in the 17th century mentions Thomas Ardagh
of Little Ardaghe, son of Patryke (is this a place near Tullyallen)

Dunleer

M Mosstown North

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

Baile Mhuiris Thuaidh

Mosstown South

Baile Mhuiris Theas

1540 Morston (Mon. Poss 225, 226) 1552 Morston (P) FED 1134

1624 Morstowne (Inq. 19J1) 1655 Mosstowne (P) Mosstowne (DS)
1658 Mostowne P(1) Mosstowne (2) (Inq. LP25)

1659 Mostowne P (1) Mostowne (2) (CN471)

1664 Mostowne P(1) Mostowne (2) (HMR 185)

1666 Mostowne P (ASE 11/126) 1668 Mostowne P (ASE 24/173)

1669 Morstowne (ASE 36/210) 1670c Mostowne (BDS 251)

1685 Mostowne (HD) 1739/41 Mosstown (Corn CN 272)

1777 Mosstown (P) Mosstown (CH Rus) (T&Sk map)

CK and CC Baile Bhus (PI) Baile Bhur OK & OC

– Moss is a family name

In Irish Baile Bhurus – Paraiste Bhaile Bhurs

Teampall Bhaile Bhurs – Móta Bhaile Bhurs

S

TL Mosstown P

Mosstown Nh 234acs 2rds 28pers Mosstown Sth 52acs 3rds 9pers

ONE gives it as a Baile Bhurr, Irish for Moorestown,

Moore, Moor, Moss. May be the phonetic geneology.

A mount in the grounds of Rathescar House 298.

Near it is the old churchyard and the remains of the chapelry.

The parish, after its connection with the priory of Ardee had ceased, seems to have gone with Stabannon Vicarage, Richardstown Vicarage and Dromin Rectory. Archdale, quoting King, mentions as Patron, St. Maghide, whose name does not occur in the Martyr. Tallaght. OL says that the patron day is 18th June. The 18th June is also the feast day of SS Furudran and Baithen, Abbots of Lannléire and early patron saints of the Parish.

M Mountainstown Sliabh Dhún Léire

1777 T & SK Map Mountainstown

1836 Mountainstown (BS) Sliabh Dhunléire OK&OC AL

S Mountainstown TL Dunleer P 206acs Ords 5pers

ONB Sléibhte Dhuinléire

M Mullacapple 17.20 Mullach an Chapail

1777 Mullacapple (T&Sk)

1836 Mullach Capuill Horse Hill (JON) Mullach Capuill

Summit or hill of the horse (OK&OC)

S TL Mosstown P 154acs Ords 10pers

ONB 'Hill of the Horse'

M Mullacurry Mullach Curraigh

1270 Mologhcori (CDI 271) 1301 Molathtoby (Plea R 47)

1312 Molcory (CH St. Marys 11) 1431 Mullaghorry (reg. swm 136, 137)

1539/40 Mollaghcurre (F.Hen.91) 1540 Mullaghcurry:

Myllaughcurry; Malloghcurry (Mon.P.225:227:231)

1565 Mullaghcurre (F.Eliz.763) 1584 Mollaghury (F.Eliz. 44, 65)

1612 Mullaghcurrey (Rossim) (Inq.2J1) 1606/25 Mullacurry (inq.2J1)

1633 Mullacurry (2) (inq.23CJ) 1655 Mullacuragh (Inq.B27)

1658 Mulacurin (ASE 30/52) 1666 Mullgh Curry (ASE 32/210)

1669 Mullaghurry (BSD250) 1670c Mullaghcurrin

1683 Mullacuragh (HD) 1777 Mullaghcurry (as Rus T&Sk)

1836 Mullacurry (BS) Mullach Crúin

Mullach Curraigh, top of the moor OK&OC AL

S TL Dromin P 115acs 1rds 27pers Mullach Curraigh

ONB top of moor. The Mullacurry Racecourse is in the neighbouring

TL of Paughanstown.

The earliest mention of Mullacurry is in the Close Roll, February 11th 1278

‘Roger Fitzrichard of Molaghcori, one of the attornies of Ralph Pippard and Sibil, his wife.’

Col. Doc. Relating to Ireland No. 1428 P. 271

M Newhall An Halla Nua

1784 Cbn 354, 566, 241914

That part of the lands of Dunleer known as Newhall, containing 57 acres.

John Fyan of the city of Dublin and Merriot Ryan of Dunleer, 1836.

Newhall (BS) R. Flanagan, RCC

Niar Hall (2) OK&OC AL

[Gailigh taobh leis – near by? Gallagher?] C. Jn 94 acrs

S TL Dunleer P. 94acs 2rds 36pers.

ONB says it got its name from two houses built on it about 1802.

My note: The above is unlikely be correct if Newhall is mentioned in a document in 1784.

M Newtown Knockaleva

17, 20 Baile Nua an Chnoic

1628 Newtown (inq. 14Cl)

1836 Newtown Knockaleva (BS)

Baile Nua (‘úr’ le PL os a chionn)

Cnoc, etc. OK&OC

Dunleer
S

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
TL Mosstown P. 328acs 3rds 6pers see Knockaleva

M

Painstown

Baile Phaghain

1301 Payneston Lynecam (Plea R45) 1427 Paynestown (reg. sw 71)

1431 Payneston (reg. sw 137) 1539/40 Payneston (FH 91)

1564 Payneston (F. Eliz 678) 1565 Paynestone (F.Eliz 763)

1655 Painestown (DS) 1658 Paynstowne (Inq. LP27)

1659 Painstown (CN471) 1664 Painestown (HMR 186)

1666 Painstowne (ASE 36/52) 1668 Painstowne (ASE 29/152)

1670 Painstowne (BSD 250) 1683 Paines (HD)

1777 Painstown (T&Sk) 1836 Painstown (BS)

Baile Fhaighean

Paynestown – a family name OK&OC AL

S

TL Dromin P 284acs 3rds 25pers

Paughanstown

Baile Phochain

Paughanstown is largely in the parish of Kildemock (517acs Ords 37pers) and therefore outside the Caholic Parish of Dunleer. However, a small portion of Paughanstown is in the Parish of Dromin (19acs 1rds 14pers) and therefore I am including it.

M

Paughanstown

1301 Pohelston (Plea R45) 1348 Poghillystown (P.peR54, 55)

1540 Poghylleston (Mon P225) 1552 Poghelleston (FED 1134)

1628 Pochanston (Dowd) 1628 Poghelston (Inq. 14CI)

1633 Poghillston, Poghalston (inq 23CT) 1637 Poghanston (inq39CI)

1655 Faughanstowne (DS) 1658 Paughanstowne (inq. LP28)

1659 Pawhanstowne (CN471) 1666 Pawhanstowne (ASE 36/52)

1668 Pokenstowne (ASE 48/191) 1669 Poghanstowne (ASE 36/210)

1670c Pawhanstowne (BDS260) 1685 Faughanston (HD)

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
1739/41 Daughanstown (sic) (corn CN269)

1777 Loughanstown (T&Sk) 1836 Paughanstown (BS)

Baile Phachain (Fochan)

Paughan – a family name OK&OC AL

Baile Pho(a)chan Fo(a)chain LSO 176

S

TL Dromin P 19acs1rds14pers TL Kildemock P 517acs Ords 37pers

Both from one townland

Variously spelled Faughans – Paughans

Peccan and Poghels-ton

A field in the West end (Kildemock P) is called Trinity Green and a well, Trinity Well. A station was held here on Trinity Sunday, but this was discontinued in 1815, by the parish priest. There is a small rath in the SW end.

Mullacurry racecourse is, also, on it.

M

Phillipstown 17.18 Baile Philib

1301 Phelippeston (Plea R45) 1338 Phelipstown Nugent (PipeR42.15)

1338 Philipeston Nugent (PipeR 42,23) 1343 Phillipleston Nugent

1504 Phillipston Nugent (Phillipston, Alens 258) (Alens 257)

1540 Phillipleston (Mon.P222) 1557/8 Phillipston (nó Philipston)

1600+ Phillipstown (Ch. Bill, B131) 1619 Phillipstown (inq.II JI)

1624 Phillipston, Phillipton (inq.17JI) 1627 Phillipston (inq.II JI)

1628 Phillipston (inq.14CI) 1633 Phillipston (inq.23CI)

1635 Phillipston (inq. 29CI) 1655 Phillipstowne (DS)

1658 Phillipstowne (inq. LP25) 1659 Phillipstowne (ASE 36/210)

1670c Phillipstowne (BSD 251) 1685 Phillipstowne (HD)

1739/41 Phillips Tn (Corn CH273) 1777 Phillipstown (T&Sk)

1836 Philipstown (BS) Baile Philib

(dúch ar PL) OK & OC Philips Town (JOD AL)

Dunleer
S

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
TL Mosstown P 398acs Ords 29pers

Site of old church

M

Puckstown

Poll an Phúca

1777 Pookstown (T&Sk) 1836 Puckstown (BS)

Poll a' Phúca OK&OC The Goblins' Hols AL?AC?

[They make town of everything in this county (JOD(N))

My note: TL names ending in ton, towne and town, are a common feature in areas taken over by the Normans at an early stage – Counties Louth, Meath, Kildare and Dublin)

S

TL Mosstown P 139acs 1rds 13pers. The Rev. R.

Flanagan CC in ONB gives the Irish as Poll a' Phúca. Sir Thomas Larcon might as well have given us Poulaphuca as in Wicklow, but the Boundary Surveyor is responsible for the spelling 'Puckstown'.

M

Rathcoole

17.18 Ráth Cúil

900c&co. Ráith Cúil Firu Cúle (VT (mue) 112))

1301 Rathcoul (plea R45) 1313 Rathcoul (Pipe R 39, 48)

1314 Rathcoal (Pipe R 39, 52) 1344 John Rathcoul (Dowd D153)

1349 John Rathcoul (e) (Dowd D182, 187) 1365 Rathcoull

1622 Rathcole (inq 14JI) 1627 Rathekill (inq II CI)

1655 Racolle (DS) 1658 Racoole (inq. LP27)

1659 Rathcoole (CN471) 1664 Rathcolee (HMR 186)

1670 Racoole (HD) 1777 Rathcoole (T&Sk)

1836 (BS) Rath-cúil or Rath-cumhail

Back rath – cumals Rath; the latter derivation inclines me to think it is derived from Cumhall, who was Fionn's father (JO'N) No? it is called RathCúil in the Trip. Life of St. Patrick – J.O'D. Rah cú (l bpeannaíocht eile) l, fort of the corner or angle OK & OC.

In Irish Ráth Cúil – Mótá Rath Cúil – mentioned in the Tripartite Life

(L50. 193)

- S** TL Dromin P 218acs 1rds 23pers. Ráth Cúil.
 ‘Rath of the corner’, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, J.O’.D.
- M** Rathescar North, Middle, South. Ráth Eascair
- 743 1Ráth Escláir (probably Rathesker, Co. Louth) (ARÉ 743)
 1301 Rathesker, (plea R45) 1318 Rathesker (pipe R42, 15)
 1318 Rathesker (pipe R42, 23) 1522 Rathesker (Dowdall D525)
 1540 Rathehasker (mon P225) 1548 Rathosker (FED211)
 1549/50 Rathosker (FED 442) 1564 Rathosker (FEL 678)
 1568 Rathosker (FEL 1230) 1571 Rathesker (FEL 1832)
 1573 Ratheshesker (FEL2345) 1583 Rahasker (FEL 4147)
 1592+ Rahesker (CH Bill M17) 1600+ Rathesker (CH Bill B131)
 1624 Rathesker (inq. 16JI) 1624 Rathesker (3) (Inq. 17JI)
 1627 Rathosker (5) (inq. IICI) 1633 Rathosker (inq. 23CI)
 1635 Rathosker (inq 29CI) 1655 Rathesker (DS)
 1658 Ratheskyr (inq. LP25) 1659 Rahasker (CN471)
 1668 Rahesker (ASE 24/173) 1670c Rohesker (BSD 251)
 1685 Rahaske (HD) 1739/41 Rahasker (corn CN272)
 1777 Rathescar Lodge (T&Sk) 1777 Rathescar Lodge,
 Rathescar Rd (T&Sk 260)
 1836 Rathescar North (BS) Rath eisgir (J.O’.N.)
 Rath or Fort of ‘esker or ridge’ OK&OC
 Rath Eascair (‘h’ roimhe ‘e’ agus ‘a’ os cionn ea’ le PL OK&OC
 Rathescar South (BS) This might be interpreted Rath Oscair
 i.e. Oscars Fort – J.O’.D
- S** TL Mosstown P ‘Rath of the Esker or Ridge’
 Three Townlands

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
North 130acs Ords 31 pers

Middle 318acs 1rds 19pers

South 26acs Ords 3pers

No remains on any of them now.

M

Ravel Rábháil

1836 Ravel (BS): rabháil signifying arable. Simon Finigan rábháil a? Freaghabháil as the ravel in Co. Antrim.

See annals of the Four Masters

AD 248 OK & OC AL

Ionramháil?

S

TL, Dunleer P 304acs 1rds 14pers.

ONB says it is 'arable'; phonetically spelt in Irish, Tobarcoole, close to the Whiteriver, 200 yards north of Dunleer town.

M

Richardstown Baile Risteaird

1309 Rich le Blound – Rich White's Town (Pipe R 39,29)

1370 Richard's Villa Chapel (reg. swt 248) 1385 Cpl of town of R.White

1540 C. Whyte of Rychardstown – Bar of Richardstowne (mon. P225)

1540 Chapels-Richardstown (mon P226) 1552 Parish of Rychardstown

1618 Richardston (inq IDJI) 1622 P White de Richardston (Inq 15JI)

1624 Richardston (inq. 17JI) 1628 Richardston (inq. 14CI)

1633 Richardston (inq. 23CI) 1638 R. White de Richardston (inq42CI)

1655 Richardstowne, Richardstowne Ph (DS)

1658 Richardstowne (inq LP29)

1659 Richardstowne, Richard towne P (CM471, 472) 1664 Richardstown

1668 Richardstown, Richardstowne (2) (ASE 36/52)

1670c Richardstowne (BSD 252)

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
1685 Richardstown (AD) 1777 Richardstown, Richardstown (T&Sk)
1836 Richardstown (BS) tea'pull bhaile Ristead (cúl) AL
Baile Ristead, Paraiste Bhaile Ristead
Teampull Bhaile Ristead LSO190

S

TL Dromin P 80acs 1rds 17pers
Richardstown P 110 7? 0 22
547?

Both the townland and the parish were originally one. It would appear that the name came from Richard de Fold, who held it from Rohesia de Verdon. The owner, in fee, warranted the tenant against all complaints regarding the land held under lease or charter. "Rohesia de Verdon attoras, Robert de Everdon (Verdon) and Richard de Wuditon (Wooton) against Robert le Mor, plaintiff and Richard de Fold, tenant, who calls Rohesia to warranty of a caracutes of land in Richardfeld, May 1233.

Close rolls 17 Henry III, Calend Docum Ireland Roll. Levies Sweetman Pg382

The pectoral dues of the parish were granted before 1339 to the Priory of St. John of Ardee, of which it became one of the eight chapelries thereto belonging; united to Dromin Parish before 1622. The remains of the church are in the grounds of Richardstown Castle. The patron saint has always been St. George.

M

Shamrock Hill Cnoc na Seamar

1863 Shamroghill (BS) R. Flanagan RCC
Cnoc na Seamair (2) OK & OC AL

S

Shamrock Hill TL Dunleer P. 94acs 1rds 12pers

M

Skibblemore An Scoiból Mór

1739/41 Big barn (Corn CN258) 1777 Big Barn (T&Sk)
1836 Sciobolmore (BS) Big Barn Sciobolmore
R. Flanagan RCC Sgiobal Mór Great Barn OK&OC AL

- Dunleer
S An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
 TL Dunleer P 75acs Ords 15pers.
 Sgiobal Mór Great barn ONB
- M** Sliveboy An Sliabh Buí
 1739/41 Yellow Mountain (Corn CN258)
 1836 Slieveboy (BS) R. Flanagan RCC Sliabh Buidhe
 Yellow Mountain OK&OC
 Sliabh Buidhe - Yellow Mountain (JO'N, JO'D) AL
- S** TL Dunleer P 88acs 2rds 15pers
 Summit of the yellow mountain – lies on the W
- M** Stifyans (BS) Toigh Faighean (eye os cionn Faighean' le)
 PL Toigh Foighean, OK&OC.
 Teach Fian, house of the Fians, or militia of Fionn Mac Cool – JOD
 Probably from Sligh Phághain – Paine (as in Painstown) 17, 18 and
 Paughanstown 17, (Pinstun come)
 An that P. Mac Iómhair, leácht (lecture) 28/11/72 (E.de Óir)
- S** TL Mosstown P 46acs 3rds 17pers
 Teach Fhian 'House of the Fians' ONB
 Stifyans Cross lies to the east? (West) of the townland of Cliven.
- M** Stirue/ Most of Stirue lies in Mullary P (Tenure) 203acs 2rds 13pers
 A smaller portion lies in the Mosstown P (Dunleer) 46acs Ords 8pers
 1407 Taghrow (Dowd D369) 1540 Tyrowe (mills P 107)
 1540 Taghrowe (Mon P109) 1655 Starrow (DS)
 1658 Starrow (inq. LP24) 1664 Tyrew (sic) HMR 182
 1670 Starrow (BSD f 215v) 1685 Starrow (HD)

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
1777 Tirow (T&Sk) 1836 Steerue (BS)

Toigh raibh pron. Rú-grows in gardens- toigh rúdh pron; the meaning they assign for rúdh. Is raibh-an herb OK&OC. Toigh rua – a red house JO'D. AL

S

TL Mosstown P 46acs Ords 8pers

Toigh rua – a red house. Starrow on DS map. Stirue J.O.'D.

M

Toberdoney 17, 18 Tobar Domhnaigh

1777 Toberdoney (T&SK) 1836 Tubberdoney (BS)

Tobar Domhnaigh – The Lords Well or Sundays Well.

This is a place frequented for ablutions or stations by the vulgar (J.O.'N)

Tobar Domhnaigh OK&OC AL

Townland – Tobar Domhnaigh (Fons Domini'cae Dieu)

Lios Thobar Domhnaigh (LSO 193)

S

TL Dromin P 224acs Ords 24pers

Tobar Domhnaigh 'Sundays Well'. The only townland bearing this name.

Sunday's Wells were not holy wells, but rather places where people congregated after Mass or Evening devotions to discuss matters.

M

Trean 1777 Tryans Field (T&Sk) 1836 Tryan (BS)

T. Tisdall. Tryen, R. Flanagan RCC tr

(é anuas ar í nó í ar é) an, a third; treán a ternal division OK&OC

S

TL Dunleer Parish 158acs 2rds 15pers

Trian – a third part (ONB)

Tryan's field (T&Sk) Trean TL

M

Whiteriver 17, 18, 20, 21 An Abhainn Bhán

1777 The White River – Abhainn a ritheann ó

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Mount Oriel go Dúnleire ó sin go dtí Abhainn Dee ag Dromcarad

– ar theorainn theas a bf (T&Sk map)
1836 White River (BS) An Abhainn Bhán White River OK&OC

S

TL Mosstown P 325acs 3rds 13pers

Named from the river bounding it to the South. Martins' Fort is a
rath on the summit of Bellew's Hill on the W. Boundary.

S

Windmill

TL Dunleer 33acs 1rds 19pers

M

Woodhouse

1777 The Wood (tigh and nGuntown) (T&Sk map)

1836 Woodhouse (BS) Baile na Coilleadh

(dúch ar PL) OK&OC. Town of the Wood.

J.O.'D. AL

S

TL Mosstown P 37acs 1rds 28pers

M

Woodland

Talamh na Coille (Windmill)

1836 Woodland (BS) Woodpark – R. Flanagan RCC

3 acres are plantation

Talamh na Coille (2) OK&OC AL

Townlands in the present Parish of Dunleer /Sources

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|----------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|---------|
| Pont. Hib | - | Portifica Hibernia | | | | | | |
| | | 11, 115 Pont Hib (II) | 142 | | | | | |
| CDI | - | Calender of Documents, Ireland] | | | | | 111, 46, (Keppock) | |
| 366 (Dromin) | | 994 (Dunlere) | | | | | | |
| | | 1505, 11.22 | CDI | 271 | | | | |
| | | 44? | 23? | 14? | | | | |
| Reg Swete | - | Register of Archbishop Sweteman | | | | | | |
| | | 112/20 | 1260 (reg. Sw) | 1341 (reg. sw 17) | | | | |
| | | 1365(Reg. Sw 171/173 | | | | | | |
| | | (Reg Siot 248) | (42 or 142) | 248 (Rich) | 8 | | | |
| | | Some of the above may be Archbishop Swayne's Register rather than Archbishop Swetemans. | | | | | | |
| R. Pat. Cl | - | Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Calendasium | | | | | | |
| | | Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls | | | | | | |
| | | 158 | 119 | 86 | 79 | 159 | 7 | 166/253 |
| U.M. | - | Leabhar Uí Máine | | | | | | |
| | | 109 va 51 = | CGSH 737.2 | 109 va 59 | | | | |
| Dowd. D | - | Dowdall Deeds | | | | | | |
| | | 707 | 370 | 369 (Dunleer) | 14 | 26? | 693 | 153 |
| | | 182 | 187 | 366 | 523 | 369 (taghrow) | 647 | 689 |
| Reg. Flem | - | Register of Archbishop Fleming | | | | | | |
| | | 142 | 92 | 129/114 | 120/119 | 163/249 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----|-------|------|-------------|
| Reg. Swayne | - | Register of Archbishop John Swayne | | | | | | | |
| | | | 137 (Corstown) | 136, 136, | 137 (Mullac) | 71, | 137, | 171 | |
| Reg. Mey | - | Register of Archbishop Mey | | | | | | | |
| | | | 74 | 70 | 83 | 82 | 84/86 | | |
| Betha Bhen | - | Betha Bhenoin (in Analecta Bollandiana) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 172 | | | | | | |
| Reg. Cromer | - | Archbishop Cromers Register | | | | | | | |
| | | | VII 520/6 | VIII | 338/30 | | | | |
| Ir. Mon. Poss | - | Extent of Irish Monastic Possessions | | | | | | | |
| | | | 108 | 109 | 231 | 236 | 225 | 226 | 227 231 222 |
| Reg Dowd | - | Register of Primate George Dowdall (CLAJ 6) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 151 | 1370? | 151 | | | | |
| FEL | - | Fiants of Elizabeth I | Henry & Edward | | | | | | |
| F. Hen | | | 763 | 44 | 65 | 678 | 1485 | 1751 | 3239 3856 |
| F. Ed | | | 6034 | F.Hen | 541 | 416 | 91 | F.Ed | 1134 |
| Inq. Lag- | | Inquisitions Lagenvae (Leinster Inquisitions) | | | | | | | |
| | | | 15 | 33 | 40 | 51 | | | |
| R. Vis Ardm | - | The Royal Visitation of 1622 (CLAJ VI) Armagh Diocese | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|
| Dunleer | | An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner | | | | | | | |
| FFE | - | Feilure na Naomh n-Isennach (Martyrology of Donegal) | | | | | | | |
| | | 172 | III 172 | 270 | | | | | |
| FFE | - | Foras Fearr ar Éirinn | | | | | | | |
| DS | - | Down Survey | | | | | | | |
| | | Maps (Cappod Parish) Duncleery or Dunleire | | | | | | | |
| | | Hammondstowne | Bawrne | Knock Mountana | Lawstowne | | | | |
| | | Listolch | Marshall Rath | Ardaghstowne | Mosstowne | | | | |
| | | Mullacurigh | Painestowne | Faughanstowne | Phillipstowne | | | | |
| | | Racolle | Rathasker | Richarstowne Starrow | | | | | |
| Inq LR | - | Inquisition of Louth Parishes (C.L.A.J. VII) | | | | | | | |
| | | 11 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 25 (JB Leslie) | 25 | 28 |
| | | 27 | 25 | 24 | | | | | |
| Cen | - | Census of Ireland 1659 | | | | | | | |
| | | 469 | 471 | 471 | 471 | 471 | 471 | 471 | 471 |
| BSD | - | Book of Survey and Distribution (Co. Louth) | | | | | | | |
| | | Bawrne al Burren (B.S.D. f. 217V) | | | | | | | |
| | | 249 (Keppock, Cappock) 251 | | | | | | | |
| Lodge F&M | - | Fairs and Markets (LS in Oifig na dTaifead Poiblí) | | | | | | | |
| | | Dunleere 1671 | | | | | | | |
| C. Cn | - | Corn Census | | | | | | | |
| | | 266 | 272 | 272 | 273 | 272(Michael Georagh of Geraghstown) | | | |
| Lhuyds Tour | - | Tour of Edward Lhuyd in Ireland 16(?)99- 1670 Celtica V. | | | | | | | |

- Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Dún Léire anciently Lann Léire
- BP - Bailte Poist (ainmneacha Gaeilge na mBailte Poist)
An Coimisiún Logainmneacha 1969
Dunléire
- Pipe R - Pipe Rolls – published in Ulster journal of Archaeology
Public Records Office
Robert de Destolagh 42:37 42:15 Phelipstown
Philipeston Nugent 42:23 Rathcoole 39.48 39.52 42.15
Rathesker 42.23 Rich de Blount 39.29
- Plea R - Plea Rolls Manuscript
Athclare 46 Bourne 46 Keppock 47 Corre 47 Dromyng 44
Hamund 479 Lystollah 47 Rathmarchal 251 Arddath 44
Molathtoly 47 Molcorry (CH St. Mary AB II) Payneston Lynecan 45
Pohelston 45 Phelippston 45 Rathcoul 45 Rathesker 45
- Inq. L - Inquisition in Officio Rotulorum (Laighin) Leinster Inquisition
15 33 40 51 25(1635 Rathosker) 29 (Richardstowne)
- HMR - Historical Manuscripts Report 1870 National Library
182 Bureen (1664) 185 Knocke (1664) 185 Marshalrath (1664)
185 Mostowne (1664) 186 Painestown (1664) 186 Philipstown (1664)
186 Rathcole (1664) 186 Richardstown (1664) 107 Tyrowe (1664)
182 Tyrew (1664)
- BS (1836) - Boundary Surveyors Sketch Map

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Maps – most of which are in the National Archives – used in
AL ainmleabhair of Ordnance Survey

CH Bill -

A calendar of chancery pleadings concerning Co. Louth

Louth Archaeological Journal 17 (1971) 250/60 18 (1974) 112/20

Marshallrath(360) Philipstown(131) Rahesker (M17) Rathesker (B.131)

Hamonstown Lastolch 49

F. Ed

- Fiants of Edward VI in appendix to

8th report of Deputy Keeper of Public records of Ireland (1871)

Rymer – Foeden – National Library

1134 Knock (1552) 1134 Mosstown (1552) 211 Rathosker (1548)

1134 Rychardstown 442?

HD - Hiberniae Delineatio (Petty's Atlas) 1685

Barne, Cappod, Knockmounon, Lawls, Listolk, Marshallstown,

Ardagh, Mostowne, Mullaruaragh, Paines, Faughanstown,

Philipstowne, Racoole, Rahasker, Starrow, Steerue.

ASE

- Acts of Settlement and Explanation

In appendix of 15th report from Commissioners of Public Records
of Ireland 45-280 (1825)

6/233 (C II Rus 1676)

52/102 Knockdenny (1667) Lawlesstown 29/152 (1668)

6/226 Lawlestowne (1670) 36/52 Mulacurrin (1658) 11/126 Marshallrath (1666)

36/210 Marshalls Rath (1669) 11/126 24/173 (1666, 1668) 36/210 Morstowne

Dunleer

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32/210 Painstowne 36/52 29/152 48/141 36/210 Phillipstowne 36/210 (1667)

24/172 Rahesker 36/52 Richardstowne

Inq. JI and

Inq CI - Inquisition James I and Inquisition Charles I in Inquisitions Lageniae (1828)

(inquisition = search, investigation; judicial or official inquiry)

32, 33 (Inq 19 JI) 33, 11

29, 23, 11, 29 Inq 19 JI (1624) Inq 2 JI Mullaghcurry (1612)

23 Mullaghcurry 14, 23, 17, 29, 42 16, 10, 15, 17

List of Civil ParishesLannléire – Dunleer: The Parish of Dunleer consists of five civil parishes, **Cappoge, Dromin, Dunleer, Mosstown and Richardstown**. The Civil Parishes date back to Celtic times while many of the Townlands date from Norman Times.

| Cappoge | Dromin | Dunleer | Mosstown | Richardstown |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ballymagera | Barnavedoge | Athclare | Ardlaraghan | Crinstown |
| Cangy | Dromin | Battsland | Cliven | Richardstown |
| Cappoge | Knokdinnin | Burren | Cookspark | |
| Coneyburrow | Mooremount (part of) | Cluide | Duryhole | |
| Hammondstown (part of) | Mullacurry | Corstown (part of) | Gunstown | |
| Knockatober | Painstown | Drumin | Hammondstown (part of) | |
| Lawlesstown | Paughanstown (part of) | Dunleer | Knockaleva | |
| Mooremount (part of) | Rathcoole | Mountainstown | Lismanus | |
| | Richardstown (part of) | Newhall | Listulk | |
| | Toberdoney | Ravel | Marshelrath | |
| <i>Civil Parish of Dunleer</i> | | Shamrock Hill | Mosstown North | |
| <i>granted Legg by Charles II</i> | | Skibblemore | Mosstown South | |
| <i>did not include the</i> | | Slieveoboy | Mullacapple | |
| <i>townlands of Athclare &</i> | | Trean | Newtown Knockaleva | |
| <i>Burren. The parish, at that</i> | | Windmill | Philipstown | |
| <i>time, was treated as a unit</i> | | Woodland | Puckstown | |
| <i>none of the names of</i> | | | Rathescar Middle | |
| <i>individual townlands are</i> | | | Rathescar North | Some of the townlands |
| <i>given. The acreage given</i> | | | Rathescar South | of the original |
| <i>at the time is the same as</i> | | | Stifyans | Richardstown parish |
| <i>acreage in Dunleer civil</i> | | | Stirue | are in Ardee Parish?? |
| <i>Parish</i> | | | Whiteriver | |
| less Burren and Athclare. | | | Woodhouse | |

Section 2

Ogham/Monastic Period

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Ogham

A gallán or standing stone, of unusual size, is to be found in a field at **Barnavedoge**, in the parish of Dunleer. The stone is of unusual size and on it are the faint ogham scores. It is marked 'standing stone' on the O.S. 45map sheet 17.

The stone was examined by Professor R.A.S. Mac Alister, D.Litt. who found the scores punched on the eastern angle where they were widely spaced. The inscription contains one word only, BRANOGENI, meaning the stone of Branogenos. This was new to Ogham nomenclature. A neuter of the ethnic derivative seems to survive in Brannogenion, states Mac Alister, which is the name of a town of the Ordovices of North Wales. Other compounds of Bran (Raven), he states, found an inscriptions are Branittos, alobrani, etc. This is the first Ogham stone to come to light in Co. Louth.

Bottom of stone

Top of Stone

Branogeni

B R A N O G E N I

MacAlister states that the name is a rare one and means something like 'raven born', Bran being a common word for raven and the root 'gen' connected with the idea of birth.

Ordovices were the tribe of people in North Wales at the time the Romans came there. The site of the town has not been identified.

The stone is 6'8" high and the writing completely fills the inscribed edge.

Thus the history of the present day parish of Dunleer extends into the dim and distant past.

The Monastic Period

St. Patrick did not found a Church based on monasticism but by the sixth century a monastic system had developed here. Jurisdiction was held, sometimes by bishop abbots, sometimes by priest abbots, sometimes by nun abbesses.

The Church was the most important building in the monastic settlement. Churches were built of oak as oak lasted a long time. Sometimes, however, they were built of poles and rods covered with coats of clay and roofed with straw or weeds. Where wood was scarce and stones plentiful they were built with stone. Churches were about 27' long and where they served as a parish church the people collected outside the Church for Mass.

The monks lived in cells, which were detached huts made of wattles and thatch and were sometimes round in shape. There were special cells for monastic artists who copied and bound books. A cemetery was consecrated nearby and the laity regarded it to be a great privilege to be buried there.

The monastery was surrounded by a wall. The founder of the monastery marked out the boundaries of the settlement. The enclosure afforded privacy and a certain amount of protection. Sometimes a ditch surrounded the building. This world lends credence to Bishop Reeves' claim that the site of Dunleer Church of Ireland was the site of the monastery of Lannléire, as the White River forms a natural boundary around part of the site, as this would prove attractive.

Tenants cultivated monastic land and a class of lay clients settled around the church and cells. Tithes or first fruits were due to the monastery and the monastery, in turn, supported the destitute.

Father Gogarty states:-

"The patrons of Dunleer were known as SS Brethany and Trethany and these saints are the brothers known in the Irish Martyrologies as Baithan and Furadian whose feast falls on the 18th June. The present patroness of Dunleer is St. Brigid, but this seems to be a more modern dedication. In the list of patrons of Dunleer parish preserved in the register, the two saints whose feast was attributed to the 18th June and who are named as the patrons of Mosstown Church, seem identical with Baithan and Furadian. An earlier check word calls the patron S. Maghida and the change may be held to have taken place when the Catholic people lost hold of the parish Church of Dunleer they continued to honour at Mosstown the ancient patrons of Dunleer."

Lannléire is the ancient name of Dunleer. The monastery of Lannléire was founded by the brothers, Furudran and Baithan, in the sixth century. They succeeded one another as Abbots of the Monastery. Their feast day falls on the 18th June, which is the date on which the patron of Mosstown, in the parish of Dunleer, is celebrated. They were patron Saints of Dunleer. The following verse commemorates them, in the martyrology of Oenghus on the 18th June,

'With fair happy Boethín,

Furodran with keenness,

Moenan's sons with virginity

Of beautiful Lannléire.'

The martyrology of Donegal commemorates them, also, on the same date:-

Furodran, Abbot of Lannléire, i.e. the son of Maonan. He was of the race of Colla Daerich,

Baothan, son of Maonan, his brother, of Lannléire, also and Feilire Aenghius calls him Baithin.

The commentators' gloss runs i.e. Boethan and Furadran, two sons of Moenán of Lann Luachain in Bregia. This comment led some writers including John O'Donovan, into the error of identifying Lannléire with Lynn in Co. Westmeath, which is the ancient Lann Luachain of which St. Colman is the patron.

Bishop Reeves, Church of Ireland, bishop of Down and Dromore, identified Dunleer district as 'Léire.' The case he made is now accepted by scholars. The following passage, from the Annals of the Four Masters, is quoted by Bishop Reeves in his 'Primacy'

825 AD

An aggression (was made) by Owen Mainistreach (i.e. Owen of Monasterboice) in regard to the Primacy of Armagh for Cumasgach, son of Cathal, Lord of Oriel, deposed him there from by force and set up in his place, Artrí, son of Conor, who (i.e. Artrí) was son of Cumasgach's mother. Owen, who was lector of Monaster (boice) composed thereupon the lines, following wherewith he sent his psalm singer to communicate with Niall Caille, next successor to the throne of Ireland, as it was he that was Niall's anam chara (spiritual advisor) on the subject of procuring him the Coarbship of Patrick: for he, i.e. Niall, was powerful in Ulster.

'Tell Niall no good (will come to him of) the curse of Owen, son of Anama. In all the kingly rank he holds shall not remain, except his anam chara be Abbot.'

The end of the matter is that Niall collects his troops viz the races of Conall and Owen (i.e. the prople of Tír Conaill and Tír Owen). Cumasgach, Lord of Oriel and Murray, Lord of Iveagh-Uladh (i.e. Iveagh, Co. Down) collects, also, the Oriel man and the Ulidians. And a furious battle is fought between them i.e. the battle of Leath-Cam in Moyenir (Parish of Kilmore, Co. Armagh)

'The battle of Leight-Cam

Great heroes shall perish there:

They shall be overtaken from Leith Luin,

Though far, though late, though slow.

It was prophesying this battle that Bec Mac De' said Leithe Cam

A fierce pair shall there meet

Eoghan shall be king over Eoghan,

Noble the conflict which will be there.'

The forces of Aileach were beaten on the first two days before the men of Oriel. But on the third day Niall himself, came into the battle of Leath-Linn, in the vicinity of Leath Cam, the Oriel men were defeated and cut down and were followed in pursuit to Creeve-Caile, on the Callan, to West of Armagh. And the victory was gained over the Ulidians and the Oriel men and great was the slaughter that was made of them among the slain were umasgach and Congalach, both sons of Vathal and others of high state among the Oriel men. After this Owen Mainistreach gained possession of the Arch-coarbship of Patrick, for the space of nine years following, by means of the power of Niall Caille, and (this is the original RK) on the slaughter of the Oriel men at the battle of Leath Cam. One of the seniors of the family of Armagh (i.e. a cleric of the religious community under the Abbot of Armagh) spoke thus:'

'Ill was our luck when we gained our end,

Ill was our luck when we passed by Léire

And ill our luck in accepting Owen in place of any (other)

Pilgrim in Ireland.'

Another translation :-

'Not well have we gained our goal

Not well have we passed Léire

Not well have we taken Loghan,

In preference to any pilgrim in Ireland.'

On the face of the verse Léire refers to a place towards Monasterboice and not to a monastery in Westmeath. (It may be that Owen had a rival, for the primacy, at Dunleer.)

Dunleer is not far from Fir Rois and may have been near its Southern boundary, as it is not easy to tell how far that territory extended into Louth at different times.

Boundaries of Fir Rois (Parts of Louth, Meath and Monaghan)

The heart of Fir Rois was in the Western part of mid Louth, though it projected into Co. Meath if a little into Co. Monaghan, and in later times, went eastward to the sea. But with Ó Cearbhaill expansion in the 12th century it was

renamed the Barony of Arde or in the guise was preserved, like a fossil in the body (?) to the present day.

Fir Arda in Sliabh Breagh

Lannléire (Dunleer), Cluain Mór (Clonmore) and Disert Meithle Cáile (Dysart) were all in this region.

The extent of the territory is neatly defined by Annála Uladh –

‘Cermach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lannléire and steward of the family of Ard Macha,

from Belach – Duin to the sea and from the Bóinn to Cassan (Annagassan), chief counselor and protector of all the men of Breagh.

That Cassanis Annagassan by the sea is equally clear from an entry ibid, under AD 1045 AD (ibid = in the same book, chapter, passage)

‘A predatory expedition by Muirchirtach Ua Néill to the men of Bregia. But Gairbedh Ua Cahtasiagh, King of Breagha, overtook him at Cassan - binne when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach and many others fell there’

St. Patrick left Monaghan on his way to Meath, among the names of places which appear are Rathcoole, Léire and also Ní Seagin (Enda = Fr. Lawless)

‘Thereafter he went to Rath Cule and blessed Fir Cule – that is Hui Seagain. A blessing of Fir Cule – that is Fuí Segain. A blessing on Fir Cule: I am pleased though ... on Fir Ross without .From Lerga to Léire – (Stokes Trip 185)

‘Having thence set out to the borders of Meath, the holy men came to the fort called Rat-Cuile and there enriched with the inheritance of his blessing the people of Fera-cuil and the people of Hui segain, they embracing his wise counsels and heavenly doctrine, and immediately coming to place Bill Torten....’

Because of the reference to Meath many authorities placed Rathcoole and Uí Segain in Meath and O’Donovan placed Léire in Westmeath. However, on his journey to Meath, St Patrick is likely to have passed through Louth. O. Gorman places Dromin in Uí Segain with St. Fintan as Abbot – as does the martyrology of Donegal. No Dromin in Co Meath has a Fintan as Abbot. Léire has been proved by Bishop Reeves to be Dunleer. There is a townland in Dromin parish named Rathcoole. As I said on the opposite page, the three names, Rathcoole, Dromin and Dunleer, which are grouped together, are likely to be the places (Rathcoole and Léire, not Dromin) referred to in the life of St. Patrick (Tripartite)

Note : The Welsh reference can now be omitted as Lann is an old Irish word for monastic enclosure. Welsh and Irish are Celtic languages.

(AJ Hughes – Seancas Ard Mhaca 1991)

[Original Irish from LannBheag ‘Little Church’ Old Irish Lann (earlier land) in its secondary meaning ‘enclosure, monastic enclosure, church’ is no longer common use in Gaelic dialects apart from its use as a suffix, with no ecclesiastical

association in native/revivalist formations such as leabharlann:library; leabhar = book, lann = place, bialann, deochlann, teangalann. (Landebeeg from the ecclesiastical taxation of 1306]

Welsh - Llan,
lann

Breton -Lann,
(A) Hughes - Seancas Ard Mhaca 1991)

Cornish -lan,

Irish -

Rathcoole, Léire and Dromin are found grouped together. O’Gorman had October 10th - The modest Fintan, abbot of Dromin (Ingard of Druim in Hui Seagain)

The martyrology of Donegal has as October 10th. Fintan of Druim-Ing Hui Seagain.

St. Fintan continues to the patron of Dromin, with a feast day of October 8th. In the parish of Dromin there is the townland of Rathcoole still surviving.

With these three places grouped, Rathcoole, Dromin and Léire, it is reasonable to assume that the Uí Seaghain was in Louth, even were there was another Uí Seaghain in Meath (Father ‘Enda’).

The name ‘Lannléire’ was interpreted by Bishop Reeves as meaning ‘The Church of Austerity’ Lann being old Irish word for a Church and Léire being an old Irish word for Austerity. However, the word ‘Léire’ appears in the Annals, on a number of occasions, on its own, for example, 825AD (Four Masters) sech Léire, 1160 AD(c) (Leabhar Laigheann) Colman Léire; 1470 (c)AD (Beatha Beheinin) go Lere (i. Laid Leire), This is evidence that it was a place name in its own right, probably the name of a district.

The old Irish word Lann (earlier land) means enclosure, monastic enclosure, church. Therefore Lannléire is likely to have been the church or monastery of Léire, to be followed, later, in early Norman times, by Dúnléire, the fort of Léire.

While it cannot be said, with absolute certainty, that Lannléire and Dunleer occupied exactly the same site it is likely that they were not far apart. Their relationship bears comparison with Ard Mhaca and Eamhain Mhacha, some distance apart, but situated in the district of Macha.

There is probably no monastery in Co. Louth which is mentioned so often in the Annals as is the monastery of Lannléire. From 721 AD there is quite an amount of information available.

721 AD The death of Maenach, Abbot of Laine Leri (Lannléire) is recorder in Annála Uladh, as in the year 721AD, He is, also commemorated in the martyrology of Donegal, 17th October, as Maenach, son of Clairín, Abbot of Lannléire.

745 AD Annála Uladh records the death of Cumaene, grandson of Moenach, Abbot of Laine here in 745AD. In the Annals of the Four Masters he appears as Cuimmench Ua Maenaigh. The same incident is recorded in Annála Tighearnaigh where Lannléire is spelled Laine Leire.

781 AD In Annála Ríochta Éireann (Four Masters) the death of Maenach Ó Maenaigh, Abbot of Laine Leire is recorded as taking place in 781 AD

800 (c) o Lainn Leri (R.505, L,B)

o Laind Lere (Land 610, F. Oenghusa XCIV Page 7)

825 AD ARE (Four Masters) states that Oeghan Mainistrech of Lann Leire (?) became Abbot of Armagh.

See earlier account of how Oeghan Manastreach retrieved his position as Abbot of Armagh (Ghron Scot 136) sec Leire (i. Lann Léire)

Sources

Fel H Gorm = Feilire Huí Gormáin - Martyrology

118.18.a 198.17.6

Corpus Genealogiarium Sanctum Hiberniae (Corpus of Irish Saints Genealogy)

702.284 707.636 737.2 737.5

Canon Diarmad MacIomhair (D. McIvor, late PR Faughart)

Annals of the Four Masters

Section 3

Lann Léire monastery during the Viking Period.

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Lannléire during Viking Period

Between 795AD and 832AD, the Vikings made incursions into Ireland but did not create settlements. From 832 AD to 1014 AD, the Vikings established settlements here, one of the first being at Annagassan, Co. Louth. In all probability, Annagassan was used in earlier times for incursions into Ireland.

824AD - Annála Uladh records the burning of Laine Leire and Cluain Mór by foreigners in 824AD. Cluain Mór Arda is Clonmore, a townland about three miles east of Dunleer (Fera Arda Cianachta or men of Ard Ciannachta). Lannléire and Clonmore are in the vicinity of Annagassan.

845AD Annála Uladh records the death of Gormghal, son of Muireadach, bishop and anchorite of Laine Léire in 845AD. The death of Gormghal is, also, recorded in Annála Ríochta Éireann (Four Masters) at Laine Leire.

In the Irish Monastic system Abbots were sometimes bishops. However, in many instances bishops were simply members of the community and were consecrated bishops for the purpose of carrying out the functions of a bishop in the monastery and district.

850 AD Ferchar, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Laine here died in 850AD., an event recorded in Annála Uladh and in A.R.É (Four Masters)

869 AD In 869AD Annála Uladh records the death of Fercher, steward of Ard Mhaca and superior of Laine Leire. There are expressions of sorrow on his death and reference is made to his short life. It would appear that he was held in high regard.

In Annála Ríochta Éireann (Four Masters) his death is also recorded. He is named Abbot of Laine Leire and Economus of Ard Mhaca. The connection with Ard Mhaca illustrated the growing importance of the Monastery of Lannléire.

898 AD In 898 AD Coirpre, son of Suibhne, airchinneach (Hereditary Steward of Church Lands) of Laine Leire, fell asleep according to Annála Uladh.

Annála Ríochta Éireann records the death of Cairbhe, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Laine Lere.

905 AD Maelcianain, son of Fortchem, bishop of Laine Lere, rested in peace - Annála Uladh.

Maelcianaín, son of Fortcham, bishop of Laine Leire, died (Annála Ríochta Éireann)

900©AD Cú Leire = go Léire - Bethu Phátric.

922 AD Annála Uladh reports the death of Cernach, son of Flann, Abbot of Laine Lére in 922AD. Cernach was, also, steward of the 'family' of Ard Mhacha, from Belach – dúin (old name Disert Uaraín, now Castlekieran, in the barony of Kells, Co. Meath) to the sea and from Bóinn to Casan, chief counselor and protector of all the men of Bregh. (Casan is thought to be the old name for the Glyde river which joins the Dee river near Annagassan).

Annála Ríochta Éireann (Four Masters) also reports Cernachs death of whom is said:-

'The torch of the plain (good in battle) of Bregia,

The fair and lovely, stout his strength

Brilliance of the sun, the sun upon his cheek,

Cearnach of Lére, mournful the loss of him.'

923 AD Fera Arda, Laine Lere and Fera Rois were plundered in the same month in 923AD. This event is recorded in both Annála Uladh and in Annála Ríochta Éireann. In A.R.É. 'in this year' rather than 'in the same month' is given.

We are, also, informed in Annála Uladh that in 923 AD, Cucongalta, priest of Laine Lere, the Tethra of Ireland for voice and figure and knowledge rested in peace. In Annála Ríochta Éireann he is, also, named the Tethra for oratory, for voice and for knowledge.

In Annála Uladh the meaning of Tethra in paragon or most eminent, while in Annála Ríochta Éireann the meaning is singer or orator.

930AD recte 932AD Annála Ríochta Éireann records the death of Suibhne, Abbot of Laine Léire.

940AD In 940AD, Annála Uladh records a depredation by Donnchadh in Bregh, when he destroyed Laine Lere.

967AD Annála Ríochta Éireann records that Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Laine Léire died.

970AD It would appear that the Vikings had taken possession of Lannléire about this time. Annála Uladh record that in 970 AD Domhnaill, King of Ireland, plundered Lannléire, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Annála Ríochta Éireann, also records the event. It states that the refectory of Laine Léire was burned by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women.

Chronicum Scotorum 218 and Annála Roscrea 285, also record the incident.

1002AD A report of an attack on the monastery of Lannléire in 1002AD in Annála Ríochta Éireann, points to the fact that a monastery did not have to be in the possession of foreigners to be attacked by Irish warriors.

Annála Ríochta Éireann records that in 1002AD a great depredation was carried out by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn and Uí Meith. They plundered

1002AD Land Léire, but Cathal, son of Labhriadh, and the men of Breagha, overtook Ctd and defeated them and they left behind their booty and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinneach Ua h-Uarghusa, Lord of Uí Meith, Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Broteidh, fell fighting face to face.

Annála Tighearnaigh XVII - 355 records the event - 'plundered by Donnchadh and the Uí Meith (Omeath) not 'the men of Meath'.

1017AD Oengus, son of Flann, herneach of Laine Lere, died as recorded by Annála Uladh.

Annála Ríochta Éireann records that Oenghus, son of Flann, airchineach of Laine Leire died.

(herenagh, airchineach = hereditary steward of Church Lands)

1021AD Moenach, priest and archineach of Laine Lere, died in 1021AD as reported in Annála Ríochta Éireann II.

1050AD Land Lere, was burned and plundered as reported in A.R.É II and in Annála Tighearnaigh XVII - 390

1148AD Annála Ríochta Éireann II reports that in 1148AD., Cluain Iraid, Lughmhaighe and Lannléire were burned.

The use of the name Lannléire went into decline with the final destruction of the monastery. It was replaced by the name Dúnléire, the Fort in the district of Léire. The dates in Annála Uladh are the most authoritative. The Annála Ríochta Éireann are inexact, being sometimes as much as five years too early or too late. For these reasons I used the dates from Annála Uladh except on the few occasions when the only available dates are from Annála Ríochta Éireann (Four Masters).

Later dates in which Léire and Lannléire appear

- 1106AD Colman Lére (district) Book of Leinster VI 51002a
 Corpus of Irish Saints 707.281
- 11Laind Lére Mogoroc 1 Lannléire – Book of Leinster VI 51154
 C.G.S.H. 703-636
 (Corpus Genealogienum Sanctorum Hibernae)
- 1170AD Feilire H. Gorm Furudran – abb Laine Lére
 (198.17C) Moenach – abb Laine Lére
- 1400AD A Laeinn Lere Book of Ua Máine 109 Va51 (=CGSH 737.2)
 11Laind Lére Book of Ua Máine 109 Va59 (=CGSH 737.8)
- 1470AD Go ILere(I.Laind Léire) Betha Bhen 172
- 1630AD Furairan abb Laine Leire – Baothan, Mar Marnáin, a
 theabherathaire
- Laind Leire fás – Martyrology of Donegal Cheile Naomh Eireann

Holy Wells in the Catholic Parish of Dunleer

1. **St. Brigit** – Dunleer TL and P;OL
2. **St. Fintan** – Dromin TL and parish of which he is patron. The well is covered over and preserved in its original condition (LAJ 1908)
3. **St. Mary** - The Blessed Virgin. Cappog T. L and P. Referred to in the O.L. as Cill Mhuire – not marked on map.
4. Tobarcoole, Ravel, T.L. Dunleer Parish – St. Comghaill or of the corner.

St. Brigid

St. Brigid is the present day patron of the parish of Dunleer, and the tradition that she was associated with Dunleer is strong.

St. Brigid was born at Faughart in Co. Louth. It is said that when she was a young girl she was beautiful and had many suitors. She had decided, however, never to marry but to become a nun and to live her life in God's service. One prince was very persistent and when he would not leave her in peace, she fled from her home at Faughart. On reaching Dunleer she discovered that the prince was still following her and to rid herself of him she deprived herself of her sight. Finding that St. Brigid was disfigured and no longer looked beautiful the prince returned to his own country, whereupon St. Brigid washed her eyes in a well at Dunleer and recovered her sight miraculously.

Tradition has it that the well was situated in an orchard, known, some years ago, as Eddie's orchard, situated north of a road leading to Dunleer railway station. A large body of men, including my grandfather, Pat Faulkner, spent a considerable time, towards the end of the nineteenth century, digging up the ground in the orchard in an attempt to locate the well. It is said that the well was found but there is no knowledge of its whereabouts today. The orchard is no longer in existence.

A stone unearthed in the course of improvements in the churchyard (Church of Ireland) of Dunleer is a further pointer to the local veneration of St. Brigid. This stone, of which only a fragment remains, measuring 15" by 9", has nine letters running along one side spelling MAELBRIDE. Below this are a number of parallel lines which evidently formed part of a cross when the stone was complete.

When the stone was discovered another stone of particular interest was found. On it are the Alpha and Omega and, also, I.H.S. (Jesus). Of special interest are the letters X.P.S. – Christ, because it was believed at the time that only one tombstone in Ireland contained these letters, at Tullylease, Co. Cork and this was thought to be the work of Saxon immigrants.

Not only has this stone the four Greek symbols mentioned, but it has another letter, M. Professor MacAlister suggests the letter M may be for Maria. There are further letters which are, also, indistinct, but which appear to stand for Mael-Patrick. If so, the two Dunleer stones commemorate Ireland's greatest Saints, Patrick and Brigid.

A map dated 1748AD shows a small farm at Ravel, Dunleer, with James Bride's name appended to it. Eight names enumerated by O'Keefe and O'Conner (ordnance survey collection of Louth Letters) as being the names of the ancient families of Dunleer, include three of Brides. This may be further evidence of the cult of the saint in the town and the parish.

Section 4

The Norman Period

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Mid Louth when the NORMANS arrived.

The countryside in mid Louth then was densely wooded, the open ground unpaved, unsurfaced and unbroken by hedges. Except for the Church there were no stone buildings, simply one storied structures of clay with timbered roofs.

More prosperous people owned livestock and other wealth. These were safeguarded from animals and thieving persons by the house and outhouses being protected by a circular bank carrying a wooden palisade. The farmer may have had some local authority, but the real ruler was Murchadh Ó Cearbhaill, who lived at Louth village, and was king of a wide confederation of lesser states called Oirghialla, which reached from the Boyne as far as Fermanagh.

In 1171 King Henry II of England arrived in Dublin. Many native chieftains, including Murcadh, came to do him homage. It is difficult to understand why this happened. They probably feared the King and his warriors and perhaps hoped the Normans would help them against their local enemies, believing that they could withdraw allegiance whenever it suited them, something they had been accustomed to do among themselves.

The Normans were tough aggressive warriors, speaking the French tongue and clad in armour, carrying new and formidable weapons. In 1176 the Normans laid waste to Oirghialla from the Boyne to Sliabh Fuad. On their journey northward they passed through Dunleer. Murchadh Ó Cearbhaill was defeated in 1189AD by the Normans or retreated, a broken man, to Mellifont Abbey, which had been founded by his father.

The English King John gave a large portion of Murcadhs territory to Gilbert Pippard, who then installed his Norman vassals.

Norman Invasion of Mid Louth

The Normans invaded Ireland in 1169. After consolidating their gains in South Leinster, they marched Northward and captured Dublin.

In 1179 John de Courcey invaded the territory which was later known as Co. Louth, and eventually received the submission of the Irish King of the area, Murchadh Ó Cearbhaill.

In 1185 King John granted land to his supporters, the main beneficiaries being Betram de Verdum and Gilbert Pippard. The crown retained the cantred of Louth, as the royal authority was identified with the premier seat of the native Irish of Co. Louth, at the time of the conquest.

Pippards territory consisted of what was later known as the Barony of Ardee and the easternmost sector of the Barony of Ferrard. The territory would include the present day parish of Dunleer.

The inhabitants of the Dee valley in mid Louth were members of the Tuath of Fir Rois and owed allegiance to the kingdom of Uriel. This area would include the later civil parish of Richardstown and part of the civil parish of Cappoge.

To the south of the lands of Fir Rois was Ard Cianachta or Fir Arda (Ferrard) which would include the later civil parish of Dunleer.

The PALE ended in a line from Ardee to the Fane River and then by the river to the sea. Thus the present day Dunleer parish was part of the Pale.

A major change took place in the conquered areas when the native Irish system of land holding was replaced by the socio economic system called the Manor system, consisting of the lord, burgesses, farmers, gavillers, betaghs and arltiers. The burgesses were a small privileged group possibly principal landholders in some villages.

Gavelkind = an equal division of intestates property among his sons. Farmers were one of the most numerous classes, their conditions beien fixed by lease. They paid rent and had labour obligations. Betaghs were among the most numerous of Louth inhabitants. They were unfree and nearly always of Irish origin. They were probably traditionally unfree and were taken over by Norman colonists.

Most of the Irish farming class were undisturbed in the colonial areas and in an agricultural census carried out in Co. Louth in the 18th century Irish names among farmers predominate.

Norman landowners in the parish of Dunleer include Whites of Richardstown. Whites are recorded as paying Black Rent to the McMahons. Taaffes, associated with Mullacurry, in Dromin civil parish. The Taaffes are believed to have settled here in Viking times. Taaffes were also associated with Athclare.

Other families were the

Hadsors of Cappoge – Cappoge Civil Parish and

Ardaghs of Ardaghstown – Cappoge Civil Parish

The manorial parish is said to have originated with the Normans, e.g. Dromin, Richardstown (parish churches). Only six of twenty of these churches had English names suggesting some form of parochial organization predated the Norman colonization, even in Manorial Parishes. Most parish churches were reconstructed during the 13th and 14th centuries. St. Mary, a Norman Saint, was patron of Cappoge Church, while St. Fintan, an Irish Saint, was patron of Dromin Church.

Father McIvor holds that the Gaelic Order is represented, with remarkable fidelity, by parishes, while the townland pattern in largely the creation of Anglo Normans and their successors.

The Celtic Monastic organization in Co. Louth, helped to perpetuate, at least until the reformation, one of the smallest administration and possibly economic and social divisions. Some parishes had less than a thousand acres and few exceeded four thousand acres.

Cappoge parish had eight townlands, none of which exceeded 250 acres. Mosstown Parish had twenty three townlands, only six of which exceeded 250

acres. Dunleer parish had sixteen townlands only two of which exceeded 250 acres.

It is likely that, in the period before boundaries of medieval parishes were formally defined, many of the sites of medieval parish churches were cells, associated with a particular monastery i.e. 'Kil' in name even today. Many of the other parish churches are believed to have been built on the sites of previous religious establishments e.g. Lannléire.

The Church in Ireland in the sixth century was based on monasticism . The monastic family, with its Abbot, was similar to the Celtic system of kingship. Ten of the twenty three monasteries were located in the district, later known as Ferrard. Lannléire was one of these.

Formal parishes date from the 11th and 12th centuries. These parishes were very small in size and there were a large number of them.

In the land surveys of the 17th century the old structures were used as civil territorial divisions by the new established Church religious administration. The total number of civil parishes in Ireland listed in the Official Survey (alphabetical index) is 2,445. They range in size from 20 acres (Christ Church, Dublin) to 108,791 acres in Kilcummin Parish, Co. Galway.

Townland names came in with the Normans. The townland became standardised as a basic division in the 17th century through repeated usage in surveys of land transactions. From that period onwards land was let by landlords and great estates were mapped and described, by townlands.

The most important record of townland names, shapes and sizes exists in the Townland Maps of the Ordnance Survey on the scale of six inches to the statute mile.

There are approximately 62,000 townlands in Ireland. The bigger the townland the poorer the land quality as a general rule.

Co. Louth was shired about 1232/33. Shires were instruments of local government and were an encroachment by central government on the great Lordships established at the beginning of the Anglo Norman conquest.

Dúnléire – Dunleer 1212AD+

Anglo Norman fortifications were quite numerous in the White River Valley. One of these fortifications was likely to have been at Dunleer. There is a moat located there. A fort, or Dún, very likely stood close to where the monastery of Lannléire had been, hence the new name Dún Léire, or a fort in the district of Léire, would appear to be a logical assumption.

The name DUNLER appears in 1212AD as being one of the possessions of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, in the reign of Pope Innocent III (Pontifico Hibernica). In 1217AD DUNLERE appears in the Calendar of Documents, Ireland. (CDI 944)

The Normans built Mottes in Dunleer and Dromin.

In the Charter of St. Mary's Abee No 27, Simon de Napton is recorded as being the parson of Dúnleir about the year 1220 AD (786)

AD 1221 On July 2nd 1221 AD a mandate was sent to the judiciary of Ireland to respite till Easter, a.U.6 Henry III the assize of Mort d'Ancestor which Ivo of Dunlere arraigned against Henry de Audley, touching one carucate of land in Dunlere; the plea of dower in the same will before the judiciary between Margaret de Blabby and the said Henry, being so engaged on the King's business in England that he cannot till that term attend to the plaints in Ireland (close 5 Henry III p.1 m.5)

[A carucate of land or carve of land. A ploughland declaration 19 Edward II to be 100 acres. So much land as may be tilled in a year and a day by one plough.]

[Mort d'Ancestor, assize of lay where a stranger intruded before the heir had taken possession.]

May 2nd 1227 Grant and confirmation to Henry de Aldithel of lands in England and the following lands, tenements and hereditaments of the gift of Hugh Lacy, Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, the vill called Dunlir with its appurtenances, etc.

Witnesses: of Salisbury, Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, the Kings judiciary, H de Nevill, Wde Stuteville, Ralph Fitz Nicholas, R de Argentien, Godfre de Craucumb, seneschals, Henry de Capell, Mortlake (Chart I Henry III PJ M6 Extract)

May 5th 1238AD Mandate to the Justiciary of Ireland, that, by good and lawful men of the venue of Tarmefihgam, Hiclochair, Drunnyng, Drummeslin and Smirmum, he enquires if whether Nepemiah, Bishop of Clogher, was seized of those villas as if his free tenement and by right of his church when the justiciary, after the death of the Archbishop of Armagh, took into the K's hand the vill of Tarmafighyan and, if so, to grant his seisin thereof.

Windsor, [close 22 Hen III m.15]

1248AD A bull of Innocent IV with reference to a complaint that Thomas Eymule, elk and Thomas de Haddesore, Knt., and others had injured the Knights Templars in their lawful possession of Dunbege, Dunler and Keren (sic) (Dalton's Dublin p.608)

April 26th 1252AD A grant was made to Henry de Audley of a weekly market on Tuesday, at his manor of Dunler, and of a yearly fair there for three days, namely, on the vigil, the day and the morrow of the Annunciation, (24th, 25th, 26th of March)

Witnesses: Richard de Grey, John de Grey, Master William of Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Coventry, Betram de Crioyle, Gilbert de Segrane, Robert Wallerand,

Robert de Musegrod, Elias de Raboyne, Bartholomew Pecche, William de Chaeny, Robert de Noreys,

Windsor – (Chart 36, Henry III m.16)

11th February 1278 Stephen, Bishop of Waterford (the King's Treasurer in Ireland) according to the tenor of the Kings writ directed to him and which he returns, enclosed in the presents, had received the attorneys of Sir Ralph Ryperd and Sibil, his wife, namely Roger Fitz Richard of Molrghcori and Walter Fitzmaurice of Hampton, whom Ralph and Sibil had attorned before the k for 1 year from Easter, in all places and plaints in England. The Salmon Leap, Friday next, before the feast of the Holy Trinity, (June 10) 1278 (Close 6 Edw I m.12 in ceduld).

1283AD Stephen de Hauberge and Christine, his wife, had recovered land, 40 acres, from Stephen Toloun and Juliana, his wife, but the justiciary, without the King's Order, had ejected them and imprisoned Christine. An inquisition was ordered before Nicholas Neterville, Sheriff of Uriel, on Friday before the Feast of Saint Mark, the Evangelist – April 23rd 1283.

John of Dunleer was one of the jurors.

1285AD Geoffrey de Keppock for having writ of warranty of Charter ½ mark (Cappoge area)

1299Ad A lawsuit was taken against the Vicar of Dromin. His name does not appear.

The Hadsor Family of Cappoge (Keppock)

The name Hadsor is of Irish Record from the time of Henry III when in 1249 the Preceptor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem made complaint to the King that Richard de Hadesore, Knight and other persons of the Dioceses of Armagh, Derry and Dublin had greatly injured the Knights Templars and that establishment in the enjoyment of certain of their Churches, their tithes and possessions and an inquiry was directed for ascertaining and rectifying his encroachments.

1306 John de Haddesore claims there several fishery (rights) to the Lord of Hugh de Clynton for half a league and has two wiers on it for his two mills and says that his ancestors acquired them from Simon de Clynton, a conqueror.

1312 See, also, John de Haddesore and others re Church of Keppock and Knights Templars John Hadsar of Cappock (Keppock) lost his property during the Cromwellian Plantation. He was one of the small proprietors (451 acs) who were not restored. His lands went to John Foulke. There was a dispute between the Bellew family and Foulke about the property. He also owned land at Mullinseross and 30 acres at Collestown – all forfeit.

1331 Richard, son of John Hadesore releases quit claim to Robert de Napton all his right in the Manor of Dysard by Bernemyth, with its appurtenances and also all actions and transgressions which he has or may have against grantee up to the date of this deed. Dated Keppok, Sunday, after Nativity of St. John the Baptist 5 Edward III.

1367 June 4th Citation for an ordinary visitation. Sir Walter Haddeson, Vicar of Dunleer, Dean of Drogheda, is to cite to the clergy of his deanery for 21st June and laity of every parish for 22nd June, at St. Peters Church, Drogheda.

1372 John, son of Peter de Haddesor of Keppak appoints Ralph Cusack, his attorney, to give Robert Dexeter, Sir John Talbot, chaplain, and Sir Roger, parish chaplain of Feld seisin of all his manors etc and in his charter made to them is more fully contained.

Dated 10 April, 46 Edward III

1424 Indenture of peace between James de Botiller, Lord Deputy, and Bern McMahon John Hadsor, Knight is one of the witnesses dated Ardee, 1424.

1425 John Haddeser, was, with others, appointed guardian of the peace in Louth and with commission of army and other powers. Rob. Pat. 3 Henry VI Canc. Hib.

1430 William Hadsor was Bishop of Meath.

1461 Thos., son of Robert Pilkington had a grant from the King of the Maor of Keppok in Co. Uriel and of all the lands, etc, etc, in Dundalk, in said county , heretofore the property of John Hadsor, attained. Rob. Rat. 1 Edw 4 Canc. Hib.

1582 Nicholas Hadsor of Keppoche married circa 1582, Maud, widow of George, son of Christopher Cruyse of the Nall of Cruystown, Esq., and daughter of George Plunkett of Bewley.

1591 At an inquisition taken at Dundalk before Henry Dracott, Esq., Master of the Rolls of Chancery of Ireland, inquire in that county of all lands belonging to the Queen. Richard Hadsor of Keppok and others.

1593 Nicholas Hadsor of K. (Keppocke, Co. Louth) is mentioned in a deed of 1st March 1593. 'Inq' Ardee, 8th January 1619.

1600 John Hadsor, Baron of Cappoge, born about 1600, married Rose McMahon.

Hadsor's sons, Patricio, born about 1620 at Stickillen went to Spain, where he became secretary to the Bishop of Segovia. He died in Madrid 1694. He claimed to be a native of the Province of Ulster. Patricio married Cataline McKenna of Truagh, Co. Monaghan who was daughter of Nelano McKenna. She died in Madrid in 1690. Cataline claimed to be a niece of Aodh Dubh Ó Néill, hero of Clonmel and Limerick in the Confederate Wars and later General in the Spanish Army.

1641 In 1641 John Hadsor of Keppock, Co. Louth (where the name had long been established) was one of the confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council.

1642 Investigation into 1641 Rebellion. In the examination of Christopher Barnewall of Rathesker by Sir Robert Merideth, the name of Patrick Hodges of Cappock appears as a captayne. Hadsors may have changed their name to Hodges. The name Hadsor has disappeared.

1691 The name Hadsor does not appear in the attainder of 1691, but at the Court of Chichester House in 1700 Mary Madden, widow of Robert Hadsor, claimed and was allowed a dower off the lands of Bartholomer Hadsor in the county of Dublin.

1301AD Pipe Rolls

(Sometimes called the Great rolls, are a collection of financial records maintained by the English Exchequer, or Treasury.)

The following townland names, in Dunleer Parish, appear little more than a hundred years after the Normans had invaded Co. Louth. The transcriptions are sometimes less than complete and the rendering of proper names can be inaccurate. Since many of the names have been taken over from the Gaelic Order it is reasonable to assume that especially Gaelic names may be written down incorrectly.

The list comes in the form of americiaments, that is, fines, imposed in a Crown Court in Drogheda on January 7th 1301 AD.

At the end of the eyre (Circuit Court) the estreats (record of fines) were sent to the Exchequer which, in turn, sent them to the Sheriff, whose duty it was to collect the americiaments (fines). The reason why so much of the county was subjected to americiaments was because no eyre seems to have been held in Co. Louth since 1274 AD.

| <u>Town</u> | <u>Barony</u> | <u>Down Survey</u> |
|--|---------------|--|
| Ardath | Ardee | Southern part of Mooremount |
| Turberville Puckstown | Ardee | Mosstown North, Mosstown South, |
| Rathmarcel | Ardee | Cookstown, Knockatober, Marshalrath |
| Dromyng | | Dromin, Knockdinnin, part of Mooremount. |
| Rathesker Woodhouse Rathescar Middle, | | Cliven, Gunstown, Lismanus, Rathescar North, Rathescar South. |
| Philippeston | Ardee | Philipstown, Stifyous, Whiteriver |
| Payneston Lynecan | Ardee | Painstown, Toberdoney |
| Laweleseton | Ardee | Lawlesstown? |
| (Pohelston* | Ardee | (Western part of Paughanstown) |

*(Only Western part is in Dunleer Parish)

Dunleer
1301AD

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

ctd

Town

Barony

Down Survey

Dunleer

Ferrard

Battsland, Cluide,

Corstown (part of)

Drumin, Dunleer, Mountainstown,

Newhall, Ravel, Skibblemore,

Shamrock Hill, Slieveboy,

Trean, Windmill, Woodland.

Athclare

Ferrard

Athclare

Broune

Ferrard

Burren

Lystlloh

Ardee

Listulk

Hamund

Ardee

Duryhole, Hammondstown

Molathtoly

Ardee

possibly Barnaveddoge,

Mullacurry and Richardstown (Dromin parish)

Duncrcok

possibly Ardlaraghan,

Knockaleva, Mullacapple,

Newtown, Knockaleva.

Keppokeston

Ballymagera, Cangry, Cappoge,

Coneyburrow

Calendar Mem Rolls

Edward I, King of England, 1272-1307

1305 Nicholas, Archbishop of Armagh. (Mac Mael Ise 1272-1303)

V Will de, Cappok ½ car 'tr' etc (others also)

Nic Taf pet v John Cusack

Manor of Drumyng agreement.

Keppok 23 Edw I

Vicar of Drummyng

John Henry pay 1 pair of guilt spurs rent, arrears of Ardee

Vicar of Drummyng

Robert, Vicar of Drummyng, manu' to pay king 5 marks for fruits of Drummyng Church of the year last past in exoneration of debts of which Rd. de Salin deceased was bound to the king when he died.

Pledges Roger Styward and Susan Wodeman.

Rob. Vicar of Drummyn

R. de Salm, by pledge

Benedict de Hauberge

Uriel by inspection of Rolls of Exchequer it appears that Walter Lanfount, late Chief Justive, in the last itinery come to Exchange and produce certain rolls of pleas touching King which contain (among other things) King recovered. V Ap Armagh advowson of church of Dromyng and two acres in same villa. V the same 24/- issues of said lands in meantime because of statute of mortmain.

[mortmain= condition of lands or tenements held inalienably by ecclesiastical or other corporation in mortmain (under posthumous control)]

Rich, son and heir of Ths Keppock.

Drogheda pleas, Friday and Monday after Epiphany, William le Carpenter of Keppock v John le Mercer and Ismenia his wife. (In print calendar Justiciary Rolls of Ireland 1305 - 1307.

Exchange mems 5th Edward 2nd (1312 AD)

1312AD In 1312 AD there were disturbances in Co. Louth. Nicholas de Verdon was arraigned before the Lord Justice in 1312AD. The following places were plundered by Robert de Verdon, Walter de la Pulle and Robert Olyver, Ratheskye hodie Rathescar and Molkory hodie Mullacury.

Pleas touching the King (apparently bel to 6th year)

John de Haddesore, Rich de Dromeath, Hugh de Clynton, Richard de Coly, Walter A lot and Richard Fitzhenry attached to answer king of plea that they render him 12m in which they are bound to Templars for the tithe garbs of Church of Keppok, from first year of king, whence they are bound to pay to the name, ½ at Kilsaran on Palm Sunday then next and Half on St Perter in Chains then next, in their written bond made to the said Templars, under their seal now shown in court. They did not satisfy the Templars whose goods and chattels, lands and tenements are now in the king's hand for certain causes. They come to court and cannot deny this document, nor can they show any receipt. So king recovers against them said money in name of Templars.

Mem by Lieut. of Treasure, Commision was given for Milo de Verdun to have fruit, etc. of Church of Keppok which was Templars, for present year paying 72m rent.

1312AD

The agricultural economy in early medieval Louth.

Inventory of the goods of Knights Templars and Hospitallers,

Perceptory, Kilsaran 1312AD. The order of Knights also owner Dunleer.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 8 Cranmrcks of corn in sheaves, each | 40/- |
| 2 Horses | 20/- |
| Another Horse, iron grey | 20/- |
| 2 heifers, each | 3/- |
| 1 Pullage dish | 12d |
| 19 Oxen, each | 3/- |
| 2 carts, with irons, each | 3/- |
| 6 rakes, each | 3/- |
| 2 spades, each | 2d |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 10 cows, each | 2/- |
| 8 score sheep, each | 4d |
| 44 swine, each | 6d |
| 2 bodes for waggon, each | 3d |
| Together with one press for making cider | |
| 3 pair of wheels for the waggon | 12d |
| 50 acres of corn sowed for | 40/- per acre |

Mixed farming was well developed

6th Edward 2nd assise (1313AD)

Pleas do do Monday after Invention of Cross. To see if John Muriel jun, John Caffrey of Balygal, Adam Torrenagh unjustly disseized Robert Muryell of his free tenancy in Buryne of Dounleir.

Robt. De Fflesheme and Rich. Burgays in unjustly disseized John de Cusak of Dromhyne of his free tenancy of Dromyng (*disseize = disseise = disposed of estates*)

{Glossary

Writ: *A form of written consent in the name of the sovereign, state, court, etc, issued to official or other person and directing him to act or abstain from acting in some way.*

Warrant: *Express or implied undertaking on vendor's part that thing sold is vendors and is fit for use of fulfil specified condition.*

Charter: *Written grant of rights by sovereign or legislature.*}

Edward II King of England (1307-1327)

B. de Haub in mercy

And that 20th May of year below by Treasurer, commission was made for John de Houeth of these lands and tenements which even of Richard de Hoeuth with appurtenances in Drommyng in Co. Uriel, which are now in the king's lands because that said Richard, lately went to war against the king in company of Richard de Verdun, then a felon, and other and being at war against the king (in said??) to hold as long etc. their tenements being in kings hands by extent thereof made here annually to be paid by equal parts and by closed writ.

Mem to sheriff to give livery to said John.

Writ to sheriff to have extent made lands and tenements that were of Richard de Houeth with appurtenances in Drumyny and have that extent here. Sheriff ordered to come to account.

Simon Fitz Richard, sub escheator, undervalued Thomas Kenefegs lands at Rahesker.

1317 (?) Robert, Friar of Louth, is to answer Roland, Archbishop, (Roland Joyce, Archbishop of Armagh 1312 -1324), re presentation to Drummyny, then vacant. Archbishop. Loser. 10 Edw II

1318AD John, vicar of the Church of Keppok.

Dowdall Deeds

[The Dowdall deeds [in Latin] were presented to the National Library of Ireland in 1929 ... They are mainly concerned with Drogheda, and a calendar of the majority of them is available in the National Library, including some transferred from the Lancashire County Record Office]

June 30th 1331 Richard, son of John de Hadesore releases by quitclaim to Robert de Napton, son of Adam de Napton all his rights in the Manor of Dysart. Dated at Keppok 5 Edw III

Comm. For John de Keppok of these 200a, in ynermongan, in kings hands being, because against statute by Nich, Archbishop of Armagh, were aliened as was ascertained by inq. before Master de le Istelop, late Eschator 60s, rent.

Jon Pippard pls. v King and John de Cusak of Dromyng.

From John de Cusak of Dromyng for unjust attention 40d and to acquit John de Lydgate v Wm de Bardybly.

Order to sheriff to levy of Walter Daredale and Adam, Vicar of Cappoge, 8 shillings (among others levied).

Sheriff of goods and chattels of John, Vicar of Keppok, to levy 8 shillings to have here to pay the king, etc.

Jury between Isal, wife or Robert de Criketot, and Roger f. Robt de Cr. Rent in Phylippestown - Nugent and Nicholeston f. Henry de Nugent,

Rich de Exeter. Summoned to answer Rich. de Ex, clerk, Manors of Barrousyton and Philipyston de Nugent.

1344 23rd May (Universis hers Litteras) (Dowdall Deeds) A witness to a deed is named John Rathcoul (anything to Rathcoole?)

1344 8th December. Witness - Geoffrey Keppok (scient presento) (Dowdall Deeds)

1349 John Rathcoule, a witness (pateat universis) (Dowdall Deeds)

1349 3rd Dec Universis has litteras (Dowdall Deeds) Agneta, who had been wife of John Cassel grants her brother, John Rathcoul 14 acres of arable and pasture land with a rabbit warren (Coniggario) – New Town, Dundalk.

1407 AD From John Bocom for the rent of Goddefeld in Dunler yearly xiijs iiijd

1407 9th May (A witness to Dowdall Deeds was Simon Wodman of Dromyngh)

1407 Oct 18-23 Taghrow (Stirue) from the chief rent of said VILL yearly XS IXD

1408AD John Darcy, Vicar of Dunler assisted in a report to Nicholas, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, by William Mowner, commissary deputed to enquire into vacancy at the rectory of Carryk, also John Gallyen? Vicar of Durmyng.

1408 Dec 31st John Napton of Dunler.

1431 Sept 20th - Robert Hill of Dunler appoints Robert Dowdall, Jun. his attorney, to put Peter Dowdall in possession of lands, etc, held by him in Co. Louth, messuages, lands, tenements, moors, meadows, feedings and pastures, woods and warrens and with appurtenances.

{Glossary:

Message : *Dwelling house with outbuildings and land assigned to its use.*

Tenement: *Piece of land held by an owner – any kind of permanent property eng, lands, rents, peerage, held of a superior.*

Appurtenances: *Belonging; appendage; accessory }*

Dowdall Deeds – 1407 9th May – A witness to adeed was Simon Wodman of Dromyng

1407 Oct 18th 23rd – Taghrow (Stirue) from the chief rent of said vill yearly Xs.1xd

15th May 1505AD (Henry VII) Patrick Drumgole of Drumgolestown, gent, grants to George Werdoun of Clonmore, Chaplain, and Thomas Ledwych, vicar of Drummyn, all messuages, lands, tenements, rents and services, meadows, moors, feedings, pastures and marshes and all the appurtenances in Dysard, Co. Louth.

June 1st 1505 Patrick Drumgoole releases by quitclaim forever to George Werdoun and Thomas Ledwych all his rights.

Informatino required by the Lord Protector's Council for the affairs of Ireland.

(c) 1656 Barony of Ferrard Estate of Christopher Dowdall.

The parish of Dunleer

| | Acs. | Rds. | Pers. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <u>Athclare</u> | 159 | 01 | 00 |
| Dunleere | 1045 | 00 | 00 |

April 17, 1667

Order in his Majesty's name (to the persons below) to cause to be delivered before 1st May next to Captain Hugh Montgomery and Mr. John Baxter on their order unto H.M Store House in Dublin Castle or elsewhere as they shall appoint such quantity and so many barrels and hoops of good merchantable wheat as is on addresses several towns charged and also to collect the money charged in addition and to pay it to Mr. Robert Frankland of Bewley, etc, etc.

Payment is to be forced by distress One of the persons named was Sammell Ffoster (This is probably the Samuel Foster named in the Hearth Rolls (Dunleer))

1642 John Hodges of Cappock, appointed captayne, of troops under Christopher Barnewall of Rahescar – Information from Doweall Deeds.

Archbishop Sweteman's Register 1362-1383

13th March 1365 AD

Letter to the Dean of the Deanery of Atrium Dei (and) vicar of Dunleer.

They are commanded to appear in the chapel of the Manor of Tarmefeghan on 19th March to render an account of the subsidy lately granted to the Archbishop by the clergy of the diocese among the English, of which they were collectors.

21st March 1365

Grant to M[.....] clerk of the Archbishop of a pension of 3 marks a year, of which 30s were chargeable on the tithes of Rathcoul, near Dromyngge, and 10s on the issues of the *cuaracy* of Testa [.....] in the Deanery of Atrium Dei.

15th June 1365

Letter to the dean of the deanery of Atrium Dei (and) vicar of Dunleer. They are commanded to appear in the chapel to the Manor at Tarmofeghyn on 19th March to render account of the subsidy lately granted to the archbishop by the clergy of the diocese among the English of which they were collectors.

1366

John Batte (or Bothe) vicar of Drumin.

1367AD

Walter Haddesore, perpetual vicar of Dunler.

4th June 1367 AD

Citation for an ordinary visitation.

Sir Walter Haddesor, vicar of Dunler, dean of Drogheda, is to cite (summon) the clergy of his deanery for 21st June and laity from every parish for 22nd June, at St. Peters Church, Droghda.

Dated at Tarmefeghan.

14th November 1379 AD

Letter to John Keppok, justiciary of the King of England and Ireland. Judgment in the case of Agnes Laundry, who married three men, all of whom were living, charged with adultery with John Whyte, Dundalk.

(Included this item as Keppok may be of the family of that name in, what was later on, Cappoge)

Procurations and Sunodals of the diocese of Armagh, among the English.

Deanery of Atrium Dei - Dromyng $\frac{1}{2}$ mark (6/8) Keppock Vicarage (3/4)

Deanery of Atrium Dei - Synodals - Drummeynge 12d, Keppock 6d.

Register of Archbishop Fleming 1404AD-1416AD

Vicars of Dunleer:

1402AD John Darcy, Vicar of Dunleer in 1402AD. In 1413AD he was proctor for the English clergy of the diocese in the Royal Council summoned for Dublin in that year (D.R.)

1415AD Thomas Nanny. He resigned as Vicar on September 29th in this year, the instrument of resignation was read in the Churchyard of St. Peter of Rathdrummin (near Grangebellew) (D.R.)

1415AD Robert Sweteman, presented by Thomas de Botiller, prior of S.J.J., Kilmainham, installed October 5th (D.R.). In 1446 AD he was sixty years old and about 1450AD he exchanged the vicarage for the Rectory of Drakestown, Co. Meath(?) (D.R.)

The Register of Archbishop Fleming records the collation of the rectory of St. Fintan, Dromyng, vacant by the death of Master Robert Barry, to Nicholas Barry, a clerk of the diocese of Meath.

1402AD John Galyen was Vicar of Dromin.

1402AD William Harriot, Hennyott or Horleg was Vicar of Keppok, (P.R. Henry IV). He is vicar, also, in 1427AD on September 18th a mandate was issued by the Primate to the Rector of Dromin and to others publicly to denounce Heriot to be excommunicate for contumacy* and to cite to appear before John Prene, official of the court of Armagh, in the Church of Termonfeighan, on 24th September to answer certain articles relating to the mere salvation of his soul then to be objected against him (D.R. - Diocesan Register) **defiance of authority.*

Primate was Consecrated May 1st, 1404. Died June 1416

St. Fintan was the recognized Patron of Dromin in 1412.

The register of Primate Fleming records at 1418 the collation of the rectory of St. Fintan, Drymyng (Dromin), vacant by the death of Master Richard Barry, to Nicholas Alexander, a clerk of the diocese of Meath. The instrument was given at Drogheda (Cal. Of Fleming's Register) R.I.A. Proc Vol xxx Sec C. p.14)

Reeves refers to it in his Adhamnan p.103. It is valuable, also, in as much as it fixes one place for a certainty in Uí Seagain and by so doing lends great probability to 'Enda's' contention that Rathcoole, Co. Louth is the 'Rathciule' of the seventh life of St. Patrick. ('Enda' = Father N. Lawless, P.P.)

While these were a number of Dromins in Ireland, it is known that two hundred years after the above collation only one Dromin was still known to have a St. Fintan as its patron i.e. when O'Clery compiles the martyrology of Donegal and the

pedigree of St. Fintan. We are, therefore compelled to conclude that Dromin, Co. Louth, is the place referred to in the records.

The martyrology of Donegal (edited by Todd and Reeves) gives Fionntan Abbot of Druimhing, in Uí Seaghain. O'Hanlon quotes O'Clery as stating that the mother of St. Fintan was Nemh of Luaighne. (L.A.T. Vol IV 3-4 1918-1919)

1411AD Richard Barry was Rector of Dromin. Died the same year,

1411AD Nicholas Alexander was Rector of Dromin - must be in Deacon's orders only.

1414AD Henry Logan, Parson of one portion of the Church of Dromyng and on the 6th August 1414 AD. He had a licence to study in Oxford and Cambridge for one year. He is probably the Henry Logan who was Archdeacon of Down in 1430AD and 1434AD.

1425AD John Haddesoe was, with other, appointed guardian of the peace in Louth with commission of army and other powers. Rob Pat 3 Henty IV, Cane. Hib.

1430AD William Hadsor was bishop of Meath. (Bellews Papers).

Calender Mem. Rolls Henry VI

2 Henry VI King of England 1422-1461

John Clynton of Keppoke, and elector of R. Taaffe.

Hen. Top. Pholypeston de Nugent

Philipeston:

In 1402 a custodian of the estate of John Kynton (Clinton) had in his custody, among other places, Philipstown. In 1417 the estate was in the kings hands for debts due to the Crown. The son and heir, Simon, married Matilda Bermingham. He received a pardon from the Crown in 1437 as son and heir of John Kynton of Dunleer. (The Clintons of Stabbanon?)

Archbishop Swayne 1418-1438AD Register

**Vicar of Dunleer 1450AD: Patrick Ó Mulchallyn previously Rector of Drakestown.
He exchanges with his predecessor in Dunleer.**

Vicar of Keppok14: 27AD John Rene V (D.R.)

1435AD Vacant The rectory of Keppok was originally appropriated to the Kilsaran Preceptor of Knights Templars and afterwards to the Hospitallers.

In 1435AD, in an instrument at Termonfeckin, dated February 15th the Primate certified to the Prior and Brethern of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmaingam that this Vicarage in their presentation had been long void by death and considering the exility of the profits and willing to obviate the neglect of souls he exhorted them, as by law they were bound, to present to him, within one month, an able and fit person for the said Vicarage; and as it appeared by Inquisition that the Vicar could not receive out of the profits of the vicarage more than 10/- for his support and keeping hospitality that they should assign him such a portion as would enable him to pay jura Episcopalia and a fit maintenance for himself lest their presentation should hurt him (Diocesan Register)

Vicars of Dromin and Rectors of Dromin

1425AD Simon Ledewych, Vicar of Drummyn, priest (Ledwich)

1428AD David Walsh, Rector

June 23rd 1431 In a Parliament held in Dublin recently - die Veneris prox aute Festum Star Trinitatis - under the presidency of Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Justiciary, a sum of 40 marks was assessed against the Armagh Clergy, interAnglicos. Among those commanded to collect this sum in their respective deanaries were Simon Ledwyche, vicar of Drummyn.

Among the assessed were:

Vicar of Dunler ½ mark (6/8)

Church of Dunlere 3 marks (£2)

Deanery of Atherdee

Prior of Louth - his portion of Drummyn 1 mark

Rectors portion of same 10/-

Vicar of same 40d

Church of Keppock 3 marks

Carrucates in same Deanery**Paynestown 1 carrucate (evidently held by tenants of Church lands.)**

[A carrucate in Co. Louth generally 120 acres but sometimes 60 acres. Generally a carrucate, 19 Edward II is 100 acres of the amount of Land ploughed in a year and a day.]

Archbishop's mandate to his armiger, (Esq., entitled to bear heraldic arms), Thomas Plunket, to collect 14d from each carrucate in the lands (evidently the lands of the Archbishop's tenants) which included in the deanery of Ardee-Mullaghorry ½ carrucate.

In 1435 John Cusack of Drummyn was excommunicated for laying violent hands on Vicar Sweteman and drawing his blood so that he appeared to be greatly hurt (D.R.)

Archbishop Mey 1444-1457 Register**Vicar of Dunleer:**

1450AD Patrick O'Mulchallyn, previously Rector of Drakestown, exchanged with his predecessor, Robert Sweteman and became Vicar of Dunleer.

Vicar of Dromin:

1450AD William Sidgreve

1455AD Robert Holt. He was still living in 1461AD

1452AD Primate Mey, with the consent of his Dean and Chapter, united his mensal tithes of Rathcoole in Co. Louth, together with his portion of the Church of Drummin forever to the chantry of St. Anne's Chapel, within this Church (St. Peters?) with the object of maintaining a greater number of priests to pray for the soul of him, his predecessors and successors.

1461AD Thomas, son of Robert Pilkington, had a grant from the King of the Manor of Keppock, in Co. Uriel, and of all the land, etc, etc, in Dundalk and said county heretofore the property of John Hadsor, attained. Pat. Rat. Edw IV Carc. Hib.

Canon Leslie reports the following

6/7 Thomas Ledewyche was C. Mar 12 (Reg. Oct 425)

Mottes in Dunleer Parish

Athclare, Dunleer, Dromin, Richardstown

The White Family

Richard (White) defender of Lothargia in England under William the Conqueror, His descendants, later emigrated to Ireland with Richard, Earl of Pembroke, vulgarly called Strongbow in 1170 and from him the White family is descended. The White family owned Richardstown from early Norman Times.

Geneology of Paul White of the ancient line of Lothargia(confirmed on 21st January 1720)

Paul White from the line of Richard White of Richardstown in Leinster.

John Nangle, Baron of Navan=Christiana Cusioc
|

John Nangle=Dorothea, daughter of
Richard Mansfield, Golden Knight

Richard White of Richardstown=Maria Fitzgerald

In Leinster knight daughter of Ct of Kildare |

Robert Nagle = Elenora Hore

|

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Thomas White, Richardstown=Maria, daughter of | Philip Nangle=Margaret, |
| Maurice Eustace of Calvinstown Esq. | Heir of? |

|

Patrick Nangle=Anna Devinish

|

|

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Edward White, Dublin, Knight citizen=Maria Dromgold | Robert Nangle, |
| | second son=? Stephenson |

Of Dublin, Knight

|

|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Patrick White, Dublin=Cecilia Brown | John Nangle=Alison Gough |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|

|

|

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| <u>Thomas White, Waterford City, gent=Maria Nangle</u> | <u>_____ Maria Nangle</u> |
|--|---------------------------|

(Driven to Waterford by Cromewellian Plantation)
(Sons of the above)

Charles White and uncle went on expedition. He died

Thomas White joined the brother of St Paul

. Paul White went to Spain.

William White, Seville Town, Spain was a merchant

(= indicates married to)

Richard White's property in Richardstown passed to William Aston in the Cromwellian Plantation. His property in Dunleer was granted to Colonel William Legg, while his property in Bawne (Burren) went to Erasmus Smith.

John White of Richardstown was one of the small proprietors and lower gentry who were not restored (547) There were Whites involved in Dublin city public life in 1411, 1415 and 1416. One was an Alderman in 1424, 1431 and 1432. It may be that one was Mayor – the word used is Praetor – which may mean Mayor.

Praetor = Roman Consul as leader of Army – Later, annually elected magistrate, performing some duties of consul.

John White was Bailiff in 1454 (Oxford Dictionary explains bailiff as king's representative in a district (including mayor, sheriff, etc) Later on another John White was bailiff.

Edward White, grandson of Richard White of Richardstown, moved from Richardstown to Dublin, where he lived and he built, there, several houses.

Thomas White, grandson of Edward White, who married Maria Nangle and was father of Paul White, was a citizen of Dublin in 1622. He had to move to Waterford in Cromwellian times.

On April 15th, 1713 Lands of Ardaghstown and Knockdenny etc.

Marriage settlement on occasion of wedding of Nicholad Moor of Ardaghstown and Elizabeth Sibthorpe of Dunany, daughter of Robert Sibthorpe.

Nicholas Moor and John White sold to Henry Bellingham and Josphe Bury towns and lands of, among other places, Ardaghstowne (84 acres), Knockdenny, being parcel of Dromine (39 acs), in the barony of Ardee. Also land in the Barony of Kells. Witnesses Thomas White, Castlebellingham, gent, Nicholas White of Dublin, John Hanratty of Haggardstown, Co. Louth, Innkeeper.

The White family no longer play a prominent part in Richardstown or Dunleer present day parish since the confiscation of their lands.

Richardstown Castle

Richardstown Castle contains within its fabric a substantial part of a late medieval tower house c. fifteenth century. It is described as a castle and bawn (a stone walled rectangular enclosure), in the ownership of John White of Richardstown. John White suffered forfeiture in the commonwealth period when the parish of Richardstown was granted to Major William Aston. John White was not restored in the Restoration period, as Major Aston obtained confirmation of his title to the property in that period. As Aston served as an attorney in Dublin during the Commonwealth period and served as a judge of the Kings Bench in the Restoration period, he is unlikely to have lived in Richardstown Castle.

In 1667 the castle was tenanted by Captain John Barnard while in 1689 it was occupied by a Thomas Aston, who was declared an 'absentee' by the Jacobites. It is likely that the building and property were plundered during the wars of that period and may have been left ruinous. The property remained in the ownership of the Astons until the eighteenth century by which time it passed to an Alexander Henry. He died "proprietor of Richardstown Castle" and was buried in Stabannon graveyard in 1796. He had married Catherine the daughter of John Dawson of Ardee. He was succeeded at Richardstown by his son, John Dawson Henry.

Buckley and Sweetman (Ref. No 1119) has a description of the castle with the adjoining house, which they date to 1860. The castle is shown in ruins in Taylors and Skinners map in 1778. It is clear that it had been restored and re-occupied as a dwelling house by the Henrys in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is described in the Census Report 1821 as the ancient castle of Richardstown in good repair and occupied by John Henry.

Samuel Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837, described it as Richardstown Castle, the seat of J. H. Dawson (This should be John Dawson Henry), a structure of great strength and antiquity, has been partly modernised and embellished with new turrets by the proprietor and converted into a handsome residence.

While the lower part of the castle is original, much of the upper structure, including the turrets are from the nineteenth century. Buckley and Sweetman reports that 'the internal structure was considerably altered at the time of the building of the house in 1860 and little remains of the original layout.'

At the time of the Crowellian Plantation John White owned 314 acres in Richardstown and Irish town, as well as a castle, bawn and mill. The castle is now the residence of the McGuinness family .

The Henry family, later owned Rathescar Castle, also in the Parish of Dunleer.

Section 5**The Tudor Period**

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Primate Cromers Register 1521-1543

(This register includes Primate John Kite 1513-1521)

John Kite was an Englishman who rarely lived in Ireland. He resigned his primacy in 1521AD to become bishop of Carlisle.

Vicars of Dunleer

1513AD John Therderici "Clericus Tullensis" (could this be Tullam=Toul diocese France?) finds himself this year on 9th June for the Papal first fruits of the churches of Darver and Dunleer and also the Priory of St. John extra postam novam (Nargate 7 Dublin (Ann, Hib 12))

1519AD James Brune died this year (D.R.)

1519AD John Ardagh (D.R.). He is living in 1522 (D.R.)

1544AD Andrew Barnewall resigned this year - he was vicar in Primate Comen's Primacy.

Vicars of Dromin

1531AD Wm. Corbally, coll February 20 - he was dead in March 1539.

1539AD Hugh Schoyll appears (D.R.) Resigned in 1544AD

Rector of Dromin

1518 Willam Palmer - Prebendary

John O'Cayin of the parish of Dunleer is sued for violent assault on Brother

Cormac O'Garway, a religious John denied the charge, Thomas Corkeran and Williams Mude gave evidence. Case not concluded.

A decree of divorce a mense et thoro, was granted by the Vicar General, Alexander Plunket, to Margery Kelly, Ardee, against Patrick Murghe on the grounds of cruelty and great fear, etc. The decree was promulgated in the chapel of St. Marys, Drogheda, and among the clerics present was James Brun, Rector of Bewley and Vicar of Dunleer.

Feb 1516 (Co. Louth records - from transcripts of family papers - not Cromer's Register) Quit claim by Tomas Leddwich vicar of Drummyn and John White of Molaghory to Walter Bellew of Roche, Kt., of the lands of Graftoneston, Hicheston, Grane and Mylton in Co. Louth, had by an enfeoffment of Patrick Clynton of Donler.

{Glossary:

Enfeoffment = document investing a person with fie)

Fief = territory held in fee-feudal benefice - have as absolute property

Benefice = Church living

Quit claim = renunciation of right – renounce claim to}

Oct. 8th 37th Henry VI

Thomas Pippard appoints John Herman of Dunleer as his attorney to put Richard Holte unto peaceable seisin of the aforesaid property.

20th May 1518

Dominus William Palmer, Rector of Drummyn, and canon of the Archdiocese of Armagh, acting for Alexander Plunket, the Vicar General, suspends Rory O'Moloyne, priest of the diocese of Clonmacnoise and bishop elect of Clonmacnoise, for contumacy. The said Rory, having submitted, was reconciled and received the sub-custody of the said Episcopacy from the Vicar General.

1518/1519 Clergy entries 1518/19 include the following names

Thomas O'Kerwole, Presbyter, Dromin (Page 28)

Patrick McRodden, Presbyter, Dromin (28)

John Bruine, Vicar of Dunleer (52)

16th Dec 1518 Dominus Thomas O'Kerwole and Dominus Patrick McRodden, priests, were charged with eating meat in the house of John Erlyston of Dromin on the Vigil of the Feast of the Conception of the B.V.M. Their defence was that they were not bound to abstain nisi justa devotionem violent jejunore. The Vicar General, after consulting the authorities, ordered them to preach publicly that they had violated the fast through a misunderstanding – also to fast on bread and water on the feria tertia before the Nativity.

May 5th 1519 John Henry of the parish of Richardstown is granted administration of the goods of Robert McEtyre, of the parish of Drummeskin.

23rd July 1519 On the 22nd July is assigned to Laurence White, Administrator of Dominus John Brune, Vicar of Dunleer, to make his accounting; and to Nicholas Ardagh to prove his bill as a set off against the bill presented by the said Laurence. The case was twice continued and finally it was ordered that proclamation be made of all Vicar's creditors and that his debtors should be compelled to settle without delay.

Nov 20th 1520 Indented Charter containing the grant from Richard Holte, Chaplain, Vicar of Drummyn to Thomas Pypard of Aghrow, Collan, in the

neighbourhood of Co. Louth, all which the said Richard holds from the gift and feoffment of the said Thomas. In case the said Thomas dies without issue, the lands etc go to Isobella Pipard, wife of John Holowood of Hamondiston and her heirs; and in default of issue to the said Isabella, the lands etc, devolve on the heirs of the said Thomas in perpetuum.

Sealed, Nov 20th. 1st Edward IV

Original grant from Thomas Pippard to Richard Halte; of the lands etc in the preceeding October 8th. 37th Henry VI?

Oct 8th

37th Henry VI Thomas Pippard appoints John Herman of Dunleer as his attorney to put Richard Holte unto peaceable seisin of the aforesaid property.

27th November 1521AD

In the chapel of the Manor of Termonfeckin before Cormac Roth, President (Judge) Thomas White and Patrick Moer, of the parish of Dunleer (called 'of the parish of Dysard', also) for perjury. The case was heard about twenty times.

The chief witness were John White of Mullagheorry; John Coyn of Dunleer, husbandman of the aforesaid John White, Patrick Hamyll and others (from outside the parish).

One sitting was adjourned at the request of White's son on the plea that his father was attending parliament. The Primate died? (more likely John Kite, Archbishop) during the hearing and the judge had to get delegation from the Dean and Chapter. The final decision was given on 3rd April 1522AD in favour of the defendant. Armac Roth was afterwards Archdeacon.

August 7th 1521AD

Suit of slander by Dominus Patrick McEgyr against Dominus Gabriel for having publicly stated that the former had stolen the head of St. Brice.

Among those giving evidence was Dominus John Ardagh, who remembered the chapter day in question. Master Noter had presided. Dominus Gabriel had accused Dominus McEgyr of meddling in the service of the Church of Berlistor without authority from the Abbot of Mellifont. He, then, heard him make the accusation about the theft of the relic.

The matter was settled privately. There is no record of the terms of the settlement.

Prociraciones Archdeacon Armacani Inter Angloc

Deanery of Drogheda

£ s d

Dunlere

6 8

Deanery of Atrium Dei

£ s d

Drummyn (Dromin)

6 8

Kepoke

4 4

Payneston (Dromin Parish)

1 car

Deanery of Atrium Dei

Church of Keppock

2 marc

Portion of the Prior of Louth in Church of Drummyng

1 marc

Clergy lists include

Patrick Ardagh, Vicar of Dunleer (30)Richard Holte, Vicar of Dromin (14-18)Thomas Haming, Vicar of Dromin? (146)

Hugh O'Shiele, Member of Metropolitan Curia - afterwards Vicar of Dromin and Rector of Heynestown (8, 35, 72-4)

August 17th 1522AD

Affidavit by Margaret Walsh, widow of John Fote of Rathescar, who was seventy years of age. A group tried to have him seal a document stating that he had sold a house in Drogheda to a person named Ward. He refused stating that he had sold the house to John Verule of Drogheda.

February 20th 1531AD Cormac Roth, the Primate's Vicar General, during the Primate's absence (ipse in remotis agente) admits Dominus William Corbally as Vicar of Drummyn, in the diocese of Armagh, vacant on the death of Dominus Thomas Ledwich. The primate had granted nomination to this vicarage of his proctor, Master Thomas Hede, Dominus William Mann, Vicar of Ardee, to induct the new vicar.

July 1st 1533AD Synod of Clergy of Armagh inter Anglicos, St. Peters, Drogheda. Among those who were ordered not to depart without special licence was the Vicar of Drummyn [in relation to problems about not residing personally in their parishes.]

October 16th 1534AD That on October 16th 1534, Richard Hadsor of Keppock, at the suit o James That, of Toloneston, being summoned to appear had the aforesaid quindene assigned.

(quindine of Easter)

March 5th 1539AD Inquisition taken in the parochial church of Drommyn before George Dowdall, Principal Official and President of the Metropolitan Curia, vacant by the death of William Corbaly, late incumbent. Jurors included, Nicholas Makeskyn, curate of Drummyng. They found the church had become dilapidated to the value of five marks through the neglect of Wm. Corbaly, late incumbent.

May 6th 1540AD Notice of Synod of the clergy of Armagh, inter Anglicos, to be held in the Church of St. Feighan, at Termonfeighan, July 6th. Names of contumacious and of those not admitted to the Synod – among them were the curates of Mosstown and of Richardstown .They were cited to appear before Master Gerge Dowdall. Official and commissary in the Church of St Nicholas, Dundalk on the 13iinst on the paof suspension for 12 months/.

There was a preponderance of Gaelic names amongst the population of Ravel Louth in the 16th century (1500-1599) in Primate Cromer's Register. The Normans appear to have been confined to the towns and to the families of the territorial lords.

Father Laurence Murray refers in an article to a few families of the name of Lery, who lived in the district, descendants of Uí Leírigh, whom St. Patrick found n the same territory and whom he suggests gave the names to Lannléire and Moylary. It may be that they gave the name to the district of Léire, hence Lannléire and Moylary.

The name Conlon appears in Richardstown. Married women invariably called by their maiden names.

April 1544 Primate collates John White, to the Vicarage of St. Fintan, Abbot of Drumyn, vacant by the resignation of Hugh Scheyll, last incumbent.

Nov 4th 1541 Convocation of clergy, interAnglicos, before George Dowdall, Officials, in the chapel of the Primates Manor of Termonfeghin. Collectors appointed for the subsidy included Hugh Sheyll, Vic of Drummyn.

Sept 11th 1544 Primate to Richard Henry, cleric, appointing him to the perpetual vicarage of the Holy Confessors, Fretanus and Brethanus (Furudhran and Baothan) of Dunleer, vacant by the death of Andrew Barnewall, cleric. To be inducted by the Archdeacon. [Another item which helps prove the connection between the monastery of Lannléire and Dunleer.]

Aug 24th 1556 Inquisition re the Rectory of Rathdrummin before Primate Dowdall. Among those present were – priests – Richard Henay, Vic of Dunleer. Clerics – Patrick Vales, Aquebainke of Drummyn and James Graffton, Aquebainke of Dunlere.

July 10th 1557 Synod in St. Peters, the Primate presiding.

The following absentees were adjudged contumox,

The Curate of Moiston and others.

1558 Copy of Charter granted by Edward IV at Drogheda, giving the archbishop, over all, the lordship and manors of his archbishopric, the usual rights and privileges granted to feudal lords. The copies were made by Thomas Walshe, Registrar, in the presence of many others, Thomas Fender of Drummyn.

Primate Dowdall's Register 1543-1558

George Dowdall was the last prior of the Crouched Friars of Ardee. When he surrendered the monastery he received a pension of £20 a year. He was, also, appointed Officials of the Archdiocese and President of the Metropolitan Curia. Collected to the Rectory of Carnteel in 1540 and that of Killeary in 1542 and the Rectory of St. Columba, Clonmore, a few months later.

Vicar of Dunleer

1544AD Robert Henry of Hyng (Hysoy, Morrins, P.Riltuye) Pres. by the Crown Sept 3 (P.R. inst) inst Sept 11th (D.R. Still living in 1556 (D.R.))

Rector of Dromin 1557 (?)AD Thomas Firgirl or Fynter V

George Dowdall, appointed Archbishop of Armagh, by Henry VIII without the Pope's approbation or concurrence, was consecrated by Bishop Staples of Meath and other prelates, in December 1543 AD., in succession to George Cromer. The Pope appointed Robert Wauchop as Archbishop in 1543AD. Dowdall, after Henry VIII's death, refused to accept the Reform Service Book of Edw VI and he left the country. Hugh Goodacre was appointed by the king to succeed, but he died in the same? year. At the accession of Queen Mary, Dowdall was again installed as Archbishop and two years after Wauchope's death, his appointment was confirmed in 1553AD by the Pope and his primacy continued to his death in 1558AD.

(Reformation 1534
Supremacy)

Henry VIII little change – except re Papal

Edw VI 1547 – 1553

Edw VI substantial doctrinal charge

Mary 1553-1558

Mary – Catholicism restored

Elizabeth 1558-1603

Elizabeth – Irish Parliament reluctantly restored the Church of Ireland as established Church, Elizabeth Declared Supreme Governor.)

In 1603 most monasteries were dismantled, By 1612 only one Catholic Bishop, Archbishop Eugene Matheews, of Dublin was reported to be in the country. Other bishops in Europe – Dioceses governed by Vicar Generals. Parish organisation for Catholics poor, Services performed by Friars, Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians and Jesuits.

Nov 5th 1539AD (Archbishop Cromer) Inquisition taken in the parochial church of Drommyn before Majr George Dowdall, Principal Official and President of the Metropolitan Curia, super deflectibus et ruina Ecclesie de Drummyn et mansi vicariatus ejusdem, vacant by the death of William Corbally, late incumbent.

Jurors included Nicholas Makeskyn, curate of Drummyng Richard Butterly, Colonus de Drummyng and Peter Wales, cleric of aforesaid church. The jurors found that the church had become delapidated to the value of 5 marks through the neglect of William Corbally late incumbent.

July 6th 1540AD (Archbishop Cromer) Notice of Synod of Clergy of Armagh to be held in the Church of St. Feigin, Termonfeckin. The following, among others, are adjudged contumacious (Insubordinate or disobedient especially to Order of Court) The curates of Moston and Richardstown.

April 7th 1544AD Primate collates (Appoints clergyman to benefice) John White to the vicarage of St. Fintan, abbot of Drumyn, vacant by resignation of Hugo Scheyll, late incumbent.

Robert Hyng was appointed in the reign of Henry VIII, lived through the reign of Edw VI and at least, to near the end of the reign of Mary and is likely to have continued church services in the pre reformation manner (Vicar from 1544 to, at least, 1556)

Sept 11th 1544 Primate to Richard Henry, cleric, appointing him to the perpetual vicarage of the Holy Confessors Fretanus and Bretanus (Furadhan and Baothan) of Dunleer, vacant by the death of Andrew Barnewall, cleric, to be inducted by the archdeacon, (f.39v)

1552AD Fiants of Edward VI Lease underking's letter of Halsurke, 1 August VI, to Edmond Sutton, gent, of the site of the hospital of S. John of Ardee, etc, etc, the manor and lands of Shanlys, lands of Punrchestowne, Mullaghcloo and the customs of the same, Knock, Rogheslleston, Blakestown, same, Knock, Hurleston, Poghellston, Blakestown and Gavystowne, Co. Louth, etc.

Tithe of the parishes of Morston and Knock of the parish of Rychardeston, etc, etc. and eight chapels appropriated to the said hospital Morston, Knock, Rychardstown, etc, Co. Louth. To hold for twenty one years from 1562 at rent of 115, 5s, 8d (sic) VI

August 24th 1556 At the Inquisition concerning the Rectory of Rathdrummin before Primate Dowdall there were a number of Priests, clerics and laics (laity) present. Among them were Richard Henry, Vicar of Dunleer, Priest Jas. Grafton, acquebainke of Dunlere, cleric and Martin Barnewall, Laic.

Return of the Primate's Land (George Dowdall)

Deanery of Atrium Dei

Among others – Drommyn 6s8d Keppock 3s4d

The Rental Book of the Rev. Gec. Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

| | £ | s | d |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| <u>Rathcoole</u> | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Tithe thereof | 1 | 3 | 4 |

AD 1544 Easter and Michaelmas, Twentieth post of the deanery of Drogheda

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------|
| <u>Vic of Dunlere</u> | 0 | 4 | 1½ |
| Deanery of Ardee | | | |
| <u>Vic. Of Dromin</u> | 0 | 9 | 8 3/4 |

Fiants Elizabeth

The Irish Fiants of the Tudor Sovereign During the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip & Mary, and Elizabeth I are over 1700 pages of administrative, legal and judicial writings that contain around 120,000 names of individuals who were living in 16th and 17th century Ireland. It is a veritable treasure trove for historians and genealogists. They get their name from the wording in the original documents, *Fiant Litterae patentis*, "Let Letters Patent be Made."

1564AD Certificate of Nich, Taff of Rathosker, gent, assigning his lands in Athclare, Payneston (sic) and Whiterath, Co. Louth, to be free of subsidy, and 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, 12. Dated 4 November VI. Commission dated 25 October annexed. 1565AD Pardon to Barthomolew Gernone, of Drommyskin, gent, indicted by inquisition at Martenstone, Co. Louth before Robert Taffe of Mullaghecurre, and Patrick Clinton of Drumcashel, gent, coroners of the county, upon the oaths of John Bellowe of Porte, William Conelly, of Kyllaly, Thomas Livene of Paynestowne and others for the homicide in self defence, of Walter Stanley of Newtowne of Termonfeghan, 23 October VII (Paynestowne above is probably in Togher parish if one is to judge by the others who took oaths).

1568AD Grant to Nich, Taff, of Rathosker, gent, of the office of chief serjeant of County Louth. To hold during pleasure with the accustomed fee 14 Nov. X

1569AD A lease from the prior and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland in 1538AD to Oliver Plounket of Kilsaran, knt. of with appurtenances in Termonfegham, Donlere, and Dunany, Co. Louth, for 60 years from 1565 – rent £10 13s 4d.

1566 It is agreed and concluded in consideration of the safetie of the corne of that countie of Louth already housed and the better deffending of the same from any of the spoiles or attempts of O'Neill* that the corne or grayne of the contrey there shall be stapled, placed and remayne the places or townes – undermentioned, being thought most fyttest for the deffence, that is to say. (At Drogheda)

The safe places in the various parishes and baronies are laid down – these include:

The Barony of Ardee Richardstowne - to Richardstowne itself.

The parish of Drumyn - to Rathesker

The Barony of Ferrard The parisshe of Dunlier - to Rahaskath

*(O'Neill, probably Seán an Díomais - Shane the Proud/chief of Tír Eoghain 1559 – 1567)

10th January 1578

An Inquisition held at Drumcashell

'Found William Kynton (who died in 1512) seized* of certain lands in Christianstown and that he seized Thomas Ledwyche, Vicar of Dromin (Vicar of Dromin from 1503 - 1531) to hold for himself and for his heirs and assigns in perpetuity, for the uses of a chaplain'.

**owned*

1570AD A pardon was granted to Gerald McMorishe O'Conor, of Donlyer, Co. Louth.

1571AD Commission to Edward More, Esqr., sheriff of Louth, or other sheriff for the time being, George Plunkett of Bewley, Nicholas Tathe, of Rathesker, Thomas Babe, Robt. Tathe of Cokyston and Christopher Dowdall of Termonfeighan, same county, gent, to execute martial law in the County Lowthe, 28 Sept XIII, with power to search out, after the order of martial law, all disorders committed in the county and on finding any persons to be felons, rebels, enemies or notorious evil doers, to punish them by death or otherwise observing, however, in all points the instructions of the lord justices.

1573AD Commission to Rob. Weston, Knt., Chancellor, Chrs, Baron of Howthe, Chief Justice Plunkett etc, etc to take master and array of the inhabitants of Louth (and other counties). Louth - to the Lord Primate of Ardmaghe, the baron of Louthe, Rob. Taaf, sheriff, etc. The list for Louth includes Nick Taffe of Rathesker, as well as the primate and others.

1574 Writ to Peter White and James White, of Dromen, Co. Louth, on pain of 200L to allow John Bellewe of Le Porte, Co. Louth, gentleman, to occupy one messuage and six acres of arable land in Richardstown, Co. Louth, in accordance with a decree of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, dated at Dublin, 26th November, 17 Elizabeth, and to pay to the said John, who was plaintiff against them, 40s for his costs. Tested by William Fitzwilliam, Knight, deputy general of Ireland. Dublin, 28th November, 17 Elizabeth.

1575AD Nicholas Plunkett, late of Bauwn, Co. Louth, gent V William Brit of Drogheda, a feuffee in trust to Nicholas Taff of Athclare, Co. Louth, who refuses to join in a lease for 43 years of the lands of Whiterath in Kilencowle Parish and other lands which Taaf, (for a fine) made to complainant 6th January 1575AD)

1576AD John Bellew of Castleton, Co. Louth, Knight, Thomas Gernone of Garnonston, Patrick Stanley of Richardstown.

1578AD A pardon was granted to Garrat Conor, of Dunleere, Co. Louth, gent, and to Tho Peperd of Dunleire, Kaier McQuoine of same and Edward Moore of Barrmeede, same county, servants of said Garrat.

1582AD Pardon to Gerald O'Connor of Dunler and to quite a number of other people.

1583AD Commission to the baron of Lowth, the Primate of Armagh, John Bedlowe, knt., George Plunkett, Bewley, esq., etc. Included in list are Robert Barnewall of Rahesker and Nich Taff of Aclare – to be commissioners of musters in the Co of Louth, its crosses and marches; to summon all the subjects of each barony, and them so muster to assess in warlike apparel, arm, horses, horsemen and footmen, according to the quantity of their law and goods, according to the ancient laws and customs of the kingdom and the instructions of the lords justices. 12th May XXV

1586AD Mable, Countess of Kildare, v, Robert Taaffe of Mulloghcorry and his son (unnamed) who detain arrears of rent due on a lease of Mulloghcorry for 58 years, ending 1586. Rent omitted through carelessness of clerk.

1591AD Commissioners appointed to inquire in Co. Louth of all lands, etc, belonging to the Queen included Ric Hadsor of Keppoke.

1596/97AD Grant, under queen's letter, 27 Sept XXX1, to George Ishan of Brianstowne, Co. Wexford, gent, among the lands included in the grant were A third of the tithes of the Parish of Dromyn, Co. Louth, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Louth, rent 33s 4d.

Chancery Pleadings – Elizabeth I, 1570AD

Katherine Fitzwilliam, in behalf of her daughter, Mary Barnewall V John Barnewall of Bremore, Co. Dublin, and Bartholomew Barnewall, his brother, hold whom Robert Barnwall of Rathyescar Co. Louth deceased, enfeoffed of lands in Philipstown, Dromyn, Dondalk, Termonfehan, Callan, Donlere and elsewhere in Co. Louth to hold towards the preferment of his (Robert's) Children of whom Mary is one.

John, Archbishop of Armagh (either John Long, 1584-89, or John Garver 1589-95) V persons detaining possessions of his See, he is unable to maintain any tedious suit because of his small revenues. Among the defendants was Patrick Fynlas of Tybberton, and Katren, his wife (late wife of Robert Barnewall); the town and lands of Rathcoole, Co. Louth.

1591AD Lewis John v Michele Largus and Margaret (sic) who trouble him in possession of a fishing weir demised by Stephen Keppock of Agard, Co. Louth.

1594AD (April 23rd) Answer of Alex Plunkett son and heir of Alexander and Sissly Taff, daughter of Robert., daughter of Robert. The bill refers to Nicholas Hadsor of Cappoke and his son and heir, Richard. Owing to damage it is hard to say in what context the answer recites the arbitration (D) by Lord Slane and Sir Robert Dillon between the parties.

Court cases in reign of Elizabeth and James I

A calander of Salved Chancery Pleadings concerning Co. Louth (Dunleer Parish)

1. Nicholas Garnet of Moylary, Co. Louth v Patrick Stanley of Dundalk, (son and heir of Patrick Stanley of Dunlear) and other for £100 due on a bond.

2. 1594 Bren Feddegan, William Rydale and Donal O Feddegan of Morstown, Co. Louth, cottiers v Edward Taaff of Marshalrath, gent, and Manus Roe O'Byrne, husbandman. They bought the tithes of hay, corn and flax of Marshalrath and Mortson for this harvest, 1594, from Robert Taaff of Cookiston, who had them by deed from Rice Ap Hugh, who had them as part of the dissolved house of St. John's of Atherdee for many years yet to come. Defendants have forcibly taken from them the tithes of Barre and Flax of the lands and threaten to take the rest of the tithes which are complainants' only support.

3. John, Archbishop of Armagh (either John Long (1584-89) or John Garvey (1589-95) v persons detaining possessions of his See. One of the defendants was Patrick Finglas of Tybbaton and Katren his wife (late wife of Robert Barnewall) the town and lands of Rathcoole, Co. Louth.

(4) William Byrt of Drogheda, merchant v Thomas Flemynge of Marshalrath, gent, for a debt of £7 8s 8d English for wine (Temp Eliz. I)

(5) John Gibbons of Dublin, merchant v a number of people, including Stephen Taaffe of Athclare, who were feoffes in trust to Con McGennis, Ballykinlar, Co. Down, who sold to plaintiff for £200 an annuity of £28 out of all his lands (named).

(5) (1607/08) Richard Hadsor of Keppock v Christopher Eustace of Lasedan, Melchior Fyan and Ismay Fyan alias Chillam. Eustace in 1607/8 sold to plaintiff for £110 certain premises in Drogheda, viz, a tenement in Shopp Street occupied by Melchior Fyan or Ismay Fyan his (mother?) a messuage in or near St. Laurence Street occupied by Richard Birn or his assigns and a messuage in or near the street or lane named Batchellors Lane, occupied by Emynet (?) Fyan or her assigns and a close or park of ground 'wherein furzes grow' and an orchard outside St. Laurence's Gate. Now Fyan claims that the premises had been settled by John Estace, Christopher's father (sic) on the marriage of Christopher to Melchior's sister Jane (D.D.)

(6) Nicholas Taaffe of Athclare, gent, Patrick Stanley and Margaret, his wife, have had him arrested in Drogheda in Michaelmas Terin, 1602, for a bond of £5 (a corpus cum causa granted.) (D.D.)

(7) Nicholas Taffee of Athclare, gent, v Nicholas Fitzsimons of Killeffe in Leccahill, Co. Down, who wrongfully converted to sheep (worth £30), 9 cows (worth £60), a young horse and a mare (worth £10) belonging to the plaintiff and when plaintiff sued him in the Thulsel of Dublin, called the case in Chancery.

(8) April 23, 1594 Answer of Alex Plunkett concerning marriage between Oliver Plunkett, son and heir of Alexander and Sissly Taaffe, daughter of Robert. The bill refers to Nicholas Hadasone of Cappocke and his son and heir Richard (owing to damage it is difficult to say in what context). The answer recites an arbitration (D) by Lord Slane and Sir Robert Dillon between the parties.

(9) Thomas Delahide and Peter Nugent of Drogheda, aldermen v Garrat (or Gerald) Connor of Dunleer, gent, for debt due for wine which they, and John Ledwiche of Drogheda, merchant, sold to him in Mary 1583.

(10) Katherine Fitzwilliams on behalf of her daughter, Mary Barnewall v John Barnewall of Bremore, Co. Dublin and Barthomolew Barnewall, his brother, whom Robert Barnewall of Rathescar, Co. Louth, deceased, enfeoffed (*invest (person) on fief: hand over – my note*) of lands in Philipsotwn, Dromyn, Dundalk, Termonfehan, Callon, Dunlere and elsewhere in Co. Louth, to hold towards the preferment of his (Roberts) children of whom Mary is one.

(11) Mahel, Counters of Kildar v Robert Taaffe of Mulloughcory and his son (unnamed) who detain arrears of rent due on a lease of Mullaghcorry for 58 years ending 1586 (rent omitted through carelessness of clerk)

Dunleer Parish 1540AD

Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions 1540AD

Monastery of Louth

Priory of Louth, O.S.A. – The Priory was dissolved by surrender of John (Welle, 18 20a) last Prior, 20th Nov 1539

A third of the tithes of the par of Drommyn:

John Whythe of Malloghcurry, per ind (by indenture_ 33s-4d)

Abbey of Knock, OSA – near Louth. The abbey dissolved by surrender of John (Corroul) last Abbot, 20th Nov 1539.

The presentation of the perpetual vicarage of Drummyn belongs to the Prior for one turn and to the bishop of Armagh for two turns; the next donation is the king's. The total of above plus the presentation of the parochial vicarage of Drommyskyn and Termonfeken, belonging to the King by reason of the dissolution was 8li 12s 10d.

Hospital of Crutched Friars of St. John, Ardee

(Hospital of St. John of Ardee) Robert Dowdall of Rathasker: Parishes or chapels of Morstown and Knock; 8li

John Whyte of Mulloghcurry: Hothestowne: 26s 8d

Christopher Whyte of Rychardstown; parish of Richardstowne: 6li 13s 4d

There are 7 (recte 8) chapels appropriated to the Hospital viz, Morston, Knocke, Richardstowne, Stakyllen, Shanles, Serlestowne, Mappastowne and Tallanstowne.

Hospital at St. George of Ardee The chaplains or curates have been accustomed to have the alterages as stipend or salary. The king is bound to keep the chancels in repair. There are no advowsons of churches, etc. belonging to the monastery.

Total 95li 5s 4d

Carmelite House of Ardee

House of Carmelite Friars of Arde.

Extent made at Ardee, 30th Sept 1540AD

The Jurors included John Whyte of Mylloughcurry.

Perpetory or Manor of Kilsaran

Donlere - Lands held by James Grafton 2s 4d

Rectory of Donlere

The tithes belong to the r.. of Kylsaran

Donlere 6 ½ copp; Burryn 1; Athclare and Newhall 1; 4li 5s

Vicars portion and advowson - The rest of the tithes and the altarages are for the vicar - pays? For the rectory of his house (in the rectory of Kylsaran the amount for the rectory rent was 12s) as with Kilsaran the advowson was the kings.

Rectory of Kepok Tithes of this chapel belong to the rectory of Kylsaran: Kepok 3½ copp; Lytell Ardagh 1; Lytell Crabtre 1: 65s (sic)

Tithes of the vill 10s.

The manor of Kylsaran and the rectories of Kylsaran; Donlere, Moylare, Porte, Crementen, Kepok and Kylpatryk, with tithes, etc are held perind (*by indenture*) p.t.a . by Sir Oliver Plunkett for 52li 6s 8d. (*p.t.a. - for a term of years. Copp - 'couplers' of grain.*)

Jurors of Thermonfeghen included Patrick Whyte of Donler.

The Cistercian Abbey of Mellifont

Monastery of Mellyfounte

At the time of the suppression of the monasteries the houses, mansions and buildings etc were ruinous and repairs would cost not less than 40li. The mansion is very necessary for the protection of the inhabitants in time of insurrection and attack by the Irish attempting to prey on that country.

Tithes of the rectory are collected annually by couples (per copula) of acres of grain in accordance with the custom of the country from every two acres of hard (duri) grain and every 10 acres of oats counted together by the couple.

The monastery was dissolved by surrender of Richard (Counter) last Abbot, 23rd July 1539 and he received a pension of 40li.

Arrears were owed by a number of people including Thomas Pheble of Phillippston for lands in Unshocke (Funshog)

Notes from different sources on old churches in Dunleer Parish.

Old Churches of County Louth (Dunleer Parish)

(O. Davies, M.A. in the 1940's)

Cappoge Parish

Cappoge Church lies at the end of a ridge in open undulating country. The walls, built of field stones and mortar, survive in part, the south wall much patched. The quoins were of ashlar. The internal dimensions are 55 ¼' x 16 ½'. Of the south west door both jambs are of rough sandstone ashlar; the external width is 4'9" and the internal 3'8", the height is 6'3" outside with a pointed masonry arch, while there is an internal flat arch 6" higher. There was probably another door to the north west. The west gable which is nearly complete contains a small rectangular slit with internal ashler jambs and is surrounded by a belfry with pointed masonry arches, whose jambs are mainly of limestone ashlar. In the centre of the south wall was either a large rectangular window or a door, and on the south east probably a slit.

Leslie thinks the church was not restored after the reformation. O'Davies would disagree with this as it is too poorly built to be earlier than the seventeenth

century and the absence of cut stone windows would be remarkable before that date.

The rectory was originally appropriate to the Kilsaran Preceptory of the Knight Templars and afterward to the Hospitallers. The Church was ruinous in 1622 (R.V.) and was probably never rebuilt (O'Davies queries the latter part of this assertion)

1764 Hearth money collector returned:-

No Protestants, 188 Popish persons, no church, no chapel in the parish of Cappocke.

Canon Leslie relates that some human bones, including a skeleton, were found at Castle Moyle, the ancient residence of the Hadsors – the Lords of Cappocke.

Quoin – external angle of building, stone or brick forming angle; internal corner of room.

Ashlar- square hewn stone(s)

Jamb – side post of doorway, window, etc

Nave – body of church from inner door to chancel or choir.

Chancel – eastern part of Church usually reserved for clergy and choir.

Dromin Parish

Dromin Church stands on the edge of a ridge beside a motte. The side walls survive to the height of about 12' and are densely ivy clad. The quoins are rough. Two buttresses have been built against the south wall. The east gable is broken above the window. The church is divided into nave and chancel by a cross wall which does not bond properly and may be an 'insertion; the chancel does not contrast. The chancel arch is round headed, of masonry 9' wide and quite low; the gable above it is nearly complete. The arch is now blocked, the church may have been shortened, perhaps at the time of the repairs between 1679 and 1690 and the nave allowed to fall into ruin.

Of the nave the west wall has disappeared so that the total length of the church cannot be reckoned; most of the north wall has been rebuilt. There was perhaps a door on the west. On the interior south face appears signs of a blocked door with rough jambs. On the south west is a rough rectangular window of non-ecclesiastical appearance, with breadth greater than height; it has a flat masonry arch on the inside, the external jambs are missing. On the south east is a rough pointed slit unglazed and without drip moulding; the external jambs are weathered. Inside it has a pointed masonry arch with wide splay, patched nearly to the ground level. The opening measures 5'2" x 9". On each side of the chancel arch is a bracket; the south one is carved.

The chancel is well preserved. The south west is a wide cusped and glazed ogee window without drip moulding; it has an internal flat masonry arch. It is densely covered with ivy and blocked; but it has been possible to obtain a drawing. A rough rectangular opening on the south east seems to mark a broken window. Of the east window there survive the south external jamb and wide splaying rough internal jambs. It had a fairly wide opening and probably several lights. On the north are two doors. The western has a pointed arch with plain chanafers, rising from rectangular bases, the internal jambs are rough with wide pointed masonry arch. To the east of it is a rectangular door with rough unsplaying jambs apparently an insertion and there is no evidence that there was a window or other breach at this point.

In the Chancel is a plain octagonal font 19.5 " across with circular basin 16" across.

Dromin is an early ecclesiastical site but no a part of the present ruin can be ascribed to the first millennium AD. Chancel door could not be earlier than the 15th century, while the triangular basis of the chamfers suggest an even later date, the squat ugly proportions of the south west window are unlikely to be before the 16th century. The church was a ruin in 1539 and again repaired by 1622 so probably these features date from the Reformation, Whether the whole Edifice was rebuilt at that time is uncertain. The south window of the Nave seems too primitive for so late a date, but may have been moved to its present position. The section of the east window also is early; and the wide splay is an undeveloped feature. There would hardly be room for a pair of lancets; but, I think, that this window may well belong to the 13th or early 14th century. The condition of the church makes it impossible to detect breaks in the wall so it is not clear how much of the chancel has been rebuilt. (The Church was renovated and the ruin is now in excellent condition - by the Rev, Canon Mulgrew 1990

Canon Leslie on Dromin Church

Dromin was one of the prebends of the Anglo Norman Chapter of Armagh of 1628 (See UJA 11.249)

1539 An inquisition before George Dowdall, official, to enquire into the defect and ruinous state of the ruinous state of the church and the vicar's house.

1622 Church and chancel repaired, no house. Vicar non resident, Hugh Griffin (Griffith), Curate at £6 13s 4d per year, who reads Irish and English (R.V.)

1690 Church Thatched (V.B.)

1692 Church not of repair 13 years, but part of the Chancel lately roofed by the Minister and the other part he has promised to repair before winter. Chancel will cost £10, Body £40 to repair. A visible distinction between Chancel and body of church; no bells; parishioners meet by consent' Patrick Birn, Ropish Priest, here 10 years; one Art O'Neill, schoolmaster - A protestant (V.B.) The rector then was Rev. Robert Haughton (1675-1699). It would appear that the church in Dromin Graveyard was used for a period for Church of Ireland services.

In 1764/65 a Parliamentary Return shows 4 protestants, 216 Roman Catholics, no church, 1 chapel. It would appear, therefore, that by 1765, at least, no further services were carried on there by the established church. Where was the chapel situated?

Another parliamentary return 1766/67 shows 67 Popish and 5 Protestant families in parish. There is quite a discrepancy between the figures for 1764/65 and those for 1766/67.

O'Keefe and O'Connor state that local people say that the church was never used for Protestant service.

Mosstown Parish

Canon Leslie on Church in Mosstown - In 1622 the church was ruinous and the value of the Curacy was £2. There are two curates named, 1622 - John Calrke (RV) 1633 - Samuel Powell (RV) at £4. IN 1764 there were 64 Proteastants and 316 Roman Catholics in the parish (HM - return). In 1766 two Protestant and 80 RC families (Parl - Ret.)

O Davies on Mosstown Parish

The old church lies in the townland of Mosstown North on a prominent site at the south east end of the ridge. The Graveyard seems to have been originally circular. The church was in ruins in 1622 but may have been refitted in the seventeenth century. It has now disappeared. The only relic is a roughly squared font, broken at one side and rounded at the base; the external dimensions are 22" x 20 ½" x 19" deep; it has a circular basin 19" across by 10 ½" deep.

The site of a church in an enclosure, which is still traceable to a gentle eastern slope, is recorded on O.S. at Philipstown, near Dunleer (O.S. 17.16.2)

Richardstown Parish

Canon Leslie on Richardstown Church: The church was one of eight chapels attached to the Priory of St, John of Athirdee. The Patron Saint was St. George. In 1622 the church was ruinous.

Curates:

1623 Robert Harper (RV) at 10 shillings

1633 Roger Briscoe (RV) at £3.

ODavies MA on Richardstown Parish : Richardstown Church stands beside a castle of perhaps the sixteenth century. The church site is probably older than the present castle, but may be a manorial foundation.

The church walls are very much overgrown and the ashlar quoins have been removed. The internal dimensions are 17'x 38'. On the east and north little survives. Rough openings mark a southeast window and a south westdoor; there may, also, have been a north west door. A pilaster (rectangular column) capital in

the graveyard may come from a door jamb. The west gable contains a round headed slit 3'7" x 7", with lintern arch and plain chamfer. The internal jambs are ashlar with wide splay and are surmounted by a masonry arch. In the graveyard is a mullion with sill attached perhaps from the east window. Another stone, pock dressed, and 38" long may have been a bond stone from a door; it has a plain chamfer an inch wide on one edge and is more than six inches thick. The back was probably squared.

There is also, in the graveyard a fine rectangular font, with bevelled corners measuring outside 13 ½" x 24 ½" x 14" high, the oval basin measures 25" x 20" x 9".

This church has fairly early features, though allowance must be made for archaism in a small and probably unimportant building. The door – capital, though simple, is clearly heir to a form which had died out before the era of stylised mass production in the 15th century. The church was unroofed in 1622 but probably required no more than superficial repairs which did not affect the permanent parts of the fabric.

Canon Leslie on Richardstown Church

The church was one of eight chapels attached to the Priory of St. John of Atherdee. The patron saint was St. George. In 1622 the church was ruinous.

Curates

1623 – Robert Harper (R.V.) at 10/-

1633 – Roger Briscoe (R.V.) at £3

Dunleer Parish

Canon Leslie

Relates to present Church of Ireland, Dunleer.

1622 – "church but reasonably repaired, chancel ruinous a poor (vicarage) house, Lord Louth, proprietor. Vicar resident (R.V.)

In 1690 (Reete 1681/5) ' the chancel and body of church out of repair and demolished since the Warrs, £140 to be assessed for rebuilding; and the change of slating, flagging, etc, income to £50 more by the computation of Grogan, principal workman, also £50 for repairs to chancel. (V.B.)

1692 – church was in good repair (V.B.)

1731- Rector is resident, but hath neither glebe nor parsonage (P.R.)

1765-200 Protestants, 550 Roman Catholics, 1 Church (in GOOD REPAIR) 1 chapel (Hearth Money Returns)

1780 – one church in Dunleer and another in Moylary, no glebe house Rector resident in Dunleer (ret to Lords)

1830 – The church was enlarged.

O. Davies MA

Dunleer Church (O.S. 18.66) stands close to the river apparently at an old ford. The site is thought to be that of the Celtic Abbey of Lannléire, but it was probably converted into a manoral church in Norman times. Dunleer was recorded as a Norman Vill (C.D.9. 1171-1251) (994 and other ref) and there is a delapidated mote a short way from the church up the slope.

The present church is, in the main, not older than 1832. It contains a font of 1772 and in the graveyard is a tombstone of 1679. The small tapering tower on the west may, however, date from the 13th century. Its walls are 3'3" thick at the base and the interior is 9' square. The height is about 50'. The windows of the belfry-stage had been renewed and the whole upper part may have been rebuilt. On the west is a fine pointed door 8'9 high x 3'9 wide at the sills. The jamb rests on small plinths; at the spring of the arch are low capitals of nearly semi circular section, outside of which rises a plain rounded drip moulding. Another pointed door 9'10" x 3'10" leads into the church. In the west wall of the ringing stage is a round headed window, one foot wide, whose jambs have a grooved chamfer of early form; on the inside were ashlar jambs 4' apart and a flat masonry-arch 7' high, now renewed in brick.

In the tower are preserved three early cross slabs, found in the graveyard. One, with an Irish inscription is well known. The second is a small shrunken ringed cross with stepped base; the third a rough slab with at least two wheel shaped shaftless crosses of early type in low relief.

Section 6

The 17th Century

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1600 A.D. Gentlemen of Co. Louth

Transcript of m.s in T.C.D. by Major General Stubbs.

Dunleer R.C. Parish

| Name | Residence |
|------------------|-----------|
| BARNEWALL Robert | Rathescar |

Davy and John Barnewall lived at Collan (Collon).

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| HADSOR Nicholas, father of Henry, | Cappoge |
|-----------------------------------|---------|

who married Maud, daughter of Ger Plunkett of Bewley, who died 1594 A.D. and widow of George Cruse of the Naul Lodge.

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| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| HOLLYWOOD Patrick | Hammondstowne |
| TAAFFE Robert | Mullaghcurry |
| TAAFFE James | |
| TAAFFE Robert | Athclare |

TAAFFE Nicholas

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| WHYTE Patrick | Richardstown |
|---------------|--------------|

WHYTE Richard

Bellew Papers

October 20th 1609 Inquisition held at the of Dunleere, in a Co. Louth, before Nicholas Kenny, Esq., escheator and feodary of the Barony of Leinster (?) and County of Louth, by John Cottel, Esq., his deputy; by oath of the following lawful men of the County Louth.

James Warren of Warrenstown; James Taaffe of Mullaghcurry; Patrick Clinton of Iriston; Edward Hollywood of Hammondston; Richard Rath of Drumcashel; Nicholas Lewcin of Baynstown; James Taaffe of Stephenston; Thomas Tallon of Dromcarre; Gerald Taffe of Clintston; Nicholas Dromgould of Walchiston; Christopher Tallon of Donleire; Laurence Clinton of Drumcashel, John Gernon of Gratiston.

[The names underlined are from the present day parish of Dunleer]

Chancery Pleadings***(or statements made by the plaintiffs and defendants)***

Edward Plunkett of Castlalomnaghe, Co. Louth, gent, Sir John (Plunkett) demised to Thomas Hollywod of Hammondton, 60 acres? in Listolge and 12 ac in Hammondston for 21 years at a rent of 26/8 and a hog yearly, man's meat and horse meat for a man and a horse for twelve days following Christmas, complainant inherited the lands as son and heir of Patrick Plunkett, son and heir of Sir John, while Thomas' lease passed to his son and heir, Patrick Hollywood (named on Page 1), to whom complainant renewed the lease of 21 years to Patrick's son, Christopher, and now to Christopher son, Edward Hollywood, who, being also, seized by inheritance of 40 acres in Hammondston, seeks to absorb the leased lands there into it.

Nicholas Garnet of Mylare, Co. Louth V Patrick Stanley of Dundalk, son and heir of Patrick Stanley of Dunlere, Robert Hadsor of Tullydonnell, Christopher Dowdall of Stonhouse, and George Stanley of Gaulstown, gents, for £100 due on bond.

Nicholas Taaffe of Athclare, gent, Patrick Stanley and Margaret, his wife, have had him arrested in Drogheda, in Michaelmas Term, 1602 or a bond of £5. A corpus cum causa granted. (Document badly damaged).

Nicholas Taaffe of Athclare, gent V Nicholas Fitzsymons of Killeffe, in Leccahill, Co. Down, who wrongly converted 60 sheep (worth £30), 9 cows (worth £60), a young horse and a mare (worth £10), belonging to plaintiff sued him in the Tholsel in Dublin, called the case into Chancery.

Bartholomew St Laurence of Corrstowne, Lieut. Collonell, William Warren of Castlestown, seriant major; Stephen Dowdall of Killelie, Captayne; Plunket of Bewley, Captayne; Stephen Clinton of Porte, John Varden of Clonmoore, John Bake of Darver, Walter Whyte of - , Patrick Garland of the Walter; Henry Garman of Myletown; John Bellew of Willestowne, John Stanley of Marleystown, Robe Meredith

(no date written in a wretched scrawl, hardly legible. Some of the names difficult to fix with certainty)

William Byrt of Drogheda, a merchant V Thomas Fleming of Marshallrath, Co. Louth, gent, for a debt of £ 7 8s 8d English, for wine (Temp, Elizabeth I.)

The 1641 A.D. Rebellion

In 1641 A.D., a rebellion broke out in Ulster. The Irish, led by Phelim O'Neill, were anxious to regain the lands taken from them in the Plantation of Ulster. Many of the old English settled in Ireland, who were largely Catholic, joined in later, their objective being is to support the king, Charles I, in his war against Oliver Cromwell and the Parliamentarians.

A meeting of gentry and freeholders, of County Louth, was held at Tullyesker and Christopher Barnewall of Rathescar, apparently after the Lord of Louth and Sir Christopher Bellew had declined, was appointed Colonel. Further officers were then elected.

S.P. Chas 1 June 9th, 1641

Examination of Captain. Thos. Serle taken by warrant from Lds Justice. *'He and Lieut. Wm. Flower saw a priest on horseback discoursing 30 or 40 of the late disbanded army on the hyroad near Dunleer last Monday were Lieut. Flower, who knew Irish, said the man was a priest. He saw his long vestment and heard him advise the soldier on his blessing not to leave the country, but rather that they should stay at home tho' they lived only on bread and milk for that there might be use for them soon and that he told them S(pain) and Port(ugal) were in arms and also France and Scotland. Lieut. Wm. Flower corroborated. '*

In Co. Louth Depositions in respect of the 1641 Rising (Folio 20) *Christopher Barnewall of Rathescar, sworn and examined sayeth that about Hollantide last, Coll. Bryan McMahowne came into the county of Louth and that his, the sayd collres cominge and by his direction there was a general meetinge of all the freeholders and gentlemen of the said Countie on the Hill of Tullogh Esker. At which meeting it was declared by the said Collo that most of the nobillitie and gentry of the Kingdom was privie to the present rebellion; and there at that meeting all the gentry and freeholders of the sayd County of Louth agreed to joine with the said Coll and for the promotion of the business and then agreed to meet at the foresaid place about three days after and every man was by appointment to bring them all the power he could make, wch accordingly [for the most] was done.*

And at the said second meetinge there were officers and captaynes appointed by the consent and agreement of the whole county. The examinatt was appointed Collonell, Colonel General of the forces of Rebellion, Barnewall of Rathesker, 1642.'

Among those appointed captains were-

Thomas Keppock of Ardeagh

John Hadson of Keppock

Patrick Taaffe of Athclare- son of Stephen Taaffe of the same.

In further examination of Christopher Barnewall, the following appears:

'And for the maintainence of the armie as well those of the Countie of Louth as of the north, there were collectors appointed to bring and raise Beeves throughout the whole countie, upon every ploughland and for bread, the Protestants corne and Haggards served and to spare. .

..... ***Wch armie so gathered together and commanded as aforesaid lay on the north side of the town of Drogheda, and besieged the same.***

Robt. Meredith

Chris Barnewall

Plantation and its effect on Landowners in Dunleer

Cromwell defeated the Royalists and landed in Ireland in August 1649 A.D. By 1652 A.D. the war had ended with Cromwell in control and the confiscation of the land of Ireland began.

By Cromwell's Act of Settlement 1652, the claims of adventures and also of the army for grants in lieu of pay, were to be met by the forfeiture of land in nine Irish counties, Louth included. The demands of the army for further land resulted in the Transportation Ordinance of June and July 1653 and the Act of Satisfaction of the same year. Ireland was to be divided into two, Clare and Connaught was reserved for the Irish gentry dispossessed elsewhere and now planted there. The confiscated area was allocated to adventures and soldiers. Petty estimated that 11,000,000 out of 20,000,000 statute acres (the total area of Ireland) were forfeited.

A number of private individuals advanced money to the Parliament for the raising, equipping, and maintenance of the army to subdue the rebels. These people were known as Adventures and were promised confiscated land in Ireland in return for their financial support. The Parliament had, also to settle with an army of 30,000 men, who had served in the Irish campaign, to whom arrears of pay were due.

Irish proprietors of the other three provinces were to be driven across the Shannon to Connaught and Co. Clare and assigned land there in proportion to the size of their original lands in Leinster, Munster, and in parts of Ulster, the lands vacated to be divided amongst the adventurers and soldiers. Only land set down as arable was to be counted; bogs, mountains and the like were to be assigned, without extra payment, to those estates they bordered. A small rent, a few pence per acre, was reserved to the crown.

In order to facilitate the distribution of the land, Sir William Petty, an English physician of scientific tastes, was employed to prepare a survey. Because the survey was taken down and illustrated by maps it became known as the Down Survey.

The surveys and settlements under Cromwell and Charles II have left us with quite considerable knowledge of the proprietors of the land in 1641 A.D. and of the grantees who received the land.

The Barony of Ardee was to be granted to soldiers and the confiscated land in the remainder of the county was to be held in reserve for adventurers for whom there was not sufficient land elsewhere. The Barony of Ardee contained the most fertile land in the county. The valuation of the Barony of Ardee at £1,200 was exceeded only by a valuation of £1,500 for Co. Dublin and £1,300 each for Kildare and Meath.

A new system of measurement was used. It was known as Irish or Plantation measure. The Irish acre was considerably greater than the Statute acre.

Richardstown land was granted to Mesors, Wooton, Allen, Archer, and Ashton.

In 1666 A.D. Colonel William Legg was granted an Adventurer's Certificate and received Dunleer civil parish among other properties. Colonel William Legg rented his land to others, some of them being Cromwellian soldiers such as Peirce and as per Rent Roll 1691 to Irish people and people of old English descent such as McCabe, McCarnoy, Mullroy, Bride, and Dromgoole. Robert Peirce was named Titulado in the 1659/60 census and became, later on, the First Sovereign.

Many of the Ardee Cromwellian Settlers were not soldiers as they had sold their indentures to officers and other interested in getting land.

Some new English settlers had settled in the parishes of Mosstown, Richardstown, and Dunleer. However the bulk of the farming stock remained Gaelic for in none of the baronies did an Anglo Irish surname rank in one of the outstanding surnames. In complete contrast was the relative importance of the 'New English' in the towns.

Numerically the land owning class in Co. Louth constituted only a fraction of 1% of the total population. In terms of power and prestige, however, they were paramount. They were in effect, the ruling 'elite' of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

List of Lands and Proprietors -23rd October 1641

(Bellew Papers. Page 29- P>R>O>I 1121 1/8) Carried out by Foulke in 1653 A.D. in the parishes of Cappoge, Dromin, Mosstown, and Richardstown, all in the Barony of Ardee and reserved for soldiers.

Parish of Dromin

Dromin

Dromin, 480 acres, a manner (manor), equally divided between Barnewall of Rathescar, and James(?) Taaffe of Dromin aforesaid to said which jenico 207 acres whereof in lease to Clynts of Clyntstown, 34 acres to the vicarage with three tenements and gardins belonging to Patr. Cashill Fitzwilliam of Dundalk, one v tenement and garden belonging to Mathew Ardagh of Ardagh and possessed by them the said 23rd October and valued them at 6s per acre as aforesaid now possessed by the said parties, Barnewall by waie(way) of composition from the Commissioners of Revenue for his said parte, the said Jenica as yet by the Commissioner for his constant aforesaid the sed (said?). Taaffe of Ashland and the proportions wast quere the spiritualities of this parish.

Mullacurry

180 acres where of belonging by the way of inheritance the 23rd Oct. to the Lo. Taaffe 100 acres and to Taaffee of Braganstowne, 80 acres were possessed by William warren by way of lease and valued the said 23rd Oct. at 5s the acre whereof paid unto W. Dillon of Willeston 20s for the said Taaffe of Braganstowne by way of mortgage.

Painstown

200 acres belonging the said 23rd of Sher by way of inheritance to the said Barnewall of Rathesacar valued then at 45 the acre and now wast(e).

Rathcoole

80 acres belonging to the Primate by way of inheritance and possessed the said 23rd October aby way of lease at 4/- an acre by the year and now possessed by the relect of Barnewall of Rathesacar.

The Parish of Cappocke**Cappocke**

Cappocke Inabtree and Kneddogh, a town with a mannor or stone house whereof belonginge the 23rd of 8th ber. 1641 A.D. to John Hadsor 270 acres his inheritance and valued than at 7s the acre and now possessed by the said Mr. Hadsor by contract with Mr. W. Gerrard to Clynts 20 acres, to Gerno of Stabannon 180 acres whoe claims an interest in the same from the commonwealth , Mr. W. Germon of Stabannon claimeth 10 acres by way of interest in Kneddogh as aforesaid.

Ardaghstown

80 acres belonging the 23rd of 8th ber. to Mathew Ardagh, heir to James Ardagh, and valued then at 55 per acre possessed now by the said Major Ardagh the composition respitted by the Commissioner Revenue out of which Mr Germon of Germonstown claimeth 3s slinfe(?) per an -

(Respitted = Delay permitted in the discharge of an obligation or suffering of penalty; interval of rest or relief).

Laullistown

30 acres belonging the said 23rd of 8th ber. to Barnewall of Rathescar by way of inheritance valued then at 4s per acre and now in the possession of Elizabeth Barnewall at Bath, relict of the said Barnewall parte of her jointure.

The parish of Mostowne**Mosstown**

Mosstown 000 acres (?) belonging the said 23rd of 8th ber. unto Mr. William Moore of Barmeath and 000(?) acres belonging to Mr. Taaffee of Coolestown as their inheritance valued then at 4s per acre and now in the possession of Captain Roger Gregory by lease from the Commissioner of Revenue.

Hammondstown

000 (?) acres belonging the said 23rd of 8th ber. to Edwarde Hollywoode as his inheritance being vallued at 4s 6d per acre and now in the possession of Darjell Makan, Goerge Verdon, and John Kelly who houlde the same by lease from Hollywood.

Listolsh

60 acres aforesaid with a mill belonginge the said 23rd of 8th ber. to Nicholas Plunkett of Castlelornagh as inheritance valued at 5s per acre now in possession of Pat Plk by contract from Mr. Casilrth of Drogheda who claymed interest therein from the Commonwealth.

Rathescar and Lisdowan

A manner 360 acres as aforesaid belonging unto Barnewall of Rathescar, 306 acres as inheritance with the mill of -- and the wood of the said Rathescar and to Ardagh of Ardaghstowne by extent 30 acres and to Plunkett sume tyme of Dunlyon(Dunleer?). 30 acres the said Barnewall's portion thereof is now possessed by his relicte as as her joynture out of which there is allowed 30s to the said Ardagh by way of exchange of land betwixt him and the said Barnewall for lands in Lawlestown aforesaid valued at 4s 6p per acre where Robert Barnewall, son and heyor of the said Barnewall challenges the inheritance therewith.

Marshalrath (Mastelrath)

300 acres as aforesaid belonging the said 23rd of 8th ber. unto Robert Taaffe of Cootestown by way of inheritance and valued then at 4/- per acre possessed now by ? with from Captain Kenington who claims interest therein from the Commonweath.

Knock and Ardraghan

240 acres as aforesaid belonge the said 23rd of Oct r. whereof 40 acres to the Earl of Kildare. 140 acres to the Lord Moore which is now challenged by the said Barnewall's relict as part of her ---and 40 acres unto the Barnewall of Rathescar 120 acres to the Lord of Louth all which is now wast(e) valued the said 23rd of 8th ber. at 2s 6p per acre. Robert Barnewall's son and heir to the said Barn. claimeth the inheritance of the foresaid 40 acres.

Philipstowne

240 acres by extent whereof challenged by Barnewall of Rathescar as inheritance, 80 acres, 20 acres challenged by Mr. Garnon of Killincoole, and the remainder is challenged by Mr. Pat Netervil in right of his wife 140 acres and possed and valued them at 4s per acre, and Mr Taaffe of Braganstown all of which was valued the said 23rd of 8th ber. at 4s per acre and now wast(e). Rob. Barnewall challenges them for the said Bar share as his inheritance.

The Parish of Richardstowne**Richardstowne**

Richardstown and -----314 acres as aforesaid with a castill, Baune and mill whereof belonging the said 23rd of 8th ber. by way of inheritance to Mr. White of the same, 240 acres, to Taaffe of Braganstown, 20 acres, to tenements and gardens to Mr. Wolton of Rootstown, 30 acres, and 41 houses and gardens to Mr. Dardis of Dardistowne.

Rath 10 acres and 2 houses and 2 gardens to Dromgole of Dromgolestowne 5 acres with 2 houses and 2 gardens to Pat Clinton of Drumcashell 4 acres one house and garden and 1 acre ½ belonging to George Plunkett of Dunlyer (Dunleer) with a house and garden valued then at 6s per acre now possessed by the said Mr. White by contract from Captain John Pearse (Pierce?) who claimeth an interest in the same from the Commonwealth.

Pat McCartan of the same claymeth a lease from the said White of 30 acres for many years to come at the yearly rent of 8s per acre.

(As there is a tombstone to the McCartan family, in Richardstown graveyard it would appear that the new owner, as a result of the Cromwellian Plantation, granted a lease to Pat McCartan).

1n stowne(?)40 acres aforesaid possessed the 23rd of 8th ber. by Mr. Dromgole of Dromgolestowne by way of preferment with his wife, Mary Whitt, daughter to Whitt of Richardstowne valued at 5s per acre and now possessed by Pat Dromgole hezer (?) (heir) to the said Dromgole by contract with the Commission of Revenue. Mr Pat Garnon of Killincole claimeth with 20s per acre as chief rent of the said and land of C.....Dromgole by inheritance 30 acres belonging the said 23rd of 8th ber. to John Dromgole valued then at 5s per acre now in the possession of Mrs. Townley by contract from Commissioners of Revenue out of which Mr. Garnon of Garnonstowne claimeth 21 per year as chieffe rente and Mr. Whitt of Richardstowne.

Proprietors in Dunleer were affected by the changes.

(Where the number of plantation acres do not tally with the amounts acquired by new owners it sometimes means that a mortgage is included in the list and thus amounts are duplicated).

Guide to Markings in following tables:

-4 Certificate and Patent Act of Settlement 1662 -1684. They were granted land and confirmed in those lands . they may or may not have come to Ireland.

< Certificate of Court claims or Certificate of Adventurers

W - Decrees of innocence 1662 - 1663

Wo - Connaught Certificate 1676 - 1677

X - Trustees Sales 1668 - Forfeitures - sold 1701 -1703

Quaeve - Left to Law

V) Commission of Grace 1684 -1688

C Church Land

B Bishop's Land (?)

Books of Survey of Distribution - also in Townley Hall papers.**Parish of Dunleire (civil)**

| Proprietors of Land in 1641 | Plantation Acres | Area of Civil Parish | New Owners |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Richard White of Richardstowne</p> <p>Gerry Plunket of Dunleer</p> <p>Mathew Ardagh of Ardaghstowne</p> <p>John Dromgoole of Dromgoolestown</p> <p>Patrick Ardagh of Dunleer</p> <p>X to E (Christopher) Barnewall of Rathescar</p> <p>John Ffynglofse (Finglas) of Toberstowne</p> <p>X to E Tallon of Dunleer Sr.</p> <p>X to E Bellew and Ye Lord of Louth</p> <p>Thomas Greg (Breg?)</p> <p>All the above except Greg were listed as Irish Papists. Greg's property was reserved to him.</p> <p>[Dromgoolestown is not in Dunleer parish, but John Dromgoole owned land etc in Dunleer, as did all of the others named above]</p> | <p>DUNLÉIRE</p> <p>20 parcels in</p> <p>DUNLÉIRE per</p> <p>Estimation 16 acres.</p> <p>(Probably town houses)</p> | <p>acs yrds pers</p> <p>1046. 0. 0</p> | <p>Col. Wm. Legg</p> <p>W</p> |

There are no townlands shown, in Petty's map, in the Civil Parish of Dunleer. The townlands of Athclare and Burren are shown separately.

| Prop. 1641 | Plan. Acres | New Owner |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Stephen Taaffe | Athclare | |
| | acs yrds pens | |
| William Moore of Barmeath | 150 1 0 | Erasmus Smith |
| | BAWNE als | William Hall (1659) |
| Richard White of Richardstown | BURREN | Erasmus Smith |
| Patrick Ardagh, Dunleer | acs yrds pens | |
| | 234 2 0 | |
| Adam Moore, Drogheda | | |
| George Plunket of Dunleer | 21 2 0 | |

The above civil parish is in the Barony of Ferrard

The following civil parishes are in the Barony of Ardee (Reserved for soldiers)

Parish of Cappock (Civil)

| Proprietors | Plantation Acres | New Owners |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| John Hadsor of Cappock | | |
| Mathew Ardagh of Ardaghstowne | The manor of Cappocke | Sr. John Bellew |
| Stephen Clinton of Clintonstowne | acs yrds pers | acs yrds pens |
| Henry Gernon of Gernonstowne | 451 1 0 | 450 0 0 to Mary and John Foulke <u>4</u> Arthur Chamberlin |
| | Ardaghstown | Nicholas Moor <u>4</u> |
| Matt Ardagh of Ardaghstowne | acs yrds pers | |
| | 95 0 0 | Mary and John Foulke <u>4</u> |

| | Lawlesstown | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Robert Barnewall of Rathescar | acs yrds pens | |
| Edward Hollywood | 22 1 00 | |
| Matt Ardagh, aforesaid | | |

Parish of Dromin (Civil)

| | The Manor of Dromin | acs | rds | pens | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Robert Barnewall of Rathescar | acs yrds pens | | | | |
| Jenico Taaffe and Stephen | 535 3 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | John Arthur |
| Taaffe of Athclare | | 4 | 0 | 0 | Wm Armitage |
| | | 100 | 0 | 0 | John Browne <u>4</u> |
| | | 135 | 0 | 0 | Nicholas Moor <u>4</u> |
| | | 75 | 0 | 0 | Mary&John Foulke <u>4</u> |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | Goole |
| | | | | | M ye John Hollywood |
| | | | | | 221-0-00 Earl of Carlingford |
| | | | | | ----- Edward Crowley |

Parish of Dromin (cont.)

| Proprietors 1641 A.D. | Plantation Acres | | | New Owners |
|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <u>C CCC</u> The vicarage of Dromin | Acs | rds | pens | |
| | 8 | 3 | 00 | <u>C</u> LandX |
| Robert Barnewall, Painstown | 281 | 0 | 00 | ----- Lew Allen |
| (In the Towley Hall papers it is spelled Pochanstowne ?) | | | | --- John Hollywood |
| | | | | 99-0-0 Sr Wm Aston <u>4</u> |
| | | | | 181-0-0 Mary and John Foulke <u>4</u> |
| The See of Armagh- Rathcoole | 131 | 0 | 00 | 131-0-0 <u>B</u> Land |
| {The Ld Taaffe and Christo}* {Taaffe of Braganstowne}* *Mullaghcurrin | 208 | 3 | 00 | 89-0-00 Sir Wm Aston <u>4</u> |
| | | | | 87-0-00 Ea. Carlingford W |
| | | | | 32-3-00 John Arthur <u>4</u> |
| | | | | Ea. Carlingford |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 208-3-00 |

Parish of Mostowne

| Prop. 1641 | Plan . acres | New Owner |
|---|---------------------|---|
| {Nicholas Plunkett of Castlecumney}Listulk | 44 1 00 | Hen. Townley <u>4</u> |
| Edward Hollywood, Hammondstowne | 234 1 00 | John Hollywood Henry Townley <u>4</u> |
| Robert Taaffe of Marshalrath of Cookstown? | 163 0 00 | Eliz. Peirce Ea. Carlingford Arthur Buckley <u>4</u> |

Parish of Mostowne (cont.)

| Proprietors in 1641 | Plantation Acres | New Owner |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Robert Barnewall | Ye manor of Rohesker | acs rds pens |
| Mathew Plunket | acs rds pens | 18 0 00 <u>C</u> Landx |
| Mathew Ardagh | 512 2 0 | 394 0 00 Jn Hollywood 382 0 00 Robt. Wynne <u>4</u> 111 2 00 Hen. Townley ----- Lew Allen |
| Cookstown J. Pat of the same being of Cappock parish | 120 3 00 | Ea. Of Carlingford Arthur Buckley <u>4</u> |
| The same and Wm Moore of Barmeath | Mosstowne 221-2-0 | Eliz. Peirce 152-2-06 Arth. Buckley <u>4</u> 68-0-00 Roger Gregory |

| | | Earl Carlingford |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Robert Barnewall | Philipstowne | ----- John Hollywood |
| Patrick Nettervill of Terfeckham | 458 3 00 | 16-0-00 Ea. Carlingford <u>4</u> |
| Patrick Gernon of Killingcoole | | 181-0-00 William Edwards <u>4</u> |
| X to E Taaffe of Braganstowne | | 38-1-14 Robert Wynne <u>4</u> |
| | | 186-0-33 Peter Fagan <u>4</u> |
| | | 38-0-33 Hen. Townley |
| | | ----- Lew Allen |

Parish of Mosstown (cont.)

| Proprietors in 1641 | Plantation Acres | New Owners |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ld. of Louth | Knock als | Acs |
| Robert Barnewall | Mountane | Lew Allen 449 <u>4</u> |
| | 404 1 00 | Ed. Singleton 45 <u>4</u> |
| | | Ld. of Louth 342 Matt Plunket |
| <u>C</u> Gleabe of Mosstowne | 4 0 0 | <u>C</u> Land |

Parish of Richardstowne

| Prop. 1641 | Plantation Acres | | | New Owners | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| John White of Richardstowne | acs | rds | pens | Ffanc Wooton | 23-3-00 <u>4</u> |
| | 547 | 0 | 00 | | |
| Patr. Dromgoole of Dromgoolestowne | | | | | |
| Chris Wootten | | | | Sir Wm Aston | 474 <u>4</u> |
| Ld. Taaffe | | | | Lew Allen | <u>4</u> |
| Peter Dardis of Rath | | | | John Artur | 19-1-00 <u>4</u> |
| Jn. Dromgoole of Welshtowne | | | | | 30-0-00 30-0-00 X |
| Peter Clinton of Dromcashell | | | | | |
| George Plunket of Donuleare | | | | | |
| Patrick Dromgoole's pa' | | | | | |

(In Irish Landed Gentry by John O'Hart, the following appears regarding forfeiting proprietors in Ireland under the Cromwellian Settlement.

Christopher Gough wrote to his Highness, the land Protectors Council for Affairs in Ireland. He had been instructed to prepare a list containing the names, surnames, places of abode, and addition of Title, of all proprietries of lands, forfeited to the Commonwealth by the late horrid Rebellion and returned in the Books of Civil Survey or otherwise extent upon record and certify the same unto your Lo

'I humbly present the ensuing list containing the names of all Papist Proprietors within the counties of Dublin, Lowth etc'.

County of Lowth forfeiting proprietors- Cromwellian Plantation.

A list of Papists Proprietors names in the county of Lowth as they are returned on the severall surveys of said county (confined in this instance to Dunleer Parish).

Mathew Ardagh, Ardaghstown, Christopher Barnemwall, Rathescar,
Patrick Ardagh, Dunleire, Sir Christopher Bellew, Bartholomew Britt,
Drogheda, John Bellew, Willistown,

Barony of Ferrard (They owned Property in Dunleer)

Steven Taaffe, Athclare, Richard White, Richardstown,

George Plunkett, Dunleire, Lord of Louth,

Christopher Tallon, Dunleer, Thomas Greg (Breg), Dunliere, he was protestant and his land was reserved to him.

Barony of Ardee

Mathew Ardagh, Ardaghstowne, Lord of Louth,

Mathew Ardagh, Mathew Plunket, Dunleer,

Robert Barnewall, Raheskar, Stephen Taaffe, Athclare,

John Bellew, Willistown, John White, Richardstown,

Persons transplanted from Louth

John Hadsor, Cappocke, (19 persons were transplanted from Co.

John White, Richardstown, Lowth)

Acts of Settlement and Explanation

The Restoration 1660 A.D.

Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660 A.D. In November of that year a Royal Declaration laid down the details of the second Act of Settlement.

The crown was pledged to the Adventurers Act of 1652? (act for settling of Ireland), but the Cromwellian Settlement as done under the 'Usurper' (Cromwell) might be revised to the advantage of Roman Catholics.

The lands of the Adventurers (Co. Louth) were confirmed to them and 'innocent' Protestants were restored at once. The soldiers lost most (Barony of Ardee) and extra land taken by soldiers was taken from them. The church lands were taken back and no compensation granted. 'Irish Papists' were divided into two classes according to their 'guilt' or 'innocence', and those transplanted merely as papists such were entitled to their estates being returned to them. Ensignmen, those who helped the king in exile, were restored if they had accepted nothing as transplanters, but where adventurers and soldiers were in possession of their estates they were to be reprised out of the forfeited lands yet undisposed of, the amount of which was much exaggerated by the Cromwellian leaders, Orrery (Broghill) and Mountrath (Coote).

Papists not 'innocent' included those who had enjoined the nuncio or been in the Confederacy before the peace of 1646, because, very unjustly, the Irish cause of 1642-1646 was considered a rebellion.

In the act eighteen peers and many other proprietors were restored at once, but, in general, considerable numbers of Catholic Landlords were excluded because of the rebellion condition.

In May 1661 the elected Irish Parliament met and in spite of resistance from the Cromwellians who wanted the situation to remain as it was, the Act of Settlement was pushed through by Ormond in July 1662 A.D.

Peers restored to lands in Dunleer

Theobald Taaffe, earl of Carlingford – Parts of Dromin and Mullaghcurrin

Mathew Plunkett, Lord Louth - Knock of Montuna

Acts of Settlement and Explanation**The Manor of Cappocke****Acs-r p**

| Owners 1641 | 451-1-00 | New Owners |
|---|--------------------|--|
| 24 John Hadsor of Cappocke | 450-0-00 | Mary&John Foulke |
| 4/690 Mathew Ardagh of Ardaghstown | | Arthur Chamberlaine |
| Stephen Clinton of Clintonstowne | | in Fee by Decree |
| Henry Gernon of Stabannon | on ye Whole | |
| | | Sir John Bellew not in poss. in 41. |
| Left to Law by decree 25 | | |
| 2/507 Mathew Ardagh Ardaghstown | 95-0-0 | Nich. Moore by Cort dat 50 |
| | | ot 1666 |
| Robt. Barnewall of Raheskar4/690 | | Edward Hollywood |
| Lawlesstown 22-1-0 | | Mary & John Foulke by |
| Matt Ardagh | | Cort dat 17/5/1667 |

Dromin Parish

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Robt. Barnewall of Rahesker | 535-3-00 | 003-0-00 Wm Amitage of |
| Jenico Taaffe { The Manor of | | Cort dat 10/8/1666 |
| Stephen Taaffe of Dromi Dromin} | | 100-0-00 John Browne |
| | | 13/12/67 |
| | | John Arthur mort by Cort |
| | | 43-0-00 Nich Moor by Cort dat |
| | | 92-0-00 Nich Moor Oct 1666 |
| | | 75-0-00 Mary &John Foulke by Cort dat |
| | | 17/5/67 |
| | | 221-3-00 E.of Carlingfprd by Decree 1663 |

In possession

Amois 10 Edm Crowley 132 by Decree

on ye whole John Holywood 267-3

by Decree 19/8/63

Vicarage of Dromin 8-3-0 008-3-00 C

Robert Barnewall, Painestowne 281-0-0/ 99-0-00 Wm Aston by Cort dat June 1666

151-0-00 Mary & John Foulke by Cort dat

May 1667

on ye whole John Hollywood goo mort by

Decree 17 Aug 1663

The See of Armagh Rathcoole 131-0-00

131-0-00 B

Dromin Parish

Owners 1641

New Owners

**The Lord Taaffe and Christr. Mullaghcurrin 208-0-00/89-0-00 Wm. Aston by Cort
Taaffe of Braganstowne dat 5 June 1666**

37-0-00 E.of Carlingford by Cort

at July 1663 or 1668

on ye whole E.of Carlingford

Rodempeon

Mosstown Parish

Nich. Plunkett of Castleumney Listalsh 44-1-0 /44 Henry Townley by Cort dat

July 1668

Edward Hollywood Hammondstown 234-1-0/Jno Hollywood goe mort by

Decree 8/1663 Henry Townley

cort dat Jan 1668

Robert Taaffe of Cookestown 168-3-00 /Eliz. Peirce Joynt by Decree

**Arthur Buckeley by Cort dat
Jan 1666**

Earl of Carlingford

A ye same ph of Cappock psh

120-3-00 Earl of Carlingford

Robert Taaffe

N. moore of Barmeath Mosstown 221-2-00 152-2-34 Art. Buckeley by

Cort dat Jan. 1666

68-0-00 Robt. Gregory by Cort

Dat 1668 July

001 - 0-00 oo Earl Of Carl. by Cort

In possession of ye whole *dat July*

1668

112 afl rop

Eliz Peirce Joynt by Decree

June 1663 R.R

Manor of Rathesker**The Manor of Rathesker 612-2-00**

Robt. Barnewall 383-0-00 Robert Wynne by dat Sept. 1666
Mathew Plunkett 111-2-00 Hen. Townley by Cort Dat 17July, 1668
Mathew Ardeg John Hollywood 500 mort by 17 Aug 1663
 394 cm-00

On ye whole Lew Allen
 mort Dec. 27 April 1663

018-0-0 c Land

Owner 1641

Philipstown 438ac. 3rd.

New owner

Robert Barnewall of Rathosker 010-0-0 Earl of Carlingford by cort dat

Patrick Netterville of Torofochan July 1668

Patrick Gernon of Killincoole /459-3-00181-0-0 Wm Edwards by cort dat May

Christopher Taafe of Braganstown 1667

38-1-14 Robt. Wynne by cort dat Sept.

1666

186-0-32 Patrick Fagan by cort dat

038-0-33 Hen. Townley by cort dat July

1668

John Hollywood a mort by Decree on ye whole

Law Allen 100 mort by Decree April 1663

Knock alias Montuna 494-1-00
Lord of Louth Matt Plunkett Rem by Decree July 1663
Robert Barnewall 494 -1 -0
(Law Allen)
Reasc Land in Mosstown 004-000 Land

Richardstowne Parish(Richardstown 547 acres)

John White of Richardstown

**Patrick Dromgoole of Dromgoolestown/ Ffra Wootton 23-3-0 by Decree
 Aug 1663**

Christopher Wooton

**Rd. Taaffe Sir William Aston 474
 by Cort dat June**

Patrick Dardis of Rath Law Allen 1666

**John Dromgoole of Walshestown 100 mort by Decree
 April 1663**

Pat Clinton of Dromasnott

George Plunkett of Donnclourd Jon Arthur 30-0-00

Patrick Dromgoole a mort by Cort.

Note 1: Some Estate owners forced to give up their lands and transfer to Connaught, during the Cromwellian plantation, applied to the commissioners of the Revenue at Trim, for a dispensation from the obligation to transplant. These included:

Dispensed to

| | |
|--|---|
| Elizabeth Barnewall, Rathasker, | not dispensed |
| Jennieve Taaffe, Dromin, | to 1st September 1655 |
| John White, Richardstown, | to 10th July 1654 |
| Laurence Hammon, Rathasker | to 25th March 1655 |

Note 2: All Irish land was to be vested in the King – May 1661 – a Court of Claims was to be set up to adjudicate on claims for Irish land, and special favour was to be accorded to certain categories, mainly Catholic and Old English gentry, who had forfeited their estates to the Commonwealth. Among these were Mathew Plunkett, son and heir of Oliver, Lord Louth, and Theobald Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford, Christopher Barnewall and Francis Wooton of Drogheda were also Restoration grantees.

Note 3 : Landowners in the Barony of Ardee who obtained letters patent in respect of their estates in the Restoration Settlement who were either the original Commonwealth grantees or their heirs or were persons who had purchased such interests in the Commonwealth Restoration period.

_ Dunleer Parish only (Barony of Ardee)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Sir William Aston, | Richardstown | 1076-0-00 – Major in Colonel Hungerford Regt. 1648 |
| Arthur Buckely | (Ardee) | |
| William Edwards | Philipstown | 181-0-00 Lieut. Hungerford 1618 |
| Patrick Fagan | Philipstown | 186-0-33-he was among officers and soldiers ordered to be added to a list to be given land for their arrears in Ardee Barony. |
| Captain Roger Gregory | Mosstown | 93-0-00 Lieut. in Tichbournes Regiment, Drogheda 1648 |
| Robert Wynne | Ratheskar | 421-1-14 not identified |

Edward Parkinson, who received 231-2-00 at Ardee was Church of Ireland Minister at Dromin.

More specific information re lands received by Colonel William Legg. Land in Galway, Roscommon, Kings County, and Louth.

In Co. Louth - The Manor and Lordship of Kilsaran and all the Demesne lands, with all the towns, lands, chiefries, rents, services, and herid' thereunto belonging, 817 acres - 3rd plantation measure (1,322 acs - 2rds - 20p. statute) Rent £16-11-2.

The Lordship and Manor of Templetowne, with the appurtenances Maghernata, Ballynarryn, Mucklogh or Minlogh, and Old Graunge, 363 ac (588 ac. Stat.) £7-7-0 rent. Barony of Dundalk.

Dunany and Droanstown, parcel thereof, 616 acs (997a-3rds-11p stat.) £12-9-5 ½ Rent.

Dunleer, 1046 acs (1,694 acs-1rd-16pens stat.) £21-3r-7 rent.

In Termonfeighan for 99 years from 29th Sept. 1660 123acs-3rds-20p (200ac-2rds-19p stat.) £2-10-2 ½ rent.

By letters from Whitehall, 26th Nov. 1675 the quit rents (rent paid by freeholder or copyholder in lieu of service) of £92-14-0 imposed upon the lands granted to him in Co. Louth, Roscommon and Galway, were, at the instance of his son, George Legg, Esq., directed to be discharged and released other than £4-10 a year (28 car2,1d pp). By patent dated 27th October and inrolled 4th Nov. 1680, pursuant to P.S 27th Feb, 1679 from Whitehall (Rot. 32. Car 2. 1 pf.r.37) the lands of Termonfeighan were granted to George Legg, Esq., son of the Colonel in fee; and all the lands of Co. Louth, created into the manor of Dunleer, with 300 acs in demesne, to impark 500 acs and the usual privileges of courts, park, waifs etc. and they were further created into a Corporation called the Borough of Dunleer, by patent, dated 3rd. August 1683 (Anno 35 3 pers F R 16 and 28 pursuant to letters from Whitehall, the 20th February 1681 (35 Car. 2 3 p.f r 16).

(Above from Acts of Settlement and Explanation - appendix to 15th. Report from the Commissioners of Public Records, Ireland, 45 - 280 (1825)).

Patrick Ardagh of Ardaghstown was a tenant or leaseholder in his ancestral lands in 1691. No longer owner in fee. In quite a number of instances the original owner of landed property continued to live on part of the property after the confiscations, by simply leasing it from the new owner.

A list of outlawries in Co. Louth published in 1691 show some were proprietors in fee and some had remained as tenants on their ancestral lands.

Richard Hadsor was a tenant or leaseholder in Cappock in 1691. Patrick Ardagh, tenant or leaseholder in Ardaghstown in 1691.

(Ardaghstown later became Mooremount)

George Barnewall, tenant or leaseholder in Rathescar 1691.

Sir William Aston received, among other lands, **mullaghcurry** (Rent of) 89acs 3rds (145 acs, 1rd, 22 pens- statute acres) £1-14-41/2.

The parish, town, and lands of **Richardstown**, comprehending **Richardstowne**, Kinnewarris, **Crinstowne**, Irishtowne, those parts of Dromgoldstowne and Clytonstowne which be to the south side of the river of Atherdee and the mill of **Richardstowne**. 474acs (767acs, 3rds, 8pens statute) prof; 88 acrs unprof, £9-11-111/4 d.

In **Painstowne** on the north side of the Highway from **Drumin** to Atherdee 99acs (160acs-1rd-19pens0 £2-3-1d- Barony of Atherdee.

Total 1076 acs, 3rds plantation measure (1744 acs-0rds-27pens statue measure). Total rent £21-12-01/2 date October 26, 18th year.

(Cert 8th June, inrolled in Exchequer) Inrolled 5th January 1666

Erasmus Smith received in Co. Louth, among other areas there,

Burren- 234acs 2rds £4-14s-113/4 d

Athclare 159 acs 1 rds £3-4s-6

Barony of Ferrard, Inrolled 5th July 1666

Col. William Legg received land in Galway, Roscommon, King'sCo, and Co. Louth. In Co. Louth he received The manor and Lordship of Kilsarin and all the demesne lands with all the towns, lands, chieftries, rents, services, and herids thereunto belonging - 817acs 3rds (1,324acs-2rds-20 statute) £16-11s-2d.

Barony of Atherdee and Barony of Ferrard Co. Louth

The Lordship and Manor of Templetowne, with the affurtanences, Maghernatra, Ballymemory, Mucklogh or Minlogh and Old Graunge, 363 acs (688 acs stat.) £7-7s-0d. Barony of Dundalk.

Dunany and **Droganstown**, parcel thereof 616acs (997acs-3r-11pstat) £12, 9s, 51/2 d

Dunleir 1046acs (1694acs-1rd-16pstat) £21, 3s,1d

Total quantity in Galway and Roscommon Total rent

2x951acs (4780acs + 22pep stat) £29, 17s, 61/4d

Total quantity in Louth and King's County Total rent

2x842acs -3rds (4x684ac + 27p.stat) £50, 11s, 01/2d

In Termonfeighan for 99 years from 29th September 1660 –

123a – 3r – 20p. (200acs – 2v – 10p. statute) 2£, 10s, 21/2d

Barony of Ferrard and Barony of Atherdee

Dated 26th June 18th year (cert 18th may, enrolled in the exchequer)

Enrolled 26th July 1666.

By letters from Whitehall 26th November 1675 the quit rents of 92£ 14s imposed upon the lands granted to him in Co Louth, Roscommon and Galway were at the instance of his son, George Legg, Esq., directed to be discharged and released, other than 4£ 10s a year (28car2, 1d, PPfrr3).

By patent dated 27th October and enrolled 4th November 1680 pursuant to P.S. 27th February 1679 from Whitehall (Rot. 32, Car2, 1 Pfr37) the lands of Termonfeighan were granted to George Legg, Esq. son of the Colonel, in fee; and all the lands in Co Louth created into the Manor of Dunleer with 300acs in demesnce, to impark 500acs and the usual privileges of courts, par, waifs etc. and they were further created into a Corporation called the Borough of Dunleer, by patent, dated 3rd August 1683 (anno 35 3persfr 16+28 pursuant to letters from Whitehall, the 20th February, 1681 (35 Cer 2 3 pt &16).

Acts of Settlement and Explanation

William Armitage received lands including in Dromin – fair house and several tenants, with four acres. Rent 1s 71/2d (19th November 1666)

Nicholas Moor, Esq. was granted land in Meath and Louth including Ardaghstowne 84acrs and Knockdenny, being parcels of Dromyne 90acs. Total rent in Barony of Atherdee 4£ 12s 83/4d. There were other lands in the Barony of Atherdee besides above, dated 19th year 1667, April 29th.

Arthur Bulkley received land in Morstown with the appurtenances 73acs – 2c – 26p and 79acs – 0v – 8p: £1 9s 93/4d, £1, 11s, 113/4d. Marshallrath with the houses and every ye appurtenances, 290acrs £5 – 17s – 51/4d with further lands, a fishing weare and a horse mill at Atherdee.

John, Lord Viscount Masserene, appears to have got no land in Dunleer parish.

Mary Fowke, widow and John son and heir of John Fourke, Esq. received lands in a variety of places including in:

Cappocke, 456acs; Lawlestown 22acs; Dromin 75acs; Painstown 181acs.

Their total land in Co Louth 1,679acs (2,719acs – 2rds – 32peps stat)

Total Rent £33, 19s, 63.4d – to hold to y' uses of ye will of John Fowke, late of Drogheda, Esq. father of said John, deceased and grandfather of said John dated 23rd August 1657 – Enrolled 26th June 1668.

Henry Townley Esq. Jr. Pierce, gent, Captain Willian Jones, Arther Ward Esq, and Roger Gregory.

H. Townley receives land in Listolke with mill, 44 acres, 17s 10d. in Rathescar, 80acs and also more in same 31acres 2rds in Philipstown 38acs and 33p – and other lands.

Roger Gregory received 68acs. 1rd in Mosstown

Theobald, Earl of Carlingford received land in

Philipstown 16acs – 6s 51/2d

Mullaghurry 87acs

Mosstown 113acs

Marshellrath 289acs – 2rds (1668)

His Lordship was not to be possessed of the lands until the adventurers and soldiers, who are confirmed therein or any of them, he first reprised.

The Archbishops and Bishops:

Improprate rectories and tythes granted to ye clergy of their respective diocese vis. Thomas Chambres, incumbent of Dunleer, the improprate tythes of ye parish of Dunleer forever.

John Browne received part of Dromeene 100acs (161acs – 3rds – 37pstat) £2 6s 0r. Enrolled 28th June 1676.

Acts of Settlement and Explanation Dunleer Parish 1625 Persons in whose grants Savings and the persons The savings are contained in whose favour made:

Sir William Aston, Knt To John Holywood, the herefit of his decree to 99acs in Painstown

H. William Legg To Thomas Legg, the right he had 22nd October 1641 and no other prodestant in Dunleer.

Nicholas Moor To John Holywood, his right to his proportion of a rent charge of £80 out of Listrush etc. with other lands for a 1000 years till paid £800 decree dated 18th June 1663.

Mary Fowke . The whole benefit of a lease of 1000 years or a rent charge of £80 until pain £800 out of Painstown etc, by decree 18th June 1663.

Rober Fowlke To Stephen, son of Christian Roche, his right in law and equitiy to the lands of Richardstown and other places.

Theobold, Earl of Carlingford To John Holywood, such right as was decreed him, 18th June 1663 to a mortgage in Poghanston (only a small portion of Pochanstown in the parish of Dunleer).

Acts of Settlement and Explanation Dunleer Parish 1625

Persons in whose grants Savings, and the persons the savings are contained in whose favour made.

The Archbishops and Bishops To Mathew Plunket, Esq. such right he had decess to the impropriate tythes of the Parishes of Moyclare and Dunleere.

Abstracts of the conveyances from the Trustees of the forfeited estates and interest in Ireland in 1688. None in the civil parish of Dunleer.

Proviso to secure Col. William Legg in his grant, 10th October 1664, p.170

Petition by Erasmus Smith for saving, in the new bill, his right to lands in Louth, Co. Bar of Ferrard – Lord Lieutenant 10th September 1664, read 12Oct 1664, page 240.

Petition of Col. William Legg for a proviso to secure him in 3000 acres granted him in lieu of the Lordship of Templetown, Moortown and other lands in Armagh diocese, no date, p.137.

Petition of Sir Nicholas Plunkett stating that he had lived in the English Pale and been educated at the inns of court; was forced from the Pale by the Lords Justices order; was at the council of Kilkenny and acted against the King until the peace of 1648; was ever since loyal; was banished by the Usurpers and lived abroad for ten years. Prays to be restored to his liberty and fortune. Order of the council that the order for his imprisonment, dated 14th March last, he rescinded and he restored to his liberty and property, 6th June 1662. Page 157.

The Act of Settlement contains a provision for Colonel Legg

‘To have the Lordships of Templeton, Moretown, Mondlogh in Cooley, the lordship of Kilsaran, the Rectories of Monasterboice, Dysart, Clougegan and the lands and hereditaments of Termonfeckin, Douller (Dunleer (?)) and Dowshan (Dunany(?)) or by any other name or names they, or any of them, are known or called, for a term of 99 years to be accounted from the determination of one or more lease or leases heretofore made by Sir Thomas Plunkett (sic) Lord Louth’.

The Act of Explanation contains a proviso for Legg to have the lands granted to him by letters patent dated 19th January, 1663 without any retrenchment.

Lord Louth had a lease of Kilsaran, Colley, etc, from Elizabeth I, Legg became aware of the fact that the lease ran out in 1641 A.D. and he secured the property for himself from Charles II.

Land ownership changes in Co. Louth - 1641 - 1685

DUNLEER PARISH AREA

Abstracted from Books of Survey and Distribution and other contemporary sources

Proprietors Profitable Land Page B.K Restoration Proprietors

| Proprietors, Parish/Barony address | Profitable Land. Page B.K S+D | Restoration Proprietors |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>George Plunket, Dunleer</u> | | |
| D/F Parcel in Dunleer, | 217 | Col. Wm. Legg |
| Ditto in Bawn (Burren) | 218 | Erasmus Smith |
| Richardstoen, Ardee | | |
| Parcel in Richardstown | 283 | Several |
| Kildemuck, Ardee | | |
| Parcel in Paughanstown(?) | 251 | Several |
| <u>Christopher Taaffe, Dunleer</u> | 217 | Col. Wm. Legg |
| D/F Parcel in Dunleer | | |
| <u>Richard White, Richardstown</u> | | |
| D/F Parcel in Dunleer | 217 | Col. Wm. Legg |
| Ditto in Bawn al Burren | 218 | Erasmus Smith |

| | | |
|---|------------|----------------|
| <u>John Dromgoole, Walshestown</u> Mosstown/Ardee Parcel in Richardstown | 253 | Several |
|---|------------|----------------|

| Name, address, Parish/ | acs | rds | pens | S&D |
|--|-----|-----|------|-------------------|
| Barony, Puckland, Part of Curballis | 43 | 2 | 00 | 243 Duke of York |
| John Finglas, Toberstown | | | | |
| D/F. Dunleer/Ferrard - Parcel in Dunleer | | | | 217 Col. Wm. Legg |
| Adam Moore, Drogheda | | | | |
| D/F Parcel in Bawn | | | | 218 Col. Wm. Legg |

Small Proprietors and lower gentry not restored

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| <u>Ardagh,*</u> Ardaghstown | | |
| D/F Parcel in Dunleer | 217 | Col. Legg |
| <u>Cappock</u> | | |
| The Manor of Cappock, parcel in | 250 | Several |
| Ardaghstown | 250 | Nicholas Moor |
| Lawlesstown, parcel in | 250 | Several |
| <u>Mosstown</u> | | |
| Manor of Rathescar | 252 | Several |

*** Patrick Ardagh of Ardaghstown was tenant or leaseholder in his ancestral lands in 1691 - no longer owner in fee. In quite a number of instances the original owner of landed property continued to live on part of the property after the confiscations, by simply leasing it from the new owner.**

Small Proprietors and lower gentry not restored

| Proprietors, Parish/Barony address | Profitable Land. Page B.K S+D | Restoration Proprietors |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| <u>Patrick Ardagh, Dunleer</u> D/F parcel in Dunleer | 217 | Col. Legg |
| Parcel Bawne al Burren | 218 | Erasmus Smith |
| <u>Christopher Barnewall, Rathesker</u> D/F Parcel in Dunleer | 217 | Col. Legg |
| <u>Patrick Barnewall, Allardstown</u> Richardstown/Ardee Parcel in Richardstown | 253 | Several |
| <u>Patrick Dardis, Rath</u> Richardstown/Ardee Parcel in Richardstown | 253 | Several |
| <u>John Dromgoole, Dromgoolestown</u> D/F Parcel in Dunleer | 217 | Col. W. Legg |
| Richardstown/Ardee Parcel in Richardstown | 259 | Several |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <p><u>John Dromgoole, Walshestown</u> Mosstown/ Ardee Parcel in Richardstown</p> | <p>253</p> <p>253</p> | <p>Several</p> <p>Several</p> |
| <p><u>Patrick Dromgoole, Dromgoolestown</u> Parcel in Richardstown R/D Richardstown, Dunleer</p> | <p>250</p> | <p>John Foulke</p> |

Small Proprietors and lower gentry not restored

| Proprietors, Parish/Barony address | Profitable Land | Page B.K S+D | Restoration Proprietors |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| <u>John Hadsor,* Cappock</u> Cappock/Ardee The Manor of Cappocke, with others | acs rds pens 451 1 0 | 250 | John Foulke, see dispute with Bellew |
| <u>Edward Hollywood,</u> Hammonstown Capock/Ardee Lawlesstown with others | 22 1 0 | 250 | John Foulke |
| Mosstown/Ardee, Hannondstown | 234 1 0 | 252 | Henry Townley |
| Kldemock/Ardee ? Parcel in Painstown | | 251 | Several |
| <u>Path. Netterville, Termonfeckin</u> Mosstown/Ardee Parcel in Philipstown | | 252 | Several |
| <u>Mathew Plunket, Ratheskar</u> Manor of Ratheskar/Ardee & others | | 252 | Several |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Nicholas Plunket, Castleumney</u> | | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | 44 | 1 | 00 | 252 | Henry Townley |
| Listolch | | | | | |
| <u>Jenico Taaffe, Athclare</u> | | | | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | 535 | 3 | 00 | 251 | Several |
| Manor of Dromin/ with others | | | | | |
| <u>Robert Taaffe, Cookstown</u> | | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | 153 | 0 | 00 | 252 | See E. of C ad Arthur Buckely |
| Marshalrath | | | | | EOC= Earl of Carlinford |

- **A list of outlawries in Co. Louth published in 1691 – show some were proprietors in fee and some had remained as tenants in their ancestral lands. Richard Hadsor was a tenant or leaseholder in Cappoge in 1691. Patrick Ardagh, tenant or leaseholder in Ardaghstown in 1691.**

(Ardaghstown later became part of Mooremount)

George Barnewall ,tenant or leaseholder in Rathescar,. 1691.

Small Proprietors and lower gentry not restored

| Proprietors, address, Parish/Barony | Profitable Land | Page B.K S+D | Restoration Proprietors |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | acs rds pens | | |
| Stephen Taaffe, Athclare D/F Athclare (Dunleer/Ferrard) Dromin/Ardee | 159 1 00 | 218 | Erasmus Smith(hall and later Townley(?) tenands) |
| Manor of Dromin with others | 535 0 00 | 251 | Several |
| John White, Richardstown Richardstown/Ardee with others (may be identical with John White, Balriggeran, Dundalk) | 547 0 00 | 253 | Several |
| Christopher Wotten Richarstown/Ardee Parcel in Richardstown | | 253 | Several |
| William Moore, Barmeath D/F Parcel in Bawn (Burren) | | 218 | Erasmus Smith |
| Mosstown/Ardee | 221 1 00 | 252 | Several |
| Nicholas Plunkett, Castleumney Mosstown/Ardee | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|
| Listolsh | 44 | 1 | 00 | 252 | Henry Townley |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|

Higher gentry not restored

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Robert Bartnewall, Rathesker Dromin/Ardee The Manor of Dromin with Jenico Taaffe and Stephen Taaffe | 535 | 3 | 00 | 251 | Several |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|

Small Proprietors and lower gentry not restored

| Proprietors, address, Parish/Barony | Profitable Land | Page B.K S+D | Restoration Proprietors |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| | acs rds pens | | |
| (Barnewall, Taaffe) <u>Athclare and Painstown</u> | 281 0 00 | 251 | Several |
| Mosstown/Ardee The <u>Manor of Rathesker</u> with Mat Plunket and Mat Ardagh | 512 2 00 | 252 253 | Several Lo. Lo. C of Gr |
| <u>Knock al Montuna</u> with Lord Louth | 494 1 00 | | |
| <u>Patrick Gernon, Killencoole,</u> Mosstown/Ardee Philipstown, with others | 459 3 00 | 252 | Several |
| <u>Christopher Taaffe,</u> Braganstown Dromin/Ardee | 208 3 00 | 251 | E. of. C |
| <u>Mullaghcurrin, with Lord Taaffe</u> Mosstown/Ardee <u>Philipstown</u> | 459 3 00 | A/o/R | Breg E. of. C |

Proprietors of land in Co. Louth not resident in the county and who were not restored

Nil in DUNLEER area.

(civil)

Proprietors not subjected to forfeiture in Cromwellian Period

| | acrs | rds | pens | Page B.K S+D | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| Archbishop's Land | | | | 251 | |
| Dromin/Ardee | | | | | |
| Rathcoole | 131 | 0 | 00 | | |
| Church and glebe lands | | | | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | | | | | |
| Dromin Vicarage | | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | 8 | 3 | 00 | 251 | |
| Mosstown glebe | | | | | |
| Mosstown Glebe | 4 | 0 | 00 | 253 | |
| <u>Drogheda Corporation</u> | | | | | |
| Mullary/Ferrard | | | | | |
| Starrow (P.Peppard,Dode) | 120 | 3 | 00 | 216 | (Discharged for Peppard of Drogheda, 120 acs- |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|
| <p>(The larger part of Starrow is in Monasterboice Parish, a relatively small portion is in Dunleer Parish)</p> <p>(Starrow = present day Stirue)</p> | | | 3rds- 00pens) |
|---|--|--|----------------------|

1641 Proprietors (or their successors) restored

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <u>Sir John Bellew, The Manor of Cappock</u> | | Page B.K S+D 250 | Not in Bellew's possession in 1641. Left to law to decide the issue |
| <u>Arthur Chamberlain, formerly Patrick Chamberlain</u> | | | |
| Nizelrath | acs rds pens | | |
| Cappock/Ardee | 478 0 00 | | |
| <u>Manor of Cappock</u> | | | |
| <u>Mathew Plunket, Lord Louth, formerly</u> | | | |
| Oliver Plunket, Lord Louth, ASE/D.P. | | 253 | |
| <u>Knock al Montuna</u> | 342 0 00 | | C. of.G 449 acs, 0 rds, 0 pens Granted to Mathew Plunket |
| <u>Theobald Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford,</u> | | | |
| Formerly John Taaffe, ASE/O.D | | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | | 251 | Edw.Crowley &John Hollywood |
| Manor of Dromin | 221 0 00 | 251 | |
| Mullaghcurrin | 87 0 00 | | E of C Redemption on whole <u>m</u> |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---|
| Mosstown/Ardee | 168 | 3 | 00 | 252 | Decree to Art. Buckley |
| Marshalrath | 120 | 3 | 00 | 252 | Ditto |
| The same | 221 | 2 | 00 | 252 | Ditto and Elis. Peirce, Jointure |
| Mosstown | 16 | 0 | 00 | 252 | |
| Philipstown | | | | | |

Francis Wotton, formerly John or James, merchants, Drogheda/ Manfieldeton

49? / D.P

New Proprietors by Decree of the Courts of Claims

| | acs | rds | pens | Page B.K S+D | |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>William Armitage</u> | | | | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | | | | | |
| Manor of Dromin | 4 | 0 | 00 | 251 | (to m of Dorothy Hand) |
| <u>John Arthur (see also, section re Encumbrances etc. Dublin? O.P)</u> | | | | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | | | | | |
| Mullaghcurrin | 32 | 3 | 00 | | |
| Richardstown/Ardee | 19 | 1 | 00 | | |
| <u>Sir William Aston</u> | | | | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | | | | | |
| Part of Painstown | 99 | 0 | 00 | | |
| Part of Mullaghcurrin | 89 | 0 | 00 | 251 | |
| Richardstown/Ardee | | | | 251 | |
| Part of Richardstown | 474 | 0 | 00 | | |
| The same | 88 | 0 | 00 | 253 | With Laur. Allen as Mort |
| <u>John Brown</u> | | | | | |
| Cappock/Ardee | | | | | |
| Manor of Dromin | 100 | 0 | 00 | 251 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Arthur Buckeley(or Buckley)</u> | | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | 168 | 3 | 00 | 252 | Note interest of E of C |
| Marshalrath | | | | | Ditto |
| The same(Cappock Parish) | 120 | 3 | 00 | | |
| Mosstown | 152 | 2 | 06 | | Ditto and Elis pierce, joint |
| <u>William Edwards</u> | | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | | | | 252 | |
| Philipstown | 181 | 0 | 00 | | |

New Proprietors of Decree of the Courts of Claims

| | acs | rds | pens | Page B.K S+D | |
|--|------|-----|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Patrick Fagan</u> | | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | | | | | |
| Part of Philipstown | 4186 | 0 | 33 | 252 | Note Lew Allen, Mort. |
| <u>Col. John Fowlke, his widow and sone John</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Cappock/Ardee</u> | | | | | |
| Manor of Lawlestown | 456 | 0 | 00 | 250 | Disputed by Sir J.Bellew |
| | 22 | 1 | 00 | | |
| Dromin/Ardee | 75 | 0 | 00 | 251 | Note, J.Hollywood, Morton |
| Manor of Dromin-part of Painstown | 181 | 0 | 00 | 251 | Note, J Hollywood & Lew Allen, Mort. |
| <u>Capatin Roger Gregory (Meath)</u> | | | | 253 | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | | | | | With Laur. Allen as Mort |
| Mosstown | 69 | 0 | 00 | 252 | |
| ??Thomas Leigh-Alderman of Drogheda | | | | | |
| Kildemock/Ardee (Not in Dunleer Parish) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 26 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Paughanstown | | | | | |
| <u>Nicholas Moor</u> | | | | 252 | |
| Cappock/Ardee | | | | | Lands, also in Meath |
| Ardaghstown | 94 | 0 | 00 | 250 | |
| Dromin/Ardee | 135 | 0 | 00 | 251 | |
| Manor of Dromin | | | | | |
| John Pierce (See Elis Pierce, widow, herjointures) | | | | | |
| This Pierce may have leased land in Dunleer and may be related to Pierce, the first sovereign of Dunleer, Corporation | | | | | |

New Proprietors by Decree of the Courts of Claims

| | acs | rds | pens | Page B.K S+D |
|--|-----|-----|------|---|
| <u>Edward Singleton</u> (Alderman, Drogheda?) | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | | | | |
| Knock alias Mourntuna | 45 | 0 | 00 | Caflly from Matthew Plunkett C of G=Commission of Grace) |
| <u>HenryTownley</u> | | | | |
| <u>Mosstown/Ardee</u> | | | | |
| Listulsh (Listulk) | | | | |
| Hammondstown | 44 | 1 | 00 | Note. John Hollywood, Mortgage |
| | 234 | 1 | 00 | |
| | 111 | 2 | 00 | |
| Manor of Rathasker | 38 | 0 | 33 | |
| Philipstown | | | | |
| <u>Robert Wynne</u> | | | | |
| Mosstown/Ardee | | | | |
| | 383 | 0 | 00 | |
| Manor of Rathasker | | | | |
| Philipstown | 38 | 1 | 14 | |

Court of Claims Decrees regarding Encumbrances, Mortgages etc.**Mortgage (creditor) as security of debt with proviso that it shall be reconveyed on payment of debt within a certain period.****Lawrence Allen, Drogheda, Mortgage with John Holywood**Dromin/Ardee
Proprietors

acs rds pens

Painstown 281 0 00 with John Holywood/ Sir Wm Aston &

John Fowlke

Manor or Rathasker 512 2 00 with John Holywood/ Robert Wynne

Court of Claims by Decrees regarding Encumbrances, Mortgages etc

Laurence Allen, Drogheda, Mortgagee (cont.)Proprietor

Mosstown/Ardee acs rds pens

Knock al Montuna 494 1 00

Mathew Plunket

Richardstown/Ardee

Richardstown 547 0 00

Sir Wm. Aston

John Arthur, Mortgagee, Dublin

Dromin/Ardee

Painstown 281 0 00 with John Holywood,/ Sir Wm.

Aston & John Foulke

Edward Crowley, Mortgagee

Dromin/Ardee

Manor of Dromin 535 0 00 with John Arthur Wm Armitage

& John Hollwood, John Brown

Nich. Moor

John Foulke

E.of.C

John Hollywood, Dublin, Mortgagee

| | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Dromin/Ardee Manor of Dromin | 535 | 3 | 00 | Mortgage on the whole |
| Painstown | 281 | 0 | 00 | with Lew Allen Sir W. Aston |
| | | | | John Foulke |
| Mosstown/Ardee | | | | |
| Hammondstown | 234 | 1 | 00 | Henry Townley |
| Rathesker Manor | 512 | 2 | 00 | Lew Allen Robert Wynne |
| | | | | Henry Townley |
| Philipstown | 459 | 3 | 00 | R. Wynne E.of.C |
| | | | | Wm. Edwards |

Courts of Claims by Decrees regarding Encumbrances Mortgages etc

| | acs | rds | pens | <u>Proprietor</u> |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Stabannon??/Ardee | 48 | 0 | 00 | Francis Wooten |
| Lawlesstown | | | | |

An Edward Hollywood owned Hammondstown in 1641

Elizabeth Pierce, widow of John Pierce, see above - Jointures

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mosstown/Ardee | acs | rds | pens | |
| Mosstown | 221 | 2 | 00 | Art. Buckeley, Roger Gregory |
| Marshalrath | 168 | 3 | 00 | Art. Buckeley, E.of.C |

Grants arising from specific Commonwealth or Restoration Provision**Col. Wm Legg, groom of the Bedchamber Charles I and Charles II A&E**

| Dunleer/Barony of Ferrard | acs | rds | pens |
|---------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Dunleer | 1046 | 0 | 00 |

Erasmus Smith Reprisal land grant for pious purposes

| Dunleer/Ferrard | acs | rds | pens |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Aclare | 159 | 1 | 00 |
| Bawn alias Burren | 234 | 2 | 00 |

Note

Act of Settlement (p145) Erasmus Smith to be reprised for lands lost, by lands of equal value, worth and purchase in Co. Louth.

The Act of Explanation (p 529) further confirms this, the lands being intended for pious purposes.

| Pucksland 1/12 part of Corbollis | acs | rds | pens | (Duke of York) |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|----------------|
| | 43 | 0 | 00 | |

Prominent new Proprietors Dunleer Parish during the Cromwell and Charles 11 Periods

William Legg (1609 - 1670)

William Legg, a royalist, who was the eldest son of Edward Legg, sometime Vice President of Munster, by Mary, daughter of Mary Walsh of Moyvalley, Co. Kildare. His father Edward Legg was the eldest son of William Legg, of Cassils, Ireland, by Anne, only daughter of John, son of Miles Birminham, Lord Athenry. Edward contested the title to the family estates with his uncle, John, without success and went to the Indies in 1584 with Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1601 A.D by the influence of his kinmans, Sir Charles Blount, eight Lord Mountjoy, he was made Vice President Of Munster and in 1607 gave valuable information on abuses connected with the survey of land in Munster (Cal, State Papers, Carew 1601-1603 p. 397 Irish 1603-8 pers).

In the context of general Irish history, Hugh O'Neill and Red Hugh O'Donnell were defeated in the battle of Kinsale by the English Army led by Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy. Edward Legg died in 1616, the same year as died Hugh O'Neill.

William was brought out of Ireland by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, President of Munster, his godfather, who had promised his father to see to his education. Legg spent the next few years in the Dutch and Swedish services.

On his return to England he was commissioned to inspect the fortifications of Newcastle and Hull. He was appointed Master of Armoury and Lieutenant of Ordnance in the first Scottish War.

In Spring 1641 he was implicated in a plot for making use of the army to support the king against the parliament.

In January 1642 he failed to take Hull for the king. On the outbreak of Civil War he joined the King's Army and was taken prisoner at Warwick 23rd August 1642. Committed by the House of Commons to the Gatehouse he escaped on the 4th October 1642 and rejoined Charles at Oxford.

Legg attached himself to Prince Rupert and was wounded and taken prisoner again at the siege of Lichfield, April 1643.

At Chalgrove Field reference is made to Sergeant Major Legg's courage by Prince Rupert and again after the Battle of Newbury 20th September 1643 and the king would have knighted him had he consented.

Legg succeeded to the post of governor of Oxford after the death of Sir Henry Gage, 1645 and he commanded all the neighbouring garrisons and was appointed one of the grooms of the king's bedchamber.

Prince Rupert was disgraced because of his hasty surrender of Bristol and Legg's arrest was ordered by Charles I. When the king returned to Oxford Legg

was released and again acted as groom of the bedchamber. He endeavoured and finally succeeded in healing the breach between Rupert and his uncle, the king.

Legg went abroad after the fall of Oxford and returned to England about July 1647 to wait on the king, then in the custody of the army. He attempted to free the king and remained with him on his flight to the Isle of Wight. "Legg" said, Clarendon, 'had so general a reputation for integrity and fidelity to his master that he never fell under the least imputation or reproach with any man'.

Parliament ordered Colonel Hammond to send up Legg as a prisoner, but Hammonds remonstrance allowed him to remain with Charles until 27th December 1647.

He, with others, continued to have Charles freed but was confined to Ardunel Castle and on the 2nd September 1648, the House of Lords refused him leave to attend the king during the Newport Treaty.

Legg consented to give a promise not to bear arms against the Parliament and was thereupon allowed to compound and released.

Charles II at once despatched him to Ireland on a mission but he was captured at sea in July 1649 and imprisoned in Exeter Castle on a charge of High Treason. In March 1653 he was given a pass to go abroad on giving a guarantee to do nothing predudical to the state.

On 11th March 1659 he was one of five commissioners empowered by the king to treat with all rebels, not actual regicides, and promise pardon in reward for assistance.

On the Restoration Charles II offered to create Legg an earl which he declined, having a numerous family, with a small fortune, but told the king he hoped his sons might live to deserve his majesty's favour. Charles II restored him to his old posts as groom of the bedchamber and master of armouries and appointed him, also lieutenant general of ordnances. As lieutenant general, he also enjoyed the post of treasurer of ordnance with 2000*l* a year and was granted by the king the lieutenancy of Alice Holt and Woolmer forests in Hampshire, a pension of 500*l* a year for his wife and lands in County Louth.

Entry of the King to Lord Lieutenant for William Legg 18th July 1663/ Calender of State Papers, Ireland)

'on 19th, March 1661, we wrote directing the Lords justices to order grants to be passed to William Legg, one of the grooms of our bedchamber, of several rectories, preceptories etc. let out by leave of the Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Plunket Lord Louth, to commence from the expiry of the leases of the premises made to Lord Louth. By these letters and by a certain proviso in the late Act of Settlement you shall give order for putting the said William Legg in full possession of the lordship and preceptory of Kilsaran parcel of the premises, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging and the other part of the aid premises so granted or intended to be granted to him by our executors'.

Sir Oliver Plunket was created Baron of Louth in 1541. When Lord Louth's lands were confiscated they passed to Col. W. Legg, with other lands in Louth, including the civil parish of Dunleer, for 99 years, at the same rents as Queen Elizabeth had granted to Sir Thomas Plunket, Lord of Louth.

The civil parish of Dunleer and the former proprietors as described previously.

The Acts of Settlement and explanation as they relate to Legg is also available previously.

Col. William Legg as far as is known did not visit Dunleer. His agent here was James Jones, who had been recommended to him by Sir William Dumville.

On November 4th 1663, James Jones wrote to Legg.

'Being returned from Co. Louth etc. This seemed well and Dr. Loftus was civil and upon the union of churches one happened to be appointed to Dunleer as gratifying to you, the proprietor of the lands.

As for Dunleer and Dunany, your counsel are of the opinion we should do well enough with Smyth, as also, with Sir Thomas Bramwell, for your Land at Termonfeckin'(rents).

On January 29th 1665 in a further letter James Jones writes

'I have been thinking and do now propose that you procure all your lands in the County of Louth to be created into one entire manor, whereof Dunleer to be the head and named Leggesborough and, also, made a corporation with power to choose two parliament men, with fairs and markets etc. To this purpose I have offered a draft letter to Mr. Attorney, which he promises to peruse and likes well of the thing, and if you do so to write your mind, where upon the letter shall suddenly be transmitted.

I suppose several people of quality may apply to take all this land in grass. Better it is and more profitable to set it to meaner people, such as you shall approve of, whose persons and purses you may commend and be as considerable here as such as would take all; or if you shall think of doing otherwise, I must remember you about Dunleer, not to dispose of that, because some obligations be on me to persons almost ruined by adhering to your interest therein, the answering to whose expectations, or mine therein, shall not preudice you'.

26th 1670, Nicholas Jones (new agent) to William Legg. *'Mr Walter Walsh told me since he came over, that you desired to have a farm and market at Dunleer. If so it should be done out of hand and the quicker that it may be put in the ALMANACK.'*

William Legg died on 13th October 1670. He was succeeded by his son, George Legg.

Erasmus Smith (1611 – 1691)

Erasmus Smith was son of Sir Roger Smith, alias Heriz or Harris, of Husbands Bosworth, Edmondthorpe, Leicester.

Smith was a turkey merchant and a member of the grocers' company of London. He petitioned the king to give him a place as carver in ordinary to the queen, stressing his service to the king and to the kings father in the 'Warrs' and because 'great arrears are due to him' – May 1642 – probably purely of a business character.

In 1650A.D. he appears in the State Papers, as an army contractor, supplying large quantities of oatmeal, wheat and cheese for troops in Ireland and Scotland. Under the confiscating Acts of 1662 he was an Adventurer of 300/ towards prosecuting the war against the Irish Insurgents of 1641. For this, at the Cromwellian Settlement of 1652, he received 666 acres of land in Co. Tipperary. He subsequently largely increased his holdings till they reached 44,449 acres. Some of his property, later on, went to the Duke of Ormond and he was reprimanded for this with lands elsewhere, including Burren and Athclare in the parish of Dunleer.

He projected a scheme for the education of children on his estates 'in the fear of God and god literature and to speak the English language'. He founded five grammar schools, one being in Drogheda, having business at Trinity College and five elementary schools, one in Collon, Co. Louth. He died in 1691.

(Athclare 159acs – 1rds – 00pens) rent £3-4s-6d

(Bawn alias Burren 234 acs – 2rds – 00pens) rent £4-14s-11 3/4 d

Barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth, Inrolled 5th July, 1666

William Aston

William Aston lived at Richardstown 1659 – 1660, was a Commissioner of Revenue for Co. Louth in 1654 and a Roll Tax Commissioner in 1660. By a Decree of the Courts of Claims he had part of Painstown, Mullaghcurrin, and Richardstown.

Major Aston represented Louth and Meath in the new Protectorate (Richard Cromwell) Parliament, 27th January 1659. In a debate as to whether Ireland and Scotland should have separate legislation he preferred a separate legislature in Dublin on the grounds that Ireland should have no share in running England.

On March 20th 1660, William Aston was sent by the Dublin Corporation to London to seek confirmation of the Cromwellian Plantation in view of the possibility of the King returning to the throne.

He was Sir William Aston, Knt. in 1661.

In 1682, William Aston gave a letter of attorney to Captain Richard Smith. William Aston of Richardstowne in the County of Louth, Esq. appointed his Kinsman, Captain Richard Smith of Dublin, as his true and lawful attorney to recover and receive all his rents and deivues(?) whatsoever (torn) of the lands of Williamstowne and Plunketts lands in the County of Louth and the parish of Drumcare.

The Astons were an influential family in Co. Louth in the 17th and 18th centuries. They were descended from Robert Aston of Parkhall in Leigh parish, Staffordshire. Two of Robert Astons' grandsons, William and Alexander, came to Ireland with the Cromwellian forces.

In the Cromwellian plantation William Aston obtained the lands of Richardstown and Dromgoolestown in the Co. of Louth. He was Sergeant Major in Col. Anthony Hungersford's Regiment in Ireland in 1647. He was M.P for Counties Louth and Meath, 1654, 1658, and 1659. He became Sir William Aston in 1660 A.D.

Sir William Aston's grandson, William was M.P for the Borough of Dunleer 1721 to 1727 and M.P for Louth 1727 – 1744. Stephen Ludlow had been elected to the first Parliament of George I for the Borough of Dunleer 12th November 1715. He died during his term of office and was succeeded in Parliament by William Aston, who took his seat, 15th September 1721.

Robert Aston is one of a list of Freeman of the Borough of Dunleer before 1735, and Charles Aston was appointed a Freeman of the Borough at an assembly held in 1735.

William Aston received, among other lands, Mullaghcurry (part of) 89acs- 3rd (145 - 1 - 22 statute) £1-14-4 ½ rent; the parish, town and lands of Richardstowne comprehending Richardstowne, Kinnewarris, Crinstowne, Irishtowne, towards parts of Dromgoldstowne and Clyntonstown which be south

of the river of Atherdee and the mill of Richardstowne, 474 acs (767 acrs-3r-8p stat) profitable, 88 acs unprof. £9-11-11 ¼ rent.

Painstown, north side of the highway Drumin (?) to Athcerdee, 99acs (160ac-1r-18p stat). Rent £2-0-1.

Notes:

John married Mary Townley

Lease: *Contract by which the lessor, usually in consideration of rent, conveys land or tenement to lessee for a special time.*

Release: *Make over to another debt , right, property – whence lessee –lessor.lke*

John Foulke

!

!

John

Mary, married Hy Tichbourne/Beaubieu

!

Baron Ferrard – title died with him.

Alice married William Southwell, Drogheda.

John Foulke was an adventurer and soldier. He was appointed by the Cromwellians as Governor of Drogheda. He had come to Ireland in Col. Anthony Hungerford's regiment of foot in April 1647. This regiment was in Drogheda but capitulated to Inchiquinn's Ormond forces in 1649. He had, later, an important role in Commonwealth affairs in Co. Louth. In particular he supervised land confiscations in Co. Louth. The Foulke family were granted immense amounts of land in the Cromwellian Plantation, including areas in Cappock, Lawlesstown, Dromin, and Painstown.

The second John (2) did not long survive. The Mary and John Foulke referred to, often, in the Cromwellian period were Mary Foulke (nee Townley) above and her son John.

In 1669, after the death of John Foulke, Jun. (2), Mrs. Southwell and her husband took an action against Mary and John Foulke to reowner Alice Southwells dower. She was granted a yearly income of £45 with two preliminary grants of £160 and £140 respectively.

In a Title Deed, mem. of lease and release 29/30 April 1713 between Richard Tisdall, Dublin, of the one part and John Bury of the city of Dublin of the other part recites that Mary Tichbourne (nee Foulke) widow, by deed of lease and release had sold in 1709 for £1,532 the town and lands of Cappog (cont. 456 acres). The Present deed witnesses that the aforesaid money belonged to Bury and that the said deed of lease and release was for the latter's and sole proper use.

New proprietors in Dunleer Parish and also those who held mortgages on some of their property

John Arthur was a Dublin merchant. He mortgaged quite an amount of property belonging to new proprietors in Dunleer parish.

Wm. Armitage granted land in the Cromwellian Plantation, including fair house, and several tenements, with 4 acres at Dromin. Rent 1s.7 ½ d (19th Nov. 1666)

John Brown and Nicholas Moor were Cromwellian soldiers. Nicholas Moor was granted, among other properties, Ardaghstown, now the southern part of Mooremount and is buried in Dunleer cemetery. 84 acres, Knockdenny, being parcels of Dromyne, 90 acres. (April 1667)

John Hollywood was an Irish Papist, who held mortgages.

Pierce was a Cromwellian soldier. He held land on a short term contract in Dunleer, as a leaseholder under Legg.

Eilis Pierce held a jointure in Morstown.

Arthur Bukeley was a captain who received land in Marshalrath, with the houses and every ye appurtenances, 290 acres. £5.17.5 ½ rent. In Morstown, with the appurtenances 73 ac-2r-26p and 79ac-0r-8p. Rent £1.9.9 ¾ and £1 -11-11 ¾

Roger Gregory, captain, before 1649, received land in Mosstown, 68 acres- 1 rd.

1654 John Gregory was a London Merchant.

Robert Wynne – Commonwealth period.

Manor of Ratheskar 383 acs-0 r- 0 p

Philipstown 38 acs-1 r-14 p

John Browne received 100 acs (161 ac – 3 r- 37 p stat) part of Dromeene. £2-0s-6d rent. Inrolled 28th June 1676.

Earl of Carlingford later invoved with Marshalrath

See E.of.C

New proprietors and mortgages in Dunleer Parish (Gof G =Commission of Grace)

Patrick Ffagan – Commonwealth received 186 acs- 1 rd- 33 pens. in Philipstown - added to list to receive land in Barony of Ardee for their arrears.

W. Edwards, a Commonwealth soldier, in Col. Anthony Hungerford's regiment 1648 – Lieutenant granted land in Philipstown. Edward Edwards of Philipstown and John Wynne of Ratheskar were outlawed for having joined in rebellion (presumed against James II)

Ffranc Wooton – An old English family, Manfieldstown/Drogheda merchants.

Richardstown 23 acs-3 rds-00 pens.

Earl of Carlingford was a member of the Taaffe family. He got a grant of the Taaffe lands in Co. Louth from the king Charles II. He had difficulty in getting land from the soldiers. 17th June 1661, he was created Earl of Carlingford in the Irish peerage. In 1665, he was sent to request the Emperor Leopold and the Prince Bishop of Munster to help Charles II against Holland. He spent 5000l on the project and had difficulty in getting full repayment. He died in 1677. 31/12/77. Sir William Taaffe married as his second wife, Isme , daughter of Sir Christopher Bellew. The Earl of Carlingford gave Barmeath to the Bellew family in return for services rendered.

John Bellew was compensated for work done for the Earl of Carlingford by receiving Barmeath from him.

Sir William Taaffe died in 1627. The Earl of Carlingford (Theobold) – Land in Philipstown 16 acs. 6 s. 5 ½ d rent in Mullaghcurry 87 acs. In Mosstown 113ac. Marshalls Rath 289 acs. 2 rds. His Lordship was not to be possessed of the lands

until the adventurers and soldiers, who were confirmed therein, or any of them, he first reprised. (1668).

Theobold Taaffe - The Earl of Carlingford

Nicholas Taaffe succeeded his father as Earl in 1677. He was killed at the Battle of the Boyne and died without heir. Nicholas Taaffe title and estate passed to his brother Francis, who as Count Taaffe, was a renowned soldier and statesman of the Holy Roman Empire, and its immediate allies in Spain and Lorraine. He fought with these allies against the French when the French declared war on the Dutch Republic. He was, therefore, not outlawed and in a special provision in an English Act of 1690 Count Taaffe and his late brother were exempted from forfeiture and in the Irish Act 'to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainder, of 1697 a special proviso that Nicholas Taaffe, late Earl of Carlingford or his brother John Taaffe would not be convicted of High Treason or forfeit their estates to the Crown. When Francis died in 1704, having succeeded to the title, Earl of Carlingford, the estate passed to John's son Theobold. Theobold

was the fourth and last earl. Theobold, died without issue and the Earldom became extinct.

Matt Plunket was son of Oliver Plunket subsequently Lord Louth.

Brent Moore

Richard Bolton

William Rutler

William Sarage

Thomas Chambre, (rector), incumbent of Dunleere, was granted the impropriate tythes of ye parish of Dunleere, forever.

Edward Singleton, Ald Drogheda.

Knock alias Montune 45 ac-0 r- 0p C.of.G from Mathew Plunkett

Henry Townley

Listolke - 44 acres

Rahescar - (80 acs + 31 acs-2rds) 111 acs-2 rds. Philipstown 38 acs-0 rds-30 pens

Hammondsown - 234 acs-1 rds- 0 pens - note John Holywood, mortgagee.

| <u>Court of Claims Decrees regarding encumbrances, mortgages etc.</u> | | | | Proprietors |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|
| Laurenca Allen (?), Drogheda, mortgagee | | | | |
| | acs | rds | pers | |
| Painstown | 281 | 0 | 00 | Sir W. Aston and John Foulke |
| Manor of Rathesker | 512 | 0 | 00 | Robert Wynne |
| Knock of Montune | 494 | 0 | 00 | Mathew Plunkett |
| Richardstown | 547 | 0 | 00 | Sir Wm. Aston |
| John Arthur, <u>mortgage</u>, Dublin(?) | | | | |
| Painstown (With John Hollywood) | 281 | 0 | 00 | Sir Wm Aston and John Foulke |
| Edward Crowley, mortgagee | 535 | 3 | 00 | John Brown, Rich Moore, John Foulke |
| | with John Arthur & | | | and the Earl of Carlingford |
| | with Wm. Armitage | | | |
| John Hollywood, mortgagee | | | | |
| Manor of Dromin | 535 | 3 | 00 | Mortgage on the whole |
| Painstown | 281 | 0 | 00 with La Allen | Sir Wm. Aston and Jo. Foulke |
| Hammondstown | 234 | 1 | 00 | Henry Townley |
| Ratheskar Manor Allen | 512 | 2 | 00 with Law | Robert Wynne and Henry Townley |
| Philipstown | 59 | 3 | 00 | R. Wynne. Earl of Carl. and Wm. Edwards |
| [An Edward Hollywood owned Hammondstown in 1641] | | | | |
| Elizabeth Peirce, widow of John Peirce – see jointured* | | | | *state settled on a wife to be enjoyed by her after her husband's death. |
| Mosstown | 221 | 2 | 00 | Art. Buckely and Roger Gregory |
| Marshalrath | 168 | 3 | 00 | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Art. Buckeley and Earl of Carlingford</p> |
|--|---|

Grants arising from specific commonwealth or restoration provisions

William Legg

Dunleer

1045 acs-0 rds-0 pens

Inquisition of Louth Parishes Parish 1658 (confined here to Dunleer parish)

Original on those sheets of Parchment each 28 "by 30". Transcribed by Rev. Cannon J.B. Leslie M.A., M.R.I.A. Armagh Registry at Vicar's Hall, Armagh A.3.a.

An inquisition indented taken at Dundalk in the County of Louth, 16th December 1658 before William Aston, Wm Toxteth, Henry Bellingham, James Smallwood, Samuel Stanbridge and John Chambers, esqs., by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland hearing date at Dublin, the sixteenth day of October 1658, to them and others or any of three of them directed and hereunto annexed (It was not annexed to this M.S.) to enquire by the several persons whose names are hereunder written, being jurors of the said County.

Henry Wetherall, John Tomlinson, Edward Nichols, Robte Pierce, Stephen Dowdall, Daniel Muchan, Nicholas Manning, Thomas Tomlinson, Robte (M)ason, Thomas Moore, Robte Fletcher, Christo Boyle, Patricke Callan, William Pringle, John Sorraghan, Thomas Rooney, Thomas Clinton, Edward Tallon.

Robert Pierce seems to have lived in Dunleer in 1666. He paid Hearth Money for 4 Hearths. As a JP he signed a . James II address 1684/85

[There is no number of Hearths after Pierce's name, but as his name appears between names which have got 4 Hearths, it is likely that he had, also got 4 Hearths. He was, also, an innkeeper.]

Inquisition of Parishes in present Parish of Dunleer 1658 AD**DUNLEER PARISH**

The said jurors doe, also, say that the parish of Dunleer consisted of the severall towns following, vize, Dunlere, Athclare and Bourne als Burran. The grate and smale tythes were worth, in the year 1640, thirtye pounds and now set by the Commonwealth for twenty pounds per annum.

It was an impropriation to the Lord of Louth, papist, whereof a third part belongs to the minister. Mr. Landell was curate in the year 1640 and the Lord of Louth, patron.

The parish church is scittuated in Dunleer out of repaire and without a Minister.

(Impropriator = one to whom benefice (church living) is annexed as property. (Place ecclesiastical property in lay hands).

MOSTOWNE PARISH

The said jurors doe, also, say that the parish of Mostowne, in the Barony of Atherdee, consisteth of the severall towns following, viz.

Listolch, Hammondstown, Marshalrath, Mosstowne, the Manor of Ratheskyr, Philipstowne, Knock als Montana and that the grate and smale tythes of the said parish were worth, in the year 1640, twentie and ffive pounds and now sett by Garret Moore, Esq. for ffourteene pounds per annum.

It is a cure, there are two acres gleabe belonging to it and thirty acres disposed to the souldiery.

The smale tythes belong to the Curate and were worth, in the year, (1640) fourtye,ffive pounds, which is included in the above sumes.

The church is scittuated in Mostowne, out of repair and witout a Minister.

CAPPOKE PARISH

The said jurors doe, also, say that the Parish of Cappoke, in the Barony of Atherdee, consisteth of the severall townes following viz-the townes of Cappocke, Ardaghstown, Lawlesstowne, and that the grate and small tythes of the said parish were worth in the year 1640, (ffourtye)ffifteene pounds and now set by the Commonwealth for twelve pounds per annum. The small tythes belongeth to the Curate and are worth at present,ffortye shillings, which is included in the above.

The Lord of Louth is the impropiator. There is no church nor glebe nor Minister.

The said jurors do think it fit that the parishes of Dromshallon, Mullayre, Monasterboyce, Dunleer, in the Barony of Ferrard, Mosstowne and Cappocke in the Barony of Atherdee to be united and the church for the meeting of the said parishes to be at Mullayre.

[Ardaghstown is shown in the census of 1659/60 as the residence of Nicholas Moor. It is no longer a townland, but was situated in what is now the southern part of Mooremount, the part which was in the Parish of Cappoge].

DROMIN PARISH

The jurors doe, also, say that the parish of Drumin consisteth of the severall towns following viz. The Manor of Drumin, Paynestown, Racoole and Mulacurrin and the said parish is a Rectory (and vicarage) in the donation of the corporation of Drogheda.

Mr. Gilbert, Rector, (probably Claudius Gilbert, afterward prebendary (Holder of prebend, part of the revenue of cathedral or collegiate church granted to canon or member of chapter or stipend) of Ballymore (Tandaragee) and possessed and enjoyed the said tythes in the year, 1640 and is now set by the Commonwealth for _____ pounds per annum and were worth in the year 1640, thirtye pounds per annum.

The church is scituated in Dromin. There belong to it 10 acres of gleabe and twenty more given to the souldierye.

RICHARDSTOWN PARISH

The said jurors doe, also, say that the parish of Richardstown, in the Barony of Atherdee, is an impropriation belonging to the Ladye Sterlinge and Garrett Moore Esq. who were impropriators in the year ffourtye (1640), the said Garrett and Sir Robert Sterlinge are now possessors thereof.itt was then worth seventiene pounds and worth, at present, twelve pounds per annum.

The smale tythes thereof belong to the Curate, being worth in the year ffourty (1640) shillings and at present worth as much

The church, thereof, is scituated in Richardstowne, out of repair, and without a Minister.

Impropriators and Farmers of Titles and Parishes 1658 vice 1641

**Lord of Louth – Dunleer, cappock Sir Robert and Lady Sterling,
Richardstown**

Garrett Moore – Mosstown, Richardstown

Information Note:

The Civil parish Dunlere consisted of Dunlere, Athclare and Burren.

However, Dunlere itself has now got of a considerable number of townlands named in it including Dunleer, Ravel, Cluide, Mountainstown, Trean, Slievalroy etc. etc.

Census of Ireland (Circa 1659) Dunleer Parish

| Parish (Civil) | Townland | No. of People | Tituladoc's Name | English | Irish |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Dunleere | Dunleere | 76 | Robert Peirce. Gent | 4 | 72 |
| | Burne | 23 | | 3 | 20 |
| | Aclare | 22 | Willaim Hall. Gent | 4 | 18 |

[Dunleer townland, at that time, included the present day fourteen townlands ranging from the Ravel, to Newhall and the Trean].

[The Titulado was the principal person of standing in the locality, usually, but not necessarily, a landowner].

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| Cappocke | Cappocke | 42 | | 0 | 42 |
| | Ardaghstown | 31 | | 4 | 27 |
| Drummin | Drummin | | | 0 | 37 |
| | Painstowne | 10 | William Rutter. Gent | 2 | 8 |
| | Rathecoole | 6 | “ “ “ | 4 | 2 |
| Mosstowne | Rathasker | 37 | Robert Wynne Esq. | 16 | 21 |
| | Philipstown | 38 | William Edwards. Gent, Robert Edwards. Gent | 4 | 34 |
| | Marshalrath | 3? | Arthur Buckeley (?) | 0 | 30 |
| | Hammondstown | 13 | Patrick Fagan. Gent | 0 | 13 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Mosstowne | 27 | - - - | 0 | 27 |
| | Knocke | 16 | William Savage. Gent | 0 | 16 |
| | Listolke | 21 | “ “ “ (?) | 0 | 21 |
| Richardstowne | Richardstowne | 78 | William Aston | 5 | 73 |
| | Crinstown | 10 | | 0 | 10 |

The remaining townlands in Richardstowne parish, Irishtowne, Harristowne, Haathstowne, Stickillen are in the present day parish of Ardee. At one stage, Stickillen, was part of the present day parish of Dunleer. (Father Birn 1681 - 1715).

Census 1659

Those over the age of fifteen years of age are counted re poll tax.

The Old English are classified as Irish.

Scotch people are included with English because due to intermarriage between the Scotch and English in the north, planted under James I, it was difficult to distinguish one from the other.

W.H. Hardinge, in a paper read to the Royal Irish Academy in 1864 (Vol. 24 of the Transactions of the R.I.A.) announced his discovery, in the papers of the Marquis of Landsowne, of what has since been known as the Census of Ireland. Hardinge believes the work done was done by Petty.

Petty gives the population of Ireland in 1687 as 1,300,000. The census returns a figure of 800,000 in round figures showing a 50 % increase from 1659 to 1687, which would be correct.

Complaints made by adventurers and soldiers of the evasions of many persons falling within the rule to transplant into Connaught and Clare and the consequent continuance of these persons on the lands distributed to the adventurers and soldiers were the originating causes of the census of 1659.

The Irish names given were for the intention of preserving for posterity the names of such of the Irish race as at the time were considered the most distinguished.

Principal Irish names (apparently Irish and Old English) in the whole Barony of Ferrard and the number of such families in the area.

Brady 10 Bremaghan and Brinegan 20, Birne 4, Berrell 13, Boding 6, Callan 18, Carton 15, Cavel and Carnwall 10, McGann 17, Duffey 9, Duffin 5, McEnally 6, Flanagan 7, Farrell 13, Finegan 7, McGenis 8, McGwyre 10, Gonell 6, Heney 7, Hoy 11, Halgan 10, Kelly 25, Living 9, Lawless 9, Murphy 13, Martin 8, Morgan 7, Markey 9, McMoughan 5, Moore 8, Plunkett 9, Rouney 8, Reyly 7, Rorke 5, Randall 6, Rauth 7, McRory 6, O'Sheridan 5, Smyth 8, Tracey 6.

(Drogheda or the City of Drogheda, was not included in Ferrard)

As above for the whole Barony of Atherdee

Irish which included Irish and Old English

O'Boyle etc 13, Byrne 27, Boylan 5, Bellew and Bedlow 6, Barran 6, Brady 8, Chamberlin 5, Callan 16, Cullen 4, Clinton 5, Crolly etc 8, Carroll 7, Connolan 6, Connoly 10, Cowell 11, Carwel 5, Carney 10, Cartan 6, Cappocke 7, Dowdall 10, Dowlin 7, Duffie 10, Dermott 7, Fenegan 13, Fedegan 9, Kennon 6, Kelly 16, McGroyne 15, Hughes 11, Hoy and O'Hoy 18, Halpenny 9, Mathewes 11, Murtagh 5, McLoghlin 11, Lynnan 6, Mullen 5, Murphy 7, McGenis 8, McGrory 7, Gernon 7, McMaughton 16, Meghan 6, O'Mury 12, Neale 5, Reyly 11, Shehan 6, Smyth 11, Taaffe 8, Tath 7, Terty 7, White 12, Wesh 6.

Roll Money Ordinances of 1660, 1661

Poll Tax

An ordinance for the speedy raising of moneys towards the supply of the army and for the defraying of other public charges.

(Charles II gave up certain feudal rights and the poll tax was introduced to compensate).

1660 A.D. Those appointed to oversee the Poll Tax in Co. Louth, included:

William Aston, Arthur Buckeley, Brent Moor, all of whom held land in the parish in Dunleer.

1661 A.D. Brent Moor, Nicholas Moor, Robert Wynne, all of whom held land in the present parish of Dunleer. (Many others were involved in overseeing the Poll Tax in other parts of Co. Louth).

Every person above the age of fifteen of either sex paid Poll Tax

Under gentlemen shall pay 2/-

Under Esquire shall pay 4/-

Under Knight shall pay 10/-

Under Baronet shall pay 20/-

Under Baron shall pay 30/-

Under Viscount shall pay £4

Under degree or quality of Earl or Counties shall pay £5

Under Marquess shall pay £6

Above that title shall pay £8

George Legg – son of William Legg – Earl of Dartmouth

George Legg succeeded his father, William Legg, on the latter's death. The new agent was Nicholas Jones, also recommended by Sir William Dumvile. Nicholas Jones was already the agent before George Legg succeeded to the property.

George Legg trained at sea and served under the Duke of York and Prince Rupert, in the various naval battles against the Dutch 1672/73 (Admiral Edwards Sprogg).

George Legg was created Baron of Dartmouth in 1682. He was appointed Admiral of the Fleet by James II in 1688 and was intended to intercept the Dutch fleet bringing William of Orange to England. The fleet stood by James II but failed to get orders as to how to proceed despite continued applications. He was expected to protect the Queen and the young Prince of Wales, who were at Portsmouth and this was why the fleet was detained at Spithead. Later, he was told to bring them to London. He refused to take upon himself the responsibility of bringing them to France.

When William sailed from the Netherlands the winds were favourable to him but very unfavourable to the English fleet under Legg. He was ordered by the Lords Spiritual to stop all hostility against the Prince of Orange. He brought the fleet up the Thames, and had an interview with William. He died in the Tower.

October 30th 1670

Sir William Dumville wrote to George Legg stating that, beyond his expectations, he had procured for George's father, William, Letters Patent for his whole estate in Ireland. He stated that he had, then, recommended James Jones to manage William Legg's affairs there.

James, he stated, had died two and a half years back and he, now, recommended Nicholas Jones as agent and he was approved (Notes are slightly out of line – see Sept. 26th 1670 and compare with date on above letter).

George Legg post Oct. 1670A.D.**(Historical M.S.S. Commission (1896-97) Report 158 and appendix 1-3****27 R.R. National Library)****November 19th 1670****Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legg (later Earl of Dartmouth).**

"You were pleased once more to demand the most I can give for a lease of your estate in Ireland and to pay you in London, Offers 500li a full year but to pay you in London I cannot, without a great loss to myself; for I am sure the exchange would soon consume the profit I were to make. Yet if you would continue a way to be paid in wool from hence, as the rate of wool might rise and fall, then probably there might be a convenience for both of us. For I am persuaded, if the times hold as they do now there will not be a penny (of) money in the country, so that when the money fails, the commodity of the country must be taken or the lands will be waste."

1672 - 1673 Feb 22nd**Nicholas Jones to Captain George Legg**

"As for your tenants in Co. Louth, there was never tenants more startled to come under the most rack renting landlord in Ireland; besides your intended plantation there will clearly fall, if the English that lived thereon be turned off, for they will never stay under severity, and instead of them will come in a miserable scum or poor, indigent people that will use no means of livelihood, or improvements, but what the plough and the extremity of the land, will afford".

The language used by Nicholas Jones appears to be very extreme coming from an agent to his landlord. However it would appear that its use was intended by the agent to impress on the landlord that if high rents continued to be prospect of receiving a reasonable income from his property would disappear with them. From an earlier letter it would appear that Nicholas Jones, himself, rented some of the land on the estate and self interest may also have dictated his strictures.

In a later letter 1672 - 73 March 15th Jones complains that they (tenants?) are not permitted in this poor county to transport their cattle and that the kingdom is now as poor as jobs and rent are falling every day. [Due to an English Act of Parliament prohibiting the export of cattle from Ireland to England].

In April 1673 he explained in a letter to Legg that he cannot expect any rent from Legg's tenants until after May or until the cattle be in a condition to sell.

In June 3rd 1673 he pointed out that there was still no rent and not expected until the country “recover the hardship their cattle has been put to this last winter by the extremity of the weather and the scarcity of fodder”.

28th November 1675 George Legg wrote to Nicholas Jones making the point that he had been told that times were very good among the generality of tenants in Ireland.

30th November 1675 N. Jones replied that Legg’s information was a grave mistake ‘and the tenants are as poor as poor may be’.

On January 17th 1674 or 1673 R. Cassie a lawyer, wrote to George Legg complaining of certain actions of Nicholas Jones, Legg’s agent.

R. Cassie to the Honourable George Legg

“I was desired before I left London this last summer to represent to you the case of Robert Pierse, one of the tenants here at Dunleer, in Ireland; but Gray’s Inn, my abode while there, being so far from your lodging in the Mall, and grandeur of your affairs affording you those early avocations, while in town, and those honourable achievements you were engaged in abroad, allowing you but short visits thither, it was my misfortune, though often I attempted it, never to meet with you and now the rigour of your agent here, putting him upon necessary defence of himself to prevent the utter ruin of himself and his family, both enforced him to engage me as his counsel for advice and being not skilful in expressing himself, hath become an earnest petitioner to me to state his case to you.

Sir, this is he, of whose fidelity to your father, no doubt you have heard, being a thing so generally known here.

When Allen, the agent of Erasmus Smith, would have given him 510 li to quit his possession and a lease of 21 years for half the town, at 59 li per annum, he utterly refused it, and when they had got possession of all but the spot he lived on (the whole town beside turning freely to Smith), he maintained it with force and stoutly resisted both their attempt and temptations, upon which critical point of his keeping possession and that Smith never had the whole of it and it was that your father got the lands of Dunleer, my lord Drogheda and Lord Dungannon and several of your father’s friends encouraged him with promises that your father should do better for him than what was promised for Smith’s; James Jones, your father’s agent assures him alike and that he should have a lease of twenty one (21) years of the whole town at 118 li per annum and advises him to go on with his improvements.

The poor man hereupon erects his hopes and lays out all the money he could anyway compass in gardening, improving and building a house fit for the entertainment to travellers.

No sooner dies James Jones but your agent, Nicholas Jones, takes away half the town from him and for three years to May last he hath but 430 acres, yet hath paid for 560. Under a survey of what he had in his possession, this appearing at

May, Peirce was unwilling to pay for what acres he had not in his possession; thereupon, states the account, and finds he had paid 21 li more than his due. Your agent, nevertheless, demands 21 li still more from him. The agent has distrained all his cattle and forced him to replevy and has removed the suit to the Common Pleas and he is prosecuting it. One Henry Miller, the other innkeeper in the town, the great opposer of your father's interest, Smith's stickler, and at whose house his agent kept all his meetings, is nevertheless now the person and hath all along been, to whom your agent showed his respects and entire friendship, (and is) admitted by him, tenant to 636 acres of land and still enjoys them".

Cassie's plea would appear to have been successful as Robert Pierse (Pierce) was the first sovereign of the new corporation of Dunleer. The Earl of Dartmouth (George Legg) had a veto on such appointments.

Pierce's hotel was used by Saint Oliver Plunket Archbishop of Armagh, for, the purpose of holding meetings of his priests. Meetings of Catholic Clergy continued to be held in Dunleer and special delph stamped Dunleer conference was used for meals at such meetings. I have got one such plate.

In 1663 and 1666 the English Parliament passed the Cattle Acts which completely forbade the importation of Irish cattle, beef, butter, and pork into England. Dunleer farmers were adversely affected by these Acts as can be seen in a letter of 1672 - 73 March 15th to Captain George Legg complaining that they were not permitted, in this country, to transport their cattle to England.

Raw wool could still be sold in England which allowed Nicholas Jones propose to George Legg that he, Jones, pay his rent in wool. Letter of November 16th 1670 A.D.

In his letter of 1672 - 1673 Feb. 22nd, Jones describes the Dunleer Irish, those who would be left on the estate if the English left it as a miserable scum of poor, indigent people. This probably reflects the attitude of the planters generally to the native people at this time. In 1698 Richard Tenison, Church of Ireland, bishop of Meath, purchased Dunleer from the Earl of Dartmouth.

Note (H.O'Sullivan) 1691

After William's victory at the Battle of the Boyne British proprietors began to return to their plundered estates and lists of outlawries were published in respect of Co. Louth in 1691. A commission was set up whose duty it was to escheat the properties of absentee Jacobites? The lists included all classes of people.

In spite of the rigours of the Commonwealth confiscations some of the Old English gentry had survived either as proprietors lands in fee or as tenants and leaseholders of their ancestral lands.

On the list are included the following in Dunleer parish in 1691

In Dunleer Patrick Ardagh, of Ardaghstown had been a tenant or leaseholder of part of his ancestral lands which had been granted to Nicholas Moor.

George Barnewall was a tenant or leaseholder of his ancestral lands of Rathescar in 1691.

Richard Hadsor was a tenant or leaseholder on his ancestral lands of Cappock in 1691 (Cappoge).

*** Thomas Hadsor, as above, at Mullinscross (parish of Kilsaran)**

***Nicholas Reppard was proprietor of Starrow (Stirue) in fee in 1691. A small part of Stirue in Dunleer parish. (Most of Stirue is in the parish of Mullary, now part of the parish of Tenure). (Monasterboice)**

The Hearth Tax

The hearth tax, which was first imposed in Ireland by an Act of Parliament in 1662, was conceived as a recompense to the king for the loss of Revenues which he suffered when feudal tenures were abolished. From 1663, two shillings was to be paid in half yearly moieties for every hearth or other place used for firing ' except those of persons living on alms and unable to earn their living and of persons occupying houses worth no more than 8s a year unless they owned land etc, worth 8s a year or lands, goods, and chattels of the capital value of £4. Each year in each parish a list of persons liable was to be compiled and a copy furnished to the sheriff whose duty it was to collect them. It was, later, 1665 onwards, farmed out to individuals.

The hearth money returns were burned in the public records office in 1922. Fortunately some copies were available elsewhere and one Dunleer returns was among them. They were found among Father Gogorty's papers, with a summery of the Rolls for the whole County. (1903 - 04?)

Heart Money Rolls 1666 – 166725th March 1666 to 25th March 1667**Dunleer Parish and Town**

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Henry Townley four | Robt. Blackwell | Richard Carvagan |
| Henry Miller four and oven | Ja Hagan | John McGrane |
| Robt Pearce | Thos Moghan | Richard Hoy |
| Patrick Hoye two | Richard Castleroy | Margt. Figue |
| John Kanaghan one | Thos. Grigg | Ann Staple |
| John Knott | Margt. Hoy | |
| Geo. Felton | Owen Gennis | |
| Wm Moore | Richard O'Hoy | |
| Thos Clinton | Art Dunlon | |
| Hen. McElliot | Hugh Wilson | |
| Den. Burne | Sam Forster | |
| Dennis Burne | Richard Chalton | |
| Robt. Meate | Donough Krotloy | |
| Nick Barker | Wm Mareye | |
| Dan Donnelly | Rodm McSenod | |
| Richard Taaffe | John Muklye | |
| Jas. White | John Boytene | |
| Wm Garlan | Walter Marvanagh | |
| Eoghten McReory | Owen Knogher | |
| Phil MacGarman | Jesper Hand | |
| Patk. MacRoye | Pat Burne | |
| Patk Goner | Pat Fegan | |
| Wm Burne | Robt. Parks | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Alf Derry | Patk McCrener | |
| Hugh McWilliam | Thos Swind | |
| Turlough Summar | Tho Gugamissel | |
| Jane Mahon | Owen Carvell | |
| Dan O'Hagan | Bartele Fallin | |
| Nich Carragh | Ter McCahell | |
| Don Donnang | | |

There is no one recognisable as a clergyman in the Hearth Money Rolls list. Thomas Chambers had been instituted in 1664, but a visitation, later in the century, found that he resided in Dublin (Leslie, Armagh Clergy and Parishes, P.P 293), a parish priest, at this period would be unlikely to live in the town or indeed to own a hearth. Patrick Burne, who became parish priest about 1681, resided at Ratheskar.

A modifying Act of 1655 specified that tax was to be levied on ovens in Bakers houses, taverns, inns, and victualling houses and on kilns, where malt or grain was dried. Henry Miller, therefore, probably owned one or other of these businesses.

From the position in which Robt. Pearce's name appears it is likely that he had more than one hearth.

Robert Pearce (Pierce) is shown as Dunleer titulado in 1669. He was still an unpretentious man of 1 hearth or perhaps 4 hearths in 1666 and by 1684 he became the first sovereign of the newly created Corporation of Dunleer. In 1658 he had been a juror for the Inquisition of Louth parishes. In 1684 as Justice of the Peace he signed an address to James II.

In the Hearth Money Roll of Dunleer there are family names which continue to the present day in Dunleer, Hoey, Byrne, McCabe, McGrane (Magrane) and Mulroy, while names such as Clinton, McGorman and McGuinness are still to be found not far from Dunleer.

Dunleer Parish and Town

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Henry Townley four | Robt. Blackwell | Richard Carvagan |
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| John Knott | Margt. Hoy | |
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| Wm Moore | Richard O'Hoy | |
| Thos Clinton | Art Dunlon | |
| Hen. McElliot | Hugh Wilson | |
| Den. Burne | Sam Forster | |
| Dennis Burne | Richard Chalton | |
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| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
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The Penal Laws

Under the Cromwellian plantations, Catholic landowners whether of Gaelic or Anglo Irish descent, were deprived of their lands. Some landowners received grants of land in Connaught, others received nothing. Generally speaking tenants and labourers were not disturbed. They simply exchanged catholic landlords for protestant landlords. Outbreaks of persecution continued intermittently during the reign of Charles II. When the Williamite Wars ended confiscations continued and the Treaty of Limerick, which purported to ameliorate conditions for Catholics, was broken shortly after it was signed,.Laws against Catholics, dating back to the reign of Elizabeth I were revived and new laws, known as the Penal Laws were enacted.

The general policy now aimed at the political and social extinction of Catholics in Ireland. The Penal Laws enacted between 1697 and 1746 ordered Catholic clergy to leave the country and deprived Catholics of Parliamentary and Municipal franchise. Catholics could lease land for no longer than 31 years and a catholic landowners property, was divided equally between his sons if they, too, remained Catholic. Catholic schools and colleges were not permitted to function, nor could Catholic children be sent abroad to be educated. In short, except for taxation and rent purposes, officially Catholics ceased to exist.

Catholics could not be members of Parliament nor of corporations, nor could they vote in elections, for members of such bodies. As the population of Dunleer was largely Catholic it is reasonable to assume that Catholics took little or no interest in Parliament or Corporation. The efforts to raise large families on tiny portions of land, for which exorbitant rents were charged, fully absorbed their attention.

Catholics now turned to the clergy for leadership. Dunleer was no exception. Patrick Byrne was ordained by st OliverPlumkett at Ardpatrick and was appointed to the present day parish of Dunleer. He was appointed to the Parish of Dunller in 1681 AD (OR MAYBE 1677) {Despite the Penal Laws Catholic clergy increased in number} At that time Dunleer Parish included Stickillen which is now in the parish of Ardee. In 1704 all parish priests were ordered to register and all higher clergy as well as regular clergy and some secular clergy, were instructed to leave the country. It was assumed that when registered priests died

no Catholic clergy would be left in the country. This did not happen and parish priests continued, without exception, to be appointed to the parish of Dunleer down to the present day. Even when the Penal Laws were being enacted (1697 - 1746), Fathers, Burne (1681(?) - 1715), Lawlor (1715 - 1722) Warren (1722 - 1766) were appointed Parish Priests of Dunleer.

Patrick Burne

Oliver Plunket arrived in Ireland as Archbishop of Armagh in 1670 A.D. At that time there were only forty secular priests in the Diocese of Armagh and mass was celebrated in private houses. Many districts were felt wholly destitute of pastors.

A primary objective of Oliver Plunket was the education of students for the priesthood and their ordination. The Archbishop ordained Patrick Burne in 1677 A.D., at Ardpatrick, Louth. Patrick Burne was appointed parish priest of Dunleer when ordained or perhaps later about 1681 A.D. The parish of Dunleer then consisted of the civil parishes of Dunleer, Cappoge, Dromin, Mosstown, Stickillen, and Richardstown.

We have considerable information about Patrick Burne because of the 2nd of Queen Anne - an Act for Registering the Popish Clergy. Under this Act regular clergy were banished and popish bishops and priests were also banished and banned from entering the kingdom. One priest for each parish was permitted to remain on. In 1704 A.D. parish priests registered in Co. Louth at a general sessions of the peace held in Ardee, 11th July 1704, the idea being that when they died there would be no replacements for them.

Parish Priest of Dunleer Registered

| Name | Place of Abode | Age | Places of which they pretend to be Popish Priests | Time of receiving Popish Orders | Place and where they received orders | From whom they received them |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Patrick Burne (Birn/Burn) | Rathaskar | 50 | Dunleere, Cappoge, Dromin, Mostown, Stickillen, Richardstown | 1677 | Ard - Patrick | Oliver Plunket Bp of Armagh |

Surities names who entered into recognizance for such priests according to the said Act, were, for, Father Burne -:

James Taaffe of Dromin in the said Co. Yeoman

Patrick Taaffe of the same in the said Co. Yeoman

Catholics now turned to the clergy for leadership. Dunleer was no exception. Patrick Burne was ordained by St. Oliver Plunket at Ardpatrick and was appointed to the present day parish of Dunleer about 1681 A.D. or May 1677. [Despite the penal laws catholic clergy increased in number]. At that time Dunleer parish included Stickillen, now part of Ardee.

Father Burne, as a registered priest, was generally permitted to say mass without interference. He had not, officially, got a curate to assist him, but it is possible that he had the help of unregistered secular priests and regulars, who were on the run from the authorities.

After the first few years the penal laws were seldom applied with full vigour, but Father Burne needed to be constantly on his guard as the laws still existed and could be enforced if the government or, indeed, some local magistrate saw fit.

Father Burne probably had not got a chapel in which to say mass. At the time a catholic chapel could not have a spire or a bell. Catholic chapels were very similar to the houses of the poor, very small and without ornamentation.

It is likely that most of Father Burnes parishioners spoke Irish. Father Healy, who was parish priest of Dunleer 1797 - 1823, preached in the Irish language and some of his sermons are still extant in Maynooth Collge. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that, one hundred years earlier, in Father Burne's time practically all his parishioners spoke Irish.

During Father Patrick Burne's tenure as parish priest of Dunleer the civil parish of Dunleer was owned by George Legg, son of William Legg, who had been granted the civil parish, by Charles II, after the Restoration. George Legg became the Earl of Dartmouth and the commander of James II's navy which endeavoured to prevent William of Orange from landing in England. He was, also, parish priest, when the property was raised to the status of a manor and when Dunleer was made a Corporate town by letters patent in 1682 and by Charter in 1683, by order of King Charles II. He was parish priest when in 1698 Richard Tenison, Church of Ireland Bishop of Meath, bought the civil parish of Dunleer from the Earl of Dartmouth. During his term as parish priest all of the larger landowners in his parish were protestant, most of them Cromwellian planters, including Erasmus Smith, William Edwards, Patrick Ffagan, Arthur Bulkeley, Sir William Aston, Henry Townley, John Foulke, Robert Wynne etc. as well as George Legg, civil parish of Dunleer. 'Col' Anthony Foster and his son, the dynamic John Foster, were also, in Dunleer at the time and while not yet landlords, as such, were large landowners and belonged to a family which was to play a very important role in Dunleer history. Rev. Dr. Thomas Foster, later to become Rector of Dunleer was a boy of about 6 years when father Burne died. Father Burne, as a Catholic, would not be involved with these landowners nor with Parliament or Corporation. He

was parish priest of Dunleer when the Battle of the Boyne was fought in 1690. What were his thoughts during this time?

There were two different races of people occupying Dunleer parish in Father Burne's time, with different cultures, different religions, different social status, and different economic status.

When Father Patrick Burne was appointed parish priest of Dunleer, Rev. Thomas Chamber's was Church of Ireland Vicar of Dunleer, having been installed on 9th July 1664. Rev. Mossam Wye D.D. was his curate and as Thomas Chamber did not live in the parish the Rev. Mr Wye was paid £3 (£30?) a year to carry out his duties.

Dr. Mossam Wye was appointed Vicar of Dunleer and installed on June 20th 1696. He was presented by George Legg, Earl of Dartmouth, who claimed the advowson. His claim was rejected and so the installation was illegal, but this was not discovered at the time. [The advowson belonged to the king].

The rent roll of 1702 (Tenison) shows Dr. Wye renting a considerable amount of land at Dunleer with Anthony Foster, and as paying rent for the small holdings of John Holt and Richard Hether. In that year the farm of John Henderson was, also, in the possession of Dr. Wye.

In 1690, the Church of Ireland, church at Dunleer, was out of repair and demolished since the Warrs. One hundred and forty pounds (£140) was assessed for rebuilding, £50 for slating, flagging etc. and £50 for repairs of chance.

In 1692, the church was in good repair. The Chancel and body were built firmly and betwixt the body and the Chancel there was a visible distinction by an arch. The church was covered with slates, the churchyard fenced and it was ordered that it be secured by a gate, a carpet was also ordered to be bought.

Penal Laws notwithstanding, there is a continuity of parish priests of Dunleer parish, without a break, from Patrick Burne to the present day.

Father Patrick Burne lived at Rathescar. We are not aware of his personal or family circumstances. Priests who could not get help from home, had houses so miserable, that, in one instance, Oliver Plunket had to go on hands and knees to enter the door.

Priests received a shilling at Christmas and another at Easter from each family in the parish, a shilling at baptisms and two shillings for weddings and funerals. Payment, of course, depended on the ability of the family to pay. Parishes (civil) were united so as to give the pastor enough to keep body and soul together. Masshouses were poor mudwalled edifices roofed with thatch. The parish records record that farmers gave straw to the then parish priest, Dr Wall, (1772 - 1797) to thatch the church. If the landlord refused a site, the people had no mass house and mass was celebrated in the open with a tent or covering over the altar.

DR DAWLY AND CONFERENCE AT DUNLEER 1666.

Report from a man in the employment of the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, on the activities of the Catholic Clergy in the Archdiocese.

'I came from Armagh on Tuesday 15th October 1666. I lodged that night on my way to Dublin at the house of one George Blykes upon the ffews, who being then absent, uppon some discourse with his wife (who is a Roman Catholic) we happened to speak concerning Dr. Dawly, who, she said he used to keep his visitation at her house every year but that now he kept it in Dunleer and that uppon that day, and that there was some difference betwixt him and one Draycott, a priest that lived at Tredagh, concerning the jurisdiction of the County of Lowth.

The next day being the 16th, I traveled from thence to Droghedagh and in my way thither as I was passing through Cappocke I saw an old man on horse backe and much company about him at an ale house door in the town and I asked the old man (whom I suspected to be a preist sic) whither the visitation was ended. He makeing no reply being, as I imagined, exceeding in drinke a young man on horse backe by him, told me the visitation was done yesterday. I asked him where was the metropolitan. He answered me that he was not in the kingdom. I, then, asked him where Dr. Dawly, the Vicar General, was, he answered at Dunleer in the way before me. After I came to Dunleer I lighted at one Peirce's house and came unto a roome, which they could scarce spare, being, as I saw myself, very full of company. Mr. Peirce, the master of the house, came into the room and I asked him what meant all that company, then he told me there was a meeting of Dr Dawly with several of the romish clergy, to the number of 14 or 15 priests or thereabout. I asked him what they did there. He told me he knew not for they spoke nothing but Latin and he did not understand it. I, then, asked him who discharged the reckoning, and his wife told me Dr. Dawly's servant payd her seven and forty shillings yester night and he paid her fifteen shillings that day and sayd they had few such days.

I told her I supposed it was a visitation. She said she knew not but the High Sheriffe dined there yesterday and kept his Court Leet at one Millar's house over the way the same day, but that he dined in a room by himself and not with Dr. Dawly.

(Court Leet = Yearly or half yearly court of record holdable by lords of certain manors).

Henry Miller was another innkeeper in Dunleer. His establishment was apparently larger than Pierce's at this period, as in the Hearth Money Rolls Returns 1666/67 he is credited with four hearths and an oven, while Pierce is not credited with a hearth so we don't know how many he had. When James Jones, Leggs agent, died and was succeeded by Nicholas Jones, Miller received considerable favors from the new agent, at the expense of Peirce. R.Cassie, a lawyer, however pleaded Peirce's case with Legg and was successful. Later on Peirce was the Titulado in Dunleer and became the first sovereign on the Corporation of Dunleer. He had obviously prospered.

Edward Tyrrll - A priest hunter 1744.

The examination of Edward Tyrrll taken in the presence of their Excellencies, the Lord Justices and Council.

Tyrrll refers to Primate McMahon (1738 - 1747) whom he had see in Flanders, but stated that he was now in the Kingdom and knows him to live at Cullagh Duff, near Carrickmacross, in the County of Tyrone, he said that John Taaffe of Athirdee was present when Primate McMahon

ordained priests at Glaspistol (Clogherhead, Co. Louth) in the month of May last, when he ordained four priests, in Patrick Markey's house, Glaspistol.

The priests were -:

Patrick Markey, son of the aforesaid Patrick John
Fleming, who lives near Ardee One Patrick Lawlor near
Dunlier and one Bellew of the same county.

Dr Bardin, Titular Bishop of Ferns, was present and assisted at the said Ordination. He wanted Captian Thomas Bellingham to seize the new priests but he excuses himself on the basis that he was old and had gout.

The Lord Chancellor gave Tyrril half a guinea as an encouragement to continue with his discoveries. A Father Patrick Lawlor, ordained at Glaspistol 1712, succeeded Father Patrick Byrne as P.P. Dunleer. This Father Lawlor was P.P. Dunleer from 1715 to 1722, and so he was not the Father Patrick Lawlor, from near Dunleer, referred to above.

Father Laurence Warren 1722 - 1766.

Father Patrick Lawlor succeeded Father Patrick Byrne(Burne, Birn) as Parish Priest of **Dunleer** in 1715. He was ordained at Glaspistol in 1712. He was succeeded by **Father Laurence Warren** in 1722. 1722 - 1766.

Francis Byrne owned an estate at Labbanstown, now known as Lurganboy, near Clogherhead. At the time the residence of Francis Byrne appears to have been called Lurganboy. He, also, owned land in many other areas, including **Dromin**. An estate accounts book dating from 1737 was recently acquired by Louth Co. Library.

| The following entries appear:- | | £ s d |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| May 20th 1745 | Mr Warren paid the £7-1 ls-10d and thirty two pounds and one half sterling in full. | 7 11 10 32 10 00 |
| 1746 | Mr Warren paid May rent for Dromin | 32 10 00 |
| 12th June 1749 | Received 1748 rent for Dromin from Priest (Received last May rent £32-10-0) | 32 10 00 Warren. |

Father Warren lived at **Knockdinnen** which is in the parish of **Dromin** and he apparently farmed there. The entry which refers to Priest Warren identifies him.

£32-10s-00d was quite an amount of money in those days and he apparently rented quite an amount of land.

Father Warren's name does not appear in the Corn Census list, but the name, Mr. Mathew Warrin, Dromin, is included. In the census Mathew is credited with 26 barrels of wheat, 40 barrels of rye, 10 barrels of oats and 10? Barrels of meal. There may be a connection here between Fr. Laurence Warren and Mathew Warrin.

Account of the State of the Diocese of Armagh (C of I) Episcopal Visitation 1693

During the same period the Church of Ireland Vicar of Dunleere was Thomas Chambre. He had a number of appointments and did not live in the parish. He employed a curate, Mossom Wye, to carry out his duties in the parish for him and paid him £30? Per annum. Thomas Chambre was installed as Vicar of Dunleer on July 9th 1664. He died on the 3rd May 1694.

The Church of Ireland parish of Dunleer consisted of the parishes of Dunleere, Cappock, Moylary, Disart, Monasterboyce, and Drumcare, which under an Act of Parliament were united together. Dunleere forever, being all contiguous.

| Incumbent's Names | Names of Dignity's, Benefices and Cures | Names of Patrons | State and Condition of Churches and Union of Parishes | Value in King's books | Impropriators |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <p>Mr. Thomas Chambre</p> <p>Mr. Mossom Wye - curate</p> | Vicar of Dunleere | The King or such as derive under him | The church is in very good condition and repaired and all divine offices duly celebrated in it. The severall small and contiguous parishes of Cappock etc. are perpetually united to DUNLEERE | <p>£ s d</p> <p>4 2 0</p> <p>Irish</p> | The forfeited impropriation passed to the Church for the use of the incumbents. |

Thomas Chambre was, also, vicar of Moylary, Disert/

Monasterboyce

£5-4-1 Irish

not valued

Dromcarre

Cappock

£5-16-0

not valued

Dromin

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| <p>Mr. Robert Houghton constantly resident in Mountfeildstowne (Mansfieldstown)</p> | <p>Rectory of Dromin united to Mountfieldstown and Stabannon. All the above three are contiguous to eachother. Richardstown and Mosstowne are two impropriate towns and go to church to Dromyn</p> | <p>Lord Primate</p> | <p>The Chancel of the Church in such repaire that divine seviles constantly celebrated there</p> | <p>Vicar of Dromyn valued £ s d 9 14 10 Irish</p> | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|--|

Memorandum

Most churches in the diocese of Armagh were before these late troubles in extraordinary good order and repaire being all either rebuilt or repaired since ye Restoration but many of them have suffered in ye late times and the greatest part of the Archbishoprick of Armagh haveing bin laid waste by the Garrison of Charlemount, the inhabitants are so impoverished that they are not yet able to doe what they ought towards, repairing and adorning their several Churches, but as the country plants and grows more able, all possible care is taken that whatever is wanting in each church within or without shall be provided, there haveing bin a visitation already made Ecclesiatum through ye whole diocese for that purpose and a particular returne made of what is amiss in each place all which is certified.

Mich. Armagh

5th December 1693

Michael Boyle

C of I (1678 - 1703)

Section 7
18th. Century

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DUNLEER CORPORATION 1682 – 1811

On January 29th 1665 A.D. James Jones, agent to Col. William Legg wrote to William Legg asking him to procure all his lands in the County of Louth to be created into one entire manor, to rename Dunleer, Leggesborough and to have a Corporation granted with power to choose two parliament ment, with fairs and markets etc. No change was made before William Legg's death, but his son and heir, George, later petitioned the king and the petition was favorably received.

The property was raised to the status of a Manor. Dunleer was made a Corporate Town by Letters Patent in 1682 and by Charter in 1683. The name 'Dunleer' was not changed.

Charter of DUNLEER

The charter of Dunleer is a lengthy legal document. What follows here is a summary of its contents.

Charles the second by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come greetings -----

Whereas the humble petition made unto us by our trusty and will beloved George Legg Esq., Mas^t Genⁱⁱ of our Ordinance, now George Legg, Baron of Dartmouth, we were graciously pleased in and by our Letters under our Royall Signett and Sign Manuall bearing date at our Court at Whitehall, the 20th day of February in the 34th Year of our Reign directed to our Right Truly and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Councilor, James, Duke of Ormond our Lieut. General and Governor of our Kingdom of Ireland and to our Governor or Governors there for the time being to declare our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Towns and Lands of Raheedy, Rathbrist als Rathbristy, Verdonstowne, Maughreah, Rathmore, Ballurgan, Ballyboy begg, Ballyboymore, the moiety of Great Haggardstowne, the Towns and land of Barronstowne, Cunigeer and Durvallen, all scituate and being in the Barony of Dundalk and Lowth in the County of Lowth in our Kingdom of Ireland and now in ye possession of the said George Legg shall be annexed unto and made part and parcell of ye Mannor of Dunlier with like power to the s^d George Legg, his Heirs and Assigns, to Alien in Fee or for lives under such reservations and services as in ye said Mannor of Dunlier was and is by us directed and appointed to be held or enjoyed together with such other grants, libertys, privileges and freedom as have already been granted to the said George Legg of or within the said Mannor of Dunleer.

And whereas two fairs are held in the Town of Dunleer, one of the Feast of St. Andrew and the other on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, which fairs continue for two days only, it is our pleasure that the said fairs should continue for three days, each of them.....

And for the better encouragement of the said Towne of Dunlier we did, also, and by our letters signify our further will and pleasure [etc. etc. to](#) cause the Town of Dunlier to be created a Corporate towne to be henceforward governed by a Sovereign and twelve Burgesses and the inhabitatnts out of the Towne of Dunlier to be at present named by ye said George Legg and Robert Peirce, Gent. To be the first ***Sovereign and that he and his successors should and might forever exercise the sd office of Sovgn in all things as any other sovgn of any town corporate within our realm of Ireland, And that this Sovgn and Burgefses of the Town or the major part of thin, whereof ye Sovereign to be one, might whomsoever and as often as these should be a Parliament held in our Kingdom of Ireland, elect and return two Burgefses to serve in the said Parliament who might have the like privileges and immunities as any other Burgefses who serve or shall serve in Parliament there, have, the Sovereign for the time being to be approved of by the said George Legg, his heirs or assigns, Lords of the sd Mannor of Dunlier and the said Town to have all such other privileges, benefits and immenities as the Borough and Town Corporate of Lanesborough, of our County of Longford within the said Kingdom of Ireland.***"

The Mannor was to be called and known as the Mannor of Dunlier:

Robert Peirce is named at Titulado of Dunleer in the 16549/60 Census -(Titulado= person of importance usually resident landholder, but not necessarily so) "Robert Peirce, gent, to be a free Burgess of the said Town and be the first and modern sovereign of the said Town and Borough of Dunleer and to continue in ye said office until the Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael, the Arch Angell which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1684 and do likewise by these presents create, make, ordaine, constitute and appoint our Right Trusty and Right well beloved cousin and councellor, Henry, Earl of Drogheda, and our trusted and well beloved Henry Townley, Thomas Bellingham, Daniell Poe, Charles King, James Moore, John Holt, John Taaffe, Anthony Bury, Faithful Bury, John Bruncker and Anthony Foster, Esquires to be the first burgesses of ye sd. Burrough and Town of Dunlier - a corporation - them and their successors".

The sovereign and all the burgesses, or the greater part of them, had power to admit persons as Freemen, whenever they wished and as many as they thought fit. Freemen were to enjoy all such, the same and so many Liberties, Privileges, Franchises and Immunities as if the persons so to be admitted had been specially and particularly named in this Our Royal Charter to be the Freemen of the said Town and Borough.

Robert Peirce and his successors, Sovereigns of the Town and Borough of Dunlier for the time being, forever shall have the charge and free government of the said town and Borough of Dunlier - during the time of bearing the said office. The Sovereign had power to appoint a deputy sovereign should he need to be absent himself, a discreet and substantial person, one of the Burgesses inhabiting the Town and Burrough, with full powers.

There was a common seal.

The Corporation was empowered to build, in some convenient place in the town of Dunlier, a Common Hall or Tholsell, to be called by the name of the Tholsell of Dunlier, where they could assemble. They, and their successors, shall be a free Guild.

George Legg, his heirs and assigns, were given full power to elect and nominate some one, discreet and sufficient, person, learned in the laws, to be Recorder and Town Clerk of the said Borough and Town of Dunlier, during the pleasure of George Legg.

The sovereign, and the deputy sovereign in his absence, to be a Justice of the Peace. A sergeant at Mace and other inferior officers and ministers, to be appointed. Sovereigns to be appointed annually and to be chosen from the Burgesses. The other officials to be chosen from Burgesses, Freemen or inhabitants of the Borough. The election of the sovereign to take place on the Monday after the Feast of John the Baptist. The sovereign had first to be approved by George Legg, his heirs or assigns and must take the Oath on the Monday after the Feast of St. Michael, the Arch Angell. Should a sovereign die or be lawfully removed from office an election of the new sovereign must take place three days later.

The sovereign must take the Oath of a Justice of the Peace, commonly called the Oath of Supremacy and the Corporall Oath 'I shall hold and be true to our etc. Sovereign Lord the King etc.' before a Justice of the Peace. The deputy sovereign [etc. to](#) take the oath in the presence of the Sovereign.

Recorder's Oath - *swore to be true Liegeman to our Sovereign etc. Every Freeman took the Oath and paid five shillings.*

The Sovereign would act as Coroner during his term of office, with his deputy taking over the duty in the absence of the Sovereign.

George Legg, his heirs and assigns, had power and authority from time to time to appoint a person to be Clerk of the Markett of the Mannor of Dunlier.

The Corporation shall have a Common Seal. It shall have the power to make bye laws. (Sergeant at Mace)

Sovereign to be a Justice of the Peace.

Courts -:

Dunleer

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Court of Leet, Court Baron, Court of Record of the Mannor of Dunlier. (All inhabitants can plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered in all manner of actions, shall be heard, discussed and determined in above courts and shall be liable and conformable to what is decreed).

Dated -

3 Day of August 1683, 35th year of Our Reign.

Domvillas - Law Deputy at Dublin.

Signed;- Rich^d Chapell, Di Audith.

Throughout the document references are regularly made to the manner in which Lanesborough Corporation functioned and as an example to be followed.

Dunleer was the last town in Ireland to be granted Corporate status. The Dunleer Corporation continued in operation until 1811, when it dissolved itself as it had no longer any work to do. They had lost the power to send members to Parliament on the passing of the Act of Union, 1800 A.D.

The Sovereign's Oath.

I, A.B. shall hold and be true to our Sovereign Lord, the King, His Heirs and Successors, and perform unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all Duty and Allegiance, and faithfully hold and keep the Town and Franchises of Dunlier, for his majesty, his heirs and successors, to the uttermost of my power against all Rebels and Enemies of the Crown of England and duely and truely execute the office of Sovereigne within the said Town and Franchises of Dunlier aforesaid and do right as well unto the Poor as unto the Rich and to the Rich as to the Poor, and be councelled by the Burgefses of the said Town and no person receive into the Franchises of the said Town contrary to the Ordinance thereupon made, so help me God etc. The sovereign also took the Oath of Supremacy

. Recorder's Oath.

I, A.B., shall be true Leigeman to our Sovereign Lord, the King, his Heirs and Successors, and be true to the Franchises of the said Town and Burrough of Dunlier and the same truely maintain with all my Might and Power and Truely obey the Sovereigne of the said Town in all things Lawfull and Truely exercise the Office of Recorder of the said Town of Dunlier and also all that to the same appertaineth.

So help me God etc.

The Recorder, also, took the Oath of Supremacy.

The early **Sovereign's** names were ;

Robert Peirce, Esq, Anthony Foster, Esq, Thomas Bruncker, Esq, Henry Tenison, Esq, John Foster,

Dunleer
Esq, Robert Aston, Esq.

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Names of **Recorders - Town Clerks.**

Robert Aleway, Esq., (He was agent of George Legg in the transaction in which Tenison bought Dunleer from Legg). Frederick Usher, Clerk Caludius Gilbert, Clerk

John Forbes, Recorder and Town Clerk appointed 30/10/1737 Councillor at law
James Tisdall, Recorder and Town Clerk appointed 1/7/1751 Councillor at law.

Examples of Entries in DUNLEER Corporation Book.

Election of Sovereign At an assembly held in Dunlier on Monday
20th day of June 1710.

It was unanimously agreed by the said Assembly that John
Foster, Esq., one of the Burgesses of the said Burrough should
serve as Sovereign for the said Burrough for the next ensuing
year from the Monday after Michaelmas Day next till the
Monday after Michaelmas Day thence next following and the
said John Foster was accordingly elected Sovereign.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Thos. Bury | Richd Heather | Mofsom Wye) Burgesses |
| John Henderson Nickells. | Henry Cosbrough | Thos Brunker) John |

Usually the sovereign also signed the above.

At an assembly held at Dunlier, on Monday, 25th October 1711, the Sovereign, Burgesses and Commons there present, it was unanimously agreed by the said Assembly that John Foster, Esq., the present sovereign should serve as sovereign of the said Burrough for the ensuing year viz. from Monday etc. (as above) John Ffoster, Sovereigne
Thos Aston: Ant Ffoster: Jere Smith
Will Fortescue, Antoine Bernard.

At an Assembly held in Dunlier on Monday, 1 st October 1711 in and for the said Burrough, the

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Burgesses and Commons being present, John Foster, Esq, the present Sovereign Elect **was sworn**
Sovereign for the said Burrough for the ensuing yeare.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| M. Moore | Mofson Wye | Thos Bury | Thos Bruncker |
| W. Marshal | T. Moore | Michael Foster | Ant Ffoster |

Archbishop of Armagh presented with Freedom of Dunlier

On Saturday, the 2nd July 1715, his grace Thomas (Lindsay) Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland, and Silvester Crofs, Esq., were presented with the Freedom of the Borought of Dunlier under the seal of the said Borrough and at the same time Rynard Synnot, Rich^d Morgan and George Higgins, Gent, were admitted and sworn Freeman of the said Burrough. Ant Ffoster, Sovereign, John foster, Mofsom Wye, Tam Leigh, Will Fortescue.

Resignation by Burgess. 24th May 1716.

Whereas Peter Ludlow, Esq., one of the Burgesses of this Burrough hath by instrument under his hand and seal made a Resignation and surrender of his place as office of Burgess to the Sovereign and Burgesses of the said Borrough in the following words viz.

Whereas I the undernamed Peter Ludlow was sometime since nominated and elected a Burgess of the Corporation of Dunlier in the County of Louth, and whereby objections have been lately made against my being legally chosen a burgess thereof upon pretence that it did not appear by the books belonging to the said Corporation that I had taken the oaths of a Freeman according to the Charter granted to the said Borrough. Therefore the said Peter Ludlow (though I do believe I had the Oaths of a Freeman delivered to me at the time of my being chosen as is customary). Afet? to prevent Cavils or Disputes that may hereafter happen upon account of such objection and to remove all doubts of that kind for the future, I do, hereby, make a voluntary resignation and surrender of my said Burgership to the Sovereign and Burgefses of the said Corporation and to the said Corporation in order that they may proceed to a new Election as they shall think fit as witnefs my Hand and Seal this twenty fourth day of May Anno Domini, 1716.

Witnefs present

William Ludlow, Neal ONeal, Peter Ludlow (Seal)

A further entry shows that the matter was soon settled.

On 7th June 1716 the position was declared vacant.

On 11th June 1716 Peter Ludlow, Esq. and Rev Mr. William Critchtown were admitted and sworn Freeman of the Burrough of Dunlier.

On 11th June 1716 Peter Ludlow, a freeman of the Borough was elected a Burgess.

Faithful Bury resigned as Burgess on 17th September 1720 because of infirmity. Richard Tisdall was elected in his place.

The members of the Corporation took their official positions and duties very seriously as entries regarding requestes for persmission not to accept positions or to resign their positions

show viz.

On Monday, 4th day of October 1725, the Assembly had a letter before them from Richard Tenison, Esq. a Burgess of the Town, who had, on Monday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, being elected Sovereign of the Burrough, requesting the members to excuse (excuse) him from accepting the position because of illness. He was, he stated, exceedingly afflicted with the Gout and could not with safety to his life venture out of his House, much less go as far as Dunleer to be sworn as sovereign (Richard Tenison, Thomastown). He gave up his right to the office of Sovereign.

Peter Jackson, Clerk Rector of Killincoole, made oath before the present sovereign, that he saw the said Richard Tenison yesterday and that the said Richard is afflicted at present in the manner set forth in the above recited letter. He stated that R. Tenison could not come to Dunleer without danger to his life.

Richard Tenison was excused from serving as sovereign and John Foster, the present sovereign, was elected unanimously for the ensuing year.

9/6/1735 An assembly of the Sovereign, and the Burgesses of the Burrough and Town of Dunleer will be held at the House of Mr. Patrick Devereau, Innkeeper, in the said Town, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon of the said day to make and establish such ordinances by laws as are necessary and may tend to the good and wholesome government of the said burrough and town and to the publick benefit of the inhabitants of the same of which the Burgesses of the said Town and Burrough are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. Given under the Common Seal of the said Burrough and Town this 9th June 1735. Signed John Foster, Sovereign.

It would appear that the Corporation did not build a Tholsel as their meeting was held in the House of Mr. Patrick Devereau, Innkeeper.

Resignations sometimes took place where the person concerned was needed in another part of the Kingdom and was unable to attend to his duties as Burgess.

APPOINTMENT OF RECORDER

Whereas John Forbes, Esq., Councillor at Law, was nominated, constituted and appointed Recorder and Town Clerk of the Burrough and Town of Dunleer by Thomas Tenison Esq., Lord of the Mannor ofi, Heir at Law of the assigne of George Legg, late Baron Dartmouth, by writing under Hand and Seal of said Thomas Tenison bearing date the 4th October 1736. Pursuant to a power granted by his late Majesty, Charles the Second, to said George Legg, late Lord Baron of Dartmouth, his Heir and Assigns forever, in his said Majesty's Charter of Incorporation of said Burrough. Which nomination and appointment of said Thomas Tenison as aforesaid being produced by Mr. William foster, Sovereign, of the said Burrough and Town he administered to said John Forbes on the day and year above mentioned the Oath of Office appointed for the purpose in the presence of

Wm Foster, Sovereign,

Ta Tisdall, John Foster, Anthony Foster.

The Corporation Book ends on October 1773.

Henry Coddington was sworn in as sovereign.

Minutes of Dunleer Corporation

The minutes begin in the year 1709 and continue to 1773 only; those of the earlier period from the institution of the corporation in 1683 do not appear to have been preserved.

The minutes are a mere record of the election of sovereigns and burgesses and freemen. They also show the elaborate formalities required for the resignation of burgesses, the succession of the Tennison family, by assignment, to the lordship of the manor, and the rights therewith to the appointment of the Recorder or Town Clerk.

The Sovereign was elected at the end of June- the Monday next after the feast of St, John the Baptist and was sworn in and held office from the Monday next after Michelmas. The earlier religious phrase 'the Monday next after the Feast of St John the Baptist' – 'of St Michael the Arch Angel' does not occur till the year 1727 but is generally inserted thenceforth – perhaps a relaxation of Puritan influence or merely a new and more ceremonious Town Clerk. There were often only two meetings in the year, but occasionally there is a third and a couple of times three additional meetings for the addition of Freeman or the Election of Burgesses. The hour of meeting was 10 'o clock or 12 o' clock.

The Sovereign was sometimes a non – resident of the town and the two Town Clerks mentioned were non – resident.

Freemen and Burgesses were admitted of the counties Meath, Monaghan, Wicklow, Dublin as well as Louth,

The only enactment or regulation to define the list of Freeman and safeguard the election is that of 1735.

The name is spelt Dunlier up until 1737, when a new Town Clerk was elected, and thenceforth Dunleer.

FREEMEN OF DUNLEER CORPORATION TO 1735

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| . John Foster, Sen., Sov. | Thos Medicott | Tomas Rue |
| Ed Foster | | |
| Richard Hedder | Rich Moore | Richard Blackburne |
| Henry Peirce | Samuel Wynne | Robert Adams |
| John Foster | Edw. Percivil | George Blackburne |
| Roger Bury | Willm Marshall | Bagshew Reeves |
| Francis North | Francis Byrne | Joseph Fisher |
| Richd Tisdall | William Balfour | John Leigh |
| Samuel Poe | Charles Barry | Terence Raverty |
| Alex Robinson | Stephen Sowton | Coll John Eyre |
| Thos Keating | Claudius Gilbert, Clerk | Charles Wye, Clk |
| Adam Usher | Nathaneil Howard | Gilbert Wallis |
| Arthur Usher | William Ludlow | James McEvoy |
| Jerome Smiths | Mathews Leslie Clk | John Brunker |
| Michael Foster | Thomas Wallis Clk | Danl Fregan |
| Henry Bellingham | Willm Wye | Hon. Robert Moore |
| Dudley Wynn | Nich Drumgoole | Hon. Capell Moore |
| Rich Hudson | Hom Wm Moore 1709 | Frederick Usher Clk |
| Joseph Bury | Richd Hansand | Hon John Caulfield |
| Richd Taaffe | (Barton, Norbury, Tenison?) | Richd Morgan |
| Rich Wauburton | John Hughes | Wm Creichton, Clk |
| Boyle Travers, Clk | William Clarke 1713 | James Tisdall |
| James Tisdall Clerk | Robert Aston | Lieut Thos Tenison |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Dunleer | An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner | |
| Willm Disney | Thos. Dillon | William Aston |
| Rowland Singleton Clk Wm Eager | | Stephen Sibthorpe |
| John Smith | William Foster, Sen | John Pepper |
| Willm Usher Clk | Thos. Fortescue | Henry Williams |
| Saml Adams | Willm Worlsey Clk | John Woods |
| John Hoskett (?) | Peter Ludlow | Capt Wm Tenison |
| John Smith | Mossom Wye | Thos Tenison Jnr |
| Faithful Fortescue | Samuel Keating | Hon Edward Moore |
| John Nicholls | David Elphinstone? | Anthony Foster |
| William Owens Jnr | William Carroll | John Singleton Clk |
| William Park | | |
| Henry Smith Clk | | Thomas Bolton |
| Henry North | | George Taaffe |
| Randall Moore | | Philip Tisdall |
| John Broughton | | James Garnon |
| Charles Blackburn | | Charles Courtney |
| Thomas Foster | | Thomas Dromgoole |
| Patrick Devereaux | | John Foster (Sovereign) |
| Robert Cosbruck | | Richard Tisdall |
| Willm Foster Jnr | | Will Foster |
| Richard Connell | | Ste. Sibthorpe |
| George Adam | | Thomas Tennison |
| Abraham Reall (?) | | William Foster |
| Thomas Foster. | | |

At the assembly 1735 it was agreed and assented that the following would be admitted as Freemen;

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Nicholas Coddington | William Tenison | William Jones |
| Henry Bellingham, Jnr (C.B.H.) | Blayney Townley (Townley Hall) | Francis Fortescue |
| Hercules Sandford Rowley | Robert Parkinson (Ardee) | Charles Broughton |
| Arthur Rowley | John Forbes (Newtown, Co. Meath) | Richard Foster |
| Hugh Hill Clerk | William Scott | John Foster, gent* |
| Geo. Lyod Clk | Emmanuel Hutchinson | Robert Foster gent |
| Samuel Hill | Wm. Richardson | Charles Aston |
| Hugh Kennedy | Bolton Hedder | Win Robinson |
| Rowley Hill | John Bifsel | Richd./Le/E Meade |
| Tennison Pockrick | James Nicholls | Tenison Pockrick |
| Richard Pockrick | Robt, Nox (Dunleer) | Robt Knox |
| Richd Fitch | Harry Smith | William Fitch |
| William Fitch | Robert Marshal | Isaac Holroy |
| Arthur Up ton | Robert Downes | Richd Edgeworth |
| Peter Fitch Jun. | Isaac Holroy | Leo & Ed. Meade |

Which said people were accordingly elected and admitted Freemen of the said Town and Burrough

Signed: John Foster, Sovereign. Richd Tidsall, Ja Tisdall, Wm Foster, Thos Tenison, Sh. Sibthorpe.

Freemen could vote in the election of the two members of Parliament to represent the Borough of Dunleer, with the sovereign and burgesses.

Catholics played no part in the affairs of the Corporation.

The Corporation of Dunleer was the last Corporation set up in Ireland. The Charter resembles that granted to the Town of Lanesborough in Co. Longford. In some instances when the powers of the Corporation and officials are defined in Dunleer Charter reference is made to the Lanesborough Charter. It may be, also, that James Jones when recommending the name Leggesborough to Col. William Legg had Lanesborough in mind. Fortunately Jone's proposal regarding the change of name was not adopted.

The Borough of Dunleer was not represented in the Irish Parliament summoned by King James II. On October 5th, 1692 a parliament was summoned and assembled in Dublin by King William III. At this parliament Robert Aylway Esq., and Blaney Townley, Esq., represented the Borough of Dunleer. In a Parliament summoned and assembled in Dublin on the 27th August 1695 the borough was again represented by Blaney Townley, Esq., and Robert Allaway Esq.

The Foster Family and the Parliamentary Borough of Dunleer

1683 - 1800

The origins of the Foster family were humble. The Foster family had no inherited advantages. They, nevertheless, became a very powerful family, holding some of the highest offices in the state and representing their native county, Louth, in Parliament for seventy years. Tradition had it that they came to Ireland in the 1660s as mowers of hay and their subsequent rise to fame was a remarkable achievement.

Samuel Foster appears in the Hearth Money Returns for Dunleer Parish in 1666. It is likely that Samuel was the father of 'Colonel' Anthony Foster as Samuel appears once as a family christian name in the 18th century.

The earliest Foster mentioned in Burke's Peerage is Anthony Foster, named 'Colonel' by Burke. However, as there is no record of his being involved with the military, it is likely that he used the title or rank as a status symbol.

For some years Anthony Foster held a customary tenancy (subject to, held by, custom of the manor etc.) of a 270 acre farm in Dunleer. In 1698 Lord Dartmouth granted him a lease for the first time. Anthony Foster died in 1722, but quite some time before that his dynamic son, John, had taken over the effective leadership of the family and he established the family interest in the Dunleer borough.

Dunleer was the last borough to receive corporate status, including the right to send two members to Parliament in Dublin.

Tenison's successors petitioned Lord Dartmouth for a grant of approbation, which would enable them, for example, to reject a sovereign, elected by the burgesses, unacceptable to them. Lord Dartmouth approved of the petition but Foster claimed that the Manor was extinguished on the sale of the estate by Lord Dartmouth and sought Counsel's opinion. Counsel appears to have agreed with Foster that the manor had been extinguished.

Although Bishop Tenison was a residential proprietor he appears to be less careful of his interests than Lord Dartmouth had been. In 1702 he added a covenant of perpetual renewal to the three lives which Dartmouth had granted to the Fosters on their 270 acre farm. He, also, allowed them, bit by bit, to take over (purchase) most of the other holdings on his Dunleer estate, thus losing economic control of his tenant, a matter which was particularly serious in Dunleer, where Tenison was not only the landlord, but the patron of a parliamentary borough.

In 1702 Bishop Tenison died and was succeeded by his son, Henry, who was on good terms with the Fosters. Henry, however, died in 1709 and was buried in Dunleer Churchyard vault, where a large bronze plaque, commemorates him. He left a son, a minor, Thomas as his heir. This created problems and it is noteworthy that the only two disputed elections and probably the only two contested elections took place during Thomas Tenison's minority. It was during these years that the Fosters established their interest in the borough.

The minor, Thomas, had five step uncles but it was to John Foster that two successive guardians of the minor, turned, between 1709 and 1725, to act as agent and receiver of rents on the Tenison estate. He was, also, given the management of the family borough and between 1710 and 1715, his father Anthony and he, held the important office of sovereign of the borough in alternation. This

position was of strategic importance, in the General Election of 1715, when there was a stiff contest in Dunleer because of a breach between the minor and his five step uncles.

Richard Tenison the eldest of the uncles allied himself with Blayney Townley, a sitting member and got up an opposition to the candidates set up for the borough by the minor's guardian. One of these was the guardian himself, Stephen Ludlow and the other was Foster's brother in law. Thomas Fortescue of Newrath, Co. Louth. Foster, as sovereign was ineligible to stand. Ludlow and Fortescue won with 91 and 85 votes respectively as against Richard Tenison and Blayney Townley's 54 and 33. The defeated candidates lodged an objection and as a result Fortescue was unseated and replaced by Richard Tenison. Foster as sovereign and returning officer, was reprimanded by Parliament. {Taken from Gilbert Collection}

Efforts were made to reduce Foster's influence but he had been too long in charge of the corporation to be easily dislodged. He strengthened his position by allying himself with the minor's uncles, the people he had fought, in 1715, to protect the minor's rights.

Dunleer was a freeman borough. Freemen voted in Parliamentary elections. The burgesses controlled admission to the freedom and the special circumstances of Dunleer borough, by grace especial, the man who commanded a majority among the burgesses could, also, command at least one of the borough seats in Parliament. Foster had a majority of the burgesses favourable to him and, therefore, it can be assumed, controlled the majority of the freeman. He had acquired the largest landed stake in the Manor of Dunleer, not only by engrossing most of the other holdings on Bishop Tenison's estate, but, also, by acquiring land, within the manor, from two other purchasers at the Dartmouth sale. His property was leasehold, not freehold, but was leased in terms which gave him complete freedom from landlord control. While it is not possible to be precise about the amount of land he held, it was probably about 700 to 800 acres.

The freemen of Dunleer were never very numerous, some 100 in 1715 and some 65 in 1727, most of them being under the direct or indirect influence of Foster.

In 1727 an election took place on the death of George I. Foster put forward his friend, Francis North. Thomas Fortescue, supporting the minor, put forward James Forth. Singleton, also, contested the election as an insurance against defeat in Drogheda. Singleton and North were successful and an appeal against North failed. Singleton won the Drogheda seat and resigned the Dunleer seat. William Tenison, one of the minor's uncles, was returned unopposed in the vacant seat and so two of Foster's nominees took two seats.

Thomas Tenison, the minor, came of age in 1728 and when William Tenison died he took the parliamentary seat. In 1735 the Fosters and the Tenisons came to an agreement that when Foster's nominee, North, died, that Foster or Foster's heirs would nominate a successor and when Thomas Tenison died his heir would nominate a successor. The same applied to the burgesses seven of whom supported Foster and six Tenison. The sovereign was not included. The sovereign voted only in the case of a tie. The Fosters never sold the seat, it being always held by a member of the family or by a nominee. The Tenisons, as often as not, sold their seat.

Despite disagreements and legal proceedings the agreement held until the disenfranchisement of Dunleer in 1800 on the Act of Union. One thing which contributed to the survival of the agreement was the fact that no by election was necessary between 1737, when Anthony Foster was elected on

the death of Francis North, and the general election of 1761. During that period the Fosters and the Tenisons became embroiled in legal proceedings over a fifteen acre plot in **Dunleer**. Should a by election have arisen in that period hostilities might have been renewed. In 1754, however, Dixie Coddington, Oldbridge, Co. Meath, married into a branch of the Foster family and the chance of hostilities was reduced. Coddington became a useful buffer between the Fosters and the Tenisons. Speaker Foster's wife Margarette Burgh was a half sister of Dixie Coddington's wife, Catherine Burgh. The terms of disenfranchisement recognised the Fosters and the Tenisons, now Coddingtons, as joint patrons of Dunleer and accordingly halved the compensation between them, each receiving £7,500. Foster, a leading opponent of the Union, had denounced the principle of compensation, but nevertheless accepted the £7,500.

Genealogy of the Foster Family as it relates to Dunleer

‘Colonel’ Anthony Foster of Dunleer (d.1722) – was succeeded by hi son John Foster (born 1665?/Married 1704/died 1747) of Dunleer who married Mary Fortescue.

John’s children were

(1) Alice

(2) Anthony Foster (b.1705/d.1779) Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer) MP Dunleer 1737 -1760 and MP for Louth 1761 -1766. His eldest son was John Speaker Foster, First Lord \Oriel (b.1740/m.1764/d. 1828) MP Dunleer 1761 –’68) MP Louth (1768 - 1821) cr. Lord Oriel 1821. First of the Speaker’s family was Anna Foster, John Foster (b.1769 d. 1792) MP Dunleer 1790 –’92. Another son was Col. Thomas Henry Foster (Viscount Ferrard). B.1772/m,1810/d.1843, MP Dunleer 1792 – 1800, MP Drogheda 1807 -1812. Louth 1821 -1824. Succeeded his mother as Viscount Ferrard 1824. Speaker Foster had a brother William Foster b. 1744 d.1797 successively was bishop Cork, Kilmore and Clogher.

(3) DR. Thomas Foster (b.1709/d.1786) rector of Dunleer. His son John Thomas Foster (b.1747? d.1795) was MP Dunleer 1776 - 1783. John Thomas Foster had two sons –Sir Augustuds Foster b. 1780 d.1848 First Bt./Frederick Thomas Foster. Born to Sir Aufugtine Frederick George – statue in Ardee. Sir Frederick unmarried. Cavendish Harvey Foster, later Sir Cavendish Foster and his third son was Vere Henry Louis Foster. (b1819 d.1900) unmarried

(4) Sir Nicholas Forester of Tullagan, Co. Monaghan died 1783, One daughter Charolette. Charollette married Samuel Dick, Banker of Dublin. They had aason Quintin Dick (b.1777, d.1858) Banker and East India Merchant. MP, Dunleer (Jan – Dec. 1800).

(5) Margaret Married Dstephen Sibthorpe (d.1773) MP for Louth1767 -1768 and for Dunleer 1768 -1773. His son Robert Sibthorpe was MP for Dunleer 1773 -1775.

(6) William Foster (b.1710 d.1783 – he had a son John William Foster (b.1785 d.1809) MP for Dunleer 1783 –'90. He also had a daughter Patience who married John Mc Clintock b.1742. d 1790

Anthony Foster (1705-1779), left Dunleer to reside in Collon. He became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1766-77, M.P. Dunleer 1737-1760, MP. Louth 1761-1766. His eldest son, John, was the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons and first Lord Oriel (1740-1828), MP. Dunleer 1761-1768 and Louth 1768-1821.

A brother of Anthony Foster, Rev. Thomas Foster (1709-1786), was Rector of Dunleer. A map is still extant showing a part of the lands of Dunleer, owned by Rev Dr. T. Foster, which has been surveyed by James Boyle in 1748. The boundary of the land stretched from Ravelcross along the road in the direction of Ardee and also along the road in the direction of Philipstown. The property is bounded by the townlands of Lalis Town, Ardis Town (Mooremount) & Ballymagera. Within this property is a small farm of about six Irish acres which belonged to James Bride. Dr Foster's house is shown to the rear of Duffy's residence, which is situated on what was and is known as the Doctor's Lane. (The James Bride farm was the original Landys of the Ravel farm. Landys farm is now much larger).

When Thomas Tenison died in 1779 he left his Dunleer property to his nephew, Dixie Coddington. The Coddingtons were not particularly interested in holding the Parliamentary seat themselves. At the Act of Union, Coddington received the Tenison share £7,500.

A copy of a lease drawn up between Henry Coddington and Thomas Landy, weaver, is available. The lease of the 4th day of November 1802 between Henry Coddington of Oldbridge, in the County of Meath and Thomas Landy of Dunleer, on the County of Louth.

all that tenement and malt house, backyard and garden in the town of Dunleer, now in his possession tenements adjoining thereto, and the little field commonly known as the Moat Park, also the house and garden held by Thomas Maguire and other tenements and gardens adjoining thereto on the northside of the said Turnpike road, all of which said premises were heretofore in the holding of Nugent McKenna lying and being in the parish of Dunlier, Barony of Ferrard and County of Louth etc.

Fosters who represented Dunleer in the Irish Parliament

Chief Baron Foster MP for Dunleer 1737/61

John Speaker Foster MP for Dunleer 1761/68

Stephen Sibthorpe MP (Married to a Foster) 1768/'73 (died 1773)

Robert Sibthorpe MP (Son os Stephen) completed Stephen's term to 1776

Jonh Thomas Foster MP (Son of Rev. Thomas Foster Rect, of Dunleer and nephew of Chief Baron Foster) 1776/83.

John William Foster MPr (son of Williamm Foster and nephew of chief baron Foster) 1783/'90.

John Foster MP (son of Speaker Foster) 1790/'92

Thomas Henry Foster MP (another son of the Speaker Foster) 1792/1800.

Quentin Dick (His mother was a Foster {Forster} Jan. to Dec. 1800

Fosters who were buried in Dunleer

1. John Foster (=Mary Fortescue) died 1747.

2. Thomas Foster (Son of above John) Rector of Dunleer died 1786.

3. John Thomas Foster (Son of the above Thomas) died 1796

4. William Foster (Brother of Chief Baron) died 1783 (and brother of the Rector.)

5. Ann, wife of Henry Foster, Carnu(?) Castle, Co, Cavan died 1790

6. John William Foster, son of the above William.

7.(?) John Speaker Foster (Lord Oriel) d.1828, nephew of Thomas (2) and William (4) nephew of Thomas and William.

8. Frederick John Foster – died 1888

In the period after 1761 when the Fosters began to represent Co. Louth in Parliament, Dunleer became a second line of defence for them. When the Speaker's Co. Louth seat was in jeopardy he twice resorted to the option, in 1768 and 1783. On both occasions he was successful in the county and so vacated his seat in the borough.

THE TENISON FAMILY.

Richard Tenison, Church of Ireland Bishop of Meath, purchased about 1,000 acres at Dunleer from Lord Dartmouth (George Legg) in 1698 A.D. The remainder of Lord Dartmouth's property in Co. Louth was purchased by others. Tenison did not acquire the same degree of political control in Dunleer, as Dartmouth had had, as the Charter of Dunliew 1683 did not relate to Dunleer only, but rather to Dunleer plus a group of scattered townlands which together were erected into a manor, known as the Manor of Dunliew. Tenison could not, therefore, be regarded as the Lord of the Manor and could not, for example, reject a sovereign who was unacceptable to him. Tenison's successors petitioned Lord Dartmouth to grant him approbation and this was granted but counsel's opinion was that Tenison had no such right.

Among the **Bellew** papers Barmeath, is to be found a pedigree of the Tenison Family made out from the Bishop of Meath's will. It is dated 1705.

Richard Tenison, Bishop of Meath. 1705

His heir was Henry Tenison. His family were Elizabeth, Anne and Mary. =Mary married Coddington. His son Thomas had no family and the other sisters appear not to have married.

Mary and Coddington Esq had two children – Dixie Coddington OBSP and Henry. Dixie inherited the Dunleer property from his uncle Thomas Tenison

Henry Coddington – his family are Nicholas Coddington, Latham Coddington and Thomas Coddington - was rector of Kilbane near Ashbourne

The above Nicholas Coddington had a son, Henry Barry Coddington of Old Bridge in Co. Meath.

Bishop Tenison and his son, Henry lived nearby, not actually in the town of Dunleer. The Foster family with whom the Tenison family were inextricably linked in the history of Dunleer had a powerful effect on Corporation and Parliamentary life in Dunleer for many years, as indeed, in Public life in Co. Louth generally, as well.

The Townley Family and the Corporation of Dunleer.

The Townley family played a prominent part in the affairs of the Corporation of **Dunleer** and in the Dublin Parliament as representatives of the Borough of **Dunleer**, for the first twenty or so years of the borough's existence.

When the Town of **Dunlier** was created a Corporate Town by Charles II he named in the document the first sovereign and the first twelve burgesses to serve on the new Corporation. Among those named as a burgess was Henry Townley of **Athclare Castle** in the parish of Dunlier. This castle had been the residence of one branch of the Taaffe family till the Cromwellian Plantation.

The land was granted to Erasmus Smith. William Hall appears as occupier and Titulado in the Census of 1659 A.D. **He** probably rented the land from Smith.

By 1661, Henry Townley is recorded as living in **Athclare Castle** and it is the first known home of the Townley family in Co. Louth. It would appear that he rented it from the grantee, Erasmus Smith. It adjoined lands which he, himself had received at **Listolke, Rathescar etc. in** the plantation. The Townley family came originally from Townley Hall in Lancashire and later named another estate, which they held in South Louth, Townley Hall.

A memorandum book of Henry Townley, made at **Athclare** states that he married Mrs. Mary Andrews, 3rd June 1661, being Whitsun Monday. His son Blaney was born at **Athclare** on the 7th August 1665. His wife died in 1666 and was buried in **Dunleer**, as were several members of the family. Henry Townley married, as his second wife Mary Hudson, of Elphin, daughter of Bishop Hudson. On 23rd February 1668 being Shrove Tuesday, His son Hamilton was born at Athclare in 1673 and settled afterwards at Townley Hall, then called Sheepgrange, another part of the Townley Estates.

Blaney Townley, Henry's son by his first marriage, fought under William III and probably took part in the **Battle of the Boyne**. He had a commission given to him by William and Mary as ensign under Col. John Beaumont, 21st March 1668-9, and another as Captain Lieutenant dated 19th. March 1690-91. He married Lucy, daughter of Charles Balfour and widow of Hugh Magill in 1692. When his wife died 1713 she was buried at Dunleer.

Blaney Townley was elected to represent the **Borough of Dunleer** in the Dublin Parliament summoned and assembled on October 15th 1692. He was re-elected to the Irish Parliament in 1695, in 1703 and in 1713. He was again elected to Parliament in the first parliament of George I, 12th December 1715. However, on a petition he was unseated on 21st Dec. 1715. The Townley name is no longer to be found among the Dunleer Borough representatives in Parliament.

However, his son, Blayned Townley, Jun was admitted as a freeman of **Dunleer** Borough in 1735 A.D. By this stage, however, Blaney Townley Jun, had married in 1734, his cousin, Mary, daughter of Hamilton Townley and came to live at Townley Hall, which she had inherited from her father. In 1759 he inherited property in Co. Fermanagh from his uncle, William Balfour and he took the name and arms of Balfour. He was now known as Blaney Balfour and died in 1788, A.D.

Blaney Townley, Sen., died in 1722, at Piedmont, and was buried in the Chancell of **Dunleer**, beside his wife, Lucy.

There is added a note "Chancery Inquisition P.M. 'July 1618, which finds that Nicholas Taafe of **Aclare**, Co. Louth, died 8th August, Stephen Taafe, his nephew and heir, was then 17 years of age.

In the Hearth Money Rolls - Dunleer Parish and Town - 25th March 1666 to 25th March 1667. Henry Townley is shown in the Hearth Money Rolls to have had four hearths and was taxed accordingly.

Under the Cromwellian Plantation Henry Townley received **Listolke**, with mill, 44 plantation acres. £0 17s 10d rent.

In **Rahescar** 80 acres and also 31 acs - 2rds.

In **Phillipstown** 38 acres, Ords - 30 pers.

Hammondstown 234 acres, lrd - 00 pers. Note: John Holywood, Mortgagee.

Sixteenth Century Tower House.

ATHCLARE CASTLE.

A description of the Castle, early in the Century, by H.G. Tempest.

'Athclare castle stands a mile south of Dunleer, a strong square stone building, battlemented round a modern roof. Attached to it is a longer building of lower roofing at some time a part of the castle.

In the Castle itself one spiral stair runs from ground level to the third storey to the roof the second storey, once the principal room, is reached by two exterior flights of stone steps, one straight, the other curved, meeting at the door. In the large room opening from this second story, under the lower roof is a fine carved stone fire-place and mantle retaining some traces of the gold, red and blue painting that once decorated it and bearing at one side of the Townley crest - a hawk on a perch beaked and belled and on the right another crest in very low relief (or perhaps rubbed off) resembling the arm with sword of the Taaffes.

All the floors are gone except that of stone on the second storey. Five old beams still remain resting on stone corbels. On the ground floor are the three vaulted rooms in the plaster ceilings of which are the impressions of the rush for willow covered cores or arches on which they were possibly originally built. Two peculiar smaller chambers opening on the yard are contained in the solid base of the outside steps and look like nothing more than dog kennels. The castle was extended towards the West as the slope of roof on the outside wall indicates. Foundations had been found in the yard attached to the Castle and some time ago a large chimney stood about 10ft away to the West.'

In a later Article in the C.L.A.J. Mr. Tempest said that he had stated that there was a carved coat of arms over the old fireplace. This, he said, was his recollection from many years before but he now concluded that he had been mistaken.

Athclare Castle has now been taken over for repair and maintenance by the Office of Public Works by permission of the owner, Mr. Eric Sloane.

Burke's Guide to Country Houses has the following -

'A sixteenth century tower house, with a hall wing attached Part Gothic, part renaissance fire place'

Stephen Taaffe owned **Athclare** before the confiscation. William Hall Gent. is noted as the Titulado of **Athclare** in the Census of Ireland (circa 1659), probably a tenant of Erasmus Smith. Henry Townley, by 1661 is recorded as living in **Athclare Castle** and in the 1666/67 Hearth Money Roll of **Dunleer** is shown to have four (4) hearths. However in the summary of the Hearth Money Rolls 1663/64, Stephen Taaffe is shown to have two (2) hearths. It would appear that Stephen Taaffe had still got a large house in the area of Athclare in that year, 1663/64?

The terms of the prerogative (theoretically subject to no restriction) will of Stephen Taaffe of **Aclare**, Co. Louth, dated 17th July 1663 and proved February 1675, are extant.

A precis was given to Father McIvor, P.P. Faughart, by the late Mrs McSweeney, nee Kieran, of Rathbrist, as follows -:

Desires to be interred in the Parish Church of **Dunleer**.

Gives to his son, Laurence Taaffe, the sum of £100.

To his daughter, Jane Garnet, als. Taafe £80 in satisfaction of marriage portion..

To his daughter, **Anne Hall**, alias Taafe, £80 for like purpose.

To his daughter, Elizabeth Taafe £ 100 for marriage portion. She to be the first paid out of these portions.

All such portions to be paid out of such debts as the Right Hon., Earl of Drogheda owes Testator.

To grandchild, Stephen Verdon, £20

To son in law, Peter Bath, the sum of £20

To grandchild, John Grimes £15.

To grandchild, James Grimes £15

Witnesses James Brett, James Hodson, Jerome Brett.

(Was there a connection between Anne **Hall** and William **Hall**, names Titulado in the 1659 Census?)

RENT ROLL 1691

Lands of **Lord Dartmouth** (George Legg) in Ireland. 13th June 1691 to 16th May 1692. both what are lett for a year, 1691, and what are waste. (I am confining myself to **Dunleer** only and not to Legg's other Irish property). P.F.

| Tenants Names: | Denominations: | No. of Acres Rent paid | | |
|--|---|------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| | | acs | rds | pers £ s d |
| ----- To John Damos | ----- Part of Dunleer | 400 | 00 | 00 45 00 00 |
| To James Hall | Part of Dunleer | 090 | 00 | 00 10 00 00 |
| Nicholas Mth pd To Capt. Sandors | The mofs parks | 004 | 00 | 00 01 00 00 |
| pd. To do and Millor | coming pl of Do one houfs & ple of do | 060 | 00 | 00 09 00 00 |
| pd. To Thos Bruncker | Parts of do. | 040 | 00 | 00 06 00 00 |
| To Peter McCarnov Patrick Clinton and Edw | Parts of do. | 160 | 00 | 00 12 00 00 |
| Ffoster | | | | |
| To Henry Townley | Parts of do. | 060 | 00 | 00 03 00 00 |
| To Xphor Drumgoole | The Mill ni Do and ----- grazing 3 cows (repairs | | | 11 00 00 |
| | tn mill cost 5/1 & 7/6 | | | |
| To Richard Lossor | A house & Gdn ni'do ----- | | | 00 15 00 00 10 00 |
| To Richard Smith | Do ----- | | | 00 08 00 |
| To Patrick Bride | Do ----- | | | 00 12 00 |
| To Bryan Mc Cabe | Do ----- | | | 00 12 00 |
| 1 d To Jno Como | Do ----- | | | 00 12 00 |
| To Patrick Coamor | Do ----- | | | 00 12 0f |
| To Jans L(H?)ollywood | Do ----- | | | 00 12 0 f |
| To Ollivor Pioros | Do ----- | | | 01 00 01 |
| To Patrick Mulroy | Do ----- | | | 00 12 01 |
| Off ye lands of Dunleer | | 100 | 00 | 00 Waste |

LIFE IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

Land and its ownership were of fundamental importance to society and to the economy in the 18th century. A major upheaval in the ownership of land had taken place in the 17th century and as a result only a relatively small portion of land remained in Catholic hands by 1702. The difficulties facing surviving Catholic proprietors were considerable.

While Catholics could not take land on a lease of more than 31 years, this applied mainly to well to do Catholics. The laws on property had little effect on the mass of ordinary people. What affected ordinary people was, that by law they were compelled to pay tithes to the clergy of the Church of Ireland. This disability applied to both Catholics and Dissenters.

Catholic worship was restricted by comprehensive legislation in the 18th century. Only one registered clergyman was permitted in a parish. Unregistered clergy and all ecclesiastical dignatories were banished and education for the priesthood or return of the clergy from the continent was proscribed. In practice, however, persecution broke down and even unregistered clergymen were able to carry out their duties.

Father Patrick Byrne (Burne, Birn) was ordained by Archbishop Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh in 1677 and was the registered parish priest of **Dunleer** from 1681? to 1715. He was followed, throughout the eighteenth century, as parish priest of **Dunleer**, by **Father Lawlor** 1715 - 1722, **Father Warren** 1722 - 1766, **Father Taaffe** 1766 - 1772 and **Father Wall** 1772 - 1797. Efforts to enforce the laws ran into rigorous opposition from the Catholics and indeed received little consistent support from the authorities.

The number of Catholic Chapels increased. Where a site was not available, mass was said in open fields or sheds. Chapels were unpretentious buildings. The closing of chapels were ordered only in relatively short lived periods of political tensions. During such periods priests sometimes said Mass masked or screened in such a way that worshippers could not identify them, thus protecting those present, as well as the priest, in the event of their being interrogated by priest hunters.

Slowly most of the civil and some of the political disabilities were removed from Catholics. In 1778 Catholics could hold longer leases and in 1782 could purchase land. In 1793 the professions were open to Catholics and they received the right to vote but not the right to be elected to Parliament.

Note: The Church of Ireland parishes were based on the old medieval parishes (administrative or civil parishes).

The Catholic Church serving an impoverished population and finding it difficult to provide suitable pastors ensured that the catholic parishes were much greater in size. The evolution of the present day network of the Catholic Church must be seen in terms of population growth.

'TRAVELLERS COMMENTS ON DUNLEER'

Arthur Young toured Ireland 1776 - 1779. He visited Baron Foster, who had been born in **Dunleer**, at Collon. He expressed surprise to the Baron at the severity of Popery Laws. The Baron stated that they were severe in the letter, but never executed. He instanced the severe penalties about reading Mass, but made the point that there was a mass house in his village. The Baron's account of the laws against Catholics reminded Young; however, of Burke's statement in the House of Commons, "Connivance is the relaxation of Slavery, not the definition of Slavery". By law schoolmastering by Catholics, the maintenance of a tutor by Catholic Families or sending Catholics overseas was prohibited. In practice better off Catholics managed to have their children educated abroad. At home schoolmasters were numerous.

As Arthur did not visit Dunleer the following is only for general information. He made the following observations:

1. More than glf of county Louth was under tillage – corn. Cornacre rents (a) 40 years ago 25/- (b) 25 years ago 30/- (c) now £3 12 s 0d.
2. General crops in Ireland (1) Fallow (2) Wheat 6 barrels per acre. (3) oats 15 barrls per acre. (4) Barley – 15 barrels . (5) grass seed sown or left waste to turf itself.
3. People employed in the linen industry earned one third more than those engaged in the woolen industry.
4. Baron Foster, born in Dunleer, found the people very honest.
5. Raising rents the Baron considered as one of the greatest causes of the improvement of Ireland, because 'it forced the tenants to quicken their industry, set them searching for manures and mad ethem in every respect better farmers. If carried too far, however, it deadened instead of animating industry.'

Richard Twiss, Esq., F.R.S. 1776.

Richard Twiss in his Tour of Ireland 1776 states in relation to his visit to **Dunleer** -:

' I observed about a dozen bare legged boys sitting by the side of the road scrawling on scraps of paper placed on their knees; these lads, it appears, found the smoke in their school or cabbins insufferable. It might be better that the lowest class of people throughout Europe wer neither taught to read of write excepting those few who discover evident marks of genius: those acquisitions only creating new wants and exciting new desires which they will seldom be able to gratifyand consequently rendering them less happy than otherwise they might be.'

*I then, proceeded to **Dunleer**; the country produces potatoes, wheat, flax and oats, the inclof(s)ures are *mof(s)tly of looqs)e f(s)tones piles on each other; over the door or chimney, the same opening serving for both, of many of the cabbins, I observed a board, with the words 'good dry lodgings'; however as I was sure that hogs could not read I avoided mistaking them for styes. The brass coins of the Isle of Man are current all along the coast. The beggars here are not exorbitant in their demands, most of them offering a bad halfpenny, which they call a rap, and soliciting a good one in exchange'.*

He then goes on to describe the boys who were at school, already mentioned and continues, *'the brigles, stirrups and cruppers, which compose the horse furniture of the peasants are only wisps of straw, however I procured a house with extraordinary accoutrements, as they were of leather and rode to Monasterboice, which is about three miles from **Dunleer**, to see the roundtower - 110' in height'.*

*Note: I used 'f' for 's' at the beginning of above, but, in the original document it is used throughout.

Richard Twiss was hostile to Ireland and to its people.

Industry was, to a large extent, carried out in the countryside. The expanding linen industry was a rural one

Simon Rowland Fisher toured Ireland in 1768. On journeying north he stayed over at **Dunleer** on the 17th April 1768 where he 'observed this day quantities of linen yarn bleaching, as there are course brown linen (sic) made for some distance around Drogheda..... The country is much better improved and appears to be a corn country than the south where their great product is potatoes.'

Simon Rowland Fisher was an American Quaker, who toured Ireland in 1768. I have already referred to his visit to **Dunleer**. He notes that the price of goods, cambrics and lawns made at Dundalk, are 'quite double the price of the French, so that (I) think it cannot flourish'. He, further, contends that Dundalk cambric was finished 'some fine though in no way equal to those imported from France'

John Stevenson in the Translation from the French of De Totocraye 'A Frenchman's walk through Ireland 1796 - 97' states;

*'I remarked at **Dunleer** that it was not linen which was being bleached, but yarn. The cloth is not so white as what has passed through the mills in the North, but it ought to be more durable for the beating in the mills is very severe.'*

In **A Frenchman's Walk Through Ireland** 1796 - 97, the author, De Totocraye, describes the place he stayed at in **Dunleer** - 'The inn where I put up is really good, nevertheless a big Englishman there was disgusted and could find nothing to his taste. He stormed and swore and longed for the roast beef and plum pudding of Old England'.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare in a 'Journal of a Tour in Ireland A.D. 1806 - 'The inn at **Dunleer** (an old mansion house) is tolerable'.

The Inns, above, may have been the King of Prussia Inn owned by Richard Gaynor or perhaps The New Inn owned by Christopher Carroll. At least both existed in 1767.*

- *The area in which Pat lived in Philadelphia is known as the King of Prussia Mall, I thought that perhaps some body from Dunleer had emigrated to America and opened an Inn there which he named after its counterpart in Dunleer, Pat put me in touch with a local historical Society there. They told me, however, that in the American War of Independence Washington had a large body of Prussians supporting him and that that is how the name came about.*

Extracts from Stabannon Vestry Book (John Ribton and Garston)

(Mid 18th century -1751+)(Where they relate to civil parishes in present day Dunleer Parish)

March 27th 1751: Cess of £11 18 10 ½ on parishoners of Dromin, Richardstown, Moss town and Stabannon.

April 9th 1751: Cess of £2 10 0 'to take out an Union for ye parishes of Richardstown, Dromin, Mosstown and Pillipstown for Parish clerk etc.

March 22nd 1753: Cess for a ¼ d per acre = £5 19 5 ¼ on parishes of Stabannon, Richardstown, Dromin, Mosstown and Phillipstown for Parish Clerk etc.

April 5th 1754: Richard Riddog of Dromin appointed Pound keeper of Dromin. Patrick Boileau and James Kieran appraisers of Richardstown and Stickillen .

April 30th 1756: Cess of ¾ d per acre on parishes, Stabannon, Dromin, Richarddstown, Philipstown, Mosstown for repairs of churchyard wall of Stabannon.

Church Wardens

| | Richardstown | Dromin | Mosstown |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1757 | Samuel Scofield | Thomas Merton | Charles White |
| 1759 | John Harlon | Garret Tyrrel | |
| 1761 | Edmond Fagy | Patrick Kelly | |
| 1762 | Peter Boylan | Patrick Mc Elot | |
| 1765 | Hugh Holmes | Richard Culch | Charles White |
| 1767 | Hugh Holmes | Pat Hern | |

Late William Brenton and Alex Henry etc.

Sept 26th 1763 - *Parish Pound of Dromin out of repair.*

1764: In Return of 1764 by John Bell, Hearth Money Collector, there wer 40 Protestants and 370 Catholics in Richardstown.

1765: In Return of 1765 Richardstown had 13 Protestant families and 58 Catholic families.

May 6th 1783: Richardstown Parish 547 acres .

April 10th 1887: The vestries henceforward to consist of Protestant Parishoners.

1789: Set for repairing ‘the ancient churchyard wall of Richardstown’

August 24th 1795: The seat at the S. E. corner, formerly occupied by the Tennyson Family, now non resident , granted to Mrs Elinor Craven of Drumcashel, she relinquished her former one which was assigned by Act of Special Vestry to Mr. James Crawly of Richardstown.

Proposed applotment 1801 shown in Stabannon Vestry Book

Richardstown Parish (Part of the present day parish of Dunleer)

| | A | r | p |
|-------------------|-----|---|---|
| Laurence Keeran | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Mullan | 109 | 0 | 0 |
| Ed and Pat Mthews | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. (bog) | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| *Mr Brerton | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Eakins | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Rd. Keeran | 30 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jas Carroll | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Jas Mc Gee | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Willian Teirney | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Jas Crawley | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Bryan Matthews | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Kearns | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chs. Keog. | 4 | 2 | 0 |

| | | | |
|------------|----|---|---|
| Mr Bickers | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tom Rispan | 42 | 0 | 0 |

- Mr, , in above, usually denotes a member of the lower gentry.

1767 – 1777

Nugent Mc Kenna , Dunleer etc.

Thomas Filgate of Ardee, administrator of William Filgate of Dublin, gave a lease to Nugent Mc Kenna of Dunleer on 22nd July 1767, to lands called Tareclraw, otherwise Starrow (Stirue) 136 aqres 3 rds and 6 perches. @ rent £164 2 9d. Annual rent for 31 years, Barony of Ferard. (Stirue is a townland, a smll portion of which is situated in Dunleer Parish. The larger part is sited in Tenure (Monasterboice) Parish.)

Crown and Peace Office Books, Co. Louth. (As it relates to the above)

12th August 1777:

Sheriff's return for jurors to try the prisoners and transversersn of the Assizes and General Goal Delivery, to be held at Dundalk for said county, on Tuesday, 12th aAugust 1777.

Amongst others – Beaver Blacker of Rathescar, Tisdall Cherman, of Dunleer, Thomas Little of Dunleer, **Nugent mc Kenna** of Dunleer.

In the ancient church, in the graveyard in Dromin, is a headstone , with t he following inscription:

*'Here lyeth the body of **Nugent Mc Kenna**, aged 78 years. He was the son of Major Jihn Mc kenna, Baron of Truagh, co. Monaghan, here, also lyeth the body of Mary, his wife, Taaff, ageed 76 years both departed this life on the 10th? Day of November 1771. '*

The monument was erected by their daughter Mary Mc Kenna, otherwise Cruise, in grateful remembrance of their tender and maternal care of her.

Here also are deposited the remains of the above mentioned, Mary Cruise late of Cappoge was in her day , with humanity mother of orphans and benevolent to the poor. She departed this life, January 12th 1809 aged 94 years'

It is reasonable to assume that the **Nugent Mc Kenna**, above, was the man who rented land in Stirue and that the Nugent Mc Kenna, in the Jururs list, was his son.

The Mc Kenna family of Truagh, had a further connection with t he present day parish of Dunleer

John Hadsor = Rose Mc Hahon,
Baron of Cappoge, Co Louth

Nelene Mc Kenna = Isabel Eustace
Lord of Truagh (Castlemartin)
Baron of Glasnoch, Co. Monaghan

Patrice Hadsor
B. circa 1620 in Stickillen, Co Louth.
Secretary to the Bishop of Sergova,
In Spain, d, Madrid 1694.

= Catherine Mc kenna of Truagh
Co. Monaghan d. Madrid 1691.

Note:

In July 1776 the following appears in the Catholic Parochial Records

A Register of Pontifical delivered to Dr, Nolan July 1st 1776

2 white Dalmatics on a plurale.

Ditto blue, ditto purple.

A pair of white gloves with blue crosses, a white pair of stockings with golden clocks (pattern worked in silk etc. on side of stocking), a pontificat, a rachel and albe, an Archbishop's crozier, a Towel a white mitre with golden freghes, a little vial bottle of Balsam.

Rev. Dr Wall, Parish Priest of Dunleer, 1772 -1797

Father Wall commenced the keeping of Parochial Records for Dunleer Parish. Apart from records of births, deaths and marriages, he made quite a number of other entries which give some idea of the other problems and expenses with which a Parish Priest had to contend at the time.

'What it cost me to building the Cabbin' (presumably for himself).

| | £ | s | d |
|---------------------------------|---|----|------|
| To Bolton and Son for quarrying | | 8 | 1 ½ |
| To Kennedy | | 16 | 0 |
| To the Mac ollu? | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| To two boards | | 2 | 1 |
| To lad Mc granie | | 4 | 6 |
| To Jim Connor | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Jilmn? | | 3 | 4 |
| Lad and man with the ass | | 1 | 0 |
| Timber | 1 | 14 | 1 ½ |
| Nuts | | | 11 ½ |
| Gilmi? | | 1 | 7 |
| To J Morgan | | 4 | 4 |
| Smith ho hinges | | 5 | 2 |
| Gilman and moglasam? | | 1 | 4 |
| Thatcher | | 5 | 5 |
| Gilmen? | | 3 | 5 |
| - | | 1 | 1 |

6 8 10 ½ ???

To Thatching Chappel includes

| | £ | s | d |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| To whiskey to those who brought straw | | 1 | 0 |
| To Thatcher | | | 6 |
| Charley for serving | | 4 | 8 |
| To Thatcher again | | | 7 |
| More to Thatcher | | 6 | 6 |
| More to Rath for serving | | 3 | 4 |
| More to Ditto | | 1 | 1 |
| To Rath's son 1 day | | | 8 |
| | 0 | 18 | 4 |

Among those who sent straw for the chapel was Bartil Landy, Dunleer.

1780 (Feb. 12th) Barley:

Deliver to Mr (or is it Messrs) Markey @ 9/- a barrel.

Sts lbs

21 0

25 0

26 7

22 7

26 0

21 0

27 7

5 0

174 7

Payment made to servant Thos Donagh 25/12/1780 to see friends in Rathmullen £5 5s

14/5/1781 Going to Fair in Drogheda £1 2s 9d

Barley delivered to Baker Devin:

| | Sts | lbs |
|----------------------|------------|----------|
| First sack | 24 | 7 |
| 2 nd sack | 24 | 0 |
| 3 rd sack | 24 | 0 |
| 4 th sack | 25 | 7 |
| 5 th sack | 24 | 7 |
| 6 th sack | 24 | 0 |
| | 146 | 7 |

Hired maid Peggy Monaghan, May 1781, @ £3 a year.

| | £ | s | d |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| To buy shoes for her | | 5 | 5 |
| More, the harvest fair | | 5 | 5 |
| More, Nov. 9th. | | 5 | 5 |
| More Nov. 19th. | | 5 | 5 |

Good tea costs 4s 0d a pound.

Barley delivered to Andrew Durnin (January 1782):

| Sts | lbs |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 23 | 7 |
| 24 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 |
| 24 | 7 |
| 25 | 0 |
| 22 | 7 |
| <u>21</u> | <u>7</u> |

Oats delivered to Mrs Cruise

| Sts | lbs | |
|------------|------------|----------------------|
| 18 | 0 | 1 st sack |
| 18 | 0 | 2 nd sack |
| 22 | 7 | 3 rd sack |
| 19 | 0 | 4 th sack |
| 19 | 0 | 5 th sack |

The above Mrs Cruise is quite possibly the daughter of Nuegent Mc Kenna, both of whom are referred to on a headstone already mentioned in the old church in Dromin graveyard. She died at 94 years of age in 1809.

Payment made to Servants (1782),

| | £ | s | d |
|------------------------------------|---|----|-----|
| To give to Larry Bizeal | | 5 | 5 |
| For soles (soles) for hhis brogues | | 3 | 3 |
| To buy a great coat – December | | 11 | 4 ½ |
| Betty Marron for wool | | 2 | 2 |
| To buy weast coat | | 3 | 3 |
| To give his mother | | 11 | 4 |

(later)

Pat Wall, a servant, stop 11d each day he absents himself.

Reilly absented himself two days going to the Patron of Oldbridge on July 14th, the day guzort?? was hanged.

My watch made by Cornwall No. 50.

Paddy Mc Glaide, Tullengall, Pomeroy, Dungannon sold Fr. Wall a red horse.

The name Joanna Bolton Heather is mentioned – a landlord?

| | £ | s | d |
|--|---|----|-----|
| Payment to servant J. Reilly on Fair Day 5 th July | | 11 | 4 ½ |
| Taylor (name or trade?) | | 6 | 6 |
| 10 th September –to give Sharkey | | 6 | 6 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| More, 5th to give Mr Mc Murray | 11 | 4 ½ |
| Jan. More to buy soles | 1 | 7 ½ |
| March 6th to buy yarn | 13 | 6 ½ |

1790 Settle with Plunkett for Turf, Tuleyland (?) £20 3s 4d

1791 Such a day as my serving man Colram(?) was drunk and did nothing. I fined him a shilling.

Oats sold at 9/9 a barrel

A cure for ague

Take 35 grains of the sal of worm

25 grains of the powder of snake root

Half oz of bark.

Put it in a pint of radgort, Shake it well and take a wine glass full every three hours when the fit comes on.

(Ague = malarial fever with cold . hot and sweating stages; shivering fit)

1st November 1792

Cobrum Lyland ??

(Difficult to decipher).

| | £ | s | d |
|-------------|---|---|-----|
| To knitting | | 1 | 1 |
| Fair Day | | | 5 |
| Tobacco | | | 6 ½ |

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----|
| Hat | 3 | 3 |
| To buy soles | 1 | 7 ½ |
| By Tobacco | 1 | 1 |
| To buy a coat | 1 | 2 9 |

1792 I received from James Healy and Thomas Murphy fifteen pounds for half year rent due on the first of May last, the 13th April 1792

J. Wall.

1794 From Thomas Murphy £8 and then there was £16 due on him 1794.

May 24th I recd. 5 guineas from Jn Healy, Tullyallen, rent.

Dr Wall had an acre of oats from John Mc Nellis at 3 guineas and a half per acre .

Potatoes at three pounds per half acre which I paid him this year.

First I gave him three guineas in hand .

Secondly I gave him a barrel and a half of barley at 15/- per barrel and 2 barrels of oats at 10/10 per barrel.

A Verse:

The Board allows no vile detractor place

Whose tongue shall charge the absent with disgrace

He Throg? A long not knowing what he says

And whiseled ! as he went for want of thought.

Father Healy, a curate in Dunleer Parish who, later became PP Dunleer in 1797, made the following entry in the Parochial Records re Patron Saints on april 1797.

April 23rd St George, Patron of Richardstown.

June 17th St Cool, Patron of Dunleer

June 18th St Ponfaca (illegible) Patron of Mosstown.

Oct 8th St Fintan, Patron of Dromin

Oct 9th St Coregan, Patron of Knock

Dunleer An Historical Archive Pdraig Faulkner
Aug 15th The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Patron of Cappoge.

Two Cetratic (?) in Dunleer by Pramet Order (difficult to decipher)

Feb 1st St Brigid, Patron Saint f Dunleer.

The first marriage entries in Dunleer Parochial Register

Nov. 13th 1772 - Thomas Carole and Ann Keenan of Mofstown Parish - Witnefses – Phil Mc Guire and Charliey Byrn

Nov, 22nd 1772 – John Skelly of Ardee parish and C., Mc Cube of Dromin. Witnefses – Nicholas Breagy and Peter Keeran.

Barney Gregory appears as a witness on Nov. 27th 1772

(There is a Gregory connection in both the Faulkner and the Landy families)

Canon Leslie states the Rev. John Wall owned five (5) acres of land. He didn't appear to be certain as to whether the Rev. John Wall was a Protestant curate or a Catholic priest. He states that the Rev. John Wall's will was proved in 1797.

In an extract from Father Wall's will the following appears:

Executors: Rev. Richd. Trenor of Dysart, Rev John Healy and Matt Kirwan of Baltray. Seems to have been from Tullyallen.

Rev. John Healy to get a bay mare for 10 guineas January 25th 1797.

On April 30th 1794 Dr Wall replied to a letter from MR Foster, Justice.

Dear Sir,

The bearer, Monaghan, told me he was sent here by your honour, to make a solemn promise before me that he would drink no more intoxicating liquor until next Easter, which he did. Any man, after such a solemn declaration, that would break his promise is not worthy of being called a man. Wherefore I shall have a watch after him and if I fund he do, I shall be the first man thtat will e xpose him, myself, and am

Your Obediaent and Humble Servant,

John Wall

(Public Records Office – Belfast)

Father Healy

Father Healy succeeded Father Wall as Parish Priest of Dunleer (1797 – 1823).

Father John Healy served as a curate in Dunleer Parish and was appointed PP of Dunleer on the death of Father Wall in 1797. He continued as Parish Priest of Dunleer to 1823 when he transferred to the Parish of Louth and remained there until his death in 1831. He is buried in Dromin Graveyard in the Parish of Dunleer.

The Parish Register reports that he baptized 126 children between the 1st of April 1797 and 1st April 1798. He performed 30 marriages in the same period. The names are not included in the register.

While Father Healy was still a curate in Dunleer he enrolled a large number of people in the Scapular. The ceremony took place each year on the 15th of August and the names of those enrolled were entered in the Parochial records. These names include Mary Daly, Margt, Bride, Cathy Mc Gee and

many others. The names of those receiving the Scapular were sent to a convent in French St., Chapel, Dublin and masses were requested for same.

The Irish Language was spoken by large numbers of the parishioners in Dunleer Parish at the time, and this is illustrated by the fact that Father Healy preached in Irish. He wrote down his sermons and many of them are preserved in the Maynooth College Library.

In this period, in more than half of Ireland, priests attended to their duties and to the care of their flocks through the medium of the Irish Language. Most priests were not learned in Irish but they overcame the problem by writing down their thoughts, in particular their sermons in phonetic spelling e.g. Skeelu cevra a hangí agus do lavur sé go ceart = *Scaoileadh cuibhreacha a theanga agus do labhair sé go ceart* = The fetters of his tongue were loosened and he spoke with truth.

A sample of part of a sermon by Father Healy:

(a) Phonetically (b) Modern Irish (c) English Translation.

(a) A carde is deli dinne yáil na munin briara an tesgal sholes, derim gur delli moran yail a louris go migh, teen mun go minig lain loris go holc ah fareer biggan lorus mur bo cor dove.

(b) A 224haired is doiligh duine dh'fhaíl nach muineann briartha an tsoiscéail seo leia. Deirim gur doiligh mórán a d'fháil a labhras go maith. Tcháinn muinn go minic lán labhras go h-olc ach, faraor, beagán labhras mar ba choir dóibh.

- (c) Friends, it is difficult to find a person to whom the words of this gospel do not apply, I say it is difficult to find many who speak fairly. We often see people who speak evil, but, alas few who speak as they should.
-

- (a) Der St James gur banni an far na backeen le briarha, ah o foar a Diabul sheliv air hangi na neeni is delli cuntus hort air na hulc hig wofa, ní measa garg lasser hinnu don cil, tan sterim, geehi do ling no na tankaha miltaha sho do gorsin, noar a humnir iad le cahih an divul.
- (b) Deir St James gur beannaithe an fear nach bpeacaíonn le briartha, ach ó fuair an Diabhail seilbh ar theangaidh na ndaoine is doiligh cuntas a thabhairt ar na hoilc thig uatha. Ní measa garglasair thine don choill, teannstoirm gaoithe do loing, nó na teangthacha millteacha seo do(n) gcomharsain nuair a thiomnaíor iad le chothaithe an Diabhail.
- (c) St James says theta blessed is the man who does not sin with words, but since the devil got control of the tongues of the people it is difficult to narrate all the evil which has emanated from them. The damage to a wood of a searing blaze or to ships by a forceful storm of wind, is less than that of venomous tongues of neighbours, when driven by the temptations of the Devil.
-

- (a) Na seelige le so go merim bre air ga hulle yinne! nar lig Dia, air a navur go wil a lán do yini realta air a teol fost, ní he wain na durin room don faccu so ,ah fos go wil siad na navud publi aga,
- (b) Ná siligí leis seo go mbeirim breith ar gach uile dhuine ! Nár lig Dia – ar an ábhar go bhfuil a lán do dhaoine rialto ar an tsaol fosta ni hé amháin nach dtabhrann rún don bhfeaca seo, ach fós go bhfuil siad ina namhaid poiblí aige.
- (c) Do not think I sit in judgement on every single person! God forbid! – because there are many regular people in the world, as well, who, not only give no room to this sin, but, further more, regard it as a public enemy.

The sermon was of considerable length.

The Henry Family 1796 -

John Henry of Churchill, also, Ballinafegh, Co. Wexford=Margaret |

**The fourth child of the marriage was John Henry of Broomfield, Co. Monaghan =
Frances Jane Eliz. |**

Alexander Henry of Richardstown = Catherine, daughter of John Dawson

(d. 1796) |

John Henry of Richardstown=Anne Eliza, dau of John Leland of Brigton(?)

_____ |

|*Richarstown*

***Rathescar* |**

John Henry of Richardstown=Louise Julia

Alexander Henry, of Rathescar

Dau. Of John Stokes MP

= Jane, dau. Of John Holmes

Died 1820

d.1888

=

_____ |

_____ |

| _____ |

| _____ |

John Dawson Henry Alexander Henry

Alexander Joseph Henry=Lousie

Of Richardstown

Catherine of Rathescar

b. 1857 d. 1883

d. 1907

b. 1854 d.1895

=Evelyn Eliza

J.P. Copta Batt

Dau to Boke?

R.I. Rifles

_____ |

| _____ |
Alexander John Dawson Henry

Walter Alex Dawson Henry = Endine ?Rose

**b. 1886 (This was the
Alexander Henty I knew)(Hussars)b.1893**

Mrs. Massey (Evelyn Henry)

Cyril Massey died young

Courtneys of Rathcoole, half

Sisters of Alec. Henry)

(= indicates marriage)

Alexander Henry married Jane Stewart Holmes. In 1848 the court ordered that the lands of Dromin and Knockdinny, of which the late John Lesley Foster (d.1842) had been a trustee should be sold to the highest and fairest bidder. Alexander Henry was declared the highest bidder. Robert Hutton, in 1853, bought, among other lands, the town and lands of Rathscar, including the mansion. So A. Henry must have acquired the lands at a later date (and the mansion). Vesey Foster owned the land bought by Robert Sutton, Surrey, and William was the son and heir of John Lesley Foster. William sold to the Henry family in the 1850's.

Marriage Settlement Alexander Henry, Rathscar, was seized of his Demesne as of fee of the lands of Thomastown, Dromin, Knockderry, Philipstown and Syloge, and Jane Stewart Holmes who had property in Drogheda, Bachelors Lane, Kazers lane and lands in Newtown Platen, also property leased from the Corporation. Henry's land is :

Philipstown - 46 acres 3 roods and 17 per.

Dromin - 129 acres 2 rd, and 26pers.

John Dawson Henry Alexander Henry of Alexander Joseph Henry =

b 1857 d 1883 Richardstown d 1907 Louise Catherine of Rathscar

= Evelyn Eliza - b 183?, d 1895. J.P. Capt Batt.

R.I. Rifles.

Alexander John Dawson

Walter Alex Dawson Henry Endine? Rose Henry b 1886. b 1893. Hussars/

Alexander Henry married Jane Stewart Holmes. In 1848 the court ordered that the lands of Dromin and Knockdinny, of which the late John Leslie Foster, (d 1842) had been a trustee, should be sold to the highest and fairest bidder. Alexander Henry was Declared to be the highest bidder. Robert Hutton in 1853 bought among other lands, the town and lands of Rathscar including the mansion, so A. Henry must have acquired the lands at a later date (and the mansion). William Vesey Foster owned

the land bought by Robert Sutton, Surrey. William was son and heir of John Leslie Foster. Sold to Henry family in the 1850's. (Henry Family – P.54)

Alec Henry, Mrs Masey (Evelyn Henry) half sisters of above - The Courtneys, who lived in Rathcoole. Cyril Massey, heir to Alec, above, died young.

CORN CENSUS 1739 - 1741.

(Father Me Ivor).

18th Century - Parish of Dunleer.

Documents preserved in the State Papers Office, Dublin Castle. The Corn Census took place between February 4, 1739 and March 22, 1741.

The corn Census took place between Feb 4th 1739 – and March 22nd 1741. These two dates can be identified because of two clergymen's names noted in the lists.- The Rev and Honourable Francis Hamilton who was instituted to the Parish of Dunleer on 4th February 1739 and the Rev. William Woolsey of Dundalk who died on the 22nd March 1741. As the Census was preserved among the Government papers it may be taken that it was compiled on official authority. The purpose of the Census cannot be clearly ascertained but it may have been in pursuance of some scheme to alleviate famine conditions which were endemic in Ireland in the middle of the 18th Century.

Comparative Statement of Crop Production - Corn List.

*Wheat, Rye, Oats Barley, Meslin, Meal, Peas Beans, * Cwts (Barrels)*

7372(2949, 4220(1688), 10,812(63,323, 31084 (15,542) 5,220 (2,088), 808(359) 853(341)573(229)

1946 Stats. – compare with above.

Wheat 229,086, Rye 50. Oats -227,744, Barley – 51,820,

Remainder not available.

(20st, in a barrel of wheat. – 14st. in a barrel of oats. 16st, in a barrel of Barley.

Occupiers:

Corn list (including 10 mills) – 1665/ 1946 stats 5,013. Assuming that the total population of Ireland 200 years ago (1741 – 1946) was some three quarters of what it is today and that a greater portion than now would be rural dwellers it is plain that, in the mid – eighteenth century farming in one's own right was the privilege of a comparatively small number.

The meager production of those days can be explained:

- (a) An amount of land was still awaiting reclamation (Arthur Young and Chief Baron Anthony Foster)
- (b) Common Land was being enclosed by landlords.
- (c) Landlords were turning over their estates to pasture.
- (d) Varieties of grain and agricultural methods .

Meslin = mixture of wheat and rye for breadmaking.

An Account of the Corn in the possession of the inhabitants of Co. Louth, shewing to whom belonging, in the Barony, Parish and Town, as likewise the number of Barrels of each grain, according to an Estimate made thereof, in the several Haggards, Barns, Storehouses - at a certain moment in the 18th Century.

Dunleer Parish (Parishes of Dunleer, Richardstown, Cappoge, Dromin and Mosstown.

| Inhabitants | Barony | Town | Wheat | Rye | Meslin | Oates | Meal | Barley | Peas | Be. | Parish |
|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-------|-----|--------|-------|------|--------|------|-----|---------|
| | Ferrard | | | | | | | | | | Dunleer |
| Neale Mc Shane | " | Yellow Mt. Slieveboy | | | | 40 | | | | | " |
| Rev. Mr Batt | " | Dunleer | 8 | | 6 | 45 | | 15 | | 1 | " |
| Matt Divin | " | Drumin field | | | 26 | 103 | 16 | 10 | | | " |
| Garret Farrel | " | Dunleer | | | | 30 | 3 | | | | " |
| Phill Duffy | " | " | | | | 16 | | | | | " |
| Jno Forster Esq | " | " | 30 | | 50 | 250 | | | | | " |
| Pat Devereaux | " | " | | | | | | 125 | | | " |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|----|--|---|----------|----|----|--|--|---|
| Rev, Mr Hamilton | " | " | | | | 47 | | | | | " |
| Jas Nichols | " | " | 6 | | | 38 | | 8 | | | " |
| Rich. Gaynor | " | " | | | | 26 | | | | | " |
| John Fee | " | " | 7 | | | 50 | | | | | " |
| Mich. Puderly | " | Big Barn | | | | 15 | | | | | " |
| Owen Byrne | " | Dunleer | 36 | | 8 | 50 | | 26 | | | " |
| Arthur Ford | " | Coneybrow Bridge | 36 | | | 100 | | 20 | | | " |
| James Mc Daniel | " | Dunleer | | | | 15 | | | | | " |
| James Doran | " | | | | | 10 | | | | | " |
| At the Mill Den Smith etc. | " | | | | | 10 58 | 6 | | | | " |
| Peter Reilly | " | Longstones ? | | | | 20 | 10 | | | | " |

"

Corn Census (Cont.)

| Inhabitants | Barony | Parish | Town | Wheat | Rye | Meslin | Oats | Meal | Barley | Beans | Peas |
|----------------|--------|--------------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|------|--------|-------|------|
| | Ardee | Richardstown | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr. Baker ? | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|----|----|--|-----|---|----|---|---|
| | | | | 50 | 50 | | 80 | 5 | | 3 | 2 |
| John Scolfield | | | | | | | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Law. Mc Conelly | | | | | | | 12 | 5 | | 6 | 6 |
| John Boylan | | | | 20 | 7 | | 60 | | 20 | | |
| Pat Mc Laughlin | | | | 24 | | | 100 | | | | |
| Rich. Dalton | | | | 12 | | | 50 | 3 | 5 | | 2 |
| John Dalton | | | | 12 | | | 60 | | 5 | | |
| Jas Keenana and Son | | | | 12 | | | 100 | | | | |
| Pat Ebbit | | | | 8 | | | 20 | | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Pat Mathews | | | | | | | 15 | | | 2 | |
| Pat Callon | | | | | | | 15 | | | | |
| Jas Ryder | | | | | | | 15 | | 2 | | |
| Pat Mc Connelly | | | | | | | 40 | | 12 | | |
| Richard Mc Carton | | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | |
| Bry Murphy | | | | | | | 8 | | | | |
| James mc Conalty | | | | | | | 20 | | | | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|----|---|--|----|--|----|---|--|
| Jas Rispin | | | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| John Williamson | | | | 8 | | | 30 | | 10 | 1 | |
| Pat Mc Sheane | | | | 10 | 8 | | 70 | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Inhabitants | Barony | Parish | Town | Wheat | Rye | Meslin | Oates | Meal | Barley | Beans | Peas |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------|-----|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
| | Ardee | Cappoge | Mooremount | | | | | | | | |
| Nicholas Moor Esq. | | | | | | | 80 | | | | |
| Owen Dunigan | | | | 4 | | | 30 | | | | |
| Michael Mc Geragh | | | Geraghstown | 16 | 2 | | 40 | | | | |
| Thos, Raberty | | | | | 6 | | 20 | | | | |
| Pat Camill | | | | 6 | 7 | | 30 | | | | |
| Thos Camill | | | | | 7 | | 20 | | | | |
| Will King | | | | | 5 | | 20 | | | | |
| John Elliot | | | | | 1 | | 6 | | | | |
| Thos Climton, yee youngher | | | | 30 | | | 40 | | | | |
| Peter Climton | | | | 20 | | | 26 | | 3 | | |
| Thos. Climton | | | | 4 | | | 40 | | 26 | | |
| Peter Clinton | | | | 14 | | | 24 | | | | |
| Mary Lawless | | | Cappoge near lane | 3 | | | 25 | | 2 | | |
| Bry Mc Ginnis | | | | 2 | | | 6 | | | | |

| Inhabitantds | Barony | Parish | Town | Wheat | Rye | Oates | Meal | Barley | Peas | Beans | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|-------|-----|-------|------|--------|------|-------|--|
| | Ardee | Dromin | Nick Canne | | | | | | | | |
| Arthur Matthew | | | | 21 | 2 | 34 | | | | | |
| Mich. Matthews | | | | 5 | | 34 | | | | | |
| James Costellagh | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| James Conely | | | Green Lanes | 2 | | 14 | | 3 | | | |
| Mich, Mc Coyn | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Matthew Fitzpatrick | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Hugh Mc Own | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| Pat Michin | | | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | | 1 | | |
| Nich Droungoole | | | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | | 1 | | |
| Jonaty Taaffe | | | | 2 | | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Pat and Any Keeran | | | | 40 | | 40 | | | 24 | 24 | |
| Richard Ridog | | | | | | 15 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Mr Matthew Warrin | | | | 26 | 40 | 10 | 10 ? | | | | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----|----|----|---|----|---|---|--|
| Patt Flin | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Patt Barrid | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | Ardee | Dromi | Knockdin | | | | | | | | |
| Bryan Herring | | | | 12 | | 40 | | 3 | 1 | | |
| Pat Clinton/ | | | | 1 | | 10 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| James Taffe | | | | 1 | | 14 | 1 | | | | |
| Henry Usher | | | Rathcoole | | | 7 | | | | | |
| James Clinton | | | | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Pat Holigan | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Cath Holigan | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| John Clinton | | | | 10 | 2 | 24 | | | | | |
| Cath Clinton | | | | 9 | 3 | 28 | | | | | |
| John Cravin | | | | | | 14 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| James Mc Que | | | | 3 | 16 | 14 | | 1 | | | |
| Mr Nugent Mc Kenna Molaghcurry | | | | 3 | 16 | 45 | | 16 | | | |
| Mary Roe | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Patrick Mc Adacher | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Patrick Hoy | | | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| Steve Divin | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Modlin Dunagain | | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Jas Cartney | | | | | | 12 | | 2 | | | |
| Thomas | | | | 8 | 2 | 50 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|---|--|--|--|--|
| Divin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mr Willaim Bratin | | | | | | 22 | | | | | |
| Patrick Halpony Drumin | | | | | | 12 | 4 | | | | |
| Daniel Mc Ginnis | | | | | | 14 | 3 | | | | |

Corn Census – Parish of Mosstown.

| Inhabitants | Barony | Parish | Town | Wheat | Rye | Meslin | Oatse | Meal | Barley | Peas | Beans |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------------|-------|-----|--------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | Ardee | Mosstown | | | | | | | | | |
| John Dowd | | | Hammondstown | | | | 20 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Thomas Duffy | | | | | | | 24 | 2 | | | |
| Pat Ginity | | | | | | | 5 | | | | |
| John Landy | | | | | 2 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 8 | | |
| Thos Moonan | | | | | | | 24 | | | | |
| Nick Garrity | | | | | | | 6 | | | | |
| Thos. Warrin | | | | | | | 20 | | | | |
| Dinis | | | | | | | | | | | |

Dunleer

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|---------------------|--|--|--------------|----|---|---|-----|---|----|---|---|
| Ginnis | | | Listush | | 4 | 4 | 50 | | | | |
| Pat Ginnis | | | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| Richard Dowd | | | Marshallrath | 13 | | | 140 | | 30 | 5 | 5 |
| Mr Eager | | | | | | | 50 | | | | |
| Thos. Martin | | | Knockatuber | | 7 | 7 | 36 | 1 | 25 | | |
| Phil Duffy | | | | | 7 | 7 | 36 | 1 | 25 | | |
| Edd Tarney | | | | 3 | | | 4 | | | | |
| Pat Moloy | | | | 12 | | | 71 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Hen Mc Kann | | | | 14 | | | 80 | 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| Bry Doolan | | | | | | | 3 | | | | |
| Pat Courtne y | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Pat Mc Loy | | | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| Widow Taaffe | | | | | | | 6 | | | | |
| Owen Callan | | | | | | | 22 | | | | |
| Robt. Blunt | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------|-----|--------|------|------|--------|------|-------|--|
| | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Pat Bellew | | | | | | | 18 | 2 | | | | |
| Pat Barron | | | Rahesker | | 2 | 2 | 80 | | | | | |
| John Harfield | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | |
| John Mc Geough | | | | | | | 40 | | | | | |
| Jos. Divin | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Pat Floody | | | | | | | 16 | | | | | |
| WM Trasey | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| Pat Branagan | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inhabitants | Barony | Parish | Town | Wheat | Rye | Meslin | Oats | Meal | Barley | Peas | Beans | |
| | Ardee | Mosstown | Rahesker? | | | | | | | | | |
| Jas. Mc Geough | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | |
| Mr Blacker | | | | 12 | 20 | 20 | 350 | | | 20 | 15 | |
| Denis Mc Guire | | | | | 16 | 20 | 95 | 6 | | 2 | | |
| John Raverty | | | | | 1 | 11 | 32 | | | | | |
| Jas. Raverty | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Pat Mc Kenna | | | | | | | 36 | | | | |
| Pat Mc Gwire | | | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| Bry Cooney | | | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| James Mc Eaker | | | | | | | 10 | | | | |
| James Byrne | | | | | | | 20 | | | | |
| Pat Moonan | | | | | 4 | 4 | 80 | | | | |
| Jas. Carriagher | | | | | 6 | 6 | 20 | | | | |
| Will Linchey | | | | 8 | | | 30 | | | | |
| Thomas Boylan | | | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| Richard Moonan | | | Phillips Town | | | 1 | 25 | | | | |
| Pat Mc Kenna | | | | | | | 4 | | | | |
| Lau. Mc Kabe | | | | | | | 20 | | | | |
| Thos Mc Levey | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | 4 | 4 | 60 | | | | |
| Teady Mc Grane | | | | | 20 | 10 | 80 | | | | |
| Chris Cooney | | | | | 2 | 2 | 40 | | | | |

Mosstown/Phillips Town (Cont.)

| Inhabitants | Barony | Parish | Town | Wheat | Rye | Meslin | Oats | Meal | Barley | Peas | Beans |
|-------------------|--------|----------|------------------|-------|-----|--------|------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | Ardee | Mosstown | Phillips Town | | | | | | | | |
| Mich. Mc Donne | | | | | | | 26 | | | | |
| John Hall | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Hugh Morgan | | | | | | | 20 | | | | |
| Chris. Dillon | | | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| Walt Coolan | | | | 3 | | | 50 | | | | |
| Jas. Colgan | | | | | | | 26 | | | | |
| Jas. Mc Kenna | | | | | 1 | 1 | 16 | | | | |
| Will Mc Kenna | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 26 | | | | |
| Richard Curran | | | | | 2 | 2 | 29 | | | | |
| Pat Walsh | | | | | | | 70 | | | | |
| Arth Mathews | | | | | | | 40 | | | | |
| Phil Dowdall | | | | | | | 32 | | | | |
| Thos Byrne | | | | | | | 16 | | | | |
| Jos. Barker | | | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| Henry Mc Cullow | | | | | | | 20 | | | | |

Those in high social class are designated 'Mr'.

The name Mc Dacker became Hardman and later 'Harmon, particularly in the Salterstown area

The name Mc Adacher appears in the Rathcoole list

The Irish word for hard or difficult is *deacair*.

Turnpike System Introduced - George II 1732.

In the reign of George II the turnpike system was introduced into Ireland, - 5th year of the reign of George II.

It was stated that the road from Dublin through Swords, Balrothery and Drogheda and thence to Dunleer were in such a shocking condition that the new system was adopted to ensure that they would be mended speedily and thereafter kept in good repair, as they could not, by the ordinary cause appointed by the laws and statutes of the realm, be effectively mended and kept in good repair.

Trustees were appointed and the management of the roads was vested in them. Among the trustees were Lord Bellew, Thomas Fortescue, Faithful Fortescue, Thomas Tenison, Henry Townley, Richard Foster, John Coddington, John foster, Edward Bellew, John Taaffe, Ch. Dawson etc.- some of them Burgesses and Freemen of the Borough.

They were empowered to erect gates and turnpikes and take tolls. There was a turnpike at Windmill Hill to the south of Dunleer and a turnpike to the North of Dunleer at Cluide (Corcoran's house, now demolished). (Dowdall's History of Drogheda).

Tolls. For each coach, berlin, chariot, calash, chaise or chair, drawn by six horses or more, one shilling. By less than six horses and more than one, 6d.

*For each waggon, wain, cart or carriage with four wheels, one shilling.
With two wheels and more than one horse, 3d.*

Chair or chaise with one horse, 3d (ld ??)

Exemption. - Post horse with mails.

Days assigned to Parliamentary Elections - all coaches and passengers. Turnpike roads were rare in England at this time.

July 1726.

Dr Mossom Wye, incumbent of St. Peters and formerly curate and rector of Dunleer, requested Archbishop Boulter 'If Dean Howard is made Bishop of Cloyne that your Excellency (Lord Cateret) would bestow on him the Deanery of Ardagh and Chantorship of Christ Church as he has been a great many years minister of Drogheda, which is a considerable cure'.

Co. Louth Primatial Lands. 1704 A.D.**Racoole (Rathcoole (Dromin / Dunleer Parish))**

This contains 131 acres Plantacon (plantation) measure. Mr. Joseph Walker and under him, Henry Ussher, who has a good Farme House, with Barnes, stables and with a garden etc. are tenants. There are under them 6 or 7 cottiers of undertenants who have small tenements or cabbins with potatoe gardens. This is good arrable and pasture land but is impoverished by too oft ploughing. It is a pretty compact farm and lyes together and on it is some good meddow. It is bounded with Rathescar South, Mullshallreagh East, Paynestown North and Paughanstown West. (Mullshallreagh is probably Marshalrath).Racoole (Rathcoole)

P. 21

Hes Graves Widd this lease renewed to FRANCIS GRAVES from 1st Nov. 1704 old rent fees 12d per pound 131 acres

Rent £15

The above is taken from

'A view or on account taken by Thomas Ashe in 1703'

He was an agent for Primate Narcissus March. The

Ms given by Mainwaring Burton, England, to the See of Armagh 1939.

Some Old Title Deeds of Co. Louth (Dunleer Area)

Key:

L, td = lately tenanted

l = lease

rel = release

n td = now tenanted

ld = 1and

cont = containing

ten = tenement

tn = town

asst = assignment

ind = indenture

mess = message

1& rel = lease and release

mor = mortgage

Indenture = a sealed agreement or contract.

Lease = Contract by which lessor, usually in consideration of rent, conveys Land or tenement to lessee for specified time.

Release = Legal conveyance of right or estate to another - document effecting same.

Tenement = Piece of land held by owner. Any kind of permanent property - dwelling house - apartments used by one family.

Dunleer in this instance is the present day parish of Dunleer, not, simply, the civil parish.

Townlands in bold are situated in Dunleer parish.

OLD TITLE DEEDS IN THE 18TH CENTURY - DUNLEER PARISH.

26th Oct 1702 – lease from bishop of Meath, Most Rev Ric, Tennyson to Rev Mossom Wye, Dunleer, Co. Louth of property in Dunleer.

Oct, 1702 Indenture made Oct 1702 between Right Rev Father in God, Richard Tennyson, Lord Bishop of Meath of ther First part and Anthony Foster of Dunleer in the county os Louht hosf the other part.:

- 2 tenements and gardens in the town of Dunleer, 3 stangs of land near Dunleer.
- 1 messuage or tenement in the said town of Dunleer together with 268 acres 2 rds with tenements etc etc. premises, herditiments etc.

1708 A.D. Lands of Drumcarr, Hickockmore, Rulestown (or **Cappock**). Deeds Feb 25th of Lease and Release by Robt. and John Curtis of Dublin, to Henry, Earl of Drogheda, for £2000, the land of Clintonstowne (169 acres), watermill thereon called the Black Mill, Lds in Mullinscross (140 acres), in the Bolies (150 acres) in the **Clude** (2 acres) and all the lands in **Cappock** reputed to be part of Clintonstowne in the Barony of Ardee, Co. Louth (only a small part of Dunleer Parish in this Deed).

9th/10th No. 1708 Manor and Lands of Rathescar, Wynne to Tisdan.

November 1708 Indenture of 1 and rel from Samuel Wynne of **Rahesker**, Co. Louth, to Richard Tisdall, Dublin, for a consideration of £2000 - the mannor town and lands of **Rahasker**, cont, 450 acres. *Familiess which owned Rathescar Taffe, Barnwewalle (pre – Cromwell0) Wynne , Tissdall and Blaney Townley(?) Connection with*

Cromwellian Plantation - Robert Wynne.

March 16th From Samuel Poe of Drumgoolestown to Hamilton Townley and 1708 Richard Tisdall.

Whereby the said Samuel Poe to make provision for his wife, Elinor, and children, doth give and grant to the said Hamilton Townley and Richard Tisdall the sum of £78, payable out of tns and Ids of Drumgoolestown, **Lawlesstown**, Aclint, **Hammondstown** and

the Mills of Drumgoolestown, all in the Barony of Ardee, in trust for and to such uses as in the said indenture is expressed.

- Feb 1 lth Mem. of deed of lease and release, Richard Shenton of Ballyresk,
1709 Co. Meath, to Jocely and Marcus Barnes of Cookstown, Co. Meath, lands in Co. Meath, in
consideration of a marriage between Richard Shenton and Anne Jackson, als,
Barnes, widow of Arthur Jackson and of a jointure settled on her by her deceased
husband out of the lands of **Marshalrath**, Co. Louth, for the uses of Richard
Shenton and his heirs (marriage settlement).
- 4th August An indenture of lease from Mary Tichbourne, alias Foulks, to
1709 Joseph Bury, Dublin, for 90 years at annual rent of £132, the town and lands
of **Cappock**, Barony of Ardee, cont. 414 acres.
- Dec 6th Indenture of 1 and rel by Thos. Butler, Sarah, his wife and Edward,
1709 his son, all of Dublin, to Charles Campbell, Dublin, Blayne Townley of Piedmont, Co. Louth,
and Hamilton Townley of Dublin for £800, town and lds. of **Mosstown**, Barony of
Ardee, 175 acres.
- Dec 9th Indenture of 1 and rel by Richard Tisdall, Dublin, to Hamilton Townley,
1709 Dublin, for £1,685 - the lds of **Rahasker**, Barony of Ardee, 450 acres.
- May 26th Indenture of land rel between Brabazon Moore of Mount Terrible, Co.
1711 Monaghan and William Fortescue of Newrath, Co. Louth, for £500,
the Rectorial and Improprate tythes of the following parishes - Lands
of **Mosstown**, Tallanstown, Charlestown, Mapestowne, Stickillen
and **Richardstowne**.
- Nov 5th Indenture of the 1 and [rel. by](#) Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, Co. Louth to
1711 Richard Tisdall of Dublin. Deed of 1701? in which Moore granted to Tisdall in consideration
for £1000, the tn and lds of Shanlis, 400 acres etc. all the great improprate tythes
of the parish of **Mosstown**, 40 acs etc. tythes of the Parish of **Richardstown**.
Witnesses included John

Foster of **Dunleer**.
- Feb 20/21 Lands of Cappock - mem. 1 and rel between Nicholas Moor of
1712 **Ardaghstown**, now part of Mooremount, Co. Louth, and John Bury of

Dunleer

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Dublin, for £35, six (6) acres in **Cappog**, Barony of Ardee.

March 13/14 1712 Tisdall & Moor sold great tythes of **Mosstown** to Johnson - with other property, also.

April 29/30 1713 - **Lands of Cappog** - Mem of Lease and Release between Richard Tisdall, Dublin, of the one part and John Bury, of the City of Dublin of the other part.

Receites that Mary Tichborne, widow, by deed of lease and release had sold in 1709, for £1,532. the town and lands of **Cappog** (cont. 456 acres). The present deed witnesses the aforesaid money belonged to Bury and that the said deed of lease and release was for the latter's sole and proper use.

April 15th 1713 Lands of **Ardaghstowne & Knockdenny** etc. Marriage settlement on occasion of wedding of Nicholas Moor of **Ardaghstowne** and Elizabeth Sibthorpe of Dunany, daughter of Robert Sibthorpe. Nicholas Moor and John White sold to Henry Bellingham and Joseph Bury towns and lands of, among other places, **Ardaghstowne** (84 acres) **Knockdenny**, being parcel of **Dromine**, (39 acs.) in the Barony of Ardee. Also land in the Barony of Kells.

Witn"-.3 Thomas White, Castlebellingham, gent, Nicholas White of Dublin, John Hanratty of Haggardstown, Co. Louth, Inkeeper.

7 Sept Lands of **Knockalevy**.

1713 Moore to Singleton.

Lease from Brabazon Moore of Mountterrible, Co. Monaghan to Edward Singleton of Drogheda - lands of **Knockalevy**, in the barony of Ardee, then in the possession of Edward Singleton - 41 years -£7 p.a.

Witnesses: John Courtney of Dublin and Philip Donaghe of Newtown Co. Louth

20th Nov Tisdall to Foster.

1714 Lease - Richard Tisdall to John Foster of **Dunleere** -£80- town and lands of **Painstowne** (150 acres) during lives of John Foster, Elizabeth Foster, his wife, and Anthony Foster, his son of £36 per ann. There was a clause providing for addition of new lives.

11th June Town of Dunleare.

1716 From Rev. Dr. Mossam Wye of **Dunleare** and Rev. Wm Wye, son of Mossom, of the one part and John Foster of **Dunleare** of the other, 6 acrs. 2 [rds. in](#) Dunleare, with house, garden, at the Bridge fort of **Dunleare** wherein David Gordon lately dwelt, but, now, occupied by John Foster - during the natural lives of William, Charles and Fielding Wye, sons of Mossom at £9 - 0 - 8³/_a p.a., with provision for renewal.

Witnesses: Rev. Wm. Creighton of **Dunleare**, Faithful Fortescue of Dublin and Samuel Keating of Drumin.

(Richard Tisdall and his son Philip - both of Dublin).

A further note on the 1715 Parliament.

For Parliament of 1715 a double return of members was made for the Borough of Dunleer viz. Stephen Ludlow, Esq., and Thomas Fortescue, Esq. by one indenture: Richard Tenison Esq and Blaney Townley, Esq., by another.

The two former petitioned that they were duly elected and returned. This was read November 15th. The indentures and return were laid before the House the next day and on the 18th Mr. Hartley Hutchinson, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, was ordered to remove from the file the indentures by which Messrs. Tenison and Townley were returned.

The position was inquired into and the following resolutions laid before the House by the Committee of Privileges and Elections and agreed to, December 21st, 1715.

1. That Stephen Ludlow is duly elected for Dunleer.
2. That Thomas Fortescue is **not** duly elected for Dunleer.
3. That Richard Tenison is duly elected for Dunleer.
4. That Blaney Townley is **not** duly elected for Dunleer.

The House, also, resolved that John Foster, Sovereign of Dunleer had been guilty of several irregularities at this election and he was summoned to be taken into custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, 26th January 1718?. He was brought to the Bar of the House and reprimanded by the Speaker.

A book was published in 1907 by Hodges Figgis and edited by William Hunt, President of the Royal Historical Society. This was a transcript of and M. S. in the possession of Mr. Vincent Scully of Tipperary, compiled by Sir. John Blaquiere, afterwards Baron de Blaquiere, then Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Harcourt.

It is a record, for the use of the Lord Lieutenant, of the attitude towards the Government of each of the members of Parliament, of the support or opposition to be expected from them for the proposals and policy of the Government and of the rewards they received from the preceding Viceroy, Lord Townsend, or desired for their support if to be purchased. Sir John Blaquiere became member for Carlingford in 1785.

Examples :

Dunleer - Dixie Coddington, Esq. of Oldbridge.

Robert Sibthorpe, Esq. of Dunany,

Dunleer

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Dixie Coddington, Borough of Dunleer, nephew of Judge Tenison, much connected with Mr. Ponsonby; constantly opposed Lord Townsend.

During the last session he was as marked in his support of Lord Harcourt. He is independent of Mr. Ponsonby.

(Robert Sibthorpe was related to the Speaker Foster. Lord Townsend made Sibthorpe a judge of Kilmainham.)

Borough of Dunleer -: Thomas Tenison Esq. 1759-1760
Anthony Foster Esq.

Borough of Dunleer-: John Foster Esq 1761-1768
Dixie Coddington Esq.

Borough of Dunleer:- Dixie Coddington Esq. 1769-1775
Robert Sibthorpe Esq

Borough of Dunleer-: Dixie Coddington Esq 1775
Robert Sibthorpe Esq

Borough of Dunleer-: John Thomas Foster Esq.

1776 William Thomas Maunsell, Esq

Borough of Dunleer-: John William Foster Esq 1786
Henry Coddington Esq.

Borough of Dunleer-: Nicholas Coddington, Esq.

1790 Hon. John Foster - a cousin of the Speaker

Borough of Dunleer-: Nicholas Coddington Esq.,

1793 Hon Thomas Henry Foster - in room of

Hon John Foster, deceased. Sworn 10th January 1793

Borough of Dunleer-: Henry Coddington Esq 1799 Hon.
Thomas Henry Foster.

Borough of Dunleer-: Quintin Dick Esq was sworn on 12th February 1800 in room of Mr.
Coddington, who accepted office of Excheator of Munster.

The borough of Dunleer was not represented in the parliament of James II 7th May 1689,

No parliaments were held in Ireland during the Commonwealth, but Louth and Meath were

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represented in Cromwell's Third Parliament by John Fowke and Major William Aston of
Richardstown. Both men held confiscated land in the present parish of Dunleer.

N.B. Until the passing of the Octennial Act, a parliament lasted for the life of the sovereign unless he chose to dissolve it, as he might, at any time, and summon a new one. There were long intervals during which no Parliaments were held.

The Parliament of George I lasted for his whole reign, as, also, that of George II for his 33 years. They met very irregularly.

DUNLEER BOROUGH
REPRESENTATIVES TO IRISH PARLIAMENT 1692-1800
with notes.
(Journals of the House of Commons).

There were no members from the Borough until 1692.

(1) Summoned and assembled in Dublin, October 5th. 1692. Borough of Dunleer:- Robert Aylway
Esq. Blaney Townley, Esq.

(2) Summoned and assembled in Dublin, 27th August 1695 Borough of
Dunleer:- Blaney Townley, Esq. Robert Allaway, Esq.

(3) Queen Anne's First Parliament. Summoned at Dublin, 21 Sept 1703
Borough of Dunleer:- Stephen Ludlow, Esq Blaney
Townley, Esq

(4) Queen Anne's Second Parliament. Summoned at Dublin, 25th Nov. 1713 Borough of
Dunleer:- Blaney Townley Esq., Peter Ludlow, Esq.

(5) First Parliament of George I. Summoned at Dublin, 12th Nov. 1715.

Borough of Dunleer:- Stephen Ludlow (died later on)

Thomas Fortescue, unseated on petition 21/12/1715 Richard
Tenison

Blaney Townley, unseated on petition 21/12/1715 William
Aston, took oath and seat Vice Ludlow 15 Sept 1721

This election has already been mentioned.

(6) First Parliament of George II. Summoned in Dublin 14th Nov. 1727. Meeting postponed
to 20th November 1727.

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Borough of Dunleer:- Wm. Tenison, Esq., in room of Mr. Singiton, who had vacated the seat on being elected for Drogheda. William died and was succeeded by Thos. Tenison, Esq., on 20th October 1729. Anthony Foster in room of Francis North who had died. Took his seat on March 21st 1737

In the first parliament of George II James Forth, petitioned against Francis North, but the latter was declared elected on Jan 17th 1728.

Borough of Dunleer:- John Foster, afterwards M.P. for Louth 1755. 1785 John William Foster of Rosey Park Henry Coddington of Oldbridge

Borough of Dunleer -: Thomas Tenison Esq. 1759-1760
Anthony Foster Esq.

Borough of Dunleer:- John Foster Esq 1761-1768
Dixie Coddington Esq.

Borough of Dunleer:- Dixie Coddington Esq. 1769-1775
Robert Sibthorpe Esq

Borough of Dunleer:- Dixie Coddington Esq 1775
Robert Sibthorpe Esq

Borough of Dunleer:- John Thomas Foster Esq.

1776 William Thomas Maunsell, Esq

Borough of Dunleer:- John William Foster Esq 1786
Henry Coddington Esq.

Borough of Dunleer:- Nicholas Coddington, Esq.

1790 Hon. John Foster - a cousin of the Speaker

Borough of Dunleer:- Nicholas Coddington Esq.,

1793 Hon Thomas Henry Foster - in room of
Hon John Foster, deceased. Sworn 10th January 1793

Borough of Dunleer:- Henry Coddington Esq 1799 Hon.
Thomas Henry Foster.

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The Parliament of George I lasted for his whole reign, as, also, that of George II for his 33 years. They met very irregularly.

FLAX SUBSIDY 1796.

f = s in original document.

A list of persons to whom premiums for f(s)owing Flax Seed in the year, 1796, have been adjudged by the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture.

Scheme for encouraging the use of Flax.

'To a person who should sow between the 10th day of March and the first day of June 1796 A.D. with a sufficient quantity of good sound Flax seed, any quantity of land, will prepared and fit for the purpose, not less than one acre - 4 spinning wheels, 3 roods = 3 ditto, 2 roods = 2 ditto, 1 rood = 1 ditto and the person who should sow in like manner any quantity of like land, not less than five acres, a loom or wheels, reels or Hatchells, to the value of 50 shillings and for every five acres over and above the first five a like premium.

Those who sowed Flax in **Dunleer** -• Number after name indicates wheels

| Name | Wheels | Name | Wheels | Name | Wheels |
|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Na | | | | | |
| Wilham Moore | 4 | Peter Magee | 2 | John Lynch | 1 |
| Thomas Landy | 4 | Patrick Woods | 2 | Mary Carroll | 1 |
| Anne King | 4 | William Carroll | 1 | Michael Parlon | 1 |
| Joseph Hoey | 2 | Richard Morgan | 1 | MI. McDaniel | 1 |
| Patrick Keenan Jun. | 2 | James Mathews | 1 | Patrick King | 1 |
| Joseph Thornton | 2 | James Mead | 1 | James Keenan | 1 |
| James Byrne | 2 | Peter Morgan | 1 | Laurence Bezell | 1 |
| Richard Morgan | 2 | Nicholas Keenan | 1 | Mthw McDaniel | 1 |
| John Taaffe | 2 | John Fitzpatrick | 1 | John Finigan | 1 |
| Mary Markey | 2 | Patrick Cromwell | 1 | | |
| Edward McNamee | 2 | Patrick McGinnis | 1 | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| Dunleer | | An Historical Archive | Padraig Faulkner | |
| James Commons | 2 | Peter McKenna | | 1 |
| Peter McCann | 2 | John Bodan | | 1 |
| Patrick McCann | 2 | Patrick McLoughlin | | 1 |
| Patrick Murray | 2 | Thomas Cafey | | 1 |
| Patrick Mc Daniel | 2 | Patrick Bourne | | 1 |
| Michael Sheels | 2 | Thomas Brady | | 1 |
| Thomas Hardman | 2 | Patrick Veneble | | 1 |
| Thad Smith | 2 | Patrick Ward | | 1 |

Parish of Dunleer

Parish Of Mosstown -:

| Name: | Wheels: | Name: | Wheels: | Name: | Wheels |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Terence Powderly | 4 | John Keenan | 2 | Marg. McGurgan | 1 |
| Patrick Bourne | 4 | James Marry | 2 | Rose Deery | 1 |
| Thomas Riftin | 4 | Thomas Finegan | 2 | Edward McGuiggan | 1 |
| Owen Carroll | 4 | Thomas McKenna | 1 | Roger Phillips | 1 |
| John Bellew | 4 | John Taaffe | 1 | John Parlon | 1 |
| Patrick Flanagan | 4 | Andrew Ron? | 1 | Peter Keenan | 1 |
| John Kelly | 4 | James Daly | 1 | Patrick Phillips | 1 |
| James Lamb | 3 | Patrick Sharkey | 1 | William Ebbit | 1 |
| Thomas Faukin | 3 | Laurence McKenna | 1 | Jane Ebbit | 1 |
| Patrick Rogers | 3 | James Devin | 1 | Philip Sharkey | 1 |
| Patrick Philips | 3 | Thomas Mathews | 1 | Patrick Devin | 1 |
| Laurence Ginnety | 3 | Patrick Sheils | 1 | Thomas Keegan | 1 |
| Patrick Quilch | 2 | Patrick Harmon | 1 | Luke Hardy | 1 |
| Henry Bourne | 2 | Patrick Ternan | 1 | Francis Heeney | 1 |
| Peter Davin | 2 | George Lynch | 1 | Thomas Finegan | 1 |
| George Vordan | 2 | Patrick Dowd | 1 | Cornelius Magennis | 1 |
| Robert Hoey | 2 | Joseph Flanagan | 1 | Mathew Finegan | 1 |
| Bryan Bourn | 2 | Philip Newett | 1 | Michael Flanagan | 1 |
| John Philips | 2 | Patrick Mathews | 1 | Patrick Branagan | 1 |
| Richard Devin | 2 | James Shelly | 1 | Patrick Mullen | 1 |
| Thomas Finegan | 2 | Patrick McKenna | 1 | Patrick Conway | 1 |
| Richard Devin | 2 | Jose .h Kelly | 1 | | |

Linen Board of Ireland – Premium for growing flax 1796.

Parish of Cappog :-

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Thomas Meehan | 4 | Peter Morgan | 2 | Mary Campbell | 1 |
| James Mathews | 3 | James Hearn | 2 | Thos. Campbell sen | 1 |
| Laurence Boyle | 3 | Patrick Boylan | 2 | Thos. Campbell jun | 1 |
| Thomas Hanratty | 3 | Peter Carroll | 2 | Brian Mulroy | 1 |
| John Kelly | 3 | Patrick Ford, Sen | 2 | Patrick Hand, sen | 1 |
| Widow Mgt King | 2 | Patrick Ford, Jun | 2 | James Hoey | 1 |
| Peter Morgan | 2 | James King | 1 | John Halpenny | 1 |
| William Connolly | 2 | Michael Woods | 1 | Patrick Hand, Jun | 1 |
| James Stokes | 2 | Edward Breen | 1 | Thos. Mathews | 1 |
| Laurence Keeran | 4 | Christopher Drumgoole | 2 | Michael Boylan | 1 |
| Laurence Nulty | 4 | John Kealen | 2 | James Kieran | 1 |
| John Kelly | 4 | Patrick Mathews | 2 | George Taaffe | 1 |
| Patrick Stokes Sen | 3 | Owen McQuillan | 2 | Bridget Molloy | 1 |
| George Kieran | 3 | John Cunningham | 2 | Thomas Eaton | 1 |
| | | | | Willi a m . Connor | 1 |

List of Householders of Dunleer – 1786

Cesspayers 1786 -1792 of Dunleer Parish (Civil)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>acres</u> |
|---------------------------|---|
| Right Hon John Foster | 63 |
| John Thomas Foster | 76 |
| Bart Landy | 35 |
| George Riddock | 7 |
| Mrs Markey | 58 |
| Pat Devin | 32 Larry Halpenny has 2 of these 1788. Mrs Devin in 1792 |
| Chris Carroll | 34 ½ out in 1792 {Mrs Maguire & Mrs Browne} in 1792 |
| The Wood Farm | 58 |
| Noris Farm | 16 |
| Thomas King | 17 |
| Pat Mc Kone | 2 |
| James King | 8 {Thos. King 17 in 1792/Pat Mc Kone 2 in 1792/ Pat King 8 in 1792} |
| J King and Partners | 6 |
| Pat Mc Ardell | 5 |
| John Hoey & Andrew Bellew | 15 |
| Soraghan and Partners | 20 |
| Simon Moore | 47 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dunleer | An Historical Archive | Padraig Faulkner |
| John Taaffe | 5 ½ | |
| Neil Powderly | 34 | |
| Jas Kirwan | 9 | |
| Thos, Marron | 4 | |
| Will Ladly | 2 ½ | |
| Mrs Marmion | 3 | |
| Sharman's Farm | 30 | |
| Burren (Townland) | 235 | |
| Aclare (Townland) | 155 | |
| John Mc Namee | 21 | |
| Widow Murry | 21 | |
| Edward Molloy | 18 | |
| Edward Mc Namee | 21 | |
| Andrew Devin | 8 | Pat Devin 1792 |
| Garret Tyrell | 44 | |
| John Bizzel | 4 | Widow Bizzel 1788/ Thos King 1792 |
| Byran Mc Gough | 2 | Michael Casey 1792 |
| Hugh Donaldson | 1 ½ | |
| Bolton and Partners | 10 | James Bolton 1792 |
| Hugh Devin | 3 | Roger Moore 1792 |
| Richard Morgan | 5 | R. Morgan & Mulloy 1792 |
| Matt Morgan | 38 | |
| John Hoey | 20 | Widow Hoey, 1792 |
| Rev. John Wall | 5 | |
| Joseph Keenan | 9 | 13 acres in 1792 |
| Anthony Traynor | 5 | |
| Wm. Campbell & Geenan | 32 | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| Dunleer | An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner | |
| Peter Carrol | 8 | |
| Pat Plunkett | 26 | 11 acres in 1792 |
| John McGrath | 3 | |
| Nicholas Kelly | 10 ^{1/2} | |
| Mrs. Fyans | 4 | James McMurray 1788 |
| James Soraghan | 9 | |
| Peter McCrie | 2 | |
| Thos Byrne & Partners | 60 | |

LIST OF HOUSEHOLDERS - CAPPOGE PARISH 17 86
 .c esspayers 1786 -1792 of Cappoge Parish - Cappoke Parish (civil ..

| NAME: | ACRES: | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|
| John Woods and Partners | 16 | Michael Woods 1792 |
| James King and Partners | 26 | |
| John Hanratty | 20 | |
| Peter Markey | 6 | Ar. Foord 1792 |
| John Kelly | 13 | |
| Mrs. Cruice | 107 | |
| Dromgoole and Meeghan | 28 | Meihan 1788 |
| Widow Conaghy | 4 | McDonald 1792 |
| Chris Gregory | 46 | Larry Gregory 1788. Thos. King 1792 |
| Campbells | 90 | |
| John Mulloy | 8 | |
| Philip Newitt | 115 | |
| Mooremount (Townland) | 64 | |
| Lawlesstown (Townland) | 26 | |
| Thos Callan | 52 | Thos. Caulan 26 Bryan McKenna 26 i 1792 |
| Cangagh (Townland) | 2 | Jas. King, Cangagh 2 in 1788 |
| Patt Mulroy | 12 | |
| John Callon | 7 | |
| Widow Clinton | 30 | John Carney 15 & Pat King 15 in 1792 |
| John Devin | 6 | Jas. Hearne 6 in 1792 |
| John Flani g an | 4 | out in 1792. |

RENTAL OF **HON, JOHN FOSTER**, COLLON, 1779-1781
in respect of his estates in **Dunleer** Parish

| Townlands | Name | No. of acres | | one years rent | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|----|----|
| | | acs | rds pers | due 1 st May 1779 | | |
| ----- | ----- | | | £ | s | d |
| Drumin and Knockdenny | Patrick Warrin | 45 | 1 20 | | | |
| | Christ. Dromgoole | 8 | 0 28 | 20 | 5 | 0? |
| | Thomas Boylan | 24 | 3 00 | 29 | 14 | 0 |
| Lawlesstown | Pat Mulloy,) Pat Thorish) | 28 | 3 00 | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| | Pat Ward) | | | | | |
| P hilipstown | Pat Barron | 27 | 3 00 | 20 | 5 | 0 |
| Knockaleva | Nicholas Carroll | 46 | 1 05 | 46 | 11 | 7 |
| Mullacurry | Peter Tirrill | 126 | 0 00 | 77 | 04 | 0 |
| Dunleer and Corrstown | Rev. Dr. Foster | 72 | 1 20 | 54 | 05 | 0 |
| | -- -- -- | 0 | 3 00 | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| | | 6 | 0 10 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| | William Foster | 63 | 0 00 | 63 | 00 | 0 |
| | Peter Combs | 13 | 2 20 | 27 | 05 | 0 |
| | John Fyons | 6 | 2 30 | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| | Michael Meehan | 3 | 0 10 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| | James Sorrahan | 9 | 1 30 | 11 | 17 | 0 |
| | John Taaffe & S Moore | 38 | 2 10 | 48 | 02 | . |
| | Pat Divin | 15 | 3 30 | 49 | 12 | 0 |
| | Anthony Keiran | 12 | 0 30 | 20 | 05 | 0 |
| | Thomas Markey | 47 | 2 12 | 85 | 12 | 0 |
| | Thomas King | 4 | 0 10 | 9 | 06 | 0 |
| | Lawrence Plunkett | 203 | 3 20 | 113 | 14 | 0 |
| | John Bizell | house | | 2 | 00 | 0 |
| Thomas King | house | | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| James King | 8 | 1 16 | 12 | 00 | 0 | |
| Hugh Finegan | house | | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| Grist of Dunleer | | | 3 | 00 | 0 | |
| Painstown | Mathew Lynch | 113 | 0 00 | 130 | 09 | 0 |
| | Pat Barron | 33 | 0 00 | 38 | 03 | 10 |
| | Jas Clinton & Partners | 11 | 2 00 | 12 | 14 | 3 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|---|----|----|----|---|
| Pat Stokes | 2 | 0 | 00 | 3 | 08 | 3 |
| James Respin | 10 | 0 | 00 | 16 | 17 | 4 |
| James Coyle | 3 | 3 | 00 | 4 | 06 | 3 |

Richardstown

Tythes

Anthony Keiran £55 0 0

Mosstown

Tythes

Edward White £92 0 0

1780

Cattle sold by Anthony Keiran for account of John Foster (Rt, Hon,)

Bullocks ranging from £8 0 0 to £12 0 0

Cows ranging from £5 7 6 to £5 17 6

Heifers £3 8 6

Two year old heifers £2 15 0

Lambs 5/- each.

83 lambs for £20 15 0 – Luck penny 5/5.

Ewes 13/-, Rams 15/-, wool sold for 11/- a stone. Price varied from 10/9 to 11/3 a stone.

DUNLEER INN 1767**1767 (May)**

The new Inn, Dunleer.

“Christopher Carroll hath opened new New Inn lately built in the Town of Dunlier (sic) for the reception of the Nobility and Gentry: and as he has furnished said House with excellent good Beds etc., and has laid in a good stock of wines, he hopes for their Encouragement.

(Belfast Newsletter, Tuesday, May 12, 1767)

1767 (July)

The King of Prussia Inn, Dunleer.

“Richard Gaynor at the King of Prussia Inn in Dunleer, takes this Method of returning his most grateful thanks to the Nobility and Gentry and in particular to his friends, who have been pleased to favour him with their Commands, and begs leave to acquaint them, that for the greater convenience of his Company, he has made a large Addition to his house, which he will furnish and fit up for their reception, with the utmost Dispatch, and has got a genteel Chaise, with four stout Horses, and a careful driver. He hopes by his particular Assiduity to merit the Favour and Protection of all those who shall honour him with their Company as he will always have his Larder stocked with Meat, and a Cellar of the best Wines, with good attendance.

(Belfast Newsletter, Friday, July 31st, 1767)

Competition was not unknown in the 18th Century.

Richard Gaynor is buried in Dunleer Cemetery (Churchyard).

There is an area in the suburbs of Philadelphia known as the King of Prussia Mall – can there be a connection?

The case of Richard Tennison Esq. C 1700

The town of Dunleer in the county of Louth, is incorporated and made a free Borough, by Charter granted the Third of August, Thirty Fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and appointed to consist of a Sovereign and Twelve Burgesses.

The Sovereign, Burgesses and Freemen have by said Charter, a power to elect Members to serve in Parliament.

All Freemen before their Admission_ are by Charter to take the Oath of Allegiance, and the Oath of a Freeman, in the form prescribed by the Charter. And the Burgesses are to be chosen out of the Number of Freemen.

Anthony Foster, the late Sovereign, and John Foster the present Sovereign of said Borough, have used several unfair. and indirect Practices, to get the said Corporation into their Power, in order to return such Members as they thought fit to serve in Parliament.

The said Anthony Foster and John Foster have been Sovereigns of several years and during that time Carried on the said Design; and have Entered several Persons as Freemen in the Corporation Books, who never took the Oaths of Freemen, and Procured Persons to be elected Burgesses who were not Freemen.

The said Anthony Foster and John Foster have admitted several persons as Freemen of the said Corporation upon Express Condition that they should vote for such persons as they should direct.

Several of the Persons procured by the said Sovereign to Vote for the Sitting Member Thomas Fortescue Esq; have never taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Adjuration, and the said Sovereign tho a Justice of Peace by Charter, Refused to Tender the said Oaths to them; tho on the poll requested so to do.

EARLY TENISON RENT ROLLS.

Rent Roll of 1710 A.D

An account of the produce and arrears of the Town and lands of Dunleer for one year and a half ending November 1710. Stated by John Steele, 3rd January 1710.

| Annual Rents | Tenants Names | Charges for 1 s and s halfe yrs. | Receipt | Arrears at Nov. 1710 | Observations |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|
| £ s d | | £ s d | | £ s d | |
| 131 15 2 1/2 | Anthone Foster for self and Dr Wye | 197 12 9 ¾ | 131 15 2 ½ | 65 17 7 ½ | A good tenant and will soon be paid |
| 51 8 10 | Thomas Brunker | 77 3 3 | 51 8 10 ½ | 25 14 5 | Ditto |
| 37 16 2 ½ | Execs of Robert Aston deceased | 56 14 3 ¾ | - | 56 14 3 ¾ | Mr Foster promises to pay this soon |
| 24 4 8 | Captain Townley as charged by M, Wilton | 36 7 0 | - | 36 7 0 | Have been at his houfe, Sent often to him but have not yet gotany money from him. |
| 8 0 0 | John Henderson | 12 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 4 0 0 | Now in possession |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | now Dr. Wye | | | | of Dr Wye who will pay this. |
| 1 0 0 | John Holt | 1 10 0 | - | 1 10 0 | Dr Wye will pay this |
| 0 15 0 | Thomas Barry | 1 2 6 | 15/- | 0 7 6 | A good Tennant |
| 4 10 0 | John Nicholson | 6 15 9 | 4 10 0 | 2 5 3 | Ditto |
| 1 5 0 | Thurlach Fee | 1 17 6 | 1 5 0 | 12/6 | Pays well |
| 1 0 0 | Willam Bifsoll | 1 10 0 | - | 1 10 0 | Very poor and bad tenant. |
| 1 5 0 | Rich. Gimmin | 1 17 6 | 1 5 0 | 12/6 | Pays well |
| 3 0 0 | Richard Hether | 4 10 0 | - | 4 10 0 | Dr Wye says he has money of his in his hands with which money Hether proposes to clear his account. |
| Total | | | | | |
| 266 0 5 | | 309 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 198 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 200 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |

PAID TO Stephen Ludlow Esq. 129 july, 1710 £93 4s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Recive in fees at 12d in pound £2 18s 11d.

For 2 books of account

To Stphen Ludlow Est - John Steele 5th July 1710.

And for 1 and a half yers ending Nov. 1710 by Mr Steele

EARLY TENISON RENT ROLLS.

Receipts of Rent 1702 A.D.

Received from Edward Hofher, by the hands of Anthony Hofher, the sum of eighteen pounds, fifteen shill. and ten pence in fut of a year's rent for his farm in Dunleer, (laft allfaints.)

Anthony Foster (1705-1779), left Dunleer to reside in Collon. He became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1766-77, M.P

| | £ | s | d |
|---|----|----|----------------|
| Received this 5th May 1702 | 18 | 15 | 10 |
| | | | Gen Prinfon? |
| | | | Penifen or on? |
| As above (This appears to mean Anthony)- for his ffarm and Cremer's ffarm in Dunleer ending last | 77 | 18 | 08 |
| As above - for the Mill of Dunleer | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| As above - for rent for forme (?) acres contiguous to Dunleer | 7 | 10 | 00 |
| Dr Moffon (Mossom) Wye, for farm in Dunleer In full of a year's rent. | 19 | 10 | 08 |

As above - Mr. Anthony Hofler - farm in Dunleer 22 00 00

In futt of a ear's rent ending • Ale family Last.

Section 8

First half of 19th Century.

Part 1

| | |
|--|------------|
| Title Deeds 1800 + | 265 |
| Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland 1824 | 279 |
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(A title deed is a legal deed or document constituting evidence of a right, especially to ownership of real property)

Title Deeds 1800+

Dunleer Parish (The townlands underlined are in Dunleer Parish.)

Deeds relating to the Fosters and later the Masserenes in Dunleer Parish

30th November 1837

2 tenements and gardens in the town of Dunleer

3 stangs of lands near Dunleer

1 Messuage or tenement in Parish? Town of Dunleer

208 acres 2 rds 16 pers plantation measure of the said town of Dunleer with tenements etc, etc. in a certain indenture made, October 1702, between the Right Rev Father in God, Richard Tenison, Lord Bishop of Meath, of the first part and Anthony Foster of Dunleer in the County of Louth, of the other part, and, also, all that parcel of land of the said town and lands of Dunleer heretofore in the possession of John Foster containing 61 acres 2 rds together with the house and garden at the Bridge Fort of the town of Dunleer heretofore in the possession of John Foster of his undertenants.

Also indenture of the 13th July 1765 between Edward Smyth of the one part and Anthony Foster of the other part and also that and those the rectory and rectorial tithes of Drumcar and the Glebe lands and all other the messuages, lands, tenements, hereditements and premises comprised in a certain indenture of 11th day of January 1716 and made between Rev. Dr. Mossom Wye of Dunleer and the Rev. William Wye of the first part and John Foster of the other part – also land in Monasterboice, Barony of Ferrard.

(5/3/1788) Lands, tenements and premises in a certain indenture between Coghill Cramer, the elder and Coghill Cramer the younger; and Jacob Cramer and Robert Percival of the one part, and John Foster of the other part, the town and lands of Lawlefstown situated in the Barony of Ferrard(?) also the lands of Knockaleva in the Barony of Ardee, also the Whiteriver Farm in the Barony of Ferrard(?) contiguous of the domain land of Collon, being the settlement made on marriage then intended and afterwards solemnised between the said Viscount Ferrard and the said Harriet Skeffington.

.....also lands, etc. in the townland of Dromin and Knockdinney, containing 75 acres of profitable land, plantation measure, also the town and lands of Philipstown Also the great tythes of the parish of Richardstown.

In a deed (1840 – 13/48) Viscount Masserene lists his property in Counties Antrim and Louth including

“all that two tenements and gardens in the town of Dunleer and the said three stangs of land near said Town of Dunleer and all that one message or tenement within the said town of Dunleer together with 268 acrs 3 rds 16 pers profitable land, plantation measure, part of the said town of Dunleer together with messauges, lands, tenements 6th October 1702 deed between Right Rev. Friend in God Tenison, Lord Bishop of Meath, of the one part and Anthony Foster of Dunleer of the other part. and all that part and parcel of the town and lands of Dunleer of John Foster down to the house and garden at Bridgefort Rev. D. Mosson of Dunleer etc.

Glossary

Message – Dwelling house with outbuildings and land assigned to its use (law)

Tenement – Piece of land held by an owner: (law) any kind of permanent property

e.g. lands, rent, peerage held of a superior; dwelling house

Indenture – Any sealed agreement or contract especially that which binds apprentice to master.

Covenant – (law) Contract under seal

Release – (law) make over to another

20th Nov 1810 – Another deed related to marriage of Ferrard and Harriet Skeffington

1837-22-114

1837-21-1

A certain indenture between the Right Hon. John Foster of the first part.

John Foster and Viscount Ferrard, only son of John Foster of Collon of the 2nd part

Thomas Henry Foster of the third part

Harriet Skeffington of the fourth part

The Right Hon. Lord Dufferin and Claneboy and the Right Hon. Nathaniel, Earl of Leitrim of the fifth part.

The Right Hon. Robert, Earl of Roden and John Leslie Foster of the 6th part

The Hon. William John Skeffington and Augustus John Foster of the 7th part.

The Right Hon. John Foster and Thomas Henry Foster and Frederick Thomas Foster of the 8th part.....being the settlement made on the marriage then intended and later solemnised between the said Viscount Ferrard and the said Harriet Skeffington.

23rd December 1842

Memorial of covenant and release 26th November 1842 between the Right Hon. Anne Dorothea, Dowager Baroness Dufferin and Clanaboye, widow of the Right Hon. J. S. Baron Dufferin and Clanaboye of Glack, Co. Down, of the first part. The Hon. William Foster ? (Blackmore) of Ardway, Co. Antrim, Clerk, and Sir Henry Mentoe Blackwood, Stonehouse of Down, Baronet, Exects, acting under probate last will and testament of the said James Stephenore and Baron Dufferin and Clanaboy of the second part.

Baroness Dufferin and Clanaboy, the Hon. Thomas Henry Skeffington, Viscount Ferrard and Baron Oriel of the third part and Rev. William Henry Foster of Collon, Co Louth, Clerk of the fourth part.

- (a) John, Baron Oriel, by his will, 9th November 1817, bequeathed to Lady Dufferin and Clanaboye [my note – she was Anna Foster m.1801 to Sir James Blackwood, Bt. Later Baron Dufferin and Clanaboye Anna Foster was daughter of John Speaker Foster, 1st Lord Oriel] his daughter, the lands of Burrin, Carrick, Rath, Ardbolis and Brittas. Viscount Ferrard and his brother in law, Baron Dufferin and Clanaboye, benefited under will.
- (b) Codicil to will of Lord Oriel, 7th August 1825, he revoked (a) and gave the property to William Henry Foster (1796-1826), his nephew [probably after Lady Dufferin and Clanaboye's day (difficult to read) as her name is mentioned in a Deed relating to the townland of Burren in 1840.

1845 AD

Deed between the Right Hon. Sir Augustus John Foster (1780-1848), of New St. Spring Gardens, Middlesex of the first part. [Grandson of Doctor Thomas Foster (1709-1786) Rector of Dunleer, who was uncle of the speaker John Foster of Collon]

Sir Augustus John Foster of the second part.

William Filgate, Lisrenny, Co. Louth and Robert Foster Delap of Monasterboice, Trustees of the settlement hearing date 17th March 1815 in contemplation of marriage of Sir Augustus John Foster to Albina Jane Hobart [John Leslie Foster was involved in original marriage settlement with Robert Hobart, later Earl of Buckinghamshire]

In the settlement Sir Augustus J. Foster assigned to John Leslie Foster (d. 1842) and George Robert Hobart the sum of £7000 and interest. The money was not paid and among the lands then assigned to J.L. Foster and George R. Hobart and assigns were the lands in the townland of Mosstown and Puckstown – 213 acs 1rd

7 pers. Irish plantation measure, as well as lands in Philipstown and Applefield – 159 acs 2 rds 8 pers. Part of the lands of Clevin – 144acs 3rds 0 pers, also Lismanus 13acs 3rds 36 pers.

Total about 530 acs 2rds 8 pers plantation measure or 850 acs 2rds 5 pers statute measure – rent £659

In 1832 Deed

For the sum of £13,804 19s 4d Blaney Townley Balfour and his wife Hon. Florence Balfour nee Cole released to Augustus John Foster and to his heirs and assigns forever, the above lands? These lands were later granted in mortgage to William Filgate and Robert Foster Delap for securing the repayment of £2000 money lent by William Filgate and Robert Foster Delap to Augustus John Foster. The loan was £4461 10s 9d

| | acs rds pers (Irish measure) |
|---|------------------------------|
| Part of the lands of <u>Puckstown</u> & <u>Mosstown</u> | 213 1 17 |
| <u>Philipstown</u> & <u>Applefield</u> | 159 2 38 |
| <u>Clevin</u> | 114 3 0 |
| <u>Lismanus</u> | <u>13 3 36</u> |
| | 501 3 11 |

£5 per cent rent

In Griffiths Valuation 1854 Rev. William Filgate is shown to own land in Clevin, and in Stirue and in Dromin and in Mooremount.

[Augustus John Foster departed this life on 1st August 1848 and as Sir Frederick George John Foster was the first son of Augustus John Foster he was then Tenant in tail or guase in tail – the property was his.]

[Blaney Townley Balfour did for the consideration therein mentioned grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto Augustus John Foster several parts and parcels of the town and lands of Mosstown and Puckstown, a sub-denomination there of the lands of Philipstown and Applefield, a sub-denomination of Rathescar named Clevin and the lands of Lismanus – situated in the parish of Mosstown to hold unto said Sir Augustus John Foster, his heirs and assigns.]

Miscellaneous**Old Title Deeds****Dunleer Parish****1836**

A memorial made between Robert Pentland of Drogheda, Co Town of Drogheda, Doctor of Medicine Adman? Of Robert Pentland, late of city of Dublin, Barrister at Law, of the first part.

George Henry Pentland of Blackhall, heir at law to said Robert Pentland, of the second part.

Right Hon. Thomas Henry, Lord Viscount Ferrard of Oriel Temple, of the third part.

William Pomeroy Greene of Collon of the fourth part.

Included in the lands were Knockaleva, Knockdinneg and Lawlestown.

1836 Moore & Blacker

A memorial of an Indented Deed of Release and of an Annuity bearing 23rd July 1829 between James Blacker, College Green, in the City of Dublin of the first part Elizabeth Blacker, Spinster of the second part.

Samuel Moore of Cullis, Co Cavan of the 3rd part.

Indented deed of Annuity 30th November 1801.

Samuel Moore granted to James Blacker, his heirs and assigns, one annuity yearly rent charge and annual sum of £250 sterling during the natural life of the said Samuel Moore - for the sum of £1750. Among the lands mentioned were all that and there the Town and Lands of Ardaghstown and Mooremount or alias Mooremount in the county of Louth.

30th January 1837

William Moore, farmer, of the Ravel, Dunleer, sold property to his eldest son, William Moore, Jun of Navan, apothecary. (A memorial of an indented deed of assignment duly executed 30/1/1837)

The property is noted as follows:-

- (a) Lease 1820 - between Right Hon. John Foster, Collon and William Moore, Sen. 8 acs 3 rds 37 pers - to hold - during natural lives of William Moore, Sen, and William Moore, Jun and the survivor of them or for a term of 21 years or so much of said term as shall remain unexpired on the death of such survivor at yearly rent of £30 17s 5½d currency of Ireland, payable half yearly.

Indenture of lease dated 1st May 1820.

(b) Between Right Hon. Thomas Henry, Lord Viscount Ferrard of UK and William Moore, Sen of the Town of Dunleer, Innkeeper. Visc. Ferrard did demise and let to William Moore, (as on map?) Lands of Dunleer 13 acs 3rds 37 pers British Plantation measure to hold him (William Moore) his heirs and assigns for and during the natural life of his Royal Highness, Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, at the rent of £23 8s 0d, lawful money of Ireland.

© And reciting by letter bearing date 1818, Thomas Fyans (L) of the City of Dublin, Gentleman, did let to the same William Moore, Sen, of Dunleer, all that and there that Dwelling House, offices and premises of the town of Dunleer, then in the possession of William Moore, Sen. at the yearly rent of £10 10s 0d to hold to him, the said William Moore, his heirs and assigns – 41 years and reciting that the said William Moore, agree to sell and dispose of his interest in all the before mentioned lands on which there is a Dwelling House and offices erected together with his interest in that dwelling house in the town of Dunleer before described until William Moore, Jun. for the sum of £50 sterling, the receipt whereof is thereby acknowledged, but more particularly on account of the natural affection he had for the said William Moore, Jun., being his eldest son for the terms of the aforementioned demise.

Executors:- Edward Meighan, Gruntinland or Gruntinlane, Co. Louth, farmer

James McCormick, Dunleer, Carpenter

William McCormick, Dunleer, Carpenter

William Moore, Sen (Seal)

William Moore, Jun (Seal)

22nd May 1837

Fortescue to Brennan

Dromin

21/5/1838

Deed of conveyance dated 21st May, 1838, between Mathew Fortescue of Dundalk, Esq., of the first part ,Denis Brennan, Gent, of Mayne, Co. Louth and James Brenann, Dorset St., Co. Dublin, Baker, a trustee named by and on behalf of Denis Brennan of the third part.

Mathew Fortescue was seized in fee simple of and in that part of the townland of the town and lands of Dromine, otherwise called Dromin, situated in the County of Louth, hereinafter executed and hereby released as intended so to be the subject of certain lease therein bearing date 27th December 1836 granted by John Page, then of Dundalk aforesaid to John McCann, then of Corderry in the County of Louth, farmer, for a term of nine hundred and ninety nine years at the yearly rent of fifty pounds of the currency of Ireland and noting? that the said Denis Brennan had agreed to purchase fee and inheritance of the said lands subject to the said lease from the said Mathew Fortescue at the price or sum of twelve hundred

pounds sterling. It was witnessed that in consideration of the sum of £1200 sterling to the said Mathew Fortescue paid by the said Denis Brennan, the payment of which was thereby acknowledged and in consideration of the sum of five shillings sterling by the said James Brennan to the said Mathew Fortescue paid, the receipt thereof was, also, acknowledged. The said Mathew Fortescue at the request and by the direction of the said Denis Brennan, granted, bargained, sold and released and confirmed unto the said James Brennan in his actual possession, there being by virtue of a bargain and sale for a year therein reatue? and to his heirs and assigns all that and those, the aforesaid part of the town and lands of Dromine, otherwise called Dromin, containing 92acs 2rds 17pers or thereabouts, Irish plantation measure by the same, more or less situate, lying and being in the Barony of Ardee and County of Louth, together with all houses and houses, mills, buildings, gardens, orchards, lands, meadows, bogs, trees, woods, underwoods, waters, watercourses, mines, minerals, roughaley?, easements, profits, advantages, etc, etc.

Blaney Townley Balfour to Arthur Barlow 19/6/1838

Memorial of an indenture, release (referring to a lease for a year) hearing date 1838 made between Blaney Townley Balfour, the elder, Townley Hall, Co. Louth, of the first part. Blaney Townley Balfour, the younger, Esq., of the second part, Arthur Barlow of Great Georges St., North, in the city of Dublin of the 3rd part and which was enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland on the 19th June 1838 whereby the said BTB the elder and BTB the younger did grant, bargain, sell and release unto the said Arthur Barlow, his heirs and assigns, all that and those the Town and Lands of Dromine oise (otherwise) Dromeene oise (otherwise) Drumin situate in the barony of Atherdee in the county of Louth in Ireland together with the rights, members and appurts thereunto belonging. To hold unto the said Arthur Barlow and his heirs to the use of such person or persons for such estate or estates, interest or interests and generally in such manner as the said Blayney Townley Balfour, the elder and BTB the younger by and deed or deeds as therein is mentioned (which) from time to time jointly directly, limit or appoint and in default of such uses as are therein mentioned and which said Indenture and Release as to the execution thereof by the Sd (said) BTB, the elder, and BTB the younger and de? Arthur Barlow.

Witnessed by etc, etc.

Signed and sealed by etc, etc

Balfour and others to Hibbert 25/6?/1838

A memorial of an indented deed of mortgage (referring to a lease of a year

Blaney Townley Bafour, the elder, Townley Hall, of the first part

Esq., BTB the younger of the second part Esq. Arthur Barlow of Great Georges St., Dublin of the third part Gent. John Newbaid Hibbert, Chalfont House, Co. of Buckinghammas of the fourth part, Esq. for consideration of £25,000 lawful money of

Gt. Britain to BTB the elder and BTB the younger by John M. Hibbert and a nominal consideration to Arthur Barlow, also paid by Hibbert.

[BTB the elder and BTB the younger, sold to John N. Hibbert the lands of Listulk, otherwise Litolke, situate in the Barony of Atherdee, Co of Louth containing 46acs 2rds 37pers of profitable land, of Irish Plantation Measure also part of the Town and Lands of Dromin 109acs 3rds 30pers. Those related to the Parish of Dunleer.]

{The BTB the elder and BTB the younger also sold

260acs 0rds 16pers in Dunbin: 113acs in Hacklin

10 messauges or tenements in High St., Atherdee

5 messauges or tenements in West St., Drogheda

1 messauges or tenements in Green Lanes, Drogheda

4 messauges or tenements in Fait St., Drogheda

Mansion House called Townley Hall. The mill of Mellifont, etc, etc.

Land in Meath. Much were land elsewhere.

It would appear that the most of Townley Hall Estate was sold by the Balfours to Hibbert. Price £25,000.}

Signed by BTB the elder and BTB the younger.

Witnessed by:- Peter Wright of Temple, London, Solicitor.

George Plunkett, Clerk to Arthur Barlow, Solicitor.

James S. Barry and James Hugh S. Barry. William M. Reeves

[My interest in this case is because Burren and Athclare were included in the estate]

Memorial of Indenture of 27th August 1838

James Smith Barry, Late Lodge, Cork City of the first part

James Hugh Smith Barry, Marbury Hall, Co. Palatine of Chester and of Foaty in Co. Cork of the second part

William Maunsel Reeves, Veisterberg, Liberties of Cork City of the third part.

Reciting that J. Smith Barry stood indebted unto the said James Hugh Barry in the sum of £3500 sterling and the said James Smith Barry in order to secure the payment of the sum of £3500 executed unto his bond for payment of said sum, with interest, as therein mentioned, James Smith Barry owned the land by the will

of his father for his own life. So that James Hugh Smith Barry would get his money (of £3500) James Smith Barry insured himself for that sum on his life – assigned to William M. Reeves, as trustee of James Hugh Smith Barry. The annuity was £122 12s 0d. This annuity was chargeable on James Smith Barry estate. (Burren & Athclare were included in the Estate.)

Filgate and others to Hill

1839

A memorial of indenture 15th January 1839 between Mary Filgate of Kiltybeggs, Co. Monaghan, Spinster of the first part James C. Hill of Wicklow town of the second part, Gent. John Hill of Wicklow town of the third part, Gent

Reciting that by virtue of certain indentures dated 27/8/1831 and made between William Filgate, Lisrenny Co. Louth, of the first part

Sarah Woods of Kiltybeggs, of the second part. Mary Filgate of Kiltybeggs, of the third part, Sarah Filgate of Kiltybeggs, of the fourth part. Thomas Woods, Dundalk, of the fifth part

The said William Filgate for the Borrison (persons?) therein mentioned did grant unto the said Thomas Woods lands – but to pay Mary Filgate, thirty pounds a year sterling during the life of Sarah Woods and after death of Sarah Woods to pay Mary Filgate an annuity of £50 sterling.

If Mary Filgate should get married – her intended was James C. Hill – the money, in the hands of the trustee, would be given to her and any debts her husband might have could not affect this.

Thomas Woods was the trustee but as he had gone to live in North America, John Hill was appointed trustees. James Hill agreed to the above settlement.

The annuity was charged and chargeable to the Town and Lands of Dromin containing 632 acres plantation measure (the number 6 is not legible and could be another digit, e.g. 1 or 3 or something else).

(The deed was evidently intended to ensure that Mary Filgate got her money and that she should control the spending of it.)

Dance to Craven 04/10/1837

George Mainwaring Dance of Hill Castle, Co. Wexford, son and heir of James Dance, attorney, deceased, made over to Charles Craven of Nyon in the Republic of Switzerland, a Lieut. General in the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, all that part of the Town and Lands of Richardstown, now or lately in the occupation of William Brereton, containing by estimation 190acs 3rds.

To have full possession of above.

Samuel Moore to John Carson**11th August 1838**

Samuel Moore of Cullis House, Cavan, and Gerard Moore, his eldest son and heir apparent, same address and John Carson of Roscommon, Bar and docktail, possible under Act of William IV, 4th and 5th year of his reign (1824-25) £380.

They did grant, bargain, sell, lease, release and confirm unto the said John Carson – all that part of the town and lands of Ardaghstown, otherwise Mooremount, containing eleven acres or thereabouts, Irish Plantation measure freed from all limitation tail, etc (docktail=cut it off (law) and the entail)

[My note – Moore was probably a descendant of Nicholas Moor, who received Ardaghstown during the Cromwellian Plantation. The McArdle family, Ardaghstown or Mooremount, are shown on their landlord's receipts with this address and their landlord was Carson.]

Bolton and Others to Scott**26/6/1838**

A memorial of an indented Deed of Conveyance by way of Lease and Release bearing date 3rd August 1837 made between Roderick Connor, Esq., one of the Masters of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland of the first part. Philip Belton of Tullamore, in Kings County, Esq, and Anne Belton, otherwise Crockher, his wife, Robert Law of Chapelizod, in the County of Dublin, Gentleman, heir at law of William Law, late of Chapelizod aforesaid, Esq. Deceased and Amelia Sharpe of Chapelizod, aforesaid, widow and Executrix and Devisee of the said William Law, Deceased, of the second part and John Scott of the city of Dublin, Esq., of the third part.

Whereby after reciting Indented Deeds bearing the date, 22nd and 23rd July 1762 made by Richard Pheproe to John Lowther, demising to him all that and those the lands of Knockatubber and Marshallrath with the sub denominations thereof, containing by estimation 319acs 1rd 34pers for three lives renewable forever on payment of a peppercorn fine (*my note: dried berry of black pepper especially as nominal rent*). for the renewal of the yearly rent of £143 15s 2d, then currency, payable half yearly on the first of May and first of November and also, reciting the will of John Lowther, whereby he demised said lands in various shares to several people and in particular devised a portion of same to his daughter, Anne Lowther, and, also, reciting the marriage settlement of William Laur and the said Anne Lowther that by reason of the events therein recited and William Law, who was since deceased had become absolutely entitled to the entire interest of the said Anne Lowther in said proportion of said lands and had granted same in mortgage to Anne Croker, who, afterwards, intermarried with Philip Beton (Belton?) and had by Decree of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, pronounced in a suit instituted by said Philip Belton and Anne, his wife, for foreclosure of said mortgage to said lands, were directed to be sold by the Master in said cause and that same were accordingly set to be sold by said Master on 27th April 1835 when the said John Scott was declared the best bidder and purchaser thereof for the sum of £1900 paid as therein mentioned and for the other consideration therein

specified by with the consent and approbation of the said Roderick Connor, grant, release and confirm unto the said Roderick Connor, grant, release and confirm unto the said John Scott, in his actual profession then, being by virtue of a bargain and sale therein recited and to his heirs and assigns, all that and those the said part or proportion of the said lands of Marshallrath & Knockatubber, otherwise Knockathapper, situated in the County of Louth, so devised to the said Anne Lowther by the will of the said George Lowther and containing by estimation 128 acs Ords 30pers of late Irish Plantation measure or thereabouts – Barony of Atherdee, Co. Louth aforesaid, with all houses, offices and appurtenances thereon belonging.

To hold to the said John Scott, his heirs and assigns, for the lives and life of John Rothwell, George Abbot Gray and Henry Mordecai Gray and the survivors and survivor of them being the Cesh sue bies (illegible) named in the last renewal of the said lands and for the lives and life of such other person or persons as by virtue of the covenant for perpetual renewal in said lease 23rd July 1762.

Should forever thereafter be added to the terms of the Demise therein contained subject to a proportionable part, that is to say £53 5s 4d sterling yearly of the rent thereby reserved and to a proportionable part of the expenses of renewal and to an annuity of £24 16s 0d therein mentioned for the life of Thomas Joseph Barlow, which said deed, of which this writing is a Memorial contains a covenant for further assurance and the usual provision of Indemnity to the Master of Chancery and the said Deed as to executing same and the said Deed as to the execution thereof is witnesses by Henry Edwards.

Scott to Dooley

29th July 1839

Between John Scott of the City of Dublin and Thomas Dooley of Queen St., Dublin

John Scott did grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the said Thomas Dooley, on rental and sale and bargain to him thereof made by the said John Scott for the term of one whole year, by indenture, bearing date the day next before the day of the date of the said presents in consideration of five shillings sterling and by force of the statute of transferring uses unto possession to his heirs and assigns all that and those the said part or proportion of the said lands of Marshallrath & Knockatubber – Knockatapper – County of Louth, so leased to the said Anne Lowther, niece of the said George Lowther, containing 128 acs and 30 pers of Irish Plantation measure together with houses and outhouses, buildings, orchards, gardens, woods, waters, etc. To hold to the said Thomas Dooley, his heirs, etc from first day of November, during the natural lives and life of John Rothwell, George Abbot Gray and Henry Gray named in lease 1762. Yearly sum of £53 5s 4d sterling and to a proportional part of the expenses of renewals thereof and also subject to an annuity of £24 16s 0d sterling payable to one Thomas Hutton for the life of one Joseph Barlow.

Sealed and executed by John Scott and Thomas Dooley.

Dooley and Briscoe

An indented Deed of Marriage made between Samuel Francis Dooley of Queen St. in the city of Dublin, gent, of the first part.

Isminia? Briscoeo of Cherry Gardens, Kings County, Spinster, of the second part.

Thomas Dooley of A-, in the city of Dublin, Attorney at law of the third part and

Henry Eyre Oldham of Kilinurve, Kings County and William Harding of Queen St., in the city of Dublin, of the fourth part.

The said Samuel Francis Dooley, with the consent of the said Thomas Dooley, in consequence of the said marriage assigned to Henry Eyre Odlum and Wm. Harding the part of the lands of Marshalrath and Knockatupper demised to Anne Lowther by the Will of her father, Jno Lowther estimated 128acs 0rds 38pers, late Irish Plantation Measure, in the Barony of Atherdee, subject to the life estate of said Thos. Dooley.

Sophia Gray _____ John Furlong _____ 1846

(a) Made between Isabella Partington, widow.

Julia Sophia Gray and John Partington Gray

And

(b) Richard Forlong of the city of Bristol and his wife, Jane Elizabeth Forlong

(a) sold to (b) the lands of Marshallrath to be held for a 1000 years subject to a Covenant of Redemption or repayment of the sums therein mentioned, with interest, at the time therein appointed.

(Sophai Julia Gray was still landlord of a large part of Marshallrath in 1854, as recorded in Griffith's Valuation)

John Gray and Hamilton Siree

Between John Partington Gray of Ballytore, Co. Kildare of the first part

Henrietta Hamilton of Port Stewart, Spinster of the second part

John Hamilton Siree of Glouster St., City of Dublin and John Wilson of Brakefield, Co. Kildare of the third part

Reciting a certain deed of marriage settlement of 1808 between John Partington Gray and Henrietta Hamilton.

Sum of £3000 the portion of the said Henrietta.

In consideration of the above John Pentington Gray sold and made over to John Hamilton Siree and Stephen Wilson all those and that part of the town and lands of Marshallrath, mentioned in 1815 and 1820, containing one hundred and ninety one acres and 36 pers. Irish Plantation measure, to be held for the lives of John Rothwell, eldest son of Thomas Rothwell and of John Abbot Gray and Henry Mordeciae Gray and the survivor of them.

[Note the acreage in Marshallrath varied at different periods of history.]

Kieran and Callan

1849

Marriage Settlement 1849

James Kieran, Painstown, farmer, of the first part

Mathew Callan of Shamrock, Drumcashel and Mary Callan, daughter of said Mathew Callan of the second part

Thomas King, Knockbridge farmer, and John Kelch, Dublin, 30 Townsend St., Soap Manufacturer of the third part

Reciting that in indenture of lease hearing date 10th January, 1792 between the Right Hon. John Foster of the one part and Richard Kieran and John Kieran both of Painstown, farmers of the other part and reciting that the said James Kieran is legally entitled to forty five acres of the lands of Painstown in the said lease.

Deed of the 20th July 1835 and also to property (land) in Ardaghstown, otherwise Mooremount. £350 to be given by Mathew Callan as his daughters marriage pottion, the half of the money to be paid when issue born. The other half on the execution of presents.

Tisdall and Parkinston

1847

Marriage Settlement 1847

Thomas Tisdall of Charlaville and Parkinston, Vicar of Stabannon – Glebe

Anne Parkinston, daughter of above

Thomas Tisdall owned in fee simple that part of the town and lands of Cappogue situate in the Barony of Ardee, containing 45 acres or thereabout, late Irish Plantation Measure, except for some sold by him to the Dublin/Belfast Railway Company. His lands adjoined Charlaville.

Tisdall to Tisdall**1849**

Deed of assignment and deed of rent charge between John Trail Tisdall of Rathcoole to Thomas Tisdall of Charlaville, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army and trustee of the last will and testament of Edward Tisdall, deceased.

John Trail Tisdall sold two policies of Insurance of the Patriotic Insurance Company, County of Dublin, effected on the life of John Trail Tisdall for the respective sums of £600 and one hundred pounds to hold for Thomas Tisdall, his heirs and assigns.

Tisdall, Thomas Huttenville, Rob 1850

Marriage of Thomas Tisdall and Anne Parkinson - the settlement taken into consideration.

Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland 1824.

The following related to the present day Dunleer Parish.

| Parish | Townland | Master or Mistress | Religion of Teacher | Free or Pay school | Total income of Teacher arisng in all ways from the school | Description of school house and probable cost thereof |
|-----------|----------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Dunleer | Dunleer | James Govers | Protestant | Pay | 18 / | Built of stone or lime cost 40/ and rent 3/ |
| 2 Dunleer | Dunleer | John Graham RC Isobels Brown Prot | Pay Pay | 30 / 25 / | A good house 300/ Kildare Place Society and 75/ by Philip | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | | | | | <i>Doyne Esq. 20l and the Countess DeSalis the remainder (200l)</i> | |
| 3.Dunleer | Dunleer | John Graham RC | | 18 / | | Built by Parishoners Cost 15 / |
| 4. Dromin (1824 Return) | Dromin | Patrick Burne RC | Pay | 5 / | | A Catholic Chapel |
| 5 Mosstown | Philipstown | Thomas Finegan | RC | | 31 / | Stone or lime 70 l or 80 l <i>partly built by Kildare St Society and JL Foster Esq.</i> |

Further information relating to above table. There were both Catholic and Protestant returns giving details of the religion and sex of pupils attending the schools concerned. It also tells of any societies involved and if scripture was read.

School No. 1

Protestant Return:

Established Church 16/ Roman Catholic 34./No Pres.

Male - 34 Female 16

Catholic Return

Established Church 16/ Roman Catholic 34/No Pres.

Male - 34 Female 16

A Parish School / Incumbent gives 4 *l* per annum

Scripture: Av read by Protestants only.

School No. 2

Protestant Return:

Established Church 8/ Roman Catholic 86./Pres. 0

Male - 47 Female 47

Catholic Return

Established Church 8/ Roman Catholic 86

Male - 47 Female 47

Kildare Place Society/ Countess De Salis 30 *l* per year to Master and mistress

Scripture: BV read .

School No. 3

Protestant Return:

Established Church 0/ Roman Catholic 35./Pres. 0

Male - 25 Female 10

Catholic Return

Established Church 0/ Roman Catholic 35

Male - 25 Female 10

Soc. None.

Scripture: Not Read.

School No. 4. (Dromin)

Protestant Return:

Established Church 0/ Roman Catholic 24./Pres. 0.

Male - 11 Female 13

Catholic Return

Established Church 0/ Roman Catholic 24

Male - 11 Female 13

Soc. None

Scripture: Not Read.

School No. 5 (Mosstown)

Protestant Return:

Established Church 1/ Roman Catholic 29./Pres. 0

Male - 20 Female 10

Catholic Return

Established Church 5/ Roman Catholic 25

Male - 20 Female 10

Kildare Place Society/ JL Foster Esq, gives 16 l a year and contributed towards building of school house.

Report on Dunleer School 1824:

Drumcar.

March 11th, 1824*My Lord,*

In answer to Your Graces letter of the 16th inst. Concerning Mr. Secretary Gregory's letter of the 20th ult I have the honour to inform Your Grace that there is a school for teaching the English Language kept within the Union of Dunleer to which the undersigned as Rector, contributes £5 per annum.

The school was established by Thomas Mc Clintock of Drumcar for the last four years or upwards and has been impeded in its progress by the hostility of popish priests. It now begins to flourish, the numbers educating in it being 70 males and 54 females – 62 of the total pay at the rate of 3/- per quarter and the residue are free scholars. Mr Mc Clintock built a very commodious schoolhouse for which the society for educating the poor contributed £40. Mr Mc Clintock provides, also, a schoolmaster who receives from him £30 a year and the whole expense exclusive of the above funds, is supplied by that gentleman.

There is another new school in the town of Dunleer under the patronage of the Count De Salis to which the rector does not contribute. Any information touching that school will be readily forwarded at Your Graces command.

I have the honour to - , My Lord,

Your Graces most obedient and humble Servant.

C. Sen Sosach (???)

The latter school, mentioned in the above letter was founded by Henrietta, Countess De Salis while she lived at Rokeby Hall.

Deeds re – De Salis and Bellew

R.M. Bellew got the Town and lands of **Dunleer** (civil) and the customs of the fairs and markets of the town of Dunleer, comprised in the mortgage of 18/12/1721 and 2.7.1833, to be held by Bellew, his heirs and assigns for one thousand years.

The Bellew tenant farmers acquired control of their farms under the land Acts, but for many years afterwards tenants of houses in **Dunleer**, particularly on the Doctor's Lane, paid rent to the Bellew Family. The rent was collected by Miss Lil Murray, who, when the Bellew family did not reside at Barmeath Castle, lived there with her mother. She always retained a small house on the Barn Rd., **Dunleer**, which she kept in good repair and proposed to retire there. As it happened she never lived there.

1839 The memorial and petition of Rudolph de Salis Esq., the Lord of the Manor of Dunleer, in the County of Louth, Humbly herewith - to his Excellency, the Right Hon. Hugh, Baron Ebington of Castle Hill, in the County of Devon, Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland - re Rectory of Dunleer - This may relate to the right of appointment of new Rector. (Archdeacon, the Hon. Charles La Poer Trench was rector of Dunleer among other places) The Archdeacon died in November 1839.

1841 Rudolph de Salis of **Dunleer**, a captain in Her Majesty's 8th Regiment of Royal Hussars wished to raise £4,000 late Irish Currency. Richard Montesqueue Bellew agreed to make the money available and so acquired rights, Manor, Town and Lands of Dunleer, rents, fair days, fees etc. Others who had rights to the property were, also, involved - the Hon. Henrietta, the dowager Countess de Salis (Rudolph's mother), William Fane de Salis (Rudolph's brother) of the Inner Temple, City of London.

Bellews and Others. Deed 1841.

R.M. Bellew of the first part.

Rudolph de Salis and William Fane de Salis of the second part George Stawell, Old Court, County of Louth, of the third part.

RM Bellew had three charges on the property after third part £5000 and £9761 both present currency and £4000 late Irish Currency .

R.M. Bellew, having occasion for the sum of £21,000 for the purpose of enabling him to complete his purchase of the equity of redemption, applied to John Stewall to advance and lend him £21,000 which he agreed to do.

Point of Interest: *A Count de Salis was the British representative to the Vatican during the Irish War of Independence. At the instruction of the British Government he endeavoured to have the Pope Benedict XV issue a statement condemning the activities of the leaders of the insurgency and the Irish Republican Army. The attempt failed because of the intervention of Archbishop Clune, an Australian Bishop and uncle of Peadar Clune, who had been executed.*

Deeds re De Salis and Bellew.

£5,000 sterling by Bellew to Houston. Houston, at the request of Rudolph de Salis gave for his £5,000 his rights to R.M. Bellew.

£9,769 sterling William Fane de Salis gave his rights to R.M. Bellew, at the request of Rudolph de Salis. 10/- to William Sherrard for his testify at the request of Rudolph de Salis that the £14,769 was paid by R.M. Bellew got the town and lands of Dunleer (civil) and the =customs of the fairs and markets of the town of Dunleer, comprised in the mortgage of 1812, 1721 and 2/7/1833, to be held by Bellew his heirs and decndants for 1000 years.

1838 Countess de Salis. Wm. de Salis.

(1) Dunleer Manor Fair.

The Hon. Henrietta, Countess de Salis, widow of the Hon. Jerome, Count de Salis, deceased, late of Rokeby Hall, Dunleer.

John Holmes Huston of the first part

Count de Salis (step son of Henrietta) and Henrietta de Salis of the second part William

Sherrard, Esq., of the third part.

John Holmes Huston did grant and release to the said William Sherrard, his heirs etc. the Manor of **Dunleer**, 1042 acs-3rds-19pers. late Irish Plantation measure = 1,689 acres-lrd-4pers statute measure and also the tolls and customs of the fairs and markets of the said town of **Dunleer**.

£20,000 late Irish currency =£18,161-10s-9¹/zd sterling upon trust as to the sums of £4,000 late Irish currency for such uses as the said Count de Salis should direct or appoint and as the sum of £6,000 late Irish currency =£4,769-4s-7d (the use of the said sum of £20,000)

25/7/1838 A memorial of an indented deed by way of mortgage 25th July 1838 - made between Houston, W. de Salis, Rudolph de Salis, William Sherrard and R.M. Bellew.

29/8/1838 Houston to Bellew

John Holmes Houston, Arangefield, Co. Down of the first part.

William Fane de Sallis, Inner Temple, City of London, Barrister of the 2nd part. (William Fane de Sallis was Rudolph's brother).

Rudolph de Salis, **Dunleer**, Esq., of the third part.

William Sherrard of Marlay, of the fourth time.

Richard Montesqueu Bellew, Barmeath, Esq. M.P. for Louth of the fifth part.

(William Fane de Salis was Rudolp's brother)

THE DE SALIS FAMILY
(Who at one time owned property in Dunleer.)

The De Salis family came from Grisons in Switzerland, situated near Lake Como. Jerome, heir to Peter, Count de Salis, settled in England in 1730. The family possessed land in England and Ireland and their Irish property included **Dunleer**. They rented Rokeby Hall from the Robinson family. Their title was count of the Holy Roman Empire. The De Salis family belonged to the Established Church, Johann Baptiste de Salis Soglis, from whom the English and Irish branches of the family are descended joined the reformed faith, in 1578

Jerome married Mary, daughter of Lord and Lady Fane in 1734, the Archbishop of York officiating. In 1749 Count Peter died and was succeeded by Jerome. In 1766 Lord Fane, the Countess' brother, died childless, and she and her sister Lady Sandwich had the estate divided between them. Part of the estate was in Ireland. Jerome was succeeded by his son Peter, in 1794.

Jerome, Count Peter's eldest son, married Sophia Drake, in 1797 and had a son Peter John. Sophia died in 1803. Jerome again married in 1807, Penelope Freeman and had a daughter, Sophia. Penelope died in the same year. Jerome married Henrietta Foster, daughter of Bishop William Foster of Clogher and niece of the Speaker Foster, as his third wife in 1810. They had a large family, which included Rudolph, their eldest son, later the owner of **Dunleer**. Count Jerome spent much of his time on the continent, because of gout, while his wife, Henrietta administered his estate.

The Countess Henrietta De Salis

Countess Henrietta had a keen business mind, was outspoken and was fond of society. She had a sense of duty and responsibility towards those dependent on her and she believed that those who owned property should live on their estates.

The house in which they live at Tandragee on the family property in armagh was probably not large enough so at the end of 1821 she rented Rokeby Hall co Louth from the Robinson Family, together with the desamne which contained 365 statute acres. The Rokeby lease was for 21 years and Henriettea had power of attorney to sign leases etc. She managed to clear debts on the Dunleer estate and to get the title deeds into her own and her husband's hands.

She established a school at Dunleer which she described as flourishing with 136 boys and 106 girls attending daily. She certainly helped to establish a school, as independent records show that she made over 200/ available to pay for the building of a school costing 300/. the school situated on the Barn Rd,. Dunleer alter became a private residence owned by the Connor Family. A few years ago the building was demolished . There were two large rooms in the house with one smaller room and at the the rear of the building there was a passage way through which the children presumably entered the classrooms.

Henrietta, also, established a dispensary at **Dunleer**, where, she stated, in her letters, hundreds of people had been relieved during the year. Constant spinning work was given to 275 persons and all of the above, she said, at trifling cost by good management.

The Countess founded a loan society in **Dunleer** which she said was prospering. £460, and enormous sum of money for the time, was loaned and was regularly repaid by instalments and as yet nothing had been lost. She stated that she had worked at this business for more than four hours on the previous Thursday. She considered the loan system as being of great use to the people and they pay, she said, with many blessings.

She established a market in **Dunleer**, which succeeded beyond her hopes and to the amazement of her neighbours, including Lord Oriel, who had tried for many years to establish a market in cotton, without success. The Market House established by Henrietta later became the Parochial House in Dunleer. She stated that on one Thursday they had 200 Bands of flour sold and two bullocks killed; flax, yarn and pigs, with fish from Clogher, also, available.

Mr. Candy sold his interest in a lease near the road and river and a Mr. Morris, a rich man, proposed to her that if she should give him the five acres on a lease of lives renewable forever, he would bind himself to erect a cotton factory on it that would daily employ 400 hands. She said that this would in no way interfere with the mill higher up which she had every reason to hope would soon get converted into a flour mill. (Was 'the mill higher up' the road, the mill on Connor's land, Barn Rd., still to be seen there? This mill appears to have been a plain pin factory and was later a flour mill. I remember seeing old plain pins lying on an upper floor of the mill, when I was young.) She wrote to her husband saying that Mr. Morris was in a hurry to get an answer and if he gave proper security and showed her that he would expend £2,000 in the place and offered a fair rent, she would promise a lease forever in order to ensure a very great benefit to the country.

She stated that people were willing to give any price for a holding because of the great respite of the thriving state of the place. She made the point that people used to say **Dunleer** was not worth £30,000 but that it would fetch £50,000 and if she could bring in cotton factories and English capital it could one day rival any town.

By November, 1822, she was in treaty with a wealthy man to erect a Malthouse and was, also deciding to get a place of bad furzy land of some twelve acres into her own hands to plant it with forest trees. She paid, Mr. Carthy, Drogheda, a £500 bond owing to him. She saved up to do so. He had been impertinent, she said, in his manner of demanding payment, but when she paid he wanted her to keep the money but she refused to do so.

Count Jerome died in 1836 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Peter John. His second eldest son, and Henrietta's eldest son, Rudolph, was left the **Dunleer** property by his father. Rudolph was an Army Officer and took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade, in the Crimean War and was one of the few who escaped unharmed. There was much business to be seen to in Ireland connected with the **Dunleer** property and the tenancy of Rokeby, of which more later these were still some time/days? to run. After lengthy negotiations between Henrietta, Count Peter and the landlord, Mr. Robinson, Peter was to have immediate possession of Rokeby, the executor to hold the land belonging to the estate until the following October when the crops would be sold, after which the Countess would no longer be responsible for the property. Henrietta died in 1856.

Rudolph borrowed considerable sums of money, giving a mortgage on the **Dunleer** property in lieu. The money was made available by Richard Montesquieu Bellew, MP, for Louth, who lived with his

Dunleer

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brother, the Baronet, in Barmeath. Eventually Rudolph reluctantly agreed to sell the property to R.M. Bellew. Thus did the Bellews become landlords of the town of **Dunleer**.

Rubolph de Salis was made a companion of the Order of the Bath. He was buried in the Family vault at Harlington in 1880. A monumental bust by Boehm was placed to his memory in the Church together with a stained glass window in the Chancel. Rudolph Leslie

Fane De Salis CBE 1811 – 1880

Letter written to the Editor of the Drogheda Journal:

"I flatter myself you will have no objection to receive the particulars of the **DUNLEER BALL** from one whose presence at the scene gave him ample means of observation and whose unconnectedness with the persons, must render his report disinterested. This splendid rout then which I am going to describe took place on Friday last at the **Market House (note: later the Parish Priest's House)** in the above mentioned town, lately built by Count de Salis, for the convenience of his immediate tenantry. It was, indeed, a new era in the annals of **DUNLEER** - from one end to the other the whole village was one scene of brilliant illumination, the delighted inhabitants vying to testify, on this occasion, their grateful respect to their benevolent patroness.

About nine o'clock the countess's own party arrived after which the groupes came pouring in from every quarter, until the whole rank and fashion of the county were assembled together. Dancing commenced and the ball was opened by Mr. George ? Foster, leading off the fair, the blooming, Miss Townley. Opposite, beside her partner, stood the amiable Miss de Salis.

In simple mood she stood divine,
With artless taste adorned;
The beam of truth played round a front
Which nature's self had formed;
Nor glance nor airs were needed here
With wily charms to kill
No! Sophy's charms were Nature's own
Which seemed more lovely still'

In the same set we observed (we would fain say 'admired' for in this case they are synonymous) the very beautiful Miss McCarthy. She will excuse us introducing her name and expressing our respect in the shape of a sonnet.

'Hail, sweet Matilda, tender, kind and fair
Thy lovely form, thy easy graceful air;
Thy taste refined and manners free from art
Claim from the Bard at least devotions part'

It would, sir, be trespassing too much upon your time, were we to eulogise the other stars of the evening - stars surely we may call them, if diamonds glittering all around one, can give that idea; those of the Countess de Salis, Ladies Blaney and Killeen, struck us as particularly beautiful.

After one set of country dances, waltzing was proposed, which succeed admirably. Oh! did our young Ladies but know how graceful they look in these movements and with what witchery they present them to the eyes of those of our sex, they would spare more pains, I am satisfied, to overcome that rustic, that mistaken apprehension, which debars them, in general, from so delightful an amusement.

I cannot close the article without noticing one circumstance characteristic of the munificence of the proprietors of Rokeby Hall (De Salis). When going to a Charity Ball we did expect, as on such occasions, to be treated only to some slops of tea or half boiled coffee, but, what was our astonishment, when in the course of the night, we found the ices, the Champagne, the negus (note: hot sweetened wine and water) and - the jellies handed about in such profusion as evidently to show whence they came – they were a gift as well as the music and other accompaniments. We all regretted the absence of the count, which had been occasioned by illness; his palce however, as steward was well supplied by his amiable countess whose unaffected attentions won every heart and made each individual happy and contented. Hoping we may often have a recurrence of so delightful an assemblage. I beg leave to subscribe myself, with great respect,

Very Truly Yours,

Civis

Sophy (Sophia) De Sallis was a daughter of Gerome Count De Salis by his second wife . She lived at Rokbey Hall with the Count's third wife, Henrietta, and later married William Filgate of Lisrenny, Co. Louth, hence the name DeSalis – Filgate. The De Salis Family lived at Rokbey Hall from 1821 to the late 30's . The ball probably took place in the 1830's.

Rudolph de Salis.

Rudolph de Salis left Oxford in 1830 and was gazetted Cornet in the 8th Hussars in December. His mother Henrietta was a keen politician and was anxious that he should contest the election for a seat in Parliament, The Count was opposed to this proposal because Rudolph was only 21 years old and because of his dislike for the Orange Order principles of the Tory Party. The Count withdrew his opposition , Rudolph began the campaign, but later withdrew. He, himself, was not anxious for the contest.

Before Rudolph retired he had already distributed the following letter to voters -:

Rokeby Hall, Jan 2nd,
1835.

Sir,

Permit me to solicit the honour of your vote in the approaching General Election in this county. Should I be prevented asking this favour in person I trust you will attribute it solely to the shortness of the intervening period.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Rudolph de Salis.

Statistical Account of Ireland 1814 Returns made by Church of Ireland Rectors.

(None of the parishes in the present Catholic Parish of Dunleer appear in the Statistical Account. However, as there are excellent returns from two civil parishes, Clonmore and Rathdrummin, situated only a couple of miles from Dunleer parish it is reasonable to assume that similar conditions prevailed in Dunleer as in these two parishes and we can learn much from them in respect of the lives of the people here.)

Farmers Dress. *The farmers, who hold from 30 to 80 acres are, most of them, in affluent circumstances; they kill their cow and bacon their hogs annually, which they consume in their families and they are, in general healthful. On Sundays and market days they appear clean and in their best apparel. Their coats are of frieze, which is manufactured at home, their waistcoats and breeches are of Manchester cotton manufacture. The dress of the females has improved much within the few years and a return for cheerful decency of appearance is gaining among them... shoes and stockings are universal with both sexes.*

The males wear frieze in coatings and where they can encompass it they wear Manchester waistcoats; the women on Sundays wear cotton, on other days, lindsey - woolsey.

The food *for the poor is potatoes and oatmeal; they seldom eat fleshmeat. Coal, turf and furze are burned by farmers; furze principally by the poor. The inhabitants are all of a sharp and manly intellect and of disposition kind, civil and friendly. The poorer class is shrewd and sensible and upon the whole industrious, some are however, addicted to whiskey and idleness.*

Language. *Most of the inhabitants speak the English language, but they prefer Irish among themselves and the Irish language is in general use. The English language is still increasing among them. Where the parents do not speak English, the children are always able to explain and interpret for them.*

Church/ Chapel. *There were both protestant churches and catholic chapels available. The Lord Primate had the advowson in Clonmore parish and Primate Robinson built a church there, at his own expense, towards the end of the eighteenth century (c. 1796). The church had a steeple with minarets and was built on a piece of land adjoining the old churchyard. There was also a catholic chapel there.*

As in Dunleer there were glebe houses available in the two parishes for the Church of Ireland Rectors.

Schools. *There was a Roman Catholic school in Clonmore. The children were taught to read, write and figures. They paid 2s-2d a quarter for reading and spelling; 3s-3d for reading and writing; 4s-4d for reading, writing and figures; 29 boys and 10 girls, at present, are in the school which was not endowed. The Rector in Clonmore proposed to build a school and to give 40s, which he is bound to do to a Protestant schoolmaster, whenever he could effect it and which he had hitherto endeavoured to do but to no purpose, There was a Protestant resident near the Church at Rathdrummin qualified to teach school and under obligation to do so in the case of students offering themselves, but hitherto he had none except his family. There was a Roman Catholic school at Rathdrummin at which attended 25 boys and 5 girls and another at Port at which attended 13 boys and 9 girls. The charges in each case were similar to those in Clonmore. The Returns by the Church of Ireland Rectors .*

Tithes: *Tithes wer paid on wheat oats, barley, flax vetches, and meadow; flax; by custom, never paid more than 8/-. Sheep being very few in number were never paid for nor were ther any small dues. The clergyman employed a proctor, who viewed and set the parish for him. He valued the crops made agreements and obtained promissory notes from the farmers. The proctor witnessed the promissory notes and handed them over to his employer who received the money the year after the notes were passed.*

Crops: *The routinre of crops was potatoes, wheat, oats , barley, hayseed and cloves sown when laying down the ground. The farmer sowed wheat on fallow, exclusive of what they grow on their potato ground. They sometimes laid down their ground with red clover and hayseed, but in very small quantities. They disposed of their corn mainly in the Drogheda market ; but some wheat ws disposed of at Annagassan flour mills.*

Animals: *Besides horses for tillage, of those who held the largest farms a few had some sheep, a few cows along with those who gave them milk. The small farmers had a cow or two for milk, two or three sheep with the wool of which they clothe their families, when manufactured.*

*The **wealthier farmer** sin 1814 were substituting the Scotch cart or drey in place of the common car. Very few black cattle wer bred or fattened for market. The number of horses kept averaged about one for every ten acres.*

Farm Implements: *The implements of husbandry were the Irish plough, harrow, common car and some Scotch cars and dreys. There was a winnowing machine but no thrashing machines.*

Labourers: *The labourers were annually employed, such of them as do not reside with their employers and had from 10d to 1/1 per day; cottiers 6 ½ d ;these had a house, half an acre of ground and grass for a cow and a run, in the winter, with the farmers cows for which they paid £2 10s 0d annually.*

Looms and Trades: *There were quite a number of looms employed for weaving linen, sold on the Drogheda Market. There wer carpenters, shoemakers, tailors etc. The remainder were employed in agriculture.*

Leases, Rent, : *The landlords renewed the leases with their tenants before the expiration of the lease the tenant advancing something in the acerable rent. This practice, said the Rector, kept the rents reasonably low, a small additional rent being required before the time of possession expired, The average rent paid at the time was not more than £1 6s an acre.*

Population Increase: *From 1800 to 1814 there was a steep rise in the population, the reason for which was difficult to ascertain as no new sources of employment such as factories were established in the area.*

The Dawsons (role in Catholic Emancipation)

Philip Tisdall, seargeant at Law, sold to Alderman Richard Dawson of thte city of Dublin, parts of the lands of Ardee etc. In 1741/42 the former **Keppock** Estate came in to the hands of Alderman R. Dawson who passed it to his younger surviving son, also Richard, on the occasion of the latters marriage in 1758

The Dawsons settled in Armagh in the reign of James 1. They fought as officers in the Parliamentary Army and got land in Monaghan,

Thomas Dawson Burgess of Armagh, in the reign of James 1st.

John Dawson (his son)

Walters of Dawsons Grove

Another son lived at Kil crow

Co Monaghan

Co. Monaghan

James

William

Geremiah

John (Married Miss Sarah Pepper. Cookstown)

Alexander Dawson (MP Louth)

James

Catherine *

Margaret

Died 1831

Married Captain Henry

Richardstown

(It was Catherine who married Captain Henry, Richardstown)

Alexander Dawson, MP, contested a General Election in 1826 against John L. Foster (of the Oriel House) Fortesque (of the Roden House). **Result** (Dawson 862; Foster 552 votes; Fortesque 547 votes.)

This was the first victory in Co. Louth for **Catholic Emancipation**. Dawson was again returned in the election of 1830 (he dies in 1831). Foster, who was also elected, did not contest any further elections. After Dawson's death the property was dealt with in two separate lots: John Dawson Henry of Richardstown, Alexander's Dawson's executor, sold all his right in the Dawson's Desemne property to William Leland of Drogheda, who in turn assigned them to Michael Brennan of Drumcashel for £1700. By an indenture dated 1833, James Dawson of Kingstown, Esq., only brother and heir in law of Alexander Dawson, sold to John Dawson Henry all the lands bequeated in Alexander Dawson's will (except Dawson's Desemne already sold by John Henry Dawson)

Note: The name William Leland appears above, John Henry of Richardstown married a Leland daughter of John (Is there any connection?)

First half of 19th Century

(Part 2)

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1803 -1819Dunleer Masonic Lodge 6th October 1803 – 11th June

Lodge No 934

John Walsh – Master**William Hyde – Senior Warden****Anthony Stephenson – Junior Warden**

Terence McCann

John Williams

John Eggseton

Thomas Cavanagh

John Thomas Elliot

Thomas Cravin

Thomas Kelly

Pat Molloy (Malley?)

Peter Birmingham

Joseph Mourity

Anthony Kinnighan

Simon Finegan

Pat Mathews

James Devlin

George Govers

John Williams

George Spincer

William Walsh

Jas. McCormick

Tennison Bellingham

John Porter

James Ratterson

Robert Govers

Mick Campbell

John Reath

John Govers

William Maurice

Richard Rice

FitzAlan Bellingham

Edward Keenan

William McCormick

Anthony McCrey

Joseph Jameson

There were 36 members and they probably belonged to Lord Bellow's yeomanry. The lodge was in existence for 16 years approx. The warrant was issued on 6th October 1803 to John Walsh, Master, William Hyde, Senior Warden and Anthony Stephenson, Junior Warden. The warrant was cancelled 11th June 1819. Lord Bellew's yeomanry or Rangers were raised locally about this time.

John Henry, Richardstown, Letter Book 1798-18?

John Henry, Richardstown –Agent for a number of landlords in the area. His dealings with property in Dunleer Parish and his efforts to acquire property for himself. From a book containing handwritten letters - Louth Co. Library.

| Bought on Acct of Richard Dawson Esq. | | Sold on Acct of Richard Dawson, Esq. | |
|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| | £ s d | | £ s d |
| July 25 th 1798 To 1 heifer, Lurgansgreen Fair | 5 9 0 | Aug 20 th 1798 Heifer which picked calf in Ardee | 7 1 10 |
| To 1 heifer, Lurgansgreen Fair | 5 7 6 | Oct 9 th 11 Heifers | 88 8 4 |
| To 1 heifer, Lurgansgreen Fair | 5 3 6 | Oct 23 rd 9 Heifers | 60 0 0 |
| To 9 heifers at £6 each | <u>54 0 0</u> | To F.T. Manning Esq. | |
| Total | 70 0 0 | Deduct luck penny | |
| | | 1 bull to Rd Ekins | <u>3 7 2</u> |
| | | | 15 8"17"4 |
| Sundry other entries | | | |
| To repair ditch | 1 0 | | |
| Wedders 45/6 each | | | |
| Turkeys 1/9 each | | | |

Reference: in J. Henry's letters to timber and its uses.

Oak, Ash, Beech.

Plough beams, plough crosses, axle tree, car sides, back, harrows.

John Henry, Richardstown - letters 1804

In 1804. John Henry states that Dawson's land at Nicholas town was let at 50/- an acre, which was about its value. Dawson's leases were for either 21 years or 31 years. He, also wrote to Blaney Townley, Esq., at Cannock, Pembrige, Staffordshire in England, to William Hamilton, Moore St., Dublin and to Richard Cooper, Stretton near Wolverhampton, England.

In the letter to Richard Cooper he refers to a field at the bridge containing 5ac 1r 23p, rent £8-1-10, of which the tenant was Bryan Maguire. The Bridge would appear to relate to the bridge across the Whiteriver, near the Dunleer/Collon road, where Dunleer parish ends and Tenure parish begins. He regarded the rent as being fair as the quality of the land was very indifferent. He, later, asked if this field was part of Lismanus or Mofstown. He cannot ascertain this himself as he says Mr. Van Smyth states that part of it is taken into Rathescar Demesne. He suggested to Mr. Cooper that should he have the original map he would ascertain the position himself. Philipstown half yearly, rent was, he says, £75-3s-1d.

In 1804 John Henry wrote to Richard Cooper, Esq. stating that Simon Byrne of Mofstown, whose lease had six years to run from 1/06/1801 to 01/06/1807 was willing to give up the lease and renew at 30/-. Such a lease would be for 3 lives and 31 years and which pays 18/- but would now pay 30/-. He merely mentioned this to Cooper who was Byrne's landlord so that he would have leisure to consider it.

He, further, makes the point that because the wheat in the county had been destroyed by Blast and that 20 acres of his own which had been very promising some time ago was now not worth £50, he did not know how the next Yale of rents could he got in and many farmers would be ruined if pushed or made to pay at the usual time.

John Henry – Letters 1805

John Henry went over Bryan Byrne's land and felt that on his commencing the new rent of 30/- an acre at May next, that would be about its value.

Mrs. Lucy Walsh, Hardwicke St., Dublin, complained that her rents were not being paid on time.

J.H. replied 'I have a tolerable idea of your lands in this neighbourhood viz Mofstown, Guns Town, Rathescar, and I suppose you are acquainted with their quality. I look upon them as poor, cold ground, but will let, in proportion to their quality, as high as any other lands. Listulk, I likewise know, which is far superior to the others and when out of lease will always command full value.'

He, then, goes on to refer to other lands outside Dunleer parish and states 'As the May rents, I suppose, are paid before this, except trifles I see no necessity for one of your daughters to

Dunleer

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come purposely to Drogheda unless they come on other business. If one of your daughters come to Drogheda and if not abroad at the time, I shall have the pleasure of waiting on them.'

In 1807 Mrs. Walsh advertised her lands for sale. Blaney T. Balfour displayed an interest in them and evidently wished for John Henry's opinion of them. J.H. pointed out that lands in Mofstown, Gunstown and Rathescar were cold poor ground and would only average 20/- an acre. Listulk was probable good land which should rent at about £40 an average. He would prefer to give that rent for it to what is mentioned above for the others.

J.H. assumed that Listulk mentioned by Blaney Balfour was that part of it leased to Lynagh, with the Mill, which lay along the River, under his road and is very indifferent in its present state, but will always command a smart rent on Av. of the Mill, if this be what you wish to ascertain the value of, please let me know and whither the Mill is to be included in the value or not. The rent paid by Mrs. Walsh yearly is £22 – 5s- 8d my return says out of Gunstown and the rent she is paid yearly is £5 6s 10 ½ d her rev. says out of Guns Town likewise.

J.H. suggests that Blaney Belfour should ask Mr. Cooper about the lands of Rathescar as he would know the quality of that land. J.H wrote to Mrs. Walsh for particulars re Av. Rental etc. but he received a long letter from her which did not refer to particular.

John Henry Letters 1807

J.H. wrote to Mrs. Lucy Walsh, Hardwick St., Dublin.

'I am favoured with your letter by your tenant, Faulkner and merely write to inform you, as you might probably expect to hear from me on the Subject, that I shall decline any treaty with him and the rest of your tenants on the subject of renewal until the weather is more favourable for viewing their lands as they are at present deluged with rain and a fair estimate of their value I could not take upon me to make until they are in a drier state when I shall go over them deliberately and let you have my sentiments fully.

I am, however, at a loss to know what Term you mean to grant whether lives or years or both, say from 1st May next. You may rest assured no exertion on my part shall be wanting to do everything conducive to your interest and fair and honourable between you and your tenant.

I am, with every sentiment of respect,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

J.H.

My Note: Faulkner had 3 daughters. Peter Boylan married one of them, and she later inherited the farm, so the farm ultimately became the Boylan farm. Another married Hansard at the Ravel and another White, I think, in Ardcath.

John Henry Letters 1807

J.H. wrote to Blaney Balfour Esq., Coote House, Bristle, sending on his rents and thanking him for his goodness in writing to Liverpool for a situation for his eldest son, as, he says, he particularly wished him out of the Kingdom for sometime for reasons he would let him know later.

He, also asked Blaney Townley to help his third son, William, aged twelve years, to get on the navy list. He perceived, now, he said, that some of those who were his steadiest friends had now become his greatest enemies and he asked forgiveness for the great liberty he had taken in making the request and stated that it was his unhappy position that caused him to do it. He, also, wrote to Richard Dawson, Esq., 34 Lr, Allan's St., London regarding William and also to Richard Cooper, 8 Upper Church St., Bath. (Mr. Cooper war formerly of Rathiscar, but was now of Bath) (another Dawson – Rev. Dean Dawson, 35 Rutten Sq., Dublin)

26th Feb

John Henry to Mrs, Lucy Walsh, Herdwicke St., Dublin

'Your tenants of Gunstown, Rathiscar, are willing to give up the unexpired term of their lease and to renew at 19/- per acre which I believe, valuing the unexpired term of their leases, is about the value if, at present, out of lease –

Listulk tenants have offered one guinea per acre fine and 30/- rent and without a fine 32/- per acre and to give up their present leases of six years unexpired – however if you prefer a yearly rise to a fine I shall insist on them paying 33/- per acre which certainly is superior to the fine. I hope to hear from you shortly and your sentiments fully on the above, etc.

March 1807

John Henry wrote to Blaney Balfour, Cote House, Bristol, informing him that while Mrs. Walsh had withdrawn her advertisements from the papers, she was still willing to sell. He, again, alludes to his son, William, and states that his unfortunate business comes at the afsizes on the 19th inst.

July 1807

J. Henry sent Mrs. Walsh the balance of rent £27 5s 4d. He stated that he would speak to Mr. Balfour respecting his purchasing the part of Listulk he held from her, and would let her know his determination and also re Faulkners, etc. Gunstown.

Sept. 1807

J.H. informed Mrs. Walsh that he had spoken to Mr. Balfour re his holding in Listulk. Balfour had valued it something higher than J. Henry would have done as he wished to give the outside value of it. His present lease was three lives, all good ones. He (Balfour) notwithstanding, admits 20 years of purchase which amounts to £255 18s 4d. J.H. suggested they could settle the matter among themselves. The remainder of Listulk if now sold for 20 years purchase which with Mr. Balfour amounted to £1600. J.H. told Mrs. Walsh that he would prepare the tenants leases and would send them to her to be executed.

15/09/1807

Mrs. Walsh accepted the terms and wrote to inform J. H. to this effect. J.H. acknowledged her letter stating that the yearly rise on the farm is £26 14s 7, which in 6 years given up of old leases amount to £160 7s 8d. Considered generally in the nature of a fine.

John Henry Letters 1807 – 1809

13/10/1807

J.H. thanked Richard Cooper and Balfour for assisting his son William, who had now got a place on the ship Neptune.

16/02/1808

J.H. wrote to Mrs. Walsh re maps of land she expected Mr. Balfour to buy, viz. Mofstown, Gunstown and Rathescar. He had already sent her the map of Listulk and made the point that if she had maps of the other area it would save the expense of a new survey.

29/?/1809

J.H. informed Mr. Cooper that he believes Mr. Balfour will purchase Mofstown. He referred to the rent for Phillipstown and Lismanus.

He informed Mrs. Walsh of the number of acres and rent due on Listulk. (2/5/1808)

28/07/1809

John Henry wrote to Lord Cremorne stating that the life of the Lease of Rathneston (Henry Young) was dead. There were about 300 acres involved. He requested that Lord Cremorne should allow him to take them for his own family and make them their place of residence by building and improving on them. He pointed out that he had only a few years of Richardstown, which was his nephew's property, unexpired. He promised to improve the property by expanding a large sum of money on it.

He informed Lord Cremorne that Dean Dawson and Mr. Balfour would give him a character reference and also, information re his situation in life. In a further letter, he asked Richard Cooper to support him. Dean Dawson wrote to Lord Cremone in favour of J.H.

John Henry Letters

To Lord Cremorne (17/02/1809)

J.H. refers to a brother deceased.

J.H. states that the Lords of Rathneston are naturally very good, but from the manner in which they have been let to undertenants highly impoverished and very badly managed, having been these many years down with Clover and Grass seed and brought back to their original state by proper management.

J.H. had six sons.

In March 1809 Lord Cremorne granted to John Henry a portion of the lands of Rathneston at 50/- an acre.

J.H. refers to the miserable thatched houses (Mrs. Craven's house?). He points out that a Mr. Cravens lease is up and that he has another farm to go to. If Lord Cremorne wished Mr. Craven to give up his farm he, John Henry, should take it – 150 acres.

He also informed Lord Cremorne that he had informed Robert Young that due to the state of the land Lord Cremorne would not lease it to him and that the Lord promised him, John Henry, some of it. Robert Young was incensed.

Dawsons estates in County Louth – 1,130 acres. (late Richard Dawson), Lord Cremorne was, also, a Dawson – Thomas Dawson.

John Henry Letters

1815 Letter to B. Balfour, Townley Hall, 3rd December 1815. John Henry stated that there was no rent due to Balfaur by Mr. Hamlin, but the rent he purchased from Mr. Cooper £114 yearly and now two years rent are due – the other rent of £80 17s was purchased from him by Mr. Twigg and is paid to him (J.H) , by his agent, Mr. Knox of Dublin. Mr. Hamlen holds Mr Filgate's rent? from him and always paid him (J.H.). Mr. Balfour's head rent which, he (J.H.) would, in future, call on Mr. Filgate for the two years rent due £130 5s 6d.

[J.H. – I sold what wheat I had threshed yesterday in Dundalk for 34/- a barrel]

5/12/1815 Among the proposals of John Henry to Lord Cremorne re Roodstown were the following –

Pat & Richard Mallan of Richardstown 2 Gns (guineas) per acre for a lease of lives and years.

Pat Ekins of Richardstown for the south part 49acs 2rds 10per one hundred pounds a year.

13/5/1817 John Henry wrote to Blaney Balfour, Townley Hall, Drogheda, stating that he, and his son, met the tenants from Philipstown and its neighbourhood, but saw no immediate prospect of getting any rent, worth mentioning about, from them. (Incomes fell after the 1815 Peace (Waterloo)).

Brief note on life in the early 19th Century – Ireland and Dunleer Parish

The population increased rapidly after the 1770's. With the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815 agricultural prices fell and farmers economised on hired labour and with competition for land increasing, farm sizes became smaller. Increased population resulted in greater competition for available employment and so despite increases in rent wage rates remained static.

A Cottier, paying for the renting of a plot, held from a tenant farmer, was usually assured of regular employment and on occasion could receive a net cash payment from his employer. However, more and more peasants had to take conacre land at inflated prices and could hope only to secure intermittent employment. As early as 1830 only a third of rural workers could count on permanent employment. In reply to the Commissions Poor Inquiry Father Thomas Magee, P.P. Dunleer stated that a third of the labourers in his parish were in full employment and the remainder in occasional employment only. When out of employment they lived on potatoes and salt. Clothing, in general, among the labouring classes was very poor. There was little employment for women and children except in harvest and when working with the potato crop. Pigs and poultry helped out. Large numbers of pigs and poultry in rural Ireland were a new feature in the early 19th century.

In the 18th century, except for the very poor, a predominately potato diet was not common. However, with the increasing population, dependence on the potato became more marked especially among cottiers, who lived at subsistence level. Because he was economically dependent on his employer, a low valuation was placed on his labour and while his rent was expressed in money terms, it was often paid in labour. While his rent tended to rise when prices rose his rates of pay were slow to change.

1821**Barony of Ardee – Dunleer Parish (present day Catholic Parish)****Registered Freeholders, 1821**

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Place of Abode</u> | <u>Landlord</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Michael Bird | Philipstown | J. Leslie Foster |
| Michael Boylan | Dromin | B.T. Balfour |
| Henry Bryan | Cleven | B.T. Balfour |
| Mathew Boylan | Dromin | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Thomas Crawley | Ballymagen | Philip Doyne |
| Patrick Carroll | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Denis Connor | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Owen Carroll | Knockalevy | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Thomas M. Campbell | Cappog | J. Woolseley |
| James Campbell | Cappog | J. Woolseley |
| Thomas L. Campbell | Cappog | J. Woolseley |
| Nicholas Carney | Marshalrath | J. Parkington |
| Thomas Carroll | Rathescar | B.T. Balfour |
| James Crawley | Richardstown | J. Woolseley |
| James Daly | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour |
| William Ebbitt | Philipstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Richard Ebbitt | Philipstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Nicholas Ebbitt | Philipstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Patrick Ebbitt | Philipstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Pat Finegan | Philipstown | B.T. Balfour |
| John Floody | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour |

Dunleer

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Michael Flinn

Gunstown

B.T. Balfour

| Name | Place of abode | Landlord |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| John Grogan | Dromin | B.T. Balfour |
| John Gregory | Rathescar | B.T. Balfour |
| Christopher Garston | Dunleer | B.T. Balfour |
| Thomas Hanratty | Keapock | Philip Doyne |
| Anthony Hand | Lawlesstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Robert Harrison | Janeville | Lord Cremorne (or Balfour) |
| Pat Halligan | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour |
| James Halligan | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour |
| William King | Dunleer (Freehold in Ballymagera) | Philip Doyne |
| William King | Coneyboro Bridge | Philip Doyne |
| Pat King | Coneyboro Bridge | Philip Doyne |
| James Keenan | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Patrick Keenan | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| George Keenan | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Andrew Kinneghan (m) | Painstown | Patt Cunningham |
| James Kinneghan (m) | Painstown | T. Mullen&Pat Cunningham |
| John Keenan | Cleven | B.T. Balfour |
| Peter Keenan | Cleven | B.T. Balfour |
| James Kieran | Dromin | B.T. Balfour |
| G. Kieran | Painstown | Rt Hon. John Foster |
| Owen Kieran | Richardstown | Rt Hon. John Foster |
| George Keran | Painstown | Rt Hon. John Foster |
| A. Kerminham | Painstown | Rt Hon. John Foster |
| Patt Kerminham | Painstown | Rt Hon. John Foster |
| James Kerminham | Painstown | J. McClinton |

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Patt Keenan Mosstown B.T. Balfour

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Place of abode</u> | <u>Landlord</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Peter Keenan | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Nicholas Kavanagh | Rathescar | B.T. Balfour |
| Thomas Kirwan | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour |
| John Lynch | Dromin | B.T. Balfour |
| Thomas Landy | Dunleer (Freehold in Marshalrath) | John Parkington |
| James Landy | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Bartholomew Lawless | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Stephen Locke | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Balt Locke | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour |
| Andrew McCabe | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Thomas McKenna Jemison | Dunleer (Freehold in Keppok) | Philip Doyne, John McClintock |
| James McCullen | Carigeth (now Cangy) | Philip Doyne |
| Patt Magenis | Paughanstown | Rev. P. Cuming |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Place of Abode</u> | <u>Landlord</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| James Murphy | Paughanstown | Rev. P. Cuming |
| John McArdle | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Pat McAlister | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Owen McKenna | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Thomas McQuillan | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |
| Thomas McKenna | Rathescar | J. Leslie Foster |

Barony of Ferrard**Dunleer Parish****Registered Freeholders**

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Place of Abode</u> | <u>Landlord</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mathew Boylan (?) | Drumin | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Patrick Byrne | Hammondstown | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Thomas Brady | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Thomas Brady | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| John Bissell | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| James Bolton | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Patrick Byrne | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Thomas Brady | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Nicholas Coddington | Oldbridge (freeholding in Dunleer) | Nicholas Coddington |
| Nicholas Coddington | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Patrick Bissell | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| John Campbell | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J.L. Foster |
| Thomas Delahoyde | Janeville | Rt. Hon. J.L Foster |
| Christopher Drumgoold | Knockdinnon | Rt. Hon. J.L Foster |
| Simon Finegan | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Bernard Finegan | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| George Govers | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| John Govers | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| James Hardman | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Nicholas Hoey | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| William King | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |
| Owen Keenan | Richarstown | Rt. Hon. J. Foster |

Dunleer
Barony of Ferrard

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Dunleer Parish

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Place of Abode</u> | <u>Landlord</u> |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|
| Patrick Keenan | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Mathew Keenan | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Joseph Keenan | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| William King | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Michael Leonard | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| John Lackin | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Thomas Landy | Dunleer (also freehold in Marshalrath) | Nicholas Coddington |
| John Long | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Thomas Meighan | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Edward Meighan | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| James Meighan | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Denis McFarland | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| William Moore | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Peter Morgan | Tryan (Dunleer) | Nicholas Coddington |
| Michael Morgan | Tryan (Dunleer) | Nicholas Coddington |
| Richard Morgan | Big Barn (Dunleer) | Nicholas Coddington |
| Edmund Molloy | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Thomas Morgan | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Thomas Mathews | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| Richard McGown | Dunleer | Nicholas Coddington |
| John Meighan | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Denis McFarland | (Daweston?)(Danestown) | Dunleer Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Patrick Russell | (Daweston?) Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster |

Coddington owned land in 1802, which would appear to belong to DeSalis when he sold to Bellew in 1838. Yet Bellew's had rents from these places in 1830 and Coddington was a tenant of Bellew. Henrietta married Count de Salis in 1810.

Bellew Family Barmeath 1830**Rent. Roll of Dunleer Estate in the County of Louth**

| Denominations | Tenants | Years Rent | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s | d |
| | Rt. Hon. Viscount Ferrard | 106 | 8 | 3 |
| Battsland | Rep. P. Byrne (P.Powderly) | 91 | 2 | 5 |
| New Hall | Widow Powderly | 23 | 1 | 3 |
| | Pk. Powderly | 16 | 2 | 4 |
| | Mich. Powderly | 45 | 10 | 9 |
| Trean | Wm. Campbell | 81 | 3 | 9 |
| | Rep. Peter Morgan | 19 | 11 | 5 |
| | Rep. Richard Morgan | 19 | 10 | 9 |
| | Mathew Reynolds | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Patrick Hoey | 33 | 13 | 9 |
| Slieveboy | Reps Patrick Keenan, Jun | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| | Thos. Kenny | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| | Thos. Mathews | 12 | 6 | 8 |
| | Patk Morgan | 10 | 19 | 6 |
| | John Hoey | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| | John Hickey | 10 | 16 | 1 |
| | Bryan Keenan | 23 | 12 | 3 |
| | Reps Arthur? Markey | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| | William Johnson | 7 | 0 | 11 |

Dunleer

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Christian Cross??

L.K ? Casey

20 6 3?

Bellew - Barmeath

1830 Rent roll of Dunleer Estate(cont.)

Denominations

Tenants

Years Rent

£ s d

Big Barn (Skibblemore)

John Hickey

8 3 0

Thos. Morgan

14 19 6

Edw. Molloy

10 16 11

Jane Moore

6 18 6

Reps Mrs. Tyrell

5 6 0

Reps Richard Morgan

8 9 4

Patk McKenna

1 7 9

Rich. Fitzpatrick

2 6 2

James Hardman

11 13 5

Reps Patrick Halligan

4 14 9

Matt Cunningham

3 3 0

Reps Patrick Campbell

0 6 2

Thos. Butterly

5 14 9

Mary & Thos. Byrne

16 4 11

Dromonfield

Wm. Johnson

45 8 1

Rich. Molloy

21 5 8

John Hickey

11 5 6

Reps Matt Butterly

13 3 10

Do. Mill holding ditto

27 13 10

Windmill Glebe

Hon. & Ven. C.L. Trench

63 0 0

Nicholas McCabe

5 0

Reps. Andrew Tiernan

1 12 0

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Bellew Barmeath 1830 Rent Roll of Dunleer Estate (cont.)

| Denominations | Tenants | Years Rent | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----|----|
| | | £ | s | d |
| Woodlands | James Carroll | 130 | 15 | 7 |
| Dunleer (Tenements and fields) | Thos. Butterly | 29 | 1 | 1 |
| | James Hardman | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| | Patk Torris | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Gregory | 16 | 5 | 8 |
| | Henry Sloan | 11 | 16 | 6 |
| | Do. Chapel ground & house | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Simon Finegan | 10 | 19 | 10 |
| | Nich. Leonard | 17 | 15 | 4 |
| | Henry McArdle | 16 | 17 | 4 |
| | Andrew McGuire | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | New School House | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | James Rogers | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Mich. McCluskey | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| | Owen Campbell (O'Brien) | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| | Reps Peter Campbell | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| | Mattw Cunnabry (McArdle) | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | Patk Rogers (McGill) | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| | John Toris | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Mulroy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Reps Thomas Landy | 28 | 12 | 4 |
| | Reps Migs. L. Tyans | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| | Margaret Landy (Carroll) | 20 | 19 | 7 |
| | Pk. Graham | 5 | 10 | 0 |

Bellew Barmeath 1830 Rent Roll of Dunleer Estate (cont.)

| Denominations | Tenants | Years Rent | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------|----|----|
| | Thos. Powderly | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Peter Clarke | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Larkin | 3 | 13 | 10 |
| | Robt. McEnteggart | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Elisa Bissill (widow) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Devin | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Hugh Casey (J.Long) | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| | Edw. Cunningham | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | George Govers, Jun | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| | Reps Thomas Hyans (Moore) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | Reps Hy. Coddington | 69 | 14 | 11 |
| | Reps Mrs. Tyrell | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | Edw. Molloy | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Thos. Byrne (butcher) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | P. Crilly (Thos. Byrne) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | James Bolton | 3 | 12 | 10 |
| | Mrs. Moore | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cath McKenna | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rev. Mc Kinney was Sanders | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | Thos. Mathews | 2 | 15 | 5 |
| | John Rogers | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | Patk Caset (Wm. Hyans) | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| | Edward Morgan (J. Callan) | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| | MI. Cunningham (Murray) | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| | Thos. Murphy | 7 | 7 | 9 |

Bellew Barmeath 1830 Rent Roll of Dunleer Estate (cont.)

| Denominations | Tenants | Years Rent | | |
|----------------|--|------------|----|----|
| | Simon Finigan | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Reps B. Finigan (Markey) | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| | Patk. McKenna (Murray) | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| | Geo. Govers, Jun. | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| | Simon Finigan | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | Wm. Cooper | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | School – Archdeacon Trench | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Thomas Townley | 1 | 16 | 11 |
| | Richard Townley | 1 | 16 | 11 |
| | Frank Powderly | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | James Govers | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | Widow Patrick Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Govers | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| | Chapel yard, Reps Thos. Landy in trust | | 1 | 0 |
| Primrose Farm | Doctor Ball | 58 | 6 | 11 |
| | Richd Baile | 27 | 5 | 0 |
| | Patk. Sorraghan | 24 | 7 | 4 |
| | Henry Sloan | 14 | 16 | 7 |
| | Lawce Ward | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| Dunleer Tolls | E. Cunningham (E. Morgan) | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Carrive Keel?? | Lawce Kenny | 17 | 9 | 10 |

Dunleer

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Big Barn School

Rev. Mr. Finney

10 0 0

Sidney Groves, Widow

5 0

Note

Big Barn School – I believe was Henrietta De Salis' School. Archdeacon Trench's school – probably the school in the house opposite McCann's Public house. This house is now occupied by Collette Campbell. This may be the house referred to under Henry Sloan's name, in Dunleer. The Chapel ground and house mentioned may be the Church of Ireland's.

Big Barn School was demolished some years ago.

Bellew Papers 1830?

Gannon's Mill now Connor's Mill

'Gannon's Mill is worked by an overshot wheel 11 1/3 ' in diameter, occupying a fall of 14'9". It is unnecessary to make any further observations on the bad application of the Mill power, which according to its present construction, is not one half the amount of the working power the fall is capable of achieving if judiciously economized even without any improvement of the mill pond.

I propose to alter the weir to this mill in the manner shown upon the accompanying plan and section, raising the wheel two feet above its present level increasing the fall to it and enlarging the pond considerably.

A drain can then be sunk thro' the present channel of the river and which, by discharging below the weir of Gannon's Mill will afford the means through drainage to that part of the valley.'

Registered Freeholders of Co. Louth Barony of Ardee 1823 –Dunleer Parish

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Bonaghan, Peter | Philipstown | Philipstown | Denis Reid | |
| Breaghy, John | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Bird, Michael | Philipstown | Philipstown | John Leslie Foster | Latham Coddington |
| Boylan, Michael | Dromin | Dromin | Mr. Balfaur | Patrick Boylan |
| Bryan, Henry | Cleven | Cleven | Mr. Balfaur | Henry Bryan |
| Breaghy, John | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Boylan, Mathew | Dromin | Dromin | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Anthony Kieran & P. Boylan |
| Barron, Patrick | Rathescar | Rathescar | Blaney T. Balfaur | Patrick Barron |
| Byrne, Bryan | Mosstown | Mosstown | Blaney T. Balfaur | Patrick Barron |
| All above are 40/- | Freeholders | | | |
| Practically all the following | are 40/- freeholders | | | |
| Crawley, Thomas | Ballymagera | Ballymagera | Philip Doyne | Princess Charlotte Duke of Cambridge |
| Carroll, Patrick | Rathesker | Gibbon's Farm | John L. Foster | Latham Coddinton |
| Carroll, Owen | Knockacleavy | Knockacleavy | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Owen Carroll |
| Campbell, Thomas M | Cappog | Cappog | J. Woolsey Esq. | Princess Charlotte Duke of Cambridge |
| Campbell, James | Cappog | Cappog | J. Woolsey Esq. | Princess Charlotte Duke of Cambridge |
| Campbell, Thomas L | Cappog | Cappog | J. Woolsey Esq. | Charlotte, George IV Duke of Cambridge |
| Carroll, Owen | Knockacleavy | Knockacleavy | J. Foster | Owen Carroll |
| Carolan, Peter | Rathesker | Rathnestin | Blaney Balfour | William Parkinson, Ruxton |

Dunleer

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| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Crawley, James | Richardstown | Dromcorbethstown | J. Woolsey | William Parkinson, Ruxton |
| Conaghty, John | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Daly, Patrick | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Delaghoyde, John | Janeville | Collon | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John Emerson |
| Ebbit, William | Phillipstown | Phillipstown | B.T. Balfour | Richard Ebbit |
| Ebbit, Richard | Phillipstown | Phillipstown | B.T. Balfour | Richard Ebbit |
| Ebbit, Nicholas | Phillipstown | Phillipstown | B.T. Balfour | Richard Ebbit |
| Ebbit, Patrick | Phillipstown | Phillipstown | B.T. Balfour | Richard Ebbit |

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | <u>Names of other life or lives or other Tenure</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Finnegan, Patrick | Phillipstown | Phillipstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Finnegan |
| Floody, John | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Flinn, Michael | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Grogan, John | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Gregory, John | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Gossin, Patrick | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Heeny, John | Richardstown | Richardstown | B.T. Balfour | |
| Hanratty, Thomas | Cappog | Cappog | Philip Doyne | Prince of Wales Duke of Cambridge Princess Charlotte |
| Hand, Anthony | Lawlesstown | Lawlesstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Anthony Hand |
| Hudson, William | Toberdoney | Toberdoney | W.R. Ruxton | |
| Hand, Anthony | Lawlesstown | Lawlesstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Anthony Hand |
| Harrison, Robert | Janeville | Janeville | Lord Cremorne | - |
| Halligan, Patrick | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Halligan, James | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Higgins, William | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| (40/ – Reg 1822 at Dunleer) | | | | |
| King, William | Dunleer | Dunleer | Philip Doyne | Charlotte & Duke |
| King, William | Coneyboro' Bridge | Coneyboro' Bridge | Philip Doyne | Charlotte & Duke |
| King, Patrick | Coneyboro' Bridge | Coneyboro' Bridge | Philip Doyne | Charlotte & Duke |
| Keenan, James | Ratheskar | Ratheskar | John Leslie Foster | Latham Coddington & Thomas Coddington |
| Keenan, Patrick | Ratheskar | Lismanus | John Leslie Foster | Latham Coddington |
| Keenan, George | Ratheskar | Lismanus | John Leslie Foster | Latham Coddington |

Dunleer

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Keenan, Peter

Rathescar

Lismanus

John Leslie Foster

Latham Coddington

King, James

Coneyboro

Clamperstown

Count de Sales

Hon. Charles DePoer Trench was Rector

1823 – 1839

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Kinneghan, Andrew | Painstown | Painstown | Patrick Kinneghan | Patrick Mullan, A Kinneghan, Anthony Kieran |
| Kinneghan, James | Painstown | Painstown | T. Mullan, P. Cunningham | Patrick Mullan, A Kinneghan, Anthony Kieran |
| Keenan, John | Cleven | Cleven | B.T. Balfour | Peter Keenan |
| Keenan, Peter | Cleven | Cleven | B.T. Balfour | Peter Keenan |
| Kieran, James | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Kieran, G | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Anthony Kieran Thos. Hudson Nicholas Callan |
| Kieran, Owen | Richardstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Anthony Kieran Thos. Hudson Nicholas Callan |
| Kieran, George | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Anthony Kieran Thos. Hudson Nicholas Callan |
| Kermingham, And | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Patrick Mullan Kermingham Anthony Kieran |
| Kermingham, Patk | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Patrick Mullan Kermingham Anthony Kieran |
| Kermingham, James | Painstown | Painstown | John McClintock | Patrick Mullan |

| Dunleer | An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner | | | Kermingham |
|--------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | Anthony Kieran |
| Keenan, Patk | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patk Boylan |
| Keenan, Peter | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patk Boylan |
| Kavanagh, Nicholas | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patk Boylan |
| Kirwan, Thomas | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patk Boylan |
| Lynagh, John | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patk Boylan |
| Landy, Thomas | Dunleer | Marshalrath | John Parkington | Bartle Landy and Nicholas Carney |

The Thomas Landy entry is similar to that of 1821. In 1826 Bartholomew Landy to the Freeholder living in Marshalrath, Landlord – Thomas Landy.

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823 (cont.)

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Landy, James | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Lawless, Bartholomew | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Locke, Stephen | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Locke, Patrick | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Lambe, James | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| McCabe, Andrew | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| McKenna, Jemison Thomas | Dunleer | Cappog | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| McCullen, James | Cangalt | Cangalt | Philip Doyne | Charlotte & Duke |
| Maginness, Patk? | Paughanstown | Paughanstown | Rev. P. Cunning | William Maginnis |
| Murphy, James? | Paughanstown | Paughanstown | Rev. P. Cunning | John Murphy |
| McArdle, John | Rathesker | Rathesker | John Leslie Foster | Catherine & Thomas Coddington |

Dunleer

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| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---|
| McAlister, Patk | Rathesker | Rathesker | John Leslie Foster | Catherine & Thomas Coddington |
| McKenna, Owen | Rathesker | Rathesker | John Leslie Foster | Catherine & Thomas Coddington |
| McKenna, James | Rathesker | Rathesker | John Leslie Foster | Catherine & Thomas Coddington |
| McQuillan, Thos. | Rathesker | Gibbons Farm | John Leslie Foster | Lathorn Coddington |
| Mullan, Denis | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | A. Keyan, Patk Mullan Kermingham |
| Mathews Patk | Knockdennan | Knockdennan | Rt. Hon. John Foster | P. Mathews, A. Kieran Owen Kieran |
| McCullen, Michael | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Geo. Tyrell | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Mullan, Patk | Painstown | Painstown | Patk Mullan | P. Mullan, A. Keiran And Kermingham |
| Mathews, Patk. | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Mulroy, Thos. | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| McCabe, Andrew | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| McCabe, Andrew | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Mullan, Denis | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | A. Kieran, P. Mullan & A. Kermingham |
| Mullan, Patk | Painstown | Painstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | A. Kieran, P. Mullan & A. Kermingham |
| Mullan Richard | Richardstown | Drumcashel | Thos. Craven | John Mullan, Patk Mullan & Jordan |
| Maginness, Patrick | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Maguire, Thomas | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Maguire, Mathew | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| McKenna, Patrick, Sen. | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| McKenna, Patrick Jun | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Newit, Philip | Dromin | Dromin | - | - |
| Newit, James | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Newit, Thomas | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Newit, Robert | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Philips, Patrick Sen | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Powderly, Neil | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Plunket, Patrick | Aclare | Poolbrock | - | - |
| Phepoe, John | Dublin | Marshallrath | - | - |
| Quinn, Patrick | Rathesker | Rathesker | John Leslie Foster | Latham Coddington Thomas Coddington |
| Robinson, William | Tubberdoney | Tubberdoney | R. Wynne | William Robinson Thos Fielding Martin William Martin |
| Rodgers, Thomas | Stefians | Sefians | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thomas Rogers |
| Respen, Ambrose | Rathesker | Rathesker | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Rowan, Hamilton, Archibald | Killyleagh Castle | Paughanstown | - | - |
| Stokes, Richard | Dromin | Dromin | Wm Foster | Wm. Foster, Lord Bishop of Clogher, Thos Martin |
| Skelly, Patrick | Mullacurry | Mullacurry | Rt. Hon. John Foster | - |

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| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Stokes, Thomas | Dromin | Dromin | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Rt. Hon. John Foster |
| Sharkey, Philip? | Philipstown | Philipstown | B.T. Balfour | Thomas Swinburne |
| Stokes, Thomas? | Dromin | Verdonstown | R. Thompson | Philip Sharkey |
| Sharkey, Brian | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | Wm Parkinson Ruxton |
| Stokes, Patk | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | John Soraghan |
| Tisdall, Edward | Rathcoole Lodge | Paughanstown | - | - |
| Taaffe, James | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Taaffe, George | Dromin | Dromin | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Tuite, Michael | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Taaffe, John | Mosstown | Mosstown | B.T. Balfour | Patrick Boylan |
| Tyrell, George | Dundalk | Mulacurry | - | - |
| Walsh, Patrick? | Paughanstown | Paughanstown | Rev. P. Cumming | George Boylan |
| Walsh, James? | Paughanstown | Paughanstown | Rev. P. Cumming | George Boylan |
| Woods, James | Rathesker | Rathesker | John Leslie Foster | Laltham Coddington Thos. Coddington |
| Ward, Patrick | Gunstown | Gunstown | B.T. Balfour | William Parkinson Ruxton |
| BARONY OF FERRARD | | | | |
| Byrne, Patrick | Hammondstown | Dunleer | - | - |
| Byrne, Patrick | Hammondstown | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thomas Byrne |
| Brady, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thomas Brady |
| Brady, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thomas Brady |
| Bissel, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | John, James & Thos. Bissell |
| Bolton, James | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Thos. Eleanor & Margt Bolton |
| Byrne, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Patrick Byrne |
| Brady, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thos. Brady |
| Bissel, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Thos. Bissell, Thos. Byrne, Edward Byrne |
| Beale, Richard | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos. James Sherrard |
| Byrne, Owen | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos. James Sherrard |
| Byrne, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos. James Sherrard |
| Campbell, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John L Foster, William Bellew |
| Casey, Patrick | Christian Cross | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Patrick Casey |
| Coddington, Nicholas, Esq | Dunleer | Dunleer | - | - |

Dunleer

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| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|-----------------|--|
| Campbell, Patrick | Big Barn | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Peter & James Campbell |
| Cunningham, Mathew | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos James Sherrard |
| Campbell, Peter | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos James Sherrard |
| Cunningham, Edward | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos James Sherrard |
| Devin, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | T.J. Sherrard |
| Finnegan, Simon | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | John McClintock |
| Finnegan, Bernard | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | J.B. Finnegan Bernard Finnegan, John Govers, R. Boyle |

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Fitzpatrick, Richard | Big Barn | Big Barn | Count de Salis | T.J. Sherrard |
| Finnegan, Simon | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | John McClintock, Bernard Finnegan, Thos. Landy |
| Govers, George | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John & Geo Govers |
| Govers, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John & Geo Govers |
| Gill, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | T.J. Sherrard |
| Govers, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | T.J. Sherrard |
| Hardman, James | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | {James Hardman, John & |
| Hoey, Nicholas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | {Christopher hoey, F. Fyans |
| Hoey, Nicholas | Clamperstown | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Nicholas Hoey & John McClintock |
| Hocor, Philip | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | N. Landy |
| Halligan, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | T.L. Sherrard |
| King, William | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | William & John King |
| Keenan, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Patrick & Mathew Keenan |
| Keenan, Mathew | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Patrick & Mathew Keenan |
| Keenan, Joseph | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Joseph Keenan |
| King, William | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | William & Thos King |
| Kenny, Thos. | Sleboy (Slieveboy?) | Sleboy (Slieveboy?) | Count de Salis | T.J. Sherrard |
| Keenan, Patrick, Jun. | Sleboy (Slieveboy?) | Sleboy (Slieveboy?) | Count de Salis | T.J. Sherrard |
| Leonard, Michael | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Foster Fyans & Patk John Leonard |

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| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| Larkin, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | John Larkin, Bartholomew Landy & Garret Moore |
| Larkin, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | John Larkin |
| Landy, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Bartholomew Landy |
| Long, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Mathew Long |
| Leary, James | Clamperstown? | Clamperstown? | Count de Salis | Fitzherbert Cunningham |
| Meighan, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thos. Meighan |
| Meighan, Edward | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Edw. Meighan |

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823 (cont.)

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Meighan, James | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | James Meighan |
| Meighan, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John & Patk Meighan |
| McFarland, Denis | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | D. McFarland |
| Moore, William | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | William Moore Sen & Jun |
| Morgan, Peter | Dunleer | Tryan | N. Coddington | John & Michael Moran |
| Molloy, Edward | Dunleer | Big Barn | N. Coddington | E. Molloy |
| Morgan, Richard | Dunleer | Big Barn | N. Coddington | Richard Morgan |
| Morgan, Thomas | Dunleer | Big Barn | N. Coddington | Thos. Morgan |
| Mathews, Thomas | Dunleer | Big Barn | N. Coddington | Thos. Mathews |
| Morgan, Michael | Dunleer | Tryan | N. Coddington | Mich. Morgan |
| Magowran, Richard | Dunleer | Dunleer | N. Coddington | J. McMurray |
| Meighan, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John & Patk Meighan |
| McFarland, Denis | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Denis McFarland |
| Mathews, Philip | Priortown | Priortown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Philip, Patk & Peter Mathews |
| McKenna, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | J.G. Sherrard |
| Molloy, Richard | Drominfield | Drominfield | Count de Salis | Garret McMurray |
| McArdle, Henry | Clamperstown | Clamperstown | Count de Salis | John McArdle |
| McDermot, Laurence | Clamperstown | Clamperstown | Count de Salis | John McArdle |
| McArdle, James | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | J.G. Sherrard |
| Russell, Patrick | Darnestown | Darnestown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | - |
| Rogers, Thomas | Stefians | Stefians | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thos. Rogers |
| Rogers, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Mary Maguire & Mary Rogers |
| Rogers, James | Dunleer | Dunleer | N. Coddington | Pat Halligan, Terence O'Neill, James Rogers |
| Soraghan, Patrick | Clamperstown | Clamperstown | Count de Salis | John Dowd |
| Taaffe, Robert | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Robert Taaffe |

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| | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|--|
| Taaffe, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | John Taaffe |
| Tyrell, Richard | Dunleer | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Richard Tyrrell |
| Treanor, Anthony | Dunleer | Big Barn | N. Coddington | Anthony Treanor |
| Townley, Thomas | Dunleer | Dunleer | N. Coddington | Thomas Little Carroll, Thomas Christ Carroll |
| Toris, John | Dunleer | Dunleer | N. Coddington | Hugh Donaldson, James & Thos Townley |
| Toris, Patrick | Dunleer | Dunleer | N. Coddington | James Toris, John Toris and Foster Fyan |

Registered Freeholders – Dunleer Parish - 1823 (cont.)

| Name of Freeholder | Place of Abode | Situation of Freehold | Landlord | Names of other life or lives or other Tenure |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Townley, James | Dunleer | Dunleer | Nick Coddington | Francis, James & William Townley |
| Torish, George | Lawlesstown | Lawlesstown | Rt. Hon. John Foster | George Torish |
| Townley, Richard | Dunleer | Dunleer | Count de Salis | Thos & William Townley |
| Woods, Thomas | Castlethomas | Dunleer | Rt. Hon. John Foster | Thos. Woods |

Commission for inquiring respecting the State of Religious and other Instruction, now existing in Ireland. 1831 – 1835

The parishes as outlined in the report are Church of Ireland Parishes, i.e. the United Parishes of Dunleer, Cappoge, Drumcar, Monasterboice, Dysart.

1. In the Enumerator's Return of 1831 the following statistics are given.

| | Est. Church | R.C. | Presby. | Others | Total | | Average attendance at Divine Service |
|---------|-------------|------|---------|--------|-------|---|---|
| Dunleer | 150 | 1450 | 3 | 2 | 1605 | } | |
| Cappoge | - | 542 | - | - | 542 | } | |

2. As determined by Commissioner 1834 A.D.

| | Est. church | R.C. | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------|--|------|---|--|
| Dunleer | 159 | 1469 | | 1619 | } | |
| Cappoge | - | 530 | | 530 | } | |

The United Parishes of Collon, Mosstown, Dromyn (1) 1831 (2) 1834

| | Est. church | R.C. | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------|--|------|---|------|
| 1. Mosstown | 39 | 1190 | | 1229 | } | |
| Dromyn | 51 | 804 | | 855 | } | 2084 |
| 2. Mosstown | 48 | 1285 | | 1333 | } | |
| Dromyn | 40 | 840 | | 880 | } | 2213 |

Dunleer Roman Catholic Chapel – Divine Service held there on Sundays, Holidays and generally on Fridays and Saturdays. There were two clergymen who, also, officiated in two chapels in Collon (Mosstown and Dromyn were reckoned in C of I Parish of Collon) Father Patrick Bannon, P.P. Dunleer, in 1831, succeeded by Father Thomas Magee 1832 – 1858. Divine Service in Mosstown R.C. Chapel held once on Sundays and holidays. Dromyn R.C. Chapel as for Mosstown. One Church of Ireland Church in Dunleer hold Divine Service on Sundays and Festivals. The Rector is Archdeacon of Ardagh and lives in Ballinasloe. The curate is residential. The curate, also, officiates in Drumcar School on Sunday Evenings av. attendance at Divine Service Dunleer 150. Drumcar 35.

Tithe Composition Act 1825

The Irish Tithe Composition Act substituted money payments for payment of kind [compiled between 1823 and 1838]. No reference to Landless people. The tithes were then collected with the Landlords rent and handed over to the established clergy. On some occasions the landlord paid the tithes. The tithe aspect of the total payment became known as the Rent Charge.

Tithe Composition Books from 1830

Details of Townland, divisions, parishes – names of townlands, tenants, acreage of holdings of an indication of the quality of the land.

Richardstown Parish – 9th October 1833

Parish of Richardstown in the County of Louth, do hereby certify that the true and just amount of composition of all Tithes whatever within the said parish is one hundred and eleven pounds, seventeen shillings, and four pence sterling by the year, the entire of which sum is £111 17s 4d is due and payable to the Right Honourable Viscount Ferrard as a composition for the Tithe claimable by him as Lay Impropiator and sole owner of the Tithe of said parish.

And I do further certify that the average price of wheat, being the corn principally grown in such county for the period of seven years, ending on the first day of November 1830, is thirty two shillings and ten pence halfpenny sterling per barrel.

Signed – Thomas Sherrard, Jun.

Thomas Sherrard having being duly appointed and sworn a commissioner.

| Townland | Titheable | | | Titheable | | | Untitheable | | | Statute | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----|------|---------------------------------|----|------|-----------------------|----|------|---------|----|------|
| Richardstown | Total Quantity in the Parish | | | Total Quantity in the Parish | | | Plantation Measure | | | Measure | | |
| | Acs | Rd | Pers | Acs | Rd | Pers | Acs | Rd | Pers | Acs | Rd | Pers |
| | 639 | 1 | 32 | 1035 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 24 | 3 | 2 |

Tithe Composition Richardstown from 1830

As £1,043 11s 9¼d, being the total real annual value of the parish, is the proportion to £111 17s 4d being the amount apportioned on the parish and the average of sums paid within the seven years from 1823 to 1830 inclusive, so is the real annual value of each holding in proportion to the Tithe Composition is liable to £1,043 11s 9¼d: £111 17s 4d.

In a summing up, Thomas Sherrard, Jun. stated 21/05/1834. 'The sum of one hundred and eleven pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence sterling as a composition in lieu of all Tithes as heretofore yielded and payable to the Right Hon. Viscount Ferrard as Lay Impropiator and sole owner of the Tithe of said Parish – and I, also, remark that I have reduced all roads and waste beside them and, also, rivers as directed by the Act.

Quality of Land designated as arable and pasture

| <u>Townland</u> | <u>Names of Occupiers</u> | <u>Quantity in detail</u> | <u>Quality</u> | <u>Total Quantity in Holding</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Richardstown | Patrick Brady | 1acs 1rds 22 pers | Arable & Pasture | 1acs 1 rd 22pers |

Total Quantity in Townland Rents Paid

Real Acreable Value

1 14 0

Untitheable Quality Amount of Composition of Tithe in holding

Quantity in holding Road 5s 0½

Amount of Composition of Tithe in townland Real Annual Value

- £2 7s 2d

Tithe Composition Dunleer Parish from 1830

Applotment of the parish of Dunleer regulated conformable to the Tithe Composition Act. Oct 27th 1825. This document is not so detailed as the Richardstown document. There is simply a list of names of Parishoners, the number of acres, the rate per acres and the amount payable both in Irish currency and in British currency.

Samples

| | Parishoners Names | No. of Acres | | | Rate per acre | Amount in Irish Currency | | | Amount in British Currency | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------|-----|------|------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|-------|---|
| | | Acs | rds | pers | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 1 | Patrick Landy | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2/11 | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 8¼ | |
| 2 | Patrick Byrne | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2/11 | 15 | 3 | | 14 | 1 | |
| 3 | Primrose Farm | 49 | 0 | 0? | 2/11 | 11 | 0 | | 10 | 1¾ | |
| 8 | Rev. Mr. Bannon (1823-1831) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2/9 | | | | | | |
| 10 | Beanpark | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3/- | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 5½ | |
| 14 | John & George Govers | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2/11 | 1 | 4 | 9½ | 1 | 2 10½ | |
| 18 | John Meighan | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2/8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 11½ | |
| 19 | Thomas Keenan | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2/5 | | 16 | 11 | 15 | 7½ | |
| 23 | James Moore | 40 | 2 | 6 | 1/8 | 3 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 2 3¾ | |
| 24 | Michael Powderly | 35 | 2 | 0 | 1/8 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 14 7½ | |
| 6 | John Ball, Esq. | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2/11 | | 18 | 3 | 16 | 10¼ | |
| 5 | William King | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3/- | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 18 9¼ | |
| 28 | William King | 17 | 1 | 0 | 2/6 | 2 | 3 | 1½ | 1 | 19 9¾ | |
| 34 | Nicholas Hoey | 11 | 0 | 0 | ¼ | | 14 | 8 | 13 | 6½ | |
| 38 | George Govers | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2/4 | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 8¼ | |
| 43 | Thomas Morgan | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3/- | | 9 | 9? | 9 | 0? | |
| 44 | Richard Morgan | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3/- | | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7½ | |
| 69 | Mathew Keenan & Pk. Bizzle | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2/4 | | 16 | 0½ | 14 | 9¾ | |
| 71 | Rev. Mr. Bannon & Dr. Markey | 12 | 3 | 0 | 3/- | 1 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 15 3¾ | |
| 72 | Count de Salis (At chapel) | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3/- | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 13 2¾ | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|-----|----|---|----|----|
| 74 | Peter Landy | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2/4 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9¼ |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|-----|----|---|----|----|

| | Parishioners names | No. of acres | | | | Irish Currency | | | English Curr. | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------|---|---|-----|----------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|
| 77 | Hon. & Revd. Archdeacon Trench | 21 | 0 | 0 | 3/- | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 1¾ |
| 78 | Simon Carroll | 21 | 2 | 0 | 2/9 | 2 | 19 | 1½ | 2 | 14 | 7¾ |
| 79 | John McNamee | 17 | 1 | 0 | 2/3 | 1 | 18 | 1½ | 1 | 15 | 9¾ |

Tithe Composition Dunleer Parish from 1830

| | Parishoners Names | No. of Acres | | | Rate per acre | Amount in Irish Currency | | | Amount in British Currency | | |
|----|---|--------------|-----|------|------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|----|-----|
| | | Acs | rds | pers | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 81 | Patrick Rogers | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 4½ |
| 87 | Mr. Patrick Plunkett (probably Athclare) | 114 | 2 | 0 | 2/5 | 13 | 16 | 8½ | 12 | 15 | 5 |
| 86 | Widow Carroll | 74 | 3 | 0 | 2/3 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 2¼ |
| 88 | John Commons | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2/7 | | 19 | 4½ | | 17 | 10½ |
| 99 | Mr. N. Markey | 223 | 0 | 0 | 2/4 | 26 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 3¾ |

(Nos are reference numbers from Tithe Book)

(Mr. Markey's property appears to be Burren Farm – later N. Magrane's)

The applotment was lodged on 11th November 1834 and the copy was certified by John or William? McClintock and witnessed by Charles Byrne, William Campbell, Patrick Hoey, William King and John Campbell.

We, John McClintock and John Chester, Commissioners, duly appointed and sworn under, and by virtue of, an act made in the 4th year of the reign of King George IV entitled 'An act to provide for the establishing of composition of tithes in Ireland for a limited time' to ascertain and fix a true and just composition for tithes arising, growing, yielded and payable within the Parish of Dunleer in the County of Louth, do hereby certify that the true and just amount of composition for all tithes within said parish one hundred and sixty pounds, eight shillings and nine pence farthing (£166 8s 9¼ d) of what sum of one hundred and sixty pounds eight shillings and ninepence farthing the whole is due and payable to the Hon and Rev Charles Le Paur Trench, as Rector.

John McClintock

John Chester

We, the undersigned chairman and Vestrymen appointed under the provisions of the said recited act do hereby signify our consent, on the part of the said parish, that the composition, for the whole term of seven years from the first day of November next ensuing the date here of October 27th 1825

(the word seven was substituted for the words twenty one)

Dunleer

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Vestrymen: Pat Plunkett Chairman
Thomas Landy, Patt Hoey, William Campbell,

Surnames in Tithes Composition, Dunleer Parish

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Landy | Powderly | Finigan | Commons |
| Byrne | Sorraghan | Wm. Campbell | Conway |
| Mathew (Philip) | Leary | Leonard | O'Neill |
| King | McKeon | Baile | Marron |
| Ball | McArdle | McGuire | Fitzpatrick |
| Moore | Hoey | Hall | McCann |
| Bannon | Callan | Toris | Commons |
| Fyans | Devin | Bizzle | McEnteggart |
| Dransfield | Campbell | Plunkett | Nicholas Markey |
| McFarkin | Molloy | Dr. Markey | |
| Woods | Hardiman | Count de Salis (at chapel) | |
| Meighan | Hickey | Rogers | |
| Govers | Casey | Molloy | |
| Bready | Tyrell | Trench | |
| Taaffe | Halligan | Carroll | |
| Keenan | Markey | McNamee | |
| McDermott | Morgan | Butterly | |
| Moore | Johnson | Hall | |

Tithe Composition Dunleer Parish from 1830

Among the large and fairly large landholders were –

(others are mentioned earlier and those include some below)

| | Acs | Rds | Pers |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Charles Byrne | 30 | 1 | 0 |
| Patrick Hoey | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| William Campbell | 43 | 3 | 0 |
| Peter & Widow Morgan | 26 | 3 | 0 |
| William Johnson | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| Hon Rev Arhd Trench | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Simon Carroll | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| John McNamee | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| Patrick Powderly | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| Widow Carroll | 74 | 3 | 0 |
| Patrick Plunkett | 114 | 2 | 0 |
| Nicholas Markey | 223 | 0 | 0 |
| Patk & Matt Keenan | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| John Campbell | 16 | 1 | 0 |

Most people concerned in the Tithe Composition had between one acre and ten acres.

Tithe Composition 1834 Parish of Cappoge

Average is measured by plantation measure in the Tithe Composition

| Townland | Name of Occupiers | Qty In detail a r p | Quality | Total Qty In holding a r p | Total Qty In townland | Rents Paid | Real Acreable Value £ s d | Quantity In titeable Townland a r p | Quality | Amount of Compositio n of Tithes in Holding £ s d | Real Annual Value £ s d |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Ballymager a | Campell Widow of James | 2 1 3 | Arable Pasture | 2 1 31 | | | 1 12 0 | 0 0 21 | Road | 0 8 9 ¼ | 3 18 3 |
| | Crawley, Thomas | 3 2 29 | Arable Pasture | 3 2 29 | | | 1 14 0 | 0 0 27 | Road & River | 0 14 0½ | 6 5½ |
| | Campbell, Michael And Campbell, B. Widow | 10 3 37 | | | | | | | | 1 19 1½ | 17 8 6 |
| | Campbell Thos Sen & Jun | 20 2 0 7 2 15 | | | | | | | | 3 8 5 1 3 4 | 30 6 9½ 10 7 9½ |
| | Faulkner, Patk | 3 1 6 1 1 4 | | | | | | | | 0 15 2½ | 6 15 7 |
| | Ford, Michael | 2 1 26 | | | | | | | | 0 7 0 | 3 2 4 |
| | Gregory, Andrew | 2 1 32 | | | | | | | | 0 7 3 | 3 4 7½ |
| | King William | 48 2 7 | | | | | | | | 7 17 5 | 70 2 6 |
| | McCullen, James | 2 0 0 | | | | | | | | 0 5 0½ | 0 17 5½ |
| | Townland | 105 0 37 | | | | | | | | | |

Dunleer

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Tithes

£17 5s 7d

The above is the formula used in the Tithe Composition in Cappoge Parish.

Andrew Gregory had a small increase in 1854 on 1834/ 2-1-32 (Plantation measure).

In 1822-34, William King owned about 75st acres and Campbells owned 75 st acres – both in Ballymagera -. In Griffiths valuation 1854 Campbells had 10 acres only and Kings had disappeared. In 1854 John Gregory owned 118 acres, a new name. Cesspayers in Cappoge Parish 1786 – 1792 show Larry Gregory, 46 acres in 1792 being replaced by Tom King.

Tithe Composition 1834 Parish of Cappoge

| Townland | Occupier | Tithes | | | Real Value | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|----|-----|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Acs | Rds | Pers | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| Cangy | Byrne, Nicholas | 3 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 4 | 1½ | 10 | 15 | 1¾ |
| | Magee Widow | 7 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 1½ |
| | McArdle, Patk | 16 | 3 | 25 | 2 | 15 | 1¼ | 24 | 11 | 1¼ |
| | McCunaghy | | | | | | | | | |
| | McCullen, James | 43 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 5¾ | 63 | 18 | 5¾ |
| | Townland area | 71 | 1 | 27 | (Tithes | | | =12 | 18 | 7¾) |
| Coneyburrow | Ford, Michael | 2 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 0½ |
| | Gaffney, William | 3 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 3½ | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| | Reps of A Verdon | | | | | | | | | |
| | King, Wlm & Patk | 1 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 4 | 11¼ | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| | King, Mary, Widow | 7 | 3 | 36 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 11 |
| | King, W? Widow | 3 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 13 | 2½ | 5 | 17 | 5½ |
| | King, Patk | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 9 | 17 | 11 |
| | King, Patk, Jun | 1 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 4 | 7½ | 2 | 1 | 1¼ |
| | King, James & Patk | 1 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | |
| | Sorgahan, Mich | 2 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 10¼ | 3 | 19 | 0¼ |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---|---------------|----|----------|----------|------------|
| Woods, Thomas | 6 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 8¼ |
| Woods, Patrick | 1 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 16 | 9¾ |
| Woods, Michael | 3 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 7½ | 4 | 14 | 10 |
| Townland area | 41 | 1 | 3 | | Tithes | | 7 | 7 | 11¼ |

Tithe Composition 1834 Parish of Cappoge

| Townland | Occupier | Tithes | | | | | | Real | Value | |
|----------|---------------------------------|--------|-----|------|---|----|-----|------|-------|-----|
| | | Acs | Rds | Pers | £ | S | D | £ | s | D |
| Cappoge | Callan, Edward | 5 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4½ | 9 | 10 | 6¼ |
| | Callan, Rich, Jun | 2 | 0 | 5 | | 7 | 11¼ | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| | Callan, Patk | 1 | 0 | 24 | | 3 | 10¼ | 1 | 14 | 6 |
| | Callan, Richd Sen | 5 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 3¼ | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| | Callan, Thos. Jun | 5 | 3 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 3¼ | 9 | 18 | 9¼ |
| | Callan Thos, now Denis | 2 | 2 | 5 | | 10 | 1¼ | 4 | 10 | 4½ |
| | Callan, Denis & Carroll, Leo | 6 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 4 | 1½ | 10 | 15 | 1¼ |
| | Flinn, Martin | 7 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 4 | 9¼ | 11 | 8 | 11¼ |
| | Ford, Michael | 5 | 2 | 1 | | 19 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8¼ |
| | Hand, Patrick | 4 | 2 | 33 | | 15 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 5½ |
| | Hand, Nicholas | 14 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 18 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 5 |
| | Hanratty, Thos. | 20 | 0 | 29 | 3 | 0 | 2¼ | 26 | 16 | 4¼ |
| | McKenna, Joseph | 16 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 24 | 14 | 2¼ |
| | McKenna | 3 | 0 | 9 | | 13 | 8½ | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| | Joseph, Bernard, Mich | | | | | | | | | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|-----------|---|---|----------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| McKenna, Michael | 11 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 7¼ | 18 | 10 | 9¾ |
| McCullen, James | 53 | 3 | 18* | 9 | 8 | 7¼ | 84 | 0 | 10½ |
| Meighan, Edward | 17 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 27 | 2 | 1 |
| Tisdal Lieut Col. | 12 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| Reilly, Laurence | 37 | 2 | 31 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 57 | 9 | 5¼ |
| Townland area | 233 | 3 | 13 | | | (Tithes | =41 | 0 | 4¾) |

*Churchyard exempt)

Tithe Composition 1834 Parish of Cappoge (There are names missing in Knockatubber)

| Townland | Occupier (There are names missing) | Tithes | | | Real Value | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----|------------|----------|-------------|
| | | Acs | Rds | Pers | £ | S | D | £ | s | d |
| Knockatubber | Stokes, James | 49 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 4½ | 72 | 2 | 7½ |
| | Tiernan, John | 3 | 0 | 38 | | 9 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| | Townland area | 132 | 1 | 9 | | Tithes = | | 21 | 0 | 3¼ |
| Lawlesstown | Ferrard, Viscount | 0 | 3 | 19 | | 2 | 6¼ | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| | Hoey, John | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 16 | 9¼ | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| | Hand, Christopher | 10 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 6½ | 15 | 7 | 11 |
| | Toris, John | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 5½ |
| | Townland area | 28 | 0 | 2 | | (Tithes | | =4 | 7 | 0½) |
| Moormount | Kieran, Owen | 17 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 11 | 11 |
| (mooretown) | Magee, Rev. Thos | 34 | 3 | 36 | 6 | 10 | 6½ | 58 | 3 | 3½ |
| | Molloy, Joseph | 5 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 18 | 2½ | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| | Molloy, James | 2 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 7 | 10¼ | 3 | 10 | 4 |
| | Toris, Luke and Patrick | 36 | 3 | 36 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 53 | 18 | 1 |
| | Townland area | 97 | 0 | 11 | | Tithes | | =17 | 1 | 9¾ |

In many instances the amounts of land allocated to various people are made up of a number of amounts – whether this relates to areas of fields I do not know. What I have given after each name is the total area of his land.

| Townland | | Acs | Rds | Pers | £ | S | d | £ | s | d |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---------------|----|-----------|----------|------------|
| Hammondstown | Byrne, Charles | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| (part of) | Devin, James | 14 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16 | 5½ |
| | Devin, John & Hanlon, Patrick | 20 | 3 | 38 | 2 | 17 | 5¼ | 25 | 11 | 11½ |
| | Townland area | 49 | 1 | 16 | | Tithes | | =6 | 9 | 10¼ |

In all townlands real acreable value varies e.g £1 10s 0d: £1 7s 0d, etc. Land, all pasture and arable.

Tithe Composition, Cappoge Parish 1834

As £1,136, 15s, 2¼d, being the total real annual value of the parish, is in proportion to £127, 11s, 6d, being the amount applotted on the parish, and the average of the sums paid, agreed for, or adjudged to have been paid within the seven years from 1823 to 1830 inclusive, so is the real annual value of each holding in proportion to the Tithe Composition it is liable to?

£1,136, 15s, 2¼d : £127, 11s, 6d

Thomas Sherrard, Jun.

I, Thomas Sherrard, Jun. having been duly appointed and sworn a Commissioner under, and by virtue of an Act in the 2nd and 3rd year of the reign of William the fourth.

“Instituted an Act to amend three Acts passed respectively in the Fourth, Fifth and in the Seventh and Eighth years of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, providing for the establishing of Composition of Tithes in Ireland and to make such compositions permanent”, do hereby certify that I have applotted the Parish of Cappoge in the Diocese of Armagh and the County of Louth in the summer of the present year pursuant to said Act and the foregoing pages as are arranged and numbered wherein 762 acs, 2 rds 1pers, Irish plantation Measure equal to 1235 acs, 0 rds, 21 pers English statute measure are applotted and made chargeable by me in proportion to their annual value with the sum of £127, 11s, 6d starting per annum as a composition in lieu of all tithes of the parish on his paying the sum of three pounds, eleven shillings and seven pence halfpenny sterling by the year at the Custom House, Drogheda, the living being in the gift of the Crown – and, I do, also, remark that I have reduced all roads and wastes beside them, and, also, rivers as directed by the said Act.

Given under my hand, this 3rd day of September 1834, Thomas Sherrard, Jun.

Recapitulation

| | <i>Titheable</i> | <i>Titheable</i> | <i>Untitheable</i> | <i>Untitheable</i> | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Townland | Total Qty in Townland, Plantation Measure | Total Quantity Statute Measure | Total Qty Plant. Measure | Total Quantity Statute Measure | Amount of Composition of Tithes in Townland |
| | Acs rds pers | Acs rds pers | Acs rds pers | Acs rds pers | £ s d |
| Ballymagera | 105 0 37 | 170 1 33 | 1 2 29 | 2 3 3 | 17 5 7 |
| Cangy | 75 1 27 | 122 0 26 | 0 3 29 | 1 2 1 | 12 8 7¾ |
| Coneyburrow | 41 1 3 | 66 3 15 | 2 3 5 | 4 2 0 | 7 7 11¾ |
| Capoge | 233 3 13 | 378 3 2 | 9 1 1 | 14 3 38 | 41 0 4¾ |
| Hammondstown | 49 1 16 | 79 3 30 | 0 0 24 | 0 0 38 | 6 19 10% |
| Knockatubber | 132 1 12 | 214 1 15 | 3 1 21 | 5 1 36 | 21 0 2½ |
| Lawlesstown | 28 0 2 | 45 1 20 | 1 0 33 | 1 3 32 | 4 7 0½ |
| Mooremount part of | 97 0 11 | 157 0 37 | 2 1 8 | 3 2 36 | 17 1 9% |
| | 762 2 1 | 1235 0 21 | 21 2 10 | 34 3 20 | 127 11 6 |
| | | | | | 31 17 10½ |
| | | | | | 95 13 7½ |

Plantation and Statute Measure and Sterling

Tithe Composition 1834 Parish of Mofstown (Mosstown)

John Glascote, Esq. appointed Commissioner by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, under the provisions the 2nd and 3rd William IV Chap CXIX Sect III for the Parish of Mofstown, Diocese of Armagh, County of Louth.

| | Acs | rds | pers |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| The parish contains Titheable Land | 3773 | 0 | 2 |
| Untitehable Land | <u>73</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>21</u> |
| Total | 3846 | 0 | 24 |

Amount of Composition as duly fixed
according to the above recited Act and
the acts therein referred to

| £ | s | d |
|-----|----|----|
| 240 | 14 | 11 |

| | £ | s | d |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rectorial | 240 | 14 | 11 |
| Vicarial | - | - | - |
| Collegiate of Body Corporate | - | - | - |
| Lay Impropiator | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | 240 | 14 | 11 |

Dunleer

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I, John Glascote, Esquire, Commissioner for the Parish of Mofstown, etc.

Signed 20th day of October 1834.

The Tithes of Mofstown were payable to the Rev. William Henry Foster, as a composition of Tithes claimable by him as Rector and Vicar of the said Parish. He, also, certifies that the average price of wheat, being the corn principally grown in such oort? for seven years ended 1/11/1820, is £1, 12s, 0½d.

Signed on 1833

John Glascote.

| Tithe Composition 1834 | | Mosstown Parish | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Townlands | <u>Larger Landholders</u> | <u>Surnames of smaller</u> | | |
| | | <u>landholders in townland.</u> | | |
| | acs | rds | per | |
| Mullacoppel | | | | |
| Area | 154 | 2 | 22 | |
| James Keegan | 18 | 3 | 3 | Harding, Mc Gann |
| Pat Mohan | 19 | 0 | 3 | Flanigan, King |
| Math. Fortescue Esq | 22 | 2 | 28 | |
| Thos Mohan | 24 | 3 | 15 | |
| Newtown | | | | |
| Knockaleva Area | 328 | 2 | 21 | |
| Bryan Mohan | 23 | 0 | 34 | Moorewood? |
| John Farrell | 38 | 0 | 20 | Hugh Powderly |
| Pat Brennan | 50 | 3 | 26 | Keegan |
| John Taaffe | 22 | 0 | 30 | Downey |
| Pat Devin | 39 | 3 | 15 | Moyles |
| John Halpenny 52 | 2 | 34 | | Nevin |
| Owen Finnegan 29 | 1 | 17 | | |
| Knockaleva - Area | 218 | 2 | 18 | |
| Joseph McKeever | 44 | 3 | 0 | Patrick Bellew |
| Laurence McKeever | 45 | 1 | 10 | Nicholas Carroll |
| Lord Oriel & Ferrard | 38 | 3 | 0 | |
| James Lisco | 58 | 0 | 28 | |
| Ardlarchan - Area | 102 | 2 | 33 | |
| Laurence Keeran | 85 | 1 | 26 | Ebbit, Richard & Thomas |
| | | | | Bellew, Pat |

| Tithe Composition 1834 | | Mosstown Parish | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| Townlands | Larger Landholders | | | Names of smaller landholders in townland. |
| | acs | rds | per | |
| Stifines -Area | 84 | 2 | 12 | |
| Thomas Downey | 44 | 1 | 30 | Bryan McEnteggart |
| James Nevin | 17 | 1 | 19 | |
| | 9 | 0 | 7 | |
| Clivin - Area | 257 | 3 | 37 | |
| Pat Jordan | 88 | 2 | 14 | Pat Powderly |
| John Keenan | 33 | 3 | 11 | James Powderly |
| Hon Barron Foster | 69 | 3 | 35 | Edward Tisdall, Esq. |
| Philipstown | 398 | 1 | 0 | |
| Pat Tennity | 26 | 0 | 24 | Thomas Gain or Gain |
| Rich Cooney | 29 | 3 | 22 | Ebbit – a large number |
| James Cooney | 29 | 1 | 7 | Pat Bellew |
| Peter Flanigan | 21 | 1 | 13 | Cooney – a large number |
| Hon. Baron Foster | 70 | 3 | 32 | Bird or Brid (Bride?) |
| Michael Flanagan | 19 | 3 | 0 | Rogers Finnegan |
| Widow Bt Jordan} | 80 | 3 | 22 | Drew, Philip Sharkey |
| Patrick Jordan } | | | | Pat Mulvanny |
| Whiteriver | 324 | 1 | 2 | |
| Denis Mullen | 82 | 1 | 2 | Hugh Carter, William Morgan |
| Richard Mullen 36 | 3 | 16 | | Owen Byrne, Edward Carter |
| Widow Cath Gerity | 62 | 2 | 31 | Hugh Carter, Lord Oriel |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|----|------------------|
| Dunleer | An Historical Archive | | | Padraig Faulkner |
| Mame and Jas Lamb | 30 | 1 | 16 | & Ferrard |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------|--|
| Gunstown | 155 | 2 | 34 | |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------|--|

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|---------------------------------|
| William Hudson | 48 | 38 | 18 | Michael Brodigan, Widow Micheal |
| Flynn | 23 | 6 | 16 | Mary Carroll, Keenan, |
| | | | | Brodigan, Lawless, Kennin,? |
| | | | | McKenna, Rock |

| Tithe Composition 1834 | | Mosstown Parish (cont.) | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Townlands | Large Landholders | | | Names of smaller landholders in townland. |
| | acs | rds | per | |
| Rathescar South | 25 | 3 | 32 | |
| Widow Mary McKenna | 12 | 2 | 39 | Michael Flynn Widow Mary Carroll |
| Rathescar West | 320 | 3 | 26 | |
| Hon. Baron Foster | 132 | 3 | 7 | George Ward, Kelly, Keenan |
| Denis Connor | 18 | 3 | 24 | Widow Mary Mathews, |
| Bryan Drew | 17 | 0 | 32 | Finegan, Pat Faulkner, (11ac 4rd 20) Lawless, Dooley, McGuigan, Widow Mary Kinnard. |
| Rathescar Nortfh | 129 | 0 | 12 | |
| Widow Brigid Rispin | 22 | 1 | 23 | John Gregory, Wm Higgins? |
| Mathew Maguire | 25 | 2 | 33 | Phillips, Fitzpatrick, Barron, Nicholas?, Cavanagh, Carroll, Keelan?, Widow Rose Keenan, Widow Anne O'Brien, Baron Foster. (1a Or 19p) |
| Lismanus | 139 | 2 | 2 | |
| Denis Connor | 18 | 3 | 10 | James Faulkner (5ac. Ords 3pers) |
| Hon. Baron Foster | 77 | 3 | 26 | Hugh Brady, Pat Byrne |
| Pat Keenan | 19 | 0 | 38 | Wm. Tuite, Mathew Tuite. |
| Marshalrath | 170 | 2 | 37 | |
| Nicholas Carney ⁸² | 0 | 28 | | |
| Bartle Landy | 63 | 2 | 6 | |

| Tithe Composition 1834 | | Mosstown Parish | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Townlands | Larger Landholders | | | Names of smaller landholders in townland. |
| | acs | rds | per | |
| Woodhouse | 36 | 2 | 32 | |
| Andrew Devin | 21 | 2 | 29 | Pat English Bridget Johnson |
| Puckstown | 136 | 3 | 7 | |
| Baron Foster | 7 | 3 | 1 | Pat Daly, Wm Newt, James & |
| Bernard McGuiness | 19 | 0 | 10 | Pat Halligan, John Powderly, |
| Widow Eliza Caulan | 16 | 2 | 34 | Pat & Peter Keenan, Bryan |
| John McCabe | 14 | 3 | 21 | Maguire, Michael Fints? |
| Mosstown North | 231 | 1 | 17 | |
| Hon. Baron Foster ⁷⁸⁽⁺³³⁾ | | 3 | 10 | James Newt, Thomas Newt, |
| Pat Byrne | 33 | 1 | 3 | Mat Donough, Francis Gregory, |
| Pat Byrne | 13 | 3 | 2 | James O'Brien, Widow Eliza |
| John Powderly | 32 | 0 | 28 | Callan, John Gregory, James |
| Hon Baron Foster* | 0 | 1 | 33 (*graveyard) | Halligan |
| Mosstown South | 56 | 1 | 37 | |
| Pat Grogan | 34 | 2 | 24 | James Lamb |
| Pat Quloh? | 13 | 2 | 29 | John Powderly |
| Cookspark | 120 | 3 | 12 | |
| John McCabe | 37 | 2 | 21 | Widow Eliza Rogers |
| Luke McCabe | 38 | 0 | 34 | Widow Catherine Rogers |
| Richard Rogers 17 | 3 | 14 | | |
| Widow Mary Rogers | 27 | 0 | 23 | |

The Composition 1834 - Mosstown Parish

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|--|
| Dury Hole | 11 | 3 | 10 | |
| James Campbell11 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Townlands | Larger Landholders | | | Names of smaller landholders in townland. |
| | acs | rds | per | |
| Tor Jirrow South | 40 | 2 | 1 | |
| (Probably Stirue) | | | | |
| William McDaniel | 40 | 2 | 1 | |
| Torfirrow North | 4 | 1 | 5 | |
| (Prob. Stirue) | | | | |
| Pat Carney | 4 | 1 | 5 | |
| Listulk | 77 | 3 | 34 | |
| Pat Dowd | 58 | 2 | 2 | James Mathews 6 acres |
| John Rogers | 12 | 2 | 36 | |
| Hammondstown | 319 | 1 | 31 | |
| Charles Byrne | 201 | 2 | 20 | |
| John Devin | 61 | 0 | 6 | |
| James Devin | 48 | 0 | 25 | |

I hereby certify that the amount of Composition for Tithes payable out of the Parish of Mofstown is £248 14s 11d per annum.

Signed John Glascote

Commissioner

Oct 20th 1834

Dunleer

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The Tithes payable to Rev. William Henry Foster, Vicar of Collon, and brother of John Leslie Foster, M.P. for Louth 1824 – 1830 and Baron of the Exchequer, who lived at Rathescar Castle. John Leslie Foster was M.P. for Dublin University 1807 – 1812.

Tithe Composition 1834**Mosstown Parish**

John Glascote, Lesson St., in the County of Dublin, do swear that I am possessed of a clear personal estate and property of one thousand pounds over and above all my just debts and incumbrances.

Sworn before B.T. Balfour at Collon by John Glascote 17/10/1833 be appointed a commissioner – or qualify as a Commissioner.

He had, also, to swear before B.T. Balfour that he would impartially and honestly, according to the best of his skill and ability execute and perform the Powers and Authorities vested and reposed in him as Commissioner in the parish of Mofstown in accordance with William IV and the late George IV and to make such compositions permanent according to the directions of said Acts and according to equity and good conscience and without favour or affection, prejudice or malice to any person or persons whatsoever.

Tithe Composition 1834**Parish of Dromin**

Irish Church Temporalities Commission

Applotment Book

Parish of Dromin, Diocese of Armagh, County of Louth.

John Glascote, Esq Commissioner.

| | Acs | rds | per |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| The Parish contains Titheable Lands | 2013 | 1 | 32 |
| Untitheable lands | <u>24</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>15</u> |
| | 2037 | 3 | 7 statute measure |

Amount of Composition £204 9s 7d

Payable to Rev. William Henry Foster

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
 Tithe Composition 1834 Parish of **Dromin**

| Townlands | Larger Landholders | | | Names of smaller landholders in townland. |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|--|
| | acs | rds | per | |
| Richardstown | 79 | 0 | 32 | |
| William Hudson 22 | 2 | 17 | | Mary Mathews, Patrick |
| Denis Mullen | 17 | 3 | 11 | Laurence, Peter, Patrick |
| Richard Mullen 12 | 1 | 24 | | Ekins |
| Barnaveddock | 93 | 2 | 26 | |
| James Stokes | 29 | 0 | 37 | |
| James Stokes | 25 | 0 | 33 | |
| William Ebbitt | 15 | 2 | 11 | |
| Mullacurry | 114 | 2 | 0 | |
| John Breaky | 84 | 2 | 29 | |
| Patk McCabe & partners | 15 | 0 | 22 | |
| John Skelly & partners | 13 | 1 | 12 | |
| Painstown | 280 | 3 | 4 | |
| John Mullen | 20 | 1 | 2 | |
| John Mullen | 2 | 1 | 37 | |
| John Mullen | 9 | 3 | 7 | |
| Andrew Cunningham | 7 | 2 | 10 | |
| Andrew Cunningham | 3 | 0 | 4 | |
| Andrew Cunningham | 1 | 1 | 11 | |
| Andrew Cunningham | 0 | 0 | 32 | |

Tithe Composition Dromin 1834 (cont).**Paintstown**

| Townlands | Larger Landholders | | | Names of smaller |
|---------------------|--------------------|----|----|------------------|
| John Cunningham | 18 | 1 | 24 | |
| John Cunningham | | 1 | 7 | |
| Patk Cunningham | 16 | 1 | 27 | |
| Patk Cunningham | 7 | 0 | 4 | |
| Patk Cunningham | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| Patk Cunningham | 1 | 3 | 12 | |
| Patk Cunningham Jnr | 12 | 1 | 27 | |
| Patrick Mullen | 30 | 2 | 3 | |
| Patrick Mullen | 1 | 3 | 37 | |
| Thomas Mullen 12 | 0 | 9 | | |
| Thomas Mullen 1 | 3 | 31 | | |

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

Townlands Larger Landholders Names of smaller
landholders in townland.

acs rds per

Painstown (cont)

| | | | |
|--------------|----|---|----|
| James Kieran | 70 | 3 | 34 |
| Owen Kieran | 17 | 2 | 17 |
| Owen Kieran | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Owen Kieran | 2 | 1 | 30 |

Paughanstown (Present Dunleer Parish. Most of Paughanstown is in Ardee Parish)

| | | | |
|----------------|----|---|----|
| Edward Tisdall | 19 | 1 | 31 |
|----------------|----|---|----|

Rathcoole 217 1 13

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|---|----|
| Edward Tisdall | 216 | 1 | 19 |
|----------------|-----|---|----|

Knockadenny 223 1 20

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| John & Thos Kela | 18 | 1 | 4 | Henry Levins |
| Robert Harrison | 42 | 1 | 12 | Peter Drumgoole |
| George Dogget t | 30 | 3 | 22 | Edward Mulroy |
| Peter Kierney | 44 | 3 | 27 | |
| Lord Oriel & Ferrard | 1 | 3 | 35 (a plantation) | |
| Matthew Boylan | 39 | 0 | 13 | |
| Patrick Mathews | 27 | 2 | 35 | |

Mooremount 181 0 9

(part of)

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|---|----------------|
| James McCullen | 68 | 1 | 0 | Joseph Molloy |
| Owen Kieran | 70 | 2 | 1 | James Halpenny |
| William Moore | | | | Hugh Ward |
| | | | | John O'Neill |

| Townlands | Tithe Composition 1834 | | | Parish of Dromin (cont.) | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|--|--|
| | acs | rds | per | Names of smaller landholders in townland | |
| Dromin | 608 | 1 | 10 | | |
| James Stokes Sen | 29 | 2 | 22 | John Connor, Patrick Fleming | |
| John Stokes | 29 | 0 | 11 | John McCullen, James McCullen? | |
| Wm. Stokes | 32 | 1 | 1 | Andrew McCullen, James Markey | |
| Philip Newit | 14 | 0 | 21 | Nicholas Gartland, Andrew Connolly | |
| Philip Newit | 18 | 0 | 2 | Pat Marming?, Wm Hudson Esq | |
| Bert Swates | 31 | 3 | 1 | James Stokes Jun, James Halpenny | |
| Richard Stokes | 16 | 0 | 4 | John Halpenny, Patrick King | |
| Wm. Ebbit | 15 | 3 | 18 | Widow E. Cunningham, Nich Magennis | |
| Nicholas Stokes | 23 | 0 | 38 | Joseph Smith, Laurence Ward | |
| James Stokes | 15 | 3 | 24 | Thos Kieran, John (or James) Kieran | |
| Patrick Stokes | 16 | 0 | 30 | Lnce & Thos Kieran, Patrick Stokes | |
| Michael Philips | 30 | 3 | 21 | James Stokes, James Stokes Jun | |
| A. Doran | 32 | 1 | 37 | Col Thomas Tisdall, Plantation | |
| Grge&James Taaffe | 11 | 2 | 0 | Peter Cunachy, Tom & Pat McGinis | |
| Grge&James Taaffe | 17 | 1 | 35 | Pat McKenna, Michael Hughes | |
| Grge&James Taaffe | 8 | 0 | 26 | Thos. Mulroy, Pat & Matt Boylan | |
| William Stokes | 23 | 1 | 36 | Thos Heeney, Widow Cath Heeney | |
| William Stokes | 0 | 1 | 10 | Widow Judith Mathews | |
| Nicholas Stokes | 28 | 3 | 27 | Nicholas Gartland | |
| Wm & Thos Lyngh | 16 | 3 | 31 | Peter (Pat) McGuinness, James Coyle | |
| | | | | John Kieran, Pat Kieran | |
| | | | | Thos. Kieran, Jun. Lau. Kieran (Glebe) | |
| | | | | Rev. W.H. Foster (Chapel), Pat Kieran | |

Dunleer

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| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Tubberdoney | 220 | 0 | 14 |
| William Hudson Esq | 181 | 3 | 3 |
| Pat Murphy | 12 | 1 | 30 |
| Pat Ekins | 9 | 3 | 36 |
| | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Robert Wynne Esq | 12 | 3 | 32 |
| Plantation | | 2 | 20 |

I hereby certify that the amount of composition payable etc £204 9s 7d per annum.

John Glascote

Commisioner

October 22nd 1834

Present

M.P. Gruna?

Edward Singleton

Isaac Campbell

Edward Hapued?

John Gaulard?

H.D. Inglis travelled in Ireland in the Spring, Summer and Autumn of 1834.

H.D. Inglis travelled from Newry through Dundalk to Drogheda and therefore would have passed through Dunleer. He does not, however mention Dunleer.

‘Dundalk, he states, is a short interruption to the spectacle of poverty which all through the county Louth stares one in the face.....’

‘The only town of consequence between Newry and Dublin is Drogheda, which in its interior is a handsome town, containing good streets and excellent houses, but which owns as miserable a suburb as an town in Ireland. Rows of the most wretched mud cabins extend at least a mile from the town and in the fifth which surrounds them and in the ragged appearance of the inmates exhibit as many proofs of wretched condition as are to be found in any town in Leinster, Connaught or Munster.’

Inglis did not give a detailed description of cabins in Co. Louth, but he does give such a description of mud cabins in Wicklow and evidence – including Father Magee’s, points to the fact that such cabins in Co. Louth were very similar to those in Wicklow.

Further reference to above later in section on **Poor Law Inquiry**.

Poor Inquiry – Report of Commissions – 1836**Labourers in Dunleer Parish 1836**

Questions were addressed to a variety of people, throughout the country, including parish priests, landlords, etc. regarding the living conditions of labourers in their areas. The questionnaire, in respect of Dunleer parish, was answered by Father Thomas Magee, P.P. Dunleer. Parish = Dunleer, Cappoge, Dromin, Mosstown and Richardstown civil parishes. Population 4,766.

Summary of Father Magee’s replies

‘There are about 620 labourers in my parish, 200 of them in constant employment. When out of employment they live on potatoes and salt.

The ordinary diet is potatoes and herrings in winter and spring; in summer and harvest they procure milk and sometimes meal; the clothing of the labouring classes, in general, is very poor. The daily wages of labourers in summer is 6d with diet, in winter 4d, while without diet it is 10d in summer and 8d in winter.

Labourers are least employed from 1st December to 1st March and from midsummer until harvest. There is no employment for women and children, except in harvest, about one shilling a day, without diet, in digging potatoes 10d, the children 4d. Task work is not general in my neighbourhood.

An average labourer obtaining an average amount of employment, would earn about £13 a year, both in day work and task work and including harvest work and the value of all his other advantages and means of living. His wife and a family of four children, all of the age to work, the eldest not more than 16 years of age and getting an average amount of employment would earn about £4 per annum.

The yearly expense of food for an able bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of provisions during each of the last three years is £12. Wages are usually paid in money, occasionally in provisions and potato ground. Herds are paid about £16 per year.

Cottages and Cabins – Labourers

Landholders and, in some cases, landed proprietors, are landlords of cottages and cabins. The usual rent of cabins with, and cabins, without, land is £2 with a small garden and £1 10s 0d without a garden.

The cabins are of the poorest description: furnished with a dresser, a small table and a few stools. In most cases there are no bedsteads; they sleep on straw, with very poor covering. Labourers and cottiers hold their cabins and lands from year to year and are generally bound to give work in lieu of rent. In twenty instances there are two or more families in my parish resident in the same cabin.

Description of cabins, in that period, by H.D. Inglis

Mud cabins in Wicklow

The first I entered was a mud cabin with one apartment only. It was neither air nor watertight and the floor was extremely damp. The furniture consisted of a small bedstead with very scanty bedding, a wooden bench and one iron pot, the embers of some furze burnt on the floor and there was neither chimney nor window.

The rent of this wretched cabin was two pounds.

The next cabin I entered was situated on a hillside; in size and material it was like any other. I found in it a woman and her four children. There were two small bedsteads and no furniture, excepting a stool, a little bench and one pot. Here, also, were the burnt embers of some furze, the only fuel the poor of this neighbourhood, can afford to use. The children were all in rags and the mother regretted that, on that account, she could not send them to school. The husband of this woman was a labourer, at sixpence per day, eighty of which sixpences, that is eighty days of labour, being absorbed in the rent of the cabin, which was taken out in labour, so that there was little more than fourpence halfpenny per day left, for the support of a wife and four children, with potatoes at four pence per stone.

I entered one other cabin; it was the most comfortless of the three; it was neither air nor watertight and had no bedstead and no furniture excepting a stool and a pot and there were not even the embers of a fire. In this miserable abode there was a decently dressed woman with five

children and her husband, also, was a labourer, at sixpence per day. The family had had a pig but it had been taken for rent a few days before. They had hoped to be able to appropriate the whole of

the sixpence to their support and to pay the rent by means of the pig, but the necessities of nature, with the high price of potatoes, had created an arrear before the pig was old enough to be sold. The landlord might not have been to blame: he was a very small farmer of hill land, at twenty shillings an acre, and was just as hard set to live and pay his rent as his humbler dependant was.

A labourer considers himself fortunate in having daily employment at sixpence throughout the year and many are not be so fortunate. I found some who received only fivepence and there are many who cannot obtain constant employment and they have occasional labour at tenpence or one shilling, but only for a few weeks at a time. I found the small farmers living very little more comfortably than the labourers. A little buttermilk added to the potatoes made the chief difference.

The condition of the people I find in rags, living in mud cabins without furniture and windows and sometimes without chimneys and existing upon a scanty meal of potatoes.'

H.D. Inglis' description of cabins and labourers conditions in Wicklow is very similar to that of Father Magee in respect of Dunleer parish and particularly when you link **Father Magee's** account with Inglis description of poverty in Co. Louth

Father Magee's Poor Inquiry account cont.

There is no savings bank nor benefit society nor pawnbrokers shops in my parish. There are sixteen public houses in the parish, but illicit distillation does not prevail .

'The general condition of the poorer classes in my parish are by many degrees worse since the peace in 1815 (after Battle of Waterloo). In many cases they are unable to procure the common necessities of life from want of employment and low wages when employed. The population of the parish is nearly stationary. During that period my parish had been peaceful except that in 1832 it was a little disturbed.

'The acreage in the parish is, as follows –

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Dunleer | 1407; |
| Cappoge | 759; |
| Mosstown | 2429!; |
| Dromin | 1163; |
| Richardstown | 547 |
| Total | 6305 |

There is no common(land) in the parish. There are about 13 acres of woodland: about 4000 acres of arable land, 2035 acres pasture, no waste; about 15 acres of bog.

The rent of both arable and pasture land is about £1 16s 8d (per rood?). The conacre system prevails in the parish in respect of potato land. The rent of the potato land is usually from £6 to £8 per acre. (The general consensus in other parishes was that taking conacre is neither profitable nor remunerative because rents were too high. There was no reply on the matter from Dunleer.)

The system of throwing small farms into large farms does not prevail in this parish.

About fifteen of the labouring class emigrate each year (or perhaps every 3 years) their destination being America.(query not clear) They receive no public assistance to help them emigrate. All landlords, except Baron Foster, are absentees. They all reside in Ireland except J. Barry Smith, Esq. Farms range from five acres to two hundred acres and generally held from the head landlord.

About 40 men are employed on road work for four or five weeks in the year at 10d per day.

[Some of the landlords:-

J. Leslie Foster (Baron), B.T. Balfour: Right Hon. J. Foster

Philip Doyne, J. Woolseley, J. Parkington; J. McClintock;

Rev. P. Cuming.]

Poor Inquiry 1836**Dunleer Parish****Labourers & Cottiers in Co. Louth generally 1836 –****The description of their conditions would be similar to those in Dunleer Parish.**

A cottier is a mere occupier of a cabin, without reference to his employment or to whether he owns land or not, which circumstances depend entirely on chance. On account of the scarcity of cabins, it is thought desirable to become a cottier tenant. A few cottiers who could afford a cow and who were constantly employed by gentlemen or large farmers were allowed grass for a cow with hay and standing during winter at a charge which varied from £3 to £6, according to the disposition and means of their employers.

Cottiers would usually be in debt if they could, but very little credit was given them. When the farmer had to enforce payment of the cottiers rent he seized his pig, his heap of manure or any other property which might be found on his premises. The large farmer, however, usually took out the rent in work in which it was, at anytime, agreed upon or most convenient to both parties and at the current rate of wages; but the small farmers and tradesmen required the rent to be paid in money.

The majority of labourers wives kept fowl and ducks but in some places the adjoining farmer did not allow them to do so. The utmost one of them could earn, on average, in the year by the sale of eggs and fowl was 10/-. The rearing of a pig could return £1 10s per year, the pig being bought for 10/- and sold for £2. The majority of labourers kept a pig. Women could earn little or nothing by spinning. Where knitting and spinning was carried out it was done for the durability of the cloth, not for profit, as the materials cost nearly as much as would the manufactured article.

Labourer's Earnings 1836

| | £ | s | d |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| Produce of halfacre of conacre potato ground 30 barrels (of 20sts:14lbs per stone to the barrel) of eating potatoes at 3/6 per barrel. Besides above there are 10 barrels of small potatoes used for pig and following year's seed. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Deduct rent of one and a half roods of potato ground, tilled and manured by farmer at £2 per rood = £3. The remaining half rood is got for half price being manured by the labourer from the manure of his pig 10/- | <u>3</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> |

Poor Law Inquiry (cOnt.)

| | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| Total profit on potato ground, the work upon it being done | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| by the labourer or his family when they would, otherwise, be unemployed. Net profit on eggs and chickens | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Earnings of wife & children by field work, manufacturing, gleaning, etc | <u>0</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 0 |

Gains common to both classes, those constantly and those occasionally employed.

Labourers Constantly Employed**Income****Expenditure**

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sundry gains as described | 4 | 5 | 0 | 52 barrels of potatoes 3/6 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Evidence on | | | | milk butter, etc, at 6d per wk | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 'Earnings of labourers' | <u>9</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>0</u> | Turf for fuel | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| (Survey Done) | 14 | 0 | 0 | Rent of cabin | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Left for clothes | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | | | | 14 | 0 | 0 |

| Income | | Expenditure | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | £ s d | | £ s d |
| Sundry gains as described | 4 5 0 | 52 barrels of potatoes 3/6 | 9 2 0 |
| Earnings of man | <u>7 7 10</u> | Rent of cabin | 2 0 0 |
| (Earnings of labourers) | | Milk, Butter etc. | 1 6 0 |
| Total | 11 12 10 | Left for turf, kitchen | |
| | | Clothes, tobacco etc | <u>10 0</u> |
| | | Left for clothes | |
| | | | 11 12 10 |

Labourers never used groceries except at Christmas and Easter. Potatoes were the principal food. Labourers regarded buttermilk as a treat with potatoes. They rarely or never went to public houses as they had not got the means to do so.

Other expenses of labourers

Marriage from 10/- to £1

Christening from 1/6 to 2/-

Wake or funeral 10/- to 15/-

Average annual dues to priest from adults who work for themselves 1/-. Many were too poor to pay anything.

(a) **Ordnance Survey Letters – O’Keeffe and O’Connor (OK and OC) 1836**

(b) **Samuel Lewis – A Geographical Dictionary of Ireland (S. Lewis) 1837**

Dunleer (Civil P)

(a) OK and OC Part of entry on Dunleer

There is a well immediately to the west of Dunleer called Tobar Comhghaill – Comhall’s Well, at which there was formerly a station – Tubbercoole.

No ruins of a church are in the parish or remembered to have been in it. There is a castle in the townland of Athclare at present occupied by the Widow Plunkett. Immediately to the east of the town of Dunleer is a moat (mote) called Móta Dhúinleire, occupied by a family, the dread of who has kept many a timid hearted person immured on long winter nights.

There was an artificial cave connected with the moat; it is now closed. There was another cave about twenty perches distant to the north of the moat (mote) where James Bolton, a resident of Dunleer, found a pot and a griddle, both of which he has yet and several pieces of silver, for which he got 17 shillings. The cave, also, is closed.

Tobar Brighide, a well in Dunleer about five perches to the east of the road leading to Drogheda.

(a) Ordnance Survey Letters – O’Keeffe and O’Connor 1836**(b) Samuel Lewis – A Geographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837 Dunleer (Civil P)****(b) S. Lewis**

Dunleer contains 130 houses, indifferently built and is the property of Rudolph de Salis, Esq. The population of the parish 1603 and of the village 710 inclusive. The market has been discontinued but the fairs are held, under charter, on July 5th, December 11th, May 14th, September 19th and other fairs toll free on January 6th, February 1st, March 9th, April 1st, June 9th, August 11th, November 1st.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, united by Act of Council 1682 to the rectories of Dysart, Cappog, Monasterboice and Molary and to the vicarage of Drumcar and in the patronage of the Crown.

The tithes amounted to £153 2s 3d and the whole benefice to £741 11s 7d. The glebe house was built by a gift of £100 to a loan of £1,125 from the late Board of first fruits. The glebe comprises 20 ¼ acres of which 19 ¼ acres are subject to a rent of £3 per acre. The church has recently been enlarged and repaired at an expense of £300 granted by the same board.

In the roman catholic divisions, the parish is the head of the union or district comprising, also, the parishes of Cappoge, Mosstown, Dromin and Richardstown and a small part of the parish of Kildemock. The chapel is a neat edifice and there are chapels, also, at Dromin and Mosstown.

About fifty children are taught in the local school, which is supported by the rector and curate, an infant school is supported by the rector and curate, an infant school is supported by subscription and a handsome school had been built in connection with the new Board of Education.

There is, also, a private school in which are about 80 pupils and a dispensary. The horn of a large moose deer was found some years since, near the town.

(a) **Ordnance Survey Letters – O’Keeffe and O’Connor 1836**

(b) **Samuel Lewis – A Geographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837**

Dromin (Civil P)

(a) OK and OC

Dromin parish is situated about 2 ¼ miles East of Ardee at 1 ¼ miles, North West of Dunleer, and is called in Irish Druim Fhin, parasite Dhruim Fhin. In the townland of Dromin are the ruins of an old church, called by the people in Irish Teampull Dhruim Fhin (Lanigan mentions this as D-Finn). The entire length inside is 25 yards and the breadth 5 ½ yards. The top of the East gable is destroyed. On this gable is a wide opening about 5 feet from the ground reaching the entire height which now remains. On the south side wall which is about 12 ft high between the the east gable and the middle gable, which stands about 12 yards from it, is an opening about 7’ high by 3¾’ wide. The middle gable is perfect; it is covered with ivy; about 13 yards, 12’ high of the south side walls from this gable to where the west gable stood, remains; on it is an arched door 6½’ high by 4’ wide and a window place 6’ x 10”. About two yards in length of the north side wall to the west of the middle gable remain: it retains its original height which was about 15’. On the part of the north side wall between the middle and the east gables is a pointed door 6’ high x 3’ broad and an arched opening about 5’ high x 3’

They said it was never used as a Protestant Church. There is yet burials in the graveyard common to Catholics and Protestants.

The patron Saint of the Parish is St. Fintan whose festival falls on the 8th October, they pronounce the name Fiondan in Irish. There is a well about 30 perches to the North of the old church called in Irish Tobar Fiondáin In the townland of Dromin, near the old church, is a moat called Mota Dhruim Fhin, close by is a new chapel which was built in 1825 (1826) ‘between two showers of rain.’ It was built in the space of 40 days during which time it never rained, but a shower fell immediately before its erection was commenced and another just as it was finished. [The date on the tower over the entrance door, 1847, refers to the erection of the tower twenty one years subsequently.]

Toberdoney townland, in Irish Tobar Domhnaigh, “fons Dominica Dei”. In this townland there is a fort Lios Thobar Dhomhnaigh.

Rathcoole townland called in Irish Rath Cul. In this townland there is a moat called Mota Rath Cul. This is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, in Triad Thaum.

Knockdinnin (Cnoc Dinin). In this townland is a moat called Móta Chnoc Dinin.

The principal family names in the parish are Taaffes and Drumgooles – both of Danish origin – See O’Briens dictionary.

Stokes Stocaigh – Séamus Stóc

Kierans ,

(b) S. Lewis 1837

Dromin has 855 inhabitants, 141 in the village, 2042 ½ st. acres. Rathcoole House is the seat of E. Tisdall, Esq. is situated in a neat demesne. It is a rectory in the diocese of Armagh and forms part of the Union of Collon. The tithes amount to £204 9s 1d and the glebe comprises 9 ¾ acres. In the Roman Catholic parish it forms part of the parish or union of Dunleer. The chapel adjoins the village.

About 180 children are taught in a school under the patronage of Rev. W.H. Foster – the incumbent, who pays the master £10 per annum [*My note – W.H.Foster was brother of John Leslie Foster (Baron) and Henrietta, Countess de Salis and son of William Foster, Bishop of Clogher*]

Contiguous to the village are the remains of the old church and a churchyard and near the chapel is a rath.

(a) Ordnance Survey Letters – O’Keeffe and O’Connor 1836

(b) Samuel Lewis – A Geographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837

Mosstown**(a) OK & OC 1836**

Mosstown Parish is situated about three miles south east of Ardee and is called by the people, Baile Bhurs – Paraiste Bhaile Bhurs. In the townland of Mosstown is an old churchyard still used as a burial ground, in which stands about six feet in height of the west gable of an old church; it is called Teampall Bhaile Bhurs. The people say it was never used as a Protestant Church.

The patron day of the parish is the 18th June: we could not ascertain the patron saint. (*My note the feast day of Saints Furudan and Baithen is 18th June*).

In the Catholic division of parishes there is a parish called the parish of St. Kevin, in which Philipstown is included. There was an old church at which there was a burial ground called Teapull Ciomhain. There is no vestige now remaining. The churchyard was tilled by the family of the Flanagans. Caomhan is the patron saint of the parish. His day is yet celebrated on the day before the patron saint of Dromin; vide letter on Dromin for date. There is a moat in the townland of Mosstown called Mota Baile Bhurs.

The principal names in Mosstown parish are :

Burns – Na Branaigh. S.A. Brain.McCabies – Cloinn MacCába, S.MacCába,Rogers – there before

Derins – there before. Dowds – An Dubhdaigh, P.Ó Dubhda. Kearney – Na Cearnaigh, P.Ó Cearnaigh, McDaniels – There before, Keenans – Na Cionain, P. Ó Cionaín, McCormicks – Cloinn McCormaic, S. MacCormaic, Gregorys – Cloin Mic Gearac, S. Mac Gearac,Mullens – there before,

Dunleer
Powderlys – Na Pudarlaigh, Pudarlaigh, Halligans – na h-Alagain, a halagan,

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McGoogins – Cloin Mhic Gúigin; Mac Guígin.

Kellys – Na Ceallaigh, S. Ó Ceallaigh

Finigans – Na Fionagain. S. Ó Fionagain.

Mosstown

(b) S. Lewis 1837

A parish in the barony of Ardee, Co. Louth, 2 miles south West of Dunleer, on the road to Collon, containing 1,229 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance Survey, 3,817³/₄ statute acres, chiefly in tillage and under an improved system of agriculture. Rathescar, the seat of the Hon. Baron Foster and formerly belonging to a branch of the Barnewall family, is a spacious mansion erected on the site of an ancient castle.

The Baron has erected an excellent observatory which, being raised to a considerable height about the house, forms a conspicuous object at a distance and commands extensive views; the gardens and the hot houses are of the first character and the demesne which comprises about 480 statute acres is well planted, tastefully disposed and embellished with a fine sheet of water.

Mosstown is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, forming part of the Union of Collon; the tithes amount to £248 9s 10d per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the Union or District of Dunleer and has a chapel at Phillipstown. The school at Phillipstown is aided by an annual donation from Baron Foster of £10: in this and in a private school, about 180 children are educated.

- (a) **Ordnance Survey Letters – O’Keeffe and O’Connor 1836**
- (b) **Samuel Lewis – A Geographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837**

Cappog

(a) OK & OC 1836

This parish situated 1 mile North West of Dunleer, is called Ceapog in general, which seems to be the pronunciation of the Anglicized name. J. McKenna pronounced it Ceapog, which he says is the real name of both parish and townland.

In Cappog townland are the ruins of an old church, Tea’pull Muire, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where festival, 15th August, is the patron day of the parish. The old church is 19 yards long inside and 6 broad, the side walls 11’ high. It is almost covered with ivy. On the east gable is a pointed door 12’ high x 5’ broad. The west gable bears at top the same form with the other old churches. On the gable about 12’ from the ground is a pointed aperture 2’ high x 15” broad; of the north wall sidewall only a few detached pieces are standing.

In the townland is, also, a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is called Tobar Muire. In it was, also, a castle called Castle Moyle (Caisleán Maol) built by a man named Hodgers. *My note: the family of Hadsors (Normans) lived there – it would appear the name may have been corrupted to Hodgers.*

Ballymagera townland in Cappog Parish is called by J.O’N. Baile na gCaorach – Sheepstown – but McKenna (native of Cappoge) calls it Baile Mhic Géarach – Gregory’s town - which is the correct interpretation of the name. The Gregory family continue to occupy farms in the parishes (Civil) of Cappoge, Dromin and Mosstown.

In this townland is a moat, partly destroyed, which is called Móta Baile Mhic Géarach.

(b) Cappog or Kippogue Samuel Lewis 1837

A parish in the barony of Ardee, Co. Louth, 1 mile north of Dunleer containing 542 inhabitants, of which number 128 are in the village. The parish is situated on the road from Drogheda to Dundalk and comprises, according to the Ordnance Survey, 1,283 ½ statute acres, partly pasture but chiefly arable land. It is a rectory in the diocese of Armagh and constituted part of the Union of Dunleer; the tithes amount to £127 11s 0d. In the R.C. Union it is, also, part of the union or district of Dunleer.

- (a) **Ordnance Survey Letters – O’Keeffe and O’Connor 1836**
- (b) **Samuel Lewis – A Geographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837**

Richardstown

(a) **OK & OC 1836**

Richardstown Parish situated about 2 ½ miles east of Ardee is called Baile Ristead, Paraiste Bhaile Ristead. Within the demesne of Richardstown Castle are the ruins of an old church called Tea’pull Baile Ristead. The inside length is 13 yards, breadth 6 yards. The south side does not appear to retain its original height; it is now only 12’ high; on it towards the east was a window place open at the top: the west gable, wearing a heavy covering of ivy, cannot be distinguished to the eye as to its being perfect: it has a narrow opening on it which is scarcely discernable through the ivy. About seven yards of the north side wall towards the east remains. On it is an opening 3’ broad, reaching to the top, the borders of which are much battered. The east gable seems perfect, on it is an arched opening about 4’ high by 20” broad. The remainder of the church near the West gable – an oblong stone dressed and hollowed apparently a large holy water stoup or a baptismal font about three feet long outside and 2¼’ broad; the centre which is hollow is filled with human bones amongst which grass is growing. There is yet burials in the churchyard. The patron, Saint George, is the one chosen for the parish and his festival falls on the 20th or 21st April, 9 days before Mayday.

The principal family names in the parish are

Mullans: Na Mauláin: P. Maoláin

Kierans: Na Ciaráin: S. Mhe’Il Chiaráin

McGees: Cloinn Mic Aodha: S. MacAodha/Crollys: Crolaigh, P. Crolaigh

Tierneys: Na Tighearnaigh: S. Tighernaigh

Richardstown comprises the entire parish.

Richardstown

(b) **Samuel Lewis 1837**

A Parish in the Barony of Ardee, Co. Louth, on the road to Annagassan, containing 537 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the River Dee, which separates it from the parish of Stabannon and comprises according to the Ordnance Survey, 1089 statute acres, which are nearly divided in equal portions between pasture and tillage.

The land is generally of good quality but those parts near the river are frequently overflowed: the system of agriculture is improving: the principal manure is lime which is brought from Ardee, whence turf, is, also procured, there being no bog in the parish. The river is only partly navigable

here. The obstructions in its bed are chiefly from eel weirs and a wall built across its own bed, at the bleach-green at Drumgoolestown.

Richardstown Castle, the seat of J.H. Dawson, Esq. a structure of great strength of antiquity, has been partly modernized and embellished with new turrets by the proprietor and converted into a handsome residence; it is situated in a highly improved demesne of 153 acres. The spinning and weaving of linen are carried on in some of the farm houses.

It is a vicarage, in the dioces of Armagh, forming part of the Union of Stabannon; the rectory is impropriate in Viscout Ferrard. The tithes amount to £117 7s 4d, the whole of which is payable to the impropiator.

In Roman Catholic divisions it is part of an old chapel near the castle in tolerable preservation, with a baptismal font and a vase for holy water in the wall near the door. There is, also, a well called Sunday Well (*My note: Probably Toberdoney, Tobar Domhnaigh*) formerly held in great veneration.

Note: *Lewis states that in 1837 J H Dawson lived at Richardtown Castle. This should read John Dawson Henry.*

Burkes Guide to Country houses.

Aclare – Athclare Castle, Dunleer

A 16th century tower house with a hall wing attached. Part gothic, part Renaissance fireplace.

Dromin House, Dunleer

Georgian House of two stories over basement. 5 bay front with later porch. Parapeted roof.

Rathescar, Dunleer Foster/Vesey/Fitzgerald (IFR)

A house originally built soon after mid 18th century by the Fosters and greatly enlarged and altered early 19th century by J.L. Foster, M.P., afterwards Judge of Common Pleas. The 18th century house forms the centre of the principal front; a three storey; three bay gable ended block with the top storey treated as an attic above the cornice. On either side of it are a two storey one bay overlapping wings. In the lower storey of the wings there are Wyatt windows, set in arched recesses going down to the ground; there are similar arched recesses in the three bays of the centre rising through the two lower storeys; presumably these date from an early 19th century refacing. The centre block has a deep open Doric porch, a Wyatt window on either side of it and a central die on the roof parapet; all of which would be early 19th century. The left hand wing extends back to form a two storey adjoining front of eight bays with a two bay central breakfront and a trellised porch. From the centre of the house sprouts an odd round tower, rather like the top of a lighthouse, with rectangular windows all round it, a frill of pierced battlements and a conical roof. This might be thought to be a Victorian eccentricity, but, in fact it dates from early 19th century and could derive from the eighteenth century central attic towers at Ancketills Grove and Gola (qqv.) in the neighbouring county of Monaghan.

It was sold in the 1850's to the Henry family.

Lewis states that in 1837, Seat of J.H. Dawson lived at Richardstown Castle, this should read John Dawson Henry. A John Henry was an agent for a number of landlors in the area – Lord Cremorne, Richard Dawson, B.T. Balfour, Mrs. Lucy Walsh etc. He was granted a lease of land in Rathnestin by Lord Cremorne. He made the point when requesting the lease that was his nephew's property, unexpired.

Richardstown Castle (in Dunleer Parish, Co. Louth) is an old tower house with a three bay, three storey house of ca 1860 on one side of it. It was the seat of the Henry family.

First Half of 19th Century

Part 3

(much of the information here covers the whole century)

Education in Dunleer Parish

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School at Dunleer

Twiss, who, toured Ireland, in 1775, states in 'A tour of Ireland'.

I observed about a dozen bare legged boys sitting at the side of the road (in Dunleer) scrawling on scraps of paper on their knees; these lads it seems found the smoke in their school or cabbin insufferable.

1825 Parochial Returns (appendix no 22) Co. Louth

The following particulars appear:-

A school was situated at Dromin in the diocese of Armagh. The teacher in the school was Patrick Burne, a catholic, and he was paid 5/. The building in which he taught was the Roman Catholic Church. There were 24 children at the school, 11 boys and 13 girls, all of whom were catholic. Scripture not read in the school. The school was not associated with a society nor did it benefit from local patronage.

(a) A school was situated at Dunleer in the diocese of Armagh. The teacher was James Govers, a protestant. He was paid 18/. The school was built of stone and lime. It cost 40/ and was rented for 3/. This is probably the house owned by Collette Campbell, Main St., Dunleer.(1993) There were 16 pupils of the Established Church and 34 pupils who were catholic. There were a total of 50 on rolls, 34 boys and 16 girls. This was a parish school (established church). Incumbent gave 4/ to school per annum. Scripture read by Protestants only.

(b) There was another school at Dunleer. The teachers in the school were John Graham, a catholic and Isabella Browne a Protestant. John was paid 30/ and Isabella 25. The school was a good house. It cost 300/ to build, of which the Kildare Place Society contributed 75/, Philip Doyne (a landlord) Esq., contributed a small amount, and the Countess de Salis contributed the remainder. The Countess de Salis also contributed 30/ a year towards the salaries of the master and mistress. This building was on the Barn Rd., Dunleer, I knew it well. It is no longer in existence. There were two very large rooms in the house, and a smaller room. There was a passage to the rear of the rooms running parallel with them, through which the pupils entered the class rooms. There were 8 pupils of the established church attending the school and 86 catholics. There were 47 boys and 47 girls attending the school. No reference to scripture reading.

(c) Another school was built by the parishioner – catholic – at a cost of 15/. The teacher was John Graham, a catholic. 35 children attended the school, 25 boys and 10 girls, all of them catholic. There was no society support nor was there any scripture reading in the school.

John Graham appears to have taught in schools (b) and (c). I knew the Govers family in Dunleer when I was young, George, Francie and Essie. They may have been descended from James Govers. They were members of the Church of Ireland.

Philipstown

A school was established in Phillipstown in 1816. The school was built by the Kildare Place Society and Baron of the Exchequer, John Leslie Foster, Esq.

John L. Foster contributed 16/ Annually.

The Protestant Returns show 30 children attending the school, one from the established church and 29 catholics.

The Catholic Returns show 30 children attending the school, five members of the established church and 25 catholics.

Scripture read.

The school building was of stone and lime, costing 70/ or 80/

The name Thomas Finnegan R.C. is given, presumably the teacher and 31/*which* may have been his income.

The school was a pay school which may have meant that the pupils paid what they could.**The**

National School System in Dunleer Parish 1831

On the 9th September 1831 Mr. E.G. Stanley, Chief Secretary of Ireland, moved, in the British House of Comons, for the adoption of a vote of £30,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for educational purposes. The vote proposed a radical change in the arrangements for primary education in Ireland and was a new departure in the involvement of government in education. A board composed partly of catholics and partly of protestants was appointed to supervise and control what was described as a system of national education, vesting in them supreme authority, subject to one condition viz that the system be so managed that 'even the suspicion of proselytism' should be *banished* from it.'

The Duke of Leinster was the first president of the board. One object was to unite, in one system, children of different creeds. Montesquieu Bellew served as a Commissioner of National Education.

The system was, in the main, supported by Catholic bishops and clergy, but opposed by Protestant bishops and clergy. This made undenominationalism impossible.

National Schools (cont.)

Commissioners appointed for administering funds placed at the disposal of His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, for the Education of the Poor of Ireland are ready to receive application for Aid towards the Building and Fitting for Schools, the Paying of Teachers and obtaining of Books and School Requisites, on the following conditions (abbreviated):-

- (1) Local funds to be raised
 - (a) for repair of School House and furniture, etc
 - (b) towards salary of teacher – main salary to be paid by Commissioners
 - (c) Books and Requisites at half price
- (2) Where aid is sought for the building of a school house, one third to be locally contributed and a site for the school, approved by the Commissioners, to be secured for that purpose. The school when finished to be vested by the Trustees, to be approved by the Commissioners.
- (3) The schools be left open a number of the hours on four or five days of the week, at the discretion of the Commissioners, for Moral and Literary Education only and the remaining one or two days a week to be set apart for giving such religious education to the children as may be approved by the clergy of their respective persuasion. They will, also, encourage the Clergy to give religious instruction, either before or after the ordinary school hours on the other days of the week.
- (4) The Commissioners will allow the individuals or bodies applying for aid to appoint teachers subject to the following conditions.
 - (a) All teachers (except of schools existing and which shall be approved by the Board) shall have received previous trainin in a Model School in Dublin to be sanctioned by the board and shall have obtained from the Board testimonials of good conduct and general fitness.
 - (b) All teachers shall be liable to be fined, suspended or removed when the Commission deemed it necessary.
 - (c) The Commissioners, or their inspectors, be allowed to visit and examine in each school when they think fit.
 - (d) The Board will look with particular favour upon applications from
 - (i) A Protestant Clergyman and a Roman Catholic clergyman conjointly
 - (ii) A Clergyman of one denomination and a certain number of Laymen of the
other
 - (iii) Laymen of both denominations.

Application for connection to National School System by Rev. Thomas Magee, P.P., Dunleer – For School at Dunleer.Summary of Replies by Father Magee to Commissioners Queries

Father Magee stated that the school would be established in the Townland of Dunleer, Parish of Dunleer, and County of Louth. Dunleer is the post town. A commodious site for building had been obtained from Mr. Rudolph de Salis, son of Count de Salis, for a life and thirty one years. The site would not be in the chapel yard and would be liable to a nominal rent. The estimated expense of the building was £180 18s 0d. It would be 80 ft long, 20 ft wide and 12 ft high and would be used for no other purpose except as a schoolhouse. No progress had yet been made with the buildings.

Father Magee stated that £47 11s 0d had already been contributed locally towards the building and it was expected that about £13 more would be available as soon as the building was commenced. The money had been lodged by Mr. Butterly in Father Magee's name.

One day, at least, would, exclusive of Sunday, be set apart for Religious Instruction of the children by the clergy or others approved by the parents. No children would be present at any Religious Instruction or Exercise, except those whose parents consent to their being present. Five days a week, inclusive of the day of Religious Instruction, would be allotted to a Literary and Moral Education, including reading, writing, and arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History. A register would be kept in the school, recording the daily attendances of the pupils, the average attendance of each week and of the week in each quarter. No books would be used in the school but such as was sanctioned by the Board. A teacher, to whom the Commissioners object, will be dismissed and another provided. Should a teacher die or be removed, the Board would be informed immediately. Father Magee stated that he had asked the Church of Ireland curate, the Rev. Mr. Finney, to co-operate with him in the application, but he had refused, as he stated to Father Magee, for conscientious reasons.

The name 'National School' would be conspicuously portrayed. Should the Commissioners object to any particular use of the schoolhouse on Sundays or out of school hours on weekdays, as an abuse, or a cause of contention, such use will stop. A copy of the General Lesson would be hung in the school and access would be given to Clergyman of the other denominations to visit the school in accordance with the Regulations.

Sir Patrick Bellew, Barmeath and Rev. Thomas Magee, P.P. Dunleer, would become Trustees.

The number of children who might be expected to attend to school would be 130 males and 110 females. There were already three private schools in the village of Dunleer, which were unpatronised.

From the estimate furnished by an honest and respectable architect the schoolhouse could be completed for £180 18s 0d. The local fund would not exceed £60 and so £120 12s 0d was requested of the Commissioners and early consideration of the application was requested.

The Signatories on the application stated:

We, the undersigned request the above aid from the Commissioner of National Education, believing the queries to be fully and truly answered and engaging that the School shall be conducted according to the Regulations set forth in our answers.

Protestants

Rudolph de Salis

Sharmon P. Crawford

Henry Mun Blackwell

John Ball, Dunleer Dispensary

Geo. Govers Sen

John Bingham

William Cooper

William Moor

Roman Catholics

Thomas Magee, P.P.

Richard Flanagan, R.C.C.

Thos. Butterly

P. Mulholland

Michael Powderly

Thos. McCana

Thos. Markey

William Cahill

Thomas Carroll

Michael McConaghy

Rev. Thomas Magee, Dunleer. M.C. Kelly (Commission Secretary) for Dunleer School.

Herewith is returned letter of Mr. de Salis.

Advanced £120 12s 0d

National School – Dunleer National School 1836**Fitting Up School****Paying Teachers****Schools Requisites**

Summary of replies to queries by Rev. Thomas Magee, P.P.

The school is built with stone, lime and sand and is slated. It is 80' x 20'. It was erected from subscriptions made in the parish and from grants from the Commissioner of Education. The Trustees pay the rent for it. There are two rooms in it, one 40' x 20' and the other 34' x 20'. There are ten desks in the boys' school room and nine in the girls' room. They will accommodate 220. The sources from which the annual income of the school is derived are the scholars.

Saturdays are allotted for giving religious instruction and other days of the week after school hours. Public notification is given of the arrangements and parents may withhold their children from religious instruction which they do not approve of. Seven hours each day are employed in instructing the children in Common Branches of Moral and Literary Education.

As the school has not yet commenced the Parish Priest could not give the number of children present on an average each week and for the last quarter of the year. The books prepared by the Board will be used.

Teachers

Mr. Pat McCana and Miss Judith Rice will be appointed teachers. The master had been educated at the Kildare St., Model School. The master has his testimonials of fitness from the board and the mistress from some respectable gentlemen and ladies. The Parish priest could not tell the amount of the salaries. The scholars paid one penny per week.

Clergymen of other denominations had not been requested to support this application as they had already refused to do so.

The population of the Parish is 2,500. A copy of the Lesson will be hung up conspicuously in the school. There will be access to the clergy of every denomination to enter the school room as visitors.

As we intend to comply with the regulations of the Commissioners of Education we are induced to solicit aid in paying a master and mistress and books for the school. The people of the village of Dunleer and neighbourhood about it are so very poor that very few of them can pay for the education of their children. If the Commissioners should be pleased to grant a salary of twenty pounds a year to the master and the same to the mistress and a stock of books for the school I think we could educate all the poor children of this district.

We, the undersigned, request the above Aid from the Commissioners of National Education believing the Queries to be full and truly answered and engaging that the school shall be conducted according to the Regulations set forth in our answers.

Protestants

William Moor

W. Crawfoed, C.C.P.

Roman Catholics

Thomas Magee, P.P.

Richard Flanagan, R.C.C.

Thos. Butterly

Decision of Commissioners£12 for the master : £12 for the mistress from 1st April 1836

Annually (Pat McCana)

Annually (Judith Rice)

Dunleer Boys School**Principal Teachers**

Pat McCana was the first teacher appointed to Dunleer Boys National School. He was paid £12 annually from 1st April 1836. His death was reported to the Commissioners by the Inspector as taking place on 25th September 1846. The school was apparently closed for some time and on the 24th January 1848, **Peter Caulfield** was appointed.

On the 22nd August 1848 Peter Caulfield resigned.

In November 1848 **James Thornton** was appointed to the school. He later, entered the Teachers Training College and in March 1849 the inspector notified the Board of Education that the substitute who replaced him was incompetent. The board decided that no substitute would be paid in Thorntons absence unless the Manager appointed a competent substitute.

In March 1849, Thornton was dismissed from the Training College for a minor misdemeanor, but the Commissioners later allowed him to remain, but depressed him from the highest to the lowest of 3rd class for one year from 1st April 1849. In December, notification of Thornton's resignation on 30th October 1849, was sent by the Inspector to the Board and the school was closed for a time.

On February 5th 1850, the Inspector notified the Board that **Edward Curran** had then been appointed in place of James Thornton who had resigned. On October 10th Edward Curran submitted his resignation on the grounds that the emoluments were over rated to him before he took charge. On November 11th the Inspector reported that the school was closed and the Manager was instructed on 13th December 1850 to appoint a competent teacher.

On January 1st 1851 **James Breaky** was appointed to the school.

Peter Nolan was next appointed to the school. He lived in Woodbine Cottage situated at the entry to Flanagans Row in Dunleer. During his term as a teacher an application for permission to have evening classes for young people who had left school and additional salary for the teacher and a supply of books etc was requested. The application was made on 1st February 1860.

The number of pupils in attendance each evening was 23 for the last three months. The school is held in the same room in which the Daily National School is conducted. None of these pupils attend the Day School. All the pupils, except a few who are adults, have an average age of 16 years. They are nearly all employed in a Flax Factory (now Bitec Engineering, Barn Road, Dunleer) in the village.(1993)

The school is open from Monday to Friday inclusive and the hours of attendance each evening are from 7pm til 9pm. Average weekly payment from pupils is 1d to 3½d. Average weekly money received, three shillings and one penny. No females attended.

The school was established 1st November 1859. The teacher is Peter Nolan. He is, also, master of the Day School.

Rev. Michael Pentory, Dunleer . (Father Pentory [1858-1864] had succeeded Father Magee [1832 - 1858] as P.P. of Dunleer)

Dunleer Boys' School**Principal Teacher (cont.)**

Inspector J.M. Moleny

Report of Inspector to Board on the application for Evening Classes

The school was visited on 21st March 1860. The Evening School was established 1st November 1859 and will be carried on during the entire year if the attendance continues. It is conducted in the National School Room and is adequately supplied with proper school furniture.

The number in attendance on day of inspection was 19 males and the average attendance each evening for the last three months was 23 males. The number on the Books for the last three months was 23 males- one male attended the day school as well. He was 14 years of age. The ages were not given. Those that I saw appeared to be from 17 to 21. The average I would say from 17½ to 18.

Some of those present are employed in the Flax Factory in the village. Others are farm labourers. The weekly rates of payment are from 1d to 3½d. The total sum received since the opening of the school was £2 4s 0d. There is no local contribution towards the support of the evening school. The hours of attendance are nominally from 7pm to 9pm but as they work until 7 o'clock they are seldom present until 7¼ to ½ o'clock.

The branches taught are Reading, Writing and Arithmetic – Mensuration. The books used are the Lesson Books of the Board.

The name of the teacher is Peter Nolan, 28½ years old. His literary requirements are fair, his character is good and his method of conducting the school is very fair and he appears to be an attentive teacher. I think he will be able to conduct this school in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He is master in the national school, but, I think, that his attendance at the Evening School will not interfere with his duties or impair his efficiency as Teacher of the day school.

The application has not been got up by the teacher or his friends for his benefit exclusively, but has been made with the concurrence of the Manager, the Rev. Mr. Pentony. The Manager is very anxious to have the school established as he considers it will be productive of much benefit to the young men. I don't think it likely that the attendance will be much increased unless the pupils of the day school are admitted which would only take the teachers attention from those who are most in need of instruction. I made the remark to the Manager and he appeared to concur with my view. Should the attendance be considered sufficient the application should, I think, be favourably received.

J. M. Moleny, Inspector.

20th March 1860.

Decision of the Board

£5 salary to Peter Nolan for Evening School from February 1860.

It should be noted that Inspectors were far from being liberal in their praise of teachers and in the circumstances 'very fair' is quite satisfactory.

The fact that the young man rushed from their work to evening classes underlines their deep desire for education.

Peter Nolan surveyed and measured land to provide extra income. He evidently did such work for Lord Bellew, his landlord. Lord Bellew had a high regard for him and rented his cottage to him at one shilling per annum.

Peter Nolan died in 1889 and his death is reported in the 'Dundalk Democrat' of 16th March 1889.

'It is with feelings of sincere regret we chronicle the demise of the above named gentleman, after a few months illness borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, which took place at his residence, Woodbine Cottage, Dunleer. Mr. Nolan had served forty years as a national teacher, having entered the Board's service at the age of eighteen. His mathematical contributions to the now defunct 'Gentleman's Magazine' showed such skill and clear critical judgement in that department of knowledge. His amicable disposition and kindly unobtrusive manner procured him hosts of friends, a fact which was fully testified by the respectable funeral cortege which followed his remains to Dromin cemetery on Tuesday. The sympathy for his wife and family, in their sad bereavement, is widespread and sincere. May his soul rest in peace.'

Peter Nolan's wife taught in the girls' school. Their daughter, Alicia, also a teacher, married T.P. Harmon, who succeeded Peter Nolan as principal in Dunleer School. Another daughter, Mary Anne, was a seamstress and lived alone in Woodbine Cottage. When I became an altar boy she made a soutane for me. Another daughter married in Rathbuirc (Charlville) a man named Cronin. She came to live with Mary Anne when she was widowed and was a grandmother of Mary Thorne, nee Cronin, now living at Ardee.

Dunleer Boys School

Principal Teachers (cont.)

Thomas P. Harmon succeeded Peter Nolan. He was a native of Clogherhead. He designed his own house, now occupied by Benny Gough, and it was situated beside the old national school at the south end of the village.

T.P. Harmon was my first teacher. Because there were not sufficient pupils attending the boys school to entitle it to an Assistant Teacher, T.P. was responsible for teaching all of the children in the school. He was near retiring age when I first went to school and my only recollection of him, then, was when he carried into the school a large pelleck of apples and distributed them amongst us. Shortly afterward he retired, some time before the compulsory retiring age, probably weighed down by the weight of his responsibilities. As luck would have it this early retirement turned out to his advantage. Shortly after he had retired the new Saorstát Éireann government cut teachers salaries and as pensions were allocated on the basis of the salary on which a teacher retired, had he remained on his pension would have been less than that which he had been granted.

On his wife's death he left Dunleer and lived in lodgings in Drogheda and later remarried and lived in Balbriggan. In his latter years he came back to Dunleer and lived alone in a house on the Barn Road. I used call on him there fairly regularly and I got to know him pretty well. He was a very intelligent man with a great interest in gardening. I visited him occasionally when I was a student in St. Patricks Training College, Drumcondra, where Botany was one of the subjects I was amazed at the extraordinary grasp this, now very old, man had of the subject and I learned much from him. He proved himself a very good teacher even at that age.

John Coulter succeeded T.P. Harmon. He was a member of a very large family in Ardee. He was a very able teacher.

Shortly after John Coulter's arrival in Dunleer Boys School the numbers on rolls increased and the school was once again entitled to an assistant teacher. Joseph Callan, whose father owned a shop beside the railway bridge at the north end of Dunleer, was appointed assistant teacher. He taught infants, first and second class and was responsible for laying the foundation of my future education, for which I am grateful. He was a quiet type. Just as I finished second class, he was appointed Principal Teacher in Dromin National School. When the new assistant teacher, Matthew Kelly, arrived from Drogheda I had reached third class and had John Coulter as my teacher.

John Coulter was an excellent teacher and a strict disciplinarian. He married a local girl and left Dunleer to teach in Skerries where he remained for the rest of his life.

Dunleer Boys School

Principal Teachers (cont.)

He was succeeded by **Michael Duffy**, a middle aged teacher from Co Monaghan. Michael Duffy was principal teacher in Dromin National School in the early days of his career and indeed a census return shows him as residing with the Harmon family in Dunleer at that time. He left there to become principal teacher in Ballybay in his native Monaghan. When the vacancy occurred in Dunleer on John Coulter's departure the Manager, Father John Byrne, who had a high regard for Michael Duffy while he was in Dromin N.S., offered him the post of principal in Dunleer N.S., which he accepted. Later on my mother asked him if he would coach me for the Co. Council Scholarship Exam. He agreed to do so. There were six scholarships worth £20 a year for six years. I was fortunate to win a scholarship. Had it not been for that scholarship the prospect of further education would be bleak indeed.

Michael Duffy was succeeded by **Mathew Kelly** as Principal teacher. Mathew Kelly was devoted to the Irish language. He joined the local Defence Forces on the outbreak of the world war 1939/'45 and reached the rank of Staff Officer on the District Staff. Mathew Kelly died at a relatively young age and was succeeded by **Pádraig Ó h-Ullacháin** who later on became a national school inspector.

Pádraig Ó h-Ullacháin was succeeded by **Joseph Sharkey**, a very close friend of mine, who was of great assistance to me in my political life. During Joe's term as principal teacher a new school was built and the school was amalgamated. Joe was the first principal of the amalgamated school.

Tom Faulkner, my son, succeeded Joe Sharkey as principal teacher. When Tom completed his course in St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, I, as minister for Education at the time, presented him with his diploma.

List of Principal Teachers in Dunleer Boys National School.

| | | |
|------------------|------|--|
| Pat Mc Cana | 1836 | There may have been a Francis Corrigan, |
| Peter Caulfield | 1848 | viz on June 27 th 1853. Bridget Maguire |
| James Thornton | 1848 | claimed the amount of £1 15s 6d decreed by |
| Edward Curran | 1850 | court for services rendered Francis Corrigan, |
| James Breaky | 1851 | teacher of this school. She was a nursemaid. |
| Peter Nolan | | He may have been as assistant teacher. |
| Thomas P. Harmon | | |
| John Coulter | | <u>Some</u> of the assistant teachers – Hanratty, |

List of Principal Teachers in Dunleer School: (cont)

Mathew Kelly

Owen Kerr, May Prendergast.

Pádraig Ó h-Ullacháin

Joseph Sharkey - Principal ultimately of Amalgamated School

Thomas Faulkner

(up to 1993)

Dromin National School (Mixed School)

Dromin School is situated in the County of Louth, Parish of Dromin, Townland of Dromin, Barony of Ardee. Dunleer is the nearest Post town.

The school was established on the 11th January 1841. The House is quite new and well ventilated, with six large windows. It is a one roomed school 44' x 20'. It is built in the Chapel ground, but in no way connected with the Chapel. It is not connected with a Religious Establishment. There are ten desks, with seats to each, for the children and a large one for the use of the teacher. The school is rent free.

Teacher – report in part by Father Magee and in part by Michael Coyle, Superintendent of Schools, March 1841.

Pat Fleming is the teacher's name, aged 35 years. The school only commenced on last week and from the present attendance I have reason to think that the average daily attendance will be 100 males and 50 females. The school hours in winter will be from 9am to 3 o'clock and in the summer time from 9am to 5 o'clock. Saturdays will be for religious instruction. The books of the National School, the first, second, third and fourth Book of Lessons, English, Grammar, Scripture Lessons, Geography, Arithmetic, Elements of Geometry, will be used. Visitors will be kindly admitted during school hours. Father Thomas Magee will have the management of the school. As the children are badly provided with books, I hope the Commissioners of Education will be kind enough to grant a free stock of books large enough for the wants of the school and also a salary to the teacher who is a very worthy man.

Mr. Fleming was instructed by the Kildare Place Training School. He has a certificate from the training school. He is pretty well qualified to teach reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic. He conducts the school pretty well but not efficiently for want of proper books. He occasionally surveys small lots of ground by which he earns about £3 per annum. The scholars will pay, but the amount is not yet known. All the children too poor to pay will be admitted free and the remainder will pay one penny per week.

The population of the Parish is about 3000 composed, with few exceptions, of small farmers and labourers. Many are in comfortable circumstances but a great proportion is very poor. There were 91 males and 84 females, total 175 children present at the time of inspection. Some increase in the numbers is expected. Ordinary subjects are taught from 9 to 3 o'clock in winter and from 9 to 4 in summer, Monday to Friday inclusive, and from 9 to 12 on Saturdays.

There is no Presbyterian Minister in the Parish. The Protestant Rector, not being at home I (Michael Coyle) wrote to him, but have not yet received an answer nor do I expect one as it has not come before now.

There is a reasonable prospect that adequate local aid, in addition to what the Commissioner contributes, will be available for the schools permanent support should the school be taken in connection. Even those in comfortable circumstances are unable to procure a proper education for their children without assistance. I (Michael Coyle) beg to recommend the Commissioners to entertain the application favourably.

The nearest school is 2 miles away in Dunleer. There is no other school closer than 4 miles (?)

Decision £8 annually to Pat Fleming from 1st January 1841. Books for 150. 31st March 1841

In 1842 – salary continued. Also £1 5s 9d for requisites.

In 1843, March it is reported that Pat Fleming had been appointed Teacher, 3rd Class from 1st January 1842. In 1844, 1845 and 1846 money was paid for requisites.

In September 1847 the Inspector wrote to the Commissioners of Education and he reported unfavourably on Pat Fleming 'withdraw salary from Pat Fleming from 1st November 1847' and recommend withdrawal of recognition. The Commissioners agreed on April 21st 1848 the inspector reported that Fleming was still in the school, which would appear to suggest tha the Manager didn't agree with the Inspector. On July 7th, Fleming wrote praying for his restoration.

The memorial was enclosed in a letter of Lord Bellew to the Resident Commissioners. The Inspector as a consequence, was directed to state if he was still of the opinion that the recognition should be withdrawn. On July 24th, the Inspector replied stating that it was his firm conviction that Fleming should go and on July 27th a copy of the reply was transmitted to Lord Bellew and he was informed that, in the circumstances, the Commissioners could not remit the sentence.

On October 11th 1848 the Inspector reported that Fleming was still in possession of the school and the Manager was called upon to remove him.

On July 10th 1849 the Inspector reported that Fleming continued to be in possession that Fleming continued to be in possession of the school and the Manager was again called on to remove him.

In 1850, Dromin School, was struck off in consequence of the Inspector's unfavourable report.

June 31st 1850, Notice re Dromin School – Strike off roll number 2962 and cancel grant for 01/11/4? as dismissed teacer holds possession.

February 14th – Manager states that free stock granted to Dec 1849 came to hand and requests to know what to do with it. Informed that if he intends to renew his application to restore the school he is at liberty to retain the free stock in his possession until the question is settled.

On the 2nd January 1852, the Manager, Father Thomas Magee P.P., made a new application to the Commissioners of Education in respect of Teacher's salary and for supply of books.

Father Magee stated that the school house was in good repair. It was provided with a sufficient quantity of good furniture. A competent teacher, Henry Fleming, had been appointed. He was about 21 years of age. About forty five boys and girls daily attended the school. The Rev. Thomas Magee, P.P., Dunleer was Manager and Correspondent – January 12th 1852.

Report of J.L. Fleming, District Inspector of Schools

Visit on 28th April 1852.

The school was established in 1841. Schools within three miles of Applicant School – Dunleer (2 miles) vested; Stabannon (1½ miles) vested; Philipstown (1½ miles).

The same patron, as when the school was connected, is still there. The school is a one roomed building, with outside measurements, 42' long, 22' wide and 11' high. There is a nominal rent. The site is secured by lease.

There are ten desks with seats, 10' long, sufficient accommodation for 100 children.

Dromin National SchoolTeacher (Inspectors Report continues)

The teacher's name is Henry Fleming. He has not been trained in any Model School. There are no written testimonials. His literary requirements are such as are required in the case of Probationers. His character is Moral. His method of conducting the school is middling. He has no other occupation. No sum had yet been specified regarding Local Funds towards payment of teacher's salary and repairs to school house. Children pay 2/- per quarter and this is regulated by the Patron. Some children are free by desire of the manager. Two hours every Saturday are set by for Religious Instruction.

The population of the parish is about 4,000, more than two thirds of whom are of the poorer classes.

Those likely to attend the National School are almost exclusively Catholic.

The number of pupils present at the time of the inspection was 20 males and 10 females, total 30. The number on the books for the past six months is 35 males and 20 females, total 55. The average daily attendance for the six months is 23 males and 17 females, total 40. An increase of 20 males and 20 females, total 40 was expected. There is no committee.

The hours of work for the ordinary subjects from Monday to Friday in summer is 9am to 12 and from 1pm to 4.30pm and in Winter from 10 until 3.

The Inspector's Recommendation

This school, when in connection with the Board, commanded very large attendances, because situated in the centre of a populous locality. I, therefore, beg to recommend this case to the favourable notice of the Commissioners as I am aware that, if the school to which it refers, be left without aid, the poor of the locality will have no means of procuring any elementary instruction for their children, who, I know, are, at present, in a lamentable state of ignorance.

J.L. Fleming, District Inspector of National Schools.

Decision of Commissioners

No free stock to be granted but the Manager was told to retain that granted in December 1849, as it was his intention to have school restocked.

£11 salary to Henry Fleming from 1st January 1852.

Principal Teachers in Dromin National School

- Pat Fleming** Trained in Kildare Place Model School – appointed 01/01/1841.
Was paid £8 annually.
The school was closed in 1848? because of an unfavourable
Inspector’s report. The teacher remained in possession of the
School and the grant was cancelled.
- Henry Fleming** He was regarded as competent, although he had not been trained
as a teacher. He was appointed on 1st January 1852. Was paid £11
annually. Resigned 29/04/1854.
- Pat Finegan** Henry Fleming resigned on 29/4/’54 and Pat Finegan was
appointed on 29/5/’54. Resigned 10/12/’54.
- James McCann** Pat Finegan resigned 10/12/’54. James
Mc Cann was appointed on 2/4/’55.
- Thos. Kieran** Substitute – James McCann left on 30/4/’57. Thos. Kieran received
a poor report.
- John Hodgers** left on 16/7/’57 (1/6/57-16/7/57) very short period.
- Chr. Boyle** left on 5/2/59 (23/7/57 – 5/2/59)
- James Nolan** was appointed 7/2/59. He left on 22/3/63 to take up another appointment.
School closed for short period.
- P.McDermott** and later James Clarke took over for very short periods

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| James Clarke | took over as substitute |
| Patrick Finnegan | was appointed on 11/4/63 and he continued in charge of the school to 31/8/95. |
| John Newitt | Appointed 1/9/95. Grants withdrawn 30/9/1900. |
| Michael Duffy | was appointed after John Newitt. The 1901 census return shows Michael Duffy (21 yrs old) in lodging in T.P. Harmon House in Dunleer. He taught in Dromin at that time. He was in Dromin in 1903 according to the records. Michael Duffy was later appointed principal teacher in Ballybay and much later became principal in Dunleer N.S. |
| Duncan Hughes | was appointed after Michael Duffy. |
| Josphe Callan | a native of Dunleer, followed Duncan Hughes. He had previously been an assistant teacher in Dunleer N.S. |
| Joseph Sharkey | was appointed on the death of Joseph Callan. He had been an assistant teacher in Phillipstown N.S. and later became principal teacher in Dunleer Boys N.S. |
| Liam Clancy | Liam Clancy followed J. Sharkey as principal. |
| Tom Sherlock | followed Liam Clancy |
| Colm Herrity | was appointed after Tom Sherlock. |
| Thomas McDonnell | succeeded Colm Herrity on his retirement. |
| Sean Clare | succeeded Thomas Mc Donnell as Principal |

(record complete until 2012)

1876 Dromin Teachers

Excerpts re Dromin N.S.

Application for salary to Assistant Teacher

Number of appointments in School - one

Names of Teachers already recognized - Patrick Finnegan III

Monitors or Assistants already recognized - None

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Names of other teachers - None

Christian name and surname of teacher

On whose behalf application is made - Mrs. Margaret Finnegan aged 32

Last National school in which employed - Ardee, left 11/09/75

Present class and division III

Date of appointment to this school - 01/10/75

Testimonials of fitness, etc - she is a classed teacher

Opinion of teacher as to competency - Competent

Character - Good

Internal Dimension of school - 40/18ft

No. of children on rolls - males 53, females 51, Total 104

Average daily attendance for last quarter - 28.6 33.5 62.1

Number of children present on day of visit - 31 29 60

The average attendance for January was 59 and for February 60. The teacher is qualified and attendance sufficient; on these grounds I recommend the application be granted. I am informed the manager made his application as early as 28th October 1875 and have twice received it since.

D. M. Wilson, District inspector of National Schools 06/03/76.

Margaret Finnegan was classed First Division of Third Class. Worked in Ardee National School June 1859 to September 1875. Appointed Dromin NS 01/10/75.

James McGee, 31st January 1876, Dunleer, Co. Louth

Decided - £25 per annum

Saga of Judith M. Rice v's Commissioners of Education

Judith M. Rice was appointed in charge of Dunleer Girls' National Schol in 1836. The Commissioners decided to pay her a salary of £12 per annum from 1st April 1836.

The work of Judith M. Rice (sometimes called Maria J. Rice) was inspected on the 7th March 1837. The result was very favourable to Miss Rice and on 31st March 1841 she was classified as 'first class' and her annual salary was increased to £15 per year.

Maria J. Rice lived at Dunleer. She had a house and a garden of 8 perches. The immediate leasor was George Govers 1854. On the 15th March 1849, the following report on Miss Rice, by the District Inspector of Schools, Mr. Butler, appears.

'Dismiss and withdraw salary from Maria J. Rice from 31st March 1849 for deliberate falsification of accounts. Manager to appoint a suitable teacher.'

The school Manager, Father Thomas Magee, clearly did not wish to dismiss Miss Rice as on July 12th the Inspector reported that the teacher was still in the school and the Manager was again called on to dismiss her, yet on October 17th she was again reported as being in the school.

On February 6th 1850 the Inspector reported that on the 19th February 1850, Anne Curran was appointed in room of M.J. Rice.

Miss Rice, aware that Church of Ireland clergy were likely to be more influential, approached a clergyman of the Established Church in whose parish she lived. The Rev Robert A.W. Burton wrote a strong letter to the Commissioners demanding a re-investigation of her case and a chance to prove her innocence and stating that the Inspectors case had been unjust, harsh and tyrannical.

The inspector when asked for his view, held to his point, describing the Rev. Mr Burton as, among other things, 'an impudent calumniator,' for which language he was reprimanded by the Commissioners. However, they agreed with the Inspector that no further enquiry was necessary. However, apparently there was a change of mind, as on 29th December 1850 an instruction was issued that all papers and correspondence in the case be transmitted to the Head Inspector for investigation.

On February 6th 1852 a letter was received, by the Commissioners, from the Rev. Wm Fitzgerald enclosing, by direction of the Archbishop of Dublin, a communication addressed to his Grace by Rev. Mr. Brownrigg in which, also, was a letter addressed to Rev. Mr. Brownrigg by Rev. A.A. Nicholson, Rector of Moylary, in reference to the case of Maria J. Rice and praying that the investigation may be conducted by sworn evidence as, unless this was done, it would, in his opinion, be quite futile to go on with the investigation.

On February 13th 1852 the Commissioners stated that they had no reason to change the method of investigation and that it should proceed in the usual manner.

On 14th May 1852 a joint letter had been received from Inspector Patten, Head Inspector and Inspector Butler. This letter contained a report of the investigation held by them on 24th March at

Dunleer, with the charges preferred by Mr. Butler, District Inspector, against Miss Rice, which led to her dismissal and the counter charge brought by Miss Rice against Mr. Butler.

The Head Inspector found that the charge of deliberate falsification of the school accounts did not appear to be sustained. Under the circumstances the Commissioners stated that they had no objection to sanctioning Miss Rice's application to a National School if a Manager was willing to avail of her services. However, they state that for many reasons, they could not approve of her re-election to the school of which she was formerly the teacher, more especially as she had retained possession of it, for a considerable time, after the Commissioners had directed her to withdraw from it. They claimed that the complaints against Mr. Butler had taken place a long time ago and had not been complained of at the proper time. The Commissioners were of the opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to establish some of the charges, while, of the others, there was not enough to show that Mr. Butler's demeanor was such as to call for serious admonition and reproof and that, accordingly, instructions had been given to communicate to that effect to Mr. Butler.

On June 4th 1852 Rev. Robt Brownrigg wrote to the Commissioners making the point that as Maria J. Rice had continued in the school by the decision of the Manager after the Order for her removal, she should be paid her salary up to the time she actually ceased to conduct the school, i.e. from April 1st 1849 to December 1849.

On October 18th 1852 a memorial was submitted by the Manager on behalf of Miss Rice praying for her restoration to Dunleer Female School and the payment of salary to her to the present time. A letter was, also, submitted by Rev. James Crofton, Rector of Dunleer.

On November 5th 1852, the Commissioners replied stating that they did not feel themselves at liberty to comply with the application. They had no power to restore Miss Rice to the charge of Dunleer as such power rested with the Manager alone. They also, stated that the circumstances of the case did not warrant them in continuing her salary after the period to which it had been paid viz 31st December 1849. However, the Commissioner stated that as Miss Rice had been unable, up to that time, to obtain an appointment in another school they would receive her into the Training Establishment in Dublin immediately and that she could remain there until the present class broke up in December and could, then, return in February next, and remain until the termination of the course in June 1853. They would pay travelling expenses and they believed that, by these arrangements, she would be likely to obtain a National School.

On December 15th 1852, Rev. A.A. Nicholson wrote complaining of the non payment of salary to Miss Rice but the Commissioners replied that this case had been before them repeatedly, that they had given it the fullest consideration and they could not alter the arrangement, regarding Miss Rice, conveyed to Rev. Mr. Brownrigg.

On May 11th 1853 Major Larcom wrote, enclosing a memorial from Miss Rice and requesting information on the matter.

On August 16th 1853 a statement was forwarded to him on the case.

On November 14th 1853 a letter was sent by A. Kavanagh and others praying for a favourable consideration for Miss Rice.

On November 23rd 1853, the Commissioners replied that they could not consistently with the faithful discharge of their public duties, grant her any remuneration from the period to which salary had already been paid. They stated that the Commissioners had no power to place Miss Rice in charge of any school. Should any Manager of a National School appoint her the Commissioners would recognize her and pay her salary from the date of her appointment thereto. They stated that they could not accept her appointment to Dunleer School for many important reasons. Miss Rice, they said, was at liberty to attend Professors lecturers and if the Professors were satisfied with her progress it may be in their power to recommend her to a suitable position.

On June 24th 1854 Thos. Wilson states that Miss Rice agreed to enter the Training Class in accordance with B.Q. 05/11/'52.

From the documentation available it would appear that Miss Rice was innocent of the charges made against her. Her classification as 'first class' on 31st March 1841 show her to have been an excellent teacher. The efforts, later on, made by the Commissioners to extricate themselves from their difficulties in relation to the case, are further proof of her innocence.

The acceptance by the Commissioners of the Inspectors report, without any further investigation, and the decision to dismiss her on the basis of that report, points to the low level of esteem in which the Commissioners held teachers and were prepared to remove her from her post even when the school manager, who was on the spot, wished to retain her as a teacher in the school.

In an attempt to escape from an embarrassing situation the Commissioners did not hesitate to change their stance when it suited them, e.g. The Manager was instructed to dismiss Miss Rice from the 31st March 1849. She remained on in the School until December 1849, a period for which she was not paid salary. The Commissioner gave as a reason for not permitting her re appointment to Dunleer School that she had retained possession of the school when they had directed her to withdraw from it, even though they were prepared to recognize her in any other national school to which she might be appointed. Yet some months later, on the 5th November 1852 it is clear from a report that they paid her salary to December 1849, a period in which they claimed she should not have been in the school. Note that this money had not been paid on June 4th 1852. Scarcely a logical stand!

When under strong pressure to restore Miss Rice to Dunleer School the Commissioners stated that they could not appoint a teacher to a National School, that such was a function of the Manager. They did not allude to the fact that, in this case, they had instructed the Manager to dismiss Miss Rice. The Manager had no option but to comply, firstly because there was a Rule that he must do so when requested by the Commissioners and secondly because the Commissioners could and in this case, did stop payment of salary to a teacher.

In an age when a teacher was poorly paid, isolated, individual without trade union support and subject to the whims of authoritarian forces Miss Rice's courage and her determination to prove her

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innocence and assert her rights in a long and protracted struggle which, for her, must have been a frightening experience, were exceptional and deserve to be recorded.

Dunleer Girls' School : Other Principal Teachers

Anne Curran, who had been appointed to replace Miss Rice on 19th February 1850, resigned on 3rd October 1851.

She was replaced by **Jane Breaky** who appears to have been teaching in Dunleer Girls National Schools from 1853 at a salary of £10 per annum. Jane Breaky retired in 1859.

She was succeeded by **Mrs Nolan**, wife of Peter Nolan. Mrs. Nolan retired in 1894 and was succeeded by her daughter, **Mrs. Alicia Harmon**, who had married T.P. Harmon. Mrs. Harmon retired in 1917. Mrs. Harmon was succeeded by **Mrs. Belton**.

Mrs. Catherine Belton, nee Morgan, was born in Dunleer. She was a member of the Morgan family, which lived in a house where the northern part of Victory Supermarket is now located. Mrs. Belton worked as a monitor in Dunleer School and later was trained as a national teacher in a Training College. She married James Belton, a shopkeeper, who owned a grocers' shop located where the Southern part of Wogan, Dunleer, now stands. James Belton was my godfather.

Mrs Belton was appointed principal teacher in Dunleer Girls School on the same day as **Miss Peig Casey** was appointed assistant in the same school. Peig Casey was my aunt. She had been trained as a teacher in Stranmillis Training College, Belfast.

Peig Casey succeeded Catherine Belton as principal teacher in Dunleer Girls N.S. in 1937. During her period as principal a new Primary School was built in Dunleer. **Nan Predergast** succeeded Peig Casey as principal teacher and it was during that time that the Boys School and the Girls School was amalgamated.

List of Principal Teachers in Dunleer Girls' National School.

Judith M. Rice (or Maria J. Rice) 1836

Anne Curran 05/02/1850 - resigned 1851

Jane Breaky (Breakey) 1853 – resigned 1859

Mrs. Nolan 1859 – 1894

Mrs. Harmon 1894 – 1917

Mrs. C. Belton 1917 – 1937

Miss Margaret Casey 1937

Miss Anne Prendergast to school amalgamation

List of Principal Teachers in Amalgamated Schools Boys and Girls.

Joseph Sharkey

Thomas O. Faulkner

Joanne Moran

Note the names Curran, Breaky, Nolan and Harmon in both the Boys and Girls Schools. These were married teachers.

Phillipstown National School

A school was established by Baron Foster (John Leslie Foster) in the Townland of Phillipstown, Parish of Mosstown, Barony of Ardee, in the year 1816. The school was in connection with the Kildare Place Society and derived aid from it. At first salary and books were obtained from the Society. Later, however, only books were obtained from it. Baron Foster was the Patron and when he died the connection was dissolved and was not renewed. The Baron died in 1842 and in October 1844 his son, Jas. Leslie Foster applied to the Commissioner of Education requesting aid.

Rathescar,

Dunleer,

23rd October 1844.

Gentlemen,

I send the required information respecting Phillipstown School for which I am desirous of obtaining from the National Board of Education Teacher's Salary and Books.

The school called Phillipstown School is in the County of Louth, Parish of Mosstown, Townland of Phillipstown and Barony of Ardee. Dunleer is the nearest Post Town, distant 2 miles to the East. The house, built of substantial masonry is thatched. There is one schoolroom 30' x 17' and a slated porch 8' x 5'. The furniture consists of 8 forms and desks and Masters seat and desk and 82 reading and spelling tablets hung upon the walls.

William Ebbit (piece illegible) of Atherdee, aged 28 years, is the teacher. The average attendance is 71-51 males and 20 females. The school hours are from 9am to 3pm. There is religious instruction after school hours. The books used? in and the caupen? spelling book and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th lefrom? Books of the National Board of Education. The school was formerly connected with the Kildare Place Society. It is now under my management. There is no regulation as to visiting, but it has been occasionally visited by the Protestant curate of Collon.

I would wish any communications respecting the school to be addressed to myself.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours ofed? Geil?

Jas Leslie Foster.

A member of the established Church.

Report of Superintendent of Schools, Michael Coyle, in 1844**Philipstown**

Dunleer is the nearest Post Town to Philipstown, nearly three miles distant. The nearest schools are Dunleer, (vested) and Dromin (non vested). A school for the poor within three miles of the Applicant is in Collon.

The school is built of stone, thatched and in good repair. It is 50' long, 17' broad and 8' high. Funds for its erection were made available by the late Baron Foster. It is rent free. There is no lease. It is the property of the Applicant and he allows it to be used as a school, but he is not under any obligation by lease, or otherwise to do so. There is one room in the school.

There are 8 desks with seats attached, each 11' long, capable of accommodating 80 children. There is, also, a desk for the teachers and in front of which there are shelves for books.

Teacher The teacher is Wm. Ebbit, aged 29 years. He was never trained in any Model School. He had no testimonials to produce having never been employed as a teacher elsewhere. The teacher's literary requirements are, at present, very limited. He reads, writes and understands arithmetic pretty well. He knows little or nothing of the improved methods of teaching either in theory or practice. The applicant thinks he has good abilities to learn. I think so, too, and that therefore he is capable of becoming a good teacher. He has two acres of land but does not work it himself. He surveys occasionally by which he earns only about £1 12s 0d annually.

There is no local fund to help pay the teacher or repair the school building. The pupils paid 1d per week fixed by the former teacher and manager and adopted by the present teacher and manager. 40 children pay nothing. All school books used are those published and agreed by the board of education.

Mr. Foster doesn't wish any religious instruction in the school than what is contained in the books published and issued by the board, particularly as a Roman Catholic Chapel is within a few yards of the schoolhouse, but if the rules and regulations of the Board render it necessary he is willing to comply.

The school is on the confines of two parishes, Mosstown and Collon. The immediate neighbourhood is very densely peopled, the majority being poor and likely to avail themselves of a National School and to be greatly benefited thereby.

On the day of the Inspection there were 58 males and 47 females present (total 105). On Rolls there with 64 males and 47 females (total 111), over the past six months. The average daily attendance for the six months ending 31st December 1842 does not appear to be available since no account of the average has been kept, but 58 is probably about the correct figure. There is no committee.

Ordinary subjects are taught Monday to Friday, inclusive 9am to 3pm in winter; 8am to 5pm in summer and on Saturday 9am to 12 noon in Winter; 8am to 12 noon in summer.

The protestant clergyman objects to the application as he disapproves of the Rules and Regulations of the Board. The Roman Catholic Clergymen approve of it. There is no Presbyterian Clergyman in the neighbourhood. If the school is taken into connection there is reasonable prospect of adequate local aid.

Recommendation

There is clearly a necessity for a National School in that place and the state, situation, size and formation of the house are such as merit the support of the board.

The manager and applicant being one of that respectable class hitherto generally approved by the Board I think it is expedient and conducive too good not to reject the case for want of documentary evidence of the average for the last six months, the more particularly as my long residence in the immediate neighbourhood enables me to give testimony that may be considered a good and safe substitute for such evidence and I have no hesitation in pledging myself that the average, if the school be connected with the Board, will not be less than, and may exceed, 59, stated before as average for a half year ending December 1842, from an inspection of the accounts kept by the directions of the Kildare Place Society. In addition the Applicants anxiety for the teacher there is ample ground for believing he will improve in the first place not only the amount of salary but his continuance in the situation will depend on whether he will improve or not for unless he improve the applicant would bind? Pepeufe? And in fact has promised to dismiss him which would be the more detrimental to him as he has a few acres of land, and, must, therefore, have an interest in the situation which no stranger could have.

I beg, then, strongly, to recommend that the application be entertained formally and with as little delay as possible.

Michael Coyle, Superintendent of Schools.

Decision of Commissioners

£8 salary to Wm Ebbit from 1st November 1844

Books for 150 pupils

Grants were made to the school in 1844. Owing to disputes regarding Religious Instruction the grants were cancelled in 1846. The house in which school was held was taken down. Wm Ebbit taught in the school until the grants were withdrawn and left the school before its removal from the Roll. He kept a school, at least for certain portions of each year, since grants were withdrawn in 1846, in his own house. When a new school was opened in Philipstown some years later the people of the area felt that he had some claim on them.

Randall McDonnell was appointed to the old school - beside the Catholic Church – in Phillipstown on 3/1/1847. He resigned on 7/7/1847.

During that period the school was closed for a time as a result of the spread of fever, from 30th April. On September 7th the Manager was requested to procure a competent substitute for the regular teacher (whose name I have not got) but replied that he was unable to do so. On October 18th 1848 the inspector reported the school closed from 1st October and the teacher in training.

On March 15th 1849 the Board of Education ordered that roll no 4247 be struck off and the grant was cancelled from 1st February 1849 as the school was permanently closed. The school building appears to have been taken down.

Philipstown National School (next phase)

Sir Frederick Foster, of Whitehall, London, a landlord of Rathescar decided to build a school at Philipstown. Sir Frederick was a third cousin of Jas Leslie Foster who had applied to the Commissioners for a connection for Philipstown School. Sir Frederick applied to the Board of Education and in 1856 was granted £120 on an expenditure of £180. He died on 31st December 1857 and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster, a rector in Essex, England. Sir Cavendish was asked by the Board if he wished to avail of the grant. At first he was well disposed but because he was not keen on Catholic Priests being involved in managing schools and was not happy about a school predominantly attended by Catholic children, he changed his mind. On May 13th 1859 the Board struck off the Roll no 7360 and grants were cancelled. Father Pentony, P.P., Dunleer was not satisfied either with the conditions being laid down and refused to co-operate. He was not satisfied that the school should be vested in the Commissioners.

While Sir Cavendish Foster was favourable to the school project he suggested that money collected by the tenants to honour Sir Frederick Foster, deceased, should be used for school purposes. As the school did not materialize the tenants used the money to erect a statue of Sir Frederick at the Square, Ardee, where it remains to this day.

Further efforts were made to acquire a site for a school at Philipstown.

Vere Foster wrote to his brother, Cavendish, suggesting that he should come to Ireland in 1858 and become a resident landlord. He pointed out that a school and teacher were needed in Rathescar and more new cottages here and there. He advised his brother not to distribute Bibles and Protestant Tracts, which, he said, would injure his power for good, as proselytism, is very odious.

Cavendish Foster visited Ireland occasionally but did not settle here nor did he trouble himself much with Irish affairs or Irish property.

Vere wrote to Cavendish

‘I hope you approve of giving me a site for a National School at Philipstown.’

He reminded Cavendish that only last September Frederick wrote to him from America to give up emigration and return to help him with National Schools. He stated that Frederick intended to build a schoolhouse. Cavendish, apparently, was opposed to granting the site, more especially as a Catholic priest would be school manager.

Vere replied:

‘With regard to your observation about the proposal Phillipstown School if there were a Catholic Proprietor in the district where a school was wanted for a population chiefly Catholic I should certainly make application to him for a site but there is no Catholic proprietor about Phillipstown and very few in Ireland, Frederick intended to give a site and had a promise of co-operation from the Commissioners of National Education, who, at his request, furnished him with a plan of the school house. I do not propose it for children of one but of all creeds and to secure to all the right of religious teaching according to their own tenets, with the consent of their parents. I am not asking anything unusual from you as you can learn in Dublin from the Secretaries of the commission, at their office at Marlborough St., who will tell you that nearly all the school sites in Ireland are given by Protestant landlords, there being few others and that half of these schools, at least, say 2,500 in number, are under the patronage of Catholic Priests, the children in them being exclusively Catholic, and he, being the most natural person in the parish to superintend schools for their education. If you object to giving a site then you sell me half an acre and I will give it.’

Cavendish relented. Vere Foster expressed his gratitude and said he would not ask for any money towards the building, ‘as I am prepared to pay all that is necessary for the schoolhouse and the teachers residence..... and have written to the Commissioners of National Education to that effect.’

Indenture

On the 1st day of February 1862 – Indenture made on the 1st day of February 1862 between the Rev. Sir Cavendish Harvey Foster of Haggardstown, in the County of Louth, Baronet, of the one part and the Rev. Michael Pentory, of Dunleer, in the County of Louth, Parish Priest, Thomas Ebbit and Patrick Nevin, both of Phillipstown in the County of Louth, Farmers, Trustees for the purposes herein mentioned of the other part – that plot of ground – delineated on the map attached to the said lease herinafter - for the purposes of establishing a national school to be called Phillipstown National School (lease for term of sixty years)

[Note -1934

In order to promote the object of affording a combined literary and moral and separate religious instruction so children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school doth hereby grant and demise unto the Trustees that lot of ground with buildings thereon situated in the townland of Phillipstown, Barony of Ardee, and County of Louth, combining two roods and seventeen perches or thereabouts.

The above lease was negotiated between Sir Augustus Vere Foster of the one part and His Eminence, Joseph, Cardinal McRory, the Right Reverend Patrick Lyons and the Rev. John Byrne, of the other part, dated 16th July 1934. This lease was for 99 years at the rent of 2/- per annum payable to the 1st day of June each year.]

Return to 1862/63

Father Michael Pentory decided to make a new application to have Phillipstown School connected with the Board of Education 1863.

Dunleer,

February 18th 1863

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that the school for which I have applied for aid is named and situated as above. The nearest Post Town is Dunleer, to the East. The house is a good substantial one containing one room 18' x 30'. The furniture consists of six desks and forms attached with a masters desk and sheet. The teacher's name is William Ebbit, aged 48. Average daily attendance 37¼, males and females. School proceeds from 10 to 3. Religious instruction from ½ past two to three o'clock. The books used are those of the National Board. Visitors admitted at all hours. Manager, Rev. M. Pentory, P.P., Dunleer. It is intended that the school be governed according to the rules of the National Board.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. Pentony

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlboro St.,
Dublin

The application was received on 13th February 1863

Report by M. Moleny, District Inspector of National Schools

Date of visit 26/3/1863

The school was established in the townland of Philipstown Parish of Mosstown, Barony of Ardee on 19/1/1863.

There is no town or village. There are about 40 dwellings withing a circuit of half a mile of the school. Dunleer is the Post Town about three miles to the East.

National Schools within three miles are Dunleer M (male).av. attend 42.3, Dunleer F (Female) 31.9, Drumin 2 miles away, 24.8 (This school appears to have closed at the time, but an application for connection was in) Tenure M 46.7, Tenure F 39.5. Dunleer Schools are vested. The other schools are not vested.

Grants had been granted to a school about a quarter of a mile from the present school for which application is being made, about 1844, which, owing to disputes regarding Religious Instruction, were cancelled in 1846. Since then the house in which the school was held was taken down. The present house was recently built.

The school house is not attached to Church, Chapel or Meeting House, or in ground connected with such. It is not in connection with any religious establishment.

The school house was built with rubble, stone and mortar and is slated. The house is in good repair. There are no offices yet but it is intended to have them erected.

The school was built with a charitable fund and subscription form Mr. Foster (apparently Vere Foster). It is 34½' long, 22 1/3' wide and 9' high.

The rent 2/- is paid by the committee, to the Rev. Cavendish Foster. The landlord, Rev. C. Foster, has given a lease of the site for 61 years. The school rooms are wholly employed for the use of children.

There is one room in the school 31'x 19'x9' internal measurement. There are five windows capable of being opened up and down. There is no grate as yet, but applicant will provide one. The building is not yet ceiled or plastered, but shall be done immediately. The floor is made of Boards. There are six desks, each about 12' long. There is a suitable desk for the teacher and a properly shelved book case in front of the teachers desk with a lock and key.

There is no clock or blackboard or rack provided whereon to suspend the timetable, general lesson, Commandments, etc, as yet. They will be provided when the grants are made.

The teacher is William Ebbit, aged 48 years. He is not trained and left Philipstown previous to its removal from the Roll. He had taught in the previous school in Philipstown until the grant was withdrawn.

The teachers' acquirements are limited. He is unable to parse and but lately commenced the study of Grammar. In Arithmetic he was unable to give me any explanation of the Rules. He had no notion of ratio, proportion, etc. In short, he was one of the old school and has been making an effort to qualify himself since his appointment to this school and perhaps, if allowed to remain on trial, may succeed in getting up such an amount of knowledge in the subjects referred to as may justify his classification. The teacher's character is good and he examines the class with some energy.

The teacher holds ten acres of land. There is no local fund as yet towards payment of Teacher's salary or repairs to the school house.

The rates of payment made by the Scholars is 1/1 to 6/6 regulated by himself (presumably the teacher.) The total amount per quarter of School Fees, £1 16s 0d since he opened. I cannot say what his annual income is from the school. Two children were admitted gratuitously on the authority of the applicant. The school will be, bonafide, open for children of all religious denominations. The tablet containing the inscribed notification 'Religious Instruction' will be used as required by the Rules of the Board and the 'Notice of Parents' will be issued when the occasion shall arise.

The population, in the area, consists of farmers and farm labourers and are all Roman Catholics. A record of the pupils daily attendance has been kept from 19th January.

On the day of inspection there were 19 males and 11 females, total 30 pupils present. For the last six months there were 41 males and 29 females, total 70 on the books. The average daily attendance for the last 6 months was 28 males and 12.2 females. Total 40.2 pupils. I can't say if there will be an increase.

The school is under the direction of a committee, who are appointed and include some of the farmers of the neighbourhood. Secular instruction took place on five days of the week from 10am to 2.30pm. The application had not been got up by the teacher, or his friends, for his benefit exclusively.

The applicant is the Roman Catholic Clergyman. The Rev. C. Foster, the landlord has given the lease.

If the school is taken into connection there is no guarantee, as yet, so far as I can ascertain, that adequate local aid, in addition to what the Commissioners contribute, will be provided for its permanent support, except the fees.

The teacher, having kept a school, at least for certain portions of each year (since the grants were withdrawn in 1841) in his own house, the people appear to think he has some claim on them.

I fear the establishment of the school will interfere considerably with that of Dromin. I am unable to give the exact number which have left the latter as the teacher, having got another appointment, lately, left, and the school of Dromin was closed.

On the subject the applicant (The manager of Dromin N.S.) states that if it, i.e. Dromin, were not self supporting let it go down. This Philipstown School is more central (see map)

Stabannon, Dunleer and Philipstown National Schools are not too far from the children of Dromin. The teacher of Dunleer has stated that seven or eight of his pupils have left since Philipstown has opened.

M Moleny,

District Inspector of National Schools.

Date of visit 26/3/1863

Decision Granted

Salary Salary to William Ebbit £15 – 19th January 1863.

The 1841 School building was situated near the Catholic Church in Philipstown, the 1863 school building at Stifyans Cross, half a mile away.

Sir Augustus Vere Foster made a will dated 25th January 1939. He bequeathed to his daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth Charlotte Vere (Executor William Rudolph Filgate) everything of which he was possessed at the time of his death and requested her to pay to her sister, Philippa, the sum of £2 per week for life. He died on the 7th November 1947 without altering his will.

Dorothy Elizabeth Charlotte Vere (or May) was then beneficial owner of the site of Philipstown School. She sold the site to Rev. John O'Neill, C.C. for three pounds. Her sister, Philippa agreed, her agreement being necessary because of the £2 per week to be paid to Philippa and which had to come from the whole estate. Father O'Neill had then the beneficial interest in the property, 26th June 1957 and it became parochial property.

When a new school was built in Philipstown and was opened in 1955, Patrick Bowhan bought the old school and turned it into a garage.

It was originally intended to build the new school in a small field at Stifyan's Cross. Negotiations broke down and that field is now St. Kevin's G.F.C. Football pitch. The school was eventually built on

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
two acres in a field the property of Nicholas Powderly, situated almost opposite the old school site.
Father Thomas Conlon, was Parish Priest of Dunleer at the time.

Principal Teachers

Thomas Finnegan Scholl near Dunleer Chapel

William Ebbitt already described in the account of Philipstown School

Randal McDonnell appointed 3/1/1847. Resigned 7/7/1847

New school at Stifyans Cross

William Ebbitt re-appointed 1863 and resigned 1869.

Joseph Farrell 1870-1878 not much information about him

Dan Lynch a native speaker from Kerry. Taught in Phillipstown in 1878 to 1905 .Dan was very interested in the Irish language and was a Member of the Co. Louth Archaeological Society. He was a Poet and wrote a poem in Irish outlining what the young Arch Society proposed to do. He, also, engaged in a poetic controversy with another poet on the merits and demerits of the area. He married a local girl, Miss Callan and is the ancestor of the Meehan family of Thistles Grove, Dromin.

John J. O’Neill 1905-1944. John taught for a short time in Clogherhead before coming to Philipstown. He helped develop Philipstown Co-op and acted as its secretary. For a time he was a member of Louth Co. Council.

Pádraig Faulkner 1944

Christopher Carolan 1978

Jim Mc Kenna

Mrs Annie Hoey spent a long number of years as an assistant in the school at
(nee Bellew) Stifyans Cross and a period in the new Phillipstown School. The
school was known as Phillipsotwn School, whatever its location (a)
at the chapel (b) at Stifyan's Cross and (c) on its present site.

Prinicpal Teachers in the Philipstown School opened in 1863, closed 1854 (5)

Wm Ebbit 1863-1869

Jos Farrell 1870-1878

Daniel Lynch 1878-1905

John J. O'Neill 1905-1944

Pádraig Faulkner 1944

Christopher Carolan 1978

Jim Mc Kenna

Philipstown School

John Foster of Dunleer = Mary Fortescue

b.1665 (?) m. 1704 d. 1747

|

|
Dr. Th Foster
1709-1785
Rector of Dunleer

|
Anthony Foster of Collon
b1705 d 1779 Chief Baron

|
John Thomas Foster
B 1747-1795

|
John (Speaker) William
b 1744- d 1797
Bishop of Clogher

|
Frederick Thomas Foster, Sir Augustus John Foster
b. 1760 d 1848

|
Harriet John Leslie Foster
b 1781 d 1842

| | |
Frederick Cavendish Vere
George (later Sir Cavendish) Henry
(Sir Frederick Louis
Unmarried) (Phillipstown School
Application for connection
1863)

|
James Foster
(Philipstown School
connection application
1841)

Excerpts re Teachers in Phillipstown National School

On 1st July 1878 Father McGee, P.P. Dunleer applied for a salary as worksmistress in Phillipstown N.S. She was then aged 23 years. In the census of 1901, Mrs. Lynch is shown to have a daughter of 22 years. Mrs. Lynch was 45 years in 1901. Dan Lynch came as Principal Teacher to Phillipsotwn school in 1878.

Official Records

William Ebbit retired in 1869 and was succeeded by Joseph Farrell 17/04/79 to 11/01/78. Dan Lynch was appointed principal on 14/01/78. Mrs. Lynch taught sewing and knitting from Monday to Friday 1pm – 3pm. The district school inspector recommended that the appointment be made. The average daily attendance was 62.2. No. on rolls 62b 42g. No. present when inspector called 45b 31g. No. in sewing class 20 girls. There was a monitor named Thomas Brennan also in the school.

In 1886 Father McGee applied for salary for an Assistant Teacher. The candidates name was Henry Callan. He had been employed in Dunavan National School, Co. Down and left there on 15th July 1886. He commenced work in Phillipstown N.S. on 16th July, 1886. Henry Callan was trained in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, 1884-1885 and was classed 2nd. In character and in general fitness for the office of assistant teacher he is satisfactory in all respects.

The number of pupils who may be accommodated in this school is 107

No. of children on rolls 70 male

57 female

Total 127

No of children present on day of visit 57m. 47f. = 103

Average Attendance Daily

| | 30 th Sept. | 31 st Dec. | 31 st March | 30 th June | July | Aug |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Males | 37.5 | 42.3 | 41 | 48.3 | 29.1 | 43.0 |
| Females | <u>29.6</u> | <u>32.3</u> | <u>33.7</u> | <u>37.8</u> | <u>26.5</u> | <u>36.6</u> |
| Total | 67.1 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 86.1 | 55.6 | 79.6 |

Names of teachers and Monitors already recognized by the commissioners in the School

Daniel Lynch

Class 1

Principal Teacher

Dunleer
Margaret Lynch

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Work Mistress

Kate Callan

Monitor

James Keelan

Monitor

Ordered that salary of £35 a year, with share in Result's fees be granted to Henry Callan from 16th July 1886.

Name Henry Callan. 21 years on 25th February 1886.

James McGee, P.P. Manager and Correspondent. 14th August 1886 Post Town – Dunleer

Dan Lynch retired from Phillipstown, N.S. in 1905 at age 49. He went to Dublin where he worked in Dundrum. He was, also, postmaster in Dundrum.

Section 9**Burren Farm**

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Burren Farm**Magrane Farm Accounts Book 1839-1848)****Deed****Burren****27th March 1840****Nicholas Markey to Nicholas Magrane**

Memorial of indenture, 23rd March 1840, between Nicholas Markey of Walshestown, Gent of the one part and Nicholas Magrane of Walshestown, Gent of the other part.

[My Note: Note address, Walshestown, in each case and also gent in each case. Also the Magrane family buried in Mayne graveyard, Clogherhead, even when resident at Burren for a number of generations.]

The said Nicholas Markey for and in consideration of the sum of £900 stg to him in hand paid by the said Nicholas Magrane at, and immediately before, the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt and payment thereof he, the said Nicholas Markey, doth thereby acknowledge, granted, bargained, sold and assigned, transferred and made over, released and confirmed unto the said Nicholas Magrane in his actual pofson?(illegible) then being pursuant to the bargain and race?? And statute therein mentioned to his heirs and assigns all that and there that part of the lands of Burren in the County of Louth. As in maps and survey.

245acs 0rds 15pers, plantation measure also lands in Carrickbaggot

196acs 1rd 20pers plantation measure excepting 25acs 1rd 12pers.

To hold with? the said Nicholas Magrane, his heirs and assigns for and during the natural lives and life of the said Nicholas Markey, party herets and Anne Markey, now Anne McDonnell, widow of the surviving certin? Grenes? thereof and the survivor of them and, also, of and during the natural life of the said Nicholas Markey and of Anne Markey now McDonnell and the survivor of them, provided Anne Dorothea, Baroness of Dufferin and Clanaboye shall so long live and by act hereafter to the payment of the yearly rent sd re deed of release thereof.

(The actual rent paid by Magrane to Markey appears in the Magrane Rent Book *my note £206 0 4½* half yearly).

Nicholas Magrane to Nicholas Markey

Memorial of indenture - 30th April 1840

Lands of Burren meared and bounded as on map 245acs 0rds 15 plantation measure

Lands of Carrickbaggotte meared and bounded as on map 196acs 1rds 20pers plantation measure and all that part of the lands of Carrickbaggot meared and bounded as map 25acs 1rds 12 pers plantation measure

(8 Irish Acs = 13 statute acres (approx))

I knew Magranes to own Burren. I did not know them to own Carrickbaggot at any time so this land apparently reverted back to Nicholas Markey as we find Nicholas Markey in possession of 233acs 1rd 32sq pers (Landlord James Hugh Smith Barry) when the land was purchased by the tenants from the landlords through the Land Commissions (James Hugh Smith Barry was landlord of part of the townland of Carrickbaggot)

Payment to Nicholas Markey by Nicholas Magrane (samples)

| Date | Dr | £ s d | Date | Cr | £ s d |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1843 - Feb. 15th | To cash lodged in Drogheda Bank | 50 0 0 | 1842 Nov 1st | By half year's rent for burren Farm | 196 2 6 |
| April 1st | To cash lodged in Drogheda Bank | 150 0 0 | | By half year's rent charge. (tithes) | 9 17 10 ½ |
| | To cash paid himself | 6 0 04 ½ | | | |
| | Total | 206 0 4 ½ | | Total | 206 0 4 ½ |
| | | | | | |
| July 18th | To cash lodged in Drogheda Bank | 100 0 0 | | By half year's rent Burren Farm | 196 2 6 |
| | To amt of poorrate paid Feb 1843 | 4 1 8 ½ | | By half year's rent charge | 9 17 10 ½ |
| Sept 14th | To cash | 101 18 8 | | | |
| | Total | 206 0 4 ½ | | Total | 206 0 4 ½ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1847 April 23rd | To a bill due July 24th 1847 | 200 0 0 | 1846 Nov 1st | By half year's rent and rent charge for Burren less 1 acre Ord for the railway | 205 3 6 |
| April 25th | To poor Law paid 7th March - 7 ½ per 20/- | 6 8 9 | | To amount of discount | 2 19 10 |
| | To a ret stamp | 0 4 0 | | Total | 208 3 4 |
| | To Cash | 1 10 7 | | | |
| | Total | 208 3 4 | | | |

Bernard Mc Enteggart, Liverpool (Sample) He bought cattle and sheep from the proprietor of Burren Farm.

| 1844 | | £ s d | | | £ s d |
|-------------|--|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| June | To amount forward | 18 10 0 | June | By amount forward | 58 6 6 |
| | To 10 lambs assigned to him | 9 0 0 | | | |
| | To discount on bill due July 1844 | 0 5 4 | | | |
| | To 10 lambs @ 15/- each | 7 10 0 | | | |
| | To 10 lambs @ | 8 0 0 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| | 16/- each | | | | |
| | To 14 lambs @14/6 | 10 3 0 | | | |
| July | 4 ewes (28/-) and 2 rams (35/-) | 9 2 0 | | | |
| | 22 lambs | 15 11 6 | | | |
| August | 4 fat cows - £10 10s | 42 0 0 | August | By a banker's bill | 100 0 0 |
| | 4 fat cows £11 10s | 46 0 0 | | By a banker's bill | 100 0 0 |
| | 20 lambs @14s | 14 0 0 | September | By amount of expense | 34 19 10 |
| | 20 lambs @ 11s | 11 0 0 | | By additional charge for clover | 0 1 0 |
| | 20 ewes @ 24/- | 24 0 0 | | By a banker's bill | 38 9 6 |
| | Iscount on Bankers bill for £100 | 0 2 6 | | | |
| | 20 ewes @22s | 22 0 0 | | | |
| | 26 lambs @7/6 | 9 15 0 | | | |
| | Discount for bankers bill for £100 | 0 2 6 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------|
| September | 20 ewes @22s | 22 0 0 | | | |
| | Total | 331 16 10 (?) | | Total | 331 16 10 |

In 1841 heifers £ 11 8 9 also £12 0 0. Whethers 45/-. Rams 42/6 ,Ewes 35/-, Bullock £50.

1842: Fat cow £9; Wheter 34/-; Ewes 22/6 to 26/-; Bullock and a cow £21 0 0.

1848: Lambs 26/-; sheep 35/- each.

Baroness Dufferin and Clanaboyes involvement with above

John, Baron Oriel, by his will, 9th November 1817, bequeathed to Lady Dufferin and Clanaboye, his daughter, the lands of Burren, Carrick, Ardbolis and Brittas. Viscount Ferrard, son, and Baron Dufferin and Clanaboye, his son in law also bone fitted under the will.

In a codicil to the will of Lord Oriel, 7th August 1825, he revoked (a) and gave the property to Wm Henry Foster, Vicar of Collon – probably after Lady Dufferin and Clanaboyes day, as she was involved in the Markey and Magrane Deed of 1840. She died in 1865. Wm H Foster was Lord Oriels nephew.

[Lord Oriel was the Speaker Foster]

In a deed of 13/12/1842 she appears to have made over the property to the Rev. William Foster.

Burren Farm

Deed – Markey to Magrane – 1840

Made over the property to the Rev. William Foster

Baroness Dufferin and Clanaboyes to Wm. Foster 23rd December 1842

Memorial of Covenant and Release 26th November 1842 between the Right Hon. Anne Dorothea, Dowager Baroness Dufferin and Clanaboye of Glack, Co. Down of the first part.

The Hon. And Rev. William Steta? Blackwood of Ardway, Co. Antrim, Clerk, and Sir Henry Mentoe Blackwood, Stonehouse of Down, Baronet, Exects., acting under

probate last will and testament of the said James Stephenore and Baron Dufferin and Clanaboye of the second part.

The Honourable Thomas Henry Skeffington, Viscount Ferrard and Baron Oriel of the third part.

And the Rev. William Henry Foster of Collon, Co. Louth, Clerk of the fourth part.

[In the Tithe Composition (from 1830AD) Mr. N. Markey appears as the occupier of 223 acres, presumably Burren Farm]

The Magrane names for the same family, (Burren) is spelled Magrane in the early stages and later McGrane. The first entry as to where the Magrane family resided is given in the parochial records as Burren. Later entries show Primrose House and later again Burren. Apparently they extended the Stewards' house at Burren and left Primrose House to live there. The house was later rented. Some years later, Nicholas Magrane, brother of James Magrane owner of Burrenstown, went to live there. Primrose House was afterwards purchased by Leo Magrane, son of James Magrane from Joseph, son of Nicholas Magrane and Leo's wife continues to live there (1996).

Burren Farm 1839 – 1848

Burren Farm Accounts Book 1839 – 1848.

There was a continuous growth in agricultural production from the beginning of the 19th century. Population growth in Britain created an expanding export market and prices were reasonably good, Small farmers combined farm labour with domestic textile work.

A rapid increase in population took place mainly among labourers and cottiers, which resulted in an increase in their relative size in the agricultural community and a corresponding decline in their condition. In the 1820's unemployment increased due to the importation here of mass produced goods from Britain which undermined the small scale handcraft industry here. Farmers married later in life than labourers and so labourers increased disproportionately,

The Napoleonic wars created a demand for agricultural produce, tillage increased, large amounts of corn were exported together with pigs sheep and dairy produce. Landlords benefited through increases in rent. Tenant farmers gained considerably through profitable subletting and by reducing labour costs to a minimum.

Between 1821 – 1841 the population increased from 6,800,000 to over 8 million and about two thirds of the population depended on the land for a living. Cereals and potatoes were involved in crop rotation and tillage required a high labour density. As towns had not grown from the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 the population increase took place in rural agricultural areas.

The rapid growth in population meant intense competition for land and this in turn led to inflated rents and a rapid reduction in the rewards for labour. Because of this the labourer the cottier and the very small farmer did not benefit from increasing prosperity resulting from higher output and better prices.

The poorer people were now forced to live on a potatoe diet, while the provision for potatoe growing assured the farmer of cheap labour.

Partial famines, pre great famine, in Ireland affected only Labourers and cottiers. Farmers had a more varied diet e.g. two thirds of the large amount of grain grown was consumed in Ireland. The large farmer in the east of the country even during the Great Famine remained virtually unscathed. Where more than usual numbers of this class died during the famine it was more likely to be as a result of fever than of starvation.

In the 1841 census farms from 6 acres to 15 acres had an average of 2 cattle and a horse per farm. The average value of livestock was £22 - 10s. From 16 acres to 30 acres the average value was £46.

In the Eastern counties the Great Famine had not nearly as detrimental effects as on other parts of Ireland. The death rate rose as fever followed famine and the desperately poor migrated from west to east and from countryside to towns and fever spread.

Note:*(Michael Faulkan (Faulkner) Aclare. (Entered only because of name Faulkner)*

Michael took about a rood of potatoe land on Burren Farm. He paid the rent of the land by his own labour and that of Ann, Mary, Martha, Cathy KIrwan, Ann Lambe, Ann Commoms, Rose Carney and Kitty Conway, probably relatives. The Annual Account varied from 19s - 5d to £2 -5s. Apparently Michael owned his own house. The number of days worked on Burren Farm were relatively few and payment was made for potato land only.

There were quite a number of Fauken families in Dunleer Parish at the time. The name later changed to Faulkner, The name is spelled Falkner in Griffith's Valuation. However, the name was pronounce Faulken and even though my grandfather and my father speeled their names Faulkner locals spoke of them as Pat Faulken and Tommy Faulken.)

Burren Accounts book 1839 - 1848. (cont.)

The accounts book of Burren Farm, Burren townland in the Parish of Dunleer, County of Louth was very well kept and the book itself is in very good condition. Regretably the first six pages are missing, as are a number of pages throughout the book. Never the less the accounts written in longhand, give a good insight into how people lived (1839 - 1848).

In Griffith's Survey 1854 Nicholas Mc Grane is named as the occupier of Burn (Burren) Farm. The house offices and land consisted of 353 acres two rood and 37 perches and Land Valuation £302 15s 0d and buildings £6 5s. Total Valuation £309 . When tenants land is included it reaches £405 3s 8d (Griffitts Valuation)

Nicholas Markey Walshestown is named in Griffith's Survey as the immediate lessor of Burren Farm.. Nicholas Mac Grane is named as the occupier of Burren Farm and the immediate lessor of the houses and small farms on Burren Farm.

As the first pages of the Accounts book are missing the name of the person who kept the accounts is not available. It can be reasonably assumed that the Mac Grane family kept the accounts although there are entries such as 'Hay for my horse at Walshestown'. Nicholas Markey lived at Walshestown and this might imply that somebody kept the accounts for him. On the other hand as Nicholas Mac Grane came from Walshestown it might be that he continued to have some land there. Another entry shows that J Mc Evoy, Steward on Burren Farm, took land (rented land) from N. Markey and the question arises why N. Markey rather than N.Mc Grane.

Approximately 150 families, or individuals, had dealings with the farm in one way or another, the majority through renting small plots of land for potatoe growing. Potatoes were the staple food, and often the only food of cottiers, labourers and very small farmers, who formed the great majority of the community. In the east of Ireland meal also figured and this is apparent in the accounts book.

Those who rented potatoe plots came from the general locality of Burren Farm. Some eleven families from the townland of Burren and others from surrounding areas, e.g. Dunleer, Lawlesstown, Old Road, Aclare, big Barn (Skibblemore), Tryan (Trean), Turnpike, Drumin, Whitegate?, Mountainstown, Big Furze ? and Slieveboy etc.

Cottiers and labourers had a very low standard of living and invariably paid the rent of the potatoe plot and of the cottage and garden where such was involved which belonged to the large farm owner ie Nicholas Mag Grane by working on Burren Farm. Their families also worked on the farm. Sometimes, where necessary, they paid a small amount in cash towards the rent. Towards the end of the period a change to cash payments occurred.

Tenant farmers with holdings between 10 acres and 15 acres paid their rent in cash as a rule, but they sometimes performed work on the farm using their own equipment eg a horse and cart as well and provided family labour on occasion.

Labourers and cottiers were also supplied with a variety of commodities by the farmer. For which they paid through their own labour, and that of their families on the Farm.

In the case of tradesmen, handimen and people producing a special product the rent of the potato plot was paid for by skilled work or by providing a special product. It is possible to identify tradesmen etc by the manner in which they paid for land or goods provided by the large farmer.

The number of full time workers employed on the Farm was small - a Herd, a Steward, a servant boy and a servant girl, childrens' nannies and a childrens' governess. Herds and Stewards were relatively well paid . Full time servant boys and girls usually lived in and had full board, and their wages were low.

Governesses were reasonably well paid while childres' maids were poorly paid. As a rule only one full time servant boy and/or servant girl were employed at any given time.

The immediate lessor might be the landlord or he might be a large farmer. In the case of Burren Farm, the immediate lessor, Nicholas Markey, was a very large farmer and he was paid rent half yearly by the Mac Grane Family. The rent remained roughly the same between 1842 and 1848, it was lodged in a Drogheda Bank, N. Markey's landlord in Walshestown was Lord Bellew, and in Burren was the Baroness Dufferin and Clanaboy, daughter of the speaker Foster.

In 1844 Nicholas Markey gave evidence befor the Devon Commision which enquired into farming conditions and treatment of labourers. The following is a synopsis with his evidence to the commission.

Nicholas Markey stated that he lived at Walsh's Town and that Dunleer was his postal town. He farmed 600 acres. About 60 acres of his holding needed draining and could be effectively drained, but as he did not hold his land directly from his immediate landlord, Lord Bellew, but through a middleman, nothing was done about the drainage. He would have done the drainage himself had he been sure that the land would pass to his heirs, but stated that the unfortunately life interest retarded prosperity. The population of the district two miles around him was five thousand and he said he proposed to give evidence in Irish Acres "I am thoroughly Irish" he said.

The district around him was entirely tillage, few, except himself, having grass. Very few of the farms in the locality exceeded 50 acres. There was never any grass on small farms. There were no farming societies or farm education available,

There was difficulty in providing work for labourers. Corn prices were low and they would go into grazing if they could afford it. Want of capital and fixity of tenure was a problem in effecting improvements. Short leases were of no use - 21 years - as he would only have the improvements completed by the end of the leasing period and if ejected would get nothing for the work.

Few cattle were reared in the area. Farmers bought cattle in Connacht and brought them home to be finished here.

On Rundale he said that there were two farms near him, less than a hundred acres in extent, and there were 25 holders on that land. The men in those families were also weavers.

There was no bargaining on rent. The landlord fixed the rent and the tenant usually said "Whatever your honour pleases."

Land was under landlords or under middlemen. Landlords were much better than middlemen. Many tenants were forced to go to usurers and their condition was deteriorating. He said that capital should be made available. Failure to pay

rent meant an ejection order. Practically all tenants held land at will, leases were few.

If tenants can make the rent the landlords or middlemen never think of improvement. Permanent improvements are effected by the tenant only, never by the landlord. Tenant say "If we improve we do not know how soon we may be turned out if we happen to vote as our conscience dictate," When a person was ejected he got nothing for tenant's right or goodwill as was the case in the north of Ireland,

Sub - Division was the norm, not consolidation. they had gone to the limit in sub dividing and in sub -letting farms in the district,

Large farmers are improving their position the reverse is true of the small tenant, Labourers employed all the year round are well off, but very few are so employed, The rest live on chance labour.

The poor take potato ground if they can contrive to get half an acre they pay with a certain number of days labour and when they can ? with a little weaving they continue to live. The owner of the land charges 40s for the house, 40s for the rent of potato ground and sometimes half an acre more making up to £5 - £6 and if they can get that labour from them they leave them to chance. The labourers work for 6d a day.

Parents tried to put their children learn a trade - shoemakers. tailors and so on. They get them indentured for nothing to serve a long apprenticeship.

10d a day is what is generally paid to a labourer, but many men, I am ashamed to say, employed them at 8d per day. Nicholas Markey said the he paid at least a shilling a day and paid them for a whole year. Men worked more cheerfully because of this.

The state of the labouring class is cruel in the extreme. Some people make them work after hours without remuneration. Nobody is so cruel to his tenants as the working man who gets a holding. In fine weather labourers start work at 4 am and finish at 8pm.

When a new road is made the landlord continues to charge the tenant through whose land the road goes for the land taken up by the road, even though the landlord is already paid for the road. On one six acre farm there was an acre of roads.

The landlord' said Mr Markey ' should pay half the cess and the tenant the other half. In such circumstances the landlord would look much more scrupulously into expenditure than he did in 1844. The county cess should be placed on the same level as the poor law. Tenants attending the road sessions of the Grand Jury will say nothing to oppose the landlord,

Paying the rent charge (a change which replaced the Tithes) to t he landlord appears to make the burden lighter. The landlord seems to think he's paying the tithes.

Note: *The Hanging Gale*

When an incoming tenant was allowe to leave his rent in arrears, tht is hanging, for six, twelve of fifteen months, any security his lease might give vanished. Gale was a term for periodic payment of rent.

The Steward.

The Mac Grane family employed a steward who was responsible for the general operation of the farm, This was a very responsible position whan one notes that farming was labour intensive at the time. He was on £18 per annum, which was quite a considerable sum of money

James Mc Evoy

James Mc Evoy commenced work as Steward on burren Farm on May 21st 1841 at £18 per annum. (Sample below for 1841.)

| Date | Dr, | £ s d | Date | Cr | £ s d |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|--|---------|
| <u>1841</u> May 26 th | To ½ barrel of coal | 0 0 11 | <u>1841</u> Sept. 17 th | By five days Mary -1/6 | 0 7 6 |
| 29 th | To 1 cwt oaten meal | 0 13 0 | Nov. 2 nd | By amount of salary from 21 st May 1841 to 1 st of May 1842 | 16 17 6 |
| June 7 th | To 20 shoves furz | 0 2 6 | | | |
| June 28 th | To cash payment for shovs | 0 7 0 | <u>1842:</u> April 30 th | By 17 ¼ days @4d | 0 5 9 |
| July 5 th | 1 cwt oaten meal | 0 12 6 | | | |
| July 9 th | To 10 shrvs of furze | 0 1 3 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|--|
| July 24th | To cash to pay labourers | 0 7 0 | | | |
| August 4th | To 50 shrvs of furze | 0 6 3 | | | |
| August 13th | To 1 ton of coals | 0 12 6 | | | |
| August 19th | To cash to buy meal | 1 0 0 | | | |
| August 28th | To half ton of coal | 0 6 8 | | | |
| August 31st | To cash going temperance Ball | 0 1 0 | | | |
| | To sickle | 0 10 0 | | | |
| Oct. 14th | To cash pd Mary | 0 7 0 | | | |
| Nov. 2nd | To planting his garden with potatoes last May | Gratis | | | |
| | To 1 years rent for house and garden from May last to May 1842 l | 2 0 0 | | | |

A ton of coal cost from 12s-6d to 13s - 4d. A hundred shravs of furze = 1cwt of furze costing 12/6 a cwt. The furze grew extensively from the higher land, part of the farm to the south as I remember it.

The question arises as to why the steward bought furze and coal rather than coal only taking the prices into account,

In May 1842 he was paid £16 -17s -6d, £1 2s 6d was deducted for the period between May 21 st 1841 to 1st May 1842. Mary was paid 1s 6d per day in

September which means it was harvest work. Her rate, 4d per day in April, denotes that Mary was a young child. The rent paid by the steward for his cottage and gareden was £2 per annum. In James Mc Evoy's later accounts he appears to pay £2 per half year.

Coal rose in price over the year, While it was 11s 3d a ton in 1844 it rose to 14s a ton by 1846.

Changes took place during the Famine years (1845 and 1846) and these can be seen in the accounts.

On 2nd July 1845 James Mc Evoy paid £5 11s 6d for potatoe land but on November 1st 1845 he was granted an abatement in potatoe rent of £4 7s 2d.

1846 was the first year in which he purchased potatoes or barley since 1842 when he bought 8 sts of potatoes for 2s 10d, presumably for seed.

In 1846 he bought three and a half barrels of potatoes for £1 5s 0d a barrel and a bushel (4 bushels = 1 barrel) of barley for £1 0s 7d. Potatoes and barley were obviously for food on the latter occasion.

In 1842 James bought 1 stone of. of wool for 15s and in 1843 he bought a stone of Birkin Wool and 2lbs, of black Wool for 9s 8d. The fact that he bought sheepskins, wool and shoes point to his standard of living as compared with cottiers and labourers.

He also bought meal. Meal, furze and coal appear as purchases in most instances in respect of Steward, Herd and cottier etc.

The Herd

The herd was also a very important employee. He had got to be an expert in farm animal care. The health of the animals depended on the herds expertise as he rarely had professional help and was usually helped by a local man with a special knowledge of animals which was usually handed down to him by his father,

The herd was paid £18 per annum and sometimes even as much as £20 per annum. This placed him on a par in importance with the steward.

Patrick Fay was on the mc Grane Farm, Burren in 1839. Patrick Fay was replaced by Thomas Mc Geough (Mc Gow) on 1st May 1842. On that day Patrick was forgiven for the ewe which was drowned on Oct 25th 1839 and the £1 8s 6d was credited to him

Patrick Fay rented a considerable amount of land for potatoes, as did the steward, in and or about 3 roods each year. Both the herd and the steward had a cow and as a consequence their own supply of milk and a calf for sale.

In 1839, 1840 and 1841 May 1st to May 1st the rent for house and garden for a year was £2.

Thomas Mc Geough succeeded Patrick Fay as Herd and remained in the position until 1845 and probably until 1846. There is a page in respect of the herd missing. The next herd entry, dated December 1846, shows Owen Monaghan as Herd.,

Thomas Mc Geough was paid £18 per annum, £2 less than the amount paid to his predecessor, Patrick Fay. His outgoings were much the same as Patrick Fay's. He bought, however, a quarter pound of meat and this was exceptional. Meat was very rarely bought by employees or cottiers and this is clear in the accounts book. As well as grass for a cow Thomas Mc Geough pays rent for grass for a yearling heifer. He bought 12 lbs of white wool for 10s 6d and 4 lbs of black wool for 7s 4d.

Three of Thomas's children, Peggy, Bessy and Pat helped on Burren Farm for 6d, 4d, 4d respectively per day.

In January 1847 the rent of his house and garden (Owen Monaghan, Herd) to May 1847 was reduced to 1s with a note appended 'because the potatoes failed'. The effects of the famine are clearly indicated by the latter words and it should be noted that at the precise moment at which the writer was penning the words, the potatoes on the farm were rotting in the fields and the sweet sickly smell probably permeated the room in which he sat.

The Herd was responsible for the safety of the farm animals, so, when two lambs were killed by dogs in March, 1847 he was debited with their loss, 14s in all. The salary had again been increased to £20 per annum.

In 1847 it is noticeable that 'cash for provisions' is entered rather than the specific items as heretofore. The change gives the impression that the worker bought his provisions in the shop rather than through his employer. However coal and furze were still purchased through the farm owner.

It is interesting to note that from Sept. 13th 1847 to May 1st 1848 all the entries on the debtor side are "To Cash Only".

In the second half of 1847 we find Owen paying for grass of a yearling bullock for half year and for grass and fodder for his cow and the rent for house and garden return to the norm of £2 per annum. In the first half year of 1848 there is no mention of furze and coal.

The Herd's income is always called a salary. Animals were insured by the Cattle Insurance Company.

Servant Boys and Servant Girls

(Obviously with full board and lodging)

Servant Boys :

James Commons commenced work on 9th of August 1840. His wages were £4 per annum. In December 1840 he was paid £1 3s 4d. On 3rd of April 1841 he had 8d deducted from his wages for losing a curb. On April 6th 1841 he was paid £1 6s 0d. He had been paid £2 10s for seven months and 19 days and he apparently left his employment on April 6th 1841.

Michael Wallace commenced work May 15th 1841 at £2 per half year.

| 1841 D | | 1841 Cr. | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| May 18 th cash to buy case? | 2s 0d | Aug. 15 th by 3 mths wages | £1 0s 0d |
| June 10 th to cash to pay tailor | 1s 0d | | |
| July 5 th to cash to buy linen | 5s 0d | | |
| July 17 th to cash to go to see his father | 2s 0d | | |
| August 15 th to cash in full | 10s 0d | | |
| Total | £1 0s 0d | | |
| | | | |

Matthew Coleman commenced on 17th August 1841 @ £6 per annum

| | |
|--|---|
| Oct. 12 th . To Cash to buy shoes 8s 0d | Oct. 25 th . |
| Oct 25 th To Cash in full £1 2s | By Quarter wages allowed him £1 10s. |
| Total £1 10s | |

It would appear that Matthew Coleman was unsuitable but a system appeared to operate whereby an agreement on wages was reached – a full quarters wages was paid even though the person concerned did not work for a full quarter,

William Logan: commenced on Nov, 3rd 1841 at £5 per annum. He appears to have left his employment on August 3rd 1843.

Patrick Kavanagh commenced on Nov. 5th 1843 @ £6 per annum or 30s per quarter.

On Feb 5th 1844 he was paid 30s – three months wages. On May 9th and on Aug 17th he was paid £1 10s on each of these dates. He was let go on Aug. 31st, but while he worked for a period from 17th Aug, to 31st August, it is stated in the fram book that he was paid 10s, or a full month's wages. He commenced work again on Nov, 17th 1844 and continued until Nov. 17th 1846. He was paid £1 10s quarterly.

Patrick Langham commenced work on May 3rd 1847 at 30s per 3 months and 5s for washing.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------|
| <u>Catherine Mathews</u> commenced work on May (Feb?) 30th 1844 at £6 per annum.1844 Debit | | 1844 Credit | |
| July 31st to a dish broken by her | 3s 0d | May 30th by 3 months wages due to her. | £1 10d |
| May 30th to cash | £1 10d | Forgave her (for broken dish) | 3s 0d |
| | £1 13d <u>Catherine Mathews</u> commenced work on May (Feb?) 30th 1844 at £6 per annum. | | £1 13s |
| Dec. 4th to cash | £1 10s | Nov, 30th by 3 months wages | £1 10s |
| 1845 | | 1845 | |
| Jan. 16th To cash | 15s 0d | Jan. 16th. By one and a half months wages. | 15s 0d |

Mary Cook commenced work as a servant July 13th 1846 at £3 per annum. The wages were increased to £4 peer annum on the 8th of March 1848. She bought a bonnet and strings on april 12th 1848 for 6/6.

Mary Mc Evoy was employed from January 12th 1845 at 5s per 3 months to mind fowl. She left on March 20th 1847 but was paid the full 5s for the last two months.

Brigid Smith commenced work as a children's maid on Aug 16th 1840 at £4 4s per annum. She left on January 21st 1841. She had 7d deducted from her wages for breaking a glass.

Mary Magrane took over from her at the same wage rates. She purchased a hankerchief for 2/6 and a petticoat for 2/9.

Anne Conlon became a children's nurse on Nov. 19th 1841 at 10s per 3 months. She bought a shawl for 4/6. She was paid one months wages on June 18th 1843.

Catherine Tracy became children's nurse on June 26th 1843. She bought slippers for 1s and a bonnet for 5/9. She was paid 3s when sick. The 3s was not extra but the amount appears to be noted so that it would be seen that nothing was deducted while she was ill. On Feb. 13th 1846 she was paid by amount of wages due to her - 8/6 and presumably left her employment.

Rose Fitzpatrick became a children's maid on Jan. 7th 1848 at 15s per 3 months. She stayed for 2 months and was paid 10s.

Miss Eliza Lynch was employed as a Governess in 1847 at £10 per annum - relatively speaking high wages. 'Miss' preceded her name in the accounts book.

Alice Magrane commenced work as a children's nurse on the 17th of May 1847 at 15s per 3 months. She was paid 15s - 3 months wages on August 17th and again on Nov 17th. She evidently left on Dec. 27th but was paid to January 1848 for a two months period, 10s. She was charged 10d for breaking a pane of glass but the debt was forgiven. She may have been dismissed as Anne Kerlly was then employed as children's nurse or maid on 27th Dec. 1847 and was paid 2/6 on 6th Jan. 1848.

Where a servant broke a utensil the cost was deducted from wages.

Examples:

Margaret Gallagher broke an egg glass and had 1s deducted.

Thomas Hamill broke a crock valued at 1s 4d. He was not charged for it but the incident was recorded.

Catherine Mathews broke a dish and had 3s deducted.

Cottiers and very small farmers who piad for their potatoe ground and cottage and garden by working on Burren Farm were paid at the following rates

Adults: 1/6 per day for harvest work (sometimes 4am to 8pm). 10d per day at other times in the early '40's. Later 1s per day. Where a full day was not worked only the portion worked was paid for e.g. By one hundred and thirty six and three quarters of a day at 10d = £5 13s and 11 ½; 3 ½ days by Pat is 1s 2d. Children were paid 6d or 4d per day according to age. Farmers of £10 to £15 valuation paid mainly in cash, but they also did some work on Burren Farm using their own horses and carts, as a rule, consequently receiving a higher wage. Their children sometimes worked on the farm.

(An interesting wage entry: Patrick Heary's wages -1s for every day he works)

Phil Heary's wages - 1s for every day he works in Summer and 10d per day in Winter. Phil received 20s additional for attending daily after supper in Winter. The Summer working day was a very long one. William Connor, an old man in Knockatubber, told me he was expected to have the horses in the field at Burren ready to work at 6am in summer time. He received his breakfast, Indian Meal, at 8am.

Judging by Nicholas Markey's evidence at the Devon Commissionn the rates of Daily wages at Burren compared favourably with farm wages elsewhere.

Agricultural Workers Wages – Full Time Employees

Employees

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1840 | 1987 |
| £6 per annum | £5,699 72p per annum. |
| 2s 3 ½ (approx.. per week) | £ 109. 61p per week |

In 1840 full time agricultural workers were hired for half year periods. The hiring usually took place at the larger fairs.

In Dunleer the date of what was known as the Big Fair Day was the 14th of May. The school was closed on that day. A children's chnat was as follows:

The 14th May is the big Fair Day

If we don't get a holiday

We'll All runaway.

Fairs were held on the Main Street in Dunleer . Hygiene was at a premium on that day. In my young days there wa quite an amount of drunkenness on fair days arising mainly from the fact that those involved had little to eat during the day and the beer was much stronger than it is today.

Comparisons in prices of Farm animals

| | 1841/'42 | 1987 | Times greater in money terms. |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ewe | 26s | £35 | 28 |
| Wether | 34s | £60 | 35 |
| Lamb (Spring) | 18s | £55 -£60 | 61 |
| 2 year old bullocks | £5 | £600 - £650 | 120 |
| Stall fed cattle | £10 | £700 - £800 | 70 |
| Hoggets | 36s | £60 | 33 |
| Fat Heifer | £12 2s 6d | £450 - £500 | 37 |

Prices of sheep varied, they were much better in May than in July.

White wool was from 4 ½ d to 10 ½ d aponud.

Matted wool was fro 30d to 40d per pound.

Black wool from 9d to 22d per pound.

Wool (not washed) 40d to 45d per pound.

CottierLabourerHenry Neil

Henry Neil lived in the townland of Burn (Burren) and he appears more often than anybody else over the years, in the accounts book. He was a cottier who rented his house and garden from Burren farm and he also rented potatoe ground.

Henry bough oaten meal, coal and furz from the owner of the farm and little else. In 1839 he bought wool, but never again. Mutton is mentioned only once, on April 4th 1843, he bought a quarter lb of mutton for 1s. The potatoes Henry bought in 1846 were probably for food as he did not take potatoe land in 1847. This is the first time he bought potatoes as well as barley for food,

For most of this period Henry paid the rent of his cottage and garden £2 annually, for his potatoe ground about £2 a rood and for goods etc bought through the big farm owner, by his own and his family's labour on the farm. Wages were at the rate of 1/6 a day at harvest time, 1s or 10d per day at other times for adults; older children received 6d a day while younger children were paid 4d per day, The work done by the younger children was usually gathering stones and scotch on the farm.

Henry Neil's son, Pat, worked for short periods in 1842 and 1843 at 4d per day. His working period increased in later years. Another son, Harry, entered the work arena in 1845.

Towards the end of the Famine period in 1847 Henry's purchases through the farm owner and his manner of payment changed. The only entries on the Dr. side in the accounts book in 1847 is for 1 ton of Whitwhaven coal @16s and the rent of house and garden @£2. He paid for these, not by family labour, as had been the case, but by cash in amounts of 3s, 2s and 1s. the £2 16s was paid in a period ranging from July 17th 1847 to April 1848 in the sums mentioned above usually weekly or thereabouts. The fact that he paid in cash at the end of 1846 and through 1847 and didn't purchase meal, potatoes and furz from the farmer in 1847 indicates that neither Neil or his family worked on the farm, but as he had cash must have worked elsewhere. Presumably, he worked on one of the Board of Works schemes, which were in operation, at the time to help provide work in the Famine period.

Towards the end of 1845 Henry received an abatement in potatoe land rent, either because he didn't use the land or because the crop was destroyed by the blight, most likely the latter. On September the 4th 1846 he was charged only one shilling rent for his house and garden instead of his usual rent '*because the potatoes failed.*' The comment on the failure of the potatoes is interesting because the writer could personally see the rotting potatoes as he made the entry in the book and its impact is, therefore, greater than the printed word.

In 1848 Henry Neil again rented potatoe land, 12 drills, @£1 8s on May 20th and on July 17th he bought a ton of coals for 14s. The Cr page used to show what he paid to the farmer for 1848 is missing.

Prices, as reported in the accounts book, were reasonably stable over the years, but it must be borne in mind that due to the poverty of the vast majority of people at the time, changes in prices which today would be considered very small could, at the time, be considered very severe indeed.

The price of a ton of coal was 13s in 1840. The price rose to 18s in 1846 and it fell back to 14s in 1848. Furz remained at 12/6 a cwt. all through the period. 1cwt of oaten meal cost 18/9 in 1839; 17/6 in 1840; 14s in 1841; 14s - 15s in 1842; 10/5 in 1843 and as low as 10s; 11/6 in 1844; 12s in 1845; 16s in 1846. Wheaten meal cost 8s per cwt in 1839. He didn't buy meal from the farmer in 1847.

The fact that cottiers could buy meal was helpful to some degree in a potatoe famine period.

While Henry Neil was still in occupation of his cottage and garden in 1848 as he had been since 1839 when thw accounts book commenced, he was no longer in occupation according to Griffith's Valuation, in 1854. Neither were many of the cottiers named in the accounts book still on Burren Farm in 1854.

Henry Neil owned his own sickle for which he paid 10 ½ even though the sickle was used in cutting the large farmer's corn, It seemed the norm for labourers to own their own sickles.

Henry Neil rented 2rds and 21 pers of potato land from the farmer and paid £ 5 0 1 fro it. The farmer prepared the land fro sowing , Neil supplied the seed and planted the potatoes. He purchased meal from the farmer and sometimes he was given money by the farmer to purchase meal.

June 1839 - June 1840 - he purchased 1 cwt of meal for 18/9. In August he was given £1 cash with which to buy meal.

Furze was purchased by Neil from the farmer, In my own memory there was an abundance of furze at the upper reaches of the farm to the south. Why did he but furze at 12/6 a cwt, when he could purchase coal at 14/4 per ton? Had it to do with the abundance of furze owned by the farmer or was the furze smoke easier on the eyes in the poor habitations then available to cottiers than coal smoke would be?

In 1839 Henry bought wool. This was the only year - 1839 to 1848 - in which he purchased wool,

An entry (Cr) on the 27th May 1840 '*By 8 ½ load of dung 11/-*'. The dung probably related to pig manure or hen manure sold to the large farmer. In view of wages being on the rate of 10d per day for adults the manure was a valuable asset.

In 1840 the price of coal fell by ¼ to 13/- per ton. Oaten meal at 17/6 per cwt was also down in price. In July, 1841, oaten meal fell to 12/6 per cwt.

In Feb., 1842 , the following entry appears -*by 18 ¾ days, while his house was a building @ 10d per day - 15/7 ½ .*

In 1843 oaten meal fell in price to 10/5 a cwt. to 10/- per cwt in July and 11/- per cwt in August.

Price of meal increased with the arrival of the Famine. In June 1845 - 11/- , In Nov 1845 - 16/- . Wages remained relatively constant. In 1846 we find Henry buying potatoes fro the first time and also buying barley. Coal was purchase at 18/- per ton.

Two significant entries appear in 1846:

3rd of July 1846 -*To 1rd 37 ¼ pers of potato land @40/- - £3 17 3.* This entry is crossed out as Henry had evidently decided not to attempt to grow potatoes in that year,

September 4th 1846 - *The rent of House and Garden to May 1847 1/- (because the potatoes had failed.)*

From Sept 1846 Henry made payments in cash and was evidently employed on Public Works rathe than on the farm.

From Aug 27th 1847 onwards the only item which appears on te Dr side of the leger is rent of house and garden which had reverted to £2, Four payments wer made of 3/-, 5 payemnts of 2/- and 18 payemnts of 1/- = 40/-.

In May 1848 Henry again began to rent potato ground. 12 drill @ £1 8s July 17th to 1 ton of Whitehaven coal 14/- . This is the final entry. As there is a page missing it is not possible to say how he paid for above.

1845, in Griffith's Valuation, there is no mentioin of Henry Neil, Burren. He probably had emigrated. The same is true of other tenants of Burren Farm - circum stance as Henry was with a house and gareden only. Ther are O'Neills still living in the Parish. Whether they are connected with Henry Neil or not is unknown.

Burren Farm Accounts Book.**Henry Neil (Burn)**

| 1839 | Dr | £ s d | 1839 | Cr. | £ s d |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| March 18th | To amount from Ledger | 5 1 1 | May 1st | 135 days at 10d | 5 12 6 |
| | To 20 shrivs of furz | 2 6 | | | 5 8 10 |
| Mar. 30th | To cash per T. Mc Cann | 4 0 | | By balance due | 3 8 |
| April 30th | To 10 shrveof Furze | 1 3 | | | |
| | | 5 8 10 | | | |
| May 1st | To cash | 10 0 | | | |
| June 4th | To 1 st wool (matted) | 15 0 | | | |
| June 6th | To 4 lbs of wool (not washed) | 3 9 | | | |
| June 8th | To 1 cwt of meal | 18 9 | | | |
| June 10th | To 2rds 21 pers of potatoe land | 5 1 0 | | | |
| June 10th | To rent of house and garden May 1840 | 2 0 0 | | | |
| July 8th | To a ½ cwt and 7 shrvs of furze since May | 7 1 ½ | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| <i>July 11th</i> | <i>To 1 ton of coals</i> | <i>14 4</i> | | | |
| <i>Aug 7th To cash to buy meal</i> | <i>1 0 0</i> | | <i>Oct 8th</i> | <i>By eleven days at harvest at 1 6</i> | <i>0 16 6</i> |
| <i>Aug 23rd</i> | <i>To ½ cwt of furze</i> | <i>6 3</i> | <i>Oct 31 st</i> | <i>By 117 days at 1/ a day</i> | <i>5 17 0</i> |
| <i>Aug 28th</i> | <i>To 1 sickle</i> | <i>10 ½</i> | | | <i>6 17 2</i> |
| | | <i>11 17 1</i> | | | |
| | | <i>6 17 2</i> | | | |
| <i>Nov. 1 st</i> | <i>Balance due</i> | <i>4 19 11</i> | | | |
| <i>Dec 19th</i> | <i>To cash</i> | <i>10 0</i> | | | |
| <i>1840</i> | | | <i>1840</i> | | |
| <i>Jan. 10th</i> | <i>To 2 ½ stone of wheaten meal</i> | <i>2 6</i> | <i>May 1st</i> | <i>By 126 days at 10d</i> | <i>5 5 0</i> |
| <i>April 25th</i> | <i>To 10 shrvs of furz</i> | <i>1 3</i> | <i>May 27th</i> | <i>8 ½ load of dung</i> | <i>11 0</i> |
| | | <i>5 13 8</i> | | | |
| | | <i>-5 5 0</i> | | | |
| <i>May 1st</i> | <i>To balance due</i> | <i>8 8</i> | | | |
| <i>May 7th</i> | <i>To 1 cwt of meal</i> | <i>16 6</i> | | | |
| <i>June 5th</i> | <i>To cash</i> | <i>11 0</i> | | | |

The remainder of 1840 and 1841 on the Dr side are very similar to above.

The remainder of 1840 and 1841 on the CR side is missing.

Henry Neil Burren

| 1841 | Dr | £ | 1841 | Cr | £ |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| July 30th | To amount forward | 8 14 3 | | | |
| " | To cash to buy meal and potatoes | 1 0 0 | | | |
| Aug 4th | To 50 shrvs of furz | 0 6 3 | | | |
| Aug 27th | To 1 ton of coals | 0 13 4 | Sept 17th | by 13 ½ days harvest at 1/6 | 1 0 3 |
| Aug 31st | To 2 sickles | 0 1 6 ½ | | | |
| | Total | 10 15 4 ½ | | | |
| | | <u>7 2 3</u> | | | |
| Nov 1st | To balance due | 3 13 1 ½ | Nov 1st at 1s | | 6 2 0 |
| Dec 17th | To cash | 0 10 0 | Total | | <u>7 2 3</u> |
| | | | | | |
| <u>1842</u> | | | | | |
| Jan. 15th | To a ½ of furz | 0 6 3 | | | |
| Feb 9th | to cash owing to J Markey's funeral | 0 0 6 | Feb 7th | By 18 ½ days while his house was rebuilding @ 10d | 0 15 7 ½ |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| April 11th. | To 8 shrvs of furz | 0 1 0 | | | |
| Total | | <u>4 10 10</u> <u>½</u> | | | |
| May 4th | To cash | <u>0 17 3 ½</u> | May 1st | By 107 ¼ @ 10d a day | 4 9 4 ½ |
| May 20th | To 1 cwt of oaten meal | 0 14 0 | " | By 9 ½ days by Pat gathering skutch @ 4d a day. | 0 3 2 |
| June 3rd | To 50 shrvs | 0 6 3 | Total | | 5 8 2 |
| July 4th | To Cash to buy meal | 0 15 0 | | | 4 10 10 ½ |
| Aug 5th | To cash | 1 0 0 | | By balance due to him | <u>0 17 3 ½</u> |
| August 10th | To 2rds and 19 ½ pers of land | 4 19 6 | | | |
| Aug 11th | To 30 shrvs of furze | 0 3 9 | | | |
| Aug 19th | To 1 sickle | 0 0 8 ½ | Sept 14th | By 16 ½ days by 1/6 per day | 1 4 4 ½ |
| Sept 24th | To ½ ton of coals. | 0 6 0 | " | By 1 day Pat gathering skutch | 0 0 4 |
| Nov. 1st | To rent of house and garden to | 2 0 0 | Nov. 1st | By 92 days @ 1s | 4 12 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | May 1843. | | | | |
| | | 10 5 2 ½ | | | <u>5 16 8 ½</u> |
| | | <u>5 16 8 ½</u> | | | |
| | To balance due | 4 8 6 | Nov 1st | By 24 ½ days @1s | <u>1 4 6</u> |
| | | <u>1 4 6</u> | | | |
| | To balance due | 3 4 0 | | | |
| | | | | | |

!843, 1844, 1845 - very similar to above except in Nov. 1845 he was granted £4 - 9-3 potato rent abatement and he was given £1 in cash to bury his mother in law. Few potatoes wer purchased in those years

Henry Neil Cottier

| 1846 | Dr. | £ | 1846 | | Cr |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| Jan 16th | To amount forward | 2 17 10 | Jan 16th | By amount forward | 2 1 |
| | To 1 cwt oaten meal | 0 16 0 | | | |
| | | | Apr 30th | By 141 days @ 10d | 5 17 11 |
| Feb 20th | To 1 barrel lumper potatoes | 0 6 8 | | By 5 days by Pat gatering stones @4d a day | 0 1 8 |
| | To ½ barrel of pinks | 0 5 0 | | | |
| March 3rd | To 20st lumper | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>potatoes</i> | <i>0 6 0</i> | | | |
| <i>March 9th</i> | <i>To 50 shvrs of furze</i> | <i>0 6 3</i> | | | |
| | <i>To cash</i> | | | | |
| <i>April 1st</i> | <i>To cash</i> | <i>1 0 0</i> | | | |
| <i>April 13th</i> | | <i>1 0</i> | | | |
| <i>April 24th</i> | <i>To BVarrel of barley</i> | | | | |
| | <i>1 barrel of cup potatoes</i> | <i>16 6</i> | | | |
| | | <u><i>0 10 0</i></u> | | | |
| | <i>Total</i> | | | | |
| | <i>To balance due</i> | <i>7 5 3</i> | | | |
| | <i>To Cash</i> | <u><i>7 1 8</i></u> | | | <i>7 1 8</i> |
| <i>May 13th</i> | | <u><i>0 3 7</i></u> | | | |
| | | <u><i>0 6 9</i></u> | <i>May 9th</i> | <i>7 days at 1/- day</i> | <i>0 7 0</i> |
| | | <u><i>10 4</i></u> | | <i>By 5 days Pat @ 4d</i> | <i>0 1 8</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 5 days Harry @4d</i> | <u><i>0 1 8</i></u> |
| | | | | | <u><i>10 4</i></u> |
| <i>Sept 4th.</i> | <i>To rent of house and garden. 'Because Potatoes</i> | | <i>Sept 4th</i> | <i>Cy Cash a/c for</i> | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>failed. (To May 1847)</i> | | | <i>coals.</i> | <i>0 13 0</i> |
| | <i>To 1 ton of coals.</i> | | <i>Sept 12 th By do</i> | | <i><u>0 5 0</u></i> |
| | | <i>0 1 0</i> | | | <i>0 18 0</i> |
| | <i>To Balance Due</i> | <i><u>0 18 0</u></i> | | | |
| | <i>To 25 shrvs of furz</i> | <i>0 19 0</i> | | | |
| <i>Sept 12th</i> | | <i><u>0 18 0</u></i> | | | |
| | | <i><u>0 1 0</u></i> | | | |
| <i>Oct 7th</i> | | <i><u>0 3 1 ½</u></i> | <i>October 10th.</i> | <i>By Cash for furz.</i> | <i>0 3 1 ½</i> |
| | | <i>0 4 1 ½</i> | | | |
| | | | <i>April 17th</i> | <i>BY cash for rent.</i> | <i><u>0 1 0</u></i> |
| <i>1847</i> | <i>To 1 ton Whitehaven coal</i> | | | | <i>0 4 1 ½</i> |
| <i>July 17th</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>To rent of house and garden May 1848</i> | <i><u>0 16 0</u></i> | <i>July 24th</i> | <i>By cash</i> | <i>0 2 0</i> |
| <i>Aug 27th.</i> | | | <i>August 2nd.</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>0 2 0</i> |
| | | | <i>" 9th</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>0 4 0</i> |
| | | | <i>" 16th.</i> | <i>"</i> | <i>0 4 0</i> |
| | | <i>2 0 0</i> | <i>" 21st.</i> | <i>"</i> | <i><u>0 4 0</u></i> |
| | | | | | <i><u>0 16 0</u></i> |
| | | | <i>Aug, 27th</i> | <i>By Cash towards</i> | |

| | | | <i>rent</i> | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| | | | " | 0 3 0 |
| | | <i>Sept 4th.</i> | " | 0 3 0 |
| | | <i>Sept. 11</i> | " | 0 3 0 |
| | | <i>Sept 18</i> | " | 0 3 0 |
| | | <i>Sept. 25.</i> | " | 0 2 0 |
| | | <i>Oct 2nd</i> | " | 0 2 0 |
| | | <i>Oct 11th</i> | " | 0 2 0 |
| | | <i>Oct 16th.</i> | " | 0 2 0 |
| | | <i>Oct 23rd.</i> | " | 0 2 0 |
| | | <i>Nov 14th</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Nov 20th.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Nov. 28th.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Dec 12th.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Dec 19th</i> | " | |
| | | | " | |
| | | <i>1848.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Jan. 15th</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Jan 23rd.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Jan 30th.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Feb 6th.</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Feb 12th</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Feb 19th</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>Feb 27th,</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>March 5th</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>March 18th</i> | " | 0 1 0 |
| | | <i>March 24th,</i> | " | 0 1 0 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | | <i>April 1st</i> | | <i>0 1 0</i> |
| | | | <i>April 8th.</i> | | <i><u>0 1 0</u></i> |
| | | | | | <i><u>2 0 0</u></i> |

Note (With ref, to 1846): Henry has not taken land on which to grow potatoes. Instead he is buying food e.g. Potatoes and barley in 1846. (Meal was bought each year).

The rent of his house was reduced to 1/- because the potatoes failed.

This note refers to 1847/'48: No labour content. Pay in cash denotes he worked elsewhere – perhaps on Public Works. The farmer owned the cottage and garden and presumably would have first call on Henry's labour, so there must have been no work for him on the farm.

Henry apparently got a respite at Christmas – only two payments in December and none until the 15th of January from December 19th.

Henry Neil

Henry Neil rented 2rds 21 per. Of potatoe land from the farmer, The farmer prepared the land for sowing. Neil supplied the seed and planted the potatoes. He purchased meal for the farmer and sometimes he was given money by the farmer to purchase meal. June 1839 June 1840 he purchased 1 cwt of meal for 18/9. In August he was given £1 cash with which to buy meal.

Furze was purchased by Neil from the farmer. There was an abundance of furze at the upper reaches of the farm to the south. Why did he buy furz at 12/6 per cwt when he could purchase coal at 14/4 per ton? Had it to do with the abundance of furze owned by the farmer or was furze smoke easier on the eyes in the poor habitatioin then available to cottiers .

In 1839 Henry bought wool, This was the only year from 1839 to 1848 in which he purchased wool.

An entry on Cr side May 27th 1840 – By 8 ½ loads of dung 11/-. The dung probably related to pig manure and/or hen manure sold to the large farmer. In view of wages being at the rate of 10d per day for adults the manure was a valuable asset.

In 1840 the price of coal fell by 4d to 13/- per ton. Oaten meal at 17/6 per cwt was also down in price. In July 1841 oaten meal fell to 12/6 per cwt.

Burren Farm Accounts Book

Information on different types of tenants.

John Fitzpatrick.

John Fitzpatrick (Burrin) rented a farm from Magranes of 10 acres 1 rd. 28pers, Irish Plantation measure, for which he paid £12 half yearly rent in 1839. The rent did not change over the whole period 1839 /1848.

John paid the big farmer who owned Burren Farm the rent and the rent charge and also for the assistance he received from the owner in reaping and drawing orning, thrashing and winnowing the corn and delivering it. John purchased his food and fuel elsewhere, the only purchase he made from the farmer was 11sts. Of barley at 16/6 per barrel on April 24th 1846.

John paid his debts to Burren Farm in cash, by family labour and, on occasion, by the sale of oats i.e. 21 barrels of oats at 12/- a barrel.

In 1839 he paid in cash and by working on Burren Farm with his horse and car. In 1840 he paid as before but in addition, his daughter Peggy did 1 ½ days work at 4d per day and his son John Junior worked for 11 days at 6d per day. Each year, until 1848, payment was made mainly by family labour, John Junior, Pat, Peggy, Mary and Ann. During that period John Jun. and Pat reached adulthood and were paid adult wages. Some cash was still paid but in relatively small amounts. In 1847 the cash payment was only a 1 ½ d.

John Jun. was paid adult wages regularly. Patrick and Mary were paid sometimes at adult rate and sometimes at children's rate. Peggy worked from 1840 to 1844 @ 4d a day. She does not appear again in the accounts book. The 4d per day denotes that Peggy was young. On the other hand she was first to appear in the accounts and remained on the same level of pay for the period until her name disappeared and this would give the impression that she was delicate and perhaps died in 1844. On the other hand she may have gone elsewhere to work.

Judging by the number of days spent by the children working it is clear that they rarely attended school.

John Fitzpatrick's name appears in Griffith's valuation as a Magrane tenant with 17 acres Ords 38 Pers, Statute Measure, with house and offices.

John's Poor Law evaluation was £15 15s 0d. He paid £12 rent half yearly.

Sample.

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Dr.</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Cr.</i> | <i>£ s d</i> |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| <i>1839 : Sept 27th</i> | <i>The amount forward from Leger</i> | <i>17 4 6 ½</i> | <i>1839 Sept 27th</i> | <i>By amount forward from Leger</i> | <i>4 0 0</i> |
| | <i>To 9 reapers sent to him on the 24th</i> | <i>0 6 9</i> | <i>Oct 3rd</i> | <i>By his car and horse and leader/ ½ day drawing hay</i> | <i>0 1 3</i> |
| | <i>To 5 reapers on the 25th</i> | <i>0 3 9</i> | <i>Oct 11th</i> | <i>By cash received from his wife</i> | <i>6 9 0</i> |
| | | | <i>Oct 16th</i> | <i>By do.</i> | <i>4 3 0</i> |
| | | | | | |
| | | | <i>Oct 25th</i> | <i>By do.</i> | <i>2 19 1 ½</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 1 ½ days car, horse.leader</i> | <i>0 3 9</i> |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>17 15 0 ½</i> | <i>Total</i> | | <i>17 16 1 ½</i> |
| | | | | | <i>17 15 0 ½</i> |
| | | | | <i>Balance due to him</i> | <i>0 1 1</i> |
| <i>Nov 1st</i> | <i>To ½ years rent for 10 acres 1rd and 28 pers. &to one years</i> | <i>12 0 0 0 14 6</i> | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| | <i>rent charge.</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| | <i>To 1 years rent charge</i> | <i>0 14 6</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| <i>1840/ May 1st</i> | <i>To $\frac{1}{2}$ years rent</i> | <i>12 0 0</i> | <i>1840/ Feb 25th</i> | <i>By cash</i> | <i>4 0 0</i> |
| | | <i>24 14 6</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>March 27th</i> | <i>By Cash</i> | <i>5 0 0</i> |
| | | <i>9 1 7</i> | <i>May 1st</i> | <i>By 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days by Peggey - 4d gathering stones/</i> | <i>0 6 0</i> |
| | <i>To balance due</i> | <i>15 12 11</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | <i>9 1 7</i> |
| <i>September 23rd</i> | <i>To cart horse and man drawing corn</i> | <i>0 3 0</i> | <i>Oct 3rd by cash received for 21 barrels of oats @ 12/-.</i> | | <i>12 12 0</i> |
| | <i>To 5 men attending thrashing mill for $\frac{3}{4}$ Of a day</i> | <i>0 3 9</i> | <i>Nov 1st</i> | <i>By 3 days car and leader.</i> | <i>0 7 6</i> |
| | <i>To 1 man winnowing corn.</i> | <i>0 1 0</i> | | <i>By 11 days by John Jun. @ 6d</i> | <i>0 5 6</i> |
| <i>Sept 24th</i> | <i>To 3 carts and horses and 1 man delivering corn.</i> | <i>0 8 6</i> | | | <i>13 5 0</i> |
| | <i>To expenses delivering 21 barrels</i> | <i>0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$</i> | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>of oats</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>16 13 10</i> | | | |
| | | <i>0 13 5</i> | | | |
| | <i>To balance due</i> | <i>3 8 10</i> | <i>Dec 12th</i> | <i>By Cash</i> | <i>3 8 0</i> |
| | <i>To ½ years rent.</i> | <i>12 0 0</i> | <i>1841: March 12th</i> | <i>By cash per his wife.</i> | <i>4 0 0</i> |
| | <i>To yeasr rent charge for 1840</i> | <i>0 14 6 ½</i> | <i>April 24th by 1 ½ days by Mary @ 4d</i> | | <i>0 0 6</i> |
| | | <i>12 14 6 ½</i> | | <i>By 1 ½ days by Peggy @4d</i> | <i>0 0 6</i> |
| | | <i>4 1 0</i> | | | <i>4 1 0</i> |
| <i>1841/ April 20th</i> | <i>To balance due</i> | <i>8 13 6 ½</i> | | | |

Sample 2

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Dr</u> | <u>£ s d</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Cr</u> | <u>£ s d</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------|---------------|
| <u>Nov 1st</u> | <i>To ½ years rent</i> | <i>12 0 0</i> | <i>1847/April 19th by 73 days John Junior 1/-</i> | | <i>3 13 0</i> |
| | <i>To 1 year rent charge</i> | <i>0 14 6 ½</i> | | <i>By 62 days Patrick 1s</i> | <i>3 2 0</i> |
| <u>1847 May 1st</u> | <i>To half year's rent</i> | <i>12 0 0</i> | | <i>By 103 days Mary @ 6d</i> | <i>2 11 6</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 23 days Ann @4d</i> | <i>0 7 8</i> |
| | | | <u>July 28th</u> | <i>By ½ day</i> | <i>0 3 0</i> |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|----------------------|
| | | | | <i>additional wages by Pat for reaping</i> | |
| | | | | <i>By ½ day ditto for Mary</i> | <i>0 6 0</i> |
| | | | <i><u>Aug 2nd</u></i> | <i>By 1 day Mary</i> | <i>0 1 0</i> |
| | | | | <i><u>By 1 day Pat</u></i> | <i>0 0 6</i> |
| | | | <i><u>Aug 14th</u></i> | <i>By 3 days Pat</i> | <i>0 1 6</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 3 days Mary</i> | <i>0 3 0</i> |
| | | | <i><u>Oct 23rd</u></i> | <i>By 127 ½ days Patrich=k by 1/-</i> | <i>6 7 6</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 30 days Patrick Harvest @ 1/6</i> | <i>2 5 0</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 1 day John Jun. @ 1/-</i> | <i>0 1 0</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 107 days Mary @ 6d</i> | <i>2 13 6</i> |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | <i>By 21 days Mary, Harvest @ 1/6</i> | <i>1 11 6</i> |
| | | | | <i>By 105 days, Ann@ 4d</i> | <i>1 15 6</i> |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | <i>Oct 25th</i> | <i>By Cash</i> | <i>0 0 1 ½</i> |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>24 14 6</i> <i>½</i> | | | <i>24 14 6</i> <i>½</i> |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Thomas Mc Cann

Another small farmer, Thomas Mc Cann Junior rented a farm of 9 acres 0 rds 25 pers – Plantation measure – for which he paid £11 a half years rent. The rent remained the same for the whole period 1839 -1848.

Thomas's payments to Burren Farm were quite different from those of John Fitzpatrick. Like John he paid his rent and rent charge. However, he also rented grass for a two year old heifer for £1 10s 0d and a rood of meadow for £1 10s 0d in 1839 and 1840. He purchased furze and a half barrel of Scotch White potatoes from the owner of Burren Farm. During those years he paid for these items mainly in cash but he also did some work for the owner using his own car at 2/- a day.

Mick worked on a daily basis with Magranes and he was paid 1/6 at harvest time and 1/- a day at other times as he was an adult. As Thomas was credited with Mick's earnings it is probable that he was Thomas's brother. From 1842 to 1845 he worked quite a lot on Burren Farm on a daily basis. In the middle of 1845 Mick's name disappears from the accounts book and from then on payments were made mainly in cash.

In 1843 Thomas paid from grafs (grass) for his cow for a period and for his two year old heifer for a half year. He, also, took potatoe land 1rd and 1 ¾ perches for £2 1s 9d. The owner of Burren Farm grazed some of Thomas's land for which he paid in cash.. Thomas, himself, worked on rare occasions on Burren Farm doing what might be regarded as specialised work i.e. weighing hay, sowing and driving clover and scoring land, usually at 1/- a day. In the later period the debit side consisted of the rent of the farm and small amount for grass for bullocks and heifers.

John Fitzpatrick and Thomas Mc Cann Jun. were small farmers. John purchased very little from the farmer and he paid largely by family labour particularly in the later years. Thomas on the other hand, purchased quite a lot from the large farmer and he paid largely in cash.

Denis Commons

Denis Commons

Dennis Commons had a somewhat larger holding than Henry Neil. He paid £5 per annum rent and 2/4 rent charge. The rent charge was in lieu of payment of payment for tithes. His food consisted of potatoes and meal, but, as he had a cow and a heifer, milk would be part of a diet.

He rented potatoe ground from Magranes for £6, and paid £3 for grass for his cow (Nov. 1839) and grass for his two year old heifer to Oct. 1839 cost £1 10s 0d. Grass for a nine month old heifer cost 15/- to nov. 1839. He received £2 cash to buy meal and £1 10 0 to buy coal. The remainder of his purchase were similar to those of Henry Neil, furze, a sickle, wool etc. He, also, received £1 15 0, presumably to buy other necessities.

All the goods purchased from the big farmer were paid for by work on Burren Farm by Denis, his brother John and other relatives.

Patrick Mc Cann

Patrick Mc Cann rented a farm from Magranes, It was much larger than Denis Common's farm, being 9 acres in extent, a half yearly rent being £11 with 6/8 extra rent charge. He rented grassland paying 13/4 for grass for a yearling for four months and grass for a two year old heifer for over four months @ £1 10 0. Apart from buying 35 sheaves of furz @ 1 ½ each = 4/4 ½. He purchased nothing else, either from or through Burren Farm, unlike commons and Neil. He was much more independent than they were and paid his rent etc mainly in cash and by the sale of oats to the large farmer.

He worked, with his horse and cart, drawing coal to his tenants and also drawing hay and was paid for such work. He, also, worked for the farmer, himself, for a small number of days and for such work was paid 1/- per day. However, when he used his horse and cart he was paid 2/6 per day.

Further notes on Mc Cann Family:

Thomas Mc Cann Senior and Junior owned about 9 acres each. Thomas appears to be the successor of Patrick Mc Cann. The situation was generally the same as in the case of Patrick Mc Cann. In Thomas Mc Cann's Jun. case most of the payment to the big farmer were made through work carried on on Burren Farm, by Mick, who was obviously a close relative of Thomas Jun.

It was noted that potatoe land 'given up' in 1845 - obviously because of potatoe blight. Thomas Mc Cann Sen. And Jun. appear in Griffith's Valuation 1844.

Patrick Keenan, Tryan (Trean)

Patrick Keenan owned a small piece of land on which he had a house, in a field opposite the house on which I was reared. The field was actually in Slieveboy with our house in the Trean but the whole area was known as the Trean. (Tryan). Bryan Keenan appears in Slieveboy (Sliabhboy - name as appears in Griffiths Val.) I discovered a roughly made stone style in the hedge leading to where his house had been.

Widow Landy

The Widow Landy was not the Widow Landy, a publican, who married later on a man named Carrol.

Patrick Reynolds, Tryan

Patrick Reynolds in the Tryan. The family are still there (2011). They appeared in Griffith's Valuation.

Patrick Connor

Patrick Connor was a tailor.. I knew a Tailor Connor in Dunleer when I was young. He paid for land rented in Burren by making clothes for the family and staff.

The Widow Casey

She lived in Suntown, a townland east of the Tryan and outside Dunleer Parish. I knew the family. It is no longer there. Suntown was formerly known as Ballynagreana..

Michael Gannon.

The Gannons owned the grinding mill at Dunleer now owned by Gerard Connor. (20110) The Gannons resided there when I was a very young schoolboy.

James Daly**Big Barn (Skibblemore)**

Probably a relative of mine. My grandmother was Mary Daly who was reared in that area. Her father was a James Daly.

The Govers Family

The Govers family were members of the Church of Ireland. In my young days the dispensary was in their house. This house now belongs to the Mc Keown family who have a barber's shop.(1993) . I knew George, Francie and Essie Govers. There are no Govers living in Dunleer now.

The Butterlys of Milltown.

The Butterlys owned a grinding mill. Milltown is in Togher Parish. The Butterly Family are still living there.

Widow Markey Slieveboy.

Anthony Markey appears in Griffith's Valuation - 2 acres 3 rds 9 pers. No Markeys left in Dunleer.

Joseph Mc Cormack.

Joseph Mc Cormack, handyman, made door frames, yard gates etc. He appears in Griffith Valuation, 1854. He was a tenant of George Govers - £3 valuation. No Mc Cormacks left in Dunleer. (1993)

James Marron, Old Road.

I don't know where this Old Road was. A Michael Marron lived in Battsland or Skibblemore when I was young - on the Barn Rd, opposite the gate leading to the railway. No Marrons left in Dunleer. (1993)

1854 *There is a Michael Marron in Griffith V, in Skibblemore, 12pers, house and garden.*

Burren Farm Account Book (1839 - 1848)

Nicholas Markey (Immediate Lessor)

Nicholas Mac Grane (Occupier)

6 tenant farmers - later on the 2 Drogheda Farmers left leaving 4.

5 cottiers with house and garden or garden only - tenants four to five full time employees - herd etc.

70 farmers , cotteiers, labourers who were not tenats but who rented potatoe ground, grass etc.

38 who were business men, sho[pkeepers tradesmen. Millers - who did business with Burren Farm

Total - 126 people were associated with the farm in one form or another. This does not include the Mc Grane family nor the children from othet families who worked on Burren Farm to help pay for th epotatoe ground.

In Griffith's Valuation, 1854, the following tenant farmers names on Burren Farm are listed:

Thomas Mc Cann Jun. , Thomas Mc Cann, Dennis Commons, John Fitzpatrick. As the Patrick Mc Cann lised in the Burren Farm Accounts book was probably related to Thomas Mc Cann, the only farmers names names missing are Patrick Moore and John Cahill, both of Drogheda. Their names did not appear in the Burren Book from 1842,

None of the cottiers who were Burren Tenants in the 1839 - '48 period appear in the Griffiths Valuation of 1854. Matthew Smith, a new name, has got a house and garden, but there are 3 vacant houses listed in 1854. Cottiers fared particularly badly after the Famine.

The measurement in Burren Farm accounts is in Irish Plantation measure while in Griffith's valuation it is in Statute Measure.

Interesting entries

1. Feb 9th 1842 was - to cash going to J. Markey's funeral 6d.

To do to John) 6d

2. '17th Feb 1844 to cash (For Johnny's wedding £1 6 0

3. 31st March 1844, To cash (To send Johnny to America - £4 0 0

John's name does not again appear on the record after May 1st payment.

Among charges in 1845/'46:

22nd April 1846, To four barrels of hayseed @ 2/- = 8/-

12th October 1846. To a ewe lost by him coming from Ballinasloe £1 13 0.

Further Notes:

Sheep were purchased at Ballinasloe Fair by farmers in this district. They were driven home on foot. When I was a boy, an old man, William Bellew, who lived in Slieveboy, opposite the entry to Hoey's Lane, (1993) recounted to me how he drove sheep from Ballinasloe to this area. William was an agricultural labourer. But had an aristocratic background, being descended from the Bellew Family and from the

O'Briens, Princes of Thomond. Denis had later, the money deducted for the lost ewe restored to him.

On Nov. 1st 1845 Denis received an abatement in potatoe rent - £3 0 9.

Unlike Henry Neil, however, Denis did not have his rent reduced. Denis was quite often paid in cash for the purpose of buying provisions.

A major difference between Denis Commons and Henry Neil is that Denis continued to pay the farmer throughout by work on the large farm, while in the later Famine years Neil paid almost entirely in cash.

There were a number of Commons families in Dunleer Parish when I was young. The name was sometimes pronounced Kimmins. Denis was a Common's family name.

My Great Granmother was Rose Commons. She married James Daly, who was my granmother's father. Mary Daly, daughter of Rose Commons and James Daly, was my father's mother. The name Commons has disappeared from the parish. Mrs Breda Fogarty, a shopkeeper in Dunleer, (1993) was a Commons.

Burren Farm Accounts Book

Sundries

1839: Tea cost 4/6 per pound

Milk cost a ½ a quart.

Oaten Meal cost 18/9 per cwt.

1840: From the 1st of April to the 17th of April 27 brown loaves were bought costing 3d each.

1840: From the 1st of April to the 17th of April 27 brown loaves were bought costing 3d each.

1842: 1 cwt of oaten meal cost 14s

1843: 1 cwt of aoten meal cost 10/5.

1844: Beef cost 4 ¾ d per pond.

Mutton cost 5 ½ d per pound.

A tongue cost 2/4.

Aberdeen turnips were 10s per ton.

Swedish turnips from 10s to 12s per ton.

1846: Beef cost 6d per pound.

Mutton cost 6 ½ d per pound

¼ of Lamb cost 5/6.

Turkeys cost from 2s to 2/2/ each.

1848: Mutton cost 6 ½ d a pound.

Beef cost 5d a pound.

Small Miscellaneous Entries:

1839 – Joseph Mac Laughlin: He was a Drogheda business man who bought wheat, oats and potatoes from Burren Farm and who paid for same for supplying lime for use on the farm. He also paid in cash. The fields on which the lime was spread are identified by name. more than 2,000 barrels of lime were purchased over five years. Lime cost 8d per barrel.

Sample of entry.

| 1839 | Dr | £ s d | Cr | £ s d |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| | To 7 barrels of Danzig Wheat | 13 13 0 | By 750 barrels of lime (put on byrnes field) @8d a barrel | 25 0 0 |
| | To Cash | 11 7 0 | | |
| | Total | 25 0 0 | | |
| | | | | |

1840: An entry states that Thomas Blackwell, Dunleer, had been loaned a shilling in Drogheda in Nov. 1838.

John Partland paid 70/- for a ton of hay.

George Holden Lawlesstown bought 1 cwt. of hay at 3/- per cwt.

1841: Mrs Plunklett, Athclare Castle (Now E, Sloane's) bought 2 tons of aoten straw for £2. Paid in cash.

1842: Mr Nicholas Markey, Annagassan – To cash lent to him at cards, 10/- on December 13th . The money was repaid to himon December 31st 1842.

1843: Richard M Bellew, Barmeath bought six tons of wheaten straw @ £1 50s a ton . It was paid for in cash.

Michael Chester, Stonehouse

1843

£ s d

| | |
|--|--------|
| To four loads of wheat straw, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt each (31cwt) | 1 17 6 |
| To 3 loads of wheat straw 19cwt | |
| Total of 2 toms 10 cwts @ 15s per ton. | |
| To 4 loads of oaten straw 36 cwts | 1 18 4 |
| To 1 load of barley straw 10cwts, | |
| Total 2 tons 6cwts @ 16s 8d | |
| To 2 tons and 4cwts of oats straw @ 16s 8d a ton | 1 16 8 |
| | 5 12 8 |
| | |
| To 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt of barley straw @ 10d per cwt | 1 14 7 |

1844: John Tisdall, Rathcoole, bought 57 tons of Swedish turnips @ 10s per ton. He paid for the turnips in cash.

1845: Seamas Noonan, Dublin, bought 3 stall fed cattle @ £30 and 10 wethers @ £20.

June (1845) 2 bags of wool 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones @ 18/- per stone at £47 9s 6d.

1846 4 beasts @ £11 each, These beasts were paid for in cash and a letter of credit on Drogheda.

1848***Mrs Pucell at Harberstown***

| | | <i>Tns</i> | <i>cwts</i> | <i>qrs</i> | <i>lbs</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--|
| <i>June 3rd</i> | <i>To</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>17</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>Of straw @ 1/- per cwt</i> |
| <i>June 19th</i> | <i>To</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>"</i> |
| <i>Feb 11th</i> | <i>To</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>"</i> |
| <i>March 13th</i> | <i>To</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>21</i> | <i>"</i> |
| <i>March 20th</i> | <i>To</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>14</i> | <i>"</i> |
| <i>Total</i> | | <i>9</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>@ 20/- per ton. Paid £9 5s in cash.</i> |

Similar purchases of straw were made until December and paid for in cash. The entry of 1/- loan underlines the then value of a shilling.

The Michael Chester entry shows wheat and straw at 15/- per ton; open straw at 16/8 per ton; and barley straw @ 10/- a ton.

Grain Crops on Burren Farm

Grain crops grown on Burren Farm were Wheat, Barley and Oats. (Vetches and grass seed were also grown).

Wheat (20st. per barrel)

| <i>Average yield per acre in barrels</i> | <i>Average price per barrel</i> | <i>Average price per cwt.</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>1840 - 6 ½</i> | <i>23 s 2d</i> | <i>9s 3d</i> |
| <i>1841 - 10 3/10</i> | <i>31 s 10d</i> | <i>12s 9d</i> |
| <i>1842 - __</i> | <i>__</i> | <i>__</i> |
| <i>1843 - __</i> | <i>__</i> | <i>__</i> |
| <i>1844 - 15</i> | <i>22s 4d</i> | <i>9s 0d</i> |
| <i>1845 - __</i> | <i>__</i> | <i>__</i> |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1846 - ___ | _____ | ___ |
| 1847 - 12 ½ | 27s 0d | 10s 9d |
| 1848 - 7 | 25s od | 10/- |

Barley (16st, =1 barrel)

| <i>Average yield per acre</i> | <i>Average price per barrel</i> | <i>Average price per cwt.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1840 - _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1841 - _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1842 - 9 | 13s 3d | 6s 7 ½ |
| 1843 - 11 | 13s 4d | 6s 8d |
| 1844 - _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1845 - _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1846 - 17 ¼ | 15s 6d | 7s 9d |
| 1847 - ___ | | |
| 1848 - ___ | - _____ | _____ |

Oats (14st. = 1 barrel)

| <i>Average yield per acre in barrels</i> | <i>Average price per barrel</i> | <i>Average price per cwt</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1840 - 12 | 15s 0d | 8s 6d |
| 1841 - 16 | 12s 1d | 7s 0d |
| 1842 13 | 11s 7d | 6s 7 ½ |
| 1843 - 16 | 9s 7d | 5s 5 ½ |
| 1844 - 15 ¼ | 9s 9d | 5s 7d |
| 1845 - 13 | 12s 0d | 7s 0d |
| 1846 - 1 st half - 18 2 nd half - 16 | 15s 5d 22s 0d | 8s 9d 12s 7d |
| 1847 - ____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1848 - 14 | 12s 7d | 6s 5 ½ |

Two amounts of corn and two prices, in some years, result from the fact that sales took place, on occasion from one year into the next e.g. July 1835 to June 1836.

Prices varied considerably from one year to the next. Yields varied quite a lot from year to year and generally speaking were reasonably good considering the lack of artificial fertilizers, and weed and disease killers. Lime was used on a considerable scale.

Wheat Varieties - Danzig, Golden Drop and Whittington.

Wheat grown on the farm was sold to millers and dealers and farmers including the following. Mr Croll, Mr Rodgers, Mr Rice (Drogheda), Representatives of Smith and Smyth, Mr Mc Gurk, Mr Mc Gloughlin (Drogheda), Mr Nulty (Dundalk), Mr Mc Cann (Dundalk), Rep. Woolsey and Co., Mr Hill (Drogheda) (Probably afterwards Mc Cann and Hill, Millers), Annagassan Mills - alsolocal farmers, Thomas Mc Cann and Thomas Hamill.

There was quite a considerable output of grain, animals etc. on Burren Farm and the total output of grain, animals etc. points to the prosperity of the Magrane family, the occupiers of Burren Farm. The acreage under potatoes apart from the

land used by tenants and labourers for potato growing, is not shown in the accounts book. With regard to wheat, oats and barley there is no entry for certain periods usually because some pages are missing from the Accounts Book.

The farm work was carried out mainly by families who rented potatoe ground as there was rarely more than one servant boy, that is a full time employee, employed at any given time, in addition to the Steward and the Herd. There was rarely more than one servant girl, a full time employee, to do outdoor work, such as poultry keeping etc, employed at any one time.

Barley

Barley was sold to brewers and to farmers. Mr Kearns, Kearns Brewery, Mr Crolly, Mr Chadwick also a brewer, Mr McCann (Drogheda), Rep. Woolsey and Co (Seed People), Mr Gannon (Drogheda), also farmers - John Fitzpatrick, Burn - Mr Nicholas Markey, Walshestown, Thomas Mc Cann. Deliveries were made at short intervals.

Oats

Oats were sold to millers, merchants and farmers. Mr Shackelton, Collon, Mr Butterly, Milltown, Mr Gannon, Dunleer (Gannons of the Mill), Mr Mc Lughlin (Drogheda) Mr Robinson (Dundalk) also farmers - Thomas Mc Cann, John Markey, Glebe, Patrick Duffy, Walshestown, Thomas Hamill, James Mc Kenna, Dunleer.

(Note: In the accounts book business men, millers and brewers are given the prefix Mr, farmers are not.)

Vetches (Pea family)

Vetches were used for forage. Burren farm sold them mainly to Mr Godfrey, Dundalk. In 1844 the average price was 16 s 6d per barrel. The average yield per acre was 5 barrels. Purchasers of small amounts of vetches paid 18/- a barrel.

Corn was also sold for seed.

Rev Mr Mc Gee PP, Dunleer, received about 1 barrel of oats per annum for his horse from Mc Granes. Rev MR Cporrigan CC and Rev Mr Flanagan CC, likewise. This was a contribution towards the upkeep of the Catholic clergy. Griffith's Valuation, 1854, shows Rev Thomas Magee (Mc Gee) as the proprietor of 58 acres two rds and thirty two perches in Mooremount, Dunleer. Richard M. Barnes was his landlord (immediate Lessor)

1842

To cash for mourning £2 - 11s (?)

| | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>2 ½ yards of love ribbon @9d a yard</i> | <i>1/10 ½</i> | <i>A collar</i> | <i>4s</i> |
| <i>¼ lb. of snuff</i> | <i>2s</i> | <i>12 yds of len @1/2 a yard</i> | <i>14s.</i> |
| <i>Flannel at 4/6 @ yard</i> | | <i>To Rev. Mr Mc Gee</i> | <i>5s.</i> |
| <i>Calico @3 ½ a yard</i> | | <i>To cash given to priest</i> | <i>6d</i> |
| <i>Cleaning Bonnet</i> | <i>1/10</i> | <i>To cash given to priest</i> | <i>1s.</i> |
| <i>Bonnet and cape or cap</i> | <i>17s</i> | | |
| <i>2 pairs of gloves</i> | <i>3s</i> | | |

*Burren Farm Accounts Book***Primrose House**

Primrose House is situated at Shamrock hill, Dunleer and is still in the possession of the Mc Grane Family. (2011)

Primrose House was reconstructed in 1846, 1847 and 1848.

To nails, to glazing of windows, to carpenter for erecting beds, to curtains etc., to men shoveling. To half years rent due on the 1st of May last and paid 9th June following - £13 - 15s - 4d., less poor rate, 8/6 allowed etc., etc.as well as farm work which was also paid for.

To altering drawing room and parlour and erecting chimney pieces. To building porch to hall door and hen house. To building Garden House, to erecting pipes. To drawing lawn etc. etc. To repairing damp in drawing room. To painting and papering house. To altering stairs etc. (No amount given)

Sample of Miller's purchases from Burren Farm

The principal miller dealing with Burren Farm Corn and who lived in the vicinity was Thomas Butterly, Milltown.

The Butterly family continued to live at Milltown. However, they no longer carry on milling there.

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Dr.</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Cr.</i> | <i>£ s d</i> |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1839: March 14th | To 40Barrels od oats delivered since Feb, 2nd @16/6/ per barrel. | 33 0 0 | 1839 March 19th | By cash | 33 0 0 |
| 1840 Jan. 14th | To 13 bls 7sts and 0lbs of oats @15s | 10 2 6 | 1840 Jan. 30th | By cash | 22 2 0 |
| Jan. 24th | To 17 barrles 1st 7lbs of oats @ 14s | 11 19 6 | | | |
| | Total | 22 2 0 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Feb 4th | To 17 barrels of oats @ 14/6 | <u>12 6 6</u> | Feb 25th | By cash | <u>12 6 6</u> |
| Sept 14th | 22 ½ barrels of oats @ 11/9 | 13 4 4 ½ | May 7th | By 12 cwt oaten meal @ 16/6 | 9 18 0 |
| Nov 30th | To Cash | 1 ½ | Sept 24th | BY cash | 3 6 6 |
| | Total | <u>13 4 6</u> | | Total | <u>13 4 6</u> |
| Nov. 30th | To 42 | 24 8 9 | Nov. 30th | By cash | 24 8 9 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | <i>barrels 7sts of oats @ 11/9</i> | | | | |
| <i>Dec 21st</i> | <i>To 30 barrels of oats @11/9</i> | <i>17 12 6</i> | | | |
| <i>Dec. 21st</i> | <i>To 15 barrels of oats @ 11/9</i> | <i>8 16 3</i> | <i>1841 Jan 1st</i> | <i>By cash</i> | <i><u>26 8 9</u></i> |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i><u>26 8 9</u></i> | | | |

Full time employees on Farm

Payments made and dates of employment.

Steward: James Mc Evoy £18 per annum 21/5/1841 to 1/5 1846 (at least)

Herd

Patrick Fay £18 - £20 per year Srtated before 1/51839 to 1/5 1842

Thomas Mc Geough " 1/5 1842 to 30/4/ 1845

**Owen Monahan " Page missing re start of work. 1/5/1845 (assume)
still employed on 1/5 /1847**

(Rarely more than one servant boy or girl employed at the same time)

Servant Boys

James Commons £4 per annum 18/8/40 to 6/4/1841

Patrick Wallace £4 " 15/5/41 to 15/8/41

Matthew Coleman £6 " 7/8/1841 to 25/10/1841

William Logan £ 5 " 3/11/1841 to 26/9/1843 (discharged)

**Patrick Kavanagh £6 " (service broken on occasion eg off and on again 18/5/47
on agin 17/1/1848) 5/11/43 to 17/10/1848.**

Patrick Loughran £6 " 31/5/1847 to 9/9/1847

Owen Finegan £6 and washing money 15/9/1847 to 2/1/1848 (?)

Servant Girls

Catherine Mathews £6 per annum 10/5/1844 to 16/6/1845

Mary Kelledy £6 " 18/1/1845 to 18/3 1846

Jane Ward £6 " 3/3/1846 to 27/12 /1847

Margaret Cook £3 " 13/7/1846 to 4/11/1846

Margaret Cook (reemployed) 8/3/1848 to 28/12 /1848

Margaret Gallagher £4 " 8/4/1848 to 27/12 1848.

Mary Sheil £6 " 27/12/1847 to 27/12 1848

Childrens' maids: There were a number of childrens' maids and their wages ranged from £2 10s to £4 4s.

Miss Eliiza Lynch, governess - £10 per annum

Mary Mc Evoy (Minding fowl) 5/- per quarter.

Individuals and families involved with Burren Farm.

| <i>Farmers who were tenants of the proprietor of Burren Farm</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Roods</i> | <i>Pers.</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>(Plantation Measure)</i> | | |
| <i>Parrick Mc Cann, Burn</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> |
| <i>John Fitzpatrick</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>28</i> |
| <i>Thomas Mc Cann Junior</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>26</i> |
| <i>Dennis Commons (Grass fro heifer)</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>33</i> |
| <i>Thomas Mc Cann</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>9</i> |
| <i>Patrick Moore (Drogheda)</i> | <i>11</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0 (approx.)</i> |
| <i>John Cahill (Drogheda)</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0 (approx.)</i> |

(Also the Steward and Herd)

Cottiers with house and garden or house only. Henry Neil. Burren, Thomas Rooney, Patrick Heary, Burren, Patrick Powerdly, Burren), Patrick Dorrigan, Burren.

Farmers, cottiers and labourers who were not tenants of the Burren Farm but who, in most cases, rented potato ground on it or grass etc.

Michael Casey, Thomas Commons (Old Rd.), Philip Neil (Old Rd.), James Mc Kenna (Big Barn), Patrick Keenan (Tryan), Widow Landy, Dunleer), Andrew Commons (Old Rd), Patrick Reynolda (Tryan), Patrick Connor(Turnpike),Peter Connor (Longstones), Matthew Carrol (Dunleer), Widow Markey (Slieveboy), Matthew Kenny (Dunleer), James Daly (Big Barn), Matthew Keenan (Dunleer), John Commons (Old Road). Matthew Mc Manus (Big Barn), John Mc Laughlin (Athclare), James Marren (Old Rd.), Micheal Faughan (Athclare), Laurence Biggle (Big Barn), John Rooney (Whitegate), Patrick Daley (Big Barn), Michael Closkey (Dunleer), Widow Casey (Suntown), Robert Taffe (Mountains), Thomas Reid (Dunleer), Phil Commons (Old Rd.), Patrick Jackson (Old Rd.), Patrick Hoey (Old Rd.), Edward Molloy (Big Barn), Thomas Byrne (Dunleer), Patrick Ward (Dunleer), John Hickey (Slieveboy), Widow Halligan (Big Barn), Mary Halligan (Big Barn), Widow Morgan (Big Barn), Bryan Commons (Old Rd.), James Branagan (Big Barn), Michael Mc Closkey (Dunleer), Patrick Mc Kenna (Big Barn), Owen O' Neill (Old Rd.), Michael Marron (Old Rd.), Hugh Mc Grane (Turfcutter, John Smith (Old Rd.), Henry Connor (Old Rd.), John O'Neill (Big Barn), John Connor (Turnpike), Byran King (Big Barn), Richard devine (Dunleer), John Mullin (Carrickbaggot), Thomas Mathews (Molery), Anthony Healy(Dunleer), Patrick Rogers (Dunleer), Patrick Commons (Burn), Thomas Rooney (Burn), Catherine Commons, Thomas Hamill (Burrin), Ann Butterly, James Traynor (1rd of meadow),Patrick Carrol (Meadow), Patrick Boyle (Meadow 1rd), Bryan Keenan (Meadow - 1rd), Thomas Gernon, Michael Leonard (Dunleer), Thomas Carrol (Dunleer), James Mc Cormack (Dunleer), Patrick Markey, Widow Murtagh, , Robert Mc Enteggart (Dunleer), Thomas Harlon (Keeverstown), Daniel Cunningham (Dunleer), William Johnson.

Land owners , business people, millers and tradesmen who did business with Burren Farm:

Michael Gannon (Dunleer/miller), Joseph Mc Laughlin (Drogheda), Thomas Butterly (Milltown/miller), George A Partland, George Heldon (Lawlesstown), James |Mc Cormack (Dunleer), Patrick Commons (Old Road - Tailor), Michael Chester, J. P. Kelly (Dunleer), The Rev. Mr Nicholson (Moyle), John Levins (Clonmore), Richard M Bellew (Barmeath), William Gray (Ardee), Hugh Healy (Grangebellew), Thomas Gernin (Dunleer/Smith), Mrs Markey (Parsonstown), Nicholas Keenan (Dunleer), James Byrne (Dunleer/victualler), John Tisdall, Mrs Plunkett (Athclare), Dr M Blackwell (Dunleer), Bernard Mc Enteggart (Liverpool/bought animals),Mrs Ryder (Burren), George Govers (Dunleer/shoemaker), John Ryder (farm Hill), John Wiseman (Big Barn), James Newman (Dublin), Peter Brennan (Old Rd./Carpenter), Mrs Purcell (Dublin or Haliorstown), Messrs Wollsey, Hill, Mc Cann and Mc Guirk , Representatives of Smith and Smyth, Cairns, Chadwick. Gernon and Shackleton, Charles Markey (Glasbistol), William Sherard , Killioget - pass to Foxcover, Annagassan Mills,Edward Mc Namee(Dunleer).

Tradesmen and Small Businessmen

A number of people paid for their potato plots by doing skilled work for the owner of Burren Farm by making shoes clothes etc or by supplying foodstuffs. Others were paid cash for their services.

George Govers - Shoemaker.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Making a pair of boots</i> | <i>14s 0d</i> |
| <i>Making a pair of boots</i> | <i>9s 0d</i> |
| <i>Pair of shoes for Patrick</i> | <i>3s 0d</i> |
| <i>Pair of boots for Patrick</i> | <i>3s 6d</i> |
| <i>Heeling shoes</i> | <i>5d</i> |

Patrick Connor (Tailor)***1840***

| | |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Making a suit for Dermot</i> | <i>4s 6d</i> |
| <i>Making a frock coat</i> | <i>7s 0d</i> |
| <i>Making a top coat for farmer</i> | <i>8s 0d</i> |
| <i>Sundry trimmings</i> | <i>2s 6d</i> |
| <i>Making pair of sleeves for White Coat</i> | <i>1s 0d</i> |
| <i>Altering a frock coat</i> | <i>5s 0d</i> |

John Connor, Tailor, lived near the old National School at the south side of Dunleer, I knew John, he may have been descended from Patrick.

Patrick Ward, Nailer

| | | |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <u>1840</u> | <i>Made Nails</i> | <i><u>£1 12 0</u></i> |
| <u>1842</u> | <i><u>By 100hs of 20 nails</u></i> | <i><u>1s 0d</u></i> |
| | <i><u>By 200 hs of 40 nails</u></i> | <i><u>1s 8d</u></i> |
| | <i><u>By 200hs of 20 nails</u></i> | <i><u>1s 8d</u></i> |
| | <i><u>By ¼ hs of slater's nails</u></i> | <i><u>2 ½ d</u></i> |

 1846 ***By 1600 nails for slating*** ***7s 0d***
 Herd's house,

Patrick Reynolds Trean

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| <i>1841</i> | <i>Shawl</i> | <i>4s 6d</i> |
| <i>1844</i> | <i>Mending a Zephyr coat</i> | <i>1s od</i> |
| | <i>Repairing top coat</i> | <i>1s 6d</i> |
| | <i>Altering Vest</i> | <i>0s 6d</i> |
| | <i>Lining Shooting coat or trimming/ Mending coat and altering</i> | <i>8s 10d</i> |

The Reynolds Family still own the farm ta Trean. I knew Pat Reynolds when I was young. Patrick Reynolds, above, was probably his father.

James Mac Cormack (1841)

Repaired mangle. Repaired a picture frame. Put a lock on drawer. Fitted up porch to hall door. Made shutters for hall window.

Total Cost - 7/6.

boards for hall window; 4 picture frames; 2 ropes for drawing room window.

Total cost - 3/8

Nicholas Keenan, Dunleer (Painter)

1845. -Painted the churn

Milk can painted

Milk pail painted

Accordion box painted

Peter Brennan, Old Rd. (Carpenter)

| | <u>Db.</u> <u>£ s d</u> | <u>Cr.</u> <u>£ s d</u> |
|--|---|---|
| <u>1845 (May 23rd)</u> | <i>To scoring potatoes 3s 0d</i> | <i>(May 23rd) By 3 large swings 1/6</i> |
| | <i>To 1 rd 25 ½ per of potatoe land £1 12 s 9d</i> | <i>May 23rd) By fixing a cross to a scoring plough - 2/6</i> |
| | | <i>(July 22nd) By a shaft in the tumbril cart and by a cross stick in another - 2/6</i> |
| | | <i>(Nov. 18th.) By fixing scoring plough - 2/-</i> |
| | | <i>(Dec. 6th) By 3 ¼ days at 2/- - 6/6</i> |
| | | <i>By 4 ½ days by Pat - 9/-</i> |
| | | <i>By 5 ½ days by Tom @1/- - 5/6</i> |
| | | <i>By forgave him for scoring - 5/-</i> |
| | | <i>By Cash - 3/3</i> |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>1 15 9</u> | <u>1 15 9</u> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

Forgave him for scoring = Did not charge him for scoring.

Tumbril Cart = 2 wheeled dung cart.

Work done by Peter Brennan in 1847 by repairing and painting a box cart

By repairing and paint a dray.

By repairing and painting a wheel.

Total Cost - £5 0 0

Ann Butterly (Shopkeeper) - 1840

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| <i>April 7th</i> | <i>5 dozen of Brown Bread @3d each.</i> | <i>15s 0d</i> |
| <i>" 10th</i> | <i>6 dozen "</i> | <i>18s 0d</i> |
| <i>" 11th</i> | <i>3 dozen "</i> | <i>9s 0d</i> |
| <i>" 12th</i> | <i>6 dozen "</i> | <i>18s 0d</i> |
| <i>" 15th</i> | <i>3 dozen "</i> | <i>9s 0d</i> |
| <i>"17th</i> | <i>4 dozen "</i> | <i>12s 0d</i> |

Total £1 4s 0d

The amount of bread purchased was high.

Edward Mc Namee:

Damsens 3d per qt.

Leaves of currants @ 2d per leaf.

Damsens 4d per qt.

100 early York Plants @6d per 100.

hundred of apples @4/-.

1lb of currants @1 ½ per lb.

100 eating apples 1/-

100 baking apples @ 1/-

ums 8d

1 lb white currants 3d.

Quart of gooseberries gratis.

1841: Thomas Gernon – Blacksmith.: Paid for his potatoe ground by work done for Burren Farm as a blacksmith.

Micheal Leonard – Dunleer : Paid in part with 1,000 bricks valued at £1 10s.

Persons other than tenants or people renting potatoe ground who did business with Burren Farm,

James Byrne – Victualler

Bought cattle and sheep from Burren Farm and paid for them by providing meat and also with cash.

| <i>1841</i> | <i>Dr.</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>Cr</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|--|---------------|
| <i>June 23rd.</i> | <i>1cwt. oat and straw</i> | <i>1 0</i> | <i>July 25th. By cash</i> | <i>1 0</i> | |
| <i>Oct 25th</i> | <i>To a dead sheep</i> | <i>5 0</i> | <i>Nov 14th by cash</i> | <i><u>11 0</u></i> | |
| | <i>To a dea sheep</i> | <i>6 0</i> | | | |
| | | <i><u>11 0</u></i> | | | |
| <i>1842</i> | <i>Dr</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | <i>Cr 1842</i> | <i>£ s d</i> | |
| <i>Nov. 12th</i> | <i>For fattening grass for his cow to Dec. 1842</i> | <i>12 0</i> | <i>Nov. 28th</i> | <i>By Cash (28/6), Beef (11/-) and Luck Penny (6d)</i> | <i>2 0 0</i> |
| <i>Nov. 25th</i> | <i>To a wether</i> | <i>2 0 0</i> | <i>Dec. 13th</i> | <i>By cash</i> | <i>2 0 0</i> |
| <i>Dec. 9th</i> | <i>To a</i> | <i>2 0 0</i> | <i>“</i> | <i>By 13lbs</i> | <i>5 11 ½</i> |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--------------|
| | <i>wether</i> | | | <i>mutton @5 ½</i> | |
| <i>Dec, 23rd</i> | <i>To 2 hogget sheep</i> | <i>3 2 0</i> | | <i>By 24lbs of beef @4 ½ d</i> | <i>9 0</i> |
| <i>Dec, 26th</i> | <i>To Cash</i> | <i>2 11 ½</i> | | <i>By Cash</i> | <i>3 2 0</i> |

Total 7 16 11 ½ Total 7 16 11 ½

The association between the above victualler continues until at least 1847. The amount of meat purchased was high.

Economic and Social History of the Burren Accounts Book Period

1838 - 1848

The Great Famine crisis was concentrated largely on the labouring classes, particularly in the West of Ireland where sub division of farms was prevalent. In the richer farming lands of Leinster, which produced a substantial surplus of livestock and grain for the market sub division of land was not prevalent. Never the less the famine itself, or its side effects, hit all sections of the community in one form or another.

The farming class was comfortable. Its diet was not confined to the potatoe and although the potatoe was consumed the families cash resources made it possible to replace the potatoe in a season in which it failed. It is noteworthy that Burren Farm, during the Famine period, continued to produce large quantities of grain and livestock. Sales of cattle, sheep, corn, straw etc. were quite considerable and the Mc Grane Family showed every appearance of prosperity.

Thomas Mc Cann Jun. , a tenant farmer with nine acres no roods and 26 perches, Irish Plantation measure, rented grass for his two year old bullock and his two year old heifer in 1847 when the Famine was at its height. In the east of Ireland a number of the labouring class were accustomed to wage paid employment and they lived in areas where the retail trade was fairly well organised and so they were better able to survive hardship than the peasants in poorer areas. The retention of oat meal in the diet of the labouring class helped. The death rate rose of course. Fever followed famine and because the very poor migrated from the west to the east, from the countryside to the towns, sickness spread across the country. In the east fever was the main cause of death rather than starvation. Nevertheless the reduction of the cottiers rent on the Burren Farm from £2 to 1s at the height of the Famine illustrates its severe effects on the population here

The use of oatmeal is clearly indicated in the entry for Henry Neil, acottier on Burren Farm, who paid £2 per annum for his cottage and garden and who purchased goods from and through the occupier of Burren Farm. May, June, July

and August were the meal months in the country generally. Henry's meal purchases follow the general pattern:

Henry Neil

June 8th 1839 To 1cwt of meal – 18/9

May 7th 1840 To 1cwt of meal 16/6.

July 29th 1840 To 1cwt oaten meal 17/6

July 5th 1841 To 1 cwt of oaten meal 12/6

July 30th 1841 To meal and potatoes £1

May 20th 1842 To 1cwt of oaten meal 14s

June 12th 1843 To 1 cwt of oaten meal 10/5

July 14th 1843 To 1 cwt of oaten meal 10s

August 12th 1843 To 1cwt of oaten meal 11s

May 24th 1844 To 1 cwt of oaten meal 11/6

July 6th 1844 To cash to buy meal 12s

July 25th 1844 To 1cwt of oaten meal 11/6

May 29th 1845 To 1 cwt of oaten meal 12s

June 28th 1845 To 1cwt of oaten meal 11/6

August 1st 1845 To 1cwt of oaten meal 14s

November 11th 1845 To 1 cwt oaten meal 16s.

Jan. 16th 1846 To 1cwt of oaten meal 16s.

Note that Henry increased his purchases of oaten meal in the Famine year 1845 and that he bought meal for the first time outside the normal periods e.g, November and January . In 1846 Henry bought meal only in January but he bought considerable amounts of potatoes and barley in that year which were obviously for food . These purchases were unusual and obviously relate to the Famine situation. He previously grew his own potatoes he also bought coal and furze in 1846. The interesting point is that he was in a position to purchase these items during the period of the famine.

Henry Neil's situation changed however, in 1847 when the only entries on the Dr side in the accounts Book are:

To the rent of the cottage and garden. To 1 ton of Whitehaven coal.

And Henry, most unusually, paid for the above items with cash rather than with his own labour and that of his family, on Burren Farm as had always been the case up to then. Cash payments began in 1846 and pointed to the fact that he had obtained work elsewhere, perhaps on Board of Works schemes sponsored by the British Government, in an attempt to allieviate the hardship caused by the Famine.

Although Henry Neil's name continued to appear to the end of the accounts book inn 1848 the struggle must have become too great for Henry and his family because in Griffith's Valuation of 1854 he is no longer listed as a tenant on burren Farm. It can be assumed that he and his family emigrated, (check the Parochial records)

The farming community structures which existed before the Famine were not seriously affected by it. Farming traditions were strong. The same family often occupied the same farm for generations. Large scale emigration, often in family units, was, to a large extent, confined to cottiers and labourers.

When one compares the fate of farmer tenants as compared with cottire tenants, on the Burren Farm pre and during the Famine with the position post Famine in Griffith's Valuation 1854 the above appears to be borne out - the farmer tenants remained the cottier tenants were gone.

Dunleer Civil Parish in which Burren Farm is found.

Housing Census 1841

| | <i>Rural</i> | <i>Town</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>1st Class Houses</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>11</i> |
| <i>2nd Class Houses</i> | <i>27</i> | <i>43</i> | <i>70</i> |
| <i>3rd Class Houses</i> | <i>70</i> | <i>63</i> | <i>133</i> |
| <i>4th Class Houses</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>65</i> |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>126</i> | <i>153</i> | <i>279</i> |

Fourth Class House = A mud cabin with only one room

Third Class House = A mud cabin with two to four rooms with windows

Ssecond Class House = Good farmhouse or house in small street in town: 5 to 9 rooms with windows.

First Class House = Houses better than above

It is interesting to note that insurance was available on farm animals from a cattle insurance company

| 1846 Dr | £ s d | Cr. | £ s d |
|--|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| <i>Oct, 8 to balance due to dead wether</i> | <i>1 4 0</i> | | |
| <i>Dec, 1st to do</i> | <i>15 0</i> | | |
| 1847 | | 1847 | |
| <i>Jan 6th to do for sick wether</i> | <i>11 10 ½</i> | <i>May 7th. By Poat Office order</i> | <i>1 18 9</i> |
| <i>March 2nd to do for dead wether</i> | <i>15 0</i> | <i>May 8th by cash from Mr Worthy in Drogheda</i> | <i>1 0</i> |
| <i>March 2nd - To cash paid Mr Worthy</i> | <i>1 0</i> | | |
| Total | <i>3 6 10 ½</i> | | <i>1 19 9</i> |
| | <i>1 19 9</i> | | |
| Due | <i>1 7 1 ½</i> | | |

If one ads to judge by Nicholas Markey's evidence at the Devon Commission, April 1844, Burren Farm paid those working on a daily basis, about the average going rate or slightly above it.

The Famine reached its height in the summer of 1847. Blight did not effect the potatoe crop in 1847 but as ther was only a small supply of seed potatoes the crop sown was a small one. In 1848 the potato failed to some extent once again. Between 1845 and 1851 about a million people died and a million emigrated. The cholera epidemic in 1849 accounted for many deaths. The cottiers living on the Mac Grane farm during the Famine but whose names do not appear in Griffith's Valuation, 1854, can be, probabaly, included in those who died or those who emigrated.

Example of Dunleer medium to smaller sized farmer 1837 onwards

The McArdle Family and The Corcoran Family (*History put together from Rent Receipts, etc*)

McArdle Family

Henry McArdle, later of Ravel, Dunleer, owned property at Ardaghstown or Mooremount. John Carson of North Wales was their landlord for this property. Henry, also, owned land at Cluide, Dunleer, where his landlord was Richard M. Bellew, at a later date, and, also, at Windmill where his landlord was Rudolph de Salis.

Receipt – Received from Henry McArdle the sum of eight pounds, eight shillings and eight pence sterling being for half a years rent, first of May 1837 to Rudolph de Salis for his holding Windmill Hill, Co. Louth.

Dated this 4th day of December 1837

Receipt – Received from Henry McArdle the sum of seven pounds, one shilling and four pence sterling due to Richard M. Bellew, Esq. out of his holding in Clumpestown (is this Cluide) ending the first day of May 1841.

Dated 7th day of January 1842

(There is an embossed stamped receipt for two pence)

Receipt – Received from Henry McArdle the sum of £1 2s 2d County Cess laid at Spring assizes 1841. Written by pen – Cluide 11/7, Windmill 5/9, (illegible) 4/10

Receipt – Received from Henry McArdle the sum of eight pounds, eight shillings and eight pence sterling being rent due to Richard M. Bellew, Esq, out of his holding in Dunleer ending first day of May 1841.

Dated 7th day of January 1842.

R. M. Bellew had purchased the property of Rudolph de Salis and thus became H. McArdles landlord for his farm at Dunleer.

Ardee Union

No. in Rate Book 4 House etc Cluide

Received the 6th day of October 1845 from H. McArdle three shillings of the poor rate of Dunleer Electoral Division, made 22nd day of July 1845 at five pence in the pound.

J. Harmon, Collector.

Receipt – Pat Mc Cardel 1860 from Morgan, Blacksmith, Forge at Whiteriver Bridge near the Hall Soak Coulter piece 1s 4d; set of new shoes 1s 1d; new set of shoes 1s 1d; new shoe 3d.

Receipt – Received from Mr. Henry McArdle, ten pounds, fourteen shillings, one half years rent due to me out of his holding in Mooremount end this 1st day of November 1861

John Carson, 1 November 1861

One penny stamp on the receipt with Queen Victoria's portrait on it. Draft payable on demand or receipt (printed)

Mr. John McArdle, Ravel, bought goods costing £23 19s 7d from P. Lynagh, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 7 Shop St., Drogheda, on 13th September 1862. Ref. to Hibernian Bank, Drogheda.

Signed Patrick Lynagh

(John McArdle died on the 5th January 1884, aged 75 years)

Receipt – Received from Mr. Henry McArdle £10 14s 0d, ½ years rent, ending 1st May 1863 for his farm at Ardaghstown or Mooremount PO Order £8 6s 2½d. Rent Charge £1 7s 10½d, in tax 11s 11d, poor rat 8s 0d, total £10 14s 0d

John Carson

Three Victoria stamps.

Receipt – Received from Patrick McArdle £10 9s 0d, one half years rent, due to Hon. Edward J. Bellew out of his holding at Cluide, ending 1/5/1863.

Signed John Woolsey (Woolsey was the Bellew agent)

At this stage it would appear that Henry McArdle owned the property at Ardaghstown or Mooremount. The name Ardaghstown was on the decline and at the present time, except for these with a deep interest in local history, the name is completely forgotten (1992) Pat McArdle would appear to own the property at Cluide.

No 741 Folis

Received from the patentees by the hands of John Carson, Esq., the sum of 1s 11d being in full for half years quit rent due to Her Majesty at 29th September last for lands at Ardaghstown in the Barony of Ardee, Co. Louth.

Dated 3rd October 1863 1s11d and fees 5d = total 2s 4d

C. Dudgeon Collr

A bill from the Forge included : Coulter pieced 1s 3d, 3 old mal, on swing 4d, set of new shoes 2s 6d 2 new shoes, one removed 1s 6d, Harrow pointed 5s 0d, sock pieced 1s 3d new block in turnip cutter 3s 0d

(Handwriting beautifully done)

[Quit rent = rent paid by freeholder or copyholder in lieu of service]

[Ratentee = person for the time being entitled to benefit]

[Patent = open letter from sovereign conferring right, title, etc]

Receipt - received from Mr. Henry McArdle ten pounds, 14/0, half years rent due to me out of his holding in Ardaghstown or Mooremount

Dated 1st day 1865

John Carson

Post Order £8 17s 9d; rent charge £1 8s 3d; Poor rate 8s 0d. Total £10 14s 0d.

Ardee Union Dunleer Electoral Division

No in Rate Book 210 Value £47 Townland of Cluide

Received 1 day November 1869 from Mr. McArdle, the sum of three pounds, ten shillings and sixpence of the Poor's Rate for Dunleer Electoral Division made 21st day of September 1869 at 18d in the pound, £3 10s 6d

Collector

From Patk Jennings

Steam Saw Mills, Dundalk

Mr. McArdle, 6th June 1869

| | £ | s | d |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 36 18" ridge tiles | 10 | 6 | |
| 4 14' scantling 4½ x 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| 2 tons best aber slates 66/- per ton | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 1st 3 cut hails | 2 | 0 | |
| 5lbs 1½ lath. Do. | | | 10 |
| 1000 8 slate hails | 3 | 0 | |

Joseph R. Jennings

McArdle and Corcoran

Eyryn Abbey,

May 4th 1866

Sir,

I received the half years rent and am very sorry to inform you of the death of my dear father. As soon as the affairs are settled you shall have a proper receipt from the Exeutors.

I am,

Yours Sincerely,

Anne Carson.

Mr. Henry McArdle

(Black border on notepaper)

Myles, Barbir and Hughes, Solrs., 31 Dame St., Dublin, became the representatives of the late John Carson.

Henry McArdle appears to have written a letter to the representatives re he farm.

Dear Myles,

I see advertisements in the papers the farm at Mooremount to be sold off. You would much oblige me as an old friend and a good tenant to let me know all particulars about it as I am inclined to purchase it if sold at a moderate price as I know the family will give me a preference as my father and the late Mr. Carson were old friends and a tenant of his for the last 23 years.

Miss A. Carson, Eyryn Abbey, Dyffihne, Carnarvon, North Wales.

Henry McArdle was not successful as we find him later on paying rent to Michael Dromgoole, Greenmount, for his farm. At that stage Thomas Byrne was agent for Michael Dromgoole.

It would appear that Mr. Carson's agent had written to Henry McArdle earlier advising him that Mr. Carson would be likely to sell the estate at a moderate price and asked him if he were interested. It was probably as a result of this that Henry wrote to the agent as on previous page.

On 11th August 1869 Myles, Bark and Hughes, Solrs who were representatives of the late John Carson wrote to Don and Montful, 31 Dame St., Dublin, who in turn wrote to Henry McArdle.

Sir, Myles, Borber and Hughes, Solrs for the representatives of the late John Carson have forwarded your letter of 30th April 1866. We are now instructed by Mr. John Carson to whom the lands of Mooremount were bequeathed by his father, to apply to you for the rent which is now due and to request you will let us have for any deductions you make.

Yours obediently,

Dom and Montful (illegible)

9th January 1871

Dear Sir,

We received your letter of the 7th and the enclosure and Bark Order for £7 10s 8d which pays your rent to May 1869. You will observe that there is one and a half years rent due. We have lately had a letter from Mr. Carson's solicitors in England to say we should get it paid. We must ask you therefore to make an exertion to pay.

Carson evidently applied pressure as shortly afterwards, later in 1871, we find Henry McArdle paying £10 14s 8d half years rent due to Michael Dromgoole for his holding at Moormount.

Embossed stamp

Ireland, one penny, receipt.

Receipt - Received from Henry McArdle, twelve pounds sterling, half years rent due to Michael Dromgoole out of his holding in Mooremount due and ending 1st day of May 1874.

Paid 4th day of June 1874

Stamped - ordinary Victoria stamp - one penny at bottom of stamp £12 0s 0d.

The receipt was signed by Thomas Byrne as the agent to whom the money was paid.

Ardee Union 1874

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Value £57 | Cluide | £4 11s 9d | Pat McCardell |
| 1870 | Value £50 | Cluide | P. McArdle £3 2s 6d |
| 1871 | Value £50 | Cluide | P. McArdle £3 2s 6d |
| 1871 | Value £16 | Moormount | P. McArdle £1 1s 4d |

In 1885 we find a receipt for £29 0s 8½d half year from the Right Hon. Lord Bellew, to the representatives of P. McArdle, for Cluide. It was signed by O'Reilly and Dease, Solrs, who were presumably agents.

It would appear, in the circumstances, that Patrick McArdle was dead at the point.

By 1887, Mrs. Mary Corcoran's name appears on the Cess Notice. Her name appears on the headstone erected by Patrick McArdle of Cluide as his niece. She was obviously the heiress to the Cluide farm and Thomas Corcorans married into the family.

The Corcoran Family in Dunleer

The Corcoran family lived in the Toll House (Turnpike) at Clyuide. There are no members of the family alive and the house was demolished, which was a pity.

When Thomas Corcoran died Mary Corcoran appears to have remarried because for a short period the name Mrs. Mary Drum appears, but it is interspersed with the name Mary Corcoran. The name Thomas Corcoran appears in 1888. As already mentioned the name Mrs. Mary Corcoran appears on the Rent notices.

Corcorans had a shop in Turnpike House, and they had a licence to sell tobacco and snuff. They apparently sold flour, bran, tea, sugar and coal.

Corcorans purchased flour and bran from Walter Brown and Co., Hanover St., Flour Mills; from R. Walker and sons, the Newry Mills, but mainly from Smith and Smythe, Drogheda. Charles Dougherty and Co. are, also, mentioned, Annagassan Mills.

Among the papers are a dog licence which had a picture of a dog on the postage stamp.

The Corcoran family owned horses, a pony and a jennet. They tilled their land. The animals were shod by Bernard Morgan, who owned a forge around about where the New Hall, beside St. Brigids Tce., now stands. Peter Clarke is, also, named as a blacksmith.

Goods for the shop came through Dunleer GNR Railway Station.

McArdles and Corcorans dealt with a number of shops in Dunleer.

1. M. Lynch, Baker, Grocer and Provision Merchant.

The shop later belonged to James Belton and is at present a part of Wogan's Hardware Store (1993). The bakery was attached to the building in which the shop was situated. The Lynch family in Dunleer were related to the Lynch's of Listulk and to the Carrolls of Woodlands.

When I attended the national school in Dunleer I passed by the bakery each school day and I remember very well the chester buns they made there. We got very good value for a penny in the bakery. The bakery was later operated by the McKenna family and later still by the Smith family. When Smiths left the bakery closed down for good.

Bread was the chief purchase of the Corcorans.

2. Thomas Carroll was a publican, grocer, undertaker, etc. He was succeeded by his son Pat, whom I knew. The shop had a great reputation for the quality of its goods and especially for its funeral services, which is still the case. The shop is in the possession of the Connor family for some years now (1993). The Carroll family is now extinct so far as Dunleer is concerned. The Donegan family were related to the Carrolls.

3. Joseph Crilly was a family grocer and wine merchant. His business was situated at the time where Dunleer Inn now stands. The Crilly family is no longer in Dunleer, nor were they in possession of that shop in my time.

4. Edward Morgan owned a butchers shop and sold meat there towards the end of the 19th century and the early 20th century. The shop was situated beside McCanns public house (1993) now and to the west of it. In my young days it was known as Dolan's butchers shop. Joe Dolan had married the heiress. There is no longer a shop there. Corcorans paid 8d a lb and sometimes 7d a lb for beef.

5. Bernard Gannon had a grocery and hardware shop. He, also, had a large garage which is now a part of Wogan's supermarket. The shop was situated at the corner of the Chapel Lane, facing the Barn Road. It is now incorporated in Victory Supermarket. (2006) In my young days people used congregate outside the shop on the Chapel Lane side and the area was known as Gannon's Corner.

6. Morgans had the forge already mentioned on the New Hall site, while another branch of the Morgan family had a forge off the Chapel Lane. The above were not the only shops in Dunleer but rather those with whom the Corcoran family did business.

Thomas Corcoran purchased coal from Martin Butterly, Drogheda. There is still a Martin Butterly, Coal Merchants in Drogheda (1993), but it is no longer owned by a member of the Butterly family.

Patrick Carroll, Dunleer, was the Weighmaster. The weighbridge was situated outside the Bakery. The weights and measures inspector was Henry C. Crossan, Sergeant in 1891.

Thomas Corcoran was granted a licence to sell tobacco and snuff. The licence cost 5s 3d. it was signed by Herbert Weston, Collector of Inland Revenue.

In 1891 he owned a white male terrier. The dog licence cost 2/-. There was a special stamp for this purpose which had an image of a dog on it. The licence was signed by William Reilly, Clerk of Dunleer Petty Sessions.

A headstone in Drumcar Cemetery bears the following inscription

Erected by Patrick McArdle of Cluide

in memory of his father and mother

also his brother, Henry,

who departed this life 3rd January 1881

aged 62 years

also his niece Mary Corcoran

Her sons

John, Bernard and Thomas

died 31st May 1946

his wife Elizabeth died 12th April 1959

and their daughter Molly

died 9th March 1942

Their sons John, died 9th December 1980

Mal, died 4th February 1983

Tom, died 15th September 1984

Kevin, died ?

May they rest in peace.

John, Mary Corcoran's son, was a poet who wrote quite a number of ballads, mostly relating to local events, and songs.

In 1869 James McConnell, [*originally McConnell and Miller, machine makers, came from Scotland. They produced the first threshing machine, worked by a horse, in their factory at Dunleer.*] agricultural Implements, Dunleer, Co. Louth, manufactured all kinds of agricultural implements. His business was situated where Morgans forge later stood, in a yard on the right hand side as you proceed towards the Catholic Church from the main road.

James Carroll paid James McConnell £26 10s 0d in 1869 for a reaping machine (or was it repairs to a reaping machine?)

J.J. Corcoran Local Poet Some of his ballads

Katie Carroll's Dance

Have you heard of Katie' Carrolls' Dance

And the fun we had that night?

To see the Dunleer courting boys,

It was an awful sight.

Led on by Willie Taaffe

Six handsome youths so fine

And they stole the poor man's pudding

At the dance house in the Trean.

Sure it being after Christmas

The boys were full of glee

They went to Katie Carroll's

Their sweethearts for to see.

They sat beside the cupboard

Where the pudding chanced to lie

And Willie winked and gave the nod

To Joe the doctor's boy.

**At length old Jimmie smelt a rat
The Pudding it was gone
It's then he grasped his hat and crook
And out the door he ran
The Dunleer boys went off Pell Mell
As fast as ere was seen
And the last to cross the garden wall
Was lazy Peter Steen.**

**Says Wille "Run like blazes, boys
He'll catch us still, I fear,
And Campbell he is sure to tell
The news to all Dunleer
And if Pat Daly hears it
There'll be vengeance in the place
And to poor little Katie Carroll
I may never show my face."**

**At length they arrived at the Barn Bridge
In a poor exhausted state
Said Campbell "Sure the door is locked
I'll have to cross the gate."
And Andy Boyle he took a pain
And on the road did prance
And he cursed the pudding that they stole
At Katie Carroll's dance.**

The song Katie Carroll's dance was one of my father's party pieces. His favourite party piece, however, was 'Fontenay' by Thomas Davis, which he recited in stentorian tones.

The Barn bridge is a railway bridge crossing the Barn Road, about a half mile from Dunleer, on the road to the Trean.

Dances were held during this period in a dwelling house. People from the general locality attended the dances, which consisted mostly of set dances. The rough floors in rural houses were unsuitable for ballroom dancing. Strictly speaking the house referred to in the Ballad was not the townland of the Trean but about half a mile further east, but as the road was known as the Trean road the general area was known as the Trean.

I knew a number of the people named in the ballad, particularly Willie Taaffe, a carpenter by trade, who graced the stage in Dunleer, in my young days and whose major contribution was a song called "The man that broke the bank in Monte Carlo", which he sang with great gusto.

Pat Daly was my granduncle, whose portrait still hangs in the Temperance Hall (1993) in Dunleer. A reformed heavy drinker he ran the Temperance Hall with rigid discipline, hence Willie's concern about the effect on himself and his companies should Pat Daly hear of the episode.

Katie Carroll I knew well. She loved wheeling me around in the pram when I was a baby and spoke about it a lot while I was young. However as I grew older and as she was particularly sensitive about her age she became silent on the matter.

Peter Steen, was a stone mason, and, built quite a number of Co. Council cottages. He, also, built Carroll's of the Wood house. As well as that he built the large stable in Sian's farmyard, in the Trean, in 1899. Joe, the doctor's boy, I knew by repute only. Carroll would appear to have lived where Drumgooles (1993) now live because of the reference to the Gate. However, this is simply a guess Jimmie was Katie's father. When he crossed the high gate he could get in the back door.

J.J. Corcorans ballads

P.J. Collier volunteered to join the Imperial Yeomandry, about 1900, and to fight with the British Army in South Africa. He was the only representative of the Catholic Volunteers of Co. Louth and his land owning neighbours in the district decided to make him a presentation for what they called courageously volunteering for South Africa. In a letter they referred to his prowess in the hunting field and the value of this accomplishment would prove in his new avocation. The signatories were R. Callan, M. Dy, J.P. Russell, Sub Sheriff of Co. Louth, James McCarthy, County Councillor, DC and Charles D. King, J.P. Annagassan House, Dunleer, Secretary.

The tone of the letter underlines the political allegiance of the large Catholic landholders, of that period in the districts. J.J. Corcoran composed a ballad for the occasion.

The Louth Hounds

**Come all ye jolly gentlemen
From Drogheda to Dundalk
I'll tell you of the Louth Hounds
The first upon the walk
You will see good old Captain Filgate
On many a frosty morn
He is know to all the gentlemen
With his silver spurs and horn**

Chorus

**Then Hip, Hip, Hurrah! For the Louth hounds
They come at the bugle call,
To see them hunt from sweet Barmeath
Across to Rokeby Hall
You can see PJ Collier
Along the fields he'll jog
They are always sure to find a fox
When they hunt through Garskin's Bog.**

**The first meet of the season
It's at Castlebellingham gates
It's then you will see Sir Henry
The gentlemen he treats.
It's them they'll look for Reynard
There are men on every hill**

**And when the dogs give Tally-ho
They are off for Charleville.**

**When they come to Charleville
Some good sport you will see
It's there they rise old Reynard
And hunt him along the Dee
You will see Mr. Collier
The hounds he cheers them out
On his gallant first Dragon
He's first at wheel about.**

**With the echo of the hunting horn
You will hear it near and far
The laugh of all the gentlemen
Who holds his saddle just behind
Till he comes to sweet Drumcar
To lunch with Lord Rathdonnell
And a fox we'll find very soon
You will see Michael Powderly
That's lovely Bob, the groom.**

**They are a jolly lot of gentlemen
That follow this gentle pack
You can see their horses jumping
When Jack his hunting whip does crack
Most of them are good landlords**

**And some good days they have spent
I hope they won't press the poor farmers
This year for the rent.**

**Farewell you brave young gentlemen
Fog speed you lad in brown
We send our best to serve our queen
Our loyalty to Crown
The strongest arm, the stoutest heart,
Goes forth to win renown
Father above, guard in thy love
The bonny lad in brown.**

J.J. Corcoran, Dunleer.

**J.J. Corcoran succeeds in getting a plug in regarding the rent and the poor farmers
in verse V**

**Part of ballad by J.J. Corcoran regarding a family flitting which took place from
Dunleer to Mountainstown, when an accident occurred.**

**It was from Dunleer to the Mountains
With Ned Kelly's jennet and cart
When the hollyband broke and upset the yoke,
And all but the cradle took part**

Chorus

The Gander took care of the crockery ware

The cradle was handed to me

Murphy sat up on the top of the cart

Holding the clock on his knee

The jennet went off in a funeral trot

It was against Ned Kelly's will

But whoever's to blame the jennet got lame

Going over the mountainy hill

Ned Kelly owned a shop where he sold delph. He loaned his cart and jennet to transport the flitting families goods and chattels. The gander was a nickname, which continued while the family lived in Mountainstown (townland.)

A man named Murray was arrested for trespassing on the Great Northern Railway line. He protested that, as Lord Bellew's agent, he was entitled to walk on the railway line. The following verse was written to describe his argument

I am Lord Bellew's Agent

And that I will maintain

I own all the boundaries from Dunleer into Grane (Grangebellew)

The railway I was walking entitled there I am

And to show you my authority I've got the diagram.

Henry McArdle is shown as owning 22 acs 0rds 22pers in Cluide in (Lord Bellew) Griffiths valuation 1854. Also in Mooremount, Dromin Parish, he is shown as owing 16.0.26 (John Cassin - immediate lessor) Also in Griffith, 1854. John McCarle - probably John Carson (Viscount Marsereene and Ferrard) owned, as tenant, House, Office and Land. 39acs 1rds 34pers.

The Maid of Dunleer**Author unknown****(Air – Terence’ farewell to his Kathleen)**

**One morning in the Summer season,
I strayed for to take the fresh air
Dame nature made all things look pleasing
Likewise I was free from dull care.
Near to a nice grove I did wander
My cause to the South I did steer
When a charming young maid tall and slender
I met near the town of Dunleer.**

**I stood in extreme consternation
At length these few words I did say
“Bright angel is your appellation
The matchless sweet Goddess of May
Have you from Parmassus descended
In this smiling time of the year
To rove to these groves that extends
All round the sweet town of Dunleer”
With rosy sweet blushes she answered
I humbly request you’ll beware
Nor don’t tantalise if by chance, sir
You meet one that’s burdened with care.
I’m far from being grand or celestial
My joys are all turned to tears
I’m merely a creature terrestrial
That dwells near the town of Dunleer.**

**Ah, lovely sweet charmer come tell me
What makes you lament or complain
Or why do you chide or repel me
Before I my passion explain
How come it that you are tormented
Has Cupid touched you with his spear
Perhaps I could make you contented
Sweet enchanting Maid of Dunleer.**

**No mortal on earth can relieve me
Save only a youth that's away
His absence it ever shall grieve me
Until I am laid in the clay.
He's gone to the bold Connaught Rangers
No word from him do I hear
Alas! He's exposed to all danger
And left me to pine in Dunleer.**

**Fair creature just name the brave soldier
No doubt but I know the young man
No heroes can ever be bolder
Than that unto which he belongs.
I seemed in that gallant fine regiment
And that for a number of years
He can't have escaped from my judgement
Oh! Lovely sweet Maid of Dunleer.**

My love's name is Edward O' Farrell

The name I shall never disown

He has left me a comfortless girl

Forever his loss to bemoan.

For him I would sail the seas over

Or travel the globe for my dear

But oh! I'm a heartbroken lover

That shortly will die near Dunleer.

Yes, Madam, I know Young O'Farrell

Forget him, now take my advice

The traitor deceived many girls

At length he has made one his choice/

He's wed to a lady in Flanders

Whose fortunes five thousand a year

So drive from you mind such pretenders

Thou lovely sweet Maid of Dunleer.

If that be the truth you related

Kind death come and ease all my care

I wish for to be extricated

Since nothing but trouble is here.

No man upon earth shall get Nancy

Till time it doth close my career

Nor pastime nor mirth shall I fancy

But die an old Maid in Dunleer.

**My darling she acted so loyal
My person to her I revealed
I found when she came to the trial
Her love then she never concealed.
So now to complete my narration
I'm married to Nancy, my dear,
And our neat little snug habitation
It stands in the town of Dunleer.**

(author unknown)

An attempt by two bailiffs to seize a local farmer's cattle in lieu of rent. Rogers and Morgan were the men who supported the farmer, Michel Morgan, Trean, Dunleer. The bailiffs were Cornfield and Claherty, the defending solicitor was Bolton. Crowe was in charge of Dundalk jail.

**Come all ye men of Dunleer
Of high and low degree
Listen to my lamentation
And sympathise with me.**

**It's not for theft or robbery
That these young men were tried
But for freeing Mickel Morgan
Young farmer of the Trean
Who had been on a seizure
And two bailiffs on him, too
When Rogers and young Morgan,
They soon did him pursue.**

He would not go to Ardee town

To see these young men tried

But bold undaunted Bolton

Stood manly by their side.

Cornfield the truth did yield

He said he would not swear

On any of these young men

Who had been present there.

Claherty most solemnly

Unto the judge did cry

Those are the two, I swear to you,

That did our job destroy.

The judge in explanation

Said you're guilty of the crime

You merit transportation

Unto some foreign clime.

Although you seem of good esteem

But to Dundalk ye must go

And to remain three months in jail

Below with Mr. Crowe.

Epilogue

And now we are at our liberty

In sweet Dunleer once more

And we will rove in splendour

As we often did before.

And when we meet, Alsa so sweet

A glass to her we'll fill

Bad luck to all those foreigners

And those who wish us ill.

Author unknown

In the Bellew rent roll 1830, the Rep of Peter Morgan, Trean. The Rep of Richard Morgan, Trean. 1823 Peter Morgan, Trean (Tithe Composition) 1854 Griffiths Valuation. Michael Morgan, Patrick Morgan. Trean. 1859 General Election Patrick Morgan Michael Morgan, Trean.

The Patron of Dromin by Sheila Faulkner (cousin)

Tis a custom grand in our dear land

The Annual Patron Day

May it never die but live for aye

Is the life long prayer we pray.

With wreaths and crosses and fresh green mosses

To Dromin we'll wend our way

The graves to dress of the ones who rest

Beneath the cold dark clay

**Some full of cheer when we met last year
Their heads now in sorrow bend
Whiles tales are told of the loved ones cold
And their unexpected end.**

**For the dead we'll pray and hope some day
That we'll be remembered too
Our friends may die but the patron for aye
Our memories will renew.**

**At the trumpets call may one and all
With their purgatory done
In glory rise to the Heavenly skies
In the face of the rising sun.**

Census 1841 and 1851 Parishes and Townlands

Catholic Parish of Dunleer

Is made up of Civil Parishes:- Dunleer (Barony of Ferrard)

Dromin, Mosstown, Cappoge, Richardstown (All in the Barony of Ardee)

Cappoge Parish

| <u>Parish and</u> <u>Townlands</u> | <u>Area (approx)</u> <u>in acres</u> | <u>Population</u> | |
|---|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | | <u>1841</u> | <u>1851</u> |
| Ballymagera | 170 | 88 | 67 |
| Cangy | 123 | 60 | 59 |
| Cappoge | 400 | 172 | 108 |
| Coneyboro | 72 | 67 | 60 |
| Hammondstown | 81 | 20 | 22 (part of) |
| Knockatubber | 220 | 88 | 47 |
| Lawlesstown | 47 | 25 | 20 |
| Mooremount | <u>167</u> | <u>48</u> | <u>16</u> (part of) |
| TOTAL | 1280 | 568 | 399 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|---------------|
| Population | 568 (18410) | heads of families and their children | |
| | | Male | Female |
| | | 238 | 219 |
| Visitors | | 40 | 45 |
| Servants | | <u>15</u> | <u>11</u> |
| | | | 275 |
| Total | 568 | | |

Housing - no first class houses
 10 second class houses
 50 third class houses
 37 fourth class houses
2 third class new houses not yet inhabited

Total 99 houses

Means Vested means professional, etc 1
 The direction of labour 34
 Their own manual labour 64

Pursuits Families employed as follows chiefly dependant on
 Agriculture 79
 Manufacture, trade, etc 25
 Other pursuits 3

Classified as ministering to physical needs

| (15 years and upwards) | Male | Female |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Food | 121 | 15 |
| Clothing | 32 | 24 |
| Lodging, etc | 6 | 0 |
| Health | 0 | 0 |
| Charity | 0 | 0 |

| 5 years and upwards | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Who can read and write | 104 | 24 |
| Who can read only | 59 | 62 |
| Who can neither read nor write | <u>96</u> | <u>156</u> |
| Total | 501 | |

| Classified Religion | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Moral needs | 1 | 0 |
| Unclassified | 7 | 10 |
| No specified occupations | 10 | 126 |

Catholic Parish of Dunleer

Dromin Parish (Census)

| <u>Parish and</u> | <u>Area (approx)</u> | <u>Population</u> | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>Townlands</u> | <u>in acres</u> | <u>1841</u> | <u>1851</u> |
| Barnavedoge | 93 | 32 | 58 |
| Dromin | 605 | 308 | 188 |
| Knockdinnin | 224 | 64 | 60 |
| Mooremount | 177 | 61 | 51 (part of) |
| Mullacurry | 115 | 48 | 45 |
| Painstown | 284 | 69 | 53 |
| Paughanstown | 19 | | |
| Rathcoole | 218 | 36 | 33 |
| Richardstown | 80 | 46 | 44 |

(Dromin)

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Toberdoney | 222 | 57 | 91 |
| Dromin Town | | <u>142</u> | <u>92</u> |
| TOTAL | | 863 | 715 |

Dromin Parish and Dromin Town

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Population | Rural 721 | Town 142 | Total 863 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|

R = rural; T = Town

| | | R | T |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Housing | first class houses | 1 | 0 |
| | second class houses | 21 | 3 |
| | third class houses | 55 | 11 |
| | fourth class houses | <u>61</u> | <u>18</u> |
| | Total inhabited | 138 | 32 |
| | 2 houses built in rural | | |
| | 4 in town not inhabited | | |
| Total number of houses | | 140 | 36 |

Families residing**Pursuits****Families employed as follows: chiefly dependent on**

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | Agriculture | R 106 | T 18 |
| 2. | Manufacturing, Trade, etc | R 26 | T 12 |
| 3. | Other pursuits | R 8 | T 3 |

Means

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Vested means, professional, etc | R 2 | T 0 |
| Direction of labour | R 50 | T 11 |
| Their own manual labour | R 87 | T 20 |
| Means not specified | R 1 | T 2 |

Classified as Ministering to physical needs (15 years and upwards)

| | M. | F. (Rural) | M. | F. (Town) |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Food | 161 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| Clothing | 29 | 38 | 10 | 12 |
| Lodging, etc | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Charity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Classified Moral Needs

| | M. | F. (Rural) | M. | F. (Town) |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Unclassified

| | M. | F. (Rural) | M. | F. (Town) |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Number not having | 13 | 27 | 2 | 3 |
| specified occupations | 22 | 166 | 3 | 32 |

Reading and writing – 5 years and upwards

| | M. | F. (Rural) | M. | F. (Town) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Number who can read and write | 123 | 43 | 25 | 9 |
| Number who can read only | 50 | 73 | 10 | 8 |
| Number who can neither read nor write | 135 | 206 | 28 | 45 |

Mosstown Parish

| <u>Townlands</u> | <u>Area (approx)</u> <u>in acres</u> | <u>Population</u> | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | | 1841 | 1851 |
| Ardlaraghan | 101 | 34 | 29 |
| Cliven | 239 | 69 | 48 |
| Cookspark | 143 | 39 | 36 |
| Duryhole | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| Gunstown | 155 | 78 | 43 |
| Hammondstown | 320 | 72 | 67 (part of) |
| Knockaleva | 218 | 67 | 63 |
| Lismanus | 136 | 38 | 8 |
| Listulk | 78 | 26 | 28 |
| Marshalrath | 171 | 22 | 25 |
| Mosstown North | 234 | 81 | 74 |
| Mosstown South | 52 | 30 | 21 |
| Mullacopple | 154 | 48 | 23 |
| Newtown knockaleva | 328 | 80 | 30 |
| Phillipstown | 398 | 229 | 144 |
| Puckstown | 139 | 89 | 41 |

Mosstown Parish (cont.)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rathescar middle | 319 | 130 | 123 |
| Rathescar north | 130 | 154 | 102 |
| Rathescar south | 26 | 29 | 23 |
| Stifyans | 46 | 17 | 15 |
| Stirue | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Whiteriver | 326 | 74 | 58 |
| Woodhouse | <u>37</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>26</u> |
| Total | 3807 | 1437 | 1027 |

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Heads of families and their children | Male | Female |
| | 587 | 579 |
| Visitors | 89 | 83 |
| Servants | <u>36</u> | <u>63</u> |

1437 population

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Housing | first class houses | 3 |
| | second class houses | 23 |
| | third class houses | 156 |
| | fourth class houses | <u>76</u> |
| Total inhabited | | 258 |

Houses built but not inhabited 5

Building 2

Total number of houses 265

Families residing in class houses 1. 3 / 2. 25/ 3. 157 / 4. 80/ **Total 265**

Pursuits

Families chiefly dependent on **Agriculture** 204

Mosstown (cont.)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Manufacturing and trades | 49 |
| Other pursuits | 12 |

Means

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Professional, etc | 2 |
| Direction of labour | 85 |
| Their own manual labour | 176 |
| Means not specified | 2 |

Classified as Ministering to physical needs (15 years and upwards)

| | M. | F |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| Food | 321 | 38 |
| Clothing | 40 | 60 |
| Lodging, etc | 19 | 0 |
| Health | 0 | 0 |
| Charity | 0 | 0 |

Classified Moral

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Justice | 0 |
| Education | 1 |
| Religion | 0 |

Unclassified

| M. | F. |
|-----------|-----------|
| 20 | 70 |

| | M. | F. |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Number not having specified occupations | 43 | 275 |

Reading and writing – 5 years and upwards

| | M. | F. |
|--|------------|------------|
| Number who can read and write | 233 | 80 |
| Number who can read only | 107 | 113 |
| Number who can neither read nor write | 284 | 436 |

Richardstown Parish

| <u>Townlands</u> | <u>Area (approx)</u> <u>in acres</u> | <u>Population</u> | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|
| | | 1841 | 1851 |
| Richardstown | 1089 | 542 | 499 |

| Population | Male | Female |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 264 | 278 |
| Total | 542 | |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Housing | first class houses | 1 |
| | second class houses | 13 |
| | third class houses | 32 |
| | fourth class houses | <u>58</u> |
| Total inhabited | | 104 |

Houses built but not inhabited **3**

Building **2**

Total number of houses **109**

Families residing in class houses 1. 1 / 2. 13 / 3. 34/ 4. 60/ Total 108

| Heads of families and their children | Male | Female |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| | 220 | 222 |
| Visitors | 36 | 46 |
| Servants | <u>8</u> | <u>10</u> |
| | 264 | 278 |

Pursuits

Families chiefly dependent on

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Agriculture | 81 |
| Manufacturing and trades | 18 |
| Other pursuits | 9 |

Means

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Direction of labour | 31 |
| Their own manual labour | 72 |
| Means not specified | 6 |

Classified as Ministering to physical needs (15 years and upwards)

| | M. | F |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| Food | 111 | 7 |
| Clothing | 18 | 26 |
| Lodging, etc | 10 | 0 |
| Health | 0 | 0 |
| Charity | 0 | 0 |

Classified Moral Needs

| | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Justice | 0 | 0 |
| Education | 0 | 0 |
| Religion | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Unclassified | M. | F. |
| | 3 | 14 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| | M. | F. |
| Number not having specified occupations | 13 | 129 |

Reading and writing – 5 years and upwards

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| | M. | F. |
| Number who can read and write | 60 | 15 |
| Number who can read only | 41 | 35 |
| Number who can neither read nor write | 127 | 192 |

Dunleer Parish

| <u>Townlands</u> | <u>Area (approx)</u> | <u>Population</u> | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>in acres</u> | 1841 | 1851 |
| Athclare | 271 | 90 | 105 |
| Battsland | 49 | 11 | 2 |
| Burren | 405 | 58 | 47 |
| Cluide | 173 | 72 | 47 |
| Corstown | 64 | 17 | 15 |
| Drumin | 93 | 28 | 17 |

Dunleer (cont.)

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Dunleer | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountainstown | 206 | 94 | 59 |
| Newhall | 94 | 27 | 23 |
| Ravel | 305 | 40 | 67 |
| Shamrockhill | 90 | 26 | 13 |
| Skibblemore | 82 | 104 | 92 |
| Slieveboy | 89 | 52 | 31 |
| Trean | 158 | 52 | 36 |
| Windmill | 68 | 49 | 21 |
| Woodland | 123 | <u>23</u> | <u>15</u> |
| Dunleer Town | ? | | |

Total population of five civil parishes of Cappoge, Dromin, Mosstown, Richardstown and Dunleer.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1841 | 1851 | |
| 4961 | 3735 | Fall of 1,226 or roughly 25% |

Cappoge, Dromin, Mosstown, Richardstown – Barony of Ardee

Dunleer – Barony of Ferrard

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1841 | 1851 | |
| Cappoge | 568 | 399 | |
| Dromin | 863 | 715 | The fall in pop. |
| Mosstown | 1437 | 1027 | took place in the |
| Richardstown | 542 | 499 | Famine period. |
| Dunleer | <u>1551</u> | <u>1095</u> | 1845/46/47/48 |
| Total | 4961 | 3735 | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Population | M. | F. | | | |
| | 370 | 373 | Rural 743 | 808 Town | Total 1551 |

Housing **Rural** **Town**

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| first class houses | 3 | 8 |
| second class houses | 27 | 43 |
| third class houses | 70 | 63 |
| fourth class houses | <u>26</u> | <u>39</u> |
| Houses built but not inhabited | 2 | 7 |
| Total houses (rural) | 128 | |
| Total houses (town) | 162 | |

Rural - families residing in classes 1. 3 / 2. 28/ 3. 73/ 4. 26 = total 130

Town - families residing in classes 1. 10/ 2. 44/ 3. 71/ 4. 41/= total 166

Pursuits

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Families chiefly dependent on | Rural | Town |
| Agriculture | 78 | 38 |
| Manufacturing and trades | 44 | 91 |
| Other pursuits | 8 | 37 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Means | Rural | Town |
| Vested means, professions | 2 | 11 |
| Direction of labour | 61 | 83 |
| Their own manual labour | 66 | 62 |
| Means not specified | 1 | 10 |

Classified as Ministering to physical needs (15 years and upwards)

| | Rural M. | F | Town M. | F. |
|--|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Food | 133 | 5 | 82 | 10 |
| Clothing | 61 | 39 | 49 | 52 |
| Lodging, etc | 4 | 0 | 52 | 2 |
| Health | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Charity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Classified Moral Needs | Rural M. | F | Town M. | F. |
| Justice | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Education | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Religion | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Unclassified | 13 | 20 | 33 | 55 |
| Number not having specified occupations | 29 | 192 | 22 | 175 |

Reading and writing - 5 years and upwards

| | Rural M. | F | Town M. | F. |
|--|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Number who can read and write | 127 | 61 | 134 | 78 |
| Number who can read only | 42 | 39 | 56 | 72 |
| Number who can neither read nor write | 169 | 227 | 139 | 246 |

Total population of Ireland in 1841 - male 4,019,596, female 4,155,548 = 8,175,124

This was an increase of 1,300,000 approx over the 1821 population

Census 1841 (Key):

Town a minimum of 20 contiguous houses

Visitors lodgers, even when permanently there, relatives of a distant kindred. The census was taken on night of Sunday, a day of social intercourse – some people would return home next day

4th class house mud cabin with one room only

3rd class house mud cabin with two to four rooms and with windows

2nd class house a good farmhouse or in town a house in a small street with from 5 to 9 rooms and windows

1st class house classes all houses of a better description than the proceeding classes

Note: Mere huts were all too common throughout the country

Director of Labour Those, who by intelligence or other means, become directors of labour and those who, by accumulation or still higher intelligence become employers of other classes.

First Class: Heads of families possessing capital in wealth or in professional knowledge or whose means of subsistence enables them to live without labour. In rural areas they may include farmers of over 50 acres.

Second Class Heads of families who have some fixed income or employment, also artisans who possess acquired capital in the knowledge of some trade: neither of which classes is wholly exempt from labour. This may include farmers from 5 acres to 50 acres.

Third Class Heads of families without capital in either money, land or acquired knowledge, i.e. labourers and persons who obtain the means of existence by employments which require little or no instruction. This may include small farmers up to 5 acres.

| Percentages | Rural | Town |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Vested means, professions, etc | 1.8% | 6.6% |
| The direction of labour | 28.3% | 50% |
| Their own manual labour | 68% | 36.4% |
| Means not specified | 1.9% | 7.0% |

Section 10

Second Half of 19th Century**Contents**

| | Page |
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| 1. Families of Mosstown and Philipstown 1852 (Noel Ross) | 521 |
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| 7. 1859 Election 1859 | 636 |
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| 9. Surnames in Dunleer Parish as per (a) Griffiths Valuation (b) Tithe Appointment Book | 648 |
| 1854 | 1834 |

1852**Families of Mosstown and Philipstown in 1852 (Noel Ross). (Documents bought at Lisrenny Sale, 11th May 1974****(a) On table indicates names in Griffiths Valuation.**

Sir Frederick Foster (brother of Vere Foster) succeeded to the Baroncy and the Louth Estate on the death of his father and the first baronet, Sir Augustus John Foster, in 1848. Sir Frederick was a great grandson of Rev. Dr. Thomas Foster, Rector of Dunleer. The Rector was an uncle of the Speaker John Foster.

Although Sir Frederick Foster never became a resident landlord he is reputed to have devoted considerable care and attention to the housing of his tenants and to the care of his estate.

A memorandum submitted to him in 1852 stated that the townlands of Mosstown, Philipstown and Lismanus were over rented, that the land generally was bad and that holdings should be enlarged.

List of families in Philipstown and Puckstown, Mosstown North and Lismanus

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|-------------------|-------------|-----|---|
| (a) Michael Nevin | Philipstown | 50 | This man supports his family by his farm. He has latterly lost much cattle. |
| Anne | | 38 | |
| Bridget | | 11 | |
| James | | 9 | |
| Eliza | | 7 | |
| Silvester | | 5 | |
| Philip | | 3 | |
| Frank | | 2 | |
| Pat | | 1 | |

1852

Families in Philipstown and Mosstown

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|------------------------|-------------|-----|---|
| (a) Pat Nevin | Philipstown | 43 | This man supports his family by farming and is a rich man. (My note – In my young days there was a family known as the rich Nevins (pronounced Neevinses), presumably to distinguish them from the poor Nevins. |
| Anne | | 38 | |
| Mary | | 9 | |
| Peter | | 7 | |
| Anne | | 5 | |
| Jane | | 3 | |
| John | | 1 ½ | |
| Catherine | | 1 ½ | |
| (a) Bernard McEntegart | Philipstown | 50 | This family is supported by farming. |
| Jane | | 44 | |
| Pat | | 53 | |
| Pat, Jun | | 15 | |
| Christopher | | 13 | |
| Mary | | 18 | |
| Judith | | 16 | |
| Anne | | 12 | |
| Bridget | | 7 | |
| (a) Pat Tenaty | | | |
| James} | | 40} | |
| Anne} | | 26} | |
| (a) Richard Tenanty | | 42 | This man has nothing but house and garden and is a carpenter by trade. Going to Australia Spring 1853 (note added in pencil). [He was still in Philipstown in |

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| | | | |
|-----------|--|----|-------------------------------|
| Margaret | | 38 | 1854 (Griffiths Valuations)]. |
| Catherine | | 14 | |
| Mary | | 11 | |
| Bridget | | 9 | |
| Pat | | 6 | |
| Anne | | 2 | |

Families in Philipstown and Mosstown

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----|--|
| (a) James Cain | Philipstown | 40 | This boy has no family and is supported by weaving. Pat supports himself by his labour and by his small farm. |
| Pat | | 47 | |
| Bridget | | 40 | |
| John | | 16 | |
| Thomas | | 18 | |
| Mary | | 12 | |
| (a) Richard Cooney | | 70 | }married April 1850. |
| Pat | | 42 | |
| Christopher | | 32} | |
| Rose | | 36} | |
| Mary | | 1 | This man was ejected out of his land and has a house and garden free of rent. [In Griffiths Valuation 1854, James Cooney is shown to have a house, offices and garden on 20 perches of land]. |
| (a) James Cooney | | 45 | |
| Anne | | 41 | |
| Mary | | 12 | |
| Pat | | 9 | |
| (a) Richard Cooney | | 51 | Has lost 4 acre of land for which he paid Mc Quaid £14 in 1847. |
| Pat | | 41 | |
| (a) ? James Cooney, Jun | | 45 | |
| Jane | | 31 | |
| Mary | | 11 | |
| Richard | | 9 | |

Dunleer

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| | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|
| Bridget | | 6 | |
| James | | 4 | |
| Eliza | | 1 | |

1852

Families in Philipstown and Mosstown

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|---------------|-------------|-----|---|
| James McQuaid | Philipstown | 45 | This man gave up his land in 1847. His name does not appear in Griffith 1854. |
| Mary | | 15 | |
| Jane | | 13 | |
| Eliza | | 11 | |
| Owen | | 5 | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----|---|
| | | | This house belongs to Pat Cooney. |
| Bridget Mckenna | | 40 | |
| John Brennan | | 12 | |
| (a) Widow Anne Ebbett | | 58 | Three of her children sent to America, Dec. 1851 and doing well at Daytown, Ohio. Offer to send £4 to their mother. |
| John | | 25 | |
| Mary | | 21 | This woman lives in one of Widow Ebbetts houses. |
| James | | 17 | |
| Bridget Mackin | | 45 | This man is caretaker to Peter Flanagan. |
| James Mackin | | 15 | |
| (a) (Peter?) Pat Brady | | 60 | |
| Mary | | 45 | This woman has two families in her house – her son in law and his family. |
| Michael | | 6 | |
| Bridget | | 9 | |
| (a) Widow Anne Flanagan | | 60 | |
| Peter | | 25 | |
| Pat | | 23 | |
| Thomas Dolohan | | 46 | |
| Mary | | 30 | |
| Anne | | 13 | |
| Margaret | | 10 | |
| Eliza | | 7 | |

1852**Families in Philipstown and Mosstown**

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes | |
|----------------|-------------|-----|--|---|
| (a) Pat Ebbett | Philipstown | 38 | Farmer | |
| Anne | | 54 | | |
| (a) Bryan Drew | | 40 | | Supported by labourer and a small farm. |
| Bridget | | 36 | | |
| Terence | | 37 | | |
| Mary | | 9 | | |
| Bryan | | 7 | | |
| Catherine | | 5 | | |
| Pat | | 3 | | |
| Laurence | | 1 | | |
| George Duffy | | 26 | Tenant from year to year to late Pat Jordan. | |
| Anne | | 24 | | |
| John Cain | | 15 | The mother is in America, sent for 2 daughters last July and will send for the rest. | |
| Thomas | | 12 | | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--|
| James | 4 | |
| (a) John Halligan Puckstown | 40 | |
| Anne | 34 | |
| James | 15 | |
| Margeret | 13 | |
| Alice | 11 | |
| Thomas | 9 | |
| Pat | 7 | |
| Mary | 5 | |
| Bridget | 3 | |

Families in Philipstown and Mosstown

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Arthur Callan | Puckstown | 37 | |
| Alice | | 66 | |
| Mary | | 12 | |
| Anne | | 10 | |
| Pat | | 8 | |
| Thomas | | 6 | |
| Alice | | 4 | |
| (a) James Landy | | 60 | Supported by weaving and farming. |
| Judith | | 50 | |
| Michael | | 38 | |
| John | | 22 | |
| Peter | | 20 | |
| Margaret | | 18 | |
| Pat | | 16 | |
| Mathew | | 10 | |
| Mary | | 35 | |
| (a) Widow Powderly | | 61 | Supported by farming. |
| James | | 63 | |
| Pat | | 61 | |
| Pat | | 29 | |
| Mary | | 20 | |
| John | | 14 | |

1852

Families in Philipstown and Mosstown

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|
| (a) Pat Halligan | Puckstown | 55 | Supported by labour and a small farm. |
| Judith | | 50 | |
| John | | 20 | |
| Pat | | 18 | |
| Mary | | 15 | |
| Margaret | | 13 | |
| Daniel | | 6 | |
| | | | Supported by farm. |
| (a) Pat Byrne | Puckstown or Mosstown North | 70 | |
| Bridget | | 72 | |
| Bernard | | 38 | |
| Anne | | 34 | |
| Pat | | 7 | |
| Margaret | | 5 | |
| Thomas | | 1 | |
| (a) Pat Halligan | Puckstown | 62 | Nicholas Byrne left this man in his house when he went to America and he admitted the Daly's and? Keeps house and 2 acres forcibly. |
| Catherine | | 64 | |
| Edward | | 34 | |
| Nicholas | | 26 | |
| Owen Byrne | | 75 | |
| Owen Daly | | 26 | |
| Anne Daly | | 30 | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|----|--|
| Pat Murtagh | | 1 | |
| (a) Widow Lambe | | 61 | |
| Pat | | 20 | |
| Judith | | 22 | |
| Michael | | 15 | |

1852**Families in Philipstown, Puckstown, Mosstown, Lismanus**

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|------------------------------|
| (a) Peter McCabe | Puckstown | 37 | Supported by farm. |
| Bridget | | 22 | |
| John | | 1 | |
| (a) Bernard McCann | | 37 | Supported by farm. |
| Catherine | | 48 | |
| Margaret | | 10 | |
| Peter | | 8 | |
| Mary | | 6 | |
| Mary Flinn | | 47 | Tenant of John Keenan. |
| Mary Conroy | | 7 | |
| Mary Carroll | | 28 | |
| (a) Thomas Keenan | | 36 | Carpenter. Has a small farm. |
| James | | 20 | |
| Mary | | 18 | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|----|----------|
| (a) Pat Keenan | | 54 | Weavers. |
| Mary | | 47 | |
| Thomas | | 20 | |
| Pat | | 18 | |
| Peter | | 16 | |
| Anne | | 14 | |
| Alice | | 12 | |
| John | | 10 | |
| Mary | | 8 | |
| Henry | | 4 | |

Families in Philipstown, Puckstown, Mosstown, Lismanus

| Name | Townland | Age | Notes |
|---------------------|----------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| (a) John Kenny | Lismanus | 43 | Supported by weaving and by a farm. |
| Anne | | 23 | |
| Thomas | | 11 | |
| Pat | | 9 | |
| Mary | | 7 | |
| John | | 5 | |
| Catherine | | 3 | |
| James | | 1 | |
| (a) Nicholas Grogan | | 32 | |
| Michael | | 30 | |
| Anne | | 28 | |
| Peter | | 24 | |

Summary

| | | |
|----------|-------|---------------------|
| Families | 38 | |
| Males | 108}} | 202 List Sept. 1852 |
| Females | 94} | |

I send this copy of list you wish to have. – Fredk. Foster. Tell your brother not to drink anything as good as Port Negus if he gets this epidemic. I have been put on gruel for a day as the wine and stirabout only made me worse.

Griffith's Valuation 1854

H= House

O= Office

L= Land

G= Garden

P= Plantation

Valuation of Tenements

In fee (Inherited Estate) (Absolute property)

1854 :Parish of Cappoge

| Landlords or Immediate Lessors | Townlands |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Philip Doyne | Ballymagera, Cangy A large part of Cappoge, Coneyboro, A large part of Mooremount |
| M. O'Reilly Dease | Part of Cappoge |
| James Gernon | Hammondstown |
| Thomas Dooley (landlord?) | Knockatubber |
| Viscount Masserene | Lawlesstown |
| Richard M.Barnes | |
| Rev. George E. Eagle | Part of Mooremount |
| Owen Keiran | |

Large Tenant Farmers in Cappoge Parish

| | acs – rds – pers |
|--|------------------|
| John Gregory, Ballymagera | 118 3 0 |
| Patrick McQuillan, Cangy | 63 3 14 |
| Thomas Reilly, Cappoge | 87 0 6 |
| Thomas Reilly, also, owned the graveyard | |
| No very large farmer in Coneyboro | |
| No very large farmer in Hammondstown | |
| James Stokes, Knockatober | 80 2 24 |
| Thomas Kearney, Knockatober | 66 0 0 |
| No very large farmer in Lawlesstown | |
| Rev. Thomas McGee, Mooremount | 58 2 32 |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Louke Toris, Mooremount | 60 0 37 |
|-------------------------|---------|

[My note – Part of Mooremount is in Cappoge Parish and part in Dromin Parish.

Part of Hammondstown is in Cappoge Parish and part in Mosstown Parish]

Parish of Cappoge

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| BALLYMAGERA | | | acs | rds | pers |
| Andrew Gregory | Philip Doyne | H.O.L | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| Catherine Faulkner | - - | H.G.L | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Peter Quinn | - - | H.O.G.L | 19 | 0 | 4 |
| Thomas Cowley | - - | H.O.G.L | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| Anne Campbell | Anne Campbell | L | 10 | 0 | 25 |
| John Gregory | | H.O.L | 118 | 3 | 0 |
| Patrick Faulkner | | | - | - | - |
| Railway | | | 3 | 2 | 35 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 170 | 2 | 2? |
| | | | | 1 | 4 |
| | Philip Doyne | | | | |
| CANGY | | | | | |
| Edward Meighan | Patrick McQuillan | H.O.L | 16 | 2 | 15 |
| Patrick McQuillan | - - | H.O.L | 63 | 3 | 14 |
| George McLaughlin | - - | H.G | | | 12 |
| Laurence Gil | Philip Doyne | H.G | | | 12 |
| Owen Brennan | Peter Canaghy | H.G | | | 12 |
| Peter Canaghy | | H.O.L | 35 | 0 | 25 |
| Patrick McGee | Philip Doyne | H | - | - | 8/- |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|-----|---|-------|
| Railway (in fee) | | | 7 | 0 | 39 |
| George Taaffe | | G | | | 15 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 123 | 0 | 24 |
| | In fee | | | | |
| CAPPOGE | M.O'Reilly Dease | | | | |
| M. O'Reilly Dease | Edward Meehan | L | 21 | 3 | 32 |
| Edward Meehan | - - | P.H.OL | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| Catherine Mulligan | Philip Doyne | H | - | - | 5/- |
| Bartholomew Connolly | Thomas Reilly | H | - | - | 5/- |
| Thomas Reilly | - - | H.O.L | 87 | 0 | 6 |
| Vacant | - - | H.O | | | 10/- |
| Patrick Mathews | | H.G | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Patrick Dowd | | | 53 | 2 | 26 |

1854

Parish of Cappoge

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|------|
| | | | acs | rds | pens |
| CAPPOGE (continued) | | | | | |
| Patrick McGinnis | Patk Dowd | H.O | | | 15/- |
| John Gregory | Thomas Reilly | L | 13 | 1 | 16 |
| Patrick McQuillan | - - Philip Doyne | L | 19 | 3 | 20 |
| Patrick Hanratty | - - | H.O.L | 32 | 0 | 38 |
| Bernard McKenna | Bernard McKenna | L | 1 | 3 | 30 |
| Simon Carroll | Philip Doyne | H.G | | | 10/- |
| Bryan Kelly | - - | H.O.L | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas McKenna | - - | H.O.L | 45 | 3 | 16 |
| Nicholas Hand | - - | | 11 | 2 | 17 |
| Anne Callan | Thomas Reilly | H | | | 10/- |
| Thomas Callan & Patrick Callan | Philip Doyne | H.O.L | 20 | 2 | 13 |
| Bernard McKenna | - - | H.G | - | - | 10/- |
| Bernard McKenna | - - | Graveyard | | 2 | 22 |
| Margaret Ford | In fee | H.O.L | 9 | 1 | 7 |
| Anne Callan | Turnpike Rd. | L | 1 | 3 | 30 |
| Thomas Woods | | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Callan (Edward) | | | 9 | 2 | 28 |
| Joseph Callan | | H.O.L | 3 | 1 | 26 |
| Railway | Philip Doyne | | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| | - - | | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| | - - | | | | |
| | - - | | | | |
| | Patrick King | | 400 | 2 | 10 |
| CONEYBURROW | Philip Doyne | | | | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---------|----|---|---------|
| Thomas Woods | - | - | H.O.G.L | 12 | 0 | 10 |
| Anne Woods | - | - | H.L | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Mary Gaffney | | | H.O.L | 6 | 0 | 20 |
| Mary Woods | | | H.O.G.L | 6 | 0 | 36 10/- |
| Patrick King | | | H.O.G | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Thomas King | | | H.G | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Michael Sullaghan | | | H.L | 4 | 2 | 31 |
| John Rafferty | | | L | 9 | 2 | 21 |
| William King | | | L | 9 | 2 | 25 |

1854

Parish of Cappoge

| and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| | | | acs | rds | pens |
| CONEYBURROW (continued) | | | | | |
| William King and John Rafferty | Philip Doyne | H.O.L | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| John King | - - | H.O.L | 12 | 0 | 20 |
| | | Turnpike Rd | 2 | 0 | 39 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 72 | 2 | 11 |
| HAMMONDSTOWN | | | | | |
| Mary Devine | James Gernon | L | 23 | 0 | 36 |
| Thomas Mathews | Mary Devine | H.G | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| John Moyles | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| John Halpenny | James Gernon | H.O.L | 27 | 1 | 11 |
| Anne Devine | - - | L | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| John P.Kelly | | L | 23 | 1 | 29 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 81 | 0 | 37 |
| KNOCKATOBER | | | | | |
| James Stokes | Thomas Dooley | | | | |
| | - - | H.O.L | 80 | 2 | 24 |
| Thomas Kearney | Nicholas Kearney | O.L | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Martin | - - | H | - | - | 6/- |
| John Mathews | Thomas Dooley | H.O.G | | 1 | 0 |
| Margaret Kelly | Margaret Kelly | H.O.L | 31 | 0 | 27 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---|----|
| Mary Magee | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Thomas Mooney | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| James Dooley | Philip Dooley | H.G | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| John Mathews | John P.Kelly | H.O.L | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Rev. Thomas Corrigan | John Murray? | H.O.G | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| John P.Kelly | Thomas Dooley | L | 27 | 2 | 38 |
| Andrew Hewitt | - - | H.O.L | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| Michael Donohue | | L | 5 | 1 | 33 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 220 | 1 | 7 |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| | | | acs | rds | pens |
| LAWLESSTOWN | | | | | |
| James Toris | Viscount Masserene | H.O.L | 18 | 0 | 21 |
| Christopher Hand | - - | H.O.L | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| Patrick McKenna | - - | H.O.L | 10 | 0 | 39 |
| Viscount Masserene | In fee | Plantation | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 47 | 2 | 23 |
| MOOREMOUNT | | | | | |
| Patrick McQuillan | Philip Doyne | L | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| John Keely | - - | L | 9 | 2 | 12 |
| Francis Reilly | John Kealy | H | - | - | 6/- |
| Michael McNally | - - | H | - | - | 6/- |
| Peter Mulroy | - - | H | - | - | 6/- |
| Patrick Keirnan | Philip Doyne | L | 4 | 1 | 24 |
| Thomas Doyle | Patrick Keirnan | H | - | - | 5/- |
| James Bowden | - - | H | - | - | 5/- |
| Owen Keirnan | In fee | L | 30 | 2 | 11 |
| Rev. Thomas McGee | Richard M.Barnes | H.O.L | 58 | 2 | 32 |
| Catherine McEvoy | Rev. Thomas McGee | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| James Rorke | Richard M.Barnes | H.G | - | - | 8/- |
| Thomas Barnes | - - | H.G | - | - | 8/- |
| Luke Toris | Rev. George E.Eagle | H.O.L | 60 | 0 | 37 |

1854: Parish of Dromin

| Landlords or Immediate Lessors | Townlands |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Rev. John Smith | Barnavedoge, Mullacurry |
| Patrick and Michael Brennan | Part of Dromin Townland |
| Rev. William Filgate | Part of Dromin Townland |
| | Small part of Mooremount, Cliven |
| Blaney Balfour | Part of Dromin Townland |
| Rev. Anthony Alams | Part of Dromin Townland |
| William H. Richardson | Part of Dromin Townland |
| Robert Harbinson | Very small part of Dromin Townland |
| James Carragher | “ |
| Charles Fortescue | “ |
| Jerome Tisdall | A small plantation in Dromin Townland |
| Alexander Henry | Large part of Knockdinnin. Part of Richardstown. Part of Toberdoney |
| Robert Harrison | Small part of Knockdinin. Part of Mooremount |
| John Cassin (This is probably Carson) | Part of Mooremount |
| Owen Keiran (see Cappoge Parish) | Part of Mooremount |
| Travers Bleakly | Part of Mooremount |
| John McClintock | Painstown (almost all of P.) |
| John Tisdall | Paughanstown Rathcoole |
| | (Only small portion of the Townland of Paughanstown which is mainly in Kildemock Parish) |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|------|
| | | | acs | rds | pens |
| BARNAVEDDOGE | | | | | |
| James Stokes | Rev. John Smith | H.O.L | 71 | 1 | 17 |
| Patrick McCartney | James Stokes | H.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Mathew Hand | Rev. John Smith | H.O.L | 22 | 1 | 20 |
| Catherine Johnson | Mathew Hand | H | - | - | 5/- |
| DROMIN | | | 93 | 3 | 27 |
| Patrick Brennan | In fee | H.O gate and land | 35 | 0 | 13 |
| Vacant | Patrick Brennnan | H | - | - | 6/- |
| John Hickey | - - | H | - | - | 5/- |
| Patrick Brennan | Michael Brennan | Herd's house off land | 73 | 0 | 23 |
| Vacant | Patrick Brennan | H | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Laurence Kieran | Patk and Michael Brennan | H.O.L | 9 | 1 | 21 |
| | - - | R.C. Chapel and yd | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| Board of Nat. Education | - - | School house | £2 | 5s | 0d |
| Anne Maginnis | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Luke Smith | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Henry Casey | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Catherine Creighton | George Taaffe | H.G | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| John Purcell | - - | H.G and waste etc. | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| George Taaffe | - - | H.O.L | 1 | 2 | 33 |
| James Coyle (baker) | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Catherine Casey | - - | H | - | - | 6/- |
| Thomas Birch | | H | - | - | 6/- |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----|---|---|-----|
| Mary Coyle | | H | - | - | 8/- |
| Francis Taaffe | | H.G | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Judith Branagan | | H | - | - | 8/- |
| Patrick Mathews | | H.G | - | - | 8/- |

1854**Parish of Dromin**

| Landlords and immediate lessors | Townlands |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Rev. Thomas F. Martin | Part of Richardstown/Part of Toberdoney |
| John Mullen | Part of Richardstown |
| Charles C. Craven | Part of Toberdoney |

Large Tenant Farmers in Dromin Parish

| | | acs | rds | pens |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| No very large farmer in | Barnavedoge | | | |
| Patrick Brennan | Dromin Townland | 73 | 0 | 23 |
| Francis Mathews | Knockdinnin | 74 | 0 | 24 |
| Owen Keiran (in fee) | Mooremount | 75 | 0 | 12 |
| Patrick McQuillan | Mooremount | 61 | 0 | 24 |
| Richard Breakey | Mullacurry | 87 | 2 | 29 |
| James Keiran | Painstown | 100 | 3 | 27 |
| William McKeever | Painstown | 151 | 3 | 29 |
| No large tenant farmers in | Paughanstown (a small area) | | | |
| John Tisdall (in fee) | Rathcoole | 182 | 3 | 8 |
| No large tenant farmer in | Richardstown | | | |
| Rev. Thomas F. Martin | Toberdoney | 125 | 2 | 5 |

Parish of Dromin

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| DROMIN (continued) | | | Ac s rds pens |
| Patrick Stokes Jun. | Patrick & Michael Brennan | H.O.L | 17 1 33 |
| Patrick Stokes | - - - | H.O.L | 16 3 4 |
| James Ward | Patrick Stokes | H.G | 0 0 14 |
| James McKeown | - - | H.G | 0 0 14 |
| John Halfpenny | Patrick stokes Jun. | H.G | 0 0 14 |
| Mary Lamb | - - | H.G | 0 0 14 |
| Jane Boyle | William Filgate | H.G | 0 0 14 |
| Patrick Stokes Jun. | Patrick Stokes Jun. | L | 32 3 39 |
| Vacant | William Filgate | H | - - (£2.5) |
| John Stokes | - - | H.O.L | 30 1 1 |
| Samuel Newitt | William Stokes | H.O.L | 31 3 6 |
| William Stokes | | L | 34 3 23 |
| | | Church | - - (£1-15) |

(William Stokes) as lessor (Half rent payable to poor's rate £2 – 10)

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| John King | William Stokes | H.G | - - (10/-) |
| Bartholomew Swale | William Filgate | H.O.L | 49 3 0 |
| James Ward | Robert Harbinson | L | 0 2 20 |
| Richard Stokes | William Filgate | H.O.L | 16 2 1 |
| Bridget Kearney | Richard Stokes | H.G | - - (6/-) |
| Mary Newitt | - - | H.G | - - (5/-) |
| Patrick Ward | William Filgate | H.G | - - (5/-) |
| James Halfpenny | James Halfpenny | O.L | 13 1 6 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|----|---|--------|
| Laurence Cunningham | Blaney Balfour | H | - | - | 10/- |
| John Mathews & Thomas Mathews | J & T Mathews | H.O.L | 8 | 1 | 31 |
| Patrick Mathews | - | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Margaret Mathews | Blaney Balfour | H.O | - | - | (10/-) |
| Nicholas Stokes | - | L | 16 | 0 | 18 |
| James Hughes | John Stokes | H.O.L | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Mary Stokes | Blaney Balfour | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Patrick Boylan | | H.L | 4 | 1 | 0 |

John Arwell Edwards

19th Century (Griffith)

The survival of Norman families were numerically few, although territorially they remained of some significance.

In 1854 (Griffith) Lord Bellew of Barmeath was the most outstanding of the old order*. He owned 4,557 acres in 1854. Richard M. Bellew, M.P owned 1,118 acres principally in Dunleer parish. He was a bachelor and his property passed to Lord Bellew's family on his death.

James Gernon owned 403 acres at Hammondstown, civil parishes of Cappoge and Mosstown.

Blaney T. Balfour held land in Dromin, Dromin Civil Parish, in 1854.

Townley B. Balfour held 79 acres in Listulk, Mosstown Parish.

Charles Fortescue owned land at Ardlarghan, Newtown Knockaleva and Mullacappele in Mosstown Parish and part of Dromin, Dromin Parish.

William Filgate (Lisrenny) owned parts of Dromin, Duryhole, Stirue – the last two in the Civil Parish of Mosstown.

The Foster family held land at Dunleer.

Viscount Masserene and Ferrard owned land at Knockalevea and Whiteriver, Mosstown Parish. Mountainstown, Ravel, Shamrock Hill, and Skibblemore in Dunleer Civil Parish.

Sir Frederick Foster, Bart, held Lismanus, Mosstown North and South, Philipstown and Puckstown in the Parish of Mosstown.

Tisdall held land at Rathcoole. The heiress, Catherine Louise Tisdall married George Marley.

James H.S. Barry primarily an English family owned Aclare in Dunleer Parish.

Philip Doyne owned 1,187 acres in Cappoge, Parish of Cappoge.

The survival of the townland is an indication of the durability of the traditional structure of Irish society, but, it was also due to the fact that townlands were adopted as the basic units of landholding in the Plantations schemes in the 17th Century.

1854: Parish of Dromin

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| DROMIN (continued) | | | Ac s rds pens |
| Mathew Boylan | Blaney Balfour | H.O.G.L | 4 2 24 |
| Mary Stokes | Patrick Stokes | L | 0 2 1 |
| Patrick Stokes, Jun. | Blaney Balfour | L | 13 0 17 |
| Vacant | Patrick Stokes, Jun | H.O | - - (£1) |
| Anne Philips | James Stokes | H | - - (5/-) |
| Catherine Synan | - - | H | - - (6/-) |
| James Neale | Blaney Balfour | H | - - (6/-) |
| Patrick Keiran | - - | L.H.O | 10 1 24 |
| George Taaffe | George Taaffe | | 45 2 31 |
| Catherine Smith | - - | H | - - (8/-) |
| John Cartney | Blaney Balfour | H.G | 0 0 20 |
| Edward Meehan | - - | L | 0 3 21 |
| Patrick Stokes | William Stokes | L | 6 3 17 |
| Nicholas Stokes | Rev. Anthony Adams | H.O.L | 29 0 13 |
| William Stokes | - - - | H.O.L | 24 0 4 |
| John Devine | - - - | H.O | - - (10/-) |
| Jane Keiran | - - - | H and glebe land | 2 2 1 |
| Laurence Keiran | - - - | L | 1 0 35 |
| Peter Keiran | - - - | H.G | 2 22 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----|---|--------|
| John Keiran | - - - | L | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| James Coyle | - - - | H.O.L | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| John Keiran | Catherine Stokes | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Patrick Keiran | James Caragher | L.H.D –Forge (15/-) | 5 | 1 | 24 |
| Catherine Stokes | - - Charles Fortescue | H.O.L | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| John Taaffe | Wm H. Richardson | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| John Faulkner | - - | H.O.L | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Patrick Smith | Patrick Fleming | H.O.L | 0 | 2 | 15 |
| Patrick King | | H.O.L | 17 | 1 | 3 |
| William Connor | | L | 4 | 1 | 38 |
| Patrick Fleming | | H.O.L | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| Patrick Hand | | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |

John Arwell Edwards**Griffith 1854****Farmers**

In the parishes of Cappoge, Dromin, Dunleer, Mosstown, and (Richardstown?) less than 90% of the farmers employed labour. In no parish, however, was family farming entirely dominant. Farmers with over 30 acres, as a general rule, employed labour.

In 1854, James Carroll owned 117 ½ acres at Woodland, Dunleer. Thomas Carroll and Peter Carroll had land elsewhere. These were the only representatives of this family which had over 100 acres of land, at this time.

They were descended from the royal family, Uí Chearbhaill defeated by the Normans at an early period in the Norman Conquest times.

Landless men in the mid nineteenth century – Co. Louth

Landless people constituted half of the rural population of Co. Louth, in the 1830s and 1840s. There were three occupations where they could get employment, agricultural labourer, fishing and weaving.

Barony of Ardee – 20 years of age or more many found employment as agricultural workers. In Dromin 63%, Mosstown 58%, Richardstown 58%, Cappoge – only 32%.

Agricultural labourers, in terms of material welfare, were of a lowly status, particularly the labourer who was exclusively dependant on seasonal employment. The labourer, on an annual contract, was somewhat better off and indeed might be better off than some small holders.

(Not e. A. Edwards)

In the 18th century landlords rented land to a single individual at a fixed rate on a long lease. This individual sublet the large tracts of land rented to him as he chose. Farms were split into smaller and smaller holdings for the sake of increased rents.

Parish of Dromin

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| DROMIN (continued) | | | Acs rds pens |
| Patrick Morgan | Wm. H. Richardson | H.L | 0 3 14 |
| Alexander Eaton | - - - | L | 3 2 0 |
| Patrick Rogan | Alexander Eaton | H.G | 0 0 24 |
| Alexander Eaton | Wm. H. Richardson | L | 3 3 25 |
| Patrick Rooney | Alexander Eaton | H | - - (10/-) |
| Patrick Gartland | - - | H | - - (10/-) |
| Margaret Connelly | Wm. H. Richardson | H.O.L | 4 0 27 |
| Francis Manning | - - - | L | 1 3 18 |
| Jerome Tisdall | In fee | Plantation | 1 2 7 |
| Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Co. | In fee | Railway (69 lin perch) | 2 2 18 |
| | | Graveyard | 0 3 34 |

(Exemptions from Rates – RC Chapel Yard, Schoolhouse, Church, Graveyard) 605 2 19

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| KNOCKDINNIN | | | Acs rds pens |
| Peter Dromgoole | Alexander Henry | H.L cornhill, flaxmill | 13 3 2 |
| William R. Supple | Robert Harrison | L | 32 2 16 |
| Robert Harrison | In fee | H.O.L gate lodge | 42 3 31 |
| Henry Levins | Robert Harrison | H.O.L | 1 3 33 |
| Francis Mathews | Alexander Henry | H.O.L | 74 0 24 |
| Vacant | Francis Mathews | H | - - (10/-) |
| Patrick Kearney | - - | H | - - (10/-) |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|---|--------|
| James O' Neill | Alexander Henry | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| Christopher Vaughey | Christopher Vaughey | H.O.L | 39 | 3 | 1 |
| Andrew Fleming | | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Vacant | In fee | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Alexander Henry | | Plantation | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 224 | 2 | 1 |

1854: Parish of Dromin

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| | | | Acs | rds | pers |
| MOOREMOUNT | | | | | |
| Laurence Ward | Robert Harrison | H.O.L | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| James Halfpenny | - - James Halfpenny | H.O.L | 11 | 0 | 22 |
| Mary O' Neill | - - | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| Charles O' Neill | John Cassin (probably Carson) | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| James Molloy | - - Henry Molloy? | L | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Henry McArdle | John Cassin? Carson | L | 16 | 0 | 26 |
| Denis Lynch | In fee | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| James Molloy | Owen Keiran | H | - | - | (6/-) |
| Owen Keiran | | H.O.L (gate lodge) | 75 | 0 | 12 |
| Thomas Reid | - - | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| Michael Halfpenny | - - Travers Bleakely | H | - | - | (8/-) |
| Owen Gainor | Patrick McQuillan | H | - | - | (8/-) |
| Rose Leonard | - - | H | | | (5/-) |
| Patrick McQuillan | William Filgate | L | 61 | 0 | 24 |
| Catherine Quigley | | H.G | 0 | 0 | 8 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---|----|
| James Rooney | | H.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Patrick Keiran | | L | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | Rev. John Smith | | 177 | 1 | 3 |
| MULLACURRY | - - - | | | | |
| | - - - | | | | |
| James Stokes | | L | 14 | 3 | 31 |
| James L. Kelly | | H.O.L | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| Richard Breakey | | H.O.L | 87 | 2 | 29 |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|--------|
| | | | Acs | rds | pens |
| PAINSTOWN | | | 25 | 2 | 6 |
| James Keiran | John McClintock | H.O.L | 75 | 1 | 21 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 100 | 3 | 27 |
| Patrick McGennis | James Keiran | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Vacant | - - | H | - | - | (6/-) |
| John Casey | John McClintock | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| William McKeever | - - | H.O.L | 151 | 2 | 29 |
| Mary Cunningham | Robert Harrison | H.O.L (6/- for house) | 31 | 3 | 35 |
| William L. Supple | | L | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | In fee | | 284 | 3 | 31 |
| PAUGHANSTOWN | | | 5 | 0 | 22 |
| John Tisdall | John Tisdall | L | 14 | 0 | 32 |
| Thomas and James Doggett | | L | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 19 | 1 | 14 |
| RATHCOOLE | | | | | |
| Thomas and James Doggett | John Tisdall | | 35 | 2 | 23 |
| John Tisdall | In fee | H.O.L | 182 | 3 | 8 |
| Patrick Fahy | John Tisdall | H.O.4 and gate lodge | - | - | (10/-) |
| Owen Branigan | - - | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| | | H.G | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 218 | 1 | 31 |
| RICHARDSTOWN | | | | | |
| William H. Richardson | | | | | |
| Robert Wynne | In fee | | 19 | 0 | 32 |
| Peter Matthews | Alexander Henry | L | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Laurence Matthews | Robert Wynne | L | | | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|-----|---|---|-------|
| Alexander Eaton | - | - | G | | | 25 |
| James Ekins | - | - | L | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Elizabeth Ekins | - | - | L | 2 | 0 | 17 |
| Mathew Matthews | Rev. Thomas F. Martin | | L | 8 | 1 | 36 |
| Patrick Matthews | - | - | H.G | - | - | (8/-) |
| Laurence Matthews | - | - | H.G | - | - | (6/-) |
| | - | - | H.G | - | - | (6/-) |
| | | | H.G | - | - | (6/-) |

1854: Parish of Dromin

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|----|--------|
| RICHARDSTOWN(continued) | | | Ac | rd | pers |
| Rose Flynn | Rev. Thomas F. Martin | H | - | - | (4/-) |
| Richard Ebbett | - - - | H.G | | | (8/-) |
| Thomas Matthews | - - - | H.G | - | - | (6/-) |
| Peter Matthews | - - - | O.G | - | - | (5/-) |
| Mary Lennon | Peter Matthews | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Rev. Thos F. Martin | Alexander Henry | L | 20 | 2 | 36 |
| John Mullen | In fee | L | 18 | 0 | 15 |
| Eliza Ekins | John Mullen | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Patrick McCullough | - - | H.O.L | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Patrick Marren | | H.G.L | 2 | 0 | 39 |
| Mary Molloy | | H.G | 0 | 1 | 32 |
| Anne Kellet | | H.G | -0 | - | (5/-) |
| | | Waste | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | 80 | 1 | 17 |
| TOBERDONEY | | | | | |
| Robert Wynne | Charles C. Craven | H.O.L | 13 | 0 | 6 |
| Rev. Thomas F. Martin | - - | H.O.L | 125 | 2 | 5 |
| Patrick Matthews | Rev. Thomas F. Martin | H | - | - | (14/-) |
| William Edwards | - - - | H | - | - | (14/-) |
| Mary Mullen | - - - | H | - | - | (8/-) |
| Patrick Geraghty | - - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Thomas Corr | - - - | H | - | - | (8/-) |
| Rev. Thomas F. Martin | Alexander Henry | L | 38 | 2 | 28 |
| Alexander Eaton | Charles C. Craven | L.H.O | 35 | 0 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| Thomas Rogan | Alexander Eaton | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Michael Grimes | - | H | - | - | (6/-) |
| Patrick Ekins | Robert Wynne | L | 0 | 3 | 17 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 222 | 1 | 18 |

1854: Parish of Mosstown

| Landlords or Immediate lessors | Townlands |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Charles Fortescue | Mullacapple Ardlarghan, Newtown Knockaleva |
| Sophia J. Gray | Cookspark |
| | Large portion of Marshalrath |
| George Knaggs | Gunstown |
| James Gernon | Hammondstown |
| Viscount Masserere | Whiteriver Knockaleva |
| Sir Frederick Foster, Bart. | Most of Philipstown, Lismanus, portion of Rathescar |
| | North, Mosstown South, Puckstown |
| Townley B. Balfour | Listulk |
| Peter Grant | Portion of Marshalrath |
| Robert Hutton | Portion of Rathescar North, part of Rathescar Middle, Rathescar North |
| Rev. Robinson Scott | Part of Philipstown |
| Alexander Henry | Stifyans, Part of Philipstown, Part of Rathescar Middle |
| | Part of Rathescar Middle |
| John Barlow | Rathescar South |
| Thomas L. Carty | |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <p>William Filgate</p> <p>James Carragher</p> | <p>Stirue</p> <p>Woodhouse</p> |
|---|--------------------------------|

1854

Parish of Mosstown

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|----|-------|
| ARDLARAGHAN | | | Ac | rd | pen |
| Patrick Darby | Laurence Keiran | L | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Michael Matthews | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Patrick Ebbett | - - | H.O.L | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| Patrick Darby | - - | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Laurence Keiran | Charles Fortescue | O.L | 92 | 0 | 2 |
| Patrick Darby | Laurence Keiran | Forge | - | - | (5/-) |
| Charles Fortescue | In fee | Plantation | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 101 | 2 | 38 |
| CLIVEN | | | | | |
| John Tisdall | Rev. William Filgate | L | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| James Powderly | - - - | H.O.L | 20 | 3 | 31 |
| Patrick Powderly | - - - | H.O.L | 26 | 1 | 34 |
| Anne Magennis | John Keenan | H.G | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Patrick Barron | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Alexander Henry | Rev. William Filgate | L | 75 | 0 | 13 |
| Patrick McDonnell | Alexander Henry | H.G | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Patrick McCabe | - - | H.G | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mary McArdle | - - | H.G | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. William Filgate | In fee | H.O.L | 23 | 1 | 26 |
| Mary Kennan | Rev. William Filgate | H.O.L | 89 | 3 | 9 |
| James McEnteggart | John Keenan | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| James McGrath | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 239 | 2 | 37 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-----|---|----|
| COOKSPARK | | | 54 | 2 | 9 |
| Catherine Rogers | Sophia J. Gray | H.O.L | 7 | 2 | 16 |
| James McCabe | - - | L | 42 | 1 | 38 |
| Henry McCabe | - - | H.O.L | 38 | 1 | 29 |
| Mary Rogers | - - | H.O.L | 143 | 0 | 12 |

Parish of Mosstown**Large Tenant farmers in Mosstown Parish**

| | acs | rds | pens |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| Laurence Kieran, Ardlaraghan | 92 | 0 | 2 |
| Alexander Henry, Cliven | 75 | 0 | 13 |
| Mary Keenan, Cliven | 89 | 3 | 9 |
| Catherine Rogers, Cookspark | 54 | 2 | 9 |
| No large tenant farmer in Gunstown | | | |
| Mary Devine, Hammondstown | 64 | 0 | 35 |
| John P. Kelly, Hammondstown | 132 | 2 | 12 |
| Nicholas Murphy, Knockaleva | 73 | 1 | 15 |
| Samuel McKeever and Joseph McKeever, Knockaleva | 108 | 2 | 38 |
| Alexander Henry, Lismanus | 114 | 0 | 29 |
| No very large tenant farmers in Listulk | | | |
| Nicholas Kearney, Marshalrath | 82 | 2 | 29 |
| Bartholomew Landy, Marshalrath | 65 | 1 | 36 |
| James Landy, Mosstown North | 76 | 1 | 12 |
| No large tenant farmers in Mosstown South | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Mullacapple | | | |
| John Halfpenny, Newtoen Knockaleva | 91 | 0 | 21 |
| Simon Jordan and reps of Patk. Jordan, Philipstown | 86 | 1 | 25 |
| No large tenant farmers in Puckstown | | | |
| Alexander Henry, Rathescar Middle | 151 | 2 | 1 |
| No large tenant farmers in Rathescar North | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Rathescar South | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Stifyans | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Stirue | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|----|
| John Shackelton, Whiteriver | 123 | 3 | 37 |
| Patrick McKenna, Whiteriver | 62 | 3 | 10 |
| No large tenant farmers in Woodhouse | | | |

1854: Parish of Mosstown

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| DURYHOLE | | | Acs rds pens |
| Owen McDaniel | William Filgate | L | 11 2 37 |
| | | | 11 2 37 |
| GUNSTOWN | | | |
| George Knaggs | In fee | L | 75 1 10 |
| Vacant | George Knaggs | H.O | - - (15/-) |
| Thomas Faulkner | - - | H | - - (15/-) |
| Thomas Carroll | - - | L | 9 1 15 |
| Patrick Keenan | - - | L | 11 2 7 |
| Thomas Flynn | - - | H.O.L | 25 0 28 |
| Patrick Locke | - - | H.O.L | 7 2 34 |
| Judith Reilly | Patrick Locke | H | - - (5/-) |
| Bridget Morris | - - | H | - - (5/-) |
| Thomas Mallin | | H | - - (5/-) |
| Anne McKenna | George Knaggs | H.O.L | 26 1 29 |
| | | | 155 2 3 |
| HAMMONDSTOWN | | | |
| Anne Devine | James Gernon | H.O.L | 18 3 31 |
| Mary Devine | - - | H.O.L | 64 0 35 |
| James Finegan | Mary Devine | H | - - (10/-) |
| John P. Kelly | James Gernon | H.O.L | 132 2 12 |
| Vacant | John P. Kelly | H | - - (10/-) |
| James Moran | - - | H | - - (7/-) |
| Patrick Murphy | - - | H.O.L | 19 0 17 |
| James Callan | - - | H.O.L | 16 0 32 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|---|------|
| Henry McCabe | | L | 16 | 2 | 20 |
| James McCabe | - | - | L | 8 | 2 3 |
| John Devine | - | - | L.H.O | 8 | 0 33 |
| Thomas Donigan | James Gernon | L | 28 | 3 | 14 |
| Thomas McCabe | Thomas Donigan | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 313 | 1 | 27 |

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

1854

Parish of Mosstown

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| KNOCKALEVA | | | Acs rds pens |
| Nicholas Murphy | Viscount Masserene | H.O.L | 73 1 15 |
| Philip McAtee | | H.G | - - (10/-) |
| Samuel McKeever & Joseph McKeever | Nicholas Murphy | Herd's ho. O.L | 108 2 38 |
| James Campbell | Viscount Masserene | L | 21 2 34 |
| Viscount Masserene | - | L (Plantation) | 14 2 24 |
| | - | | 218 1 31 |
| LISMANUS | In fee | | |
| Alexander Henry | | | 114 0 29 |
| Mary Connor | | | - - (8/-) |
| Michael Groogan | Sir Frederick Foster, Bart | Herd's ho. O.L | 8 1 25 |
| John Kenny | | H | 14 0 32 |
| | Alexander Henry | L | 136 3 6 |
| LISTULK | Sir Frederick Foster, Bart | | |
| Patrick Matthews | | | 5 3 8 |
| Patrick Dowd | - - | | 58 1 18 |
| John Rogers | | H.O.L | 14 2 34 |
| | | H.O.L | 78 3 20 |
| MARSHALRATH | Townley Balfour | B. H.O.L & Mill | |
| John Halfpenny | | | 23 1 10 |
| Bartholomew Landy | - - | | 65 1 36 |
| Nicholas Kearney | - - | | 82 2 29 |
| | | H.O.L | 171 1 35 |
| MOSSTOWN NORTH | | H.O.L | |
| | | H.O.L | 22 1 19 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------|------------|----|----------|
| Mathew Donohue | | | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| James Newitt | Peter Grant | | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Thomas Newitt | Sophia | Julia | H.O.L | - | - (10/-) |
| Thomas Newitt (John) | Gray | | H.G | 1 | 3 20 |
| Robert Hutton | - | - | H.G | 12 | 1 21 |
| Laurence Gregory | | | H.G | 0 | 0 4 |
| Michael Halfpenny | | | Plantation | | |
| | Robert Hutton | | H.O.L | | |
| | - | - | H.G | | |
| | - | - | | | |
| | - | - | | | |
| | In fee | | | | |
| | Robert Hutton | | | | |
| | - | - | | | |

1854

Parish of Mosstown

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| MOSSTOWN NORTH (cont.) | | | Acs rds pers |
| Henry Callan | Robert Hutton | H.O.L | 10 3 34 |
| Patrick Byrne | - - | L | 17 2 37 |
| John Gregory | - - | L | 9 1 37 |
| Patrick Byrne | Sir Frederick Foster, Bart | L | 11 3 18 |
| Patrick Byrne | - - - | H.O.L | 20 0 15 |
| Patrick Halligan | - - - | H.L | 1 3 18 |
| Anne Powderly | - - - | H.O.L | 34 3 2 |
| James Landy | - - - | H.O.L | 14 1 36 |
| Alexander Henry | - - - | Gate house & L | 76 1 12 |
| | | Graveyard | 0 2 1 |
| | | | <hr/> 234 3 14 |
| MOSSTOWN SOUTH | | | |
| Anne Powderly | Sir Frederick Foster, Bart | L | 11 2 26 |
| Vacant | Anne Powderly | | - - (10/-) |
| Bridget Lamb | Sir Frederick Foster, Bart | | 5 2 37 |
| Bryan McCann | - - - | | 14 0 2 |
| Michael Grogan | - - - | | 21 1 24 |
| | | | <hr/> 52 3 9 |
| MULLACAPPLE | | | |
| Owen Winter | Charles Fortescue | H.O.L | 17 0 19 |
| Brian Boyle | - - | H.O.L | 24 2 32 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-------|-------|---|-------|
| Patrick Flanagan | - | - | L | 6 | 1 | 36 |
| Thomas McCann | - | - | L | 11 | 1 | 33 |
| John Roland | - | - | L | 22 | 0 | 20 |
| James Keegan | - | - | H.O.L | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| Margaret Keegan | James Keegan | | H.G | - | - | (5/-) |
| Judith Mohan | Charles Fortescue | | L | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Thomas Myles | - | - | L | 7 | 3 | 39 |
| Michael Crinion | - | - | L | 19 | 2 | 18 |
| Anne Mohan | - | - | L.H.O | 14 | 1 | 27 |
| John Conlon | - | - | L.H.O | 7 | 2 | 12 |
| | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | 154 | 0 | 10 |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| NEWTOWN KNOCKALEVA | | | Acs rds pens |
| Margaret Fortescue & James Farrell | Charles Fortescue | L | 38 3 22 |
| Margaret Fortescue | - - | H.O | - - (15/-) |
| James Farrell | - - | H.O | - - (£1) |
| Philip Brennan | - - | H.O.L | 24 1 8 |
| Vacant | Philip Brennan | H | - - (8/-) |
| Michael Brennan | Charles Fortescue | H.O.L | 24 3 19 |
| John Finnegan | - - | H.O.L | 40 2 3 |
| Peter Taaffe | - - | H.O.L | 23 1 13 |
| John Halfpenny | | Herd's house O.L | 91 0 21 |
| Richard Leonard | John Halfpenny | H.G | 0 0 15 |
| Patrick Murphy | - - | H | - - (5/-) |
| Judith Mohan | Charles Fortescue | H.O.L | 25 1 29 |
| Hugh Powderly | - - | H.O.L | 7 1 31 |
| Patrick Devine | - - | H.O.L | 30 0 34 |
| Thomas Myles | | L | 12 3 6 |
| James Farrell | - - | L | 9 3 20 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 328 3 16 |
| PHILIPSTOWN | | | |
| Patrick Nevin | Sir Frederick Foster, Bt. | H.O.L | 17 3 6 |
| Bryan McEnteggart | - - | H.O.L | 10 2 34 |
| Michael Nevin | - - | H.O.L | 9 3 38 |
| James Kane | - - | H.O.L | 2 1 14 |
| Vacant | James Kane | H | - - (8/-) |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|----|----|----|
| Thomas Ebbitt | Sir Frederick Foster, Bt. | H.O.L | 21 | 1 | 10 | |
| Anne Ebbitt | - | - | H.O.G | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Richard Cooney | - | - | H.O.L | 13 | 0 | 14 |
| Richard Cooney, Jun. | - | - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Richard Cooney (Dicksey) | - | - | H.O.L | 42 | 1 | 20 |
| James Cooney | Richard Cooney(Dicksey) | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 20 | |
| Patrick Tenanty | Sir Frederick Foster, Bt. | H.O.L | 26 | 0 | 29 | |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| PHILIPSTOWN (Continued) | | | Acs rds pens |
| Richard Tenanty | Patrick Tenanty | H.O.G | - - (10/-) |
| Patrick Ebbett | Sir Frederick Foster, Bt. | H.O.L | 21 0 20 |
| Joseph McKeever | - - | L | 14 0 14 |
| Peter Flanagan | - - | L.O.H | 22 1 20 |
| Anne Flanagan | - - | H.G | 0 1 0 |
| Peter Brady | Peter Flanagan | H | - - (5/-) |
| Anne Flanagan | Sir Frederick Foster, Bt. | L | 11 1 14 |
| Bryan Drew | - - | H.O.L | 2 0 28 |
| Simon Jordan & Reps Patk Jordan | - - | L | 23 1 30 |
| George Duffy | S. Jordan & Reps Pk Jordan | H.G | 0 0 5 |
| James Cooney (Dickson) | Sir Frederick Foster, Bt. | H.L.O | 19 3 10 |
| Christopher Jordon | Rev. Robinson Scott | H.L | 7 2 20 |
| | R.C Chapel | | - - £4-10-0 |
| Simon Jordan & Reps Patk Jordan | Rev. Robinson Scott | H.O.L | 86 1 25 |
| Laurence Carroll | S. Jordan & Reps Pk Jordan | H.G | - - (5/-) |
| Patrick Byrne | - - | H | - - (5/-) |
| Eliza Finegan | - - | H | - - (5/-) |
| Eliza Swarney | - - | H | - - (5/-) |
| Alexander Henry | In fee | Gate House & L | 36 1 4 |
| Anne Byrne | Alexander Henry | H.G | 0 0 5 |
| Owen Geraghty | - - | H.G | 0 0 5 |
| Vacant | - - | H | - - (15/-) |
| William Ebbett | - - | H.O.L | 8 2 24 |
| James Neale | William Ebbett | H | - - (4/-) |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|----------|
| | Exemption R.C Chapel | | 398 0 29 |
|--|----------------------|--|----------|

1854: Parish of Mosstown

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|--------|
| PUCKSTOWN | | | Acs | rds | pens |
| Alexander Henry | Sir Frederick Foster | L | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| James Landy | - - - | L | 11 | 2 | 24 |
| Thomas Keenan | - - - | L.H.O | 25 | 2 | 21 |
| Arthur Callan | - - - | L.H.O | 17 | 1 | 25 |
| John Halligan | - - - | L.H.O | 12 | 3 | 23 |
| Anne Powderly | - - - | L | 14 | 0 | 36 |
| Patrick Byrne | - - - | L | 11 | 1 | 28 |
| Patrick Halligan | - - - | H.L.O | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| Peter McCabe | - - - | H.L.O | 24 | 1 | 9 |
| Patrick Keenan | | H.L.O | 6 | 2 | 30 |
| John Keenan | | L | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 139 | 1 | 13 |
| RATHESCAR MIDDLE | | | | | |
| Alexander Henry | Robert Hutton | H.O.L | 151 | 2 | 1 |
| James Mathews | John Barlow | H.O.L | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Mathews | James Mathews | H.G | - | - | (5/-) |
| John Keenan | John Barlow | H.L.O | 16 | 2 | 32 |
| Patrick Kelly | - - | H.L.O | 31 | 3 | 9 |
| Peter Carroll | Patrick Kelly | H | - | - | (10/-) |
| Bryan Drew | John Barlow | L | 16 | 3 | 6 |
| Anne Murphy | Bryan Drew | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Mathew Drew | - - | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| George Faulkner | John Barlow | H.O.L | 32 | 3 | 18 |
| Brigid Byrne | George Faulkner | H | - | - | (5/-) |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---|----|
| Joseph Kelly | John Barlow | H.O.L | 13 | 1 | 37 |
| Owen Kelly | - - | H.O.L | 8 | 0 | 28 |
| John Barlow | In fee | L | 11 | 0 | 28 |
| Bryan Drew | Alexander Henry | L | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 319 | 0 | 6 |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|
| | | | Acs | rds | pens |
| RATHESCAR NORTH | | | | | |
| John Tisdall | Robert Hutton | L | 8 | 3 | 32 |
| Laurence Gregory | - - | L | 41 | 0 | 21 |
| Vacant | Laurence Gregory | H | - | - | (6/-) |
| Daniel McClure | - - | H | - | - | (6/-) |
| Bridget Drew | Patrick Keelan | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Vacant | - - | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Patrick Keelan | Laurence Gregory | H & G | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Patrick Phillips | Robert Hutton | H.O.L | 7 | 0 | 20 |
| Bryan Phillips | Patrick Phillips | H.G | - | - | (10/-) |
| Henry Levins | Robert Hutton | O.L | 11 | 1 | 36 |
| Patrick Barnes | - - | H.O.L | 8 | 0 | 39 |
| Anne Barnes | Patrick Barnes | H.G | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mathew Maguire | Robert Hutton | H.O.L | 29 | 2 | 34 |
| James Taaffe | - - | H.O.L | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| Rose Keenan | - - | H.G | - | - | (5/-) |
| Catherine French | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Thomas Connor & James Connor | - - | L | 2 | 0 | 24 |
| Thomas Conner & James Connor | - - | H.O | - | - | (10/-) |
| Mathew Donohoe | - - | L | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Anne Kieran | Mathew Donohoe | H.G | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Thomas McDonnell | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Owen O'Brien | Robert Hutton | H.O.L | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Alexander Henry | - - | L | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| RATHESCAR SOUTH | | | | | |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| Thomas Flynn | Thomas L. Carthy | L | 6 | 1 | 26 |
| James Leonard | Thomas Flynn | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Mary Faulkner | - - | H | - | - | (5/-) |
| Thomas Carroll | Thomas Carty | H.O.L | 6 | 0 | 27 |
| Brigid McKenna | - - | H.O.L | 13 | 1 | 30 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 26 | 0 | 3 |

1854: Parish of Mosstown

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| STIFYANS | | | Acs rds pens |
| Alexander Henry | In fee | O.L | 46 3 9 |
| John Bowen | Alexander Henry | H.G | 0 0 8 |
| | | | <hr/> 46 3 17 |
| STIRUE | | | |
| Peter Kearney | William Filgate | L | 5 1 6 |
| William McDonnell | - - | L | 40 3 2 |
| | | | <hr/> 46 0 8 |
| WHITERIVER | | | |
| John Sheckelton | Viscount Masserene | Herdis ho. O.L | 123 3 37 |
| Thomas Geraghty | - - | H.O.L | 52 2 4 |
| Catherine Lamb | - - | H.O.L | 16 1 31 |
| James Lamb | - - | H.O.L | 13 1 25 |
| Patrick McKenna | - - | H.O.L | 62 3 10 |
| Vacant | Patrick McKenna | | - - (£1) |
| John Byrne | Viscount Masserene | H.O.L | 8 0 32 |
| James Campbell | - - | H.O.L | 23 3 17 |
| Edward Carter | - - | H.O.L | 11 1 35 |
| Viscount Masserene | In fee | Land (Plantation) | 13 1 35 |
| WOODHOUSE | | | |
| Patrick Doherty | James Caragher | H.O.L | 37 1 28 |

1854: Parish of Dunleer

| Landlords or immediate lessors | Townlands |
|---|--|
| James Smith Barry | Athclare |
| Richard M. Bellew | Battslane, Cluide, Drumin, Dunleer, Town of Dunleer, Ardee Rd, Dunleer, New Hall, Small portion of Ravel, Shamrock Hill, most of Skibblemore, Slieveboy, Trean, Windmill, Woodland |
| Nicholas Markey (Immediate lessor, Lady Dufferin & Clanaboye) | Burren |
| Viscount Masserene and Ferrard | Corstown, small portion of Dunleer, Mountainstown, Ravel, small portion of Shamrock Hill, small portion of Skibblemore |

Large Tenant Farmers in Dunleer Parish

| | acs | rds | pers |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| Mary Plunkett, Athclare | 179 | 0 | 34 |
| No large tenant farmers in Battslane | | | |
| Nicholas Magrane, Burren | 353 | 2 | 37 |
| William King, Cluide | 73 | 0 | 24 |
| No large tenant farmers in Corstown | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Drumin | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Dunleer (mostly houses & gardens) | | | |
| Henry M. Blackwell, M.D., Mountainstown | 81 | 0 | 14 |
| Thomas Powderly, New Hall | 53 | 2 | 11 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|----|
| Philip Matthews, Ravel | 118 | 0 | 6 |
| Henry M. Blackwell, M.D., Ravel | 78 | 0 | 26 |
| No large tenant farmers on Shamrock Hill | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Skibblemore | | | |
| No large tenant farmers in Slieveboy | | | |
| Patrick Campbell, Trean | 66 | 2 | 29 |
| No large tenant farmers in Windmill | | | |
| James Carroll, Woodland | 117 | 2 | 22 |

1854: Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ATHCLARE | | | Acs | rds | pens |
| Mary Plunkett | James Smith Barry | H.O.L | 179 | 0 | 34 |
| Vacant | Mary Plunkett | H | | | |
| Patrick Crawley | - - | H | | | |
| ?Connor Smith | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Thomas Keenan | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Thomas Carolan | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Patrick Commons | - - | H.O.G | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| Patrick Jackson | Patrick Commons | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Bryan Commons | - - | H | | | |
| Patrick Graham | James Smith Barry | L | 35 | 0 | 4 |
| James Commons | - - - | L | 9 | 2 | 35 |
| | | H.O.L | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| Anne O'Neill | - - - | L | 6 | 3 | 30 |
| | | H.O.L | 10 | 2 | 32 |
| Michael Falkner | Anne O'Neill | H.G | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| John Connor | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| John O'Neill | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Thomas Conway | James Smith Barry | H.O.L | 8 | 2 | 32 |
| Patrick McCann | - - - | H.O.L | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Drogheda Turnpike Board | In fee | | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Thomas Kelly | Drogheda Turnpike Board | H & off (toll gate) | - | - | - |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | | 271 | 2 | 13 |
| BATTSLAND | | | | | |
| John P. Kelly | Richard M. Bellew | L (orchard & garden) | 2 | 2 | 28 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|-------|---|----|
| James Byrne | - - | L | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L (Plantation) | 8 | 0 | 24 |
| Eugene Hay | R. M. Bellew | L | 24 | 3 | 19 |
| Eugene Hay | - - | L | 2 | 0 | 28 |
| Dublin & Belfast Junc. Railway Station | In fee | Station House & L | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| | | Railway 95 lin perches | | | |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 49 | 2 | 34 |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| BURREN | | | Acs rds pers |
| Nicholas McGrane | Nicholas Markey | L.H.O | 353 2 37 |
| Vacant | Nicholas McGrane | H | - - - |
| Mathew Smith | - - | H.G | - - - |
| Vacant | - - | H | - - - |
| Vacant | - - | H | - - - |
| Thomas McCann Jun. | - - | H.O.L | 15 1 19 |
| Thomas McCann | - - | H.O.L | 15 0 2 |
| Denis Commons | - - | H.O.L | 2 2 25 |
| John Fitzpatrick | - - | H.O.L | 17 0 38 |
| Dublin & Belfast, junction, Railway Co. | In fee | Railway (58 lin perches) | 1 3 5 |
| | | | <hr/> 405 3 6 |
| CLUIDE | | | |
| William Petty | R. M. Bellew | H.O.L | 32 1 14 |
| Patrick Henry | - - | H.O.G | 0 0 10 |
| James O'Brien | Dundalk Turnpike Board | Gate house | - - - |
| Henry McCarle | R. M. Bellew | L | 22 0 22 |
| William King | - - | H.O.L | 73 0 24 |
| Bernard Hoey | - - | H.L | 1 1 0 |
| John Callan | - - | H.O.L | 18 3 16 |
| Nicholas Keenan | - - | H.L | 0 3 3 |
| Dundalk Turnpike Board | In fee | Turnpike Rd | 0 3 20 |
| | | | <hr/> 173 1 23 |
| CORSTOWN | | | |
| Patrick Powderly | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | L | 15 0 11 |
| William McCanna | Patrick Powderly | H.O | - - - |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----|----|---|----|
| Patrick Powderly | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | L | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Henry M. Blackwell | - - - | H.L | 34 | 1 | 8 |
| Peter Berle? | Henry M. Blackwell | | - | - | - |
| | | | 64 | 2 | 35 |

My Note [larger part]

The remainder of Corstown is in the Parish of Drumcar – 284 acs-Ords-39pens

1854: Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|------|
| | | | Acs | rds | pens |
| DRMUIN | | | | | |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L and passage | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| Michael Gannon | R. M. Bellew | H.O.L and mill | 28 | 3 | 17 |
| John McDaniel | - - | H.O.L | 19 | 2 | 6 |
| James Carroll | - - | H.O.L | 42 | 2 | 3 |
| Dublin & Belfast Rail Co. | In fee | Railway (17 lin perches) | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Drogheda Turnpike Board | In fee | Turnpike board | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | 93 | 1 | 10 |
| DUNLEER | | | | | |
| John P. Kelly | R. M. Bellew | L | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Thomas Carroll | - - | L | 16 | 0 | 6 |
| George Govers | - - | L | 7 | 3 | 38 |
| James Byrne | - - | L | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Brigid Cluskey | - - | L.H.O | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| John Gregory | - - | L | 10 | 3 | 25 |
| Patrick Graham | - - | L | 8 | 3 | 20 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L (Plantation) | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Francis Townley & Richard Townley | R. M. Bellew | Gardens | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| James Govers | | Gardens | | | |
| Dublin & Belfast Junc. Railway Co. | In fee | Railway (25 lin perches) | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| TOWN OF DUNLEER* | | | | | |
| Thomas Carroll | R. M. Bellew | H.O.G & yard | 0 | 1 | 36 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|----|
| Vacant | - - | H.G & yard | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Maria J. Rice | George Govers | H.G & yard | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Mary McCarra | - - | H.G & yard H.G & yard | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| John Nulty | - - | H.O.G & yard | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Michael Meehan | Thomas Carroll | H.O.G & yard | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| John P. Kelly | R. M. Bellew | | 1 | 1 | 25 |

* [Main St.?] [Parts of the Town of Dunleer are in the Townland of Ravel]

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| TOWN OF DUNLEER (Continued) | | | Acs rds pens |
| James McCarra | R. M. Bellew | H.O.G and yard | 0 0 20 |
| John Clifford | - - | H.O and yard | Valuation (£6) |
| William Donnelly | - - | H and yard | " (£3) |
| Peter Clarke | - - | H.O and yard | " (8) |
| John Smith | - - | H.O and yard | " (£9 10s 0d) |
| Thomas Carroll | - - | H.O.G and yard | 3 2 6 |
| James McConnell | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0 0 33 |
| Michael Gannon | - - | H | --(10/- valuation) |
| | R. C Chapel & yard | | 0 2 0 |
| Thomas Morgan | Edward Morgan | H | £20 valuation |
| Edward Morgan | R. M. Bellew | G | 0 1 30 |
| Edward Morgan | Jane Cahill | H.O.G and yard | 0 3 21 |
| Patrick Thornton | Edward Morgan | H | - - (10/-) |
| County Grand Jury | William Krelly | Petty Sessions House | - (£2~10) |
| William Krelly | As lessor | {Half rent rateable to poors rate £5} | |
| Michael Keenan | William Krelly | H | (£1-10-0) |
| John Sharkey | Richard M. Bellew | H.O.G | £3 valuation |
| Thomas Conway | - - - | H.O.G | 0 0 20 |
| Mary Carroll | - - - | H | - - (15/-) |
| Thomas Keenan | - - - | H.G and yard | 0 1 10 |
| James Reilly | - - - | H.G and yard | 0 0 28 |
| James Day | - - - | H.G and yard | 0 0 25 |
| Peter Dromgoole | - - - | H.G and yard | 0 0 25 |
| Eliza McCawley | | H.O.G and yard | 0 1 8 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------|---|---|----|
| James Rogers | | G | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Margaret Torris | | H.O.G | 0 | 3 | 17 |
| Mathew Sharkey | | H.G | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| John McKeon | | H.O.G | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Owen Kemwell | | H.O.G and yard | 0 | 0 | 14 |

1854: Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| TOWN OF DUNLEER (Continued) | | | Acs rds pens |
| John Clinton | Richard M. Bellew | H.O.G and yard | 0 0 14 |
| Andrew Coddington | - - | Forge | £1-10-0 * |
| Thomas Lynch | - - | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| John Breakey | - - | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| James Rogers | - - | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| Mary McCanna | - - | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| Mary Lamb | Free | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| Mary McGuire | Free | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| Owen Rogers | Richard M. Bellew | H.O and yard | £1-10-0 * |
| National Board of Education | - - | Nat. School,house&garden | 0-0-30 |
| Peter Morgan | - - | H.O.G | |
| David Miller | - - | H.O and yard | £13-15-0 |
| Richard M.Bellew | In fee | G | 0-0-30 |
| Nicholas Keenan | R. M. Bellew | H.G | 0-0-10 |
| John Gregory | - - | H.O and yard | £5 * |
| Joseph Carroll M.D | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-1-5 |
| Thomas Markey | Viscount Masserene ** | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Hugh McDonald | Gerard Tyrrell | H.O.G and yard | £6 * |
| | Ecclesiastical Comm | Church and graveyard | 0-3-0 |
| Patrick Toner | R. M. Bellew | H.O.G and yard | £4-15-0 8* |
| Patrick Ward | - - | H.G | £1-10-0* |
| Mary Finnegan | - - | H.O.G | £6 * |
| | Rev. James Crofton | Parish School ho, & garden | 0-0-33 |

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| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| John Bingham | R. M. Bellew | H.O.G | 0-0-25 |
| George Govers | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-1 -35 |
| James McCormack | George Govers | H.O and yard | £3 * |
| Patrick McKenna | George Govers | H.O.G and yard | £3 * |
| James Devin | R. M. Bellew | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-10 |
| Thomas Ryan | - - | H.G | 0-0-10 |
| Patrick Carroll | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-12 |

** & Ferrard

* Val

1854: Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| TOWN OF DUNLEER (Continued) | | | Acs rds pers |
| Mathew Keenan | Richard M. Bellew | H.G | 0-0-15 |
| Richard Townley | - - | H.G | 0-0-15 |
| Thomas McDaniel | - - | H | 15/- V |
| James Govers | - - | H.O.G | £1-10-0 V |
| Francis Townley | - - | H.O.G | £1-10-0 |
| Rev. James Crofton | Ecclesiastical Comm | Garden(glebe) | 0-3-10 |
| James McCormack | Rev. James Crofton | Garden | 0-2-17 |
| ARDEE ROAD, DUNLEER (see Ravel) | (Doctors Lane) | | |
| Stephen Campbell | R. M. Bellew | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Mathew Keenan | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Mathew Carroll | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| James Mathews | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| John Kenny | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Lawrence Berril | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Richard Keenan | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Nicholas Keenan | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Margaret Lacy | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| George Moore | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| John Flanigan | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| William Tweedale | - - | H.O.G and yard | 0-0-15 |
| Nicholas Keenan | - - | H.O and yard | £2-10 V |
| Andrew Carr | - - | H.O and yard | £2-10 V |
| Adam Pepper | - - | H.O and yard | £2-10 V |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|--|
| Vacant | - - | H.O and yard | £2-10 V |
| James Smith | - - | ----- Waste of houses, yards, streets & river | acs rds pens 9 2 24 <hr/> 99 3 3 |

1854 :Parish of Dunleer**Exemptions in Town of Dunleer**

Roman Catholic Church: Petty Session's House

National School, House and Garden

Church and Graveyard: Parish School House and Garden

Total exemptions 1ac-2rds-23p. Total valuation £47-10s-0d

Total exclusive of exemptions 98acs-0rds-20p

Total Valuation £427-0s-0d

Comparisons

Dunleer & Town of Dunleer – 99acs-3rds-3per. Valuation of Lands and Buildings £474-10s-0d

Burren – 405acs-3rds-6per. Valuation of Lands and Buildings £362-15s-6d

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | | Acs rds pers |
| MOUNTAINSTOWN | | | |
| William King | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | H.O.L | 6 2 15 |
| Philip Mathews | - - | L | 34 1 34 |
| Henry M. Blackwell, M.D. | - - | L | 81 0 14 |
| Patrick McCardle | Henry M. Blackwell, M.D. | H.G | - - (10/-)V |
| Patrick Boyle | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | L | 18 3 6 |
| John Campbell | - - | H.O.L | 25 3 32 |
| Mary Taaffe | - - | H.O.L | 4 1 35 |
| Philip Roe | Mary Taaffe | H | - - (7/-) V |
| James Berle | - - | H | - - (8/-) V |
| Michael Meehan | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | H.O.L | 5 0 26 |
| Edward Callan | Michael Meehan | H | - - (10/-) V |
| James Soarehan | - - | H | - - (10/-) V |
| Patrick Meehan | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | H.O.L | 28 3 5 |

1854: Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|---------|
| MOUNTAINSTOWN (Cont.) | | | Ac | rds | pers |
| Dublin Belfast Junction Railway | In fee | Railway (11 lin perches) | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Dundalk Turnpike Board | In fee | Turnpike Road | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| NEWHALL | | | | | |
| Thomas Powderly | Richard M. Bellew | H.O.L | 53 | 2 | 11 |
| Catherine Manaville | Thomas Powderly | H | - | - | (5/-)V |
| Patrick Powderly | Richard M. Bellew | L | 21 | 3 | 39 |
| Vacant | Patrick Powderly | H.O | - | - | (£1V) |
| Patrick Powderly | Richard M. Bellew | H.O.L | 14 | 1 | 14 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | Plantation & L | 5 | 1 | 21 |
| RAVEL | | | | | |
| Philip Mathews | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | H.O. & L | 118 | 0 | 6 |
| Patrick Woods | Philip Mathews | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Richard Branigan | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Patrick Kearney | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| George Dowdall | - - | H.G | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| John McCarle | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | H.O.L | 39 | 1 | 34 |
| Patrick Rafferty | John McCarle | H | - | - | (10/-)V |
| John Grananan | - - | H | - | - | (10/-)V |
| Philip Fay | - - | H | - | - | (10/-)V |
| William King | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | L | 23 | 1 | 3 |
| Patrick Boyle (house in Dunleer) | - - - | H.L | 9 | 2 | 3 |

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| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------|----|---|----|
| Patrick Meehan | - - - | L | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| Samuel Sloan | R. M. Bellew | L | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| R.M Bellew | In fee | L | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Nicholas McGrean | R. M. Bellew | L | 0 | 3 | 17 |
| John P. Kelly | - - | L | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Henry M. Blackwell M.D. | Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | H.O.L | 78 | 0 | 26 |
| Patrick Commons | Henry M. Blackwell M.D. | H.G | 0 | 0 | 10 |

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| RAVEL (continued) | | | Ac s rds pers |
| Joseph McCarle | Henry M. Blackwell, M.D | H.G | 0 0 10 |
| Thomas Markey | - - | H.G | 0 0 10 |
| Patrick Powderly | - - | H.G | 0 0 10 |
| George Govers | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | L | 8 2 4 |
| Philip Mathews | - - | H.O.L | 5 0 30 |
| Dublin&Belfast Junc. Railway Co | In fee | Railway (152 Bin Perches) | 6 1 14 |
| Dundalk Turnpike Board | In fee | Turnpike Road | 1 3 35 |
| TOWN OF DUNLEER (Main St.) | | | |
| Vacant | Henry M. Blackwell, M.D | H | --- (£2-10-0 V) |
| Henry M. Blackwell, M.D | Viscount Massrene&Ferrard | H | --- (£4 V) |
| Vacant | Henry M. Blackwell, M.D | H | --- (£1-10-0 V) |
| John Morgan | Henry M. Blackwell, M.D | H.O.G | 0 1 20 |
| Eliza. Darby | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | H.O.G | 0 1 20 |
| Vacant | George Govers | H | --- (£4 V) |
| George Govers | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | G | 0 0 34 |
| Michael Stein | George Govers | H | --- (£1 V) |
| Nicholas Flanagan | - - | H | --- (10/-? V) |
| Andrew Healy | - - | H | --- (10/-) |
| Patrick Cunningham | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | H.yard.forge | --- (£2) |
| Patrick Boyle | Philip Mathews | H.O. Yard | (£16V) |
| ARDEE ROAD | | | |
| Constabulary Force | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | Police Barrack yard & G | 0 0 13 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------|
| Viscount Masserene & Ferrard | As lessor | Half rent rateable to poor's rate £10 | |
| Edward Darcy | Philip Mathews | H.O.G & yard | |
| Waste of houses, yards, streets, etc | | | 1 0 36 |
| | | | <hr/> 305 3 30 |
| | | | Valuation Total: |
| | | | £417-9-0 |

Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| SHAMROCK HILL | | | Acs rds pers |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L Plantation | 7 0 23 |
| James McCanna | R.M. Bellew | L | 10 3 36 |
| Samuel Sloan | - - | L | 17 3 20 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L | 17 1 5 |
| Vacant | R.m. Bellew | H.O | --- (£2 V) |
| Nicholas McGrean | - - | H.O.L | 17 3 5 |
| John P. Kelly | - - | L | 19 1 9 |
| Philip Mathews | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | L | 0 2 30 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 91 0 8 |
| SKIBBLEMORE | | | |
| James Byrne | R.M. Bellew | H.O.G | 0 0 24 |
| Christopher Collins | - - | H.O.G | 0 0 12 |
| Michael Markey | - - | H.O.G | 0 0 12 |
| Laurence Bryan | - - | H.O.G | 0 0 12 |
| Michael Healy | - - | H.O.G | 0 0 12 |
| Michael Marron | - - | H.O.G | 0 0 12 |
| Waste of houses,yards&half road | | | 0 1 38 |
| Patrick Rogers | Viscount Masserene&Ferrard | H.O.L | 1 0 2 |
| Owen Keenan | Patrick Rogers | H | --- (10/- V) |
| Owen Barron | - - | H | --- (10/- V) |
| Patrick Fitzpatrick | - - | H | --- (10/- V) |
| John McCartin | R.M. Bellew | H.O.L & flour mill | 7 0 11 * |
| Peter Campbell | - - | H.O.L | 3 1 5 |
| Eugene Hay | - - | Flax factory & L | 16 2 15** |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---|------------|----|---|----|
| Eugene Hay | - | - | H.O.G.L | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Mary Molloy | - | - | H.O.L | 4 | 3 | 23 |
| Catherine Halligan | - | - | H.O.L | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | | Plantation | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John Smith | Richard M. Bellew | | L | 18 | 2 | 18 |
| Patrick Mathews | - | - | L | 2 | 1 | 34 |

*V £37

**Val £45-0-0

1854 :Parish of Dunleer

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| SKIBBLEMORE (continued) | | | Acs rds pers |
| Michael Gannon | Richard M. Bellew | L | 6 2 23 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L | 10 3 28 |
| Dublin&Belfast junc. Railway Co | In fee | L | 2 0 9 |
| Dublin&Belfast junc. Railway Co | In fee | Railway 171 (bin perches) | 6 0 5 |
| | | | <hr/> 82 0 8 |
| | | | V= £182-7-0 |
| SLIEVEBOY | | | |
| Eliza Hoey | Richard M. Bellew | H.O.L | 9 2 5 |
| Patrick Mathews | - - | H.O.L | 39 1 0 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | Plantation | 0 2 24 |
| Patrick Morgan | R. M. Bellew | L | 10 0 7 |
| Michael Morgan | - - | L | 0 3 24 |
| James Morgan | - - | L (1r-14p+2r-20p) | 0 3 34 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L (Plantation) etc. | 1 1 31 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L | 4 0 30 |
| James Carroll | Richard M. Bellew | L | 1 0 6 |
| Anthony Markey | - - | H.L | 2 3 9 |
| Bryan Keenan | - - | H.O.L | 16 0 18 |
| Bernard Bellew | - - | L | 0 2 10 |
| Dublin&Belfast junc. Railway Co | In fee | Railway 80 bin perches | 2 1 13 |
| | | | <hr/> 89 3 11 |
| | | | V= £78-7-0 |
| TREAN | | | |
| Patrick Hoey | Richard M. Bellew | H.O.L | 32 2 37 |

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---|----------------|----------|---|------|
| Patrick Campbell | - | - | H.O.L | 66 | 2 | 29 |
| Michael Morgan | - | - | H.O.L | 21 | 2 | 26* |
| Patrick Morgan | - | - | H.O.L | 20 | 1 | 29** |
| Patrick Reynolds | - | - | H.O.L | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | | L (Plantation) | 8 | 1 | 39 |
| | | | 3 pieces | (Val £2) | | |
| | | | | 158 1 1 | | |
| | | | | Val £120 | | |

*(Val £14-10-0)

***(Val £14-0-0)

| Townlands and Occupiers | Immediate Lessors | Description of Tenements | Area |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| WINDMILL | | | Acs rds pers |
| Samuel Sloan | Richard M. Bellew | L | 9 0 12 |
| James Byrne | - - | L | 1 0 32 |
| Patrick Graham | - - | H.O.L | 3 1 35 |
| James Carroll | - - | L | 15 2 9 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L (Plantation) | 4 2 20 |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L (Plantation) | 1 3 2 |
| Rev. James Crofton | R.M. Bellew | H.O.L | 31 2 10 |
| Drogheda Turnpike Board | In fee | Turnpike Road | 1 0 20 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 68 1 30 |
| | | | Val £96 |
| WOODLAND | | | |
| Richard M. Bellew | In fee | L (Plantation) | 5 3 28 |
| James Carroll | R.M. Bellew | H.O.L | 117 2 22 |
| Drogheda Turnpike Board | In fee | Turnpike Road | 0 1 21 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 123 3 31 |
| | | | Val £108 |

Mr, Kelly Ogle, Dunleer Market House, The Old Mill.

I understand that a Mr. Kelly Ogle lived in the Market House Dunleer, that he owned and perhaps built the Flax factory, a building which is now part of the electrical goods factory on the Barn Rd, Dunleer (1993), that he built the high chimneyed houses near the factory for the manager and officials of the Flax factory. These houses have now been demolished and replaced by large buildings for storing electrical products. The Bellew family of Barmeath built similar type houses on their estate which raises the question as to whether the Bellews or Kelly Ogle built the houses. The design of the houses was unusual.

I have been unable to trace a Kelly Ogle, but a John P. Kelly held a considerable amount of land in Dunleer Parish (see Griffith 1854) including a house, garden and office in the town of Dunleer, 1 acre, 1rd, 25 pens, which may be the Market House. Griffith's Valuation shows the flax factory in Skibblemore to be the property of Eugene Hay (Barn Rd.), young men working in the flax factory attended evening classes conducted by Peter Nolan, N.T, in Dunleer (1859 onwards).

John P. Kelly voted in a bye election in 1854 and in the general election of 1857. His House Office and garden given as the town of Dunleer, even though his very large farm is in Hammondstown and this may point to a large house in Dunleer i.e. The Market House. John P. Kelly did not vote in the Election of 1859, nor is his name given among the non voters, which appears to point to his leaving the district between 1857 and 1859. Eugene Hay, owner of the Flax Mill (Griffith 1854) did not vote in any of the 1850's or 1860's elections. Perhaps he didn't reside in Dunleer.

The Flax factory and land owned by Eugene Hay (Griffith) 16 acres, 2rds, 15 pens , were owned by Thomas B. Dromgoole at the time the tenants purchased their farms from the landlord, Lord Bellew, through the Land Commision. [The Dunleer property passed from de Salis to Bellew about 1841 A.D.]

Thomas B. Dromgoole 24 acs, 3rds, 12pens, at this time, owned Eugene Hay's land in Skibblemore – 24 acs, 3rds, 19 pens. (This Dromgoole family lived in Dublin). James Dromgoole, Assistant Co. Engineer for Co. Louth, purchased the 2 acs, 2rds, 28pens – the property of John P. Kelly, in Battsland – now stated to be 2 acs, 2rds, 32 pens. This family continue to live on the Barn Rd., Dunleer (1994).

Father Edward Dooley, P.P Dunleer 1864 – 1873, is reputed to be the first parish priest to live in the Market House, Dunleer. [Father Thomas Magee, P.P Dunleer, who lived at Mooremount, died in 1858 A.D. Father Michael Pentory, P.P Dunleer 1858/1864. It is said that he lived in a house near the Whiteriver, in Dunleer, now the property of the Hugh Conlon family. Father Dooley may have lived there for a time also, before transferring to the present day Parochial House (Market House)].

The Old Mill at Dunleer, in Skibblemore, half way between Dunleer and the electrical goods factory, also, in Skibblemore, was a pin factory. When I was young I found small pins on an upstairs floor in the Mill. It appears to have become a flour mill later on, as John McCarton is named in Griffith as the owner of the flour mill. John Mc Cartan lived in the old Barn Rd. school close to the mill. It was powered by water from the Whiteriver. The mill is now derelict and used for storage of hay. When Henrietta de Salis hoped Mr. Candy would build a cotton factory to employ 400 hands, she stated that she didn't think it would interfere with the mill higher up which she hoped would soon get converted into a flour mill. This may refer to the old mill, above. Mc Connell and Miller, machine makers from Scotland had a machine factory in the yard behind Victory Supermarket (1994),

James McConnell is named in Griffith (1854) as having a house, office, and yard in the town of Dunleer (1854), 33 perches in extent.

| <u>1865 Election</u> | <u>Candidates</u> | Tristan Kennedy | K |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | John McClintock | M |
| | | Those who did not vote | O |

An analysis of the Parliamentary Register of Voters for Co. Louth. (Confined in this entry to Dunleer Catholic Parish area)

The names of the landlords and their tenants on the Register of voters.

The candidate for whom each voter voted is shown, not by name, but, by a letter in each case.

The tenants voting lived in the civil parishes of Cappock, Dromin, Mosstown, Richardstown (all in the Barony of Ardee) and Dunleer (in the Barony of Ferrard).

The voting patterns are designated by O and M and K.

(Dublin, Peter Roe, Printer, Mabbot St. 1865)

Barony of Ardee

The pamphlet begins by giving the names of Freeholders and other Electors not classified as Tenants. Many of these did not live in county Louth, but came, also, from Dublin, from Co. Meath, Co. Fermanagh, Herfordshire, England etc. Among those named who lived outside Co. Louth was Sir Victor A. Brooke, Bart. Colebrook, Brookborough, Co. Fermanagh, clearly an ancestor of Lord Brookborough (formerly Sir Basil Brooke) same address, who served for many years as Prime Minister at Stormont.

Tenants and Landlords names and how the tenants voted.

Tenants of John McClintock

William Hudson, M

James Kieran, Sen. Painstown, M

1865 Election. Dunleer Cath. ParishTenants of Sir Cavendish Foster

Mosstown Patrick Byrne, Michael Grogan, Patrick Powderly K

Philipstown Christopher Cooney, Patrick Ebbitt, Thomas Ebbitt, Denis Flanagan K

Puckstown Thomas Keenan, Peter McCabe K

(Sir Cavendish Foster was an Anglican Rector, living in England, and succeeded his brother Sir Frederick Foster, whose statue is to be seen in Ardee, Co. Louth. Vere Foster, by far the most important member of the family, was another brother).

Tenants of Mr. O'Reilly Dease – who lived at Charleville, Dunleer(not parish of Dunleer)

Dromin Laurence Kieran, Sen, (also a tenant of Mr. Balfour) K

Tenants of Colonel FortesqueNewtown Knockaleva

Michael Brennan, Philip Brennan, Patrick Devin, James Farrell, John Finegan **M**

Knockdinnin John Keely (also a tenant of Mr. Doyne) O

Knockaleva John Mohan, **M**. John Halfpenny (also a tenant of Mr. Milling) **K**

Tenants of Mr. Blaney Townley Balfour

Listulk Nicholas Dowd **k** John Rogers **M**

Dromin Laurence Kieran, Sen. **k** (also tenant of O'Reilly Dease)

Nicholas Stokes, George Taaffe **k**

Tenants of Mr. Trimble Castlebellingham

Paughanstown Philip Bellew, **M** John Callan, O Kate Callan, **K**

(probably Denis Callan, **O** Peter Flanagan, **K** Joseph Keally, **M**

the whole Andrew McGuinness, **O** Alexander Miles, **K**

townland Patrick Morgan, **K** Peter Taaffe, **O** Francis Taaffe, **O**

of Patrick Walsh, **O**

Paughanstown)

1865 Election

Tenants of Mr. Doyne, who live at 40 Westland Row, Dublin

Cappoge Patrick Callan, **M** Peter McConaghy, **M** John Dowd, **O**
Nicholas Hand, M Patrick Hanratty, K Bernard Kelly, M
Thomas McKenna, M Edward Meighan, K
Coneyboro John King, O Thomas Woods, M
Ballymagera Peter Quinn

Tenants of Mr. Brennan Dromin

Dromin Samuel Newitt, Patrick Stokes, Sen. Patrick Stokes Jun.
James Stokes, John Stokes, Richard Stokes, **k**
Richardstown Philip Reilly, **K**

Tenants of Lord Masserene

Whiteriver Patrick McKenna, **K** John McKenna, K Thomas Gerrety, M
Lawlesstown Christopher Hand, M James Toris, M
Knockaleva Francis McKeever (Rathbran) M, M Nicholas Murphy, K
John Mullen, M
Corstown John Morgan, M

Tenants of Dr. Grey _____ Greenfield, Dublin?

Marshalrath Thomas Carney, O John Halpin, O (also a tenant of Mr.Gernon)
Bartholomew Landy K
Cookspark James McCabe, O Henry McCabe, O (also a tenant of Mr.Gernon)
Patrick Rogers, K

Tenants of Mr. J.T Tisdall

James **O** and Thomas Doggett **O**

Tenants of Mr. Alexander Henry, Rathescar

Knockdinnin Patrick Dromgoole, M Francis Mathews, K

Tenants of Mr. Gernon Clontarf, Co. Dublin

Hammondstown Peter Devine, Mathew Devine, K Patrick Murphy, O

Henry McCabe, O

(Cookspark – Dr. Grey)

1865 Election

Tenants of Mr. Hutton

Mosstown North Mathew Donagh, K Laurence Gregory, K

Tenants of Mr. John Barlow

Rathescar Middle George Faulkner, O John Kelly, K James Mathews, O

Dunleer
Rathescar

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Thomas Keenan, (Rathescar)

Tenants of William H. Richardstown Prospect

Richardstown Thomas Dysart, M Patrick Ekins, K (also tenant of Mrs. F.W Henry)
Henry Holdcroft, K Philip Reilly, K

Tenants of Mr. J.J.B Smyth – Bridgeway, England

Mullacurry Richard Breagy, O

Barnavedoge Mathew Hand, James Stokes, O

Tenants of Rev. William Filgate – Arhurstown

Cliven James Powderly, K Thomas Powderly, K James Stokes, K

Tenants of Mr. Dooley – Clonturk House, Co. Dublin

Marshalrath Thomas Reynolds, K

Tenants of Rev. Mr. Robinson Scott

Philipstown Simon Jordan, K

Tenants of Mr. Knaggs

Gunstown Thomas Flinn, O

Tenants of Mr. George Boinford – Oakley Park, Co. Meath

Cluide Michael Corbally, June, M?

1865 Election

Tenants of Captain Barnes – (Aldershot, England)

Mooremount John McGuinn, K

Tenants of Travers Blakely

Mooremount James Butterly, M

Tenants of Rev. G. Eagle – 3 De grey Tce, Dublin

Mooremount Luke Torris, K

Barony of Ferrard

Freeholders and other electors not classified as tenants included:

Blayney T. Balfour, Townley Hall, George Ball, Ballsgrove, Drogheda,

James Smith Barry, Foaty, Cork. Hon. Edward and Richard M. Bellew, Barmeath, Coddington,
Dulargy. Nicholas Markey, Walshestown. Richard H. Robinson, Rokeby Hall,
etc.etc

Tenants of Lord BellewSkibblemore James Byrne, KTrean Patrick Campbell, K Patrick Hoey, O Patrick Morgan, K
Michael Morgan, KDunleer John Campbell, Thomas Carroll, Michael Gannon, Patrick Maguire, James
McConnell, K Patrick Wm. Mc Keone, K (also a tenant of A. Henry)Woodland James Carroll, KCluide Patrick Devin, (Carrickmacross) Patrick Hickey, Patrick McArdle, KSlieveboy Joseph Keenan, Patrick Mathews, KNewhall Patrick Powderly, Patrick Powderly, Jun. KWindmill? Patrick Graham, O (also tenant of Smyth Barry)**1865 Elections**

Ravel Richard Branigan K. John McArdle M

Mountainstown Patrick Campbell, Patrick Meehan M

Funshog?? Thomas McCann O (also Col Fortescue's Tenant)

Tenants of Smyth Barry Foaty, Cork

Athclare James Commons M, Patrick Graham O (also Lord Bellew's
tenant)

Peter Kearney (Stirue) M (also tenant of Rev. Mr. Filgate)

Paul McCann

Burren Thomas Mc Cann O, Denis Commons O, Nicholas Magrane O

Tenants of Rev. W. Filgate

Stirue Patrick McDonnell K, Edward Rogers M, Peter Kearney M
(also tenant of Smith Barry)

Tenants of Mr. A. Henry Rathescar

Knockdinnin Patrick Wm. McKeone K – (also tenant of Lord Bellew)

The 1865 Election of April 1865 was a bye-election resulting from R. M. Bellew being appointed a Poor Law Commissioner. He had got to resign in such circumstances and he didn't or perhaps couldn't contest the bye-election.

The bye-election was contested by Tristan Kennedy, Independent liberal and McClintock, conservative. Kennedy was elected.

A general election took place later in 1865 and Fortescue, liberal, and Kennedy, Independent liberal were elected for the constituency of Louth.

Elections

After the electoral reform in 1832 most of the Irish members of Parliament came from the counties .With the introduction of Catholic Emancipation and the loss of the vote to the 40/- freeholders the number of county voters was reduced from 216,000 to 37,000.

The ten pound free hold county electorate established in 1829 was augmented by various classes of leaseholders for years and by 1842 the number of county voters rose to 60,597.

The borough franchise, which, as in England had varied from town to town, was coordinated upon the basis of a ten pound property and produced 29,471 electors.

Once a voter had registered his name remained on the voting list. When a voter died or emigrated their certificates could be given to others who, if prepared to perjure themselves, could not be

Dunleer

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prevented from voting in their stead. They could, also, acquire more and more certificates. Impersonation became very easy.

The reforms of 1850 helped to change that.

Appeals against exclusion and registration sessions resulted in one yard stick being applied if a Tory Barrister presided and a different yardstick if a Liberal barrister presided. Claimants claimed that 'value' meant 'value to them', e.g. a boatman who lived in a cellar and paid 1s and 2d per week swore that the cellar was worth £10 to him and his business and that, in addition his wife sold meat there. Results depended on the political persuasion of the judge.

Landlords by refusing leases reduced the county electorate. Their reasons were partly political but mainly economic. By mid 1840's almost two thirds of the tenants on the estates of ten of the largest proprietors in Ireland had no leases of any kind. Only a small minority of landlords, who were prepared to sacrifice income to influence, continued to grant leases. The lower the rent the higher the interest and some landlords kept the rents artificially low so that tenants could register to vote.

By 1849, after the Famine, the county electorate slumped from 60,597 to 27,180, this was thought to be an inflated figure and that 15,000 to 18,000 would be more correct.

1850 Irish Franchise Act – out went certificates and octennial revision and in came official voters lists. A new franchise was based solely on the occupation of property to a certain poor law valuation together with some simple tax and residence requirements. Now 135,245 voters in the counties and 28,301 in the boroughs. Now there was one voter in every 40 inhabitants rather than one in every 83 inhabitants.

Tories predicted 'an ignorant dependant class'

Whigs foresaw – 'they will all be subservient to the landlord'

The tenant league believed they now possessed the best franchise since the 40/- freeholders vote was abolished based now on poor law system.

Griffith Valuation

93% of the voters in 1865 were tenants of one sort or another. The Tory vote held more of the wealthy farmers votes than the non Tory vote. At the Louth election of 1852 the mean valuation rose steadily, the nearer one moved to the pure Tory faith, with anti Tories at £30, split voters at £40 and Tory plumper's at £51. Religion had an effect on voting but not always to the extent traditionally believed. Status and occupation also were factors.

Actual payment for votes or subscriptions to charities or jobs for voters and their relations were common. Payment for votes was less in the counties because of landlord control of voters.

1852 General Elections for County of Louth**F= Mr. Fortescue****K= Mr. Kennedy****M'C= Major mcClintock****General Election 1852: Barony of Ardee (confined by me to Dunleer Parish)/X= Voted in 1854 only**

| Name | Residence | General Election 1852 For whom voting | | | Bye Election | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | F | K | M'C | For whom voting on 1854 | |
| | Acres | | | | F | C |
| Bernard Boyle | Mullacapple 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Richard Breagy | Mullacurry 87 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Michael Brodigan | Gunstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | Gone in 1854 | Gone in 1854 |
| Byrne Patrick | Puckstown 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Land elsewhere | Land elsewhere |
| Byrne Bernard | Paughanstown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Callan John | Paughanstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Callan, Peter Jun. | Paughanstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Campbell James | Whiteriver 23 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Carney Nicholas | Marshalrath 82 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Conaghey Peter | Cangy 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Conlon Laurence | Philipstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cooney Richard | Philipstown 42 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| X Conlon James | Philipstown * | | | | 1 | |
| X Corbally William | Cluide * | | | | 1 | |
| Devin Andrew | Woodhouse * | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Devin Mathew | Hammondstown 64 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Doggett Thomas | Rathcoole 35 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Doggett James | Rathcoole 35 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Donagh Mathew | Puckstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Dowd Patrick | Listusk 58 (Listulk) | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Downey Thomas | Stifans | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Doyne Philip | M.S. Dublin(landlord) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dromgoole Peter | Knockdinnan 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| X Devin Peter | Hammondstown 28 (John) | | | | | 1 |

*Not in Griffith

| Name | Residence | General Election 1852 For whom voting | | | Bye Election For whom voting on 1854 | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | F | K | M'C | F | C |
| | Acres | | | | | |
| Donagh Mathew | Mosstown No. 22 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Eaton Alexander | Dromin 3 + 35 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ebbitt Richard | Barnaveddig * | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Eakins Patrick | Toberdoney 3rds | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Eakins James | Richardstown 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Finegan John | Newtown Knockaleva 40 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Flanagan Peter | Paughanstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Flinn Thomas | Gunstown 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Foster James Leslie | Dublin (Formerly Rathescar) | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Foster WmV Leslie | Moyvar, Co. Kerry | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Garland Mathew | Philipstown * | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Geraghty Thomas | Whiteriver 52 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| X Ebbitt Patrick | Philipstown 21 | | | | | 1 |
| X Ebbitt Thomas | Philipstown 21 | | | | | 1 |
| Gregory Laurence | Puckstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Halpin John | Marshalrath 23 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hand Nicholas | Cappoge 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Hand Mathew | Barnavedoge 22 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hand Christopher | Lawlesstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hanlon Patrick | Hammondstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Harrison Robert | Janeville 42 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Henry John | Richardstown * | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Holdcroft Henry | Richardstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hudson Edward | Dublin (landlord) | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| X Grogan Nicholas | Mosstown Sou 21(Michael) | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Hanratty Patrick | Cappoge 32 | | | | 1 | 0 |
| X Jordan Simon | Philipstown 23+86 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Keeley John | Knockdinnan * | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Keenan John | Cliven 89 (Mary) | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

* Not in Griffith

***Words missing underlined

Chichester Fortescue (Later Lord Carlingford)

A strong man told Fortescue that it would be electorally dangerous not to make an offer to voters and ___ men of influence that they could not refuse in 1854.

This 'battle' announced the far from popular Chichester Fortescue after the Louth election of 1854, 'has been greatly assisted by the patriotic way in which the non electors acted--- by shaming the doubtful men - non electors had no votes themselves but they influenced others.

In his diaries Chichester Fortescue (later Lord Carlingford) the protestant Liberal landowning M.P for Louth from 1847 to 1874 shows the gulf which existed between many (especially protestant) Liberals and their electoral supporters. When he condemned the murder of Miss Hinds in Cavan by the Ribbon men he noted a couple of tenant right guardians whispering and looking at him as if he had committed himself. In 1874 Fortescue was overwhelmingly defeated despite the support of the Catholic Archbishop of Armagh.

Chichester Fortescue paid £380 at one election in Louth on advertising etc. Enormous amounts spent on liquor, some of which he drank himself and returned from the husting 'full of whiskey and bad wine'. C. Fortescue staggered home.

Tristan Kennedy M.P Radical 1865/1868. He acted as agent for Lord Bath in 1849. As well as routine duties he busied himself with the poor laws, lack of harmony among the gentry, need for government and through the Board of Works, Drainage, Establishment of schools and connection with the Education Board , improved husbandry, industrial enterprises, endeavors to establish industry and facilitating emigration,

John McClintock

John McClintock – election expenses £3,500, candidate conservative for Co. Louth in 1852. He was defeated in that year. The real expenses were probably higher.

Dunleer Parish /General Election 1852 for County of Louth Election 1854/Barony of Ardee

| Name | Residence | General Election 1852 For whom voting | | | Bye Election For whom voting on 1854 | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | F | K | M'C | F | C |
| | Acres | | | | | |
| Keiran James | Painstown 100 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Keiran Patrick | Dromin 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Keiran Owen | Mooremount 75+30 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| King William | Coneborrow 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| King John | Coneyborrow 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| King Patrick | Dromin 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Landy Bartholomew | Marshallrath 65 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Magee Rev. Thomas | Mooremount 58 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Maginnis Andrew | Paughanstown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| X Keelan John | Paughanstown | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Keelan Joseph | Mooremount * | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Keenan Thomas | Puckstown 25 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Keenan Patrick | Puckstown 6 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Kelly Patrick | Rathescar 31 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Kelly Bernard | Cappoge 23 | | | | 1 | 0 |
| X Kerly Patrick | Paughanstown | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Landy James | Mosstown Nt 14 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Maguire Mathew | Rathescar Nt 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Martin Rev. Thomas | Toberdoney 125+ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Francis | Knockdinnan 74 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mathews Peter | Richardstown 25 pers? | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| McKenna Patrick | Whiteriver 62 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| McKenna Thomas | Cappoge 45 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| McKenna Patrick | Philipstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McQuillan Patrick | Cangy 63 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Meeghan Edward | Cappoge 23 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miles Alexander | Paughanstown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mullen John | Richardstown 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Murphy Nicholas | Knockaleva 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|--|

* Not in Griffith

Dunleer Parish (Ardee Electoral Area)/General Election 1852 County of Louth Election 1854

| Name | Residence | General Election 1852 For whom voting | | | Bye Election For whom voting on 1854 | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | F | K | M'C | F | C |
| | Acres | | | | | |
| Murray Andrew | Philipstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Murray Owen | Philipstown * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nevin Patrick | Stifians * | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Newit Samuel | Dromin 31 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Powderly Patrick | Cliven 26 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Powderly James | Cliven 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Quinn Peter | Coneyborrow 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rafferty John | Coneyborrow 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Barnavedoge 71 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Stokes James | Knockatober 80 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Stokes Patrick Sen. | Dromin 16+ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Stokes John | Dromin 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes William | Dromin 24 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Stokes Richard | Dromin 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Patrick Jun. | Dromin 49+ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Nicholas | Dromin 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Swails Bartholomew | Dromin 49 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Taaffe John | Paughanstown | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Taaffe George | Dromin 45 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Tennanty Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Tisdall John Trail | Rathcoole House 182 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Toris Luke | Moretown(Mooremount)60 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Walsh James | Paughanstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Walsh Patrick | Paughanstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Woods Thomas | Coneyborrow 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Wynne Robert | Toberdoney 13+5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| *not in Griffith | | | | | | |

- Not in Griffith

Dunleer Parish/Barony of Ferrard

General Election for County of Louth 1852 Election 1854

| Name | Residence | General Election 1852 For whom voting | | | Bye Election For whom voting on 1854 | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | F | K | M'C | F | C |
| | Acres | | | | | |
| Bingham John | Dunleer? | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Blackwell Henry M. | Dunleer 78+81 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Blackwell Henry | Dunleer +34 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Blackwell Thos Wm. | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Boyle Patrick | Dunleer 18 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Campbell John | Mountainstown 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Carroll Thomas | Dunleer 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Carroll James | Woodland 117 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| X Brennan Peter | Corstown | | | | 1 | 0 |
| X Campbell Patrick | Trean 66 | | | | 0 | 1 |

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| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| X Carroll Joseph MD | Dunleer 1 rd | | | | 1 | 0 |
| X Cluskey Peter | Dunleer 11 (Mary) | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Crofton Rev. James | Windmill 31 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Commons James | Athclare 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cunningham Daniel | Dunleer | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Gannon Michael | Dunleer house | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| X Fitzpatrick John | Burren 17 | | | | 1 | 0 |
| Govers George | Dunleer 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Graham Patick | Windmill 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gregory John | Dunleer 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Hickey John | Slieveboy * | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Hoey Patrick | Trean 32 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| X Gregory John | Ballymagera 118 | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Hickey Patrick | Cluide * | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Keenan Bernard | Slieveboy 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| King William | Cluide 73 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| X Kelly John Patrick | Dunleer ** | | | | 1 | 0 |
| Magrane Nicholas | Shamrock Hill 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Markey Thomas | Dunleer 15 perches | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mathews Philip | Ravel 118 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

* Not in Griffith

** Large farm in Hammondstown

Dunleer Parish/Barony of Ferrard/General Election for Co. Louth 1852**Election 1854**

| Name | Residence | | General Election 1852 For whom voting | | | Bye Election | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----|---------------------------------------|---|-----|-------------------------|---|
| | | | F | K | M'C | For whom voting on 1854 | |
| | Acres | | | | | F | C |
| McArdle Henry | Cluide | 22 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| McCann Thomas Sen. | Burren | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| McCann Thomas | Burren | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ?McCann Patrick?? | Stirue? | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| McConnell James | Dunleer Industrialist | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| McDonnell John | Dromin | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| X McKenna James | Dunleer | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| Meighan Patrick | Mountainstown | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Morgan Patrick | Trean | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Morgan Michael | Trean | 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Powderly Patrick | Newhall | 28 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| X Nulty?? John | Dunleer | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| X Powderly Patrick Jun. | Newhall | 21 | | | | 0 | 1 |

Those who did **not** vote 1852 –

Samuel Burrows, Knockatober,

Thomas Dorian, Richardstown,

John Hanratty, Cappoge

Owen Maguire, Richardstown,

James McKenna, Cappoge

Patrick Taaffe, Philipstown

Barony of Ardee

Peter Callan Sen., Paughanstown,

Patrick Grogan, Mosstown South

Patrick Jordan, Philipstown

Patrick McKenna, Gunstown

Francis McKenna, Dunleer

John Torris, Lawlesstown

Barony of Ferrard

Joseph Carroll, Dunleer

Michael Cluskey, Dunleer

John Fitzpatrick, Burren

John Keenan, Slieveboy

Patrick Sorahan, Shamrockhill.

In the general election of 1852, C.S. Fortescue, Liberal and Tristan Kennedy, Independent Liberal, were elected for the constituency of Louth. In 1854 a bye election arose as a result of Fortescue being appointed a Commissioner of the treasury. Fortescue was obliged to retire, but he contested the bye election, which he won. He was opposed by? Cantwell. Fortescue was bound to retire on taking up the new position of Commissioner, but he was entitled to contest the bye ele

Dunleer Parish**F= Mr. Fortescue****General Election 1857****K= Mr. Kennedy****Barony of Ardee****B= Mr. Bellew****M'C= Major McClintock**

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| | | F | K | B | M'C |
| Breagy Richard | Mullacurry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Brennan Patrick | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Brennan Michael | Newton Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Brennan Philip | Newton Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Byne Patrick | Mosstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Callan Mathew | Shamrock Lodge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Callan Patrick | Cappoge | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Campbell James | Whiteriver | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Conaghy Peter | Cangy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cooney Richard | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Devin Patrick | Newton Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Devin Peter | Hammondstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Doggett James | Rathcoole | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dougherty Patrick | Woodhouse | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Dromgoole Peter | Knockdinnin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dysart Thomas | Richardstown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Eaton Alexander | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ebbitt Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ebbitt Thomas | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Eakins Patrick | Toberdoney | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Eakins James | Richardstown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

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| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Farrell James | Newtown Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Faulkner George | Rathescar Middle | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Finegan John | Newton Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Peter Flanagan | Paughanstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Flinn Thomas | Gunstown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Garlan Mathew | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerraghty Thomas | Whiteriver | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gregory Lawrence | Mosstown North | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Grogan Michael | Mosstown South | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

General Election 1857**Barony of Ardee**

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| | | F | K | B | M'C |
| James Halfpenny | Dromin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Hand Christopher | Lawlesstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hand Nicholas | Cappoge | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hanratty Patrick | Cappoge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Harrison Robert | Jane Ville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Henry Jno. The younger | Richardstown Castle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Henry John | Richardstown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Holdcroft Henry | Richardstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hudson William | Painstown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jordan Simon | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Keeley John | Knockdinnin | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Keenan Thomas | Puckstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Keenan John Jun. | Rathescar Middle | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kelly Bernard | Cappoge | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kieran Owen | Mooremount | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kieran James Sen. | Painstown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kieran Patrick | Dromin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kieran Lawrence | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kieran James | Painstown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| King Patrick | Dromin | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| King John | Coneyburrow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Landy Bartholomew | Marshalrath | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Levins Henry | Knockdinnin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Magee Rev. Thomas | Mooremount | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Magin John | Richardstown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Maguire Mathew | Rathescar North | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Martin Rev. Thomas | Tuberdoney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mathews Francis | Knockdinnin | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Peter | Richardstown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mathews James | Rathescar Middle | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Barony of Ardee

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| | | F | K | B | M'C |
| Mathews James | Richardstown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mathews Edward | Richardstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCabe James | Cookspark | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCabe Peter | Puckstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCabe Henry | Cookspark | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McKenna Patrick | Whiteriver | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McKenna Thomas | Cappoge | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| McKenna Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McQuillan Patrick | Cangy | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Meighan Edward | Cappoge | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mullen John | Richardstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Murphy Nicholas | Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Murphy Patrick | Hammondstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Murray Andrew | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Murray Owen | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Murray James | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nevin Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Newitt Samuel | Dromin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Powderly James | Cliven | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Quinn Peter | Ballymagna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Reilly Philip | Richardstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Reilly Thomas | Cappoge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rogers John | Listulk | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rogers Patrick | Cookspark | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|
| Stokes James | Barnavedoge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Stokes James | Knocktober | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Stokes Patrick Sen. | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes John | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes William | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Richard | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Parish of Dunleer**General Election 1857****Barony of Ardee**

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| | | F | K | B | M'C |
| Patrick Stokes, Jun. | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Nicholas | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Cliven | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supple William | Rathbourne, Jane Ville | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Swails Bartholomew | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Taaffe George | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Taaffe John | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tennanty James | Philipstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Toris Luke | Mooremount | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Toris James | Lawlesstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Woods Thomas | Coneyburrow | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wynne Robert | Toberdoney | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Barony of Ferrard

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| | | F | K | B | M'C |
| Bingham John | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Blackwell Henry | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Boyle Patrick | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Branigan Richard | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Byrne James | Skibblemore | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Campbell Patrick | Trean | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Campbell Patrick | Mountainstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Carroll Thomas | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Carroll James | Woodland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Carroll Joseph | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cluskey Peter | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cummins James | Athclare | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fegan Mathew | Skibblemore | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gannon Michael | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Govers George Wm. | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Parish of Dunleer/General Election 1857/Barony of Ferrard

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| | | F | K | B | M'C |
| Graham Patrick | Windmill | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hickey Patrick | Cluide | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hoey Patrick | Trean | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Keenan Bernard | Slieveboy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kelly John Patrick | Dunleer | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| King William | Cluide | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Magrane Nicholas | Shamrock Hill | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Markey Thomas | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Philip | Ravel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Patrick | Slieveboy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McArdle John | Ravel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McArdle Henry | Cluide | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCann Thomas Sen. | Burren | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCann Thomas Jun. | Burren | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCann Patrick | Athclare | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| McConnell James | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McDonnell John | Drumin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McKenna James | Dunleer | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Meighan Patrick | Mountainstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Morgan Patrick | Trean | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Morgan Michael | Trean | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Petty William | Cluide | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Patrick Powderly | Newhall | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Not Voting in the Barony of Ferrard (Dunleer Parish)

Thomas Wm. Blackwell, Dunleer, David Millar, Dunleer, John Smith, Dunleer

The election was won by Fortescue, Liberal and McClintock, conservative.

Parish of Dunleer**F= Mr. Fortesae****General Election 1859****B= Mr. Bellew****Barony of Ardee****M'C= Mr. McClintock****Fos= Mr. Foster**

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|
| | | F | B | M'C | Fos |
| Breagy Richard | Mullacurry | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Brennan Patrick | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Conaghy Peter | Cangy | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Conlon Lawrence | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Conlon James | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney Richard | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Devin Patrick | Newtown Knocaleva | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Devin Peter | Hammondstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Devine Mathew | Hammondstown | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Doggett James | Rathcoole | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Doughery Patrick | Woodhouse | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysart Thomas | Richardstown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Eaton Alexander | Dromin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ebbitt Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ebbitt Thomas | Philipstown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ekins Patrick | Toberdoney | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ekins James | Richardstown | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Farrell James | Newtown Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Faulkner George | Rathescar Middle | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Finnegan John | Newtown Knockaleva | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| Flinn Thomas | Gunstown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Garlan Mathew | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerraghty Thomas | Whiteriver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregory Lawrence | Mosstown North | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grogan Michael | Mosstown South | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Halfpenny James | Mooremount | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Halpin John | Marshalrath | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hand Mathew | Barnavedoge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hand Christopher | Lawlesstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Parish of Dunleer

General Election 1859

Barony of Ardee

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|
| | | F | B | M'C | Fos |
| Hand Nicholas | Cappoge | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hanratty Patrick | Cappoge | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Harrison Robert | Janevile | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Henry Jno. The younger | Richardstown Castle | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Henry Alexander | Kingston, Co. Dublin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Henry Francis Wm | Richardstown Castle | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Holdcroft Henry | Richardstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hudson William | Painstown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jordan Simon | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Keely John | Knockdinnin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Keenan Thomas | Puckstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Keenan John | Rathescar Middle | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kelly Bernard | Cappoge | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kelly John | Rathescar Middle | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kieran James | Painstown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kieran Owen | Mooremount | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kieran James Sen. | Painstown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kieran Lawrence | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| King John | Cooneyburrow | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| King Patrick | Dromin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Landy Bartholomew | Marshalrath | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Maguire Mathew | Rathescar North | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mullen John | Richardstown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Dunleer

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| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| Murphy Nicholas | Knockaleva | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Murphy Patrick | Hammondstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Murray Andrew | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Murray Owen | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Murray James | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevin Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Parish of Dunleer/General Election 1859/Barony of Ardee

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|
| | | F | B | M'C | Fos |
| Newitt Samuel | Dromin | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Powderly James | Cliven | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn Peter | Ballymagera | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Reilly Philip | Richardstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reilly Thomas | Cappoge | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rogers John | Listulk | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rogers Patrick | Cookspork | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Barnaveddoge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Knockatober | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Patrick Sen. | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes John | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes William | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes Richard | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes Nicholas | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes Patrick Jun. | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Cliven | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supple William Rathbourne | Joneville | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Swails Bartholomew | Dromin | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Toris Luke | Mooremount | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Toris James | Lawlesstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods Thomas | Coneyburrow | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Wynne Robert | Toberdoney | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Those who did not vote

Mathew Donagh, Mosstown North, Patrick Dowd, Listulk, John Gregory, Ballymagera, John Henry, Richardstown, John Maginn, Richardstown, John Trail Tisdall, Rathcoole House, Dunleer.

Parish of Dunleer/General Election 1859/ Barony of Ferrard

| Name | Place of Residence | For whom voting | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|
| | | F | B | M'C | Fos |
| Bingham John | Dunleer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackwell Henry | Dunleer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Byrne James | Skibolmore | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Campbell Patrick | Trean | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Campbell Patrick | Mountainstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Campbell John | Dunleer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Carroll Thomas | Dunleer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Carroll James | Woodlands | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Carroll Joseph | Dunleer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cluskey Peter | Dunleer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Crofton Rev. James | Windmill | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cummins James | Athclare | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gannon Michael | Dunleer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Govers Wm. George, Jun | Dunleer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hickey Patrick | Cluide | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoey Patrick | Trean | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McCann Patrick | Athclare | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McConnell James | Dunleer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John McDonnell | Dromin | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McKenna James | Dunleer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Meighan Patrick | Mountainstown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Morgan Patrick | Trean | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Morgan Michael | Trean | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Powderly Patrick | Newhall | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Those who did not vote

Thomas William Blackwell, Dunleer, Patrick Graham, Windmill, Dunleer. Nicholas Magrane, Shamrock Hill, Dunleer. Thomas McCann, Sen. Burrin.

The election was won by Fortescue, Liberal, and Bellew, Liberal.

N = Mr. Neary/V = Dr. Verdon

Election of Coroner 1856 for District of Ardee/Electors in Barony of Ardee and Barony of Ferrard.**Barony of Ardee (Dunleer Parish)**

| Name | Residence | For whom voting | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | N | V |
| Brennan Patrick | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Brennan Michael | Newtown Knockaleva | 0 | 1 |
| Brennan Philip | Newtown Knockaleva | 0 | 1 |
| Byrne Patrick | Mosstown | 1 | 0 |
| Callan Mathew | Shamrock Lodge | 1 | 0 |
| Conaghy Peter | Cangy | 0 | 1 |
| Conlon Laurence | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |
| Conlon James | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |
| Coorey Richard | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |
| Devin Patrick | Newtown Knockaleva | 0 | 1 |
| Doggett James | Rathcoole | 0 | 1 |
| Dogherty Patrick | Woodhouse | 1 | 0 |
| Dowd Patrick | Listulk | 0 | 1 |
| Dromgoole Peter | Knockdinnin | 1 | 0 |
| Eaton Alexander | Dromin | 0 | 1 |
| Ebbitt Thomas | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |
| Ebbitt Patrick | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |

Dunleer

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| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Ekins Patrick | Toberdoney | 1 | 0 |
| Ekins James | Richardstown | 1 | 0 |
| Faulkner George | Ratheker Middle | 0 | 1 |
| Finegan John | Newtown Knockaleva | 0 | 1 |
| Gartlan Mathew | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |
| ?Gerraghty Thomas | White River | 0 | 1 |
| Gregory Laurence | Mosstown North | 1 | 0 |
| Halpenny James | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Halpin John | Marshalrath | 0 | 1 |
| Hand Mathew | Barnaveddoge | 1 | 0 |

Parish of Dunleer/Election of Coroner for District of Ardee 1856**Barony of Ardee**

| Name | Residence | For whom voting | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | N | V |
| Hand Christopher | Lawlesstown | 0 | 1 |
| Hand Nicholas | Cappoge | 1 | 0 |
| Harrison Robert | Janeville | 0 | 1 |
| Henry Alexander | Rathesker | 1 | 0 |
| Henry Francis William | Richardstown Castle | 0 | 1 |
| Henry John | Richardstown Castle | 0 | 1 |
| Holdcroft Henry | Richardstown | 1 | 0 |
| Hudson William | Painstown | 0 | 1 |
| Keeley John | Knockdinnin | 0 | 1 |
| Kelly Bernard | Cappoge | 1 | 0 |
| Keirnan James | Painstown | 1 | 0 |
| Keirnan Owen | Mooremount | 1 | 0 |
| Keirnan Patrick | Dromin | 0 | 1 |
| Landy Bartholomew | Marshalrath | 1 | 0 |
| Magee Rev. Thomas | Mooremount | 1 | 0 |
| Maginn James | Richardstown | 1 | 0 |
| Maguire Mathew | Ratheskar North | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Francis | Knockdinnin | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Peter | Richardstown | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews James | Richardstown | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Edward | Richardstown | 0 | 1 |
| McCabe James | Cookspork | 1 | 0 |
| McCabe Henry | Cookspork | 1 | 0 |

Dunleer

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| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---|---|
| McKenna Thomas | Cappoge | 1 | 0 |
| McKenna Patrick | Philipstown | 1 | 0 |
| McQuillan Patrick | Cangy | 1 | 0 |
| Meighan Edward | Cappoge | 1 | 0 |
| Mullen John | Richardstown | 1 | 0 |
| Murphy Patrick | Hammondstown | 1 | 0 |

Parish Of Dunleer

Election for Coroner, Ardee District 1856**Barony of Ardee**

| Name | Residence | For whom voting | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| | | N | V |
| Murray Andrew | Philipstown | 1 | 0 |
| Murray Owen | Philipstown | 1 | 0 |
| Murray James | Philipstown | 1 | 0 |
| Newitt Samuel | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Powderly Patrick | Cliven | 1 | 0 |
| Powderly James | Cliven | 1 | 0 |
| Reilly Thomas | Cappoge | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Barnaveddoge | 0 | 1 |
| Stokes James | Knockatobber | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Patrick Sen. | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes John | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes Richards | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Stokes James | Cliven | 1 | 0 |
| Swailles Bartholomew | Dromin | 1 | 0 |
| Taaffe George | Dromin | 0 | 1 |
| Taaffe Peter | Knockaleva | 1 | 0 |
| Taaffe John | Philipstown | 0 | 1 |
| Tenanty James | Philipstown | 1 | 0 |
| Toris Luke | Mooremount | 1 | 0 |
| Woods Thomas | Coneyburrow | | |

Dunleer
Barony of Ferrard

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| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Blackwell Henry | Dunleer | 0 | 1 |
| Blackwell Thos. William | Dunleer | 1 | 0 |
| Boyle Patrick | Dunleer | 0 | 1 |
| Byrne James | Skibolmore | 1 | 0 |
| Campbell Patrick | Trean | 1 | 0 |
| Campbell Patrick | Mountainstown | 0 | 1 |
| Carroll James | Woodland | 0 | 1 |

Parish of Dunleer/Election for Coroner, Ardee District, 1856/Barony of Ferrard

| Name | Residence | For whom voting | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|
| | | N | V |
| Carroll Joseph | Dunleer | 1 | 0 |
| Crofton Rev. James | Windmill | 1 | 0 |
| Grovers George William | Dunleer | 1 | 0 |
| Graham Patrick | Windmill | 1 | 0 |
| Gregory John | Ballymageera | 1 | 0 |
| Hoey Patrick | Trean | 1 | 0 |
| Magrane Nicholas | Shamrock Hill | 1 | 0 |
| Mathews Philip | Ravel | 1 | 0 |
| McConnell James | Dunleer | 1 | 0 |
| McKenna James | Dunleer | 1 | 0 |
| Morgan Patrick | Trean | 1 | 0 |
| Morgan Michael | Trean | 1 | 0 |
| Powderly Patrick | Newhall | 1 | 0 |

Names of Dunleer Parish – per Griffith Valuation/Tithe Appointment Book

1854 G. 1834 T. 68

(Griffith)

(Tithe Appointment Book)

Griffith's Valuation 1854**Tithe Appointment Book 1834**

G = Griffith's Valuation. Where G is on its own after a name it means that only one householder of that name resides in the parish. Where 2 appears after the G there were two householders of the name and so on.

T = Tithe Applotment. Where T appears after a name it means that one or more householders of the name resided in the parish.

Names of householders in Parish to be found in Griffith Valuation or in Tithe Appointment Book or both.

Cappoge Parish

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Barnes G | Flanigan T | McArdle T |
| Bowden G | Faulkner G2 | McCullen T |
| Brennan G | Flinn T | McCanaghy T |
| Butterly T | Ford G T | McEvoy G |
| Byrne T | Toris G2 T | McGill G |
| _____ | _____ | McKenna G3 T |
| Callan G5 T | Gaffney G T | McLoughlin G |
| Campbell G | Gregory G2 | McNally G |
| Canaghy G | _____ | McQuillan G |
| Carroll G T | Halpenny G | _____ |
| Connolly G | Hand G2 T | Magee G3 T |
| Corrigan G | Hanlon T | Maginnis G |
| Cowley G | Hanratty G T | Martin G |
| _____ | Hewitt G2 | Mathews G4 T |
| Devin T | Hoey T | Meehan G T |
| Doorly G | Kelly G2 | Molloy T |
| Doyle G | Kieran T | Murray G |
| | King G4 T | Moyles G |
| | | Mulligan G |
| | | Mulroy G |
| | | Murray T |

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Newitt T | Stokes G T | Verdon T |
| Quinn G | Sorraghan T | _____ |
| _____ | Sullaghan G | Wood G T |
| Rafferty G | _____ | Woods G2 T |
| Reilly G2 T | Tiernan T | |
| Rorke G | Tisdall T | |
| _____ | | |

Dromin Parish

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Birch G | Eaton G | Johnson T |
| Boylan G2 T | Ebbett G T | Johnston G |
| Boyle G | Edwards G | _____ |
| Branagan G | Ekins G2 T | Kelay G T |
| Branigan G | _____ | Kearney G2 |
| Breakey G T | Fahy G T | Keirnan G8 T |
| Brennan G2 | Faulkner G T | Kellett G |
| _____ | Fagan T | Kelly G |
| Cartney G | Fleming G2 T | Kiernan G T |
| Casey G3 | Flynn T | Kierney T |
| Connelly G T | Foster T | King G2 T |
| Connor T | _____ | _____ |
| Corcoran G | Gainor G | Lamb G |
| Corr G | Gartland G T | Lennan G |
| Coyle G3 T | Geraghty G | Leonard G |
| Creighton G | Grimes G | Levins G T |
| Cunningham G3 T | _____ | Lynagh T |

Dunleer

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| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Cunnehey T | Halpenny G3 T | Lynch G |
| _____ | Hand G2 T | |
| Daly T | Harrison G T | |
| Devine G | Heany T | |
| Doggett G2 T | Hickey G | |
| Doran T | Hudson T | |
| Drumgoole G T | Hughes G T | |

Dromin Parish (cont.)

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| McCabe T | Neale G | Skelly T |
| McCartney G | Newitt G2 T | Smith G3 T |
| McCullough G | _____ | Stokes G9 T |
| McCullen T | O Neill G3 T | Swale G T |
| McGee T | _____ | Synan G |
| McKeever G | Philips G T | _____ |
| McKenna T | Purcell G | Taaffe G4 T |
| McKeown G | _____ | Tisdall G T |
| _____ | Quigley G | _____ |
| Magennis G T | _____ | Vaughy G |
| Maginnis G T | Read G | _____ |
| Maguire T | Rogan G2 | Ward G3 T |
| Manning T | Rooney G2 | Wynne G T |
| Markey T | | |
| Marren G | | |
| Martin G | | |
| Mathews G12 T | | |
| Molloy G2 T | | |

Dunleer

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| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| Moore T | | |
| Morgan G | | |
| Mullen G | | |
| Mulroy T | | |

Dunleer Parish

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bannon T | Bready T | Carr G |
| Barron G | Breakey G | Carroll G8 |
| Berle G2 | Bryan G | Casey T |
| Berril G | Byrne G T | Clarke G |
| Bingham G | _____ | Clifford G |
| Blackwell G2 | Callan G2 T | Clinton G |
| Boyle G2 | Campbell G4 T | Cluskey G |
| Branigan G | Carolan G | Collins G |
| | | Commons G5 T |

Dunleer Parish (cont.)

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Connor G | Halligan G T | McDonald G |
| Conway G2 | Hardiman T | McFortin T |
| Crawley G | Hay G | McGrane G |
| Crofton G | Hickey G T | McGrean G |
| Cunningham G | Hoey G3 T | McGuire G |
| _____ | _____ | McIntegart G T |
| Darby G | Jackson G | McKenna G |
| Darcy G | _____ | McKeon G T |
| Day G | Kearney G | _____ |
| Devin G T | Keenan G12 T | Manaville G |
| Donnelly G | Kelly G2 | Markey G4 T |
| Dowdall G | Kenwell G | Marron G T |
| Dransfield T | Kenny G | Mathews G4 T |
| Drumgoole G | King G T | Meehan G3 T |
| _____ | _____ | Miller G |
| Falkner G | Lacey G | Molloy G T |
| Fay G | Lamb G | Moonan G6 |
| Finegan G T | Landy T | Moore G T |
| Fitzpatrick G2 T | Leary T | Morgan G6 T |
| Flanigan G2 | Lynch G | _____ |
| Fyan T | _____ | Nulty G |
| _____ | McArdle T | _____ |
| Gannon G2 | McCann G3 T | O'Brien G |
| Govers G2 T | McCanna G3 | O'Neill G2 T |
| Graham G | McCardle G4 | _____ |
| Grananan G | McCarra G | Pepper G |

Dunleer

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| | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| Gregory G | McCartin G | Petty G |
| | McCawley G | Plunkett G |
| | McConnell G | Powderly G3 T |
| | McCormack G | |
| | McDaniel G2 | |
| | McDermott T | |

Dunleer Parish (cont.)

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| Rafferty G | Sharkey G2 | Toner G |
| Reilly G3 | Smith G4 | Torris G |
| Reynolds G | Soarehan G | Townley G2 |
| Rice G | Stein G | Tweedale G |
| Roe G | _____ | Tyrrell T |
| Rogers G3 | Taaffe G T | _____ |
| Ryan G | Thornton G | Ward G |
| | | Woods G T |

Mosstown Parish

| | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Barnes G2 | | Daily T | Geraghty G2 |
| Barron G T | | Darby G | Grant T |
| Bellew T | | Devine G4 T | Gregory G T |
| Bowen G | | Doherty G | Grogan G T |
| Boyle G | | Donohoe G | _____ |
| Brady G T | | Donough T | Halfpenny G3 T |
| Brennan G2 T | | Dooley T | Halligan G3 T |
| Brien T | | Dowd G T | Harding T |
| Brodigan T | | Downey T | Henry G4 - |
| Byrne G5 T | | Drew G2 T | _____ |
| _____ | | Duffy G2 | Johnson T |
| Callan G3 T | | _____ | Jordan G3 T |
| Campbell G T | | Ebbett G5 T | _____ |
| Cannigan T | | English T | Kane G T |
| Carroll G2 T | | _____ | Kearney G T |
| Carter G | | Farrell G T | Keegan G2 T |
| Cavanagh T | | Faulkner G3 T | Keelan G T |
| Conlon G | | Ferrard T | |
| Connor G3 T | | Filgate G | Keenan G6 T |
| Cooney G5 T | | Fitzpatrick T | Kieran T |
| _____ | | Flynn G T | Kelly G4 T |
| | | Flanagan G T | Kemmine T |
| | | Fortescue G T | Kenny G |
| | | Foster T | King T |

Mosstown Parish

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Lamb G3 T | Magennis G T | Quilsh T |
| LandyG2 T | Maguire G T | _____ |
| Lawless T | Mallin G | Reilly G |
| Leonard G2 | Mathews G T | Rispin T |
| Liscoe T | Mohan G T | Rogers G3 T |
| Locke G T | Moorewood T | _____ |
| _____ | Moran G | Sheckleton G |
| McArdle G | Morris G | Smarney G |
| McAtee G | Moyles T | _____ |
| McCabe G5 T | Murphy G3 | Taaffe G2 T |
| McCann G T | _____ | Tenanty G2 T |
| McClure G | Neale G | Tisdall T |
| McDaniel T | Nevlin G2 T | Tuite T |
| McDonnell G2 | Newitt G T | _____ |
| MCEnteggart G2 T | _____ | Ward T |
| McGrath G | O'Brien G T | Winter G |
| McGuigan T | _____ | |
| McKeever G2 T | Phillips G2 T | |
| McKenna G3 T | Powderly G4 T | |

Richardstown Parish

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Brady T | Conochy G | Flanagan G2 |
| Brannigan G | Coyle G | _____ |
| Byrne G2 | Crawley T | Gargans G2 |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Callan G | Daw G | Halpenny G T |
| Carpenter G2 T | Dawson T | Hand T |
| Cassidy G | Devine G T | Henry G |
| Clarke G | Doran G T | Herrons G2 T |
| Coleman G | Dowdall G | Hoey G2 T |
| Connor G T | Doyle G | Holdcroft G3 |
| | | Hughes G |

Richardstown Parish (cont.)

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jordan T | Magawley G | Reilly G T |
| _____ | Magee G T | Richards G |
| Kearney G T | Maginn G | Richardson G |
| Kenningham T | Manning G T | Rispin T |
| Kieran T | Markey G T | Roe T |
| _____ | Martin G | _____ |
| McCabe T | Mathews G5 T | Sheevers G |
| McCarroll G2 | Moonan G | Sheils G |
| McCullen T | Mullan G T | Stoke G |
| McEtee G | Murphy G | _____ |
| McGuirke G | _____ | Tiernan G |
| McKeever G | O'Hara G | Tierney T |

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| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| McNeece G | O'Heire T | Tisdal T |
| McQuillan G | ONeill G | Tumalty G |
| | _____ | _____ |
| | Quigley G | Ward G |
| | | Wynne T |

Section 12**Priests, Vicars and Churches in Dunleer Parish.**

| | |
|--|-----|
| Vicars of Dunleer - Key to sources | 660 |
| Vicars of Dunleer – From Early Norman Times. | 661 |
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| Cappoge Parish | 704 |
| Mosstown Parish/Richardstown Parish | 705 |

Key to Sources

| | |
|------------|--|
| DR | Diocesan Register |
| Par Reg | Parish Register |
| Parl Reg | Parliamentary Register |
| Parach Ret | Parochial Return |
| PR | Patent Rolls |
| P. Will | Prerogative Will |
| RV | Royal Visitation |
| VB | Visitation Book |
| App | Appointed |
| C | Curate or Curacy |
| Inst | Instituted |
| Lic | Licensed |
| Ord | Ordained |
| P | Priest |
| PC | Perpetual Curate or Curacy |
| Pres | Presented |
| QV | Quod vide (which see) |
| R | Rectory |
| RCS | Representative Body of Church of Ireland |
| Res | Resigned |
| V | Vicar or Vicarage |

From early Norman Times

Canon Leslie - Church of Ireland Rector, Castlebellingham

| | | |
|--------|----------------------|---|
| 1220AD | Simon de Napton | Parson of Dunleer – Chart St. Mary’s Abbey, No. 27 |
| 1367 | Walter Haddesor | Perpetual Vicar appears (DR) |
| 1402 | John Darcy | appears (PR) In 1413 he was Proctor of the English Clergy of the Diocese of Armagh, in the Royal Council, summoned for Dublin in that year. |
| 1415 | Thomas Nanny | He was vicar on the 29 th September 1415 and is named as such in relation to his presence in Rathdrummin Churchyard (St. Peters) on that day (DA) |
| 1415 | Robert Sweteman | presented by Thomas de Botiller, Prior of SJJ Kilmainham October 5 th (DR). In 1446 he was 60 years of age and about 1450 he exchanged this vicarage for the Rectory of Drakestown (DR) |
| 1450 | Patrick O’Mulchallyn | previously Rector of Drakestown exchanged with his predecessor (DR) |
| 1481 | | In this year Lewis Hadsor of Cappok releases to Christine Colton and her son, William Heynman, Chaplain, a messuage, garden and park in Dunleer. Perhaps the latter was Vicar. He was Vicar of Dundalk in 1448 (Cal. Ch.Ch. Deed no 1031) |

- 1485 Walter More appears (DR)
- 1494 John Lang alias McYnaveny, deprived for non residence, for three years past, 27 September 1497 (DR)1497 Geoffrey Hurdi? (Sturdie) P. 273 appears as vicar this year succeeding John Lang.
- 1513 John Theodevici 'Clericus Tullensis' could be Tullum – Toul Diocese of France, binds himself this year on 9th June for Papal first fruits of the churches of Darver and Dunleer and also the Priory of St. John, extra pontam novam (Newgate), Dublin, Ann. Hib 12.
- 1519 James Brune or Brown died this year (DR)
- 1519 John Ardagh (DR) is living in 1522
- 1544 Andrew Barnewall resigned this year (DR)
- 1544 Robert Henry or Hyng (Hyry, Morrins, PR, Huye, Lib Mun)
Presented by the Crown Sept 3rd (PR) inst
Sept 11 (DR) is living in 1556 (DR)

It is possible that **Robert Henry** was **the last** Vicar of Dunleer to conduct religious services according to the Catholic Rite. In 1543 Robert Wauchop was appointed Archbishop of Armagh by Pope Paul III to succeed George Cromer, who, towards the end of his primacy had accepted Henry VIII's claim to be head of the church in England. Cromer was an Englishman while Wauchop was a Scotsman. It is doubtful if the new Archbishop came to Ireland. He acted as an advisor at the Council of Trent and was Archbishop of Armagh from 1543 to 1551.

In the same year 1543 George Dowdall was appointed by Henry VIII as Archbishop of Armagh, without the Pope's approbation or concurrence. He was consecrated by Bishop Staples of the Diocese of Meath and other prelates. Dowdall had accepted Henry as Head of the Church.

Robert Henry was appointed Vicar in 1544. Apart from taking up the position of Head of the Church Henry VIII made few doctrinal changes and indeed insisted on Mass being said, so the changes would make little difference to Robert Henry's *modus operandi*. When Edward VI became king doctrinal changes were made. Archbishop Dowdall refused to accept Edward VI reform service book and went into exile. Hugh Goodacre was appointed Archbishop of Armagh in his stead, but in a very short time George Dowdall was re-appointed Archbishop by Queen Mary. A couple of years after Wauchop's death George Dowdall was accepted as Archbishop by the pope.

It is doubtful if all the comings and goings at high level affected Robert Henry, who is known to have been Vicar in 1556. Archbishop Dowdall died in 1558.

(In the list below it is possible that the Catholic priests are not listed in the beginning because they were acting illegally by being in the country during this period .)

Catholic**Church of Ireland**

- 1590 Henry Cassade appears (MR)
- 1622 John Clarke, pres by the Crown to Dunleer, July 18th united with Dunany,
Pro hai vice where he was non resident and discharged the cure according to the means viz £3 per year and C. Marlinstown at 10/- per year (RV)
- 1629 Thomas Lowe pres by the Crown to Dunleer and Dunany January 22nd
- 1634 David Landell inst 28th May ordained P by John, Bishop of Raphoe. 1633 (RV)
- 1659 John Hooke was appointed 'Commonwealth Minister' to preach the word of God at Killiagh's Town (Kellystown?) and Dunleer and other places in the Barony of Ferrard, as the Barony is wholly destitute of a preaching Minister (Commw. Papers PRO)
- 1667 Patrick Birn(Byrne) was ordained by St. Oliver Plunkett at Ardpatrick. He was Parish Priest of Dunleer (Dunleer, Cappoge, Dromin, Mosstown, Richardstown and Stickillen (stik now in parish of
- 1664 Thomas Chambre inst. July 9th (FFT) Res. Kilsaran in 1678. Died 03/05/1694
His curate, Mossam Wye acted for him in Dunleer.
- 1696-1726 Mossam Wye, DD, inst June 20th by William Legg (Lord Dartmouth). This inst was illegal as Lord Dartmouth had not got

- Ardee) from 1681? to 1715. He the adrowson, but this was not discovered
- Lived at Ratheskar. His age is at the time. Mossom Wye was curate fr. given as 20 in the 1704 Reg list. 1685. He was buried at Dunleer. The His sureties were James & Patk family came form Bedfordshire originally
- Taaffe, Dromin. In 1709 Mossom Wye became a Burgres of Dunleer Corporation.
- 1715 Patrick Lawlor, Parish Priest of Dunleer 1715-1722. He was 1727 John Singleton, MA, pres by Crown June ordained at Glaspistol, 1712. 29th. Inst July 4th (DR) John Tenison claimed the right to present and he presented another clerk (Boulters Letters)
- 1722 Laurence Warren, 1722 to 1766 forty four years parish priest of At the creation of the new Chapter in 1713 he was recommended for a canonry in a letter from priests of the diocese Father Warren lived at Knockdinnin. but his claim was disallowed. John S, Dunleer. was son of Henry S., Master of the rolls.

Catholic (cont.)**Church of Ireland (cont.)**

- 1722 Laurence Warren (ctd) where 1737 Edward Molloy, pres. By Crown Apr 1st he rented land from Francis Byrne Inst April 7th (DR)
- Labbanstown, in which Lurganboy is TCD Sc 1725. BA 1727. Fellow 1730 situated,(Clogherhead), who owned MA 1730
- land in many areas including Dromin. 1738/39 Hon. Francis Hamilton, MA, pres
- An estate accounts book, dating Jan 30, Inst Feb 4th (DR) 7th son of the from 1737, contains a number of

- entries re above including 12th May 6th Earl of Abercorn. He had a number f
1749. Received 1748 rent for other rectories and vicarages. Died
1746
- Dromin from Priest Warren £32 10s 0d
- Knockdinnin is in the Parish of 1746 Thomas Foster, DD, Pres 22nd August (DR
- Dromin. Second son of John Foster and Mary
- 1731 1 priest, 1 Mass house, 1 school, 1 Fortescue of Dunleer. Married Dora, dau
of Thomas de burgh of Oldtown,
MP Naas
- private chapel used for a burial Brother of Baron Foster and uncle of
ground. **Speaker Foster.** Buried in Dunleer Jan
15th 1784. P. Will proved 1784
- 1766 Laurence Taaffe, Parish priest of
- Dunleer, 1766-1772. Died 1784 Richard Norris, pres. Jan 23 Ins. May
12th 26th September 1772. (DR).
- TCD Sch 1741 BA 1741 MA 1746 BD
- 1772 John Wall, Parish priest of Dunleer DD Dr. Norris died 1789 and was buried
1772 to 1797. His career in various in St. Peters, Drogheda.
- Co. Louth parishes can be traced by 1789 Samuel Little LLD Pres. March 7,
occasional references:- Instal March 11 (DR) Resident in
Termonfeckin 1759: Ballymakeny Dunleer in 1809. Also Rector of Louth.
- 1768 (Parliamentary Return says 'Priest Wall resides in this parish':
Witnessed marriage in Ardee 1763.
Appears in Taaffe's Reg. 1767-8.
Died 7/4/1797. Buried Dromin.
When he became PP he initiated the
Parochial Records. In Father Walls

account – Paid Friar Duffy 1/1/1794.

He was already Vicar Forane by 1770.

He succeeded Rev. Michael Corraiss

Chancellor (Corr. PP Termon

Maguirk or Carrikmore)

Catholic (cont.)

1797-1823

John Healy served as curate in Dunleer from at least 1781. Parish reg contains list of those who received scapular from him annually on 15th Aug. He transferred as PP to Louth and served there from 1823 to 1831. John Healy preached to his flock in Irish and he wrote down his sermons phonetically. Many of these sermons are to be found in Maynooth library. The sermons 1840 should be examined in the context of Irish Literature 'A carde is deli dinne yáil ná muinin briara an tesgal sho les'. A chairde is doiligh duine dh'fháil nach bmuineann briartha an tsoiscéil

Church of Ireland (cont.)

1809

George Berkeley Little pres. Feb.

16th inst. Feb. (DR) son of preceding TCD

BA 1804. Served with monition? to

reside 1820, Res May 1823 (DR)

1823

Hon. Charles de Poer Trench pres

Nov 5th inst Dec 4th (DR) Brother of

Hon Power Trench Archbishop of Tuam

TCD, BA 1824. MA 1832. He had a

number of appointments including

Archdeacon of Ardagh 1821-39 d 1839.

James Crofton pres Aug 31 inst Sept 5th are (DR) son of Sir James Crofton, Bart of

Co. Sligo. TCD BA 1825 MA 1832.

It is said that he owed his appointment

to Dunleer to the fact that he quarreled

with his rector over the National Board.

He went to the castle and told them he

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| seo leis' Buried in Dromin. | had lost his Curacy because of his support for the NB. He was promised that he |
| 1823/1831 | would get the first Crown living |
| which | |
| Patrick Bannon PP Dunleer. He was | arose, which happened to be Dunleer. |
| A curate at Dunleer in 1816. | He d. at the Rectory 7 th November 1876 |
| Rev Bannon refused to take Rev | aged 76 years and was buried in Dunleer |
| Heery? As CC 1830 (Curtis) He was | where there is a tablet to his memory in |
| transferred as PP to Louth in 1830. | the chancel. On his death Dunleer |
| | Parish |
| Buried in Dromin. | became part of the Dunany Union. |

1787.1858

Rev. Wm. J. Askins, Rector, Clonmore

Fr Thomas Magee, PP.

PP Clogherhead 1825-1831. He

was appointed Parish Priest of

Dunleer on 1st January 1832 and

remained there until his death in

1858. He died attending his
predecessor, Father Bannon's,

funeral. Father Bannon transferred

to Louth Parish as PP in 1831.

Father Magee lived at Mooremount

where he lived on a farm of 58 acres.

He was involved in the provision

of the first National Schools under

the Commissioners of Education

in Dunleer and Dromin (The

Tithe Composition show him

with 34 acres real annual value

£58-3-3½.)

He replied to the Questionnaire on

the living conditions of labourers

in his parish issued in respect

of the Poor Inquiry.

Buried in Dromin.

1858-1864

Father Michael Pentony served
as Parish Priest. He was born in
Culfore, the son of Michael
Pentony and Anne Roche. He was
ordained in 1830?, appointed CC in
Ardee on 2/10/1830 and PP
Bessbrook 1845-1858.

He was responsible for building the
School at Stifyans Cross, Phillipstown,
Dunleer, having secured the site from
the landlord, Rev, Sir Cavendish Foster,
Sir Cavendish agreed to make the site
available because of pressure from
his brother, Vere Foster. He had
expressed reluctance to do so as a
Catholic Priest would be manager
of the school under the terms
of the Board of Education.

Buried under High Altar, Dunleer.

Father Edward Dooley was appointed
CC, Clogherhead 1840-1844;
Ardee 1841?-62, Adm Mell 1862-64
PP, Dunleer 1864-1872? He was
buried at Ardee.

Father Dooley believed to be the first

parish priest to live in the present
parochial house (1994), formerly the
Market House, Dunleer.

Canon J. Magee, Parish Priest of Dunleer, 1872-1897. He served as CC in Loughgilly 1860-4; CC, Dundalk 1861?-7. Adm Dunleer 1867-1873? Died 12/5/1897. He was uncle to Senator James T. Magee, Roodstown, Ardee. While Parish Priest of Dunleer he was raised to the dignity of Canon. He was responsible for the reconstruction of St. Brigid's Church, Dunleer. He, also, carried out major renovations to the Church in Dromin, which had been built at Dromin, which had been built in 1826, 'between two showers'. The reconstruction work had been completed by 1877. Canon Magee was born in Ardee in 1830 and was ordained at Maynooth on Palm Sunday 1857. He became the first Administrator in Dundalk on the appointment of its Parish Priest, Dr. Kieran, as Archbishop of Armagh and on the death of Father Dooley, he became PP, Dunleer. The renovations carried out on St. Fintans Church, Dromin included the

re-roofing of the church, the rebuilding of Part of the walls and the installation of a new altar of chiseled stone and a communion rail.

The church was solemnly dedicated on Sunday, July 17th? by the Primate, Most. Rev.

Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh.

High mass was celebrated with the Primate presiding. The high priest was Rev.

Thomas Taaffe, CC, Dundalk, deacon

Rev. Andrew Rogers, CC, Ardee and

subdeacon, Rev. Thomas Cassidy CC,

Drogheda with Rev. John Segrave,

CC, Dundalk acting as MC.

After the last gospel, the very Rev.

Dr. Marner, late president of St.

Malachy's College, Belfast preached

the sermon. A collection was then made

by a number of priests and the

following laity: John Taaffe, JP,

Smarmore Castle, Michael Kelly,

JP Dundalk, Thomas Brown,

Dundalk, James Murphy, Seafield,

Thomas K Coleman, Baltrasna,

Thomas Dolan, Ardee, Michael

Halpenny, Ardee, James Carroll,

The Ninch, James Corry, Roestown,

Hugh Clarke, Dunleer and James

Magee, Richardstown.

The amount realized was £420, a large sum for those days. His grace and the clergy were entertained in Dunleer School afterwards.

Canon Magee died 12/5/97 and was buried in the grounds of St. Brigids Church, Dunleer.

1897 – 1937

Rev. John Byrne PP

Rev. John Byrne was appointed PP ,
Dunleer in 1897 and remained there
Until his death in 1937.

(Note: When he became very old

I used serve his mass on St. Joseph's

Altar each Sunday. Mass began about 10am

- *As time passed more and more people*
- *attended this mass)*

1937-1941

Rev. Laurence Murray PP,

1941-1951

Rev. Michael Rogers, PP

1951-1961

Rev. Thomas Conlon PP

1961-1975

Father Michael McRory

1975-

Canon John Mulgrew

Father Clyne

Dunleer

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Father Hughes

Father Shevlin

Father M. Murtagh

| Catholic | | Church of Ireland | |
|----------|---|-------------------|--|
| 1712 | Patrick Lawler, from Dunleer District, ordained at Glaspistol- | 1685 | Mosson Wye (VB) |
| | not the man who was Parish Priest 1715-1722 | 1720 | Charles Wye (DR) Lic May |
| | Patt McGurk w.m. 1773 | 1721 | Edward Savage Lic Feb 2 (DR) |
| 1773 | Nich Dowd wm 1776 bur Mosstown 1810 | 1737 | Narcissus Batt Lic Sept 22 (DR) |
| 1776 | Jas Devine wm 1780 | 1763 | Thomas Smith (VB) TCD MD 1765 |
| 1780 | Jas Bodin, wm may 1779 by Fr James Coogan(P.Plunkett&C.O'Neill) | 1767 | Nicholas Forster (Par reg) 1732 'Foster' |
| 1779 | Richd Trenor wm 1780, 81, 84 (5), 85(4), 86(2), 87(2), 88(4), 91(2), 94, 97, 99, 1803, 95 | 1773 | Marcus Rainsford (VB) |
| 1780 | Rev. Mr Mc Mahon | 1775 | Robert Cutbert (VB) see Drogheda |
| 1783 | Rev. Mr. Council wm May 1785 | 1775 | Sammel Gerrard (par reg) Ctu 1808 |
| 1785 | John Healy, wm 1784, 89, 91, 92(2), 94(5), 96 | 1801 | John Barlow (par reg) died 1808 |
| | Became PP Dunleer 1797 | 1788 | Thomas Fairtlough (vestry book) ctu 1801 |
| | Patt Murphy wm 1787 | 1808 | William Coddington (par reg & vestry bk) |
| 1787 | Rev. Mr. Byrne 1791 wm 1791, by commission for Rev. Owen Daly 1791 | 1811 | Anthony Adams (VB) see Collon |
| 1791 | wm by cert of Rev Mr McGlea, Drumcondra | 1814 | Alexander Nicholson (VB) see Mullary |
| | Rev. Mr. Watters 1795 Wm | 1824 | Thomas Henry Cotter Finney Lic (DR) |
| 1795 | | 1825 | Jonathan Lovett Darby (VB) |
| 1796/7 | Rev. James McCartan | 1835 | Thomas McGee res 1830 Dundalk |
| 1796 | (March) Rev. Peter Maguire | 1848 | Charles Allen (par reg) see Dunany |
| 1799 | Rev. Mr. McConnon WM | 1870/3 | James Hardy, Bar of Moylary |
| 1800 | Rev. Mr. Mulholland WM Oct | | |

- 1801 Rev. Mr. Devine wm Sept
- 1802 Rev. Robert Malone wm May 11, Rev
Peter Carney feb 1805? Rev James Reid
Aug 12, 24.Sept 4,Nov 4 Apr 18, mar by
Rev Barnaby Farren(Arran Quay.
Chapel)
- 1805 Rev Mr Duffy, wm dec 1811, Rev Jas
Torriss (2)
- 1814 Rev. Thos McGee, Rev.

Mr. Mc Cann
- 1815 May 2nd.Married by me for Rev.
Mr.Murphy
- 1816 Rev Mr. Bannon Wm. (PP Dunleer
1823)
- 1818 Rev. Pat Cunningham wm 1822
- 1818/20 Wm Rev J Pentony wm
- 1818/21 Wm Rev Mr. Macken
- 1820 Rev Jos Sands (Aug 21st.27th.)
- 1820 Rev. Mr. Callan ?
- 1822 Rev. P. O'Neill.

Catholic

Church of Ireland

- 1826 Mulholland signed July&Nov 1826
Mulholland goes as CC till Markey presents himself (Curtis)
- 1827 Rev. P. Macken WM Feb 27
- 1828 Rev. Thomas Pentony/Rev Mr Markey
Rev. Mr. Markey came in 1826, dispute over oats collection. O'Neill had been Mulhollands predecessor.
- 1826 Rev Pat Markey, Dunleer, (Drogheda directory)
Rev. P. Mackin (Curtis)
- 1827
- 1828 Rev. Thomas Pentony/Rev Mr Markey
- 1831 Pat Markey goes as CC to Louth.
- 1831/42 Rich Flanagan appointed CC Dunleer. He remained there to 1842. He appears to have been interested in place names as his name arises, on occasion in this context.
- 1832 Rev. Mr Finnegan/Rev. Mr Maguire
- 1842/52 Thos. Corrigan
- !853/58 James Hughes

Dunleer

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1858/61 Peter Loughran
1861/69 George Weir
1869/77 Robert Murphy (Later Adm. Kilsara
1877/95 Joe Healy
1891/95 Peter Finegan
1895 P.J Matthews
1896/97 Tom McCullough succeeded Healy
1900 Rev. TP Murtagh
1900/04 Rev, Anthony Mc Donald
1904/14 Rev, Michael Mc Keown
1912/16 Rev.J.P Brannigan (D. Dunleer 1916)
1914/18 Rev. James Donnelly
1917/19 Rev, Joseph Conlon
1912/22 Rev Peter Corcoran
1919/25 Rev. Peter Rogers
1922/37 Rev John O'Neill
1925/31 Rev Eugene Rice
1931/37 Rev. Thomas P. Conlon
1937/40 Rev. Dermot Mc Ivor
1937/40 Rev, Hugh Dougan
1940/44 Rev Leo Dumigan
1940/51 Rev, Bermard Quinn
1944/45 Rev. Patrick Mc Donald
1945/50 Rev. Patrick Downey
1950/51 Rev. Thomas Mone
1951/52 Rev. John Finn
1951/54 Rev. Bernard Begley

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1952/60 | Rev. Patrick Gallagher |
| 1955/61 | Rev. Charles Kerr |
| 1961/64 | Rev. Tomás Ó Saobhis |
| 1964/79 | Rev, Michael Hardy |
| 1979/82 | Rev. Patrick Mc Enroe |
| 1982/93 | Rev. Benedict Fee. |
| 1993/ | Rev. Peter Mc Parland. |

Priests, native of Dunleer Parish who served elsewhere

Townland Buried in Mosstown

Listulk Rev Nicholas Dowd (d. 1801)

Buried in Dromin

Dromin Rev, John Stokes CC Drumontee (d. 1867)

Dromin Rev, Geroge Taffee,CC Collon (d.1890)

Rathescar Rev, Henry Parlin, PP, Cardiff & Hereford (d. 1944)

Richardstown Rev. Wiliam Crawley SM (d. 1978)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Listulk | Rev. P. Dowd, Montreal. A letter he wrote to his father at Listulk, Dunleer dated 28/Oct,/1850, is still extant. |
| Marshalrath | Rev. John Landy CC, Dundalk. (d.1863) |
| Dunleer | Rev. George Carroll, Red House, Dunleer. (d. 1863) |
| Lawlesstown | Rev. James Torris PP, Monasterboice. (d. 1853) |
| Clara | Rev. William Ekins CC Tallantstown. (d.1873) |
| Dromin | Rev. Thomas Taffee, PP, Tullyallen. (d.1901) |
| Dromin | Canon Patrick Finegan PP, Donaghmore. (d.1959) |
| Newhall | Rev. Frank Woods, Columban Mission, Korea (d.1973) |
| Rathescar | Rev, John Boylan, Australian Mission (d.1974) |
| Dromin | Rev. Thomas Lynch, USA Mission. |

Paughanstown Rev, Michael O' Hanlon PP, Knockbridge, (d.1982)

Marshalrath Rev. Jimmy Matthews, SCJ, English & Scottish Mission.

Dunleer Church (Church of Ireland now)

Bishop Reeves clearly showed that the ancient monastery of Lannléire was in Dunleer and he was convinced that the monastery was situated where the Church of Ireland in Dunleer stands today. As monasteries needed protection in those days and as the White River affords a natural protection around part of the grounds on which the Church of Ireland stands it would appear to me that Dr. Reeves is correct in his assumption. Because Dunleer has been a built up area for many years it is not possible to define the outer limits of the monastery grounds as is the case regarding the monastery at Monasterboice, but the shape of the main street in Dunleer may give some indication as to their whereabouts.

In very early Norman times, in the early thirteenth century the priors of Kilmainham appear to have owned the advowson for we find in a Bill of Innocent IV with reference to a complaint that Thomas de Eymule, elk and Thomas de Haddesore, Knt and others had injured the Knights Templars in their lawful possession of Dunbeigi, Dunleer and Keren (sic) (d'Altou's Dublin p 608)

In 1435, John Cusack of Drommyng was excommunicated for laying violent hands on Vicar Sweetman, Vicar of Dunleer 'and drawing his blood so that he appeared to be greatly hurt.'

In 1497 at an Inquisition held on 27th September with reference to the deprivation of Vicar Lang, the value of the Vicarage was found to be 6 marks (DR) (Mark = 13/4)

On the dissolution of the monasteries the advowson passed to the crown who granted it to Lord Louth, from whom it was afterwards forfeited.

In 1622, 'Church but reasonably, repaired, chancel ruinous, a poor (Vicarage) house. Lord Louth, Impropiator. Vicar resident (DR).

In 1633 the Crown was patron value of £6 (RV)

In 1656, the great tithes were rented to Jonas Elwood and John Gerrard for £4.

In 1690, (recte 1681-5) 'the chancel and body of the church out of repair and demolished since the warrs, £140 to be assessed for rebuilding and the charge of slating and flagging etc, came to £50 more, also £50 for repairs to chancel.

The Lord of the Manor (Lord Dartmouth) promised two bells to be hung in the steeple when built. The church and chancel to be built by Christmas.

In 1692, 'church in good repair – the chancel and body built firmly and betwixt body and chancel there was a visible distinction by an arch, the churchyard was fenced and ordered to be secured by a gate, church covered slates, no bell. People called together by ringing of handbell, no books, no pulpit. Register Lost (VB)

In 1696, Lord Dartmouth appears to have claimed the advowson when he presented Mossan Wye DD (DR). This was illegal as the advowson belonged to the crown. John Tenison claimed he had the right of presentation in 1727 when John Singleton was appointed as Minister and he put forward another clerk, but his claim was disallowed. His claim rested on the fact that his family had purchased Dunleer from the Legg family.

The present Dunleer Church would appear to be three hundred years old, as it was rebuilt in 1692. £137 was spent on Dunleer Church in 1813; £125 in 1844 and £168 in 1845. The Church was enlarged in 1830.

The font bears the inscription 'John Singleton, Rector of Dunleer, 1731.'

Dunleer Catholic Church

A chapel existed in Dunleer in Rev. Dr. Wall's period as Parish Priest and probably for some time before then. In his account Father Wall refers to the cost of thatching the chapel, e.g.

| | £ | s | d |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| To whiskey to those who brought straw | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To thatcher | | | 6 |
| Charley for serving | | 4 | 8 |
| To thatcher again | | | 7 |
| More to thatcher | | 6 | 6 |

And so on

Farmers supplied straw for the thatching and among those were Bartil Landy. Bart Landy is shown as the owner of 35 acres in the list of Cess payers of Dunleer in 1786. It is very likely that Bartle was the father of Thomas Landy who got a lease from Henry Coddington, of property, in Dunleer, as Bartle and Thomas are the major Christian names of the Landy family of Marshalrath to the present day.

1802 Lease from Henry Coddington of Oldbridge (Coddington inherited Dunleer from the Tenisons) to Thomas Landy, farmer. Church ground registered at 1/- per annum. Thomas Landy made a declaration on back that he holds only as(?) trustee of parishioners of Dunleer, Chollery, Dysart and Drumcar (as he, also, got a lease of what is now known as the Mill Race, a public house in Dunleer, it would appear that the chapel ground in question is the same as that on which St. Brigids chapel, is built today.) Mr. Healys (Father Healy) house is shown at back of chapel grounds.

Richards and James Reid are witnesses to T. Landy's declaration.

Rededication of St. Brigids Church, Dunleer - 1884

Very Rev. Canon James McGee was responsible for extensive development work carried out on the Catholic church at Dunleer. When the work was completed the church was solemnly dedicated to divine service by the Primate, Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by Most. Rev. Dr. Logue and a large number of the clergy from neighbouring parishes in August 1884. The church was a beautiful one, the greater part of which had been rebuilt.

High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. T. Taaffe, CC, Dundalk, Rev. MI McGee, USA acted as deacon, Rev. J. McGrath, St. Sulpice, Paris as sub deacon and Rev. Patrick Segrave, CC, Ardee as Master of Ceremonies. After the first gospel, Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, preached. The collection, with sale of tickets, was upwards of £400.

A number of visitors were hospitality entertained at luncheon, in the school room, by the pastor of the parish.

In returning thanks Father McGee stated that the subscriptions were sufficient to wipe away the cloud of debt which overhung the sacred edifice.

Collection published in 'Dundalk Democrat'

August 1884

Rev. James McGee, PP, Dunleer, begs to thank his Grace, the Primate, Most Rev. Dr. Logue and the clergy and laity for their generous subscriptions on the occasion of the dedication of St. Brigid's Church towards paying off the debt due. of St. Brigid's Church towards paying off the debt due.

A list of those who subscribed ten shillings or upwards followed. These included

| | £ | s | d |
|--|----|---|---|
| His Grace the Primate | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Most. Rev. Dr. Logue | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. James McGee, PP, Dunleer | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Joseph Healy, CC, Dunleer | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| V. Rev. Archdeacon Murphy, PP, VG Drogheda | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Some clergy with Dunleer connections or parish priests from some adjoining parishes contributed from £2 to £5 each, while the remainder of the clergy a very large number contributed one pound each. These latter included Rev. Patrick Clarke, Adm Dundalk, Rev. George Taaffe, Rev. John Clerke, PP, Clogherhead, Rev. Henry McKee, PP, Tenure, Rev. GA Taaffe, CC, St. Mary's Drogheda, V. Rev. H. Harbison, St. Josephs (Redemptorist) Dundalk, Rev. Peter Pentony, PP, Kilsaran, Rev. John Byrne, CC Kilsaran, (who later succeeded Canon McGee, as PP of Dunleer).

Among the larger subscribes were Very. Rev. Canon Mackin, PP, Tallanstown £5, Rev. John Segrave, CC, Ardee, £2, Rev. T. Murray CC, Ardee £2, Rev. James Powderly PP, Togher £2, Rev. Patrick Corr, PP, Ballymacnab £2, Rev. Thomas Taaffe, CC, Dundalk.

There were quite a number of people from outside the Parish who subscribed, including the friends and relatives of Father McGee in Ardee, where he was born and also in Dundalk where he was Adm, previous to his Dunleer appointment. Subscriptions came from Liverpool, San Francisco, New York, etc.

Large numbers of Dunleer parishoners subscribed, including Hugh Clarke, James Segrave (Athclare Castle), Patrick Carroll, McKenna, Cappoge, Mathews, The Dairy, Tiernan, Stirue, Brennan's (landlords) Dromin, Dowd, Cappoge, Gannon, Dunleer, Magee, Richardstown, Stokes, Knockatubber, Carroll, The Wood, Crilly, Dunleer, McQuillan, Cangy, Dowd, Listulk, Gregory, Ballymageva, Dr. Keelan, Byrne, Mooremount, Halpenny, Lawlesstown, Stokes, Dromin, Torris, Mooremount, Mathews, Knockdinnin, Campbell, Tryan, Halpenny, Marshalrath, Reynolds, Marshalrath, McArdle, Ravel, Landy, Ravel, Stokes, Barnaveddogh, McCabe, Knockaleva, Powderly, Cleven, Ekins, Toberdoney, etc, etc.

(errors or omissions can be corrected by communicating with Rev. James McGee, PP)

Rectors and Vicars of Dromin from early Norman Times

| | Vicars | | Rectors |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1299 | A lawsuit was taken against the Vicar of Dromen – his name does not appear. (Justiciary Rolls p.278) | 1411 | Richard Barry is deceased this year. (DR) |
| 1366 | John Bettee or Botte (dr)) | 1411 | Nicholas Alexander coll. Frb 20 (DR) must have been indeacons orders only |
| 1402 | John Galyen, Clk res. This year (pr3 Henry iv.) | 1414 | Henry Logan (PR.2 Hen. 5) he is styled Parson of one part of the Church of Dromyng. On the 6 th August 1414 he had a licence to study in Oxford or Cambridge for one year. |
| 1425 | John Ledewych or Ledwich priest Inst Jan. 7 th and is d. in 1455 (DR) | 1428 | David Walsh appears this year (DR). He was still living in 1431. |
| 1450 | William Sidgrove appears to be V?(DR) | 1441 | William Hasty formerly R. of Beaulieu which he resigned in 1434. Probably for this R. (DR) |
| 1455 | Richard Holt (DR) still living 1461 | 1497 | In William Goldyng appears (Cal Ch Ch deeds NO. 368. Was in 1508 V St Peter's , Drogheda.q.v. |
| 1471 | William Heneman (DR) | 1557 | <u>Thomas Figirlof Fynter Preb. (DR).</u> |
| 1500 | William Palmer ust March. He resigned R of Felda or Heynestown to become V. here. | | <u>Church of Ireland (after Reformation)</u> |
| 1503 | Thomas Lewich. He is mentioned in a Chanc. I ng of 11 th April 1616 as Vicar of Dromyne in the reign of Hemry VII. Before 1503, He was installed on Pre., of Thomas Heede ,Factor and Proctor of the Primate being in his collation (PR 25 Eliz.) is dead 1531. | 1580 | William Hendrington (FFR) |
| 1531 | William Corbally, coll feb 20 (DR). is d. on 5 th March 1539. | 1622 | William Cleyburne or Clyburne appears (RV). He is also Vicar in 1633 and appears in FFR of 1625/26. He was Domestic Chaplain to the Primate (RV 1633). He may be the same WC |

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

| | | | |
|------|---|-------|--|
| 1539 | Hugh Scheyll appears in DR. | | who was Dean of Kildare 1625-1633. d 1645 - who lost property £977 and church living £186 per year in the 1641 Rebellion |
| 1544 | John White coll April 7 th (DR) | | (Dep. D 1641 TCD) |
| 1557 | <u>Thomas Figirl or Fynter</u> | 1668 | James Mayler coll May 10 th (FFR) |
| | No list from 1557 until 1681 – probably due to Penal Laws. | 1675 | Robert Houghton coll R Dromin (DR) |
| | (Continued under Parish Priests of Dunleer) | 1699 | Boyle Trowers coll June 12 th (DR) |
| | | 1755 | George Jackson MA coll July 18 th . He res in 1782 |
| | | 1622? | Hugh Griffith (RV) |
| | | 1847 | Thomas Fielding Martin Lic Nov (DR) Lived at Toberdoney |

Dromin

Prebend: Part of Revenue of Cathedral or collegiate Church granted to Canon or member of chapter at stipend; portion of land or tithe from which this stipend is drawn

Dromin was one of the Prebends of the Anglo Norman Chapter of Armagh in 1628 (see Uct A II 249)

1441 Primate Prene, considering as well the pious intention of his immediate predecessor (Primate Swayne) who founded the Chapel and Chantry of St. Anne, within the parish of SS Peter and Paul of Drogheda, granted and confirmed the R. of Dromin for the use of said Chapel and Chantry forever, so that after William Hastye's death, the Guardian of the Chantry became Rector. Nov 8 1441 (DR)

In 1539 an Inquisition was taken on March 5th 1539 in the church here before George Dowdall, official, to enquire into the defects and ruinous state of the church and vicars house, after the death of Rev. Wm. Corbally; the jury found to the value of 5 marks for dilapidations (DR)

1608/9 Sir A. St. Leger was granted 1/3 of the tithe of Dromin (PR) at a rent of £1-13s-4d Irish.

1614 The right of Patronage and Collation was granted to the Primate 28th Feb (PR)

1622 Church and Chancel repaired, no house, Vicar non resident, Hugh Griffin (Griffith) curate at £6-13s-4d per year, who reads Irish and English (RV)

1633 Primate Patron, value of R, £40 (RV)

1658 Corporation of Drogheda unsuccessfully claimed to present to the R of St. Fintan, Dromin (D'alton's Drogheda).

1690 Church thatched (VB)

1692 Church out of repair, 13 years, but part of the Chancel lately roofed by the Minister and the other part he has promised to repair before winter. Chancel will cost £10, the body £40 to repair. A visible distinction between chancel and body of the church. No bells. Parishoners meet by consent. Service every 2nd Sunday in the afternoon.

Patrick Birn, Popish priest, here 10 years; one Art O'Neill, schoolmaster-a protestant (VB)

1764/ 5 4 protestants, 216 Roman Catholics, no church, 1 chapel (par reg)

1766/ 6 7 Popish and 5 protestant families in Parish (par reg)

The patron saint of the parish of Dromin is St. Fintan. The patron day falls on October 8th and the patron and dressing of the graves is held on the following Sunday.

The monastery was burned by the Danes in 834. The ruins of an old church lie in the cemetery in Dromin. (Canon Leslie's description) Portion of the church is evidently 12th century work. The ruins consist of what may be called a chancel 32' 8", and the body of the church 36' 4" – total interior measure 71' 6", exterior 57' x 16'. An archway on the N. side of the chancel which has some stonework in it has probably been made of material taken from another part.

Canon Mulgrew has had the old Church beautifully renovated.

A moat stands close to the present church at Dromin known as Móta Dhruim Fhin by the local people in O'Keefe and O'Connor's time.

Dromin Catholic Church

The present Catholic Church of Dromin, was built in 1826 'between two showers'. It was built in the space of forty days. A shower fell before the work commenced and no further rain fell until the work was completed forty days later. The church tower was erected twenty one years later, in 1847.

St. Joseph's Church, Dromin, was solemnly rededicated in 1877, having, to all intents and purposes, been rebuilt over the previous twelve months, under the direction of Rev. James McGee, PP, Dunleer. The dedication was by his Grace, Most. Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland and the Sermon was preached by Very Rev. Dr. Marner, late President, St. Malachy's College, Belfast.

The church is cruciform in plan with tower and spire. The style is early English. There is a neat carved stone altar and oak communion rail, both of very good design and workmanship. The windows are generally plain leaded quarries with some geometrical heads and borders in coloured glass.

The name **St. Joseph** reverted to that of **St. Fintan** – patron saint of Dromin. The communion rails have now been removed.

The Church of Ireland Minister lived near Dromin Cross, where de Courceys now live(1993). There is no resident Minister there for quite a long time.

Dromin Patron

Dromin Patron takes place on the Sunday after 8th October. On that Sunday the graves are beautifully dressed with flowers by the relatives of the deceased. Mass is celebrated in the Dromin Church for the repose of the souls of all who are buried in the graveyard. Large numbers of relatives, from within and without the parish of Dunleer, attend the patron each year.

Reports on patron by the media

In October 1889, the usual practice, from time immemorial, of dressing the graves at Dromin Churchyard, was carried out in its fullest perfection. The day was beautifully fine and the attendance was unusually large. Far above and before all other objects of interest in this handsome cemetery is the splendid Celtic Cross erected in the memory of Father George Taaffe, PP, Collon, whose memory vividly reminds one of the land war at Dromin, so graphically described in the media (Dundalk Democrat).

In October 1905, in splendid weather, a large concourse of people attended the Patron. The graves were beautifully dressed with flowers. Rev. Father McKeown carried out the ceremonies assisted by the Dunleer Choir. A caretaker has been appointed (by the Ardee Rural District Council) at £1 per annum.

Cappock Parish

1318/9 John, Vicar of the Church of Keppock appears (plea roll II Edw I)

1402 William Hariot, Herryott or Horley, appears (PR 3 Hen IV). He is vicar, also, in 1427, when on Sept 18 a mandate was issued by the primate to the R of Dromin and others publicly to denounce Hariot to be excommunicated for contumacy and to cite him to appear before John Prene, Official of the Court of Armagh, in the church of Termonfeighan, on 24th Sept to answer certain articles relating to the mere salvation of his soul, then to be objected against him (DR)

1427 John Prene V (DR)

1435 Vacant (DR)

Curates

1622 John Clerke, Curate of 6/- a year (RV)

1633 Henry Ferrant, curate at 30 /- a year (RV)

Cappoke or Cappoge Parish lay between the Parish of Dunleer and the Parish of Kilsaran. The Rectory was originally appropriated to the Kilsaran Preceptory of Knights Templars and afterwards to the Hospitallers

In 1435 by instrument of Termonfeckin, dated Feb 15th, the primate certified to the Prior and Brethern of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham that this vicarage in this presentation had been long void by death and considering the exility of the profits and willing to obviate the neglect of souls he exhorted them, as by law they were bound, to present to him, within one month an able and fit person for the said Vicarage and as it appeared by Inquisition that the Vicar could not receive out of the profits of the vicarage more than 10/- for his support and keeping hospitality – that they should assign him such a portion as would enable him to pay jura Episcopalia and be a fit maintenance for himself, lest their presentation should hurt him.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the tithes of the rectory went with the perceptory of Kilsaran.

1633 Tithes worth £26 (RV 1633)

1656 Great tithes rented by the Commonwealth to William Turner at £8-10s-0d

1682 The R was united to Dunleer

1622 The church was ruinous and probably never rebuilt.

1764 The Hearth Money Collector returned 'No Protestants, 188 Popish persons, no church, no chapel in the Parish.

The churchyard at Cappoge contains a handsome mausoleum of O'Reill, Dease, MP.

(Leslie- there are two ancient doorways and a Gothic east window, splayed. The west end has a bell gable).

Castle Moyle was situated at the end of a row of houses at Cappoge. The nearest house belonged to the McKenna family. It was the ancient residence of the Hadsors, the Lords of Cappocke.

About 1790, a skeleton was found in a Kistraen (?), also an old sword, some buckles and coins and other human bones at Castle Moyle (Stubbs LAJ 1908). Local people knew it by the old Irish name 'An Caisleán'.

Mosstown Parish

Curates

1622 John Clerke (RV)

1633 Samuel Powell at £4 (RV)

Leslie – the parish was also known as Moorestown.

1622 The church was ruinous, value of curacy £2

1633 Sir James Moore was impropiator value of R £40 (RV)

1764 There were 24 protestants and 316 Roman catholics in the parish (HM returns)

1766 2 protestant and 80 RC families (Parl phet)

Richardstown Parish

Curates

1622 Robert Harper (RV) at 10/-

1633 Roger Briscoe (RV) at £3

This was one of the eight chapels attached to the Priory of St. John of Athirdee. The patron saint was St. George.

1622 The church was ruinous, Lord Moore was impropiator (RV)

1633 The value of R in Sir James Moore's lands was £20 (RV)

The graveyard in which the chapel stands is in the demesne of Richardstown Castle

Section 12**The Struggle for the Land.**

| | |
|---|-----|
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How the Brennan family became Landlords at Dromin

In 1816 AD John Page, Dundalk Town, ran into financial difficulties and was declared a bankrupt. The Commission of Bankruptcy, among other things did grant, bargain, sell, assign and set over unto Malcolm Browne, William James Hogg and Graham Johnston re townlands etc, which included the town and lands of Dromin.

They published the sale in a number of Journals, including the Drogheda Journal, to be by Public Auction. The lands were to be sold subject to paying D. John Connellan, now deceased, or his assigns, during his life of an annuity of £50 of late Irish currency then chargeable thereon.

Mathew Fortescue was the purchaser, having bid £510 late Irish currency, being £470 15 5 United Kingdom money. Mathew Fortescue was shown to take over and when he requested Page's agents to execute a conveyance unto him, they refused, unless he paid interest on the purchase money from 1st January 1819 to 1st December 1831. They agreed to give credit to him for the profit rent which, during that time, had been received out of said land and premises. Mathew Fortescue agreed and he paid £255 8s 11d more, the total being £726 4 4 (27/10/1832)

The lands of Dromin consisted of 92acs 2 rds 16 pers, Irish Plantation Measure (150 stat acres approx), all the houses, mills, buildings, gardens, orchards, meadows, bogs, woods, underwoods, waters, water courses, mines, minerals, royalties, ways, easement, profits and advantages. The above appears to have been leased for 999 years at £50 per annum to John McCann, Corderry, by John Page. [Mathew Fortescue's purchase may have included that lease.]

Mathew Fortescue entered into negotiation with Denis Brennan re the property. James Brennan, baker, Dorset St., Dublin, was a trustee for Denis Brennan. Denis Brennan agreed to purchase the fee and the inheritance? of Juliandans from Mathew Fortescue for £1200.

Fortescue to Brennan 1838 AD:

Deed on conveyance dated 21st May 1838 between Mathew Fortescue, Esq., Dundalk of the first part, Denis Brennan, Gent of Mayne of the second part and James Brennan, Dorset St., Dublin, Baker, a trustee named by and on behalf of Denis Brennan of the third part.

Mathew Fortescue was seized in fee simple of and in that part of the townland of the Town and Lands of Dromine, otherwise called Dromin, situated in the County of Louth, hereinafter, executed and hereby released as intended so to be the subject of a certain lease dated 27th December 1836, granted by John Page, then of Dundalk aforesaid, to John McCann, then of Corderry in the County of Louth, farmer, for a term of nine hundred and ninety nine years at the yearly rent of fifty pounds of the currency of Ireland and noting that the said Denis Brennan had agreed to purchase the fee and inheritance of the said lands subject to the said lease from the said Mathew Fortescue at the price and sum of twelve hundred pounds sterling. It was witnessed that in consideration of the sum of £1200 sterling to the said Mathew Fortescue paid by the said Denis Brennan, the payment of which was thereby acknowledged and in consideration of the sum of five shillings sterling by the said James Brennan to the said Mathew Fortescue at the request and by the dictation of the said Denis Brennan granted, bargained, sold and released and confirmed unto the said James Brennan in his actual possession, there being by a virtue of bargain and sale for a year therein – atue? and to his heirs and assigns all that and those, the aforesaid part of the town and lands of Dromine, otherwise called Dromin, containing 92 acs 2 rds 17 pers or thereabouts Irish

Plantation Measure, by the same more or less situate lying and being in the barony of Ardee and County of Louth, together with all houses, mills, buildings, gardens, orchards, lands, meadows, bogs, trees, woods, underwoods, waters, watercourses, mines, minerals, royalties, ways, easement, profit and advantages.

Brennan v's Taffee – Land Agitation 1876

In 1821 a portion of the lands of Dromin, consisting of 9 Irish acres, was leased for life to James and George Taaffe by the then landlord J. McCann. The property was subsequently sold in the landed estates court and ultimately, as per above, Mr. Brennan became the owner. On the 28th April 1855 Mr Brennan obtained a surrender of the entire holding of James and George Taaffe because they had fallen into arrears of rent. On the same day he leased a portion of the holding, containing one acre and one road to Messrs Taaffe for the life of James Stokes, that is the life of the original lease. Mr. Brennan retained to himself the eight acres which bordered on his holding.

James Stokes, a small farmer and cattle dealer, was seriously injured in an accident at Dunleer Railway Station in February 1876 and he subsequently died. The Taaffe lease thereupon terminated.

Mr Brennan, the landlord, had died and had been succeeded by his wife and daughter. The lease promised by the landlord had not been arranged and so he applied to the new landlords for a new lease. Mrs. Brennan agreed to provide a lease but at the exorbitant rent of £20 per annum. The rent had been £6 per annum which was about double its real value. Mr. Taaffe could not pay the new rent proposed and Mrs. Brennan initiated court proceedings to have him evicted.

A Land Act had been passed, sometime previously, in the British Parliament, the purpose of which was to eradicate the injustice of turning out a tenant without paying him full compensation for permanent improvements he had carried out or, if he were a tenant at will, for disturbance of occupancy. Some landlords circumvented the terms of the Act by raising the rent to a level at which the tenant was unable to pay. If the rent were not paid the law supported the landlord and he could then legally occupy the property and evict the tenant.

The Taaffe family had owned land at Dromin for at least three hundred years at this time. When their lands were confiscated in the Cromwellian period some of them remained on as rent paying tenants and the piece of land in dispute had never left their possession.

Up to 1850 Mr. Taaffe paid only 50/- (fifty shillings) for the acre and rood. About 1866 the Grand Jury (Local Authority) decided to remove a sharp angle on the road which was a danger to vehicles. The angle was at the point where Mr. Taaffe's business stood. To remove the angle it was decided to run the road at the back of his house and right through his garden. By so doing the garden would be rendered valueless and trade would be diverted from his premises, a licensed and grocery business.

Mr. Taaffe supported by his landlord, Mr. Brennan, felt that, in the circumstances, the best way to remove the objectionable corner was to have his own house knocked. He entered into negotiations with his landlord, Mr. Brennan, and with the Grand Jury. Agreement was reached. The Grand Jury paid him £130 and the landlord granted him a new site, the one acre and one rood, and

promised him a new lease. However instead of granting him the new lease the landlord proposed that the existing lease be first allowed to run its course before the new lease was granted. The landlord, however, informed Mr. Taaffe that he would not be at any loss by this procedure which led Mr. Taaffe to believe that the rent would remain at £6 per annum.

It should be pointed out that in August 1863, Mr. Brennan had written to Mr. Taaffe commending him for the manner in which he kept his house and grocery and for changing the place from what the landlord termed a disreputable one and stating that if Mr. Taaffe's house should be knocked down he would give him a site on the other side of the road and would grant him a lease should he build a house there. The landlord further stated that the Grand Jury would, in all probability, take down the present house. The new site is the one in dispute.

Mr. Taaffe proceeded to build a new house and the landlord, Mr. Brennan, took a special interest in it. When Mr. Taaffe showed him his plans, Mr. Brennan drew up new plans for a much larger house, which would be more costly. Mr. Taaffe accepted his proposals and Mr. Brennan laid the foundation stone. The new house and buildings cost £800, a very large sum of money for that time. Local people assisted Mr. Taaffe, but the landlord did not spend one penny on the building.

As already related Mr. Brennan died before a lease was granted and when the lease expired on the death of Mr. Stokes, the landladies, Mrs and Miss Brennan demanded an exorbitant rent of £20 per annum. As Mr. Taaffe was unable to pay such a rent Mrs. Brennan took court action against him. As the law stood the outcome of such a case was a foregone conclusion, Mrs. Brennan would win and Mr. Taaffe would lose all.

The Executive Committee of the Louth Tenant's Association now decided, in view of Mrs. Brennan's conduct as landlord to hold a public meeting at Dromin on the 3rd September 1876, to condemn the injustice she was about to perpetrate and to petition Parliament to make such changes in the Land Code as would restrain people like her from doing such grievous injury to their neighbours. They stated that Mrs. Brennan was attempting to impose a penal tax on the improvements carried out by Mr. Taaffe, the only alternative being to hand over his property to her and they pointed to the fact that a similar piece of land, at Dromin occupied with roofless cabins had been let at a much lower rent.

On August 5th 1876 a special meeting of the Louth Tenants' Association was held and included in those present were Rev. George Taaffe, PP Collon, Rev Mr. Crofton, Rector Dunleer, John Callan PLG. Shamrock Lodge, Dunleer, Patrick Taaffe, Dromin, George Taaffe, Dromin, etc.

The Chairman, Owen Joseph Caraher, said that he believed that if Mr. Brennan were alive he would not act towards Mr. Taaffe in the manner in which his widow was doing. 'Woman is cruel and unmerciful on some occasions' he said '£6 per acre is a large sum for any tenant to pay.'

He pointed out that Mr. Brennan had encouraged Mr. Taaffe to build the house and buildings from which Mr. Taaffe was being evicted and had promised him a new lease. He said that it was rumoured that somebody was prepared to take Mr. Taaffe's place and if that were so nobody should speak to him or have any dealings with him. Mr. Taaffe, he said, had offered £10 per annum for his holding if a lease forever were granted. It was, also, pointed out that, if roads were excluded, there were only about three roads of arable land left, valued at £2 7s 0d per year, but that he was

already paying £6 per annum. 25% of Griffith's Valuation would amount to £2 19s 0d and this, it was held, should be the limit charged.

Rev. Mr Crofton said that he had tried to reach agreement with his tenants in Westmeath by Arbitration. There was still disagreement and he asked for support. Rev. George Taaffe said that Mr. Crofton had acted honourably. Mrs. Brennan had originally agreed to arbitration but had later changed her mind.

Various individuals and groupings were asked to attend the public meeting at Dromin, including the two members of Parliament for Co. Louth, Mr. A.M. Sullivan and Mr. G.H. Kirk, both of whom announced their intention of being on the platform.

Public Meeting at Dromin 1876

The public meeting at Dromin took place on the first Sunday in September 1876.

The demonstration was immense and very enthusiastic. Business was scheduled to commence at 2pm, but by 12 (noon) thousands had assembled on the roads and in the field set aside for the meeting.

The platform was erected in one of Mr. Taaffe's fields and directly opposite the site of the house which had been erected by the fruits of his own toil and labour and from which he was now threatened with eviction. The platform was made to accommodate a large number of people and was decorated with a number of flags.

A special train arrived at Dunleer from Drogheda and carried about fifteen hundred (1500) passengers. The trades i.e. Drogheda Labourers Society; The Smiths; The Masons; The Bankers; The Nailers; The Carpenters; The Brogue Makers'; St. Marys' Flax Mills; The Stonecutters and The Sailors (Drogheda's Mariners' Association), had ten stand of colours and were accompanied by two bands and a fife band. The concourse marched to the music of the bands from Dunleer to Dromin. The Fieldstown Band also attended. A Drogheda artist, William Reynolds, was responsible for many of the banners. The end of the procession, which included women, reached Dromin at a quarter to two.

A large contingent led by Father Lynch, C.C., Slane, arrived from Meath.

Then came the cars. On the first car sat Rev. Father Taaffe, PP Collon and the two members for Louth, A.M. Sullivan, MP and G.H. Kirk, MP and these were welcomed with enthusiastic cheers. The crowds were so large that it was impossible to march to the field. The Farney contingent, led by Fathers Bartley and Kennedy and accompanied by a fife and drum band arrived after the speeches had commenced.

During the day a large number of constabulary was stationed at and about Dromin. Captain Martin Keogh, R.M., was, also, present. Everything was quiet and orderly.

Letters were read from Mr. Butt, M.P., Mr. Fay, M.P. and Mr. Parnell, M.P., regretting inability to attend. There was a large number of priests present including Rev. J.K. Markey, PP., Togher, Rev. Henry McKee, PP., Tenure and Rev. George Taaffe, PP., Collon.

With the two MP's were Philip Callan, MP, Nicholas Leech, TC, former Mayor of Drogheda, PA Collier, Hammondstown, Dunleer, James Byrne, PLG, Dunleer, John Callan PLG, Shamrock Lodge, Dunleer, Patrick Mathews, Knockdinning, Dunleer, Richard Mathews, Knockdinning, Thomas Powderly, Clevin, Dunleer, Patrick Ekins, Clara, Dunleer, Luke Torris, Mooremount, Dunleer, Patrick Drumgoole, Knockdinney, Patrick Maguire, Dunleer, William Campbell, Whiteriver, Dunleer, Patrick McKenna, Whiteriver, James Kieran PLG, Painstown, Dunleer, Robert McElvene, Dromin, J. Stokes, Barnaveddoge, Dunleer, etc., etc., etc.

The Chair was taken at the meeting by Samuel Bradford, on the proposal of the Rev. Henry McKee, PP, seconded by Nicholas Leech, ex Mayor of Drogheda.

James Murphy, Seafield, proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mathew O'Neill, Dundalk.

Resolved –

That there can never be permanent peace and prosperity in this country as long as land owners are empowered by the law to capriciously evict their tenants, or exhort from them, under threat of eviction, an unfair amount of rent as nothing less than the passing of the Land Act embodying the principles of Fixity of Tenure, at fair rents, will effectively protect tenants from the rapacity of unjust landowners, a petition asking Parliament to pass such a measure, be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting and forwarded for presentation to the House of Commons.

Mr. Henry Edward Kelly, Tullyallen, then proposed a further resolution which was seconded by Mr. Patrick Reilly, Millextown and supported by Mr. Kirk, MP.

Resolved

That the demand for possession by Mrs. Brennan, with a view to the eviction of Mr. Patrick Taaffe from his holding in this parish, unless payment of new rent, increased one hundred and fifty percent, the holding being one on which his rent has always been fully and punctually paid; on which, moreover, he has expended over £800 in valuable improvements, neither the present nor any previous landlord, within memory or record, having expended thereon one shilling and which holding has been in Mr. Taaffe's family for more than three hundred years, is an event illustrating the worst evils of the Land Code, which has been the fruitful source of misery, violence and crime. And that Mr. Taaffe's ready assent to the offer that his future rent should be settled by arbitration, made on Mrs. Brennan's behalf and the subsequent repudiation of such terms by her, bring into still stronger light the injustice ineffectually attempted to be stopped by a recent Act of the Legislature.

Mr. H.E. Kelly said 'Let no man be base enough to take the land from which a tenant has been unjustly evicted. If such a man were in Killany they would know how to treat him. There was such a man there once and the people would not sell to him nor buy from him and the law didn't compel them to speak to him. They kept away from him as if he were affected by leprosy and in a short time he fled the country.

A further resolution was proposed by Nicholas Owen Markey, Reynoldstown and seconded by James Feehan, Castlecarra.

Resolved

That we hereby tender to Mr. Taaffe our heartfelt sympathy and respect pledging ourselves to withhold from any wrong or injustice that may be visited on him, countenance, co-operation or support.

Care was taken to give credit to landlords who had acted fairly towards their tenants. Father Markey, PP Togher, referred to the good treatment of tenants by the Balfours, the McClintocks, the Fortescues, the Fosters, etc and said that it would be well for Mr. Taaffe if his landlord had been one of the Protestant landlords. (Mrs. Brennan was a catholic). He was determined to stick by the Taaffes through the whole legal proceedings and called on others to do likewise.

Another motion as proposed by Owen Joseph Caraher.

Resolved

That the late debates in Parliament on Mr. Butt's Land Tenure Bill, have not given satisfaction to the people of Ireland; although the Bill was introduced by Mr. Butt in an able manner, the support received from Irish members was defective, more especially in the absence of statistics showing cases of oppression by Landowners; that speeches of O'Connor Donn (MP Roscommon) and Mr. Myles O'Reilly (MP Longford but a native of Co Louth) deserve our condemnation and censure as not representing the wishes and wants of their constituents or those of the people of Ireland and we, hereby, strongly support the action of Mr. Callan, MP being present at the meeting for which he deserves credit. [Mr. Callan, MP was a friend of the Brennan family and the Taaffes were his political opponents.]

The case was again made that the Taaffes had owned the land for three hundred years, and that, after the confiscations, they had remained as rent paying occupiers, so that this piece of land had never left their possession. Up to 1850 Mr. Taaffe had paid only fifty (50) shillings an acre for the land. Mrs. Brennan had said, in effect if not in words, that she would make Mr. Taaffe pay for his improvements and demanded £20 per acre per annum for it. Public opinion had forced her to reduce this to £15 per acre, but Mr. Taaffe refused and was determined to fight on in the cause of the tenant farmers of Louth.

The meeting ended and a number of gentlemen, who had travelled a distance, were entertained to dinner in the schoolroom, Dunleer, by the Louth Tenants Defence Association, with the permission of Rev. J. McGee, PP Dunleer. The food was supplied by the Queen's Hotel, Dundalk.

Mrs. Brennan lost her first application for eviction on a technicality at a Quarter Sessions.

Later Mr. Taaffe was served with an ejection process on September 29th 1876. the case was set down for hearing on the first day of the next Quarter Sessions at Dundalk, when Mrs. Brennan would claim possession of Mr. Taaffes property to which she had no moral right. It was recognised, however, that as the law stood the chairman would have no option but to grant the decree of possession.

On 6th January 1877 Mrs. Brennan won her case as expected. The chairman of the court, Mr. W. O'Connor Morris said that third parties (i.e. The Tenants Defence Association) did more harm than good interfering between landlord and tenant. He, then, proceeded to do just that, himself, by advising Mrs. Brennan to settle, speaking, not as Chairman, but as a private individual. The Chairman gave the decree, but again requested Mrs. Brennan to settle. Her counsel refused. The decree was adjourned for a month.

Meanwhile, Mr. Taaffe had purchased a piece of land, near the old land, not the property of Mrs. Brennan, on which to start a new business. He bought the fee simple of this land and would be free of Mrs. Brennan there. He, now, began building on the new site. His friends gave him every assistance, using their horses and carts to draw stones and sand to the site. Mrs. Brennan reduced the rent £12 10s 0d, but Mr. Taaffe had already left the court and his counsel, Mr. McLaughlin, said that Mr. Taaffe was unlikely to accept as he would still be liable to eviction on six months notice. The Court Chairman felt that Mr. Taaffe should receive some compensation for his improvements, though the law didn't entitle him to any. Mr. Dickle, solicitor for Mrs. Brennan, said that interference of a third party created the problem. (Tenants League Defence Association).

Mr. Taaffe, who had now built his own house on the land on which he had purchased the fee simple declined the £12 10s 0d offered by Mrs. Brennan. He applied to have his new premises licensed. Mrs. Brennan opposed the granting of the licence and had a constable present in court to give evidence that there was not a need for two licensed premises at Dromin. The presiding magistrate declared that there was no intention of granting a second licence. However, when a vote was taken among the magistrates on the bench the licence was granted. The decision to grant the second licence reduced the value of Mr. Taaffe's original premises, now in the possession of Mrs. Brennan.

The period of one month, allowed by the magistrate, was up by a fortnight and moves toward eviction were set in train. It was, by now, obvious to Mrs. Brennan that she had little to gain from continuing to pursue her action and so when Rev. Father J. McGee, PP Dunleer, proposed that Mr. Taaffe should retain his house, offices and garden at £10 per annum, with a thirty year lease, while Mrs. Brennan should get the cabins on the other holding, those terms were accepted.

Thus ended the Brennan/Taaffe saga. Patrick Taaffe continued, through his membership of the Land League, to fight for the right of tenants to ownership of their land.

Mr. Taaffe was a founder member of Louth Tenants' Defence Association in 1874. He died in July 1885.

His funeral was attended by his son, Master Joseph George Taaffe, as well as by his brothers, Rev. George Taaffe, PP Collon, Rev. Thomas Taaffe, CC Dundalk, Messrs. James and John Taaffe, Dromin and William Taaffe, Ardee.

{The death of a neighbour James Stokes, at Dunleer Station terminated Patrick Taaffe's lease at Dromin}

The Land Act, which had recently been passed, endeavoured to eradicate the injustice of turning out a tenant without giving him full compensation for his permanent improvements, or, if he were a tenant at will, for disturbance of occupancy. Some landlords circumvented the Act by raising the rent to a level which would force the tenant to give up his holding. If he refused to pay the rent the law supported the landlord in occupying the property and evicting the tenant.

James Stokes – The life in the lease of Patrick Taaffe 1876

James Stokes, Dromin, a small farmer and cattle dealer died in 1876, as a result of injuries he received in an accident at Dunleer Railway Station. He left a widow and four children (see Brennan and Taaffe). His widow took an action against the Great Northern Railway for negligence and claimed £2000 for the loss of her husband.

Mr. McIntosh, the stationmaster, gave evidence to the effect that the platform was clear when the train was ordered to start and that later he noticed a man leaning against the train as it started. The man fell on the rails and later died. It was claimed that the man had said it was his own fault. Dr. Keelan, MD., Dunleer attended the injured man.

The Inspector on the permanent way, Edward McGrath, claimed that he had called on Stokes to stand back as the train began to move. Mr. Finlay Chester stated that he spoke to Stokes in Drogheda and that he was drunk. Mr. Finlay Chester was a large shareholder in the GNR Company. Mrs. Bridget McPeake, Dunleer, stated that she remembered the 22nd January and that Stokes appeared to have drink taken. Mrs McPeake was a servant of Mr. McIntosh at the time.

Dr. Boyd, a passenger on the train from Drogheda to Dundalk, said that he remembered an old man in his 2nd class carriage. He, later, spoke to Stokes, who left and walked unsteadily.

The jury was told by the magistrate that if James Stokes had lost a leg they could give recompense for his pain and suffering, but, on his death, they could not take account of the anguish of his wife and children, only the pecuniary loss to wife and family.

James Butterly, Mooremount, owner of 65 acres, was on the train. He did not see the accident nor did he see James Stokes until after his death.

Mrs. Mary Stokes stated that they had been married for fourteen years and had four children, aged 14 years to 4 years. Her husband was 64 years of age, a good farmer and cattle dealer. They had 20 acres at £2 per acre and the lease depended on her husband's life. Since her husband's death she had received notice from her landlord, Mrs. Brennan, that the rent would be increased.

The jury failed to reach agreement.

The Brennan family may not have lived in Dromin House during the Brennan v Taaffe episode which ended towards the end of the 1870's. (Probably about 1878). In any case Gen. W.B. Irwin resided there in 1886 (Bassett). Mrs. Brennan is referred to as the largest landowner in the district, but if one is to judge by the list of landowners and farmers she didn't appear to live in the district at the time.

However, the 1901 Census and the 1911 Census show the Brennan family living at Dromin.

1901

Anne Gertrude Brennan – Landed Proprietor

John Quin, son in law

Anne Quin, daughter

Adelaide, Mary Quin – granddaughter

John Patrick Quin –grandson

Mary Campbell – cook

Mary Anne Byrne – Housemaid

1911

John Quin – Widower

Adelaide

John Patrick

Mary Sarsfield – cook

Margaret Myles – domestic

The map related to the purchase of farms by tenants, under the Land Acts, show Anne Quin's (Mrs. Brennan's daughter) estate to include the land on which Dromin House is built.

{Dromin House

(Burke's Houses of Ireland – 380017 13)

Dromin House is a Georgian House of two storeys over basement.

Five bay front with later porch parapeted roof.

In 1886 (Bassett) General WB Irwin lived there.

Eight deeds of the Brennan family, Dromin and Drumcashel, Co. Louth, concerning lands in Dromin.

[National Library D10516 to D10523] }

James Byrne's Eviction 1887**Doctor's Lane, Dunleer****Masserene Estate**

Lord Masserene owned quite a considerable amount of landed property in the Parish of Dunleer. Early in 1881 he reduced the rent by 20%, which, on the whole, brought it lower than Griffith's Valuation. The reduction was granted because of a continuation of bad seasons. Lord Masserene's agent, Mr. Wynne, J.P., brought the decision to the attention of the Parish Priest of Collon, Rev. George Taaffe. The news was greeted by the tenants with cheers, bonfires and general delight. However, towards the end of the year Lord Masserene's attitude changed and his reputation as a good landlord plummeted when several of his tenants received the following letter from his solicitors.

31/10/1881

Sir,

We are instructed on behalf of Lord Masserene to apply to you for payment of £-, being the half years rent due to him out of your holding up to 1st May 1881.

Our instructions are, should this amount not be sent to us here, 8 Kildare St., Dublin, on or before Saturday next, the 5th November, to take immediate proceedings for the recovery of same, together with the half years gale which will become due on the 1st November and which we will do without further notice to you.

Your obedient servants,
Meade and Collins.

Considerable agitation in respect of the Masserene rents continued and by 1885 complaints were made against Lord Masserene for a refusal to grant any abatement in rent even though tenants were suffering as a result of a depression, a matter which was not yet confined to the locality but which was felt all over Europe. English farmers, where the land was in good heart and buildings kept in repair at the landlords' expense, didn't have to request an abatement but were granted it. The Irish landlord spent nothing on tenant's holdings, all costs of repair and all expenses incidental to farming here came out of the tenants' pockets. Tenants were advised to stand together, yield not a tenth of an inch, until the justice of their moderate demands was satisfied.

A local newspaper (Dundalk Democrat) in an editorial, referring to Masserene on 19/12/1885, wrote,

'The days when an Irish landlord could exterminate the people of a countryside because of their refusal or inability to pay rack rents are gone in Ireland. A predecessor of Lord Masserene, it is said, tried his hand at the work of extermination in times when such unholy work could be indulged in but he found the work unprofitable.'

Colonel Burnaby in Ashville offered a reduction of 15% and because his tenants had judicial leases this was equivalent to 30% and was accepted. Similar reductions were granted on the Singleton Estate at Belpatrick, but still no sign of Masserene giving way. However early in 1886 Lord Masserene capitulated and granted a 15% reduction. As a permanent reduction of 12½%, had been granted a couple of years previously the whole amounted to 27½%.

The rent agitation continued and the tenants of Lord Masserene joined the Plan of Campaign. Quite a number of Masserene's tenants lived in Dunleer Parish and they asked for a reduction of 20% in judicial rents Lord Masserene refused. Mr. Wynne, J.P., his agent, who was regarded as a fair minded man resigned or was removed and he was replaced by Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson, Solicitors. The tenants deposited their rents, less the 20% requested, in the National Bank, their next step being to get rid of the stock by selling them. A large meeting was held, chaired by Rev. George Taaffe, PP., Collon, and addressed by MP's. By this stage the vast majority of landlords had come to terms with their tenants, who lacked money because of a bad harvest. Lord Masserene's reputation, which had risen the previous year because of substantial reductions granted, declined rapidly once more. By March 1887 sheaves of writs from Masserene's agents arrived in Dunleer, in all of which the service was bad. Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson, Solrs. were Lord Masserene's agents and MR. PC McGough, Solr., acted for the tenants. On January 1887, the tenants joined the Plan of Campaign.

In June 1887, the interest in the holdings of twenty tenants on the estate were sold by auction in the Crown Court held in the Courthouse, Dundalk. Tenants from Dunleer were involved including Mrs. Anne McArdle, Ravel, Dunleer, Peter Landy, Mountainstown and Ravel, Patrick Meigan (Meehan) Mountainstown and Ravel, Michael Powderly, Corstown, John McCabe, Knockaleva.

Mrs. Anne McArdle paid a yearly rent for 10acs 1rds 39pers of £44. In reply to a question the sheriff stated that the amount of the execution on Anne McArdle was £105 9s 10d. He would now take the bidding. Emerson the landlord's agent, bid £1 James Byrne from Collon?? Dunleer bid £2 and the bidding continued until it reached £21 and was knocked down to Mr. Byrne, whose intention it was to buy all the farms and to hand them back to the tenants. The Sheriff demanded cash and Mr. Byrne offered an IOU which was refused. The farms were then, one by one, knocked down to Emerson for £1 each.

A public meeting was held in Collon in connection with the matter. Prominent people from Dunleer attended the meeting and these included James Byrne, PLG, Dunleer, P. Byrne PLG, Mooremount, P. Ekins, PLG, Richardstown, John Callan, PLG, Shamrock Lodge, Richard Mathews, Knockdinnan, Luke Torris, Mooremount, Thomas Powderly, Cliven, Patrick Carroll, Dunleer, Dr. Keelan, Dunleer, Joseph Crilly, Aclare Castle??

In July 1887 a meeting was arranged for Dunleer to protest against Lord Masserene, his threatened evictions and later in the month a demonstration was held presided over by Very Rev. Canon McGee, PP, Dunleer. Resolutions were passed condemning the harsh and unjust conduct of Lord Masserene and promising sympathy and support to the tenants. There was an immense gathering of people from Dunleer and surrounding parishes present. There was plenty of legal activity but no sign yet of evictions commencing.

In September 1887 the bailiffs were expected in Dunleer to commence evicting tenants. A large farmer, James Byrne, living on the Doctors Lane, Dunleer, now the residence of the Duffy family, was first on the list to be visited, presumably on the basis that if he could be broken, than all the smaller tenants would give way. (A view expressed in the Freeman's Journal).

[In June 1887, Henry Keogh, Esq. Resident Magistrate, held an informal magisterial inquiry in Dunleer Constabulary Barracks into charges preferred by a sheriffs bailiff named Richardson in pursuance of a writ served on James Byrne, a tenant of Lord Masserene. Richardson, his son and another agent named Callan attempted to seize under the Court

judgement but failed to find anything to lay hands on. They went to James Byrne's house and knocked, but got no reply. They saw cattle being moved off Byrne's farm. A crowd gathered who shouted 'Grippers' after them. They returned home in fear.]

On Monday 3rd October 1887 a large force of police arrived at Dunleer and served notice that any meeting held, now that the evictions were to take place, would constitute an illegal and criminal assembly.

Joseph Crilly, President of Dunleer Branch of the League, went to Dublin to ensure that a representative of the Central Executive would be present when the evictions took place. Hundreds of people left their work and proceeded to Dunleer on Tuesday.

A hundred men of the East Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Newry, travelled by the 9am train from Dundalk, as did a large force of constabulary from Dundalk. The soldiers and police marched to the village from the station. Police were, also, drawn from stations around Dunleer.

Shops were closed at the request of the local leaders to ensure that there would be no violent actions. Numerous people arrived on foot.

The train leaving Dublin at 9am carried Professor Stuart, an English MP, to Dunleer, as well as John Kelly of the Central Executive and Mr. Summers, BL a representative of the 'Manchester Guardian'.

Also, on the train were the Masserene agents, Dudgers and Emerson, Solrs accompanied by their men.

There was, also, a young man named Filgate who occupied a prominent position in the Property Defence Association (an organisation which supported the Landlord) in Drogheda. On the train, also, was a large force of Constabulary from Drogheda under Detective Inspector McDermott.

Permission to speak was refused to Professor Stuart by Captain Keogh, despite the entreaties of Canon McGee, PP, Dunleer. The Police Inspector informed the priest that the presence of the police had nothing to do with the evictions but rather with the fact that a large meeting was being held in Dunleer.

By eleven o' clock the town was filled with people, including priests, public representatives and prominent parishoners. Mr. Dudgeon proceeded to James Byrne's house. Canon McGee offered the judicial rent less 20% and the non judicial rent less 25% (Plan of Campaign). Mr. Dudgeon refused on the grounds that this offer had been discussed on two occasions already and had not been accepted. Mr. Dudgeon's only offer was 10% off non judicial rent.

Professor Stuart appealed on the tenants behalf, as an Englishman and as an English MP, but to no avail. Canon McGee asked about costs and was informed that costs would be reduced considerably where a settlement had been reached.

Dudgeon expressed regret that James Byrne had not come to terms and made the point that he was a different case quite unlike the position of poor tenants. James Byrne replied that he could pay, but, on principle, would not do so. He would hand over his premises freely.

Dudgeon stated that the landlord had been faced with grave loss because tenants forced him to go to court. He, the landlord, also objected to others, rather than his agents, collecting his rent. This was a reference to the paying, by the tenants, of the rent, less the percentage they wanted it reduced, to the Bank.

Professor Stuart continued to press the landlord's agents to accept the offer made, pointing out that, in England, reasonable settlements had been made (many fair settlements had been made in Ireland, also). Professor Stuart said that he thought the landlords of Ireland were mad, looking to their own interests and the future. The negotiations failed. [It was clear that the longer the dispute continued the worse for the landlord, but the better for the agents.]

The bailiffs and the minions moved into Byrne's house. There was little there for them as the furniture had been removed beforehand and the cattle had been taken from the fields by friends. The comfortable residence of Mr. Byrne was taken over on behalf of the landlord. The landlord had not spent one penny on the residence.

Having dislodged Mr. Byrne the bailiffs then proceeded to evict six or seven under tenants of his who resided on the outskirts of the town. The evicted tenants were re-instated as caretakers.

One man, whose house was a lodging house, was away from home. The doors and windows of his house were broken and the few sticks of furniture removed.

Possession of outlying farms belonging to Mr. Byrne were formally handed over to Masserene's representative. The bailiffs had, also, proposed to call on Meehan, a tenant, but as he was seriously ill they postponed the visit.

Professor Stuart called on one of the sub tenants, who greeted him with kindly Irish greetings. He described the day's proceedings as the most disgraceful he had ever witnessed in any Christian country and he said that he proposed to repost the matter to Mr. Gladstone. He hoped that Home Rule would soon become a reality.

A large meeting took place a short distance outside Dunleer, on the Drogheda Rd., probably at the Whitecross. Canon McGee was Chairman and the principal speaker was Professor Stuart, MP. The Plan of Campaign was to be adhered to.

A meeting in Dunleer or at the Ravel was prohibited.

Mr. Segrave of Athclare Castle took Mr. Byrne and his family into his home at Athclare.

About a week after the eviction a man came late at night to Athclare Castle and knocked on the door. James Byrne was in bed. He asked the man at the door what he wanted and the man stated that he had come from Collon. James Byrne thought he might be one of the tenants looking for advice and so he dressed himself, came down and admitted the man to the house. The man stated that he had shot Masserene. James Byrne pointed out to him that Masserene was in Antrim and the man then stated he fired a shot at Masserene's window to frighten him. He demanded money and a pony and car to help him escape. Mr. Byrne ordered him out and went to see Mr. Crilly, President of the local branch of the League at Dunleer, to whom he gave details of the matter. They went to the barracks in Dunleer and informed Sergeant Kelly of the affair. The man was not found, a man of the name given by

the intruder did not answer to his description, nor was there a window broken. The people locally believed that the man was an informer sent to trap James Byrne so as to give the Authorities the excuse for using the Coercion Act.

A huge demonstration was held at Mullen's Cross in support of James Byrne, the first victim of the evictions on the Masserene estate. Among those present, including clergy were P. Ekins PLG, Richardstown, John Callan, PLG, Shamrock Lodge, M. Keelan, MD, Dunleer, Hugh Clarke, PLG, Dunleer, James Byrne, PLG, Dunleer.

The meeting was chaired and addressed by TP Gill, MP, who congratulated the people on attending and especially because the meeting was held without the knowledge of the police, as no advertisements were placed in local papers or on placards. There were notables from Dundalk and Drogheda present as well as English friends of Mr. Gill. The right of free speech was, also, a theme.

The Masserene tenants continued to demand a 25% reduction on non judicial rents and 20% reduction on judicial rents. At the Mullen's Cross meeting Mr. John Kelly stated that he owned a farm and would be glad to give refuge to Masserene evicted tenants on that farm.

The Masserene tenants were actually asking for a lower reduction than that pertaining to estates around them.

The Property Defence Association supported Masserene 'The Landlords' wrote the 'Daily News' an English newspaper, 'can combine against the tenants but not the tenants against the landlords. Police and troops, at public expense, are arraigned against the tenants. If the tenants win the new agents cannot be paid. They appear to represent the Property Defence Association rather than the Lord Masserene.

In October 1888 a meeting of the League in Louth was held at Dundalk, for the purpose of considering arrangements for the holding of a county demonstration in Louth County, at an early date, to call attention to the Masserene Tenants and other subjects of national importance. Messrs. M. Lynch, N. Mathews and P. Morgan represented Dunleer at the meeting. Also in October 1888 a special meeting of the Dunleer branch, Mr. J. Crilly presiding, unanimously adopted a resolution from the Drogheda Independent branch, supporting John Drumgoole, an evicted tenant of Lord Masserene.

James Dunne, 80 years of age, from Belpatrick was evicted by Lord Masserene and died of exposure. Large meetings were held in protest. A jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the agents, Dudgeon and Emerson.

In November 1888 the Land Courts in thirty six cases, over eighteen months, gave 22½% reductions to tenants. P. Landy, Ravel, was paying £32 rent. This was reduced to £24 judicial rent. His valuation was £28. Masserene made an offer, with the proviso, that the tenants desert their leaders. The tenants refused and the Land War continued.

In an effort to defeat the Plan of Campaign Dudgeon and Emerson, at the end of 1888, inserted the following advertisement in the 'Down Recorder,'

Important to Protestant tenant farmers and their sons.

There are several vacant farms to let in the Counties of Louth and Meath, in close proximity to the important

Seaport and Market town of Drogheda

None but Protestant need apply

Special advantages offered to suitable tenants

For further particulars apply

Messrs. Dudgeon and Emerson

Land Agents and Solicitors, 14 Upper Sackville St., Dublin

Hunt W. Chambre, Esq. Stewartstown, Dungannon & Estate Offices, Antrim

In March 1889 Protestants were brought in by Lord Masserene and given farms from which tenants had been evicted.

Towards the end of August 1889, a **Dunleer Correspondent** sent the following report to the 'Dundalk Democrat'.

'On Thursday and Friday of last week this little town was somewhat alarmed by the presence of a large posse of police commanded by Mr. McDermott, DI Drogheda and accompanied by two constables in mufti, Quinn and McGillen, representing the short and the long hand sections of police 'reporters' respectively. Everybody wondered what the visit was about. Someone facetiously remarked that the town was about to be bombarded and that the channel squadron was in the new harbour at Clogherhead. But 'twas only the release of one of Masserene's campaigners.'

In 1890 a **Dunleer Correspondent of the 'Dundalk Democrat'** wrote:

'What was the need for this imposing army, paid for by the taxpayer, at a time when at the fortnightly Petty Sessions at Dunleer, Sir John Robinson was agreeably surprised upon taking the chair when informed that the calender was blank and he congratulated the constables on this happy state of affairs. A sight that would certainly amuse our English visitors may frequently be seen in the quiet little town of Dunleer. The Lord Masserene and Ferrard, when passing through the town, is closely guarded by two constables armed to the teeth. The estae bailiff a cadaverous looking individual of the needy apothecary stamp, comes next, guarded by two more constables. Two more guard a sorrowful figure in a cart. This individual is a 'planter', or more politely a solvent tenant. Another solvent tenant comes, and, perhaps, two or three, and all guarded by their armed escort, and then with what brazen effrontery these protected planters will enter the shops and demand their necessaries.' I wonder how long will it last.'

Despite the long and bitter rent war between Lord Masserene and his tenants, the evictions and the litigation, James Byrne's descendents were in possession of his Dunleer farm when I was young. The McArdle family, Ravel and the Landy family, Ravel and Mountainstown are still in possession of the farms, while the Meighan family, Mountainstown and Ravel and the McCabe name, Knockacleva, died out while still possession of most of their lands. These were the Masserene tenants in Dunleer parish, whose interest in their holdings were sold, in the Crown Court at Dundalk, in June 1887, for £1 each farm, to Emerson, Lord Masserene's agent.

The Land Purchase Act passed in 1891 granted an additional £30,000,000 to be advanced to tenants to enable them to purchase their holdings.

Under the Land Purchase Acts, Schedule of areas, Irish Land Commission, Estate Commissioners, the following are shown in possession of farms:-

| | acs | rds | pers | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|---------------|---|---|
| John McCabe, Knockacleva | 73 | 2 | 15 | | | |
| Anne McArdle, Ravel | 38 | 3 | 39 | Mountainstown | | |
| Bartholomew Landy (son of Peter), Ravel | 9 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| Denis Meighan (Meehan), Ravel | 10 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 5 |
| James Byrne, Ravel (Doctors Lane) | 76 | 2 | 13 | | | |

Anne McArdle's farm had increased in size from 1887.

McArdle's and Landy's are still in possession of their land. The Byrne family no longer possess the farm in Dunleer, but descendants relatives own a farm in Mountainstown?? Newhall?? and another in the Gallagh (Togher parish) Meighans are no longer in the Mountainstown – Ravel area. The name McCabe is no longer extant in Knockaleva. The Masserene family has long since left the district. (1994)

In April 1904 Lord Masserene indicated that he was willing to sell his estate under the Wyndham Act. He, also, stated that he would put no obstacle in the way of evicted tenants getting their farms back provided they came to a fair arrangement with the people who had taken over their farms. From information available there would appear to be no problem in this respect. A committee was set up consisting of five people from Collon, four from Monasterboice and three from Dunleer to consider the matter.

There is a leading article in the Dundalk Democrat, 10th October 1887 on the Masserene v James Byrne case.

The Irish National League 1885+ 1890 before the split in the Parliamentary party)

The following advertisement appeared in the 'Dundalk Democrat' on 2nd October 1885.

'A Monster Meeting will be held in

DUNLEER

On Sunday, 11th October 1885, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Irish National League for the district. T. Sexton, MP and T. Healy, MP, W. Redmond, MP and JR Cox have promised to attend and speak. The Chair will be taken at two o' clock by Rev. Henry McKee, PP, Tenure.

MEN OF LOUTH

attend in your thousands and show your presence your desire to have your county fall in line with the rest of Ireland under the leadership of Parnell.

God save Ireland.

A large crowd attended the demonstration. Fife and Drum bands attended from Drogheda, Ardee and Dunleer. The Emmett and Young Blood bands arrived from Dundalk while bands, also, accompanied the contingent from Drogheda. Single fare on the trains sufficed for the return journey to Dundalk.

Mr. Sexton, MP, was accompanied from Drogheda by the Mayor, Alderman Connolly. When the brougham appeared there were cheers from those present and all marched together to the field.

There were a large number of clergy on the platform, including Rev. Father McGee, PP, Dunleer and Father Healy, CC, Dunleer. Also present was Father John Byrne, CC, Kilsaran, later to be Parish Priest of Dunleer from 1897 to 1937.

Among those present were Ald. Connolly, Mayor of Drogheda, Ald Mangan of Drogheda Corporation, James Byrne, PLG, Dunleer, P. Byrne, Hon. Sec., Mooremount, Dunleer, Joseph Kieran, Dromin, Bernard Gannon, Dunleer, PW McKeon, do., Hugh Clarke, PLG, do. Michael Lynch, Dunleer, John Dowd, Cappoge, Dr. Keelan, Dunleer, P. Carroll, Dunleer, Joseph Crilly, do., P. Maguire, do., Luke and James Torris, Mooremount, J. Butterly, do., John Mathews, The Dairy, Dunleer, John Callan, PLG, Shamrock Lodge, JG Kieran, Painstown, etc, etc.

Michael Davitt wrote to P. Byrne, Hon. Sec., apologising for his absence because he had previously promised to address a meeting in Middleton on the same date.

A demand was made for legislative independence; land grabbing and grass grabbing were condemned; complaints were voiced about a lack of effort to develop industry here. There were calls for support for Charles Stewart Parnell. Father McKee, Mr. Sexton, MP., George Harley Kirk, MP/Honest George, Mr. Neary, Stephen Segrave, and Mr. Dan Crilly of the 'Nation' addressed the meeting. Philip Callan also spoke, but was not well received.

A parliamentary Election was due in November 1885 and the following were delegates to the Convention –

Dunleer - M. McKenna, T. Rafferty, P. Byrne, P. Ward.

Dromin – P. Stokes, Owen Kieran, JG Kieran, H. Smyth

Joseph Nolan, 23 Balmoral Rd., New Brighton, was selected as a Parnellite candidate and he was later elected defeating Philip Callan, former MP. TJ Gill, late of 'United Ireland' was elected in South Louth.

As Charles S. Parnell was returning from Dundalk, by train, he was met at the Dunleer Railway Station by members of Dunleer Branch of the Irish National League and presented with an address.

“We, the members of Dunleer Branch, Irish National League, beg to tender our heartfelt congratulations on the signal victory you have gained over the concentrated forces of our enemies, namely the castle, represented by Philip Callan and supported by the Tory and Whig Cawtholics of North Louth. We beg you to take back to Dublin the assurance that you had always Dunleer with you, to a man and that, in the victory now achieved, no truer sons of our glorious land exist than those that are represented by this address.”

Signed: James Butterly, Treasurer, Patrick Byrne, Hon. Sec., PW McKeon, James McKenna, Michael McKenna, Michael Lynch, Thomas Rafferty, Patrick Stock (Stokes?)

The address was presented at Dunleer Station and read by Mr. Branigan to Messrs. Parnell, Nolan and Dillon.

Mr. Parnell, in reply, said that the triumph was one which they did not regard as a personal one but as one gained for Ireland.

13/3/1889 In 1886 the branch of the National League passed a resolution expressing considerable dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Chairman, Board of Guardians, to permit a discussion on the resolution recently adopted by the Dublin Corporation on the question of Home Rule. It was pointed out that members of the Drogheda Corporation in 1800 were exclusively protestant but that this didn't prevent them seeing that the Union would be a measure which would prove injurious to Irishmen no matter what their religious opinion might be.

Dunleer Resolution – Michael Lynch in the Chair. “That in consequence of the refusal of the Chairman of the Ardee Union to entertain the resolution in favour of Home Rule, adopted by the Dublin Corporation, and most of the patriotic representatives bodies in Ireland, be it therefore resolved that in consequence of our guardians, not alone making no protest to the ruling of the Chairman, but, in fact, being absent on such an important occasion, they are unworthy of our support.”

Two guardians were elected in the Dunleer area, to represent the Dunleer Division.

On 27th March 1886 there were two guardians elected for the Dunleer Division:- Hugh Clarke 155, James Byrne 129.

One guardian was elected for the Dromin Division:- Patrick Byrne 97

Those elected all attended the meeting to found the Branch of the Irish National League.

In December 1886 a special meeting of the Dunleer Branch of the National League was held. Mr. J. Byrne, PLG, presided.

Among the resolutions was one proposed by Mr. Michael McKeon and seconded by Mr. John Gregory, sympathising with the people's friend, John Dillon and approving his manly conduct in fighting the battle of Clanricarde's rack rented tenantry and congratulating V. Rev. Canon McGee on being raised to the dignity of Canon.

In 1888 a meeting of the Dunleer Branch, National League was held to highlight the Masserene Rent Activities.

Early in 1889 a special meeting of the Dunleer Branch, Irish National League, chaired by M. McKenna, passed a resolution deploring the brutal treatment meted out to William O'Brien, in Clonmel Jail, by **Bloody Balfour** and his minions.

In March 1889 the Dunleer Branch (JNL), Mr. JJ Crilly in the Chair, selected Messrs. Lynch, Byrne, Brennan and Tenanty to attend the Drogheda Convention. The local guardians pledged themselves to uphold the National Programme at the Ardee branch.

On December 13th 1890 a motion, proposed by JJ Crilly, and seconded by M. McKenna, was passed:-

"That we, the members of the Dunleer Branch of the National Irish League, express our utmost confidence in the leadership of Charles S. Parnell.

P. Byrne, Hon. Sec.

[Charles S. Parnell was in grave difficulty at this time. On 6th December 1890, the 'Anti Parmellites' withdrew from a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party and elected Justin McCarthy, as their Chairman in place of Parnell.]

In January 1892 a convention was held in Co. Louth, J. Farrell representing the Irish National Federation (Anti Parnell, Healyite) Mr. Michael Davitt took the chair. [This organisation appears to indicate a split in the Irish National League organisation in Dunleer].

The purpose of the meeting was to endeavour to help evicted tenants. An address from the evicted tenants of Lord Masserene was read at the meeting. In July 1892 Tim Healy (anti Parmellite) was elected to North Louth and Dr. Ambrose (anti Parmellite), an unknown, defeated J. Nolan (Parmellite).

In October 1892, at a convention of the JN Federation (anti Parmellite) in Drogheda, the delegates from Dunleer were Messrs. James Halpenny, P Rorke, PLG., R Tinnanty, L. Carroll, T. Mathews, J. Farrell, John Callan, Drumcashel.

The case of the evicted tenants on the Masserene Estate, was discussed.

The archbishop and TM Healy regretted their inability to attend the meeting but wished the meeting and the evicted tenants well. The meeting wished to see them re instated. Three MP's addressed the meeting and appealed for funds to help fight the cause of the evicted tenants.

The split in the Irish Parliamentary Party took its toll on the Irish National League and there appears to be no further reference to it in this locality.

Louth Co. Guide and Directory – George Henry Bassett 1886
Dunleer population 498 in the year 1881.

Although a smart looking and well built village in the barony of Ferrard, Dunleer has sadly fallen from the position it occupied at the time of the Union. It was represented in the Irish Parliament by two members and its disfranchisement brought £7500 each to the Speaker Foster and Henry Coddington. By virtue of a Charter granted in the time of Charles II it had a corporation composed of a sovereign, twelve burgesses and an independent number of freemen and continued to exercise privilege under it until 1811.

Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of each month excepting 6th January; 14th May; 1st November. The Whiteriver which runs through the village, is good for trout fishing. The principal landlord in the district is Lord Bellew, whose residence at Barmeath is about two miles, Irish, to the east. The mansion has incorporated in it the old castle of John Bellew, one of the lords of the English Pale. The woods in the demesne are extensive and contribute largely to the encouragement of the native timber trade. Rokeby Hall, the residence of Sir John S. Robinson, Bart., and one of the finest places in the country, lies to the South East, better than two miles, Irish. Rathescar House, the residence of Mr. Alec Henry, in the adjoining Barony of Ardee, two miles, Irish, to the West.

Rathescar was once the abode of Judge Foster and among its attractions was an ornamental lake.

Dunleer is a district station for the Royal Irish Constabulary. It is on the line of the Great Northern Railway, 41½ miles, English, North of Dublin, 10 miles by rail North of Drogheda, 12¼ miles by rail South of Dundalk. There is a high Danish fort on the farm of Mr. Hugh Clarke, facing in the direction of Drogheda. The Protestant and Catholic Churches are handsome edifices.

Bassetts Louth 1886 – Dunleer

| Directory | | Business Branches |
|--|---|---|
| Rev. James McGee, PP Rev. Joseph Healy, CC Rev. William J. Askin, Rector | Dispensary Committee Lord Bellew, Barmeath Lord Masserene, Oriel Temple, Collon | <u>Bakers</u> M. Gibney, Ml. Lynch <u>Blacksmiths</u> P&T. Morgan <u>Bootmakers</u> Ml & Patk Meehan |
| C. Ire. Res. Clonmore Hugh Clarke- Postmaster Petty Sessions Court Held | Sir. BE Bellingham, Dunany Patrick D. Caraher, Maine Hugh Clarke, Dunleer (Hon. Sec) | Matt Morgan, Louis & Matt Sharkey <u>Carpenters</u> Jas Carney, Thos. English John King, Patk Taaffe |
| Every alternative Tuesday | James Byrne, Ravel | <u>Coal Dealers</u> Wm. Bingham, Pierce Halligan |
| Wm Reilly, Clerk Wm H. Yeats, DI, RIC James Bell, Head Constable | James Kieran, Painstown John C. Harmon, Salterstown Patrick Rourke, Dunany | <u>Drapers</u> Hugh Clarke, P. Maguire <u>Dressmakers</u> M.A. Nolan |
| Nat. School, P.Nolan (Master) MJ Nolan, Mistress Banks – <u>Hibernian</u> – open Every Tues and Fri | Thos. Clinton, Annagassan Patrick Carroll, Dunleer Patk Taaffe, Dromin James Stokes, Cliven | K. Morgan, J&C Powderly <u>Egg & Fowl Trade</u> Patk Faulkner <u>Emigration Agent</u> Hugh Clarke <u>Grocers who sell spirits</u> |
| Henry H Gallooly, Manager <u>Ulster</u> – open on 4 days Wm. R. Cranston – Manager Fife & Drum Band | Thos Landy, Marshalrath John Mathews, Ravel Committee meets on Second Monday of each Month at noon in Dunleer | Bernard Gannon, P. Clifford <u>Harness Maker</u> Ptk Meehan <u>Hotel Keeper</u> P. Carroll <u>Ironmongers</u> P. Carroll |
| Patk Faulkner, sec Patk Maguire, Treas. (instruments Stolen, later, by Black And Tans) | <u>Wardens</u> Charles Johnson, Salterstown Simon Jordan, Philipstown Peter Segrave, Roodstown John McCabe, Knockaleva | W. Crilly, B. Gannon <u>Nailmakers</u> Francis Phillips <u>Newsagent</u> Wm Bingham <u>Postcar Owners</u> P. Carroll, P. Faulkner |
| Railway Station Master Robert McIntosh, Dispensary, Dunleer & Dillonstown | Hugh Malone, Skeaghmore Patrick Butterly, Castlethomas Joseph McKenna, Keapock Thomas Powderly, liven Relieving Officer James Casey, Annagassan | J. McArdle, Mrs. M. Morgan, Thos & John Morgan <u>Provisions Dealers</u> P. Carroll |
| Dunleer, Tues & Fri 10 to noon, Dillonstown, Thur 11 to noon Dr. Michael Keelan, MD | | W. Crilly, B. Gannon, Mrs. M. Henry Ml. Lynch, Mrs. M. McEnteggard <u>Seeds & Manure Dealers</u> W. Bingham, P. Carroll W. Crilly, PW McKeon |

| Directory | | Business Branches |
|--|---|---|
| <p><u>Spirit Retailer</u> Mrs. M. Morgan</p> <p><u>Tailors</u> Jn. Connor, Thomas Daly, Wm. Gaughran Farmers, Landowners,</p> <p>*James Butterly, Mooremount Bryan Byrne, Mosstown Nt James Byrne, Mngr, Carrolls Hotel</p> <p>*Patk Byrne, Mooremount Thomas Callan, Jun, Cappoge Patrick Campbell, Trean Laurence Carroll, Windmill Joseph Conaghy, Cangy Christopher Cooney, Philipstown Thos Corcoran, Cluide John Courtney, Cappoge Patrick Courtney, Painstown Peter Crilly, Slieveboy James Cummins, Burnen Peter Devin, Hammondstown Patk Dogget, Rathcoole William Donagh, Mosstown Nt John Dowd, Cappoge Nicholas Dowd, Listulk Thos. Dysart, Richardstown Patk Ekins, Richardstown Mrs. Mary Faulkner, Rathescar Mid Thos. Flynn, Gunstown *Laurence Gregory, Mosstown Nt *Mathew Gregory, Ballymagera *Michael Grogan, Mosstown St</p> | <p><u>Timber Merchant</u> W. Crilly etc., Dunleer & District,</p> <p>Ptk Halpenny, Hammondstown Christopher Hand, Lawlesstown Alxndr Henry, Rathescar Hse</p> <p>John Henry, Richardstown Castle Joseph Henry, Rathescar *Patk Hoey, Trean Peter Kearney, Stirue Thomas Keenan, Puckstown Patk Kelly, Knockatubber James Kieran, Painstown *John King, Coneyboro *Thos Landy, Marshalrath *Peter Landy, Ravel *Mr. Anne. McArdle Francis McCabe, Trean James McCabe, Cookspark Patk McCann, Stirue John McCartan, Skibblemore Joseph McKenna, Cappoge Nicholas Magrane, Burren Patk Mathews, Slieveboy *Richd Mathews, Knockdinne</p> <p>Thos. Mathews, Drapers Manager Patrick Meegan, Mountainstown *Mrs. Meehan, Cappoge Richard Morgan, Trean Patrick Murphy, Hammondstown Bernard Phillips, New Hall</p> | <p><u>Victuallers</u> Mrs. B. Conlon: John Morgan Etc</p> <p>John Powderly, Mosstown Thos. Powderly, Jun, Cliven Peter Quin, Ballymagera</p> <p>Mrs. Rogers, Cookspark John Rogers, Listulk James Stokes, Cliven *Patk Stokes, Dromin Patk Stokes, Knockatober Thomas Stokes, Dromin William R. Supple, Janeville</p> <p>*James Torris, Lawlesstown Luke Torris, Mooremount</p> |

Philipstown has a rural post office, three miles East of Dunleer, its nearest Railway Station. The road passes Rathescar and abounds in attractive scenery. It, also, leads to Mullacurry race course. Major John F. Foster, JP., of Glyde Court, is principal land owner of the district which is good for grazing and tillage.

There is a Catholic Church in Philipstown – Parish of Dunleer.

Daniel Lynch, Postmaster.

National School – Dan Lynch, master; Mrs. Lynch, mistress.

Farmers and Landowners, Philipstown

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Christopher Cooney | Thomas Elliot | Peter Flanagan, Sen. |
| John Jordan | Joseph Jordan | Simon Jordan |
| George Moonan | Peter Nevin | Thomas Powderly |
| Philip Keenan | James Stokes | |

Labourers and cottages

In August 1889 a special meeting of the Dunleer branch, Irish Nation League, Mr. J Crilly presiding, considered a complaint made by labourers about the treatment they received from the *Guardians* in not giving them houses for which they had got requisition papers signed. They claimed that, in the majority of cases, those houses were given to men who had not signed papers nor gone to any trouble about them and those who signed papers were deprived of houses to which they were justly entitled, Mr Crilly (owner of shop where Dunleer Inn is today) and Mr. Mc Kenna (owner of business where Railway Bar is today) took an interest in the matter and a Drogheda solicitor, Mr. Smith, was engaged to take up the cases.

The Guardians could determine the tenancy but they apparently broke their own rules when it suited them. The labourers' complaint was that after they had gone to the trouble and expense in having requisition papers filled in etc. the Dunleer Selection Committee (appointed by the Board of Guardians), passed over their claims and gave houses to parties who had not got requisition papers signed. The legality of their actions was contested at the expense of the League.

The following letter from a labourer to the board of Guardians underlines the position:

Gentlemen,

I beg to bring under notice of your honourable board the fact, thaht about three years ago I got a requisition paper signed and went through all the necessary formulae to get a labourer's cottage. Dr Keelan condemned my house. The site for my house was voluntarily granted by Mr. Crilly, but, now, to my great surprise the cottage is given to another man, who got no paper signed nor went to any trouble in getting a cottage.

I am a labourer and incurred loss of time and expense to get a house and now I hope you will consider my case a just and deserving one.

*Your Humble Servant,
Bartholmew Ward.*

The letter was endorsed with signatures of Laurence Carroll, John Mathews and James Byrne.

The man who got the house in this case, was recommended, by the occupier of the farm on which the site was situated, to the Board and was given the house on that account.

The board discussed the matter but decided that they should not interfere. JJ Crilly applied to have a cottage on his land granted to a labourer Mc Guinness, who was in possession of the plot and not to the man ,Ward, who had signed the requisition on which the house was built. (my note - this was an extraordinary turnabout for JJ Crilly, who at an earlier date had been in favour of employing a solicitor to prevent such a situation from arising).

The board granted the house to Mc Guinness.

My notes: I knew Larry Mc Guinness, who lived in the cottage when I was young. The successful applicant was probably Larry's father. Some years later Patrick Ward, son of the above Bartholmew Ward, had a cottage built for him on a site near the Mc Guinness site. It may be that the cottage was built for Bartholmew and passed on to Patrick, I am not sure.

Section 13**The 1901 Census (Dunleer Parish)**

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Census 1901**Dunleer Parish (Civil) Barony of Ferrard*****R&W – Read and Write*****Athclare (Aclare)**

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----------------|-------------|
| Bernard McCann, RC, r&w | 45 | Farm Servant | Married |
| Brigid McCann, RC, r&w | 40 | General Servant | Married |
| Brigid Connor, RC, cannot read | 42 | | not married |
| Mary Casey, RC, read only | 55 | | widow |

(All above houses were owned by John McCann)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--------------|-------------|
| Patrick Markey, RC, r&w | 52 | Farmer | married |
| Rose Markey, RC, wife, r&w | 40 | | married |
| Mary Jane Markey, daughter | 14 | Scholar | not married |
| Catherine Conway, sister in law | 45 | | not married |
| John Boden, RC, cannot read | 40 | Farmer | married |
| Catherine Boden, wife, r&w | 35 | | married |
| Margaret Boden, daughter, r&w | 7 | Scholar | not married |
| James Boden, son, cannot read | 5 | | not married |
| Patrick Boden, son, cannot read | 1 | | not married |
| Edward C. Smyth, lodger, r&w | 55 | Farm Servant | not married |
| Peter Commons, RC, r&w | 36 | Shop Keeper | not married |
| Mary Jane Dolan, RC, r&w | 61 | Housekeeper | not married |
| Margaret Dolan, sister | 60 | Housekeeper | not married |
| James Dolan, brother | 52 | Farmer | not married |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|------------------|-------------|
| Bridget Lawless, RC, read only | 70 | | Widow |
| Patrick Healy, son in law, read only | 26 | Agricultural lab | Married |
| Catherine Healy, daughter, read only | 24 | | Married |
| Simon Healy, grandson, cannot read | 4 | | not married |
| Patrick Healy, grandson, cannot read | 2 | | not married |
| Patrick Hughes, RC, r&w | 50 | Agric lab. | Married |
| Margaret Hughes, wide, read only | 50 | | married |
| James Hughes, son, r&w | 17 | Agric lab. | Not married |
| John Hughes, son, r&w | 16 | Agric lab. | Not married |
| Patrick Hughes, son, r&w | 14 | Agric lab. | Not married |
| Joseph Hughes, son, r&w | 12 | Scholar. | Not married |
| Philip Hughes, son, r&w | 8 | Scholar | Not married |

(The landholder on whose holdings Dolans, Brennans and Hughes houses were situated were the representatives of P. Segrave Athclare Castle, presumably nobody lived in the Castle at the time)

Dunleer
Battsland

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---------------|----------------|
| Edward Thomas Mates, Presb, r&w | 27 | Stationmaster | Married cavan |
| Madge Mates, wife, Presb, r&w | 28 | | Married tyrone |

(The great Northern Railway Company were landholders on the holding on which the Mates' house was situated)

Burren

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|------------------|-------------|
| James Commons, RC, r&w | 55 | Farmer | Married |
| Margaret Commons, wife, r&w | 54 | Farmers wife | Married |
| Margaret Commons, daughter | 22 | | not married |
| Nicholas Magrane, JP, RC, r&w | 48 | Farmer | married |
| Mary Magrane, wide, r&w | 45 | | married |
| James M. Magrane, son, r&w | 21 | Farmers son | not married |
| Rose Duffy, servant, r&w | 38 | cook and servant | not married |
| Michael Lynch, RC, read only | 72 | | married |
| Margaret Lynch, wide, cannot read | 65 | | married |
| Patrick Lynch, son, r&w | 32 | Agric Lab | not married |
| Michael Lynch, son, r&w | 23 | Shepherd | not married |
| Joseph Lynch, son, r&w | 19 | Agric Lab | not married |
| John Dillon, RC, cannot read | 60 | Agric Lab | married |
| Anne Dillon, wife, read only | 50 | | married |
| James Dillon, son, cannot read | 14 | Agric Lab | not married |
| Mary Dillon, daughter, r&w | 11 | Scholar | not married |

(Lynch's and Dillon's house were built on Mc Grane's land)

Cluide

Patrick Hickey and wife Mary Hickey, RC, son Patrick (3 months) Lizzie Curtis, visitor, seamstress, Mary Newitt, Boarder, Dressmaker, 75 years, Thos. Farrelly, Servant, all but Mary Newitt can read and write.

Thomas Keenan, Agric Worker, Margaret Keenan, his wife, Catherine Commins, All are Catholics, None can read or write.

Thomas Callan and brother John, 50 years and 46 years respectively, Farmers. Both catholic and can read and write, neither married.

(this farm was bought by Patrick Ward, postman, Skibblemore and it is now [1992] owned by his grandson J. Casey])

Mary Corcoran, widow, farmer. Sons – John, Patrick J and Thomas – farmers on the mother's farm and Bernard, scholar. None married. All catholic and can read and write.

(By 1992 the Corcoran family had died out in Dunleer.)

Peter McGuinness and wife, Jane. He was a labourer. Both catholic and can read and write.

Michael Keelan and wife Josephine. He was the medical officer in Dunleer and district. No family. Brigid McKeon, cook. Joseph McQuaid, farm servant, came from Co. Meath. Mrs Keelan came from Co Monaghan. Dr. Keelan, LRCS, ORCPI

Owen Holdcroft and Mary, his wife. Sons - Bernard, John, Henry, James, Eugene. Daughters – Margaret, Rose, Ellen, Catherine. Mother-in-law - Anne McKeown. Bernard is a sailor and the remainder are at school. All are catholic and can read and write.

(1992 – the house no longer exists and was immediately East of Newhall Lane)

Drumin

Three private houses, of which two were inhabited. Michael Meade and Mary, his wife. Sons – James and Thomas. Daughter – Rose. All Catholic. Michael cannot read, Thomas and Rose were too young to read.

Thomas Murphy and his wife Margaret. Daughter – Rose. Sons – Michael?, Peter, James, John, Patrick. Thomas – Agric worker. Michael, Thomas' father, aged 90 years. All catholic and can read and write.

The uninhabited house was the house beside the mill, later it was lived in by Eugene Gannon and his family.

(In 1992 it belonged to Gerard Connor.)

Mountainstown

There were five dwelling houses in the townland, one of them uninhabited.

Anne Campbell (nee Cunningham of Painstown) widow. Farmer John Campbell, son and Katie, his wife. Anne, Mary, Patrick, Jimmy (1 year), grandchildren. The adults can read and write. Patrick McEaney and Bridget Duffy, servants, cannot read or write. All are Catholics.

Michael Meehan and Ellen, his wife. Daughter – Ellen. Son – Michael. Farmer, farmers son and daughter. All catholic. All can read and write except Michael Sen. (Lena Kirwan of Suntown, her mother was one of the Meehans.)

Patrick Geraghty and his wife, Bridget, Agric Labourer, Margaret and Annie, daughters, Joseph, son. All can read and write except the youngest child, Annie, who was too young. All were Catholic.

Denis Meehan, Farmer, 40, RC, his sister was wife of Pat Reynolds of the Trean. Grandfather of John Paul Reynolds who now owns the cottage etc. in the Trean. (1992)

Newhall

2 dwellings

Michael Powderly and Elizabeth, his wife. Farmer. Both were Catholic and could read and write. Bartle Woods purchased the farm and it is still in the possession of the Woods family (1992).

Bernard Phillips and Bridget, his wife. Farmer. Daughters - Mary, Catherine, Annie and Theresa. Sons – James J., Patrick, Bernard. Servant – Thomas Rourke. All were catholic and all could read and write. Bernard Phillips came from Co. Meath. Most of the young people were at school. One of the Phillips girls married a Byrne of Dunleer, who owned a farm at the Gallagher in Togher Parish (Dysart Civil Parish). One of the Byrne family now owns Phillips farm in Newhall.(1992)

Ravel

12 dwellings – all occupied.

John Dromgoole (house on land owned by John Mathews) and Mary, his wife. Daughters – Maggie, Mary, Bridget. Son – Nicholas. John, agricultural labourer. All catholic. Older members can read and write.

Catherine McCann (John Mathews land) Patrick Boyle and Joseph Burns, nephews. Patrick Boyle, Agricultural labourer. All were catholic and could read and write. None married. P. Boyle came from England.

John Mathews, 57 and his wife, Catherine, Farmer. Mary and Peter were visitors. Catherine Madden and Catherine King were servants. All were catholic and all adults can read and write.

Peter Callan and Mary, his wife, both were catholic and can read and write. He was an agric labourer and she was a seamstress.

Bartle Landy, Bridget and Josephine, sisters. William Miscon, servant, all catholic and can read and write.

Patrick McCabe and Mary, his wife, Bridget and Lizzie, daughters and Patrick, son. All catholic and all can read and write. Labourer.

(1992 – This house was, in the recent past, owned by Paddy Duffy. It has been vacant for some time.)

Annie McArdle, widow, Patrick McArdle, son, Maggie Ann, daughter. Farmer. All are catholic and can read and write.

Richard Hansard, 37 and Catherine, 38, his wife. Margaret, daughter. Richard Hansard, 72, his father. The old man and the child cannot read or write. Agric Lab. All are catholic.

Eliza Keenan (house on Annie McArdle's land) widow. She is catholic and is unable to read or write.

John McGough and his wife, Jane. Mary and Jane, daughters, Patrick, son. Lillie Morgan, niece. Agric lab. Catholic. Adults can read and write.

John Flanagan and his wife, Margaret. Catherine and Mary, daughters. James, son. Wife can read. All other adults can read and write. Agricultural Labourer. Catherine is a lace worker.

Shamrock Hill

Ebenezer Savage (37) and Annie Lyon Savage (22), his wife. William Smith Savage, his son. Accountant. Presbyterian. Annie McGee, servant, Mary McGee, nurse. Both catholic.

Bridget Mulroy, widow. Thomas, Patrick, Peter, Agric Labourer. Catholic. Three can read. Patrick can read and write.

Skibblemore

8 dwellings, one uninhabited.

Michael Marron (41) Anne (42), his wife, Mary Hoy? Daughter. Peter McKane, son-in-law. All except P. McKane can read and write. Catholic. Labourer.

John McCartin (74), James McCartin (68), his brother. Mary Ann McCartin, niece, Margaret Blake, servant. John was a farmer and James an engineer. Margaret Blake, servant. Catholic. Both came from Navan while the niece came from Balrath, Co Meath. The servant came from Duleek, Co. Meath. Mrs. Nelligan later bought the house and Connors bought it from her. The house was the school founded by Henrietta, Countess de Salis.

Patrick Rodgers (60). Catholic. Could read and write. Agric Labourer. He returned from America and lived in the house on the site of Conachy's garage, Barn Rd. Mrs. Connor, Barn Rd,. looked after him and he left her the house and paddock [the Teach – Scoraíocht Lannléire – is now in the paddock.]

Thomas Brady, Agric Lab and his wife, Bridget. Thomas Jr and Joseph, sons. Mary Josephine, daughter. Catholics. All adults can read and write.

Joseph McGuinness, Catherine and Bridget, his sisters. Catholic. Agric Lab – none married.

Mary Molloy, widow (80). John Molloy, son, farmer. Can read and write. Catholic.

(1992 – when I was young the house in which they lived was roofless and in a dilapidated condition. We called it 'the old house.')

Jane Moonan (60). Widow. Cannot read. Catholic.

Slieveboy

Thomas Carney and his wife, Jane, farmer. Mary Mathews, sister-in-law. John Reilly, servant. Thomas and his wife can read and write. Catholic.

(1992 – I knew old Thomas well. His nephew, also, Thomas, succeeded him. His grandnephew sold the farm to Frank Clare, who was married to my sister.)

Patrick Rodgers and his wife Mary, baby son (2). Agric Labourer. Only Patrick can read and write. I knew Mrs. Rodgers. The son, John, became a very talented mechanic and had a garage where Conachy's garage stands on the Barn Rd. (1994)

Joseph Keenan, farmer, unmarried, can read and write. Catholic.

William Bellew (53), Thomas (14), Charles (13) and William (4), sons. Labourer. Can all read and write except William who is too young to read. All catholic. Family descended from the O'Briens, Princes of Thomond and from the Bellews of Barmeath .

Trean

Patrick Hoey and Jane, his wife. Patrick (33), Joseph (23) sons. Patrick Mathews (servant). Brigid Bollan, servant, cannot read. All the rest of the household can read and write. Catholic. *(I knew Patrick and Joseph sons)*

Margaret Campbell (62) widow, farmer. James and Patrick Campbell, sons. Rose (28) and Bridget (26), daughters. Tommy Gorman, servant. Matt Campbell, servant. Catholic. All could read and write. *(I knew Rose and Bridget Campbell.)*

Patrick Reynolds (50) and his wife Rose A (48), Mary A., daughter, seamstress (17), Joseph (15), John (12), Thomas (10), Francis (8) sons. Farmer. All could read and write. All catholic.

(I knew Patrick Reynolds. Molly looked after the house. Joe worked on the small farm and was a temporary postman. Jack worked as a Co. Council worker. Thomas was a full time postman and Francis also worked with the Co. Council)

Michael Kelly (27) labourer. He lived in the house on the farm which my grandfather had bought in the Trean. I was reared in this house. Catholic.

Francis McCabe (60) and Margaret, his wife. Farmers. Peter (23), John (21), Francis (17), Luke (15), Thomas (6), sons. Essie (19), Bridget, daughters. The family were farm workers except for those at school remainder could read and write. Tom was too young. Catholic. There were older members of this family who had emigrated before 1901. Of the above Peter emigrated to Liverpool. Francis emigrated to America and later opened a shop in Liverpool. Luke emigrated to America. Essie emigrated to Liverpool. Bridget married a Co. Meath man. John and Tom who remained at home never married.

Windmill

James Tiernan (21), his sister Maggie (17). Mary Quinn, servant. Peter Steen, servant, James Marron, servant, all Catholic. All could read and write except James Marron. Nobody married.

John Farrell and his wife, Elizabeth (Elizabeth owned the property). Michael Feehan, servant, Mary Roe, cook and domestic servant. All could read and write except Michael Feehan. Catholic.

Woodland

Francis Carroll. Farmer. Alice King, Nicholas Mathews, Patrick Heary and Simon Connor, servants. All catholic. None married. Domestic workers and Agric Labourers.

Dunleer Town

Julia Campbell (60) owned a boarding house. Mary Ruith (42) from Co. Kildare, married, was a boarder. Fred Ruith (11) from Co. Offally, unmarried, boarder. All catholic. Julia Campbell spoke Irish and English. None could read.

Philip Myles (45) Catholic. Could read and write

John Bell. Signalman – came from Co. Meath. Most of the family were born in Co. Meath, others in Co. Dublin and the youngest daughter, only in Co. Louth. John Bell's wife Lizzie – daughters Bridget, Maryanne and Mary (4). Sons – James (12), Michael (11), Joseph (10) and Alexander. All the adults could read and write. All catholics. The name Joseph appears to be incorrect. It appears as John in the 1911 Census. I knew Seán Bell.

Philip Myles (45). Catholic. Could read and write.

Annie Murphy (77). Widow. Could not read or write.

Mary McDonald, widow, came from Co. Meath. Charwoman. Patrick J., son, agric lab. Both catholic. Both could read and write.

Mary Bizzel – housekeeper, not married. Mary Bizzel, niece, lacemaker, Laurence Mathews, lodger, printer. Henry Robbs, lodger, dealer. Thomas Smith, lodger, Agric lab., Michael Nolan, lodger, agric lab. The lodgers came from Dundalk, from Co. Monaghan and from Co. Dublin and could speak Irish and English. All could read and write. All catholic.

Patrick McEvoy and Margaret, his wife. Patrick, son. Catherine and Margaret, daughters. Dealer. William Thornton was a lodger. The adults, except the father and the lodger could read and write. All catholic. One of Patrick McEvoy's children attended school. The others were too young. W. Thornton was a basket maker and was married.

Margaret Phillips was a widow. Patrick, a nail maker, Thomas Agric Lab and Christy, Agric Lab were her sons. Thomas Moore was a grandson. All could read and write. All catholic.

(1992 – I knew a son known as the Gear Phillips).

Michael Kelleedy, Agric Lab and his wife, Bridget, James, Patrick and Michael, sons. Jane and Bridget, daughters. The father and mother and the youngest children were unable to read or write. The remainder could. Catholic.

Peter Devine (35) car driver and his wife, Mary. James (7), Mathew (4) and Patrick (2) sons. Annie (6) and Catherine (2 months) daughters. James was the only member of the household who could read and write.

Patrick King (59), carpenters assistant and his wife Margaret (53). Daughter Margaret (27). Vincent (23), clerk. All could read and write. Catholic. Margaret married Michael(?) Campbell, postman as his second wife.

Thomas Hardy (56) Agric Lab and widower. William (16) his son. Both could read and write. Catholic.

Julia Gaughran, widow, housekeeper, Mary Anne Gaughran, daughter, Seamstress, William Gaughran, son. Francis Sheils, tailor, lodger came from England, Patrick Casserly, lodger, Agric lab., Roscommon. John Cantyim? Lodger, Agric Lab., Co. Louth. Phil Reilly, Lodger, gardener?, Co. Meath. All catholic. All could read and write except Julia and John Cantyim? who could read only.

John Gaynor (38), shoemaker and his wife Bridget (37). Mary and Maggie, daughters (Mary a lacemaker), George, Patrick, John (4) and Joseph, sons. All except Mary, John and Joseph were at school. These children were too young for school. All catholic. All adults could read and write.

James McGrath (21), Railway Signalman from Tyrone and Joanna McGrath, his wife, from Carlow, both Catholic and could read and write. James and Joanne were Father McGraths parents.

Mary Duffy (54), widow. Brigid Duffy (25), daughter. Thomas (20), son, ex railway porter. Mary Anne (18), Milliner, Theresa (16), daughter, scholar. All could read and write and were Catholic. During the first world war Theresa worked as an auxillary postman. She sold children's dresses on her rounds and eventually set up a very successful business which continues to the present day. She was an officer in the Irish Red Cross during the second world war. She was one of the three Dunleer business people who made capital available which resulted in the electrical industry moving from Ardee to Dunleer.

All of the above in Dunleer town, resided on the Doctor's Lane, sometimes now called Ardee Road. In my young days, there were many lodging houses still there. Until relatively recently the houses were the property of Lord Bellew of Barmeath.

In the Hotel, Dunleer – known as the Bellew Arm's Hotel, now a shop owned by Mr. Bannon (1997) – no longer a hotel. Frederick Murray (28), Grocers assistant, Co Galway, Nicholas Lynch, apprentice to Grocer, Co. Meath. Annie Kelly, Housekeeper, Co. Louth, All could read and write. All Catholic.

Bridget Scully (52), widow, Armagh, Vincent (18), son, Telegraph clerk, Mary Scully (9), daughter. All could read and write. All Catholic.

Peter Scully (27), Postmaster, not married. John Scully (16), his brother. Both could read and write and both were Catholic.

The Scullys apparently had their homes where Thomas Matthew's offices are today.

Patrick Meehan (52), Sadler, Eliza Meehan (40), sister, Mary Anne Meehan (30) sister. All could read and write. All were catholic and unmarried. Mary Anne was the sacristan in Dunleer Catholic Church when I was an altar boy there. Her discipline was exceptional. The house she lived in is now the Dunleer Post Office.

Michael McKenna (43), grocer and farmer, Anne (37), his wife, Gertrude Mary (1), Monica Anne Josephine (1 month), Maria Cook (27) cousin. Richard Joseph McKenna (18) shop assistant, Thomas McKenna (13), shop apprentice, Annie Cassidy (22), General Domestic Servant, Katie Maguire (16), Nurse and domestic servant, Thomas Morgan, Farm servant. All adults could read and write. All catholic.

The shop is where the Railway Bar is now situated, also the house where Enda Bellew lived. The Bellews operated the business for a time.

Hugh Clarke (63?), draper, Jane (50) his wife, James (24), Annie (23), Theresa (22), Katie (12), daughters, Patrick (19), Hugh (16), Jack (14), sons. Hugh, Jack and Katie were at school. All can read and write. All catholic. Mary Clarke (65), servant, domestic. The premises were where the chemists shop and the takeaway are today (facing the road to the railway station -1992). Hugh Clarke had a considerable amount of land in Dunleer Parish and in Togher Parish. He was a member of the Ardee Board of Guardians and was secretary of the Dunleer Dispensary committee.

(The business went into decline. When I was young Katie and her mother lived in part of the premises. She married Paddy Rafferty and opened a business there. They had one child, Mary, now married in London. Katie was a close friend of my mother's. The Clarke/Rafferty family graves are beside the Daly/Faulkner family graves in Dromin Cemetery.

Patrick Carroll (64) Grocer and Publican, Mary (45) his wife, Patrick (21) son, Assistant, Stephen (19), son, assistant, James (10) son, at school. John Landy (27) foreman, Annie Mongey (25) from Co. Meath, cook, domestic. They could all read and write. All catholic. The widow Landy owned the premises. She had no family. Patrick Carroll married her. They had two sons, one of whom became a doctor. When she died Patrick Carroll married again. The above were children of the second marriage. Attached to the licensed premises there is a house known as the Red House and some members of Patrick and Mary's family lived there at the time of Census 1901. Josephine Carroll (22), housekeeper, Fanny (8), sister, Vincent Carroll (6), brother. Mary Morlow, servant and nurse. All adults could read and write. All were catholic.

(1992 – the premises were later purchased by Michael Connor and are still in their possession.)

Catherine Reid (49), widow and midwife. Joseph (21), son. Grocers assistant. Joseph went to America. The Morgan family lived in the same house as Mrs. Reid. The Morgan family owned a forge, which was in the yard connected with the above house. The yard could be entered from the laneway leading to the Catholic Church. At the time of the Census 1901 the following lived in the house. Margaret Morgan (48), widow (sister of Bartle Woods of Newhall) Ellen (15), Katie (14),

Josephine (11), Roseanne (8), Julianne (6), John (4), Franics (2). Mrs Reid was an aunt of the Morgan family. Ellen Morgan married Joe Hoey of the Trean. Katie became a national teacher and was, later, principal of Dunleer girls National School. She married James Belton, a grocer in Dunleer. John Chrysostom Morgan (know as Chrystom) became an auctioneer. Thomas English (70), a carpenter and Patrick Powderly (40), blacksmith, worked with Morgans. All adults, except Thomas English, could read and write. All are Catholic.

Bernard Gannon (25), grocer and provision merchant, Michael (17), his brother Thomas Campbell (22), Miller and General servant. Bridget Rodgers (29), Domestic Servant. All could read and write. All were Catholic. Bernard had a large garage across the road from his shop – at the top of the Barn Road. The garage area is now part of Wogan Supermarket premises. My mother came from Dundalk to work as bookkeeper in Gannons. Bernard Gannon, later on, had two sons, Bertie and Frank. Frank was killed in a car accident.

The houses referred to, from the Hotel to Gannon's Corner, are the houses and businesses referred to above. (Census 1901)

Beginning with house to the South of Dunleer Catholic Church Avenue.

There were two houses where the garage and the garage house stand today (Walshes garage - 1994))

The First House

John Morgan (58) car owner (horse and car and sidecar for transport of passengers) Anne (49) his wife, Catherine (27), Maryanne (21), Elizabeth (13), daughters. James (18), Patrick (10) sons. James worked as a car driver. Elizabeth and Patrick attended school. All catholic. The father could not read. Mother could read only. The remainder could read and write.

The Second House

Catherine Morgan (27), seamstress, Alice (25), sister, seamstress. Both Catholic, could read and write.

St. Brigid's Temperance Hall came next. (Billiard room, Middle Room, card room, senior citizens' room with a wireless in it, painting of Pat Daly – by Mrs. Dr. Keelan – he was in charge at its early stages. He was my granduncle)

Edward Morgan (35), butcher, Catherine (30), his wife. Maggie (8), Catherine (6), Marcella (3), Mary Jane (1), daughters. Thomas (4), John (3 months) sons. All adults could read and write. All were Catholic. Maggie married and lived in Limerick. Mary Jane married Pat Commins and lived in Dunleer. Tom Joe operated a pig slaughter house. He married and lived in Dunleer. Johnny married Maggie Connor, niece of the man who purchased Carroll's licensed premises. He achieved some fame acting in plays in the local parochial hall. House now owned by Edward Morgan's granddaughter – Tom Joe's daughter. After 1901, Edward and Tony were born to Edward and Catherine (above).

Matt Morgan (35) and Rose (34), his wife (Kearney related to Holdcrofts, Stirue). Fannie Morgan (11), Agnes (5), Annemarie (10 months) daughters. Peter (9), Matt (7), James (2), sons. (Delia was born after 1901, also another brother Vincent?)

(I knew Rose Morgan well when I was young. She provided meals for the public, in what we called The Snug, a room partly cut off from the kitchen, especially on fair days. I was particularly friendly with Mattie Morgan, the son, who died recently at the age of 97 years. Mattie was a highly intelligent man. He was trained as a National Teacher in St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, Dublin, but having taught for about a year in a temporary capacity in Stormondstown National School, in the parish of Tallanstown, he forsook a teaching career and spent the remainder of his life, buying and selling. When I asked him why he gave up teaching, he said that he was getting £2 10s 0d a week as a teacher and that the British Government was offering £3 a week to bale hay and he went baling hay. I suspect, however, that it may have related to health. He was a mine of information.)

Mrs. Butterly – Mrs. Butterly was a sister of Mrs. Matt Morgan above Patrick Butterly (32), postman, Annie Butterly (28), his wife, James Butterly (10) son, daughters Mary A Butterly (8), Kate Butterly (5), Clare Butterly. Son Patrick F. Butterly (2). All adults could read and write. All catholic. Patrick, son, (above) became a postman and served our house in the Trean for years as such. There were further additions to the family later, eg, Matt, whom I knew well.

Thomas Daly (70), Tailor, Patrick Faulkner (18) [my uncle and Thomas Daly's nephew], Postman. Mathew Morgan, visitor, Blacksmith. Thomas Daly could read only. The others could read and write. All catholic.

Michael Campbell, rural postman, Judith, wife, Teresa Mary (4) daughter, Henry Francis (2) son, Catherine (1) daughter and Michael (2 months) son. Adults could read and write. All catholic.

Mary Morgan (70) widow, John Morgan (46) son, Annie (27) daughter, James Morgan (26), son, Victualler. John was a Pork merchant. Annie had a shop.

Anne Connor (80), widow, Mary (44) daughter, well dressed, John (42) son, Tailor. Anne Connor could speak Irish and English. All could read and write.

I knew old Johnny Connor, who was known as The Tailor Connor. I passed by his house each day on my way to school. The school, at the time, was situated where the Health Centre now stands (1994). Johnny was a kindly old man who was highly regarded as a Tailor. All were catholic and could read and write.

Patrick Taaffe (63), Carpenter, Bridget (52) his wife, William (29) son, carpenter, George (25) carpenter, James (14) scholar, Bridget, daughter.

I knew Willie, the son. He performed on the local stage and invariably sang 'The man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo'. He is the man who received considerable mention in J.J. Corcoran's 'Katie Carroll's Dance'. Bridget married Nicholas Brennan. Their son George was an exceptional footballer, who played with Lannleire, GFC. Louth GFC won the all Ireland minor championship with Louth, played with Dundalk AFC and with an English club.

Thomas Doyle (70) widower, agric labourer, Margaret (35) daughter. Thomas could not read. Margaret could read and write. Both catholic.

When I knew Maggie Doyle she lived alone. The story went that she emigrated to the USA, but stayed there only a few days. On her return she was seen to have a ring on her finger and when asked by the neighbours if she were married, she replied in the negative, but said it was customary in America to wear a ring.

Mary Fleming (65) widow, Stephen Fleming (36) son, agric lab, John Fleming (20) son agric lab. Neither Mary nor John could read. Stephen could read and write. All catholic.

Mary Jane Nolan widow, National School Teacher Pensioner. Mary Anne Nolan, daughter, dressmaker. Both could read and write and both were catholic. The Nolan house was in an East West position, the door facing South and looking out on the then Dunleer primary school. It was a detached house, next to the main road, Dublin/Belfast. There was a space between it and a row of houses, facing in the same direction, known as Flanagan's Row (1992 houses derelict and unoccupied.)

I knew Mary Anne Nolan. She was always known as Miss Nolan, possibly because her father and mother were teachers and her sister was, also, a teacher, but perhaps more because of her dignified manner. My aunt, Peg Casey, NT, called to see her regularly on her way from school and when I was very young I called to her house with her. She was a dressmaker.

Thomas McKenna (40), Mary McKenna (40), his wife, Thomas McKenna (10) son, Michael McKenna (8) son, Patrick McKenna (7) son, Anne Maria McKenna (1) daughter and Elizabeth McKenna (1) daughter. All adults could read and write. All were catholic.

Philip McArdle (63) agric worker, Mary (52) his wife, Patrick McArdle (26) son, agric labourer, Laurence McArdle (25) son, agric lab., Maggie McArdle (20) daughter, domestic servant, Peter McArdle (14) son, postboy, Mary McArdle (13) daughter, school girl. Laurence McArdle was a great athlete, winning many trophies as a runner. His brother, Peter, was, also, a fine athlete. *I knew them both.* Peter became a postman. When Philip McArdle married he lived for a time in my grandfather's house in the Trean, where I was later reared. His son Laurence transferred from there to a cottage at the White Cross, Dunleer where the family still lives.

Thomas Morgan (27) car driver, Edward Morgan (20) brother, Joseph (19) brother, John Morgan (17). All could read and write. All were catholic. They had two of the houses in Flanagan's row. Eddie worked with Cystom Morgan, Auctioneer. *I knew Eddie and Johnny. Eddie and Johnny were brothers of Katie, wife of my uncle, Patrick Faulkner.* Peter Steen mason, widower, could read and write. Catholic. Peter Steen was a well known builder of houses, particularly of Co. Council cottages. He, also, built Carrolls of the Wood house.

Thomas Taaffe (4) blacksmith, Bridget (35) his wife, Rose Anne (14) daughter, Bridget (13), Mary (9), Joseph (7), Elizabeth (2), daughters and sons. All catholic. The older members could read and write. The younger two were not yet at school. [Probably related to James Taaffe (Stockely)]

John Commons (50) farmer, Bridget (40) his wife, Denis (17) son, farmers son, Margaret (12) daughter, at school, Edward (8), James (7), Patrick (5), sons, at school, Mary Florence (2). Thomas Durnan (58), farm servant. All catholic. All adults could read and write except Thomas Durnan who could read.

Patrick Commons inherited the farm. He married Mary Jane Morgan (daughter of Edward Morgan, house beside the Temperance hall). They had a daughter, Breda, who married John Fogarty. Now a widow, Breda runs an electrical business on her premises in Dunleer(1992). Margaret married James Magrane of Burren. She was a beautiful singer. Florence married John Coulter, a national teacher. *He taught me, for a time, in Dunleer national school. The house in which the Commons family lived is next door to Grove House. Grove House was the Garda Barracks in Dunleer, during the early part of my life.*

Breda Fogarty (already mentioned above) now lives on the Barn Rd., Dunleer. (1994)

Eliza Miles (44) widow, Joseph (13) son, as school, Mary (12), Lilly (10) daughters, at school. All could read and write. All catholic. Joey Myles worked as a pork butcher with the Morgan family. There was a Myles living in Dunleer parish, who was a national teacher.

He didn't teach here. He is reputed to have designed Ballapousta graveyard. He may have been related to above. They lived in Tom Joe Morgan's house, which is immediately South of Common's house already referred to.

William Roberts (42), Railway Signalman, Minnie (39) his wife, William (14), John (11), George (8), Francis (2), sons and Hilda (12), Lizzie (10), Nora (6), Lucy (4) daughters. Church of Ireland. All from 10 years upwards could read and write. They lived in the house now occupied by Collette Campbell, a house immediately North of Dunleer Inn.(1992)

Patrick Lennon (26) merchant, Marcella (27) his wife, William Grogan (32), General Servant, Domestic. All could read and write. All were catholic.

Was this McCanns Pub? I think it was. (It no longer belongs to Mc Canns)

Edward Morgan (55) Victualler, Thomas Smythe (25), victualler, Katie Morgan (15) niece, bookkeeper. Katie Smythe (18) niece, dressmaker. They owned a butchers shop beside and to the East of Pats Shop today, beside and to the West of McCann's shop (1992). At one stage Joe Dolan married the heiress to the business, when I was young I knew the shop as Dolan's. Members of the Dolan family still live there but the shop went out of existence a long time ago.

Katie Morgan married my uncle, Patrick Faulkner. They had a large family. Jim, son was my age and we went to school together. I got my lunch with him at his house each school day. Thomas Smythe was known as Tom the Butcher. He had a penchant for strange sayings e.g. 'I ran up the candle with the stairs in my hand.' All catholic and all could read and write.

Joseph Dolan (21), General labourer, Elizabeth Dolan nee Smyth (30), wife, Edward Dolan (2) son (born in Dublin city), Elizabeth (4 months) daughter. Adults could read and write and all were Catholics. Joe Dolan lived near the Duffy toy shop site. Later owned the butchers shop mentioned immediately before this entry. Elizabeth married John Matthew of the dairy.

Teresa Butterly (50), lodging housekeeper. Maggie (16), niece.

Mathew Corbally, (27), boarder, Sadler, Co Meath

John Murray (64), boarder, Tailor, Co Meath

John Crotty (22), boarder, Cattle drover, Co Meath

John Harold (16), boarder, Co Down

James Carthy (68), boarder

Thomas Daily (41), Co. Kildare

Nicholas McGuire (28)

All could read and write, All Catholic.

The following are residents of the **Barn Road**.

Patrick Daly (54), Postman, my granduncle.

Rose Daly (23), daughter, housekeeper, Mary Connor, daughter, school teacher.

Patrick Connor, son in law, baker.

All could read and write, all catholic.

Patrick Daly was my grandmothers brother. I knew Paddy and Mary Connor very well. They lived in a small house, one in a row of houses on the Barn Road, at the bottom of the hill from Dunleer and on left if travelling towards Clogherhead. The houses were thatched. My father, mother and sister are buried in Dromin Graveyard with my fathers mother and with Pat Daly. (1992)

Joseph Callan (38) Breadcart driver, Maggie (25) his wife. Both could read and write and both were catholic. It would appear to me that this house was next in the row.

Bartle Ward (54) general labourer. Patrick Ward (34), son. aux postman, Elizabeth Ward (21) daughter, Nicholas Ward (18), son aux postman. All could read and write and all catholic. *I knew Patrick, Elizabeth and Nicholas.* When married Patrick lived in a cottage in Skibblemore. Later he bought a farm in Mountainstown. Nicholas lived in the home place (above) Elizabeth (Mrs. McCourt) lived in Callans later on.

Margaret Mackin (63), Richard Mackin (32) son, general labourer, Michael Mackin (30), son, gen lab., John Mackin (28), son, gen lab., Rose Mackin, daughter. This family lived in the fourth house in the row. They could all read and write and were Catholic.
I knew John Mackin (The Ginny) and Rose Mackin well. They were in poor circumstances, but Rose was very intelligent, very interested in Crosswords and Opsits, anxious to know what you thought of a clue, but never letting you know what she thought. Where I cycled to Dunleer Hall at night I left my bicycle in Rosie's house.

William Murray (59), estate steward for Bellews of Barmeath. Maria (48) wife, Lily Murray (20) daughter. All could read and write and were catholic. This house was the last house in the row.

I knew Mrs. Murray and Lily very well. When I knew them they lived in Barmeath Castle taking care of it, as for many years the Bellew family did not live there. During that time they continued to keep the little house in good condition so as to have somewhere to live when they retired. As it happened they never came to live there. Lil collected the rents in Dunleer for the Bellew family. - 1992 the row of thatched houses are gone and there are three slated or tiled houses in their place.

This row of houses was at one time called Duck's Row and people thought it related to ducks in a little stream, now piped, which flowed past the doors. I understand, however, that the name came from a well about one hundred yards to the East of the houses which had been known as Tobar Duc.

William Bingham (55), grocer, Anne Jane Symth (29), niece, seamstress. Owen McGee, boarder, agric lab., Lily Newitt, boarder, work mistress, married. Monica Newett (5), Anne Cousins (25), school teacher, visitor. Willie Bingham and Anne Jane Smyth, were Church of Ireland. Remainder Catholic. All except Monica Newett could read and write. Beside John Durnin's shop. (1992)

Elizabeth Govers (55) widow, came from Co. Meath, George Govers (35) son, farmer and grazier, Francis Govers (30) son, farmer, Hester Govers (24) housekeeper, George Lewis (12) grandson, at school in Yorkshire. All were Church of Ireland and all could read and write. I knew Francie and Esssie. The Doctor's dispensary was held in their house. Francis Govers owned a farm in Co. Meath. (McKeowns – barbers, now own the house in which Govers lived.)

Christopher Higgins (49), iron moulder, Brigid Higgins (47) wife housekeeper, Mary Anne Higgins (19), daughter, lacemaker, Christopher Higgins (4), grandson (Yorkshire, England). All Catholic. All could read and write. They lived in a house opposite the barbers – owned by Gene Mathews.

Mary Morgan (60) widow, Edward Morgan (34) son, Jarvey, Mary Morgan (25) daughter, lady's maid, unemployed. James Morgan (23) son, agric lab., unemployed, Kate Morgan (21) daughter, lacemaker, Joe Morgan (19) son agric lab. All catholic. All could read and write.

Mathew Murtagh (22), shopkeeper, Mary Murtagh (24), sister, visitor, James McGee, grocer's asst (18) Co. Dublin. All catholic. All can read and write. The premises is now known as Dunleer Inn (1992) in centre of Dunleer east. Matt Murtagh sold the premises many years ago and bought a farm at Marley, some couple of miles from Dunleer. There were quite a number of occupants there since then, Eddie Burns, Francis Reynolds, Sean Mulroy etc.

Mathew Gibney, retired baker, Elizabeth, wife. Both catholic and can read and write.

James Byrne (74) farmer, RC, reads and writes, Co. Carlow, Margaret Byrne (55), wife, Co. Antrim, Mary Byrne (35), Anne (32), Evelyn (21), Vincent (30), Patrick (25), James (29), Richard (27), all given as farmers. Francis Byrne (7), grandson.

Catherine Conlon (22) servant. Read. Cook and domestic servant.

Mary Doyle, RC, read and write, small shopkeeper, widow, Co. Wicklow.

Edward Lexohn, Boarder, Presbyterian, Railway Porter, Co. Fermanagh.

Bernard Morgan (55), RC, read and write. Blacksmith, Mona (36) wife, Katie O'Carroll (30), visitor. The handwriting on his bills was copperplate. The forge was situated where the parochial (new) hall is at the present time. (1992)

Anne Farley, (50), RC, cannot read, charwoman, Co. Meath

Anne Halpenny, RC, cannot read, charwoman.

Anne Rodgers, (60), RC, cannot read, charwoman.

John Carney (41), RC, read and write, agric lab., Brigid (36), his wife, read, Thomas (7), son, Peter (6) son, Mary (2) daughter.

Mary Markey (45), seamstress, read and write.

The above people from B. Morgan, Blacksmith, possibly lived in a small number of large two storey houses which I remember seeing in the area in which the parochial (new) hall stands at present. When it was new the hall was called the New Hall and that name tended to persist, with the official name Parochial Hall (to differentiate it from the temperance hall).

John Byrne, Parish Priest, read and write. Anne Cunningham (57) domestic, cannot read. (Parochial House)

John, F. Mc Guire (43) sergeant, RIC Maggie (35) wife, Mary Ellen (11) daughter, Henry B. (10) son, Richard (8) son, James (5) son, all born in Belfast. Margt Josephine (3) daughter, Anges (1), daughter, both from Co. Louth. The head of the family was returned on Form H for RIC barrack, Dunleer.

Constables

J. F. McGuire (43) Sergt. No occupation. T.M. (44) Mechanic, P. McG. (41) James' son, J. M.L (39) James' son D.H. no occupation. When I was young Sergt Maguire spent a lot of his time shooting birds. He was at that time, Postmaster in Dunleer. The post office was in the shop now and hairdressing salon, beside the Church of Ireland gates. (1992)

Patrick Ward, (34) RC, read and write, agric lab, Mary Anne Ward (35) sister..

Kate Brannigan (40), RC, read and write, fruit grower. Large house on opposite side of the road to the houses on the Doctor's Lane. The door of the house faces East and can clearly be seen from the Square at Dunleer. It is on the Ardee Rd. We called the orchard Brannigans orchard. The house is now owned by the Matthew's family.

Thomas Mathews (43), RC, draper, Bridie (33) his wife, both can read and write, Joseph (5) son, Mary (3) daughter, Alex F. Veronica B (3 months?) Annie M. Somers, sister in law, read and write. Michael Lynch (27), r&w, Kathleen Jordan (20), milliner, Sarah Denis (21), dressmaker, Margt Verdon (16), domestic servant, Mary A. Kinnaghan domestic servant, John Molloy, porter. The shop was situated between Scullys, where the post office then was (Mathews offices are, now, there) and Meehans – saddler. (1992) [Scullys, later McGuires, later McArdles] above – James J became a solicitor. Alexander took over the business. There were further additions to the family later, including Ben, dentist and Mal, solicitor.

Mary Henry (40) RC, shopkeeper, read and write, Joseph (22) son, dealer, John (21), son, dealer, Mary (20) daughter, shop assistant. I remember Mary Henry to have a shop in the big houses, I already mentioned which stood where the New Hall now stands. She sold sweets and alarm clocks among other things. My memory is of the great value in sweets, one got for a penny. I, also, remember Joey, her son. He had come down in the world and lived in a caravan, provided through the efforts of Father Conlon. It was placed in a field close to the railway bridge on the Mountainy Road

James Rooney (70) RC, Agric lab, read, Catherine (60) wife, read and write, laundress, Edward Woods (30), son in law, read and write, agric lab.

Peter Halligan (24), RC National School Teacher. He was assistant to TP Harmon, in the Boys National School, Dunleer. He emigrated to Canada, I think.

John Campbell (29), RC, read and write, Stable Boy, Jane (28) his wife, Patrick (1), son.

James Carney (50), RC, read and write, carpenter, married, Bridget (40), his wife, James Carney (21), son, agric worker, Robert (11) son, agric worker, Patrick (12) son, scholar. Mary Carney, Domestic Servant.

Catherine Dunne, RC, cannot read, Charwoman, not married.

Joseph Campbell (55), RC, read and write, Railway Porter, came from Monaghan, Mary (43), wife, read and write, Agnes (17) daughter, read and write, seamstress, Willie (15), son, read and write, scholar, Patrick, son, read and write, scholar, Margt, (6) daughter, scholar. Hahe(?) Callan (25), boarder, lace teacher, William Ward (37) boarder, signalman, Co. Dublin. All above unmarried except for Joseph and Mary.

John Bradley, (78) RC, read and write, general labourer – came from Co. Meath, Rose, (73) his wife, cannot read, John (35) son, read and write, agric labourer, South Africa, Patrick (33), son, read and write, agric lab, Scotland.

Margaret Powderly (65), RC, cannot read, Charwoman, Widow, Co. Louth.

Margaret Dromgoole, (70), RC, cannot read, widow, Co. Louth.

Mary McKeon, (60), RC, cannot read, charwoman, widow, Co. Louth, Patrick McKeon (36), RC, read and write, agric lab, unmarried.

John McLaughlin, (40) RC, read and write, RJC Constable, Co. Donegal, Teresa McLaughlin (32), wife, read and write, Co. Monaghan.

Thomas P. Harmon, (33) RC, read and write, National Teacher, Co. Louth

Alicia B. Harmon, (36), RC, wife, read and write, National Teacher, Co. Louth

Michael Duffy, (21), boarder, RC, read and write, National Teacher, Co. Monaghan

Mary Kelleddy, (14), domestic servant, RC, read and write, Co. Louth

Michael Duffy taught in Dromin. Later he returned to Ballybay, After a time he returned to Dunleer BNS as principal teacher.

Mary Gorman (62), RC, cannot read, Charwoman, not married, Co. Kilkenny

William Govers (42), Irish Church (Church of Ireland), read and write, Slater, married, Co. Louth

Lizzie Govers (39), wife, Irish Church., married, Co. Louth.

Patrick Faulkner (50), RC, read and write, rural postman, widower, Co. Louth (*Pat was my grandfather*).

Thomas Faulkner (16), RC, read and write, not married, Co. Louth (*My Father*)

Dora Neary, (12), niece, scholar, not married, Co. Dublin

Mary Garland (40), servant, general domestic servant, Co. Louth.

Edward Kelly (37), RC, read and write, agric lab, not married, Co. Louth.

Harriet Cunningham (47), Irish Church (Church of Ireland), read&write, lace worker, not married, Co. Louth

Mary Cunningham (6), Irish Church, cannot read, not married, Co. Louth

(End of Dunleer Civil Parished)

Census 1901
Mosstown Parish
Barony of Ardee

r&w – read and write

Ardlaraghan

James Conlon, 65, RC, widower, cannot read, blind. Mary, 21, daughter, r&w, housekeeper.

Bridget Mathews, 60, RC, widow, cannot read. Patrick, 26, son, r&w, agric lab. Bridget, 23, daughter, r&w, lace worker.

Cliven

Mary Stokes, 91, RC, r&w, widow, farmer. Bridget Campbell, 17, RC, r&w, Domestic

Thomas Powderly, 60, RC, r&w, farmer, not married. John, 50, brother, r&w, farmer.

Catherine Powderly, 35, sister, r&w, housekeeper. John Downey, 24, nephew, r&w, farm servant. Catherine Anderson, 14, niece, r&w, scholar.

Mary Anne Powderly, 57, RC, r&w, farmer, widow. Josephine, 21, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter. Frances, 19, daughter, r&w, scholar. Mary Anne Meade, 3, niece, co. Meath.

Patrick Powderly, 65, uncle, r&w, farm servant. Thomas Hare, r&w, farm servant.

Joseph McLaughlin, 40, RC, r&w, carpenter, not married.

Bernard Mathews, 63, r&w, labourer, widower. Kate Hau, 21, daughter, r&w, housekeeper, not married.

John Halpenny, 61, RC, cannot r or w, Mary, 48, his wife, cannot r or w, housekeeper. Mary, 19, daughter, r&w, housekeeper. Peter, 16, son, r&w, labourer. John, 10, son, r&w, scholar.

Cookspark

Margaret McCabe, 88, RC, r&w, widow, farmer. Patrick, 65, son, r&w, not married.

Bridget, 55, daughter, r&w, farmer's daughter. Margaret, 43, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter, Christopher Dillon, 24, servant, r&w, farm servant.

Peter McCabe, 25, RC, r&w, farmer, not married.

Peter Maguire, 66, RC, read only, widower, farmer. Annie, 39, stepdaughter, r&w. Bridget, 29, daughter, r&w, farmer's daughter.

Bridget Rogers, 90, RC, cannot r&w, widow, farmer. Edward, 40, son, r&w, farmers son.

Margaret, 35, r&w, daughter, farmers daughter.

Duryhole

No house in the townland.

Gunstown

Michael Flynn, 40, RC, cannot read, farmer. Bernard Flynn, 36, brother, cannot read, Farm servant.

Patrick Reilly, 56, RC, can read only, labourer, married.

Owen Markey, 30, RC, r&w, farmer, Creewood, Co. Meath. Anne, 40, his wife, Gunstown, r&w, Patrick, 6, son, read only, scholar, William McKenna, cousin, r&w, retired saddler and farmer, Rathescar.

Hammondstown (part in Mosstown Parish)

Laurence Fedigan, 64, RC, herd, widower. James Hoey, 35, son in law, r&w, agric lab. Mary Hoey, 31, daughter, r&w, housekeeper. Nicholas Hoey, 8, grandson, r&w, scholar. Mary Hoey, 6, granddaughter, read only, scholar. James, 4, grandson, cannot read. Rose Hoey, 1, granddaughter, cannot read.

Jane Devine, 45, RC, farmer, widow. Alice, 16, daug, r&w, farmers daughter. Mary, 16, r&w, farmers daughter. Patrick, 12, son, r&w. Catherine McKeon, 50, sister, read only. Mathew Skelly, 47, RC, r&w, farmer, Co Meath. Margaret, 44, r&w, wife, Co. Louth. Henry, 10, son, r&w, farmers son. Thomas Durnin, 11, r&w, nephew, scholar. Peter P. Durnin, 6, nephew, r&w, scholar. Patrick McCabe, 40, RC, farm servant, read only. Mathew Coffey, 57, cannot read, farm servant. Laurence Drew, 40, cannot read. Bridget Hamill, 25, r&w, general servant, domestic.

Elizabeth Lawless, 76, RC, cannot r or w, widow, Caretaker. Margaret, 37, daughter, cannot r or w. Catherine Murphy, 16, granddaughter, r&w.

Mary Herity, 35, RC, r&w, farmers widow. Julia, 16, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter. Margaret, 13, daughter, scholar. Mary Anne, 11, scholar. Robert, 8, r&w. Joseph, 6, son, r&w. Robert became a carpenter. He emigrated to the USA. Joe had a handed down cure for thrush, which was said to be effective.

Thomas Halligan, 59, RC, r&w, farmer. Margaret, 56, his wife, r&w. Maggie, 24, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter. Mary, 21, daughter, r&w. James, 19, son. Ellen, 15, daughter, r&w. Thomas, 13, son, r&w.

Bartholomew Callan, 50, RC, r&w, farmer. Mary, 39, his wife, r&w. Thomas Callan, 40, his brother, r&w, not married.

Knockaleva

Marcella Brennan, 80, RC, cannot read, widow. Mathew, 52, son, farmer. Margaret Brennan, 35, daughter in law, r&w. Philip, 10, grandson, r&w, scholar. Jo Brennan, 8, r&w, grandson, scholar. Peter, 7, grandson, r&w, scholar. Mathew, 4, grandson, r&w. Thomas, 1, grandson, r&w. Luke Kenny, 30, servant, farm labourer, Co Meath.

Mary Shean, 62, RC, cannot read or write, widow, shopkeeper.

Margaret McCabe, 70, RC, r&w, widow. James, 30, son, r&w, not married, farmer. John, 36, son, r&w (deaf), farmer. Mary, 40, daughter, r&w, not married. Maggie Maguire, 11, granddaughter, r&w, scholar. Mary Murphy, 70, sister, r&w, not married (deaf and dumb), James Murray, 20, servant-farm, not married.

Margaret Keely, 62, RC, widow, r&w, farmer. Thomas, 30, son, r&w, farmers son. Joseph, 28, son, r&w. Elias, 22, son, r&w. Judith, 25, daughter, r&w. Mary Bowden, 33, r&w, daughter, married. Mary B. Bowden, 16, grand?daughter, scholar, r&w.

Peter Flanagan, 78, RC, cannot r or w, farmer. Kate McBride, 55, cannot r or w, domestic servant.

George Moonan, 49, RC, r&w, farmer. Bridget, 49, his wife, r&w.

Patrick White, 83, RC, read only, widower, retired labourer. Mary White, 30, daughter, cannot read, retired servant.

John Skene, 64, RC, read only, farm labourer. Annie, 65, his wife, cannot read.

Lismanus

Catherine Smyth, cannot read or write, widow, caretaker, came from Co. Meath.

Listulk

Annie Lynch, 18, RC, r&w, farmers daughter, not married. Jane, 11, sister, r&w, scholar. James, 9, brother, r&w, scholar. Bridget, 8, sister, r&w. Bridget Clarke, 26, r&w, general servant, domestic. James Maguire, 50, cannot read, farm servant. Arthur Connolly, 28, r&w, farm servant.

Patrick Finnegan, 58, RC, r&w, speaks Irish and English. Mary, 48, his wife, r&w.

Joseph Mathews, 44, RC, cannot read, agric lab, not married.

Marshalrath

Peter Maguire, 45, r&w, farmer. Elizabeth, 25, r&w, his wife. Peter Connolly, 21, r&w, farm labourer. Anne Connolly, servant, domestic, r&w.

Thomas Landy, 75, RC, r&w, farmer. Mary, 59, his wife, r&w. Bartholomew, 27, son, r&w, farmers son, not married. Kate, 25, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter. Maggie, 23, daughter, r&w, Bridget, 21, daughter, r&w. John McDonnell, 23, farm servant.

James Halpenny, 50, RC, r&w, farmer, widower. Alice, 3, daughter. Thomas, 40, brother, farmer, not married? r&w? Anne McQuillan, 25, servant, domestic. Michael Kelly, 24, came from Co. Monaghan.

Thomas Connolly, 42, RC, r&w, agric lab. Catherine, 46, his wife, r&w. Thomas, 16, son, agric lab. Mary, 14, daughter, r&w. Patrick, 12, son, r&w, scholar. Michael, 9, son, r&w. Catherine, 4, daughter, cannot read. The family lived in a house belonging to Maguires.

Mosstown North

Ambrose Gregory, 50, RC, r&w, farmer. Patrick, 46, brother, r&w. Catherine Grogan, 24, RC, r&w, general servant, domestic.

Patrick Callan, 48, RC, r&w, farmer. Mary, 40, his wife, r&w. Henry, 9, son, r&w, scholar. James, 7, son, r&w, scholar. Bridget, 6, daughter, r&w, scholar. Patrick Callan, 4, son, r&w, scholar.

Henry McGee, RC, r&w 50, Agric lab from Co. Dublin. Alice, r&w, his wife, also from Co. Dublin. Edward, 13, son, r&w, scholar, Co. Louth. Henry, 11, r&w, son, scholar. Thomas, 9, son, r&w, scholar. Alice, 8, daughter, r&w.

Thomas Byrne, 46, RC, r&w, farmer. Annie, 34, his wife, r&w. Bernard, 9, son, scholar, r&w. Annie M. 8, daughter, r&w, scholar. Thomas Byrne, 2, son, cannot read. Patrick Byrne, 9, son, r&w. James Byrne, 1, son, cannot read. Owen Reilly, 46, servant, r&w, farm servant. Maggie Mathews, 18, servant, r&w, general domestic servant.

John Powderly, 60, RC, farmer. Bridget, 59, r&w, his wife, Patrick, 30, son, r&w. Catherine, 26, daughter, r&w. Margaret, 44, daughter, r&w. Anne Corcoran, 70, sister in law, widow, r&w.

Mathew Landy, 50, RC, r&w, farmer, widower. Julia, 26, daughter, r&w. Mary, 25, r&w. James, 24, son, r&w. Michael, 22, son. Patrick, 14, son, scholar, r&w. Peter, 12, son, scholar, r&w. Thomas, 11, son, scholar, r&w. Elizabeth, 9, daughter, r&w, scholar. Patrick Drew, 50, servant, farm servant. Thomas inherited the farm.

Philip Newitt, 74, RC, cannot r or w, weaver. Mary Newitt, 64, sister, cannot r or w.

Ellen Bride, 66, RC, r&w, farmer, widow. Bridget Bride, 28, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter. William Bride, 20, son, r&w, farmers son. Bernard Weine, 18, servant, farm servant.

Mosstown South

Peter McCann, 50, RC, cannot r or w, farmer. Margaret, 52, sister, cannot r or w, farmers sister. Mary, 48, sister, cannot r or w.

Patrick Grogan, 32, RC, r and w, farmer. Bernard, 25, his brother, r & w. Margaret, 22, his sister, r&w. Michael, 20, brother, r & w. Bridget Macken, cousin, r&w.

Margaret Landy, 50, RC, r&w, farmers widow. Annie, 27, daughter, r&w. John, 23, son, r&w. Patrick, 22, son, shoemaker, r&w.

Mullacapple

[The landowner is given as Thomas Conlon]

Elizabeth Conlon, RC, r&w, 30, wife, Co. Dublin. Christopher, 11, son, scholar, r&w, Co Dublin.

Bernard Carberry, 72, RC, cannot read, farmer. Rose, 50, his wife, can read. Anne, 24, daughter, r&w, farmers daughter. Owen, 22, son, r&w, farmers son. William, 17, son, r&w. Bernard, 15, r&w, son. Mary, 12, daughter, r&w, scholar.

Catherine Keegan, 62, RC, read only, farmer, widow. John Keely, 40, son in law, r&w, cattle dealer. Catherine Keely, 30, his wife, r&w, daughter of Catherine Keegan. Catherine Keely, 5, granddaughter, cannot read. Elias Keely, grandson, cannot read.

Newtown, Knockaleva

Willima Powderly, 63, RC, unmarried, r&w, farmer. Patrick, 56, his brother, dealer, r&w. Jain, 50, wife of Patrick, seamstress, r&w. Hugh Powderly, 14, son, r&w, scholar. William, 12, son, r&w, scholar. Patrick, 9, scholar, r&w. Mary, 7, daughter, read only, scholar.

Anne Brennan, 54, RC, daughter, r&w, farmer, not married. Patrick, 52, son, RC, r&w, not married. Alice, 47, daughter, r&w, not married.

Alexander Mohan, RC, farmer, r&w. Kate, 26, his wife, r&w. John, 1, son. Patrick Dougherty, cannot read, farm servant.

Patrick Devin, 76, RC, farmer, r&w. Mary, 30, his wife, r&w. Bridget, 5, daughter, read only, scholar. John, 2, son. Ann Moore, 20, RC, servant.

John Devin, 55, RC, cannot read or write, farmer, not married.

John Taaffe, 45, RC, cannot read, herd. Rose, 50, his wife, cannot read.

Philipstown

Patrick Tenanty, RC, r&w, 43, farmer, married.

Anna Maria Tenanty, wife, r&w, 41, housekeeper.

James J. Tenanty, son, r&w, 18, farm labourer, not married.

Elizabeth Tenanty, daughter, r&w, 17 housekeeper, not married.

Patrick T or J Tenanty, son, r&w, 16, farm labourer, not married.

Anna M. Tenanty, daughter, r&w, 11, scholar, not married.

Matthew Tenanty, son, r&w, 9, scholar, not married.

Catherine J. Tenanty, daughter, r&w, 7, scholar, not married.

Michael J. Tenanty, son, r&w, 6, scholar, not married.

Laurence Tenanty, son, read, 4, scholar, not married.

Daniel Lynch, RC, r&w, 45, teacher Irish Lit, spoke Irish & English, married, Co. Kerry
 Margaret Lynch, r&w, 45, Industrial Teacher, Co. Louth
 Anna M. Lynch, daughter, 22, Dairy Maid, not married, Irish and English
 Michael J. Lynch, son, 20, SC & T, GPO, not married, Irish and English
 Julia T. Lynch, daughter, 18, Teacher, not married, Irish and English
 Mary A Lynch, daughter, 16, scholar, not married, Irish and English
 Margaret Lynch, daughter, 14, scholar, not married, Irish and English
 Marcella Lynch, daughter, 11, scholar, not married, Irish and English
 Helena Lynch, daughter, 9, scholar, not married, Irish and English
 Daniel J. Lynch, son, 7, scholar, not married, Irish and English
 Henry F. Lynch, son, 5, scholar, not married, Irish and English
 Elizabeth Cooney, RC, r&w, 47, housekeeper, not married
 Patrick Cooney, RC, cannot r&w, 50, labourer, married
 Elizabeth Cooney, RC, r&w, 50, married
 Thomas Cooney, son, r&w, 34, labourer, not married
 Margaret Byrne, daughter, r&w, 26, married, Co. Louth
 Patrick Byrne, son in law, r&w, 40, labourer, married, Co. Meath
 Catherine Byrne, 11, Co. Meath
 John Byrne, grandson, 1, Co. Meath
 John (James?) Nevin, RC, r&w, 48, farmer, married
 Julia Nevin, wife, r&w, 47, married
 Peter Nevin, brother, read only, 50, farmer, not married
 Catherine Nevin, sister, r&w, 46, housekeeper, not married.
 Christopher McEnteggart, RC, cannot r or w, 60, farmer, widower
 Sylvester Nevin, RC, r&w, 50, farmer, married
 Catherine Nevin, r&w, 28, married
 Micheal Nevin, son, read, 5, not married
 Mary Duffy, visitor, cannot read, 61, servant, widow
 Michael Geirty, RC, r&w, 51, married, Irish and English
 Bridget Geirty, wife, r&w, 45, married, Irish and English
 James Cooney, RC, r&w, farmer, 43, not married
 Jane Cooney, sister, r&w, housekeeper, 39, not married.
 Peter Flanagan, RC, r&w, farmer, 39, married
 Kate Flanagan, wife, r&w, housekeeper, 40, married
 Mary Flanagan, daughter, r&w, scholar, 11, not married
 Maryanne? Flanagan, daughter, r&w, scholar, 9, not married
 Denis Flanagan, son, r&w, scholar, 8, not married
 Thomas Flanagan, son, r&w, scholar, 7, not married
 Peter Flanagan, son, r&w, scholar, 6, not married
 Richard Flanagan, son, r&w, scholar, 5, not married
 Kate Flanagan, daughter, cannot read, 2, not married
 Patrick Flanagan, son, r&w, cannot read, 1, not married
 Thomas Cooney, RC, r&w, 38, farmer, not married
 Mathew McKeon, r&w, 24, farm servant, not married, Co. Meath

Joseph Jordan, RC, r&w, 62, farmer, married.
 Mary Jordan, wife, r&w, 45, farmers wife, married
 Patrick Jordan, son, r&w, 23, farmers son, not married
 John Jordan, son, r&w, 20, farmers son, not married
 James Jordan, son, r&w, 13, scholar, not married
 Katie Jordan, daughter, r&w, 18, farmers daughter, not married
 Alice Hoey, RC, cannot read, 48, servant, general servant, not married
 Owen Duffy, RC, cannot read, 20, farm servant, not married
 Bryan Drew, RC, read, 54, farmer, not married
 John Ebbit, RC, r&w, 69, farm labourer, not married
 Mary Sarsfield, RC, r&w, 59, housekeeper, widow
 Alice Sarsfield, daughter, r&w, 22, not married
 Nicholas Abbot, Brother, cannot read, 50, pensioner, private in royal Irish regiment, not married.

Puckstown

Margaret Callan, RC, read only, 70, widow
 Alice Callan, daughter, read only, 28, farmers daughter, not married
 Arthur Callan, son, read only, 26, farmers son, not married
 James Halligan, RC, r&w, 62, farmer, married
 Margaret Halligan, wife, r&w, 58, married
 John Halligan, son, r&w, 25, farmers son, not married, America
 Annie Halligan, daughter, r&w, 23, farmers daughter, not married, America
 Peter Halligan, son, r&w, 18, farmers son, not married, America
 Annie Bolger, boarder, r&w, 8, scholar, not married, Dublin city.
 Edward Halligan, RC, read only, 88, farmer, widower
 James Halligan, RC, grandson, r&w, 11, not married
 Bridget McCabe, RC, read only, 65, widow
 Mary McCabe, RC, daughter, r&w, 30, farmers daughter, not married
 Margaret McCabe, daughter, r&w, 25, farmers daughter, not married
 Peter McCabe, son, r&w, 24, farmers son, not married
 James Byrne, grandson, cannot read, 6
 Patrick Keenan, RC, r&w, 70, farmer, married
 Bridget Keenan, wife, r&w, 60, married
 Mary Keenan, daughter, r&w, 30, farmers daughter, not married
 Maggie Keenan, daughter, r&w, 28, farmers daughter, not married
 William Keenan, son, r&w, 24, farmers son, not married
 Bridget Keenan, granddaughter, cannot read, 1
 James Keenan, RC, cannot read, 65, farmer, not married
 Mary Keenan, cannot read, 60, farmer, not married
 Lizzie Johnson, Rc, niece, r&w, 14, farmer, not married
 Thomas Connell, nephew, r&w, 40, farm servant

Rathescar Middle

Louise C. Courtney, IC (Church of Ireland), r&w, 42, widow, Co. Dublin

Louise E. Henry, IC, daughter, r&w, 21, not married, Co. Dublin

Anne L. Courtney, IC, daughter, cannot read, 4, not married, England

Eva M. Courtney, IC, daughter, cannot read, 2, not married, Co. Louth

Mary F. Courtney, IC, stepdaughter, r&w, 9, scholar, not married

Annie R. Courtney, IC, stepdaughter, r&w, 8, scholar, not married

Mary Abank, nurse RC, 50, widow.

Lizzie McKean, childrens maid, Baptist, r&w, 22, not married, Co. Derry

Alice Reilly, parlour maid, RC, r&w, 34, parlour maid, not married, Co. Cavan

Elizabeth King, cook, RC, r&w, 28, cook, not married, Co Monaghan

Bridget McConnon, Laundress, RC, r&w, 36, not married, Drogheda

Bernard Hammill, Coachman, RC, r&w, 50, married, Co. Meath

John Mathews, RC, r&w, 51, farmer, not married

Catherine Mathews, sister, r&w, 48, farmers daughter, not married

Jamie Mathews, sister, r&w, 30, farmers daughter, not married

Thomas Jones, RC, servant, r&w, 44, farm servant, not married

Mary Faulkner RC, 60, cannot read, widow.

Peter Boylan, son in law, RC, r and w , farmer, married,37

Mary Boylan, daughter,33,

Mary Ann boylan, grand daughter, cannot read,11 months.

Mary Kelly,, RC, cannot read, 65, widow

Richard Kelly, son, cannot read, 38, farmers son, not married

Owen Kelly, son, r&w, farmers son, not married

Joseph Kelly, RC, read only, 47, farmer, married

Maggie Kelly, wife, r&w, 44, married

Peter Keenan, RC, cannot read, 30, farmer, not married

Catherine Keenan, sister, cannot read, 28

Rathescar North

James Connor, RC, r&w, 64, farmer, widower

Catherine Connor, daughter, r&w, 17, not married

Donald Rafferty, RC, cannot read, 84, blacksmith, married

Elizabeth Rafferty, wife, r&w, 79, married

Thomas Rafferty, son, r&w, 54, blacksmith, not married

Henry Rafferty, son, r&w, 50, not married

Eliza Rafferty, daughter, r&w, 37, not married

Nicholas Dromgoole, RC, cannot read, 69, agric labourer, married

Margaret Dromgoole, wife, cannot read, 60 married

Michael Dromgoole, son, r&w, 35, agric labourer, not married

Catherine Dromgoole, daughter, r&w, 24, not married

Patrick Dromgoole, son, r&w, 22, agric lab, not married

Catherine Keelan, RC, can read, charwoman not married

(house on Ambrose Gregory's land)

Owen McShane, RC, r&w, 35, agric lab, married

Mary McShane, wife, r&w, 34, married

Peter McShane, son, cannot read, 4, not married

James McShane, son, cannot read, 1, not married
 (house on Ambrose Gregory's land)
 Patrick McGuire, RC, r&w, 70, farmer, married
 Anne McGuire, RC, r&w, 59, married
 Catherine McGuire, daughter, r&w, 20, farmers daughter, not married
 Patrick McGuire, son, 18, farmers son, not married
 Anne McGuire, daughter, 17, seamstress
 Mathew McGuire, son, 15, farmers son

Laurence Barron, RC, r&w, 33, farmer, not married
 Mary Barron, sister, r&w, 35, not married
 Brigid Barron, sister, r&w, 22, not married
 James Barron, brother, r&w, 20, carpenter
 Frank Barron, brother, r&w, 9, scholar

Eliza Partland, RC, r&w, 72, farmer, widower
 John Partland, son, 42, farmers son, not married
 James Partland, son, 40, farmers son, not married

Catherine Phillips, RC, cannot read, 71, widow

James Phillips, RC, r&w, 65, farmer, married
 Mary Phillips, wife, r&w, 55, married
 Patrick Phillips, son, r&w, 27, agric lab, not married
 Owen Phillips, son, r&w, 22, agric lab, not married
 Bridget Phillips, daughter, 17, not married
 James Phillips, uncle, 92, widower

Patrick Bride, RC, r&w, carpenter, widower

James Taaffe, RC, r&w, 43, farmer, widower
 James Taaffe, son, r&w, 7, scholar, not married
 Peter Taaffe, son, r&w, 6, scholar, not married

Rathescar South

Nobody lived in the Gate lodge which was owned by Mrs. Henry of Rathescar.

Laurence Leonard, RC, r&w, 70, labourer, married
 Bridget Leonard, wife, r&w, 68, read only, married
 Mary Leonard, daughter, r&w, 36, unemployed servant, not married
 Catherine Leonard, daughter, cannot r&w

Anne McKenna, RC, wife, r&w, 65, housekeeper, widow
 Maggie McKenna, RC, r&w, 25, dressmaker, not married
 (house owned by William McKenna of Gunstown)

Daniel Byrne, RC, r&w, 46, farmer, married
 Bridget Byrne, wife, r&w, married
 Thomas Byrne, son, r&w, 13, scholar, not married
 Patrick Byrne, son, r&w, 11, scholar, not married
 Anne Byrne, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married
 Mary Byrne, daughter, r&w, 8, scholar, not married
 James Byrne, son, cannot read, 6, scholar, not married
 Bridget Byrne, daughter, cannot read, 3, scholar, not married

Stifyans

Patrick Bowhan, RC, can read, 54, labourer, married

Bridget Bowhan, wife, r&w, 56, married, Co. Meath

John Bowhan, son, r&w, 25, labourer, not married

James Bowhan, son, r&w, 23, labourer, not married

(house on Mrs. Courtneys land, only one family living in Stifyans)

Stirue

Only a relatively small part of Stirue is in the Parish of Mosstown. Nobody lived in it, no buildings on it.

Whiteriver

James Moonan, RC, r&w, 34, farm labourer, not married

(house on James Lamb's land)

James Lamb, RC, cannot read, 61, farmer, married

Anne Lamb, wife, cannot read, 47, married

Kate Lamb, daughter, r&w, 23, not married

James Lamb, son, r&w, 21, farm labourer, not married

William Lamb, RC, cannot read, 66, farmer, married

Mary Campbell, wife, r&w, 54, married

James Campbell, son, r&w, 25, farm labourer, not married

Katie Campbell, daughter, r&w, 23, not married

Lizzie Campbell, daughter, r&w, 21, not married

Minnie Campbell, daughter, r&w, 19, not married

Willie Campbell, son, r&w, 16, scholar, not married

Margaret McKenna, RC, read, 49, widow

Laurence McKenna, son, r&w, 25, farmer, not married

John McKenna, son, r&w, 23, farm labourer, not married

Maggie McKenna, daughter, r&w, 20, not married

James P. McKenna, son, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Thomas Dorian, visitor, 14, scholar

J.A. Coin, boarder, RC, r&w, 22, tea agent, Co. Galway

Patrick McKenna, RC, r&w, 37, farmer, not married

John McKenna, RC, cannot read, 36, labourer, not married

Peter McQuillan, RC, r&w, 59, agric labourer, married

Mary McQuillan, RC, r&w, 39, married

Katie McQuillan, daughter, r&w, 18, not married

Bridget McQuillan, daughter, r&w, 15, scholar, not married

Alice McQuillan, daughter, r&w, 13, scholar, not married

Patrick McQuillan, son, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

Lizzie McQuillan, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Peter McQuillan, son, cannot read, 6, not married

Teresa McQuillan, daughter, cannot read, 4, not married

James Brennan, RC, read only, 70, caretaker, married

Mary Brennan, wife, cannot read, 50, housekeeper, married

Mary Brennan, daughter, r&w, 20, unemployed domestic servant, not married

Catherine McGerrity, RC, read only, 80, housekeeper, not married

(James McKeever of Stephenson owned Brennans & McGerity's houses)

Woodhouse

Catherine Fay, RC, r&w, 60, widow

John Fay, son, r&w, 34, shepherd, not married

Joseph Berrill, RC, r&w, 10, scholar

Census 1901**Cappoge Parish**

(John McLaughlin, Constable, took up this census)

Ballymageragh

James Faulkner, RC, read only, 50, farmer, widower

Catherine Faulkner, daughter, r&w, 21, farmers daughter, not married

Christopher Faulkner, brother, r&w, 40, farmers brother, not married

(James owned two small houses of which one was uninhabited)

He was my granduncle

Catherine Maginn, RC, read only, 50, widow

Sarah Maginn, daughter, r&w, 16, dressmaker, not married

Henry Maginn, son, r&w, 15, scholar, not married

Kate Maginn, daughter, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Bernard Maginn, son, cannot read, 3, not married

Michael Louth, RC, r&w, 49, farmer, not married

(Maginns house was built on Louth's holding)

Michael Quinn, RC, cannot read, 50, farmer, not married

John Quinn, brother, cannot read, 46, farmers brother, not married

Patrick Quinn, brother, cannot read, 42, farmers brother, not married

Rose Craven, sister, r&w, 40, widow

Patrick Craven, nephew, cannot read, 5, not married

Mary Craven, niece, cannot read, 3, not married

James Craven, nephew, cannot read, 1, not married

Catherine Campbell, RC, r&w, 60, farmers widow

Catherine Campbell, daughter, r&w, 25, not married

Patrick Campbell, son, r&w, 23, not married

Mathew Gregory, RC, r&w, 50, farmer, not married

John Gregory, brother, r&w, 45, not married

Anne Moonan, servant, r&w, 30, domestic servant, not married

Patrick Norris, servant, r&w, 30, servant, not married

John Kearney, servant, r&w, 18, servant

Ballymageragh

Bernard Ward, RC, cannot r or w, 68, farm labourer, widower

(house was on Mathew Gergorys land. Bernard was a ploughman with

Gregorys and he was related to J. Faulkner's mother)

John King, RC, r&w, 69, farmer, widower

Thomas King, RC, r&w, 25, not married

Cangy

Catherine Hynes, RC, cannot read, 56, widow

Patrick Hynes, son, r&w, 30, railway platelayer, not married

(house on N. McQuillan's land-beside Martin McGee's house 1992)

Neil McQuillan, RC, r&w, 54, farmer, not married

Catherine McQuillan, sister, r&w, 70, farmers sister, not married

Anne McQuillan, sister, 63, farmers sister, not married

Peter McQuillan, brother, 54, farmers brother, not married

James McGinn, servant, 23, farm servant, not married

Mary Flanagan, servant, 20, general domestic servant, not married

Thomas Rafferty, servant, 20, farm servant, not married

Patrick Magee 1854

Michael Magee, RC, r&w, 55, Ganger (railway), married

Mary Magee, wife, r&w, 43, married

Mary Anne Magee, daughter, r&w, 21, national teacher, unemployed, not married

Patrick Magee, son, 19, platelayer, railway, not married

Kate Magee, daughter, 18, dressmaker, not married

Brigid Magee, daughter, 13, scholar

(house built on N. McQuillans land)

Joseph Conaghy, RC, r&w, 68, farmer, married

Annie Conaghy, wife, r&w, 46, married

Mary Conaghy, sister, r&w, 62, not married

Peter Conaghy, son, r&w, 17, farmers son, not married

Thomas Conaghy, son, cannot read, 12, not married

Mary Conaghy, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Cappoge

Joseph Meehan, RC, r&w, 32, farmer, married

Maggie Meehan, wife, r&w, 30, married

Patrick Cusack, servant, r&w, 44, farm servant, not married

Thomas McKenna, servant, r&w, 26, farm servant, not married

Maggie was Joseph first wife. Later he married Anna Maria Lynch, daughter of Dan Lynch, NT, Philipstown NS. Patrick Cusack was Maggies brother.

Peter McMahan, RC, r&w, 30, agric labourer, married

Rose Anne McMahan, wife, 25, married

John Francis McMahan, son, cannot read, 1, not married

Mary McMahan, daughter, cannot read, 1 month, not married

(house on N. Matthew's land)

Nicholas Matthews, RC, r&w, 40, farmer, married

Mary Matthews, wife, r&w, 25, farmers wife, married

John A Matthews, son, can read, 7, scholar, not married

Bridget Matthews, daughter, cannot read, 2, not married

Richard A Matthews, son, cannot read, 1, not married

Bridget Drew, servant, r&w, 17, domestic, not married

Annie Kennedy, servant, r&w, 16, domestic, not married

Patrick Kelly, RC, r&w, 36, farmer, married
 Kate Kelly, wife, r&w, 22, married
 Mary Kelly, daughter, cannot read, 3 months, not married
 Thomas Kelly, brother, r&w, 28, not married
 John Compine, servant, RC, r&w, 45, farm servant, not married
 Mary Rice, servant, RC, r&w, 19, domestic not married

Joseph McKenna, RC, r&w, 64, farmer, married
 Mary McKenna, wife, r&w, 36, married
 Mary McKenna, daughter, r&w, 14, scholar, not married
 Katie McKenna, daughter, r&w, 11, scholar, not married
 Thomas McKenna, son, read, 9, scholar, not married
 Joseph McKenna, son, read, 8, scholar, not married
 Patrick McKenna, son, cannot read, 6, scholar, not married
 Michael McKenna, son, cannot read, 3, not married
 John Bowden, servant, cannot read, 19, not married
 Rose Grimes, domestic, 19, not married
 Patrick Gaffney, servant, 19, not married
(Patrick Gaffney was the father of Mrs. May Meehan, Drumcar Rd., Dunleer)

Patrick Callan, RC, r&w, 41, carpenter, married
 Josephine Callan, RC, r&w, 29, married
 Patrick Callan, RC, son, cannot read, 4, not married
 Mary Callan, RC, daughter, cannot read, 1, not married
 Joseph Callan, RC, son, cannot read, 1, not married
 Peter Callan, RC, son, cannot read, month old, not married
The Callan family lived in a house, built on Patrick Matthews land in Cappoge, where Rooney's now live.(1992)

John Courtney, RC, r&w, 76, farmer, widower.
 Patrick Courtney, son, r&w, 31, not married
 Bernard Courtney, son, r&w, 28, not married
 Lizzie Courtney, daughter, 26, not married
 Ellen Courtney, daughter, 24, not married
The family lived in a house in the row of houses on the laneway west of Treadwells. This was the way towards Castle Moyle, the home of the Hadsors of Cappoge. John Dorians (Public house at Mullens Cross) mother's aunt was a Courtney.)

Richard Callan RC r&w,41.farmer, not married.

Joseph Callan RC, r&w, 72, farmer . widower.
 John Callan .son r&w, 36, not married.
 Richard Callan, son, r&w, 34, not married.
(They lived where Finn Matthews lived. The place was left to Bridie Matthews)

Thomas Callan, RC, can read, 69, farmer , not married,
 Maggie Callan, sister, can read, 47, not married.
 Bessie Callan, sister, r&w, 45, not married.

Thomas Hanratty, RC, cannot read, 48, farmer, married
 Anne Hanratty, wife, r&w, 34, married
 Thomas Hanratty, son, r&w, 11, scholar, not married
 William Hanratty, brother, cannot read, 40, Thomas' brother, not married
 Bridget McEvoy, servant, cannot read, 20, domestic, Co Armagh, not married
(This place belonged to the Commons family of Dunleer, when I was young. Joey Myles, lived there. The farm was bought by Gregorys of Ballymageva. Dalys now live in the house).

Patrick McKenna, RC, r&w, 64, farmer, married
 Alice McKenna, wife, r&w, 46, married
 Margaret McKenna, daughter, r&w, 12, scholar, not married
 Bernard McKenna, son, r&w, 11, scholar, not married
 Patrick McKenna, son, read only, 10, scholar, not married
 Mary McKenna, daughter, cannot read, 8, scholar, not married
Patsy Gaffneys mother was a McKenna. This family, also, lived on the laneway to where Castle Moyle was situated.

Coneyburrow

John King, RC, r&w, 63, farmer, married
 Mary King, wife, cannot read, 52, married
 Mary King, daughter, r&w, 24, not married
 Patrick King, son, r&w, 18, not married
 Colum King, son, r&w, 13, scholar, not married
 John King, son, r&w, 11, not married

Patrick King, RC, r&w, 63, farmer, not married

Thomas Sorahan, RC, r&w, 73, farmer, married
 Mary Sorahan, wife, can read, 58, married
 Margaret Sorahan, daughter, r&w, 27, not married
 Michael Sorahan, son, r&w, 28, not married
Where Paddy Gaffney now lives (1992)

Thomas Woods, RC, read only, 60, farmer, not married
 Anne Woods, sister, cannot read, 57, not married
Ruins opposite Jim Gaffneys house. (1992)

Mary McDonnell, RC, r&w, 60, widow, Co. Louth
 Annie McDonnell, daughter, r&w, 24, housekeeper, not married, Dublin
 Thomas McDonnell, son, 22, farmer, not married, Dublin
 Mary McDonnell, daughter, r&w, 20, dressmaker, not married, Dublin
 Lizzie McDonnell, (later Mrs Corcoran) daughter, 18, dressmaker, not married, Dublin

Patrick Rafferty, RC, r&w, 70, farmer, married
 Elizabeth Rafferty, wife, r&w, 60, married
 Patrick Rafferty, son, cannot read or write, not married

William King, RC, r&w, 52, farmer, not married
 Rose King, sister, cannot read, 50, domestic, not married
 John King, brother, r&w, 48, not married

Michael Gaffney, RC, r&w, 61, farmer, married
 Bridget Gaffney, wife, r&w, 55, married
 William Gaffney, son, r&w, 19, labourer, not married

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Michael Gaffney, son, r&w, 17, labourer, not married

Mary Gaffney, daughter, r&w, 16, not married

James Gaffney, son, r&w, 15, scholar, not married

John Gaffney, son, 14, not married.

Jim Gaffney house at river bridge on main road

Margaret Conlon, RC, cannot read, caretaker, widow

James Woods, RC, r&w, 65, farmer, married

Jane Woods, wife, r&w, 50, married

Hammondstown

Patrick Halpenny, RC, r&w, 50, farmer, married

Elizabeth Halpenny, wife, r&w, 50, married

Elizabeth Halpenny, daughter, 18, not married

Alice Mary Halpenny, daughter, 16, not married

Catherine Halpenny, daughter, 13, scholar, not married

Patrick Brannigan, servant, 21, farm servant, not married

Knockatubber

Anthony McDonnell, RC 34 r&w, Clergyman (Curate) not married. Mary Devin RC servant 58 read. Domestic servant – spoke Irish and English. [landowner, William J Murray]

Father McDonnell was Parish priest of Clogherhead, Co. Louth, when I taught there in Callystown National School, Clogherhead. [I taught from 1938 – 1944 Clogherhead]

Patrick Matthews, RC r&w, 44, Agric Labourer, married

Margaret Matthews, wife, 34, married

Margaret Matthews, daughter, r&w, 8, scholar, not married

Mary Matthews, daughter, read only, 7, scholar, not married

Theresa Matthews, daughter, cannot read, 5, not married

Patrick Matthews, son, cannot read, 3, not married

James Matthews, son, cannot read, 10 months, not married

Anne Kelly, RC, r&w, 46, farmer, widow

Margaret Kelly, daughter, r&w, 16, farmers daughter, not married

John Kelly, son, r&w, 15, scholar, not married

James Kelly, son, r&w, 13, scholar, not married

Mary Kelly, daughter, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Laurence McGuinness, servant, r&w, 29, farm servant, not married

Thomas Farrelly, RC, r&w, 67, agric labourer, married, Meath

Mary Farrelly, wife, r&w, 57, Louth

Joseph Farrelly, grandson, r&w, 8, scholar, not married

(Landowner – Peter Maguire)

Patrick Stokes, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, widower

James Stokes, son, r&w, 13, scholar, not married

Peter Stokes, son, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Patrick Stokes, son, could read, 8, scholar, not married

Mary Stokes, daughter, could read, 7, scholar, not married

Rose Corbally, servant, r&w, 27, domestic, not married

James Begney, servant, r&w, 22, farm servant, married

Laurence Smith, servant, r&w, 17, farm servant, not married

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Anne McShane, cannot r or w, 64, farmer, widow

Patrick McShane, son, r&w, 24, farm lab, not married

Patrick Skean, cannot r or w, 60, farmer, married

Bridget Skean, wife, r&w, 52, married

Bridget Skean, daughter, r&w, 16, lace maker, not married

Lawlesstown

Christopher Hand, RC, r&w, 74, farmer, widower

Mary O'Neil, granddaughter, 11, scholar, not married

Jane McKenna, RC, cannot r or w, farmer, widow

James Torris, RC, r&w, 35, farmer, married

Anne Torris, wife, r&w, 23, married

Elizabeth Torris, daughter, cannot read, 10 months, not married

Luke Torris, brother, r&w, 30, farmers brother, not married

Margaret Matthews, niece, r&w, 9, scholar, not married

Anne Verdon, servant, r&w, 20, domestic, not married

Edward Mohan, servant, r&w, 19, farm servant, not married

Mooremount (*part of the townland of Mooremount*)

Patrick Byrne, RC, r&w, 56, farmer, married

Maria Byrne, wife, r&w, 54, married

Jane Clarke, sister in law, r&w, 56, not married, deaf

Margaret Leonard, servant, 30, domestic, not married

Patrick Clarke, servant, cannot read, farm servant, not married

Catherine Torris, RC, r&w, 62, farmers wife, widow

George Torris, son, r&w, 26, farmers son, not married

Mary Torris, daughter, r&w, 30, not married

Catherine Torris, Torris, daughter, r&w, 28, not married

Jane Torris, daughter, r&w, 24, not married

Clara Torris, daughter, r&w, 22, dressmaker, not married

Patrick Mullen, servant, r&w, 25, farm servant, not married

Bernard McKeon, servant, r&w, 16, farm servant, not married

Census 1901**Dromin Parish**Barnaveddodge

Joseph Hand, RC, r&w, 23, agric labourer, married, Co. Meath

Jane Hand, RC, r&w, 21, married, Co. Louth

Joseph Hand, son, cannot read, 3 days, not married

Nannie Hand, RC, visitor, r&w, 26, married

Landholder – James Stokes

James Stokes, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, not married

Catherine Stokes, sister, r&w, 62, housekeeper, not married

Patrick Stokes, brother, r&w, 58, farmer, not married

James Stokes, nephew, r&w, 23, farm labourer, not married

James M. Stokes, nephew, r&w, 16, farm labourer, not married

Catherine Stokes, niece, r&w, 14, scholar, not married

Mary Clarke, niece, r&w, 15, scholar, not married

Pat Carey, servant, r&w, 26, farm servant, not married

Mary Finegan, servant, r&w, 22, domestic, not married

Patrick Hand, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, not married

Mary Hand, sister, can read, 62, not married

Dromin

Bridget Stokes, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, not married

Mary Brennan, niece, r&w, 30, not married

Thomas Brennan, nephew, 23, not married

Thomas Hansard, servant, 19, farm servant, not married

George Johnson, servant, 17, farm servant, not married

{Liam Brennan lives there now (1993)}

Patrick Brennan, RC, r&w, 53, trader and farmer, married, Co. Meath

Catherin Brennan, RC, r&w, 24, married, Co. Louth

Mary Anne Brennan, daughter, 12, scholar, not married

Patrick Joseph Brennan, son, 10, scholar, not married

Josey (Joyce) Brennan, daughter, 8, scholar, not married

Michael Brennan, son, 6, scholar, not married

Michael Brennan, brother, 48, labourer, not married

Katherin McArdle, servant, 17, not married

John Keelan, RC, r&w, 70, coachman, married

Mary Josephine Keelan, wife, r&w, 60, domestic, married

Jeanie Teresa Keelan, daughter, 27, dressmaker, not married

John A. Somers, grandchild, 1 year, cannot read, not married

Thomas Hynes, RC, r&w, 49, RIC pensioner and water bailiff, married, Co. Dublin

Mary Hynes, wife, r&w, 39, married, East India

Margaret Hynes, daughter, r&w, 19, lace worker, not married, Queens County

Frederick Hynes, son, r&w, 17, scholar, not married, Queens County

Kathleen Hynes, daughter, r&w, 16, lace worker, not married, Queens County

James Hynes, son, r&w, 13, scholar, not married, Queens County

Francis Hynes, son, r&w, 10, scholar, not married, Queens County

John Hynes, son, r&w, 7, scholar, not married, Queens County

Benjamin Hynes, son, cannot read, 3, not married, Co Louth

Charles Hynes, son, cannot read, 1, not married, Co Louth

Herbert Hynes, son, cannot read, 4 months, not married, Co Louth

John Taaffe, RC, r&w, 55, Agric Labourer, not married

Uncle of Johnny Taaffe, worked in Joe Meehans

Patrick Finnegan, RC, r&w, 62, postmaster & farmer, married

Margaret Finnegan, wife, r&w, 52, Assistant postmistress, married

Joseph Finnegan, son, r&w, 19, rural postman, not married

Rose Finnegan, daughter, r&w, 16, scholar, not married

Edward Finnegan, son, r&w, 14, scholar, not married

Charles Finnegan, son, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Patrick Hand, RC, cannot read, 55, grocer, married

Mary Hand, wife, cannot read, 63, grocer, married

James Smyth, RC, read, 66, agric lab, married

Mary Smyth, wife, read, 58, married

Owen Smyth, son, r&w, 29, agric lab, not married

James Smyth, son, r&w, 18, agric lab, not married

Thomas McDonnell, RC, r&w, 70, agric lab, married

Margaret McDonnell, wife, r&w, 67, married

John McDonnell, son, r&w, 33, agric lab, not married

John Mathews, RC, r&w, 54, agric lab, married

Jane Mathews, wife, r&w, 49, married

Mary Mathews, daughter, r&w, 22, lace worker, not married

Julia Mathews, daughter, r&w, 19, lace worker, not married

Patrick Mathews, son, r&w, 17, scholar, not married

John Mathews, son, r&w, 14, scholar, not married

Kate Mathews, daughter, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

John Taaffe, RC, r&w, 67, farmer, married

Maria Taaffe, wife, r&w, 52, married

George Taaffe, son, 19, farmers son, not married

John Taaffe, son, 17, farmers son, not married

Anne Taaffe, daughter, 15, farmers daughter, not married

Mary Taaffe, daughter, 13, scholar, not married

Bryan Traynor, RC, cannot r&w, 59, agric lab, married, Co. Meath

Mary Traynor, wife, cannot read, 56, married, Co. Louth

Kate Traynor, daughter, cannot read, 17, servant, not married

Patrick Traynor, son, r&w, 14, scholar, not married

Mary Traynor, daughter, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

Bridget Traynor, daughter, read, 9, scholar, not married

James McCarthy, brother in law, cannot read, 64, labourer, not married

John Taaffe, RC, r&w, 44, carpenter, not married

Peter Smyth, RC, cannot read, 56, agric lab, widower

Bridget Smyth, sister, cannot read, 60, housekeeper, not married

Alice Smyth, daughter, r&w, 13, scholar, not married

Patrick Smyth, son, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Maggie Smyth, daughter, r&w, 8, scholar, not married (*Quigleys*)

John King, RC, r&w, 61, farmer, married
 Marcella King, wife, r&w, 47, farmers wife, married
 Mary King, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married
 John King, son, r&w, 8, scholar, not married
 Marcella King, daughter, read, 4, scholar, not married

Kings of Dromin – Reids related

Thomas Stokes, RC, r&w, 53, farmer, married, Co. Louth
 Bridget Stokes, wife, r&w, 46, married, Co. Meath
 Richard Stokes, son, r&w, 15, scholar, not married
 Catherine Stokes, daughter, r&w, 13, scholar, not married
 Mary Stokes, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married
 Peter Stokes, son, r&w, 7, scholar, not married

William Henry Newett, Church of Ireland, r&w, 32, farmer, married, Co. Louth
 Lizzie Newett, wife, Church of Ireland, r&w, 33, married, Co. Cavan
 Minnie Newett, daughter, Church of Ireland, r&w, 11, not married, Co. Louth
 Lizzie Newett, daughter, Church of Ireland, r&w, 10, not married, Co. Louth
 Henry Newett, son, Church of Ireland, r&w, 6, not married, Co. Louth
 Robert Newett, son, Church of Ireland, 2, not married, Co. Louth
 Patrick Brennan, RC, servant, cannot read, 20, farm labourer, not married

Mary Devine, RC, cannot read, 62, widow
 Mary Devine, daughter, r&w, 32, not married
 Christopher Hoey, grandson, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

Henry Smyth, RC, r&w, 65, agric lab, married, Co. Louth
 Judith Smyth, wife, r&w, 70, married, Co. Meath

Patrick Carry, RC, can read, 60, agric lab, married, Co. Louth
 Catherine Carry, wife, can read, 54, married, Co Meath
 Katie Carry, daughter, r&w, 17, scholar, not married, Co. Louth

Mary Stokes, RC, r&w, 43, farmer, not married
 Rose Murray, niece, r&w, 9, scholar, not married
 Monica Markey, visitor, r&w, 36, not married
 Kate Dromgoole, servant, cannot read, 48, domestic, not married

Martin Brown, RC, r&w, 27, coachman, married, Dublin city
 Mary Anne Brown, wife, r&w, 29, married, Dublin city
 Mary Brown, daughter, cannot read, 5 months, not married, Co Louth

Ann Gertude Brennan, RC, r&w, 72, landed proprietrx, widow*
 John Quin, son in law, RC, r&w, 42, Solicitor form Scotland, not in practice, married
 Ann Quin, daughter, RC, r&w, 50, landed proprietrix, married
 Adelaide Mary Quin, granddaughter, r&w, 12, scholar, not married
 John Patrick Quin, grandson, 11, scholar, not married
 Mary Campbell, servant, r&w, 30, cook, not married
 Mary Anne Byrne, servant, r&w, 18, housemaid, domestic servant, not married

**Mrs Brennan and her daughter, were involved, as landlords, in the attempt to evict Patrick Taaffe of Dromin. Adelaide Mary Quin was a highly regarded solicitor in Ardee, Co. Louth, for many years.*

Mary Stokes, RC, r&w, 58, farmer, widow
Rose Anne Stokes, daughter, r&w, 27, not married
Patrick Stokes, son, r&w, 26, not married
Andrew O'Neill, servant, r&w, 15, not married

Michael Campbell, RC, r&w, 56, farmer, married
Mary Campbell, wife, cannot read, 50, married
Rose Campbell, daughter, r&w, 21, not married

John McGuinness, RC, r&w, 62, farmer, married
Anne McGuinness, wife, r&w, 52, married
Mary McGuinness, daughter, r&w, 22, not married

Patrick Stokes, RC, r&w, 70, farmer, married
Elizabeth Stokes, wife, r&w, 60, married
John Stokes, son, 28, not married
Nicholas Stokes, son, 26, not married
Kate Stokes, daughter, 24, not married
Jane Stokes, daughter, 21, not married

Laurence Kieran, RC, r&w, 66, farmer, married
Rose Kieran, wife, r&w, 65, married

Thomas Farrell, read only, 45, farmer, married
Jane Farrell, wife, read only, 60, married
William Kelly, servant, cannot read, 60, farm servant, widower
Annie Gorman, servant, r&w, 17, domestic servant, not married

John Gorman, RC, cannot read, 60, farmer, married
Catherine Gorman, wife, r & w, 55, married
Mary Gorman, daughter, r&w, 16, scholar, not married

Michael Hughes, RC, r&w, 36, farmer, married
Mary Hughes, wife, r&w, 35, married
Mary Hughes, mother, cannot read, 70, widow
James Hughes, nephew, r&w, 16, scholar, not married

Thomas Kieran, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, widower
Thomas Kieran, son, r&w, 26, not married
Jane Kieran, daughter, r&w, 22, not married
Mary Kieran, daughter, r&w, 19, dressmaker, not married

Jane McNiece, RC, r&w, 62, widow
Patrick McNiece, son, r&w, 30, railway porter, not married

James Scollan, RC, r&w, 26, railway servant, married, Co. Leitrim
Elizabeth Scollan, wife, Presbyterian, r&w, 27, married, Co. Down

Catherine Kieran, RC, r&w, 42, farmeress, widow, Co. Louth
Laurence Kieran, son, r&w, 24, railway labourer, not married
Mary A Kieran, daughter, r&w, 19, not married
Catherine Kieran, daughter, r&w, 17, not married
Margaret Kieran, daughter, r&w, 14, not married

Catherine Dromgoole, RC, cannot read, 60, not married

Knockadinnin

John Kerr, RC, read, 30, agric lab, married

Mary Kerr, wife, r&w, 28, married

Peter Kerr, son, read only, 6, scholar, not married

Mary Kerr, daughter, cannot read, 4, scholar, not married

Thomas Kerr, son, cannot read, 2, scholar, not married

John Kerr, son, cannot read, 6 months, not married

Richard Mathews, RC, r&w, 50, farmer, married, Roscommon

Eliza Mathews, wife, r&w, 47, married, Louth

Mary Jane Mathews, daughter, r&w, 22, not married

Augustine Mathews, son, r&w, 18, not married

Vincent Mathews, son, r&w, 16, scholar, not married

Peter Mathews, son, r&w, 14, scholar, not married

Luke Mathews, son, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

Richard Mathews, (Omagh), son, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Joseph Mathews, son, r&w, 7, scholar, not married

Thomas Mathews, son, r&w, 5, scholar, not married

Richard Dorset, nephew, r&w, 19, medical student, New Zealand

Kate McKone, servant, read, 28, domestic servant, not married, Meath

Peter Dromgoole, RC, r&w, 43, farmer and miller, not married

Thomas Dromgoole, brother, r&w, 40, farm servant, not married

James Dromgoole, brother, r&w, 36, Asst. Co Surveyor and clerk of Petty Sessions

Margaret Stokes, niece, RC, r&w, 50, domestic servant, not married

Nicholas Hoey, RC, cannot read, 65, farm servant, not married

Mary Hoey, sister, read, 60, general servant, domestic, not married

Jane Hoey, sister, read, 50, general servant, domestic, not married

Maxwell Boyle, Church of Ireland, r&w, 27, gent farmer, married, Co. Galway

May Boyle, wife, Church of Ireland, r&w, 26, married, Co. Galway

Bridget Halpenny, servant, RC, r&w, 22, domestic servant, not married

Thomas Byrne, servant, RC, r&w, 16, farm servant, not married

Kate Corry, Servant, RC, r&w, 17, domestic servant, not married

The Church of Ireland is described in the Census as Irish Church

Patrick Kealy, RC, cannot read, 81, farmer, not married

John Devlin, nephew, r&w, 17, agric lab, not married

Ellen Cavanagh, RC, cannot read, 55, widow

Mary Boyle, RC, cannot read, 62, married

Patrick Boyle, son, r&w, 35, blacksmith, widower

Annie Boyle, granddaughter, cannot write, 8, scholar, not married

Anne Carberry, RC, cannot read, 60, widow

Mooremount (*Part of the townland of Mooremount in the Parish of Dromin*)

James Butterly, RC, r&w, 63, farmer, widower

Mary Butterly, daughter, r&w, 30, not married

Mathew Butterly, son, r&w, 27, not married

Anna Maria Butterly, daughter, r&w, 25, not married

Monica Butterly, granddaughter, cannot read, 3, scholar, not married

Alice Callan, grand(?)daughter, r&w, 32, married

Catherine Callan, granddaughter, r&w, 5, scholar, not married, America

Mary Callan, granddaughter, 3, not married, America

Alice Callan, granddaughter, 3, not married, America

Margaret Callan, granddaughter, 1, not married, America

James Henry, RC, read, 59, agric labourer, not married

Mary Henry, sister, cannot read, 64, not married

Margaret Henry, sister, cannot read, 62, not married

Bridget Henry, sister, cannot read, 56, not married

Mary Jane Matthews, niece, r&w, 29, confectioners, not married

*Thomas B Dromgoole, RC, r&w, clerk of poor law union, married

Anita Dromgoole, wife, r&w, 25, married

Mary McGinn, servant, cannot read, 55, domestic, not married

John Byrne, servant, read, 13, stable boy, not married

*Owned land at factory (AET)?

Thomas Hansard, RC, r&w, 44, agric lab, married

Margaret Hansard, wife, r&w, 45, married

William Hansard, son, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Mary Hansard, daughter, read, 7, scholar, not married

Jane Rooney, mother in law, cannot read, 74, widow

Bridget Ward, RC, read, 85, farmer, widow

Luke Smyth, RC, r&w, 57, farmer, widower

Bridget Smyth, daughter, r&w, 14, scholar, not married

Kate Smyth, daughter, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

Jane Smyth, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Rose Anne Smyth, daughter, cannot read, 5, scholar, not married

Margaret Smyth, daughter, cannot read, 3, scholar, not married

Mullacurry

John Connor, RC, r&w, 55, farmer, not married

Elizabeth McKeon, servant, cannot read, 40, not married

John McMahan, servant, r&w, 25, farm servant, not married?

John McElroy, servant, cannot read, 20, farm servant, not married?

Elizabeth Skelly, RC, r&w, read, 54, farmer, widow

Mary K Boyle, niece, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

John Skelly, RC, r&w, 72, farmer, not married

Thomas Tierney, RC, cannot read, 70, not married

Painstown

Patrick Cunningham, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, married
 Jane Cunningham, wife, r&w, 41, married, Scotland
 John Cunningham, son, r&w, 12, not married, Louth
 Mary Jane Cunningham, daughter, r&w, 10, not married, Louth
 Patrick Cunningham, son, read only, 7, not married, Louth
 Joseph Cunningham, son, cannot read, 5, not married, Louth
 William Cunningham, son, cannot read, 2, not married, Louth

James Gregory, RC, r&w, 56, farmer, married
 Kate Gregory, wife, r&w, 56, married
 Francy Gregory, son, cannot read, 8, not married
 Tommy Gregory, son, cannot read, 7, not married
 Laurence Gregory, son, cannot read, 4, not married
 Anne Norris, servant, r&w, 28, domestic servant, not married, Meath
 Patrick Reid, servant, r&w, 30, farm servant, not married
 William Connor, servant, r&w, 20 farm servant, not married

Annie Kieran, RC, r&w, 34, farmer, not married
 Clare Kieran, sister, r&w, 33, not married
 Laurence Tierney, servant, r&w, 21, farm servant, not married

Patrick Ebbit, RC, cannot read, 32, agric lab, married
 Ellen Ebbit, wife, read, 29, married

Paughanstown

In the Parish of Dromin
 Nobody lived in this townland

Rathcoole

Patrick Kealey, RC, r&w, 34, shepherd, married
 Anne Kealey, wife, r&w, 35, married
 Joseph Kealey, son, r&w, 14, scholar, not married
 Margaret Kealey, daughter, r&w, 10, scholar, not married
 Patrick Kealey, son, r&w, 8, scholar, not married
 Elizabeth Kealey, daughter, cannot read, 6 months, not married

Peter Halligan, RC, read only, 30, agric lab, married
 Julia Halligan, wife, r&w, married
 Edward Halligan, r&w, 9, scholar, not married

Matilda Hamill, RC, read only, 50, married, Co. Tyrone
 Anthony Hamill, son, r&w, 20, agric lab, not married, Co. Meath
 John Hamill, son, r&w, 18, agric lab, not married, Co. Meath

Patrick Kealey's, Peter Halligan's and Matilda Hamill's houses were built on Courtneys land.

Patrick Doggett, RC, r&w, 57, farmer, married
 Bridget Doggett, wife, r&w, 51, married
 Bridget Doggett, daughter, r&w, 22, not married
 James Doggett, son, r&w, 20, not married
 Mary Jane Doggett, daughter, r&w, 18, not married
 Patrick Doggett, son, r&w, 16, not married

Richardstown Little

Joseph Marron, RC, r&w, 73, farmer, married

Catherine Marron, wife, cannot read, 69, married

Tubberdoney

John Henry, Church of Ireland, r&w, 39, engineer & farmer, married

Mary T. Henry, Church of Ireland, r&w, 29, married

Aline Henry, daughter, Church of Ireland, r&w, 7, scholar, not married

Vera Henry, daughter, Church of Ireland, r&w, 5, scholar, not married

Olive Henry, daughter, Church of Ireland, cannot read, 3, not married

Francis Henry, son, Church of Ireland, cannot read, 2 months, not married

Annie Bayley, visitor, Church of Ireland, r&w, 60, widow, America

Mary Morris (Norris?), servant, RC, r&w, 22, nurse, domestic, not married

Julia Duff, servant, RC, r&w, 20, domestic servant, not married

Mary Caroln, servant, RC, r&w, 16, cook, domestic servant, not married

Edward French, RC, r&w, 22, Coachman and domestic servant, not married

James O'Neill, RC, r&w, 77, herd, married

Betty O'Neill, wife, r&w, 73, married

Mary E. Keeley, granddaughter, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

James O'Neill, RC, r&w, 43, agric lab, married

Kate O'Neill, wife, read, 43 (8?), married

Patrick O'Neill, son, r&w, 22, agric lab, not married

John O'Neill, son, r&w, 17, agric lab, not married

Rose O'Neill, daughter, r&w, 13, scholar, not married

Kate O'Neill, daughter, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Bernard O'Neill, son, r&w, 6, scholar, not married

James O'Neill, son, r&w, 6, scholar, not married

Census 1901**Dromin Parish (cont.)****Parish of Kildemock** (*most of the following are in the Catholic Parish of Dunleer*)Paughanstown Big

Peter Flanagan, RC, r&w, 40, farmer, not married

Mary Flanagan, sister, r&w, 36, not married

John Flanagan, brother, r&w, 30, not married

Michael O'Hanlon, RC, r&w, 43, farmer, married

Mary Anne O'Hanlon, wife, r&w, 37, married

Thomas O'Hanlon, son, r&w, 12, scholar, not married

Mary O'Hanlon, daughter, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Bridget O'Hanlon, daughter, r&w, 9, scholar, not married

Catherine O'Hanlon, daughter, r&w, 8, scholar, not married

Patrick O'Hanlon, son, cannot read, 6, scholar, not married

Joseph O'Hanlon, son, cannot read, 4, not married

Anne O'Hanlon, daughter, cannot read, 3, not married

Margaret O'Hanlon, daughter, cannot read, 4 months, not married

John Farrelly, Servant, RC, r&w, 27

Margaret Mc Ginn, RC, Servant, 21, r&w

John Conlon, RC, r&w, 35, blacksmith, not married

Cathleen Conlon, sister, r&w, 37, not married

Bridget Conlon, sister, r&w, 45, dressmaker, not married

John Bellew, nephew, r&w, 13, scholar, not married

Annie Bellew, niece, r&w, 10, scholar, not married

Patrick Bellew, RC, r&w, 43, farmer, married

Mary Bellew, wife, r&w, 44, married

Michael Bellew, son, RC, r&w, 13 scholar, not married

James Bellew, son, RC, r&w, 11, scholar, not married

Kate Bellew, daughter, RC, r&w, 9, scholar, not married

Philip Bellew, son, RC, cannot read, 5, scholar, not married

Mary Bellew, daughter, RC, cannot read, 5, not married

Rose Bellew, daughter, RC, cannot read, 3, not married

Brigid Bellew, daughter, RC, cannot read, 2, not married

Thomas Bellew, son, RC, cannot read, 1, not married

Michael McGuinness, RC, r&w, 65, farmer, not married

Catherine McGuinness, sister, r&w, 67, not married

Peter Ludlow, servant, RC, r&w, 20, farm servant, not married, Co Meath

Patrick Gaffney, RC, r&w, 60, agric lab, widower

Patrick Gaffney, RC, r&w, 37, agric lab, not married

Mary Gaffney, daughter, r&w, 24, housekeeper, not married

John Myles, RC, r&w, 62, agric lab, not married

Nicholas Breagy, r&w, 50, blacksmith, married

Margaret Breagy, r&w, 45, married

Nicholas Breagy, son, r&w, 19, blacksmith, not married

Mary Breagy, daughter, r&w, 16, dressmaker, not married

William Breagy, son, r&w, 13, blacksmith, not married

Mary Myles, RC, r&w, 48, farmer, not married
Patrick Hanratty, RC, r&w, 36, farmer, married
Catherine Hanratty, RC, r&w, 36, married
Mary Anne Hanratty, daughter, r&w, 13, scholar, not married
Andrew Hanratty, son, r&w, 11, scholar, not married
Margaret Hanratty, daughter, r&w, 8, scholar, not married
Patrick Hanratty, son, read, 7, scholar, not married
Bridget Hanratty, daughter, cannot read, 5, scholar, not married
Elizabeth Hanratty, daughter, cannot read, 3, not married
Catherine Hanratty, daughter, cannot read, 9 months, scholar, not married

Mary Taaffe, RC, read, 63, farmer, widow, spoke Irish & English
Mary Taaffe, daughter, r&w, 42, not married, d&d
John Taaffe, son, r&w, 40, not married
Bridget Taaffe, daughter, r&w, 30, not married
Annie Taaffe, daughter, 23, not married
Francis Taaffe, son, r&w, 33, married
Catherine Taaffe, daughter in law, 28, married
Peter Taaffe, grandson, r&w, 7, scholar, not married
Francis Taaffe, grandson, cannot read, 4, scholar, not married
Patrick Taaffe, grandson, r&w, 2, not married
Mary Anne Taaffe, granddaughter, cannot read, 10 months, not married

Alice Flanagan, RC, read, 73, farmer, widow
Michael Flanagan, son, r&w, 40, farmers son, not married
Patrick Flanagan, son, cannot read, 38, farmers son, not married
Bridget Flanagan, daughter, r&w, 27, farmers daughter, not married

Patrick Callan, RC, cannot read, 58, farmer, not married
Anne Callan, sister, RC, r&w, 56, not married
Mary Callan, sister, RC, r&w, 50, not married
John Breagy, nephew, RC, r&w, 20, farm servant, not married

John Hand, RC, cannot read, 60, herd, married
Mary Hand, wife, cannot read, 62, married

Margaret Dunne, RC, read, 50, charwoman, widow
Mary B Dunne, daughter, r&w, 22, dressmaker, not married

John Walsh, RC, r&w, 60, farmer, widower
Patrick Walsh, son, r&w, 21, farm labourer, not married
Margaret Walsh, daughter, r&w, 17, not married
John Walsh, son, r&w, 15, not married

Robert Kavanagh, RC, r&w, 28, married
Elizabeth Kavanagh, wife, r&w, 27, married
Annie Kavanagh, daughter, cannot read, 1, not married
John Reilly, servant, RC, r&w, 24, farm servant, not married
Catherine Halpenny, servant, RC, r&w, 14, domestic servant, not married

Simon Farmer, RC, r&w, 65?, married, Co. Meath
Catherine Farmer, RC, read, 67, married, Co. Louth

John Murphy, RC, r&w, 67, farmer, married

Catherine Murhpy, RC, r&w, 62, married

Thomas Bellew, brother in law, r&w, 50, farm servant, married

Bridget Bellew, sister in law, r&w, 55, married

Annie May Bellew, niece, r&w, 12, scholar, not married, Co. Armagh

May Murphy, RC, cannot read, 73, not married

Paughanstown Little – Parish of Kildemock

Nobody lived in this townland.

1901 Census

| Parishes | Population | | | Religious Professions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|------------|----|----|--------------|---|---|-----------|---|---|----------|---|---|
| | Total | M | F | Roman Catholic | | | Protestant | | | Presbyterian | | | Methodist | | | Other | | |
| | | | | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F |
| Cappoge | 204 | 111 | 93 | 204 | 111 | 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dromin | 306 | 149 | 157 | 290 | 143 | 147 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Dunleer | 683 | 366 | 317 | 656 | 352 | 304 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Mosstown | 468 | 244 | 224 | 461 | 244 | 217 | 6 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Richardstown | 139 | 68 | 71 | 127 | 62 | 65 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |

Population of Louth: 1841 - 128,240
 1851 - 107,662
 1901 - 65,820

Continuous drop from famine period.

Dunleer D.E.D.

| Area | | | Houses 1901 | | | Population | | | |
|--------|---|----|-------------|-------|----|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| A | R | P | Tot uninhab | inhab | | Buildings, outoffices, farm buildings | Tot | M | F |
| 16,771 | 2 | 19 | 723 | 672 | 51 | 2,894 | 2918 | 1509 | 1409 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Dromin D.E.D.

| Area | | | Houses 1901 | | | Population | | | |
|-------|---|---|-------------|-------|----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| A | R | P | Tot uninhab | inhab | | Buildings, outoffices, farm buildings | Tot | M | F |
| 3,822 | 1 | 1 | 151 | 136 | 15 | 663 | 602 | 303 | 299 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

**Ardee Barony
Cappoge Parish**

| | Houses 1901 | | | Population | | | Buildings, outoffices, farm buildings | Tot | M | F |
|-------------------|-------------|---|----|------------|-------|---------|--|-----|----|----|
| | A | R | P | Tot | inhab | uninhab | | | | |
| Ballymagera | 175 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 35 | 27 | 18 | 9 |
| Cangy | 118 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 4 | | 24 | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| Cappoge | 400 | 2 | 33 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 91 | 61 | 36 | 35 |
| Coneyburrow | 72 | 1 | 27 | 10 | 10 | | 31 | 34 | 19 | 15 |
| Hammondstown * | 81 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 1 | | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Knockatober | 220 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 34 | 31 | 17 | 14 |
| Lawlesstown | 47 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 3 | | 12 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Mooremount** | 167 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 2 | | 21 | 13 | 5 | 8 |

*Townland partly in Cappoge and Partly in mosstown Parish.

**Ardee Barony
Dromin Parish**

| | Houses 1901 | | | Population | | | Buildings, outoffices, farm buildings | Tot | M | F |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|----|------------|-------|---------|--|-----|----|----|
| | A | R | P | Tot | inhab | uninhab | | | | |
| Barnaveddodge | 93 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 3 | | 19 | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| Dromin | 582 | 3 | 25 | 42 | 35 | 7 | 160 | 153 | 73 | 80 |
| Knockdinnin | 224 | 2 | 25 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 40 | 37 | 22 | 15 |
| Mooremount** | 177 | 1 | 33 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 26 | 31 | 8 | 23 |
| Mullacurry | 115 | 1 | 27 | 4 | 4 | | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Painstown | 284 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 4 | | 37 | 20 | 13 | 7 |
| Paughanstown (little) | 19 | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | |
| Rathcoole | 218 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| Richardstown | 80 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Toberdoney | 224 | 0 | 24 | 4 | 4 | | 23 | 22 | 9 | 13 |

** Townland partly in Cappoge Parish and partlyin Dromin Parish.

**Ardee Barony
Mosstown Parish**

Houses 1901

Population

| | A | R | P | Tot inhab uninhab | | | Buildings, outoffices, farm buildings | Tot | M | F |
|-----------------------|-----|---|----|-------------------|----|---|--|-----|----|----|
| Ardlargahan | 101 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Cliven | 239 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 18 | 22 | 10 | 12 |
| Cookspark | 143 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | | 24 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| Duryhole | 11 | 2 | 37 | | | | | | | |
| Gunstown | 155 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Hammondstown | 220 | 1 | 31 | 7 | 7 | | 51 | 40 | 19 | 21 |
| Knockaleva | 213 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 8 | | 25 | 32 | 17 | 15 |
| Lismanus | 137 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Listulk | 78 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 3 | | 18 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Marshalrath | 171 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | | 43 | 23 | 12 | 11 |
| Mosstown N | 234 | 2 | 28 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 67 | 46 | 28 | 18 |
| Mosstown S | 52 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | | 11 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Mullacapple | 154 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 3 | | 5 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| Newtown Knockaleva | 328 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 6 | | 18 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| Philipstown | 398 | 0 | 29 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 47 | 71 | 40 | 31 |
| Puckstown | 139 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 6 | | 35 | 26 | 12 | 14 |
| Rathescar Mid | 318 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 61 | 28 | 9 | 18 |
| Rathescar S | 26 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Rathescar N | 130 | 0 | 31 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 42 | 42 | 26 | 16 |
| Stifyans | 46 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Stirue | 46 | 0 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Whiteriver | 325 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 8 | | 21 | 34 | 17 | 17 |
| Woodhouse | 37 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Only a small portion of Stirue is situated in the Parish of Dunleer. Most of the townland is in the parish of Tenure (Monasterboice)

Dunleer
Barony of Ferrard
Dunleer Parish

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

Houses 1901

Population

| | A | R | P | Tot inhab uninhab | | | Buildings, outoffices, farm buildings | Tot | M | F |
|-----------------|-----|---|----|-------------------|----|---|--|-----|----|----|
| Athclare | 271 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 9 | | 9 | 30 | 18 | 12 |
| Battstand (a) | 49 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Burren | 411 | 3 | 22 | 4 | 4 | | 27 | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| Cluide | 173 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | | 37 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| Corstown | 65 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| Drumin | 99 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| Dunleer(q) | 107 | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Mountainstown | 206 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 9 | 10 |
| Newhall | 94 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 2 | | 20 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Ravel (a) | 304 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 12 | | 53 | 47 | 19 | 28 |
| Shamrockhill | 94 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 | | 11 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Skibblemore (a) | 75 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Slieveboy | 88 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 4 | | 18 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Trean | 158 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 5 | | 44 | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| Windmill | 33 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 2 | | 27 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Woodland | 149 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | 13 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

- (a) Dunleer town stands on the townland of Battstand, Dunleer, Ravel and Skibblemore.

The townland area, in 1901, was 35 acres

- (b) Only a small portion of Corstown is in the Parish of Dunleer. The larger portion is in the Parish of Togher (civil parish of Dysart)

Census 1901 (Details on houses)

The number of tenements of one room and the number of occupants of such tenements.

| Total number Of tenements | 1 person | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------------------|----------|----|---|---|---|---|
| Dromin | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Dunleer | 15 | 11 | | 3 | | 1 |

Four classes of houses

The lowest of the four classes are comprised of houses built of mud or other perishable material, having only one room and window. The second lowest, a better description of house, varying from one to four rooms and windows. In the second best – a good farmhouse, having from five to nine rooms and windows. In the first class category – all houses of a better description than the preceding.

The accommodation which the houses afford is arranged in the Census Returns, under four classes, viz:-

1. First Class Accommodation consisting of first class houses occupied by one family.
2. Second Class Accommodation consisting of second class houses occupied by one family, or of first class houses occupied by two or three families.
3. Third Class Accommodation comprising third class houses with one family in each, or second hand houses with two or three families, or first class houses occupied by four or five families.
4. Fourth Class Accommodation includes all fourth class houses, third class houses with more than one family, second class houses with four or more families and first class houses inhabited by six or more families.

Ages of persons in Poor Law Unions – Dispensary under 1 year, 5 years, 10 years, etc

Dunleer

Total 2918

Male 1599

Female 1409

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| under | 1 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 |
| Male | 23 | 105 | 160 | 147 | 152 | 148 | 113 | 83 | 68 | 93 | 59 | 80 | 63 | 84 | 43 | 45 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| female | 28 | 105 | 107 | 152 | 134 | 137 | 117 | 74 | 70 | 84 | 75 | 91 | 53 | 89 | 35 | 33 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

Ages and Education of the people (Elementary Education)

Dromin DED

Total Population 602

| | Total Pop. | Under 3 | | 3-5 | | 5-6 | | 6-9 | | 9-11 | | 11-14 | | 14-16 | | 15-18 | | 18-21 | | 21-40 | | 40+ | |
|--------------|------------|---------|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-----|-----|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| | 602 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 17 | 67 | 75 | 105 | 105 |
| Read & write | 444 | | | | | 0 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 16 | 61 | 73 | 82 | 61 |
| Read Only | 39 | | | | | 6 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 16 |
| Illiterate | 119 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 28 |

Dunleer DED

Total Population 602

| | Total Pop. | Under 3 | | 3-5 | | 5-6 | | 6-9 | | 9-11 | | 11-14 | | 14-16 | | 15-18 | | 18-21 | | 21-40 | | 40+ | |
|--------------|------------|---------|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| | 1151 | 34 | 29 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 37 | 30 | 33 | 15 | 33 | 31 | 9 | 14 | 30 | 26 | 38 | 29 | 168 | 163 | 201 | 187 |
| Read & write | 865 | | | | | 2 | 0 | 24 | 20 | 35 | 14 | 31 | 31 | 8 | 14 | 29 | 26 | 35 | 29 | 155 | 152 | 144 | 118 |
| Read Only | 63 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| Illiterate | 223 | 34 | 29 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 38 | 50 |

Co. Louth Degrees of Elementary Education

| | 1891 | 1901 | From 5 yrs up | 1891 | 1901 |
|--------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|
| Read & Write | 59.8% | 68.8% | | 21.3% | 15.8% illiterate |
| Read only | 11.2% | 7.5% | | | |
| Illiterate | 29.0% | 23.7% | | | |

Those who spoke Irish only and Irish and English according to age

Ardee Rural No 1.

| | Under 3 M F | 3-10 M F | 10-18 M F | 18-30 M F | 30-60 M F | 60 + M F | TOTAL M F | TOTAL |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| Irish Only | | | | | | | | |
| Irish & English | | 7 4 | 9 11 | 20 18 | 43 36 | 53 56 | 132 124 | 256 |

The total who could speak Irish and English in Co Louth as a whole in 1891 was 2671 and in 1901 it was 3204 In 1891 there were 15 people in Co. Louth who spoke Irish only.

The level of literacy improved enormously in Co. Louth between the 1861 Census and the 1901 Census

Five years of age and upwards

| | Roman Cath. | Protestant Episcopalians | Presbyterians | Methodists | Other Demnom. |
|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| 1861 | | | | | |
| Illiterate | 48.3% | 8.6% | 6.9% | 3% | 10.5% |
| 1901 | 16.1% | 4% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 4.4% |

Religious Profession and Education of the people 1869?

Dromin - one mixed male and female school
 38 children – 21 male, 17 female, primary education only
 20 male, 16 female – Roman Catholic
 1 male, 1 female – Episcopalian
 6 children under 6 years of age, 32 children between 6 and 14 years

Dunleer - One male school and two mixed male and female schools
 There were 109 males and 70 female pupils receiving primary ed only
 109 males, 66 females were Roman Catholic. 4 females were Episcopalian
 16 children under 6, 149 between 6 and 14yrs, 8 between 14 and 15yrs.
 5 between 15 and 18yrs, 1 over 18. Total 109 male, 70 female = 179

Numbers attending school in Co. Louth, Census 1891, was 11,695 or 48% of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the county. 1901 census – 10,424 or 51.6%

In 1901 Census, the number of sick returned was 400 or 1 in 165 of the population. Of this 208 were in their own homes and 192 in hospitals, etc.

In 1901 Census the number receiving relief under the Poor Law System was 2218 or one in every 30 of the population of this number 738 were inmates of Workhouses and 1480 were in receipt of outdoor relief.

Section 14**Sale of Land by Landlords to Tenants 1891+**

| | Page |
|---|------------|
| Estate of Hon. Richard Bellew | 791 |
| Lord Masserene Estate | 799 |
| Estate Capt. W.A.D. Henry | 806 |
| Estate of O'Connoe Esq. | 806 |
| Estate of Alex J. Henry and Rev. John Herbert Kelly | 807 |
| Estate of Sir Augustus Vere Foster, Bart. Estate March 1924 | 808 |
| Estate of James Hugh Smith Barry | 811 |
| Estate of Lord Rathdonnell | 812 |
| Estate of Amy C. Hareb and Vincent de Gernon | 812 |
| Estate of Mathew Charles Edward Fortesque – 1913 | 813 |
| Estate of Stanford Hutton, Compton Hutton and Anne Hutton – 1915 | 814 |
| Estate of blaney Regnall Townley Balfore | 815 |
| Estate of (probably) Capt. A Henry | 816 |

Dunleer Catholic Parish from 1891 on - Irish Land Commission

(Areas in documents – sometimes slightly inaccurate)

Sale of Land by Landlords to tenants

Estate of Hon. Richard Bellew:

The Hon. Richard Bellew, brother of Sir Patrick Bellew of Barmeath and MP for Louth, had bought the Dunleer Estate from the de Salis family. He was unmarried and lived with his brother in Barmeath Castle. Sir Patrick. later Lord Bellew.

Townland and Tenants Names area (statute measure)

(Where a name is crossed off, the name of the successor is introduced)

Cluide

| | acs | rds | pers |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|
| Thomas Mary Corcoran | 53 | 1 | 0 |
| Patrick Mary Hickey | 74 | 3 | 8 |
| Thomas Callan | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Keenan Catherine Commons | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| Dr. Michael Josephine Keelan | <u>24</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | 172 | 1 | 28 |
| Total area of townland | 173 | 2 | 3 |

Difference belonged to Rural District Council, Ardee

| Newhall | acs | rds | pers |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Bartle Wood | 35 | 3 | 26 |
| Bernard Phillips | <u>52</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>10</u> |
| Total for sale | 88 | 2 | 36 |
| Owner (plantations excluded) | <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total area of townland of Newhall | 94 | 2 | 36 |

| Trean | acs | rds | pers |
|---|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Patrick Joseph Hoey (also no 1 Slieveboy) | 32 | 2 | 7 |
| Reps Margaret Margaret Rose & Bridget Campbell | 66 | 1 | 3 |
| Francis McCabe | 22 | 2 | 22 |
| Patrick Faulkner (also no 3 Slieveboy) | 21 | 3 | 20 |
| Patrick Reynolds | <u>7</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>20</u> |
| Total for sale | 151 | 2 | 32 |
| Owner (plantations excluded) | 6 | 2 | 23 |
| RDC Ardee | <u> </u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total area of townland of Trean | 158 | 2 | 15 |

| Slieveboy | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Patrick Joseph Hoey (also Trean) (note 2 workmans houses) | 9 | 1 | 20 |
| Thomas Kearney | 44 | 0 | 10 |
| Patrick Faulkner (also Trean) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicholas Lynch -Thomas Kearney (Lynch bought it from Keenan) | 18 | 2 | 35 |
| Nicholas Magrane | | <u>3</u> | <u>15</u> |
| Total for sale | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Owner (plantations excluded) | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| Gt. Northern Railway Co | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| RDC Ardee | | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total area of townland of Slieveboy | 88 | 2 | 15 |

| Skibbolmore | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Joseph McCartan -now Gerry Connors – paddock Scoraíocht Lannléire Later bought by Paddy Connor | 17 | 1 | 25 |
| Michael Marron – now Clintons shop and Co. Council owns the field | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Thomas B. Dromgoole – now Gene McDaniels | 16 | 3 | 20 |
| Thomas B. Dromgoole – now Gene McDaniels | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Bridget Lynch -James Belton - now Paddy Dowds | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| Peter McCann – gone | 7 | 2 | 25 |
| Reps Michael -Annie McKenna – gone, probably McCanns field now | <u>16</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>25</u> |
| Total for sale | 64 | 2 | 20 |
| Owner (plantations excluded) | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| Gt. Northern Railway Co | 7 | 0 | 20 |
| Lord Masserene (Patrick Rogers Tenant) | 1 | 0 | 25 |
| RDC Ardee | | 2 | 10 |
| RDC Ardee | | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total area of townland of Skibblemore | 75 | 0 | 15 |

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

Windmill

acs rds pers

James Tiernan

Total for sale 31 2 19

(plantations excluded) 1 3 0

Total area of townland of Windmill 33 1 19

Dunleer An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
Estate of Richard Bellew (cont.)

| Battsland | acs | rds | pers |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Edward Morgan | 2 | 0 | 32 |
| James Dromgoole | 2 | 2 | 32 |
| Thomas B. Dromgoole | <u>24</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>12</u> |
| Total for sale | 29 | 2 | 14 |
| Owner (plantations excluded) | 8 | 2 | 30 |
| Owner 4 monthly tenants | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Viz Joseph Hoey, Bartle Ward | | | |
| Widow Macken, Wm Murray | | | |
| Gt Northern Railway | <u>10</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>10</u> |
| Total area of townland of Battsland | 49 | 0 | 14 |

There were a row of thatched houses on the Barn Road – north side, of the road. In my younger days the tenants were Connors, McCourts, Wards, Mackens and Murrays. Murrays house was vacant as Lil Murray and her widowed mother lived in Barmeath castle as caretakers. The Bellew family did not live there then. Lil was the Bellew's agent. Her father William had been the Bellews agent.

| Dunleer | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Patrick Carroll - hotel, Constabulary subtenants | | | |
| Pat Crawley, John McCabe, on the property | 31 | 1 | 24½ |
| Thomas Matthews | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Francis Carroll Bridget Lynch – later Beltons, now wogans | 10 | 3 | 25 |
| Dr. Michael Josephine Keelan – house, later curates house, now demolished | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| Elizabeth O Farrell – now Donegans | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| James Drumgoole – the moat field (7 1 0) or | 8 | 1 | 13 ? |
| Thos. P. Harmon – house and garden, now Benny Goughs | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Michael McKenna Thos. McCann | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| James Stubbs | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>27</u> |
| Total for sale | 80 | 2 | 11 |

(cont. next page)

Dunleer (cont.)

| | | | |
|--|-----|----------|----------|
| Owner (plantations excluded) | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Owner (houses and town plots excluded) | 14 | 1 | 30 |
| Gt. Northern Railway Co | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| Church and Chapel | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| RDC Ardee | | 2 | 0 |
| RDC Ardee | | 2 | 0 |
| RDC Ardee | | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total area of townland of Dunleer | 107 | 3 | 11 |

For the Hon Richard Bellew

Thomas Burke Gaffney, CE, ISO, Surveyor

Dated 31st October 1908, Louis J. Watters, Solr. For the Vendors, 3 Lower Merrion St.

| Shamrock Hill | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Michael McKenna Breda Commons (Commons, Cummins) | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| Bridget Cummins (Kimins same name) | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| James Tiernan | 32 | 0 | 25 |
| Catherine Mathews | 21 | 1 | 12 |
| Nicholas McGrane (Primrose House) sublet to Eliz. Savage widow | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ardee RDC | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Bridget Commons | <u>5</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total for sale | 92 | 2 | 22 |
| Owner | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>30</u> |
| Total area of townland of Shamrock Hill | 94 | 1 | 12 |

| Woodland | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Francis Carroll (Brigid Lynch) Total for sale | 142 | 0 | 6 |
| Owner Ardee RDC (Labourers cottage) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Owner (Brigid Lynch) | <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total for sale | 149 | 0 | 6 |
| Total area of townland of Shamrock Hill | 149 | 0 | 6 |

| Drumin (Parish of Dunleer) | acs | rds | pers |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Eugene Gannon | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| James Tiernan | <u>61</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>27</u> |
| Total for sale | 98 | 1 | 27 |

A. O'Hagan and son

Thomas Burke Gaffney, BE

Surveyor,

66 Eccles St.,

Dublin.

By 1904 relations between Lord Bellew and his tenants had improved. Members of Dunleer co-operative society were invited to Barmeath Castle where they were entertained by him. Some twenty guests, mostly tenants, attended. These included Rev. Father Cassidy, PP, Monasterboice, Nicholas Magrane JP, Mr. P. Lennon, Secretary Co-operative store, Dunleer. Lord Bellew spoke to those present on a number of matters including Mr. Wyndhams land bill and he signified his intention of selling his Barmeath Estate at a reasonable rate. The Dundalk Democrat, reporting on the meeting advised the tenants to examine the terms of sale carefully before reaching an agreement, just as if the landlord were not the affable Lord Bellew, but a Clanricard or a Masserene.

Lord Masserens Estate

| Whiteriver | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| James McKeeveer John Crawley | 123 | 2 | 37 |
| Mathew Landy | 52 | 2 | 4 |
| James Moonan | 16 | 1 | 23 |
| James Lamb | 13 | 1 | 25 |
| Patrick McKenna | 37 | 1 | 19 |
| Peter McQuillan | 8 | 1 | 32 |
| William Jas Campbell | 22 | 3 | 1 |
| Margaret John McKenna | 37 | 0 | 13 |
| Demesne Land for sale TA Rudd and repurchased | <u>8</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>37</u> |
| Total for sale | 320 | 3 | 7 |
| Plantations excluded | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>6</u> |
| Total area of townland of Whiteriver | 325 | 3 | 13 |

| Knockaleva | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| John McCabe | 73 | 2 | 15 |
| James McKeever | 55 | 1 | 24 |
| James McKeever | 53 | 1 | 2 |
| William Campbell | 20 | 2 | 34 |
| Allen Hughes (Peter Flanagan) | <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total for sale | 203 | 0 | 35 |
| Plantations excluded | <u>15</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>24</u> |
| Total area of townland of Whiteriver | 218 | 1 | 19 |

| Ravel | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Anne McArdle | 38 | 3 | 34 |
| Nicholas Mathews, also holds no 2 Mountainstown | 116 | 2 | 28 |
| Part of the land was sublet (small amounts) | | | |
| John Flanagan, Bernard Butterly, | | | |
| Bernard Lennon, Edward Morgan | | | |
| Bernard Morgan | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| Michael Keenan also no 1 Mountainstown | 22 | 3 | 3 |
| Bartholomew Landy, also no 4 Mountainstown | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| Denis Meighan, also no 8 Mountainstown | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| James Byrne, also Moutainstown and Corstown (Dunleer) | 76 | 2 | 13 |
| Bernard Morgan | 2 | 2 | 26 |
| Francis Govers (Patsy Gaffney and Gene Matthews) | 9 | 0 | 31 |
| Catherine Gregory (Ben Matthews) | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>36</u> |
| Total for sale | 295 | 2 | 10 |

| Ravel (ctd) | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>*All three belong to Gene Mathews- Strain family lived</i> | | | |
| Francis Govers <i>there, now empty)</i> | 0 | 2 | 16* |
| Elizabeth Morgan (Maisie Strain now Mrs Mathew Kelly NT) | 0 | 0 | 14* |
| Margaret Meade | 0 | 1 | 0 * |
| Ardee AC Council | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Great Northern Railway (not on estate) | 6 | 1 | 14 |

***not for sale**

| Dunleer | acs | rds | pers |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Nicholas Matthews | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| <u>Not Estate</u> | <u>107</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>18</u> |
| Total area of townland of Dunleer | 107 | 3 | 11 |

| Skibblemore | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Patrick Rogers (the only part of Skibblemore owned by Ld Masserene) | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| Mountainstown | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Michael Keelan also no 3 Ravel | 6 | 2 | 15 |
| Nicholas Matthews also no 2A Ravel | 34 | 1 | 34 |
| James Byrne also 6A, 6B to 6D Ravel, No 4 Corstown (Drumcar) No 3 Corstown (Dunleer) | 80 | 1 | 14 |
| Bartholomew Landy also Ravel | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| Anne Campbell | 26 | 3 | 30 |
| John Callan left to Packy Callan sold to Bernie Kelly, Ardballon, Carron has house on it now(1994) | 4 | 1 | 35 |

Mountainstown (cont.)

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Michael Meighan | known as the Cusha Meehan | 5 | 1 | 26 |
| Denis Meighan | Reynolds inherited – Connors, Dunleer, bought it. Treadwells now own it (1992) | 28 | 3 | 5 |
| | Total for sale | 205 | 2 | 5 |
| | Excluded | | | |
| | Rural district Council, Ardee | <u>0</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | Total area of townland of Mountainstown | 206 | 0 | 5 |

Lawlesstown

| | | acs | rds | pers |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| James Toris | | 17 | 3 | 11 |
| Christopher Hand | | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| James Toris | | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>39</u> |
| | Total for sale | 45 | 3 | 19 |
| | Plantation Exempt | <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> |
| | Total area of townland of Lawlesstown | 47 | 2 | 23 |

| Corstown (Dunleer) | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Bartholomew Woods (0-0-30 sublet to Owen Holdcroft £2 per annum) | 30 | 1 | 27 |
| James Byrne (also in Corstown (Drumcar? Mountainstown & Ravel) | 34 | 2 | 32 |

Estate Capt. W.A.D. Henry

Scheme of Division and resale of lands presented by Inspector JP Bransfield.

| Richardstown | acs | rds | pers | £ | s | d |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|
| John Walsh, Richardstown, Dunleer | 28 | 0 | 30 | 25 | 18 | 8 |
| Richard O'Hare | 10 | 0 | 30 | 13 | 17 | 6 |
| James Carroll, Mullacurry | 20 | 0 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 0 |
| Michael Hughes, Greenlanes, Dromin | 18 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 10 |
| Andrew Connolly, Richardstown | 21 | 1 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 0 |
| John Patk Quinn, Dromin | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 8 |
| Thomas Carroll, Richardstown | 16 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| Joseph Liscoe, Richardstown | 17 | 0 | 20 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. WA Henry, Richardstown | <u>165</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>26</u> | <u>232</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>4</u> |
| Total for sale | 308 | 1 | 26 | | | |
| Bal of Townland of Richardstown | | <u>80</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>14</u> | | |
| Total townland area | | 1109 | 3 | 0 | | |

Estate of E.O'Connor, Esq

| Cappoge (part of) | acs | rds | pers |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Joseph Meighan | 26 | 0 | 32 |

Estate of Alex J. Henry and Rev. John Herbert Kelly

| Knockdinnin | acs | rds | pers | £ | s | d |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Thomas Drumgoole | 13 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Richard Matthews | 75 | 3 | 23 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Michael McKenna | 19 | 1 | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| William Brennan | 20 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Rathescar Middle | acs | rds | pers | £ | s | d |
| Jane Matthews | 35 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 6 |
| Joseph Kelly | 31 | 3 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Michael Flynn | 21 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Peter Boylan | 37 | 1 | 24 | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Mary Kelly | 9 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Estate of Sir Augustus Vere Foster, Bart. Estate March 1924

| Philipstown (Part of) | acs | rds | pers |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Julia Nevin (widow) | 17 | 3 | 4 |
| William McEnteggart | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| Kate Nevin (widow) | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Patrick Tenanty | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Cooney | 40 | 1 | 21 |
| Peter Flanagan | 21 | 3 | 18 |
| Michael Geraghty | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Michael Flanagan | 44 | 2 | 30 |
| Patrick McKenna | 13 | 2 | 30 |
| John Flanagan | 11 | 3 | 19 |
| John Jordan | 23 | 0 | 17 |
| Patrick Landy | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>20</u> |
| Total for sale | 255 | 2 | 26 |
| Excluded | | | |
| School house, school masters | | | |
| Residence, recreation hall, etc | 2 | 1 | 35 |
| Balance – Townland area | <u>139</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>34</u> |
| Total area of townland | 397 | 1 | 15 |

| Mosstown North (Part of) | | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Thomas Landy also no 1 Puckstown | | 13 | 0 | 24 |
| John Powderly also some land in Puckstown & Mosstown South | | 33 | 0 | 9 |
| Patrick Johnson also Lismanus 2 and Puckstown | | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Thomas Byrne also no 7 Puckstown | | <u>31</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | Total area | 79 | 0 | 3 |
| | Excluded | | | |
| | Ardee Rural District Council | | 2 | 0 |
| | Balance – Townland area | <u>155</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>13</u> |
| | Total area of townland | 232 | 3 | 16 |

| Mosstown South | | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| John Powderly also Puckstown & Mosstown Nt | 9 | 0 | 10 | |
| Margaret Landy (widow) | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Patrick McCabe also Puckstown 8a, 8b | | 5 | 2 | 30 |
| Patrick Grogan also Lismanus No 1 | | 21 | 1 | 13 |
| Edward Rogers | | <u>14</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>35</u> |
| | Total for sale | 51 | 2 | 8 |
| | Plantation Excluded | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | Total area of townland | 53 | 0 | 8 |

| Lismanus (Part of) | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Patrick Grogan also No 5 Mosstown South | 8 | 1 | 25 |
| Patrick Johnson also no 3 Mosstown Nth, 2A & 2B Puckstown | <u>14</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>32</u> |
| Total for sale | 22 | 2 | 17 |
| Balance of Townland area | <u>116</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>22</u> |
| Total Townland area | 138 | 2 | 39 |

Sub Tenancies

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|----|
| Bernard Grogan | 8 | 1 | 25 |
|----------------|---|---|----|

| Puckstown (Part of) | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Thomas Landy also Mosstown N | 11 | 2 | 18 |
| Patrick Johnson also Lismanus and Mosstown N | 25 | 3 | 10 |
| Thomas Connell | 26 | 1 | 14 |
| Arthur Callan | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| John Powderly also Mosstown N | 13 | 3 | 33 |
| Peter Halligan | 5 | 2 | 31 |
| Thomas Byrne also Mosstown N | 11 | 1 | 31 |
| Patrick McCabe also Mosstown Sth | 24 | 2 | 12 |
| William Keenan | <u>6</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>36</u> |
| Total for sale | 130 | 0 | 30 |
| Balance of Townland area | <u>8</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>3</u> |
| Total Townland area | 138 | 1 | 33 |

Estate of James Hugh Smith Barry

| Athclare (part of) | | acs | rds | pers |
|---------------------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Henry Sloan | also no 1 Castletown – outside Dunleer parish | 185 | 1 | 2 |
| Elizabeth Farrell | | 36 | 2 | 8 |
| John Bowden | | 13 | 1 | 15 |
| Thomas & John McCann | | 26 | 1 | 11 |
| Patrick Markey | | <u>9</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>34</u> |
| | | 271 | 0 | 30 |
| | Labourers plot excluded | <u>0</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>12</u> |
| | | 271 | 3 | 2 |

| Burren (part of) | | acs | rds | pers |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Nicholas Magrane | | 391 | 2 | 4 |
| Margaret Commins | | <u>14</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>22</u> |
| | | 405 | 2 | 26 |
| | Not the estate | | 3 | 11 |
| | Railway | <u>5</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>25</u> |
| | | 411 | 3 | 22 |

| Slieveboy (part of) | | acs | rds | pers |
|----------------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Nicholas Magrane | | 0 | 2 | 3 |

| Dromin (part of) | | acs | rds | pers |
|-------------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| Nicholas Magrane | | 0 | 2 | 14 |

Estate of Lord Rathdonnell

| Painstown | acs | rds | pers |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Richard Stokes | 25 | 0 | 23 |
| James Gregory | 151 | 3 | 23 |
| Clara Kieran | 75 | 3 | 24 |
| Patrick Cunningham | <u>31</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>35</u> |
| Total | 284 | 3 | 25 |

Estate of Amy C. Hare and Vincent de Gernon

| Hammondstown | acs | rds | pers |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Mathew Skelly | 87 | 2 | 24 |
| Patrick Halpenny | 27 | 1 | 11 |
| Jane Devine | 26 | 0 | 4 |
| (James N. Mc Grane)Mary Magrane | 200 | 0 | 15 |
| Thomas Halligan | 19 | 0 | 17 |
| Bartle Callan | 24 | 1 | 1 |
| Margaret Patrick McCabe | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Peter Devine | 8 | 0 | 33 |
| Mary Hearty (subtenant of Mary Magrane (widow)) | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Estate Mathew Charles Edward Fortescue 1913

| Dromin | acs | rds | pers |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|
| John King | 16 | 2 | 33 |
| Mullacapple | acs | rds | pers |
| Mathew Myles | 8 | 0 | 33 |
| Bernard Carberry | 24 | 0 | 15 |
| Bernard Carberry | 17 | 1 | 37 |
| Thomas Murray | 5 | 3 | 35 |
| Thomas Brady | 11 | 1 | 28 |
| John Kealy | 15 | 1 | 11 |
| John McDonnell | 19 | 3 | 16 |
| Patrick Mohan | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| Patrick Murphy | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Newtown Knockaleva | acs | rds | pers |
| Mathew Myles (see Mullacapple) | 12 | 2 | 23 |
| Kate Mohan | 9 | 0 | 34 |
| Patrick & Mary Brennan (in trust for P.Brennan & others) | 25 | 0 | 37 |
| Mathew Brennan | 41 | 2 | 12 |
| James Parlan | 90 | 0 | 8 |
| Margaret Kelly | 49 | 1 | 18 |
| Ardlaraghan | acs | rds | pers |
| Michael Meehan | 94 | 2 | 31 |
| Nicholas Ebbet | 2 | 3 | 10 |

Estate Stanford Hutton, Compton Hutton and Anne Strutt Hutton 1915

| Mosstown North | acs | rds | pers |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Ambrose Gregory | 13 | 0 | 21 |
| Thomas Byrne | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Callan | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| William Ellen Bride | 23 | 1 | 10 |
| Mathew Gregory | <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total | 73 | 3 | 31 |

| Rathescar North | acs | rds | pers |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| James Connor | 2 | 0 | 30 |
| Ambrose Gregory | 8 | 3 | 32 |
| | and 41 | 1 | 1 |
| James Philips | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| John Parlin | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Laurence Barron | 8 | 1 | 26 |
| Patrick Maguire | 29 | 2 | 34 |
| James Taaffe | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Wm. Ellen Bride | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Thomas Rafferty | 50 | 30 | 0 |
| Nicholas Dromgoole | 0 | 2 | 4 |

Estate of Blayney Reynell Townley Balfore

| Dromin (part of) | acs | rds | pers |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Margaret Clinton | 8 | 1 | 31 |
| Patrick Stokes | 51 | 2 | 5 |
| Michael Hughes | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| | and 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Michael Campbell | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Mary Stokes | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| James Taaffe | 52 | 1 | 0 |
| John Gorman | 3 | 3 | 25 |
| John McGuinness | 4 | 0 | 11 |
| Thomas Brennan | 24 | 0 | 4 |
| Michael Campbell | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Edmond O'Connor | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| Listulk | acs | rds | pers |
| Joseph Mathews | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Bridget Lynch | 58 | 1 | 18 |
| Bridget Lynch | 14 | 2 | 34 |

Estate of (probably) Capt. A. Henry

| Richardstown (part of) | acs | rds | pers |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Patrick Eakins | 51 | 3 | 22 |

Toberdoney (part of)

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Patrick Eakins | <u>9</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>9</u> |
| | 61 | 2 | 31 |

Note

Griffith's Valuation 1854

| <u>Marshalrath</u> | Acrs | Rds | Pers | Immediate Lessor |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Nicholas Carney | 82 | 0 | 28 | Sophia Julia Gray |
| Bartholmew Landy | 63 | 2 | 6 | Sophia Julia Gray |
| John Halfpenny | <u>21</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>27</u> | Peter Grant |
| | 170 | 2 | 37 (?) | |

Section 15**Extracts from the Rent book of Major Foster (Landlord's Agent)****1875 -1887**

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| Accounts Book | 818 |
| Return on the cost of improvements to cottages at Philipstown Cross | 821 |
| Payments on account and allowances, etc, where appropriate | 823 |
| Example of Income Tax charges and PR (Poor rate) Charles Filgate, Esq., Phillipstown | 833 |

Sir Augustus Vere Foster Landlord

Major J.F. Foster (1872/1889)

Comparing the names of the tenants of Sir Augustus Vere Foster, Bart. with those who paid rent to Major J.F. Foster, it would appear that Major Foster was Sir Augustus Vere Foster's Agent at the time of the purchase of farms from the Landlords

Accounts book of Major Foster 1875 /1887

Major Foster collected rent re property in the townlands of

Stonehouse Mosstown Phillipstown Lismanus
 Gylde Farm

I confine myself to the townlands in Dunleer Parish, underlined.

Major J.F. Foster's Accounts Book 1875-1887

Tenants in 1875

Mosstown

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------------------------|
| 13 | <u>Reps of the late Alexander Henry, Esq.</u> | | | | £ | s | d |
| Nov 1 1875 | to ½ years rent to date | | | | 47 | 17 | 6 |
| | | | | £ | s | d | |
| Jan 1876 | by cheque | 43 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| | Poor rate | 3 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| | Income tax at 3d and 6d in 1881) | | 7 | 4 | | | (income tax increased to 5d in 1880 |
| May 1 1876 | to ½ years rent to date | 47 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | £ | s | d |
| July 17 1876 | by cheque | 47 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| | Income tax | | 11 | 11 | | | |

14 John Landy

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| Nov 1 1875 | to ½ years rent to date | | | | 1 0 0 |
| | | £ | s | d | |
| March 2 1876 | by cash | 1 | 0 | 0 | |

15 Michael Landy

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|----|----------------|--------|
| May 1 1875 | to ½ years rent to date | | | | 7 18 7 |
| | | £ | s | d | |
| March 2 1876 | by cash | 7 | 5 | 6½ | |
| | Poor Law | 0 | 13 | 0 ½ (Oct. '75) | |

16 Michael Grogan

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|---|----|-------------|-------|
| May 1 1875 | to ½ years rent to date | | | | 9 8 5 |
| | | £ | s | d | |
| March 1876 | by cash | 8 | 15 | 4 | |
| | Poor law | | 13 | 1 (Oct '75) | |

As the details in respect of the remaining tenants are similar to those given already, I will simply give the names and rents (½ years rent in each case)

| | | £ | s | d |
|----|---|----|----|---|
| 17 | Bryan McCann (changed to Peter McCann in 1885) | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 18 | Bernard Byrne | 16 | 4 | 9 |
| 19 | Arthur Callan (reps of Alicia Byrne) changed to Arthur Callan | 5 | 13 | 0 |

(Arthur sold 7 acres of land in Nov 1885 to James Halligan

For £12)

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|---|---|
| 20 | John Powderly | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| 21 | Patrick Keenan | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Thomas Keenan | 8 | 4 | 9 |

| Dunleer | | An Historical Archive Pdraig Faulkner | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| 23 | Reps of Peter McCabe | | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 24 | Patrick Halligan and partner | | 2 | 11 | 2½ |
| 25 | John Halligan (increased in 1888 to £5 8s 7½d) | | 3 | 13 | 7½ |
| | (James Halligan became the tenant about 1885) | | | | |
| Lismanus | | | | | |
| 26 | John Kenny | | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Phillipstown | | | | | |
| 27 | Reps of James Tenanty (Patrick became the tenant in 1883) | | 9 | 17 | 9 |
| 28 | Richard Cooney | | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| 29 | Peter Flanagan | | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| 30 | Peter Flanagan Jnr | | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 31 | Reps of Patrick Ebbit (George Moonans name appears in 1877) | | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 32 | Joseph McKeever | | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 33 | Christopher Cooney | | 14 | 9 | 0½ |
| 34 | Widow James Cooney (James Cooney took over in 1883) | | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 35 | Thomas Ebbit | | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 36 | Joseph Jordan | | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 37 | Widow Bryan Drew (raised to 8s 10½d in 1879) | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | (Bryan Drew took over in 1883) | | | | |
| 38 | Patrick Nevin (John Nevin 1887) | | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| 39 | Christopher McEnteggart | | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| 40 | Michael Nevin | | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 41 | Charles Filgate | | 30 | 1 | 3 |
| 42 | Joseph Farrell (in 1879 – no name, simply The Schoolmaster) | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Widow Ebbit (John Ebbit 1881) | | 0 | 10 | 0 |

| | | £ | S | d |
|----|---------------------------------|---|----|---|
| 44 | Patrick Cooney | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 45 | Richard Cooney | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 45 | Trustees of the National School | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Except in rare cases the rent remained the same from 1875 to 1887. In November 1885, seven acres of Callans (19) farm, with the consent of the agent was sold to James Halligan for the sum of twelve pounds and Callan's rent dropped to £1 per half year (26 th Nov. 1886) James Halligan had become the tenant in 1885 in consideration of £180 paid by him to John and his mother. Having purchased land from Callan his rent increased from £3 13s 7½d to £5 8s 7½d per ½ year.

Return of the cost of improvements made by Major Foster at the cottages at Phillipstown Cross are as follows:

| | £ | s | d |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| Mason and attendance 23½ days at 4/- per day | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| To blacksmith and cement | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| To sand | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| To lime | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| To stone | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To 4 iron gates | <u>4</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Total Cost | 14 | 14 | 8 |

Dated this 7th November 1888

I assume that the cottages referred to are the row of four cottages which were immediately west of the old Phillipstown School where a hall is now situated. They stand opposite the present national school at Phillipstown. The teachers residence was the house furthest west in the row. It had been raised with the financial assistance of Vere Foster. In Major Fosters accounts book John Farrell, who was principal teacher in Phillipstown School from 1870 to 1878, is named as paying £1 per half year, while the tenants in the other three houses, the Widow Ebbit, Patrick Cooney and Richard Cooney, paid 10/- per half years rent, as their houses had not been raised. The trustees of the National School at Phillipstown paid 2 shillings per annum.

When **Joseph Farrell** left Phillipstown School he was succeeded by **Dan Lynch**, a native Irish speaker from Kerry. His name does not appear in the actual accounts book - simply 'The Schoolmaster'. However there is a note by him pasted inside the corner of the book as follows:

Phillipstown
Dunleer
Co. Louth
28th June 1880

I hereby acknowledge to have held rent free from J.F. Foster, Esq., my residence at Phillipstown from January 11th 1898 – value £2 per annum, amount due to present time - £5 which I hereby acknowledge –

Daniel Lynch,
National Teacher

Major Fj Foster's accounts book cont.

Payments on Account – allowances March 1876

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Kenny 24 perch-drains | | 7 | 0 |
| Peter Flanagan to making 21 perches-ditch | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Landy apparently worked for Major Foster | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 year rent J. Stokes for C. McEnteggart | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 th June 1876 John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |

March 1877

James Kemins (Later Kimmins – later still Commons)

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| 21 perches of a ditch | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| John Landy (£1 returned lent last time) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Peter Flanagan Sen x perches | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Payments on account and allowances, etc, where appropriate

| | | £ | s | d |
|---------------------------|---|----|----|----|
| 2 nd July 1877 | Reps James Tennanty – towards building | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 th Oct 1878 | allowances | | | |
| | Reps Peter McCabe, 50 perches of drain | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Arthur Callan, 30 perches | | 12 | 0 |
| | Advanced to John Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 th Feb 1879 | Allowances | | | |
| | John Powderly, 67 perches of drain | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | John Kenny, 34 perches of drain | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | 25 cwt straw @ £2? per cwt | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| | James Tenanty, 45 perches of drain | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | Brian McCann on bill of £8 3s6d for building barn | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Landy, salary, (already advanced £1 in Oct 1878) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Thatcher on Kimmins House | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 3 rd July 1879 | Allowances | | | |
| | John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 th Nov 1879 | John Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 th Feb 1880 | Michael Grogan, 34 perches of drain | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | Widow of Christopher Cooney, 4 perches of ditch | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | Patrick Keenan, 13 perches – drain | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | John Kenny – to buy seed oats | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Christopher McEnteggart, 26 perches | 0 | 8 | 8 |

| | | £ | s | d |
|----------------------------|---|---|----|---|
| Dunleer | An Historical Archive Pdraig Faulkner John Landy (£1 advanced to John Landy, 5 Nov 1879) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 th June 1880 | Thos. Brady for thatching | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | Michael Grogan for Roller | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 nd Nov 1880 | John Kenny, building wall, etc, (<i>last word illegible</i>) | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| | Widow C. Cooney for timber | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Halligan, for slates and one years rent | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | Advanced J. Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 th Feb 1881 | Allowances | | | |
| | Patrick Brennan, for straw | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mrs C. Cooney for timber | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | M. Grogan, cleaning drains | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | John Landy | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 th June 1881 | John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | |
| | | £ | s | d |
| 28 th Oct 1881 | Thos Brady for lofting room | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Landy, advanced | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 th Nov 1881 | A Callan, 40 perches of drains | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 27 th Feb 1882 | Denis Flanagan, 1tn 17 cwt of straw for J Landy house? | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| | Denis Flanagan, 14 perches of a road ditch | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| | Thos Brennan, 1/3 lofting room | 1 | 14 | 9 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----|----|----|
| Thos Brady, 10 loads of stone for J. Landys home | | 11 | 8 | |
| M. Landy, 1/3 expense?? Of threshing machine | | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| J. Landy, as per bill, work on house | | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| J. Landy | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 th June 1882 | P. Nevin, slates and timber for stable and barn | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 th June 1882 | Denis Flanagan, 10 cwts of straw for J. Landys house | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | M. Grogan, 30 perches of drains cleaned | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | J. Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 nd Nov 1882 | Thos Brady towards thatch | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | J. Landy, lent | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances | | | | |
| 9 th Mar 1883 | Peter Kemmins, an iron gate | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | Peter Keenan, 21 perches, drain | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | James McKeever, 2 iron gates, £2, 18 perches drains | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| | George Moonan, 29 perches of ditch | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| | Bryan Drew, len? And for seed potatoes | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| | John Landy, land for seed potatoes | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 th June 1883 | Michael Grogan, gable timber and thatch | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| th Nov 1883 | Bernard Byrne, half of slates | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| | John Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----|----|---|
| Widow C. Cooney, towards draining gravel hole | | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 28 th Feb 1884 | Peter Flanagan, Jun, 22 perches of fence | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | P Tenanty, on 14 perches of fence | 1 | 8 | 0 | |
| | J. Brennan, repairing school masters house | 0 | 14 | 9 | |
| | J Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Materials for repairing school masters house | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| 22 nd May 1884 | John Halligan – order for slates | 3 | 10 | 0 | |
| 9 th July 1884 | John Powderly, slates, etc, as promised | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| | John Landy | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 th Nov 1884 | John Landy, advanced £1 on last May £1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 th Mar 1885 | John Landy | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| | M. Landy for fencing | | 6 | 8 | |
| 2 nd July 1885 | John Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 th Nov 1885 | John Landy advanced | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 th Mar 1886 | Pat Keenan, 12 perches of drains | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | M Grogan, towards a roof | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | B McCann, returned | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | J. Jordan, 36 perches of drains | 0 | 12 | 0 | |
| | J. Landy | 3 | 0 | 0 | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| 12 th Mar 1886 | N. Kemmins, returned | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | J. Brady, towards lofting | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 st July 1886 | J. Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 rd Nov 1886 | J. Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Allowances are entered from February 1888. The list is long but the reasons for the allowances are rarely given. Some of the names are from Stonehouse and Glyde Farm – outside of the Parish of Dunleer.

28th February 1888

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|---------------|----|----|---|--------------------|---|----|---|
| John McKenna | 12 | 0 | | T. Keenan | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| John Powderly | 3 | 0 | 0 | P. Kemmins | | 10 | 0 |
| E. Halligan | 0 | 6 | 0 | T. Taaffe | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| B. Byrne | 2 | 8 | 6 | M. Lenel (Landy??) | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| T. Brennan | | 9 | 9 | P. Halligan | | 1 | 9 |
| J. Halligan | | 10 | 6 | P. Flanagan | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| M. Grogan | 1 | 7 | 6 | G. Moonan | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| J. Nevin | 1 | 2 | 0 | P. Tennanty | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| T. Ebbit | 1 | 6 | 0 | Thos. McDonnell | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| A. Callan | | 3 | 0 | P. McDonnell | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| J. Cooney | | 19 | 6 | Peter McCann | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
| T. Brady | | 10 | 6 | Mr. Sloan | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| P. Keenan | | 6 | 8 | | | | |

Dunleer
P. Brennan

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner
7 0

Dunleer

An Historical Archive Padraig Faulkner

6th July 1888

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|----------------------------------|---|----|---|-------------|---|----|---|
| S. Sloan | 0 | 11 | 0 | P. Kemmins | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| M. McCabe | 2 | 14 | 0 | N. Kemmins | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| J. McKenna | 1 | 5 | 0 | J. Jordan | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| M. Grogan | 1 | 7 | 6 | P. Flanagan | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| John Powderly | 1 | 10 | 0 | M. Landy | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Bernard Byrne | 3 | 4 | 6 | J. Keenan | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| (£2-8s6d + 16/- in last payment) | | | | P. McCann | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Nevin | 1 | 3 | 0 | J. Landy | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | M. Nevin | 0 | 12 | 8 |

8th November 1888

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|-------------|---|----|---|----------------|---|----|---|
| P. Cooney | | 3 | 0 | J. Cooney | | 10 | 6 |
| P. Keenan | | 6 | 0 | J. Brennan | | 10 | 6 |
| N. Cooney | | 3 | 0 | J. Kemmins | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| J. Ebbit | | 3 | 0 | J. McKeever | | 7 | 6 |
| P. Tennanty | 2 | 2 | 6 | P. Brennan | | 3 | 0 |
| J. Powderly | 1 | 10 | 0 | A. Callan | | 13 | 6 |
| E. Halligan | | 6 | 0 | C. McEnteggart | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| J. Halligan | | 10 | 6 | G. Moonan | | 1 | 9 |
| J. Ebbit | 1 | 6 | 0 | P. Halligan | | 12 | 9 |
| M. Nevin | | 13 | 0 | P. McCann | | 12 | 9 |
| P. Flanagan | | 10 | 6 | John Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Brady | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | |

8th March 1889

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|-------------|---|----|----|---------------------------------|---|----|---|
| M. Nevin | | 12 | 0 | Keenan | | 16 | 0 |
| P. Flanagan | | 15 | 0 | Sloan | | 7 | 0 |
| M. Grogan | | 18 | 0 | Drew | | 3 | 0 |
| M. McCabe | 2 | 14 | 6 | Keenan | | 4 | 2 |
| J. Ebbit | | 17 | 0 | M. Landy | | 15 | 0 |
| E. Halligan | | 4 | 0 | P. Flanagan | | 9 | 0 |
| P. Halligan | | 1 | 2 | Moonan | | 17 | 0 |
| P. Brennan | | 6 | 4½ | P. Kemmins | | 6 | 6 |
| Powderly | 1 | 18 | 0 | J. McKenna 14/- lent him £2 til | | | |
| Byrne | 1 | 11 | 0 | April ? 26 th | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Callan | | 2 | 0 | McCann | | 80 | |
| P. Brennan | | 5 | 0 | John Landy £3 2 at 3/- and 1 at | | | |
| Brady | | 7 | 0 | 2/- = | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| McEnteggart | | 9 | 11 | | | | |

8th November 1889

| | £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|------------------------------|----|---|---|-------------------|---|----|---|
| Patrick Keenan on 4/- and | | | | J. Halligan | | 10 | 6 |
| 12 perches of drain 4 | | 8 | 0 | Halligan Partners | | 5 | 2 |
| John Landy | 1 | 0 | 0 | P. Keenan | | 4 | 0 |
| R. Cooney 2/-, P. Cooney 2/- | | | | J. Powderly | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Ebbitt 2/- | 0 | 6 | 0 | A. Callan | | 2 | 0 |
| M. Nevin | | 8 | 6 | P. McCann | | 8 | 6 |
| C. McEnteggart | | 9 | 6 | N. Kemmins | | 7 | 0 |
| J. Nevin | 15 | 6 | | T. Brennan | | 6 | 6 |
| G. Moonan | 17 | 0 | | T. Brady | | 7 | 0 |
| P. Flanagan Jnr | 9 | 0 | | J. McKenna | | 14 | 6 |

Some Notes

| | £ | s | d |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Christopher Cooney, Phillipstown, paid for ½ years rent up to May 1 st <u>1889</u> 14 | 9 | 0½ | |
| On May 1 st 1887 he owed arrears of | 28 | 18 | 1 |
| On May 1 st 1898 ½ years rent to date | 14 | 9 | 0½ |
| On November 1 st 1887 ½ years rent to date | <u>14</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>0½</u> |
| | 57 | 16 | 2 |

A note in pencil

A note in pencil states – C. Cooney promised to pay £40, on account before 1st Jan 1889

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 30 th Jan 1889 – by cash lodged in bank | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid through the sheriff | <u>17</u> | <u>16</u> | <u>2</u> |
| Total (bill now paid) | 57 | 16 | 2 |

In pencil at the top of page 33 is stated

'Judicial Rent published on 8th May (probably 1888) £16

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| May 1 st 1888 | to ½ years rent to date | 8 | 0 | 0 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Nov 1 st 1888 | to ½ years rent to date | 8 | 0 | 0 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|

The above is a practical example of how the rent was reduced by the law court.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----|---|---|
| May 1 st 1889 | To arrears to Nov.1 st 1888 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
|--------------------------|--|----|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|---|---|
| | To ½ year rent to date | 8 | 0 | 0 |
|--|------------------------|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----|---|---|
| Dec 26 th | by cash | 21 | 9 | 8 |
|----------------------|---------|----|---|---|

He evidently owed PR for a number of years

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----|---|--|
| PR 5 th October 1886 | @16d (Poor Rate) | 19 | 8 | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----|---|--|

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|---|--|
| PR 4 th October 1887 | @ 1/- | 16 | 0 | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|---|--|

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|---|--|
| PR 2 nd October 1888 | @ 11d | 14 | 8 | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|---|--|

| | | | | |
|--|--|----|---|---|
| | | 24 | 0 | 0 |
|--|--|----|---|---|

Joseph Farrell taught in Phillipstown National School and lived in the teacher's residence from 1870 to 1878. He paid £1 per half year rent for the house. Joseph Farrell's name is to be found in documentation re Phillipstown NS in the Public Records Office, Dublin. However, though he taught in the school for eight years – there is very little information about him in the records.

Joseph Farrell was succeeded by Daniel Lynch, a native speaker from Kerry, as principal teacher in Phillipstown NS. He also, paid £1 per ½ years rent. However, his name is not to be found in the pages of the rent book where he is simply referred to as 'Schoolmaster.' On the back page of the 'Accounts' book there is a written acknowledgement by Daniel Lynch, dated 28th June 1880, that he held his residence rent free, from JF Foster, Esquire from January 11th 1878 – value £2 per annum, account due to present time £5 which hereby acknowledged.

Daniel Lynch was well known as a poet and writer and as a founder member of the Co. Louth Archaeological Society. He served in Phillipstown NS from 1878 to 1905, when he went to live in Dundrum, Dublin.

**Example of Income Tax charges and PR (Poor rate) Charles Filgate, Esq.,
Phillipstown**

| | £ | s | d |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Nov 1st 1879 to ½ years rent to date | 30 | 1 | 3 (charged as follows) |
| Feb 15 th 1880 by cheque and cash | 27 | 17 | 0 |
| PR Oct 21 st 1879 @1/1 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Income tax @ 5d | | <u>11</u> | <u>9</u> |
| | 30 | 1 | 3 |
| Nov 1 st 1880 Income tax was @ 6d Feb 1884 – 5d August 1884 @ 6d | | | |
| Nov 1887 Income tax was @ 7d March 1889 @ 6d , etc | | | |

The rent charged above £30 1s 3d was inclusive of PR and income tax.

In 1879, 2 cwt Scotch potatoes cost 16/-. John Henry, Lismanus purchased the potatoes. The entry is on a rent page, but is not added to the amount of rent. At the end of the entry is 'pd' (paid). There are similar entries elsewhere, eg 1880 – 4 cwt Scotch potatoes, £1 12s 0d (Reps of James Tennanty, Phillipstown) pd., Peter Flanagan, Phillipstown, 2 cwt of Scotch potatoes 16/- pd etc.

Section 16**Board of Guardians, the Mullacurry Races and other odds and ends**

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Board of Guardians (The workings of Local Gov. 19th. Cent) | 835 |
| Turnpike | 841 |
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| Note on the Maguire Family of Marshalrath | 860 |

Board of Guardians

14th December 1889

The board of guardians proposed to build cottages as follows:

Dromin 1 cottage in Paughanstown and 1 cottage in Mooremount

Dunleer 1 cottage in Rathescar North

A discussion took place at the Guardians meeting about the fencing of a cottage site at Mountainstown, Dunleer. It was remarked that it was the worst possible site.

4th January 1890

Labourer's Plots

Patrick McCabe, Ravel, Dunleer, 1 plot at Shamrock Hill at 7/6 per perch

The following were accepted as tenants of cottages and plots Patrick McCabe, Ravel; Richard Hansard, Ravel; James Henry, Mooremount.

McCabes house was Paddy Duffy's house in Ravel, now vacant (1992) Hansard's house belonged to the Hansard family when I was young. The house was left to Byrnes of Mooremount by the Hansards. It was later sold to Irish Enco who are building the Dunleer Bypass and is now vacant (1992). Returned to the Byrne family and in the course of renovation (1996). Henry's house belonged to the Henry family when I was young. The house has been renovated and now belongs to the McGahon family.

5th May 1904

Dunleer Dispensary Committee – Hugh Clarke wrote to the Board of Guardians to inform them that Patrick Carroll had been elected Chairman, Patrick Byrne, Vice Chairman and Hugh Clarke, Secretary.

14th June 1904

Tenders for repairing of coping of the wall of Dromin graveyard – Tender of Michael Murphy, Annaskea, accepted. Unsuccessful – Patrick Bride, Mosstown, £13 and P. Markey, Dunleer, £10

1904

The Dunleer Dispensary District was enlarged by LGB to include Collon Electoral District. The whole dispensary area to be in the care of Dr. Michael Keelan, MD, Dunleer. Dr. Keelan lived in a fairly large house situated on the east side of the Dublin Belfast road, a short distance to the North of Dunleer, near where the Dunleer Quarry is situated. The house is now gone.

Feb 1905

Mrs Catherine Reid, midwife of Dunleer Dispensary District applied for an increase in salary as district nurse in Dunleer. She had got no increase in salary from the time she had started to work there 15 years before and half her pay went on expenses particularly travelling expenses. Matter to be considered. One of the members of the Ardee union said that the claim was a just one (Board of Guardians)

24th April 1905

Dr. Michael Keelan returned a cheque for £4-19s-0d to the Board of Guardians because it was not sufficient payment for the amount of work he had done.

12th May 1905

Dr. Keelan was being paid £177-10s-0d per year.

22nd July 1905

Discussion took place at the Ardee Union (B of G) on Dunleer Sewers, the well on the Barn Rd and Dunleer Pump.

Mr. Tiernan to tap sewers.

Mr. Lennon said that the stench from the sewers in certain parts of the town was awful, particularly at the Post Office and at Father Byrnes gateway. The sewer, he said, should be made in the centre of the road.

Mr. Lynham, Co. Engineer, would not accompany them to inspect the sewers as it was not county work.

It was stated that the rate payers should be asked for their views as the work would be costly and it was mentioned that the Ardee Sewers cost £1388 and although they were paying for 25 years, payment would go on for some time yet.

Mr. Lennon said he thought the job would cost £200 and Mr. Landy suggested that they should repair the old sewer.

The Dunleer pump above Eddie Morgans house (I remember this pump) was in poor condition and Mr. Lennon said that a new pump was needed and the Clerk was ordered to seek tenders.

A pump, which they had got from Annagassan, was erected over the Barn Rd., well but was not a success. Mr. Lennon suggested that the pump be taken down and it was decided to get the surrounding of the pump concreted to exclude surface drainage, the cost not to exceed £1 [The well is still on the Barn Road 1996]

5th August 1905

A pump was to be erected at Dunleer. Mr. Lennon wanted Patrick Callan, Lawlesstown, Dunleer, to get the contract, but the Council granted it to Mr. Edward Gallagher, Dundalk, because his was the lowest tender.

On 16th September 1905, Mr. Gallagher notified the Board of Guardians that the pump was ready at Dunleer.

21st October 1905

Dr. Keelan took holidays and he appointed Dr. Dolan to act for him at £4-4s-0d per week. The board of guardians approved of an arrangement but said that Dr. Keelan should not have gone on vacation before the Board had approved the arrangement.

28th October 1905

Mr. Landy was not satisfied with the work done on the pump at Dunleer. He said that too much sand and too little cement was used.

16th December 1905

Sir Charles Cavendish analysed the water produced through the Dunleer pump. He stated that the water contained a large number of micro organisms and a quantity of aluminous matter and peaty stuff, which comes from vegetable matter.

Mrs. Ward, Dunleer, wrote to the Board of Guardians about a little girl whom she wished to have boarded out with her.

The Master of the Hospital (Workhouse) in Ardee, said that the child was only after coming out of hospital and if she were sent out she might have to be brought back to hospital. The matter was left aside for the time being.

1905

Tenders for maintenance of roads – 800 perches between Cluide Cross and the Mountain road of Corstown – Thomas McDonald, Priesttown, 7d per perch.

878 perches, between Dunleer and Lawlesstown Hill, Grogans Bridge and Corstown, Jos Torris, Lawlesstown at ½ a perch.

220 perches between Coneyburrow Bridge and Dunleer – no tender received.

27th January 1906

Patrick Callan, Dunleer, tendered to put 50'2" metal piping, cleaning well and doing other necessary work for £3-16s-0d on the Coneyboro' pump. The tender was regarded as high, but it was accepted as nobody else could be found to tender.

10th February 1906

House belonging to Philip Newett, Rathescar, was declared unfit for habitation by Dr. Keelan, Medical Officer for Dunleer District.

24th March 1906

Mr. Lennon proposed that the old pump at Dunleer should be sold. After discussion this was agreed to.

31st March 1906

The clerk of No. 1 Rural District Council (Board of Guardians) stated that Mr. Tiernan had measured Dunleer sewers as directed and had calculated the total measurements to 402 yards, viz from Mr. Morgans to Temperance Hall, 33 yards. The sewer crossed the street at the Temperance Hall, then ran through Mrs. Lynchs premises and emptied into the river.

From Mr. Gannons to Mrs. Carrolls – 31 yards. The sewer crossed the street at Mr. Carrolls and emptied itself into the river at Mrs. Morgans garden. From Mr. McKenna's gateway to Rev. Father Byrne's gateway (Parochial House) 55 yards. The sewer crossed the street at Father Byrnes gate and emptied into the river at Mr. McKennas garden.

From Father Byrnes gate to the corner of the Hotel (Bellew Arms Hotel, now Lallys shop - 1992) 127 yards and from the Hotel to Mr. Lennons, 158 yards, where it emptied into the river at the Bridge over the river, near the mountainy road.

The clerk had received a memorial signed by Messrs. M. Murtagh, M.J. Lynch, W. Bingham and Mrs. Henry stating that they had a grievance re unsanitary condition of their yards and there had been reports to the sanitary officer re same. They appealed that a new sewer be provided 28 perches in length and that it be connected to the old sewer. They were willing to connect to a sewer but they had no sewer to connect with them. The clerk stated that

there was a complaint made that the sewerage was coming out of a gate and lodging in the street. Another man damned it up to prevent it. The gate at Mr. Murtaghs is always flooded.

The council decided to bring the matter up again when they had a larger meeting.

7th April 1906

To repair a treble gullet on the road from Dunleer to Collon, between Athclare and Woodlands – not to exceed £16.

Mr. Lynam, Co. Engineer, said that the road was considerably undermined and the walls were bad. Mr. Landy said he often saw the road flooded there after a heavy fall of rain. He often saw 4' of water on the road at the place.

14th April 1906

There was a row between Mr. Lennon Dunleer and other members of Ardee(N. 1) Rural District Council about the cleaning of the sewers at Dunleer. It was agreed that the cleaning should be done provided Dunleer paid for the work.

28th. April 1906

Dunleer sewers again discussed. Mr. Lennon objected when the Council decided to put the full charge on Dunleer. He asked that the LGB inspector be sent to look at the proposed work and hoped he would decide on a larger area to pay the £30 or £40 necessary.

Later LGB decided the cost would be £200 and should be paid by the whole dispensary district of Dunleer. (this area now included the Collon Electoral area)

12th May 1906

Tenders to put a guard around the pump at the hotel, Dunleer. Michael Marron £15, James Kearny £14-15s-0d. I remember this pump well.

26th May 1906

Mr. Matt Landy was authorised by the Council to have trees growing in Mosstown graveyard removed and was allowed 10/- for same.

A motion was submitted by Mr. N. Magrane requesting that a sewerage built to the East of the main road, Dunleer, from the police barrack to the dispensary and from thence crossing

the street to connect with the existing sewer. Again there was an argument as to who should pay. The motion fell, because of argument re who should pay.

Later LGB decided the cost would be £200 and should be paid by the whole Dunleer Dispensary District, which included Annagassan, Dunany, Dunleer and Collon.

1732 Turnpike Tolls

In the reign of George II the turnpike system was introduced into Ireland (5th year of George II)

It was pointed out that the road from Dublin, through Swords, Balrothery and Drogheda and thence to Dunleer, was in such a shocking condition that the new system was adopted to ensure that it would be mended speedily and thereafter kept in good repair, as it could not, by ordinary course appointed by the laws and statutes of the realm, be effectively mended and kept in good repair.

Trustees were appointed and the management of the roads was vested in them.

Among the Trustees were Lord Bellew, Thomas Fortescue, Faithful Fortescue, Thomas Tenison, Henry Townley, Richard Foster, John Coddington, John Foster, Edward Bellew, etc, John Taaffe, Chapel Dawson.

They were empowered to erect gates and turnpikes and to take tolls.

Tolls for each coach, herbin, chariot, cobash, chaise or chair, drawn by six horses or more – one shilling. By less than six horses and more than one – sixpence.

Waggon, wain, cart or carriage with four wheels – one shilling

With two wheels and more than one horse – 3d

Chair or chaise with one horse – 3d

Exemptions

Post horse with mails

On days assigned for parliamentary elections

All coaches and passengers

Turnpike roads were rare in England at the time. Turnpikes existed to the North of Dunleer (Corcorans lived there. The house is no longer in existence.) - to the south of Dunleer at Windmill Hill.

Road Repairs – how they were undertaken

Groups of people or individuals tendered for the repair of a section of a road.

1826 To Thomas Donnelly and Joseph Brennan to repair the bridge of Dunleer, on the road from Drogheda to Dunleer, in the townland of Dunleer. £28 – disapproved.

1826 To James Moore and Michael Woods, to repair 28 perches of the road from Dunleer to the sea by the mountains of Dunleer between the bridge of Dunleer and John Taaffes house in the mountains of Dunleer, 21' wide and 14' with gravel at 2/10 per perch, 4s stamp duty and 3/9 wages - £4-7s-1d.

To Brian and Patrick Ginnity, to repair the cutaway piers and the battlements of the bridge of Dunleer on the main coach road from Drogheda to Dundalk between George Govers house and John Govers house £60 and 8/- stamp duty £60-8s-0d.

Road building in the 18th century was undertaken either by Turnpike Trusts (repaid by Tolls) or by Grand Juries. Grand Juries were empowered by Statutes in 1759 and 1765 to levy a county rate to support Road Building and the 'presentation' was the allocation of County funds to particular baronies.

New road

We present, at the request of John Leslie Foster, Esq., to be opened a new line of road from the marked town of Ardee to the Market town of Drogheda and also leading from Dromin, Bragganstown and generally from the country lying between the great north and north west mail coach road to Drogheda, between the Widow Keenan's house in the townland of Clevin and the turnpike road at Mullary.

When I was young, this road was known as the New Line Road. It may still be. The general belief was that it was built to facilitate John Leslie Foster on his journeys from Rathescar Castle to Dublin.

1905 (a) Tenders for the maintenance of roads. 800 perches between Cluide Cross and Mountain Road. Thomas McDonnell, Prieststown, 7d per perch, etc.

1919 (b) To Henry Coddington Esq, Patrick Taaffe and Michael Morgan to build a gullet 40' long by 2' high by 3' wide on the road leading from the bridge called Bizzels bridge to the big barn, etc

Building Structures and Features to be preserved

Dunleer

1. Parochial House – limestone with arches to the ground floor circa 1840 (Main st)
2. Red Bricked House opposite railway station circa 19th
3. St. Brigids Hall: red brick with ornamental red tiles dated 1902 (Dublin Rd)
4. Athclare Castle: Tower house with hall block containing early circa 17th chimney piece
5. Rathescar: regency finish over an earlier house, tower and conservatory

Dromin

6. Dromin House circa 19th county house and interior, walled gardens, stable yards.

Stokes family of Knocktober farm accounts book 1844 AD +

James Stokes farmed 80acres, 2 rds, 24 pers, according to Griffiths Valuation, 1854

James Stokes farmed 49acres, 3rds, 0 pers, according to Tithe Composition book, 1834

Griffiths Valuation is in statute measure, while the Tithe Composition is in Irish (Plantation measure), so the total amount of land farmed is equal in both cases.

The townland of Knocktober is situated in the Parish of Cappoge, the latter being in the present day parish of Dunleer for many years. In Griffiths valuation, Thomas Dooley is given as the immediate lessor of the Stokes family farm.

Most of the people, men and women, employed by James Stokes on his farm were hired by him for a certain sum of money for a year, half or quarter year, and they worked for him each day for that period. A small number of employees worked for him sometimes each day in a week but sometimes for less, this group apparently having some other means, perhaps a small farm or a garden of their own, where they might spend some of their time. The first group of employees who were hired for a period drew some of their wages, over the period, as the need arose, eg to buy brogues, stockings, a waistcoat, tobacco, etc., or when going to visit Dunleer, Collon, Tenure or Kilsaran, etc or to visit a family, relative, etc., at the end of the period the total received was totted up and deducted from the money agreed to at the hiring and the balance was paid to the workers concerned. A small number of young workers, who apparently attended a pay school, drew one shilling for schooling.

The spelling in the accounts book is phonetically based, taking account of the pronunciation of words in the 1840s and 1850s.

In most cases we find the total amount of money agreed and the period concerned, at the time of hiring. Sometimes we are given the amount received by a worker for a specified number of days worked and in some instances the amounts paid for individual purchases.

In many instances the hiring money is low. In such circumstances it would appear that the employee was given free board and lodging.

Mullacurry Racecourse (races)

Horse racing took place annually on a racecourse in the Parish of Dunleer. While the races were known as the Mullacurry races they were actually held in the Townland of Paughanstown, Parish of Dromin (Civil Parish of Dromin) but part of the present day Parish of Dunleer.

The day of the race meeting was a general holiday in the area. Large numbers of people, young and old, attended the races and they arrived in a variety of vehicles as well as and indeed mostly on foot. The race meeting came to an end after the Second World War, perhaps because of the compulsory tillage orders (and also from competition with other racing venues). I attended the race meeting in my young days and I have very pleasant memories of them.

The better off people, in the community, watched the races from a stand which was situated in an enclosure. The parade ring was situated in the enclosure and the wealthier bookmakers made a book there. The vast majority of the attendance watched the races from a hill outside of the enclosure. There was no admission fee into the latter area. Throughout this outer area there were many standings from which sweets of all descriptions, apples, pears and oranges were sold. Vendors called out to know if you were 'atin', which meant 'Were you proposing to buy something to eat?' There were also many sideshows. For weeks after the races were over, we, young people, continued to gallop through the fields jumping over furze bushes and calling ourselves by the names of the most popular horses. To this day I remember a horse called 'Ballymoe'. There were less affluent bookmakers making a book outside of the enclosure.

An account of Mullacurry Races in the 'Dundalk Herald' May 11th 1872

In 1872, the stewards at the meeting were as follows:- Lord Louth, Lord Bellew, Right Hon. C.P. Fortescue, MP., E. Haviland Burke Esq MP., Hon Captain E.F. Preston, Philip Callan, Esq. MP, M.O'Reilly Dease, Esq, MP, Michael Caraher, Esq, William de Salis Filgate, Esq., John Woolsey, Esq.

Hon Secretary John Mclvor, Esq., Ardee

Treasurer: William Cunningham, Esq

Starter: WB Hudson, Esq

Judge: Mr. RJ Hunter, Jun.

It would appear that in 1872 matters were not going well for the race meeting. The bad weather together with the fall off in the quality of the sport, kept the crowds away. Complaints were made that Dundalk did not contribute very well to the race funds and it was felt that management was too exclusive and not in touch with the ordinary people,

shopkeepers and the like, who might contribute to the fund if requested to do so. The racecourse itself was magnificent but it was believed that, unless the fall off in the fare provided was reversed, the Mullacurry races would become a thing of the past. It was difficult to compete with the very large racecourses in respect of the prizes offered and so a sufficient number of very good races do not go to the Post. The principal race day is on a Monday, the market day in Dundalk and the clash does not help attendances. Part of the problem relates to the fact that the Hunter family have considerable control of racing in Ireland and they fix dates and days of meeting to avoid the clash between meetings.

People from afar, Newry, Dundalk and Drogheda, travel to Dunleer by train and thence to the racecourse. Others travel on well appointed brakes. There is, usually, a large supply of cars available at Dunleer Railway Station, but the drivers are considered exorbitant in their demands.

There are various side shows at the race meeting including 'Trick of the Loop', 'Thimble Trick', 'Three Card Trick', 'Spoil Five', a card game. Strangely enough these sideshows continued in the same format until the Racemeeting closed down in the nineteen forties. There were, also, drama groups, Burtons star temple Shamrock Troupe and Home Rule Troupe.

(The races did not finally close down until the 1950's. I don't remember drama groups at the race meeting.)

In 1872, the stand was thinly occupied, but a shouting throng of bookmakers thronged the enclosure. The 'Royal Temple of Roulette' was, also, in the enclosure. Ordinary mortals, who could not afford the enclosure admission, remained outside. They did not pay an admission fee. The less well off bookies plied their trade outside the enclosure.

The 'Pari Mutual', an apparatus for getting up large sweeps did a pretty good business during the day. None of the racing contests excited much interest. For the big event, the Co. Louth Plate Handicap, worth £150, only five competitors out of twenty one entries went to the Post. Another important race was known as the Louth Hunt Cup, confined to bona fide hunters, the property of cash subscribers to any established pack of hands in Ireland. There were two days racing.

The refreshment saloon was superintended by Mr. Hanratty, Market St. Dundalk.

Jack, a horse owned by Mr. Dooley, was a favourite of the crowd and received a great ovation.

There was an ample supply of carriages for those returning by rail from Dunleer.

The race meeting, which began in 1859, evidently ceased in 1872, but it was revived again by the Louth Hunt in 1881, after a lapse of nine years.

In 1886 large numbers returning from the Mullacurry Races travelled by train from Dunleer Railway Station. The Railway officials and servants are reported to be most efficient. The reporter concerned stated that they were much more civil and courteous than he had seen in other parts of Ireland. Many trains steamed in and out of the station.

Faulker Family Dunleer parish

From 1790 (approx) to 1918, there are about 40 families listed in the Parochial Records of Dunleer Catholic Parish named Faulkner (Faukan, Faulkan, Falkner, Faulkner)

The families lived in a variety of townlands in the parish. Some of the families were closely related to one another. Others were probably related within a number of degrees of kindred.

Townlands

Ballmagera, Gunstown, Whiteriver, Mooremount, Lawlesstown, Dromin, Rathescar, Phillipstown, Henrys Bridge, Gregorystown (Ballymagera), Stifyans Cross, Lismanus, Aclare, Cnoc a Tubber (Knockatubber), Ward Hill (not a townland), Dunleer, Trean.

In the Tithe Appointment List 1830, there was a Faulkner family in the parish of Dromin and in the parish of Mosstown.

In Griffiths Valuation 1854, there were two Faulkner families in the parish of Cappoge, one in the parish of Dromin, one in the parish of Dunleer and three in the parish of Mosstown.

A family name would not appear in the Tithe Appointment List if the family didn't pay tithes. This is the reason why only two Faulkner families appear in this list. There were, however, more than two Faulkner families living in the Parish at the time.

Faulkner Family – Dunleer Catholic Parish

Faukan - probably the original sound of family name.

The Genealogical Office believes that if the family is of Irish/Celtic origin the name is probably Faukan.

The name was usually spelled in the Parochial Records, by the priest, in accordance with its sound. Even though my grandfather and my father spelled their names Faulkner, their names were pronounced locally as Pat Faukan and Tommy Faukan.

The Dunleer Parochial Records began in 1772, when Rev. Dr. Wall was parish priest.

From the early entries in the Parochial Records it is clear that the Faulkner family lived in Dunleer Parish before 1772.

The first entry, of the name, in the Parochial Records is as follows

1778AD married Michael Fauken and Margaret O'Neill.

The next entry is

1791AD Pat Faukan, Drumgoolestown married Anne Cample, Ballymagera

Witnefses – both her brothers and Brian Doskey alias McCardle.

It would appear likely that Pat Faukan remained on in Ballymagera, as the family name remained on in the townland of Ballymagera, for a number of generations. I am interested in the Ballymagera Faulkans (Faulkners) as they were my ancestors.

I am confining myself, in the list to the Ballymagera family of Faulkners and their descendants.

Ballymagera – Gregorys town. The Gregorys were Cromwellian planters. The Irish speaking people of the area, presumably, were unable to pronounce the name Gregory. I find in the Corn Census (1739-1741) the name Michael McGeragh of Geraghstown, in the Civil Parish of Cappoge, now part of the parish of Dunleer. Ballymagera is in the Civil Parish of Cappoge. Geraghstown is clearly Ballymagera.

The first birth/marriage entry in the Parochial Records of the Faulkner family names Gregorystown, in English, as the townland. Later entries of birth/marriage in the Faulkner family give Ballymagera.

Faulkner family Ballymagera (Falkner, Faukan) Town land Gregorystown

Pat Faukan and Kitty Ward

GG Phil Gregory and Mary Faulkner

The family of the above:

Pat (14/12/1819), James (28/12/1821), Jane (29/9/1826) (Mulholland) George (18/2/1834), George (12/12/1836), John (3/2/1846), John's address is give as Dromin.

The first George probably died in childbirth or at least before the second George was born.

Pat Faukan and Mary Gregory Ballymagera

The family of the above:

Pat (16/10/1845) born at Mooremount, James (19/8/1851), Catherine (16/1/1854), Mary (4/9/1856), Christopher (6/2/1860), Jane (12/3/1868)

Pat born on October 1845, was my grandfather. All of the family except Pat were born in Ballymagera. James married and had one daughter who died young. James had the family farm which consisted of about three or four acres. He worked on the GNR (railway). Christopher never married. Jane, the youngest of the family married John Campbell who came from Jonesboro', Co. Armagh. She had one daughter May, who is alive today, June 1993, in her eighty ninth year (died 1995).

Mary Gregory, above, was the daughter of Andy Gregory, who owned a small farm in Ballymagera. Andy was my great, great grandfather.

Patrick Faulkner (still pronounced Faukan) and Mary Daly Dunleer

Patrick was my grandfather

James (11/1/1881) sponsors Thomas Commons, Elizabeth Morgan

Patrick (16/2/1883) sponsors Thomas Mathews, Anne Hamill

Thomas (25/11/1884) sponsors John Morgan, Mary Anne Nolan

Mary Faulkner (Daly) died while her family was still young. James Faulkners uncle, James Daly, a tobacconist and undertaker, took James to live with him and with his sisters, Maggie and Annie, 367 Scotland Rd., Liverpool. He inherited his uncles property. Maggie kept house, and Annie was a head school mistress in a primary school in Liverpool.

Pat (Senior) was a postman, who brought the post from Dunleer to Ardee before the railway from Dromin to Ardee was established.

Patrick (Junior 16/2/1883) became a postman and continued as such until he retired at 65 years of age.

Thomas Faulkner served for a time as a school monitor but later worked his fathers farm at Trean, Dunleer, which he, later, inherited. Thomas was my father.

My grandfather, Patrick Faulkner, came to live at Dunleer. He bought a derelict building in Dunleer, which had a hole of water in it from which cattle drank. He built a house on the site. He started up an egg and poultry business and he joined the postal service? He bought Morgans farm at the Trean, Dunleer. He worked the farm but did not live in the thatched farmhouse, which he let to various tenants. Pat Faulkner married Mary Daly and some years

after her death he married Mary Anne Torris from Mooremount. There was no family of the second marriage.

James Faulkner and Teresa Callan Liverpool

Children of the above:

Maureen (17/4/1915), Brenda (11/1/1917), Rosaleen (5/4/1919), Desmond (28/3/1920), Philomena (28/6/1924)

Maureen, Brenda and Rosaleen were primary teachers in Liverpool. Desmond joined the Dept of Posts and Telegraphs in London. He, later, took over his fathers business in Liverpool. Philomena lived with us, at the Trean during the war. She returned to Liverpool and helped with the family business. The family lived in Scotland Rd., later in Bootle and later still in Willowhey, Maghull.

Patrick Faulkner and Catherine Morgan Dunleer

Children of the above:

Mary Brigid (12/4/1904), Rose Anne (9/3/1906), Elizabeth Christine (18/12/1907), Eileen Catherine (25/7/1909), Patrick Joseph (15/7/1910), John Kevin (14/2/1912), Catherine Sheila (8/12/1914), James Brendan (5/2/1918), Thomas Coleman (10/11/1920), Fintan (7/3/1924)

Mary Brigid (May) worked in the Faulkner business in Liverpool. She returned home and had a business of her own, based on the home in Dunleer.

Rose Anne was sacristan in St. Brigids Church, Dunleer, for many years. She worked in England for a time. She returned home and married a man from Annagassan, who had a shop in Barrack St, Dundalk, John Hanratty. She ran the business there. When her husband died she returned to live in her own home in Dunleer, with her daughter, Rosemary.

Elizabeth Christine (Lena) married Paddy Campbell, who had a shoe repair business.

Eileen Catherine died young.

Patrick Joseph (Paddy) worked for a time with Lyons Bakery, Drogheda, then with CIE Bus service. He later bought a garage in Castlebellingham, which he continued to operate until he died. His wife, Mary, was a dressmaker, Paddy owned the few acres in Ballymagera. He sold the land to John Gregory, Ballymagera.

John Kevin (Jack) had a hackney business. Some time after he married he went to live in Drogheda.

Catherine Sheila worked as a bookkeeper in a shop in Drogheda. After she married she had a chiropodist business which she operated from her house. James Brendan (Jim) worked as a barman. He went to America where he had his own restaurant for a time.

Thomas Coleman worked in AET Dunleer.

Fintan was a journalist. He was editor of a number of local newspapers and ended his career as a sub editor with the Irish Press newspaper.

Thomas Faulkner and Elizabeth Casey Trean, Dunleer

Patrick John (Pádraig) (12/3/1918) Clementine Mary Brigid (Clem) (29/1/1920), Mary Catherine (Maura) (2/7/1921), Nuala (25/2/1923), John (Seán) (8/2/1925), Teresa Patricia (15/3/1930)

Pádraig was a national school teacher and worked in Clogherhead BNS and Philipstown NS. Later he became a TD and represented the Louth constituency for about 30 years and was a government minister for a number of years.

Clementine Mary Brigid (Clem) was a civil servant. She was granted leave of absence to work with the World Health Organisation in Geneva, for a number of years. She later worked with Córas Trachtála until her retirement.

Maura became a nurse and worked for years in the Louth Co Hospital. She married Raymond Watters, the executive officer with amalgamated transport and general workers union at Dundalk.

Nuala Faulkner trained as a nurse in the Walton Hospital in Liverpool where she worked for a time. She worked, later, in Fazakerley Maternity Hospital as Night Superintendent until her retirement.

Teresa trained as a nurse in Dublin. She worked in the Louth Co. Hospital. She married Frank Clare, a farmer from Drumbarton, Co. Meath. Later they sold the farm and bought a farm at Slieveboy, Dunleer, where she now lives. She is nursing in Boyne View House, Drogheda.

Seán succeeded his father in the Trean and worked in that capacity for the remainder of his life.

Landy Family Dunleer Parish

From 1785 (approx) to 1926, there are about 20 families listed.

Townlands Mosstown, Dunleer, Seamróg Hill (Shamrock Hill), Ballarap, Rathescar, Mathcelrath (Marshalrath?) Lawlesstown, Phillipstown, Ravel, Marshalrath (now)

The Landy Family, Marshalrath

Bart Landys name appears in the List of Householders of Dunleer 1786 (cesspayers 1786-1792 of Dunleer Parish (Civil), as the owner of 35 acres. Bartil sent straw to thatch the Chappel, as did others.

1796 Thomas Landy appears in the List of farmers in the Civil Parish of Dunleer, who received a subsidy for growing 4 wheels or 1 acre of flax.

1802 In 1802 Thomas Landy was granted a lease of a licenced premises in Dunleer by the landlord, N. Coddington of Oldbridge – the premises is now owned by Dessie Connor and formerly by Carrolls.

1821 In the list of registered freeholders 1821, Thomas Landy's name appears. His freehold is given as being in Marshalrath and also in Dunleer. He had probably acquired Marshalrath . Nicholas Coddington was landlord in the Dunleer property (John Parkington was the landlord at the time).

1823 Thomas Landy appears in the Registered Freeholders List 1823. Freehold. Dunleer. Freehold – Marshalrath. He continued to live in Dunleer. Others with leases in Marshalrath were Bartle Landy and Nicholas Carney. Carney s occupied the land now belonging to T. Mc Guire (1992)

1826 Bartholomew Landy is the freeholder, living in Marshalrath, but Thomas Landy is given as his landlord.

1830 Bellew Rent Rolls – Repts Thomas Landy £28 12s 4d (tenements and fields)

1834 Bartle Landy appears in the Tithe Composition 1834 – owner of 63acs 2rds 6 pers

The above Bartle Landy must have been the man who married Mary Stokes in 1824. They evidently lived in Dunleer up to 1830 as Margaret 's, a daughter, address is given as Marshalrath in 1830. Previous to her the childrens' addresses were given as Dunleer.

Bartle Landy and Mary Stokes Dunleer

Thomas (3/7/1825), John (19/10/1826), Peter? (not legible) (22/3/1830), Margaret (3/5/1832), address now Marshalrath, Bartle (14/3/1836)

Thomas Landy and Mary Gregory

Mary (10/1/1871), Bartholomew (20/10/1872), Catherine (6/12/1874), Margaret (27/1/1877), Bridget (22/8/1878), Anne (24/12/1883)

Bartholomew Landy and Sarah Rogers

Mary (4/9/1914), Thomas Ambrose (10/5/1916), Patrick Stephen (25/12/1917), Sarah Monica (27/8/1919), John Paul (4/7/1921), Catherine (15/12/1923), Margaret Frances (9/11/1925), Anne Josephine (12/11/1927), Brigid Philomena (8/11/1929), Bartholomew (12/11/1931), Peter (27/1/34)

Mary married Garda John Brennan, Tom - contractor, Paddy – nurse, Mona – nurse, Jack - mechanic, Catherine worked in a drapery shop, Margaret – bookkeeper, Nancy worked in drapery shop, Phyllis – nurse, Bartholomew – electrician with E.S.B., Peter – farmer.

Padraig Faulkner and Kitty Landy

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Thomas Oliver Patrick | Bartholomew Patrick | Mary Elizabeth | Patrick G. |
| (26/5/'50) | (1/12/'51) | (27/9/1956) | (24/3/ 1963) |

Gregory Family *(related to the Faulkner Family)***Andrew Gregory and Catherine Mullen**

Mary (6/12/1822), Anne (-/1-1824), Patt (24/2/1827), Catherine (21/10/1831), Margaret (17/3/1834)

Patrick Faulkner married Mary Gregory. Daughter of Andrew Gregory. Andrew Gregory lived in the house in Ballymagera now owned by the King family.

John King married Catherine Gregory, a sister of the above Mary Gregory. John King lived in, in Gregory's house in Ballymagera and his wife inherited the house and farm. The youngest son of John King and Catherine Gregory was Thomas (15/6/1876).

Thomas King remained on in the family home and he married Sarah McGinn. Catherine (20/6/1911) Anne Josephine (27/11/1914) Sarah Elizabeth (25/6/1916) Teresa Bridget (8/11/1917) John Joseph (26/10/1919) Thomas Patrick (5/11/1924) In 1993 all of the family, except the eldest, are dead.

Molly King told me that Patrick Faulkner's (my grandfather) aunt Annie left the small Faulkner farm in Ballymagera to my grandfather's brother, James.

My grandfather and Thomas King were first cousins.. I remember James (Jemmy) my grandfather's brother and Jane, his youngest sister. I, also, of course, remember my grandfather.

Gregory family *(related to the Landy Family)***Laurence Gregory & Catherine Rispin****Mosstown**

Mary (1/10/1841) Thomas (21/8/1842) James (27/2/1844) Francis (4/9/1845) Mathew (14/8/1847) Ambrose (13/12/1848) Nicholas (22/8/1851) John (27/9/1853) Ann (5/5/1855) Patrick (2/2/1857)

John Gregory & Catherine Campbell**Dunleer**

Mary (29/10/1845) Bridget (29/8/1847) William (9/3/1849) John (17/9/1851) Michael or Mathew (illegible) (5/2/1853)

James Gregory & Catherine Carpenter**Painstown**

Francis (5/6/1893) Thomas (30/6/1894) Laurence (23/11/1896)

Mathew Gregory & Brigid Landy**(Ravel, Dunleer) Ballymagera**

John (9/11/1903) Catherine (24/8/1908)

Chris Gregory appears in Cappoge Civil Parish owner of 46 acres – Cesspayers 1786-1792. It passed to Larry Gregory in 1788 and then to Thomas King 1792. A Laurence Gregory (Ballymagera) married Mary Ford and had a son Thomas (5/1/1800) John Gregory, Rathscar (Freeholders 1821) Bellew rent roll 1830 – John Gregory £16-5-8 rent (Tenements of fields) [Thomas Landy and Mary Gregory]

Casey Family *(related to Faulkner Family)*

Hugh Casey (a mason) and Elizabeth Hoey (Hoy, Hoyer)

Patrick (18/10/1841) Hugh (18/10/1841) Michael (4/9/1843) Letitia (24/4/1846) John (1/9/1850)

All of the above family were born in Joceyln St., Dundalk, except the youngest John, who was born in Distillery Lane, Dundalk..

John (above) and Kate Dullaghan (her mother was Brigid Dullaghan, Inniskeen? Her father was Patrick Dullaghan – a miller – my grandfather and grandmother)

Elizabeth Mary (my mother) (6/5/1887) Hugh (17/9/1888) Bridget (1/7/1890) Catherine (nun) (21/11/1891), Alice (12/11/1893) Margaret (national teacher in Dunleer GNS) (17/2/1896) Mary Letitia (2/2/1898) Mary Anne (17/10/1899)

All of the family were born at 6 Distillery Lane, Dundalk. They, later, lived at 21 Seatown, Dundalk. The number was changed to 42 Seatown, Dundalk.

Thomas Faulkner, Dunleer, married Elizabeth Casey, Dundalk

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| Pádraig | Clem | Maura | Nuala | Seán | Theresa |
|---------|------|-------|-------|------|---------|

My grandfather, John Casey, died as a result of an accident in 1914. A horse and cart crushed him against a wall and he died of peritonitis. My grandmother, Catherine Casey, lived to be over 90 years of age, as did my grandfather Pat Faulkner. My grandmother, Mary Faulkner, died at a relatively young age.

John Casey was elected a member of Dundalk Urban Council. He was, for many years Secretary of the Foresters Society in Dundalk – an egg and fowl merchant.

When my grandmother, Catherine Casey, received a receipt for rent (rental no 580) for 21 Seatown, Dundalk, she noticed that the names on the receipt were Patrick Casey and James Casey and she wrote to the landlord or Agent Wm. Oswald, Tollymore Park, Newcastle, Co. Down, on the matter, enquiring as to her position as tenant. Oswald wrote to her explaining

that when the original agreement re the holding was drawn up James and Patrick Casey were tenants and therefore present and future tenants will be the representatives of these two men. However this did not affect her position. She was the tenant.

The Daly Family (related to the Faulkner Family)

James Daly and Rose Commons (Kimmins – pronunciation varied) Big Barn (later Skibblemore)

Patrick (5/11/1846) James (9/10/1848) Mary (my grandmother) (8/8/1850) John (15/9/1852) Margaret (28/5/1854) Anne (11/4/1859)

I think there was another brother, Thomas (see 1901 census)

Mary married Pat Faulkner and was my grandmother.

Patrick (above) was a postman. He walked each day from Dunleer to Dunany delivering letters. Fond of drink in his young days, he, in his later days, became President of the Temperance Hall. A painting, by Mrs. Dr. Keelan, of Pat Daly, hangs in the hall to this day.(1992)

James worked on ships between Liverpool and Drogheda. He founded a tobacconist business at 367 Scotland Rd., Liverpool and also an undertaker business. Margaret was his housekeeper in Liverpool and, Anne trained as a primary teacher in Liverpool, and later became a headmistress. Thomas was a tailor. I never heard of John, so perhaps this is an error for Thomas.

Patrick Daly (above) married Mary Treacy

Mary (30/9/1874) sponsors Thomas Meehan, Mary Daly (Mrs. Connor, Barn Rd., Dunleer)

Rose (20/9/1876) sponsors James Meehan, Anne Daly (Mrs. Hoey, Trean, Dunleer)

Anne (3/9/1878) sponsors James White, Julia Callaghan (Mrs. Downing, Cork City)

Margaret (13/11/1879) I never heard of her.

Mary was a teacher. She married Paddy Connor, a baker, who, later, owned a farm and a grinding mill.

Rose married Joe Hoey, Trean, Dunleer. She died in childbirth, the child, also died.

Anne married Alphonsus Downing, from Cork. He was genius who invented a battery capable of driving a railway engine. He was, however, a poor businessman and gained nothing from his invention.

Dullaghan Family

Patrick and Brigid? Dullaghan, Inniskeen

Mary (McGahon) Kate (Casey) Brigid (unmarried) Jane (McAlester) Ownie (sailor, unmarried)

Kate Keenan lived in America for some years. Later came back to live in Ireland. She was a first cousin of my grandmother. I knew her. For a short time she lived at Dunleer.

Dullaghans owned the mills in Inniskeen.

Note on the Maguire Family of Marshalrath (written in 1993 AD)

The Carney (Kearney) family owned this farm in Marshalrath for a number of generations.

The Reynolds family owned the farm for a relatively short period.

The story goes that Peter Maguire of Sheetland, Termonfeckin went to work at Marshalrath while the Reynolds family owned the farm. Presumably the Maguire family in Sheetland rented the farm, as the following account appears:-

Thomas Maguire, Sheetland
Marshalrath Accounts

1892 Thomas Maguire paid Alice Reynolds £200 and paid accounts and wages.

1893 Gives money to Peter Maguire.

1894 On October 7th 1894, Peter Maguire paid a years rent to Wozanan's Account (agent for Masserene??) Half year rent Taaffes (Knockatubber)

It would appear that in 1894 Peter Maguire owned the farm at Marshalrath as he paid the rent.

Thomas Maguire (the above Peter's son) inherited Sheetland from his uncle. It was sold in relatively recent time and is no longer owned by the Maguires. The Marshalrath farm is still in the hands of the Maguire family.