



INTRODUCTION

LISSADELL PAPERS

November 2007

Lissadell Papers (D4131)

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Summary

The Lissadell papers currently occupy 168 PRONI boxes, the contents of some of which have been microfilmed. In addition, five large metal deed boxes (equating to c.30 PRONI boxes) of deeds and leases relating to the Salford and Manchester estate of the Gore-Booth family are covered by the PRONI list but remain physically in Manchester, where they are still of regular, if infrequent, administrative use. Further material, either covered by the list or as yet unexamined by PRONI, remains in family possession, but is destined for PRONI. The largest category is the papers of the late Miss Aideen Gore-Booth, which the owner and depositor has offered to go through with a view to eliminating all that is obviously of no historical significance. See also MIC590 and D4051.



Gaps in the archive

Worryingly, there are still many gaps (according to the evidence of the abundant schedules which survive in the archive) among both the Irish and English documents of title. In the case of the Irish documents of title, it has been ascertained that many papers lodged with the Irish Land Commission were never returned and therefore are still with that body in its new location in the National Archives, Bishop Street, Dublin. In the case of the English documents of title, the gaps in the material recorded on the schedules is less explicable. However, many leases of parts of the Salford and Manchester estate must have served as title deeds to a long succession of mortgagees, and may have been lost in the process of assignment and re-assignment of these mortgages; and many others were as a matter of estate policy handed over as title deeds to the purchasers of the freehold when such purchases were made.

Yet, even if every document of title recorded on the schedules were to turn up (which is not probable), the fact remains that the Lissadell archive would still be disappointingly 'modern'. In particular, it would lack 17th and 18th-century correspondence, rentals and accounts, would have few pre-1850s Irish leases and would have few Irish rentals of the Gore-Booth estate for any part of the 19th century.



Destruction of records?

Some confusion exists about the reason for the comparative 'modernity' of at least the Irish side of the archive. It used to be thought that the old house at Lissadell, situated near the present house but right on the shore of Sligo Bay, was destroyed by fire, and that its destruction made necessary the building of the present house in the early 1830s. However, what seems to have happened is that the old house was deliberately demolished after the new house became ready or nearly ready for occupation; so its demolition ought not to have given rise to the destruction of archive material. What is more probable is that a good deal of archive material (especially pre-1850 Irish leases) [see Appendix A] was kept in the Estate Office, which was located in the stable block at some distance from the new house and was destroyed by an accidental or (more likely) malicious fire in 1941.



Strengths of the Surviving archive

In spite of its disappointingly late start, the archive possesses considerable strengths. It is a major source for the history of Salford and Manchester from the mid-18th century until recent times. It includes documentation of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt's, important (in national terms) role in sponsoring assisted emigration and other famine relief measures in the middle decades of the 19th century.



*Constance and Eva
Gore-Booth*

The early 20th century Irish material is also of importance arising from the comparatively unheroic role of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 6th Bt's involvement in the Co-operative Movement, and the activities of his sisters, Constance, Countess Markievicz, a leading light in the 1916 Rising, and the first woman to be elected to the UK House of Commons (although she did not take her seat) and Eva Gore-Booth, who is of considerable importance in her own right. In view of the fact that Eva and Constance had not lived at Lissadell for many years prior to their deaths (1926 and 1927 respectively) and were estranged from their family, the presence in the archive of this material is an unexpected bonus.



Family history

The Gore-Booths, and particularly Constance Countess Markievicz, are a well-known family about whom a fair bit has been published, albeit in scattered and sometimes obscure places. The Introduction which follows tries to string together some of the short and scattered studies which have appeared. Almost all of it takes the form of quotations from other sources, which are fully cited in the notes at the end.



Lissadell

{The next three paragraphs are taken from Mark Bence-Jones, Lissadell (pre-1977 handout used for tours of the house [D4131/D/2, part]).}

"The Light of Evening, Lissadell, Great windows open to the South". So Yeats recalled the magic of the grey stone house, home of the Gore-Booth family, among its woods and glades, facing across ... Sligo Bay to ... Knocknarea and the Ox Mountains, or eastwards to Ben Bulbin. ...

For its style,... [Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt] chose an austere form of neo-classical, the exterior devoid of ornament except for a projecting porte-cochere on the entrance front, some very simple pilasters and a bow on the front facing Sligo Bay. The severity of the design and the sharpness of the masonry could have made the house look forbidding; but the grey local limestone goes perfectly with the intense green of the grass and trees and the pale blue of the mountain. From the style, it ... [appears that] Sir Robert must have been influenced by the neo-classical ideas of Thomas Hope. This is all the more apparent when one goes inside. The lofty hall, partly top-lit, with its square columns and double staircase of Kilkenny marble, the even more impressive gallery beyond, lit by a clerestory and with square pillars along one side and Ionic columns along the other, the walls hung with Old Masters in Florentine frames, are typical of this particular taste; while the massive marble chimney-pieces in the principal rooms reflect one of the rarest and most esoteric aspects of neo-classicism, the Egyptian Revival. The rather monumental sequence of hall and gallery leads to lighter and more intimate rooms beyond and on either side: the book-filled room with a bow looking towards Sligo Bay, the "great windows open to the South" which Yeats had in mind; the dining room with pilasters and geometrical ceiling; ... the billiard room hung with weapons and banners, one of which was presented to Sir Robert in gratitude for what he did during the Famine The hall, not long finished and no doubt visualized by the architect as the background to a select company of dilettanti admiring sculpture, became full of hungry people, for it was here that Sir Robert gave out rations.

... [Thus,] the more academic features of Lissadell are overlaid by the atmosphere and bric-a-brac of an ordinary Irish country house. ... Today, ... Lissadell keeps the atmosphere of an old country house, something increasingly rare: that blending of grandeur and homely comfort, rooms filled with a varied and endearing collection of objects brought together by different generations of the family ... [or, to] be more exact ..., by the past three generations, who between them created the house and gave it its character, impressing their personalities on it to the exclusion of the generations that came before. ...'



The Gore-Booths pre-1814

{This section is taken from a combination of: an un-attributed article on Lord Harlech enclosed in a letter of 24 June 1994 from Mr Josslyn Gore-Booth (PRONI, ROC 6/144/93); various sources cited and conjectures made in a further letter of 19 May 1995 from Josslyn Gore-Booth; Arthur Barry, 'The Strange Story of Lissadell, and the Gore-Booth Family' (unpublished? typescript of January 1974 [D4131/D/2, part]); Edward McParland, 'Lissadell, Co. Sligo', in Country Life, 6 October 1977 (D4131/D/2, part); and John J. Barber, The Booth Chanties and a History of ... Sacred Trinity, Salford ... (Salford, 1965 and two later editions), of which a copy is preserved in D4131/B/1.}

'... The Gore family first came to prominence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, with Gerald Gore, a London Alderman, the son of John Gore. Gerald had eight sons, and died in 1607 aged 91. One of his sons, John Gore, became Lord Mayor of London in 1624, and from him are descended the Earls Temple of Stowe (the Temple-Gore-Langton family). The extinct (since 1802) Earls of Ross, the Earls of Arran, the Lords Harlech and the Gore-Booths descend from the seventh son of Gerald, Sir Paul Gore, a successful soldier of fortune in late Elizabethan Ireland, who was granted substantial estates in the north-west and was created a baronet in 1622. He put down roots in Ireland, and was elected M.P. for Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. Over the generations, the Gores proliferated on a large scale, and came to dominate constituencies in Mayo, Leitrim and Donegal. By the 1750s, no fewer than nine Gores, almost certainly all related to one another, were MPs at the same time. None appear to have shone as statesmen, but they gave steady political service and they were, of course, landowners, building up substantial estates, and part of the Anglo-Irish establishment which held sway over Ireland in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.'

Paul, the founding Gore in Ireland, '... was commander of a troop of horse under Robert, Earl of Essex. He was ordered by Mountjoy to escort the last two Irish Chieftains, Rory O'Donnell and Sir Donough O'Connor, to submit to Queen Elizabeth. He delivered them safely to Athlone and, in recognition, he was granted lands by the Queen. In 1608 he was ordered to take Tory Island which was occupied by a large number of Irish. He had only a small force but he contrived to set the Irish fighting amongst themselves and then massacred the victors. He was awarded more lands by James I in appreciation, created a baronet of Ireland in 1622 [and died in 1629]. He married Isabella, daughter of Francis Wickliffe and niece of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1633 to 1640. ... Sir Paul Gore built the castle of Ardtermion on the shore of Drumcliff Bay about two miles west of the present Lissadell House; ["with its angle towers and protective bawn, it was appropriately defensive for 17th-century Ireland"]. He and Isabella had six sons and seven daughters, his eldest son, Ralph, inheriting the title; his successors are the Earls of Ross. The Earls of Arran originate with the second son, Arthur. ...

The fourth son, Francis, became Knight of Ardtermion and the direct ancestor of the present Gore-Booth family of Lissadell. Sir Francis co-operated with the Cromwellians, yet reconciled himself with the Royalists and was granted land at the

Restoration. He is remembered particularly for his courage as a Commissioner in the High Court of Justice in 1652 when he refused to concur with the death sentence passed on the young Lord Mayo. [He was elected M.P. for Co. Sligo in 1661]. Sir Francis Gore married Anne Parke [surviving daughter and heiress of Capt. Robert Parke of Newtown Manor or Castle, alias Parke's Castle, just across the county boundary into Leitrim. She died in 1671, having borne Sir Francis nine sons and four daughters. Seventy-five years later, in 1751, the Newtown estate which she had brought into the Gore family and which then comprised 6,500 acres, appears to have been sold to one John Whyte of Dublin, and thus passed out of Gore-Booth possession and family history.

In 1678, the eldest son and heir of Sir Francis and Anne Gore], ... Sir Robert Gore, Knight, of Newtown, Co. Leitrim, married Frances Newcomen, daughter of Sir Thomas Newcomen, Knight, of Sutton, Co. Dublin, and they had seven sons and four daughters. Sir Robert died in 1705 and was succeeded by Nathaniel, his eldest son. In 1711 Nathaniel married Letitia, the only child and heiress of Humphrey Booth of Dublin, a Cromwellian who was "Titulado" of Sligo town; ... and through this connection there eventually came into the family considerable estates in Manchester and Salford (a fact not without relevance to the architecture of Lissadell). ... They had two sons and three daughters. At some time during this period Ardtermon Castle was burnt out by accident

Booth, the eldest son of Nathaniel and Letitia Gore, was made a baronet of Ireland in 1760. ... He is described as being "of Lissadell" rather than of Ardtermon, and his must be the [bow-windowed] house on the shore [of Drumcliff Bay, a short distance from the present Lissadell, which was] demolished in 1833, as the mansion erected by his grandson, the fourth baronet, neared completion. ... He married [his cousin] Emily, daughter of Brabazon Newcomen, and they had two sons and a daughter. ...' Meanwhile, his younger brother, John Gore, had been left the estates of the childless Booth family (mainly in Salford, Pendlebury, Pendleton and Weaste, but including property in Ancoats, Ardwick, Chorlton, Long Millgate and elsewhere in Manchester) by his second cousin, Robert Booth of Salford (d.1758). John Gore assumed the additional surname of Booth, but himself died childless in 1789, leaving the Salford and Manchester estate to his nephew, Sir Booth Gore, 2nd Bt. So, as a result of a bewildering series of childless marriages and deaths, the Gore baronets of Lissadell succeeded to the Booth estate in Salford and Manchester, in addition to their patrimonial Gore estate in Sligo.

Sir Booth Gore, 2nd Bt, who had succeeded his father in 1773 and uncle, John Gore Booth, in 1789, lived at Huntercombe House, Buckinghamshire, and periodically at Lissadell. James McParlan's Statistical Survey of Co. Sligo (Dublin, 1801) lists Sir Booth Gore as an absentee, and his brother, Capt. [Robert Newcomen] as a resident. This suggests that the younger brother (who had been made a captain in 1777 and therefore cannot have stayed long in the army, or been much good at it, since he was still only a captain in 1801), lived at Lissadell and looked after the estate in the owner's absence. Sir Booth Gore died, unmarried, in 1804.

He was succeeded by Capt. Robert Newcome Gore, then a bachelor in his sixties, who dutifully married almost immediately. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Henry Irwin of Streamstown, Co. Sligo. '... Sir Robert Newcomen Gore was the third baronet but the first to assume ... [on 30 August 1804] the additional surname and arms of Booth. He and Hannah had two sons and a daughter ...'.



Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt (1805-1876)

{McParland, Lissadell; Barry, 'Lissadell'; letter of 24 June 1994 from Josslyn Gore-Booth; Michelle Murray and Michael Holmes, 'Lissadell and its Personalities' (school project or undergraduate dissertation, December 1987 [D4131/D/2, part])}.

'... Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt, [the elder son],... succeeded his father in 1814 at the age of nine. [He married on 23 March 1827 the Hon. Caroline King, daughter of the 1st Viscount Lorton; she died along with their newly born son (or, according to another document, daughter - perhaps there were twins?) in the following January. A widower by the age of 23, Sir Robert married secondly in 1830 Caroline Susan Goold, daughter of Thomas Goold of 20 Merrion Square, Dublin (and Dromada, Co. Limerick?), a Master in Chancery. In]... the same year [he] began to make plans for moving from his modest, bow-fronted, 18th-century house sited at a point where the present avenue touches the shore of Drumcliff Bay. ...'

'... He chose a site several hundred yards inland from the original house ..., on a gentle slope to the south giving a beautiful view over the Bay to Knocknarea and the ... Bronze age monument or burial mound of Maeve, the Queen of Connaught in the first century A.D. on the summit of Knocknarea. Lissadell House is approached by three drives, the first and longest from the Drumcliff and Sligo direction, running from a lodge on the Ballinphull- Drumcliff road to Crushmore wood on the edge of Drumcliff Bay and westerly along the shore. This sea drive, or Avenue, then turns inland through the woods to the west of the house, eventually curving round to the north entrance of the house. Today the Avenue is a favourite haunt of picnic and bathing parties but this is not a recent idea; the people of Sligo have been able to use this area for recreation since the beginning of this century. The centre drive leads from Grange and the north, but also from the old kennels just north of the Ballinphull-Drumcliff road where Sir Robert kept the Lissadell Harriers, and from the slopes of Ben Bulbin and Ben Whisken. The third drive leads from the crossroads at Lissadell Church, past the old gardens and stables until it meets the Avenue just to the west of the house.

In fact this drive continues towards the house in a tunnel which emerges into the sunken yard on the west side of the house, an arrangement which gave staff completely independent access to the kitchens and staff quarters in the basement. ...'

'... The architect of his new house was Francis Goodwin. ... On Goodwin's own testimony, Sir Robert had been particularly interested in architecture while on his travels abroad. ...[As an amateur cellist, who then or later owned and played a Stradivari cello dating from 1710, he must also have wanted a house which contained a space suitable for the performing of music. His architectural interests] will have brought to his attention at home the work of the Morrisons, father and son, and probably their classical work of the 1820s, including Ballyfin [Co. Leix]. Their kind of Hellenism, however, may have been a bit too opulent for his taste, or - more likely - for his pocket: Goodwin, in his account of the house in *Domestic Architecture* [1833-1834] refers to Sir Robert's ["judicious"] economies ... (no doubt disingenuously). Instead of employing a local architect,...[Sir Robert looked] to England. Had not an English architect - Nash - built a splendid classical house, Rockingham, on a slightly

elevated site commanding vistas of hill and lake, for Lord Lorton, the father of Sir Robert's recently deceased wife? And with his Booth estates in Lancashire, Sir Robert will have known, and approved, of Francis Goodwin's recently erected town halls in Manchester and Salford. Indeed, the recessed tetrastyle Ionic portico of Manchester was to reappear, in a different context, in the gallery at Lissadell. ...'

Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth is particularly struck by the close parallels between Lissadell and Rockingham and thinks '... that Goodwin either used Nash's Rockingham as a guide or, more probably, was told by Sir Robert to build a house like Rockingham but on a tighter budget. (Ballyfin would have been another source, as McParland suggests). Neither Lissadell nor Rockingham house had a "back" nor an attic (and thus both had extensive servants' quarters in the basement and a tunnel for them and others to approach and depart by); both houses had an impressive imperial staircase and a central, top-lit gallery; both had their principal bedrooms on the ground floor. Rockingham was Nash's only neo-classical house in Ireland and Lissadell the last house to be built in that style. Not only had Sir Robert married Caroline King in 1827, his sister Anne married her brother, Robert, in 1829. He started to build Lissadell in 1830. Mark Bence Jones has suggested that a dower house was built by Goodwin at Cullamore (half way to Drumcliff) before Lissadell. The plans in Goodwin's *Domestic Architecture* show such a house ("Italian villa, designed for the Dowager Lady Booth"), but the text suggests the design was for the residence of Henry, the younger son and black sheep of the family. Perhaps his wife, Isabella's, extensive diaries [D4131/H/5], which cover most of the years 1835-1879, throw some light on this point.'

'... By 1833, having spent about £11,000 on the building ... [Sir Robert] was busy furnishing it with the help of Messrs Williams & Gibton [of Dublin].... In the same year his father-in-law, Thomas Goold [whose daughter, Caroline Susan, he had married in 1830], was gratified to see that the house itself was "really beautiful", and that the "immense plantations ... in a few years will make a great show". A visitor in 1833 reported ... [that "The house is all lighted by gas from a gasometer ¼ mile off which he [Sir Robert] says saves him £60 or £70 a year ...". The *Parliamentary Gazer* of 1846 notes that Lissadell is the only country house in Ireland lighted by gas produced locally. ... The house has hardly been altered since then. ... [It] is a house for the connoisseur. It responds to the romance of its setting, not with Gothick drama, but with Attic reserve. ... With consistent economy the local limestone is worked into spare, exact exteriors, and polished to articulate severely the interiors of the finest Greek-revival country house in Ireland. ...'

The building and furnishing of Lissadell was, in financial if not in aesthetic terms, a less important undertaking than Sir Robert's contemporary purchase of the Ballymote estate, Co. Sligo. This purchase, which almost trebled his Co. Sligo rental, was effected in August 1833, the vendors being the Fitzmaurice family, Earls of Orkney, and the cost to Sir Robert being £130,000. Sir Robert ought to have had some ready money at his command in 1833, since the Gore-Booth estate had experienced the blessings of a lengthy minority (his own) from 1814 to 1826, and since the £10,000 he had received as a marriage portion with his first wife in 1827 was a pure bonus in view of her early death without surviving children. Nevertheless, £130,000 plus the cost of building and furnishing Lissadell were serious undertakings, and it is clear

from the Salford and Manchester section of the archive [D4131/B/19] that Sir Robert raised the purchase money of Ballymote mainly by a mortgage of £20,000 secured on Salford and Manchester and by selling English chief rents to the value of another £79,000. This sum of £99,000 was raised during the first half of 1833 alone, and was preceded and succeeded by other sales and mortgages of Salford and Manchester. In July 1845 he assigned the mortgage and increased it to £30,000, repeating the process in September 1853, by which time it stood at £50,000, still secured on the English estate [D4131/B/10]. (Incidentally, these facts and figures throw some doubt on the tradition, dating from at least 1881 [see D4131/Q/1], that Sir Robert mortgaged Lissadell to the tune of £40,000 or £50,000 in order to finance famine relief measures: he did not mortgage the Lissadell estate, but rather freed it from an inherited encumbrance, and the mortgage of £20,000-£50,000 raised off Salford and Manchester mainly ante-dated the catastrophe of the famine and is more likely to have paid for the balance of the Ballymote purchase than for famine relief.)

The effect on the Salford and Manchester rental was dramatic: it had stood at £6,240 in 1807, it was £2,140 in 1834, and £2,868 in 1880 [D4131/B/16]. Clearly, Sir Robert had made a conscious, dynastic decision to concentrate the Gore-Booth family's resources and influence on Co. Sligo: for, in 1828, he had actually paid off a long-standing mortgage for £12,000 on the Lissadell estate. In economic terms, it was hardly a wise decision to sell fixed, but gilt-edged, English rents at the height of the Industrial Revolution and in the area most affected by it, to buy Irish land in what proved with hindsight to be the decade before the Great Famine. In social and political terms, however, the decision to build Lissadell and almost treble the Sligo rental paid off in that it ultimately led to Sir Robert's election as M.P. for Co. Sligo and to his appointment as Lieutenant of the county.

Another event of the 1830s which had considerable repercussions for the future was Sir Robert's scheme of 1839 to assist emigration from the Ballygilgan part of his Lissadell estate. According to one version of events, Sir Robert had '... received [from Lord Lorton] the ... [875 acre estate of Ballygilgan, acquired by a King ancestor after the Dissolution of the Monasteries] as a wedding present ...', when he married as his first wife Lord Lorton's daughter, Caroline King, in 1827. This may or may not be correct. The papers show [D4131/A/12/6 - D4131/A/12/7 and D4131/A/12/12] that Sir Robert's father held a lease of all or part of Ballygilgan in 1814 (and had done for some years), that Sir Henry King (Lord Lorton's uncle) held a lease of all or part of it in 1816, and that all or part of it belonged to the see of Elphin. It may be that the Kings were tenants of the see and the Gore-Booth tenants of the Kings, in respect of all or part of Ballygilgan, and that the Kings surrendered their interest (though hardly as a present) and allowed Sir Robert to become a direct tenant, which he certainly was by 1836. At that time, the occupiers of Ballygilgan '... were mainly farmers and fishermen who lived on about one or two acres of land. In practice this was too small for an occupant to derive a fair living and due to this fact Sir Robert, in 1839, asked fifty-two families of the Ballygilgan area to emigrate ..., [offering them] £2 a head for disturbance and £4 for every improved acre of land.

It was [later] claimed that these evictions were not the voluntary decisions of the tenants concerned ..., [but Sir Robert successfully defended his actions before] the Devon Commission, [to which he stated in evidence in 1844], "I should never desire

to see a farm smaller than 25 acres"... . Sir Robert was also accused of chartering a rotten ship called the "Pomona" to bring these people to Canada. It supposedly sank in sight of Lissadell and all on board drowned. The "Pomona" sailed from Raughly [ie Lissadell] on the 31st May But according to Lloyd's List she ... arrived in Quebec on June 6th ..., returned to Ireland, arriving in Kingstown ... on the 29th August, and ... sailed from Dublin for Sierra Leone on the 19th October. ...' '... It is a sad commentary on Irish life that political extremists have continued to use this story in attempts to discredit the Gore-Booth family, even as recently as 1971, despite the fact that the event is said to have occurred about 140 years ago and it remains entirely unsubstantiated. It is difficult to imagine how Sir Robert could have found a crew willing to sail an unseaworthy hulk to their deaths. It also seems that this accusation originated about fifteen years after the loss of the ... ['Pomona'], perhaps started by a disgruntled tenant or estate employee. Anne Marreco, one of the biographers of Sir Robert's grand-daughter, Constance Markievicz, the Rebel Countess, investigated the story and could not find any supporting reports in contemporary newspapers and found, in contrast, frequent reports of the generosity of Sir Robert towards his tenants. ...' [What may have happened is that Sir Robert's ship was confused with an emigrant ship of the same name which sank off Carnsore Point, Co. Wexford, ten years later, and with which Sir Robert had no connection whatever. The story of Sir Robert's 'rotten ship' is not contemporary and in fact dates from the late 1850s.]

'... Henry Coulter's book on the North-West of Ireland [published in 1862]... describes the Lissadell estate prior to Sir Robert as "wild, miserable and poor looking" ... [and] credits Sir Robert with transforming it into "one of the most highly cultivated and beautiful estates in the United Kingdom". ... When famine struck, Sir Robert ... hired ships to enable his people to emigrate. Emigration alone cost him £5,599 exclusive of food, clothes and bedding. He chaired ... four of the [local] relief committees, and his wife [and he] brought 18 stone of bread and oatmeal to starving people on a cart pulled by two horses, and when Sir Robert fell ill Lady Gore-Booth went alone and distributed the food from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., bearing the constant hail and cold ...'.

The estates in Co. Sligo which Sir Robert either inherited or purchased totalled c.32,000 statute acres. The townlands comprising his inherited Lissadell estate in the mid-19th century, according to Griffith's Valuation, all located in the barony of Carbury, Co. Sligo, were as follows:

Ardboline Island	Cloghboley	Drumcliff Bay (adjoining Finned)
Ardtermon	Cloghcor	Drumcliff Bay (adjoining Lissadell)
Ardtrasna	Cloonderry	Edencullentragah or Hollyfield
Attiduff	Clooneen	Finned
Ballineden	Cloonelly	Glencarbury
Ballinphull	Cloonmull	Gleniff
Ballintemple	Cooladrumman Upper	Gortarowey
Ballygilgan	Coolagraffy	Gorteen

Ballymuldorry	Cullaghbeg	Gortnadrung
Ballynagalliagh	Cullaghmore	Gortnahoula
Barnarobin	Curraghmore	Horse Island
Carrigeens	Doonfore	Islands, 3, 4, 5
Cartronmore	Doonowney	Kelloges
Cartronwilliamoge	Drinaghan	Kellogyboy
Clogh	Drumcliff	Kilmacannon
Lecklasser	Mullinfad	Shancrock
Lissadill	Oughtagorey	Slievemore or Kingsmountain
Moneyahan	Raghly	Urlar
Moodoge	Rahelly	

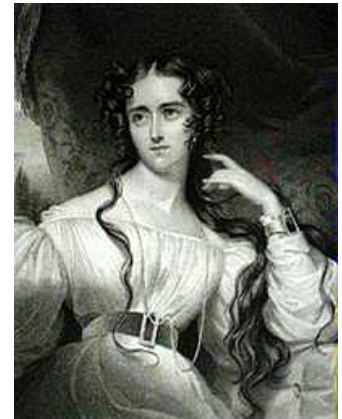
The townlands comprising his Ballymote estate (which he purchased in 1833), mostly in the barony of Corran, Co. Sligo, but a few in the barony of Tirerril, were as follows:

Ardloy	Carrownree	Keenlaghan
Ardnaglass	Cloonagashel	Knockbrack
Ardrea	Cloonagun	Knockgrania
Ballinvoher	Cloonbannan	Knockmoynagh
Ballybrennan	Clooneen	Knocknacroy
Ballymote (Main Street)	Cloonena	Knocknagore
Ballymote (Market Street)	Cloonshanbally	Lavally
Ballymote (Market Street - Stoneparks)	Cluid	Lisdoogan
Ballymote (Mill Street - Rathnakilliga)	Coolboy	Lissananny More
Bearlough	Coolskeagh	Listrush
Bellanascarrow East	Corhober	Maghera
Bellanascarrow West	Daghloonagh	Murillyroe
Bricklieve	Derroon	Rathdoony Beg
Bunnamuck	Doomore	Rathdoony More
Camross	Doonmeegin	Rathnakelliga
Cappagh	Drumaneel	Roscrib East
Carnaweeleen	Drumcormick	Roscrib West
Carrickrathmullin	Drumdiveen	Sniggeen

Carrigans	Drumnagranshy	Stoneparks
Carrigeenmore	Emlaghgissan	Tawnaghmore
Carrowcauly or Earlsfield	Finisklin	Tawnalion
Carrowcushely	Graniamore	Woodfield
Carrownacreevy	Greyfield	
Carrownanty	Knockadalteen	

'... Sir Robert was elected Member for the county of Sligo in the general election of 1850, and continued to represent Sligo until his death. He was one of the county magistrates and ... a Governor of the Sligo and Leitrim Hospital for the Insane. He was also a Governor of Sligo County Infirmary and was on the board of superintendence for Sligo County Prison.

Sir Robert ... died in 1876 and was succeeded by his second ... son, Sir Henry. ...' '... [By his second wife, Caroline Goold, he had] had two sons and three daughters. Their first child, Robert Newcomen, was born in 1831, the second son, Henry William, being born twelve years later in 1843. In 1861 the two sons were involved in a sailing accident in Drumcliff Bay in which the elder was drowned and Henry only saved with difficulty. Robert Newcomen was thirty years old and married, but he had no children and the baronetcy passed to the younger son, Henry, when Sir Robert died in 1876. ...'



Lady Gore-Booth (second wife of Sir Robert, 4th Bt)



Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt(1843-1900)

{Murray and Holmes, 'Lissadell'; Barry, 'Lissadell'.}

'Sir Henry Gore-Booth was ... a remarkable man in many respects. His tenants admired and respected him because of his liberality and interest in them.

After the death of his father's agent in 1866 he took charge of an estate of almost 32,000 acres, and managed it most successfully. He inaugurated a very thorough system of accounts and book-keeping and after his succession to the property he continued to direct its general management. He soon gained the reputation of being a popular and benevolent landlord. According to an article in the London 'Times', March 1881 [D4131/Q/1]: "Few owners or agents have such intimate knowledge of their tenantry, their holdings or their necessities. The people have been wont to come to Sir Henry as their adviser and friend, as their arbiter in family feuds and as their depository for wills and marriage settlements". Sir Henry prided himself on the knowledge that, however bad the relationship between landlords and tenants elsewhere in Ireland, at Lissadell, at any rate, there was never any trouble. ... In the midst of the Land War, in the Autumn of 1880, Sir Henry and his family gave a "harvest home" to over three hundred of his tenants. ...

Archdeacon O'Rourke, the county historian, was loud in his praise of Sir Henry, whom he refers to as 'large hearted and genial, a kind and indulgent landlord' who took practical interest in the poor of the neighbourhood, irrespective of class or creed. When sickness and destitution covered the face of the county in 1879, Lissadell ... was turned into a provision store ... and relief committees were established in every parish. ... Sir Henry personally investigated the conditions of his tenantry and inspected their crops. There was jubilation in Ballymote, part of the Gore-Booth estates, in 1879, when he announced a forty per cent reduction in the rents. ...

Sir Henry took little interest in public affairs and seemed content to devote himself to the development of his estate, the welfare of his tenants and the progress of local institutions and organisations. He was President of the Sligo Agricultural Society, and for many years was Chairman of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway. After his death one of the company's steam-engines plying between Sligo and Enniskillen, was named the "Sir Henry" in his memory. In partnership with George [Loftus] Tottenham, he commenced operations at the barytes mines at Gleniff for the purpose of providing much needed employment for the tenants of his estate. He was appointed High Sheriff in 1872, and for a number of years served as a justice of the peace and Deputy Lieutenant of his native county. ...'

'... Although Sir Henry evidently managed his estates with intelligence and compassion, he lacked the single-mindedness of his father's management policies and he is now best remembered perhaps for his preoccupation with fishing and yachting. ... Yeats ..., [visiting Lissadell] during the winter of 1894/1895,... wrote that Sir Henry "thinks of nothing but the North Pole, where his first officer to his great satisfaction has recently lost himself and thereby made an expedition to rescue him desirable". ... Despite the tragedy of his brother's drowning, he owned boats throughout most of his life and frequently joined other yachts for cruises. In 1864,

1865 and 1866 he was a guest of... A[rthur McMurrough] Kavanagh of [Borris,] Co. Carlow on his yacht "Eva" for salmon fishing cruises to Norway. After his marriage in 1867 he remained at home for several years but in 1873 he returned to Norway for salmon fishing and made a short visit in a friend's yacht to the Arctic islands of Spitzbergen, bringing back a collection of Arctic birds, the skull of a bottle-nosed whale, walrus tusks and two huge salmon, all of which can still be seen by visitors to Lissadell. It was his first experience of the Arctic but he was captured by its spell. Five years later he again abandoned his estates, his wife Georgina and his five children of 2 to 10 years old to visit Spitzbergen. Unfortunately they encountered ice off Bear Island and returned south to Tromsø.

In an effort to divert his interest, his wife had the stream dammed just north of the Ballinphull road to form a lake, which she had stocked with fish. However, the frustration of being driven back by the ice was too much for Sir Henry and the following year the chartered the Norwegian schooner "Isbjörn". This was the schooner in which Payer and Weyprecht had made their exploration of the Barents Sea, north of Scandinavia, a voyage that led to their subsequent expedition in the "Tegelthof" and their discovery of Franz Josef Land. Sir Henry was no less ambitious, being joined by the well-known Arctic navigator Captain (later Admiral) A.H. Markham. The voyage, which was later described by Captain Markham in his book *Polar Reconnaissance*, took the "Isbjörn" along the west coast of Nova Zembla, north of Russia, to its most northerly point, then through the narrow straits known as the Matochkin Shar to the east coast. They then explored northwards through the ice as far as 78°24 north, studying the animal life and nature of the ice and currents. ...

The Arctic was at that time virtually unexplored and the passage of the "Isbjörn" through the Matochkin Shar to the Kara Sea was just as fantastic then as walking on the Moon. The risks were enormous and there was little hope of rescue should an accident occur. In 1881 Sir Henry was dining with Mr Leigh Smith who was just leaving in the "Eira" on an expedition to Franz Josef Land, and promised to search for him if he did not return. He probably never thought that he might be held to his lightly given promise, but the "Eira" did not return: it had been crushed by ice and the crew had been forced to land on Franz Josef Land for the winter. Sir Henry searched for a suitable vessel in late 1881 and found one being built at Wivenhoe, which had been designed by Mr J. Edwin Wilkins. The frames were already very substantial, but the planking was doubled and the bows plated with steel to withstand the ice. The Arctic yacht "Kara", 77 tons T.M. and named after the lonely sea to the east of Nova Zembla, was completed in May 1882. Sir Henry, accompanied by Mr W.J.A. Grant, a distinguished Arctic explorer, and a Scottish whaling crew, took on stores sufficient for a year and left immediately for the far north. Although he did not obtain his master's certificate until five years later, Sir Henry was his own sailing master and navigator. He recalled his earlier conversations with Leigh Smith and decided that he would probably try to reach the Matochkin Shar. Off the coast of Nova Zembla the "Kara" found another relief expedition, Sir Alan Young in the whaler "Hope", hard aground on a reef. After assisting the "Hope" the "Kara" continued to the Matochkin Shar which they reached shortly before the arrival of Leigh Smith and the boats from the wrecked "Eira". Having transferred the survivors to the "Hope", the "Kara" continued north but was soon caught in the ice and driven ashore. After off-loading stores and ballast, and strapping empty paraffin drums to the hull, they managed to

float free and sail for home, almost unharmed except for one boat which had been crushed by the ice.

The relief at breaking free from the clutches of the ice must have been enormous but their troubles were not over; they encountered a severe gale north of Shetland and were hove-to for five days before they were able to resume their voyage to Sligo Bay and Lissadell.

Sir Henry was not discouraged by his experiences but returned to the Arctic several times, visiting north Greenland in the "Kara" in 1884 and 1892, and returning to Spitzbergen in the steam-yacht "Lancastrian Witch" in 1888. His voyages were widely reported in contemporary newspapers, particularly the rescue of Leigh Smith and the crew of the "Eira"; but the best review of the "Kara" and his Arctic voyages appeared in the journal, 'Yachting World', in April 1896 [D4131/Q/2].

In 1867 Sir Henry had married Georgina Mary, daughter of Colonel John Hill of Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire They had five children: Constance in 1868, Josslyn in 1869, Eva in 1870, Mabel in 1874 and Mordaunt in 1876, all of whom proved extremely talented. Constance was later to ... [become] one of the most prominent leaders in the political and military struggle for a free Ireland. Her sister Eva showed her serious interest in poetry from an early age but also rebelled, devoted much of her life to her efforts to improve conditions for working girls, particularly in the Lancashire cotton mills. Josslyn, the elder brother, later to become the sixth baronet, rebelled in a different way. Whilst sharing his sisters' sympathy with the under-privileged, he was equally aware of his inherited responsibilities. Although much of his life was devoted to the development of his estates to enable them to provide for his family, his employees, his tenants and indeed many of the surrounding associated population, his ideas were much broader in conception and, with Sir Horace Plunkett, he established the co-operative creameries which now provide Irish dairy farmers with markets for their milk, as well as a co-operative clothing factory in Sligo and a furniture factory on Lissadell estate. ...'



Constance, Countess Markievicz, 1868-1927

{The best known biographies of Constance Markievicz are: Sean O'Faolain, 'Countess Markievicz or the Average Revolutionary' (1934); Anne Marreco, 'The Rebel Countess' (1967); Jacqueline Van Voris, 'Constance Markievicz in the Cause of Ireland' (1988) and Anne Haverty, 'Countess Markievicz: an Independent Life'.}

Born at 7 Buckingham Gate, London S.W., the eldest child of Henry Gore-Booth, later Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt, Constance Georgine Gore-Booth entered a world characterised by privilege, comfort and security - a world, a lifestyle and ultimately a religion against which she rebelled.

She grew up at Lissadell doing all the things young girls and young ladies of her class normally did. She learned to ride, quickly earning a reputation as an expert hunter, went to Europe, and in 1889 was presented at the court of Queen Victoria and enjoyed both the Dublin and London seasons. Bored with the tedium of season after season and ball after ball, she yearned for something which would occupy her mind, and found it in the world of art. At the age of 25 she entered, much to the disapproval of her parents and no doubt of many of her contemporaries, the Slade School of Art in London. Five years later she went to Paris to study under Rodolphe Julian. In the spirit of the age, 'la belle epoque', she wore a ring declaring herself married to art! In January 1899 she met a fellow art student, Count Casimir Joseph Dunin Markievicz, six years her junior, a widower, a father, and a drop-out from the law school of the University of Kiev. They were married in London in September 1900. A year later their daughter Maeve was born. In 1902 Constance and Casimir returned to Paris and Maeve remained with her grandmother at Lissadell. The following year when the Markieviczs, including Casimir's son, Stanislas (Staskow), returned to Dublin, Maeve continued to live in Sligo where she was brought up by Lady Gore-Booth.

For five years Constance and Casimir attended most of the receptions and balls at the Castle and the Viceregal Lodge and mixed with Dublin's literary galaxy which included W B Yeats, George Russell ('A.E.'), the Abbey Theatre Group, etc. With Constance's social contacts Casimir enjoyed a steady flow of commissions for pictures. By 1908, however, it seemed that the boredom of fifteen years earlier had once again taken root, and Constance found herself drifting away from the Castle set. This time it was not to art that she turned but to Irish Nationalism. March 1908 was the great watershed in her life. On St Patrick's night she attended her last ball at Dublin Castle; eleven days later she attended her first Sinn Fein meeting.

In 1909 Constance founded her scout movement, the Fianna boys, and trained them in the use of firearms, in 1910 she met James Larkin and became more socialist in her outlook. James Connolly, whom she met the following year, was to have an even greater influence on Constance. During the Dublin 'lock-out' of 1913 she set up a food kitchen in Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, and for six months she tirelessly doled out soup to the thousands of strikers and their families who filed through for their daily sustenance. Constance's efforts at this time earned her the undying love of the Dublin poor.

In the autumn of 1913 Casimir returned to the Ukraine, his career as an artist (and as a theatrical producer) strangled by Constance's increased politicisation. At the outbreak of the First World War, he rejoined the Czar's Imperial Guard, his old regiment, and was severely wounded and decorated during the Carpathian campaign. He was to see Constance again only twice, in 1924 and in 1927.

When rebellion broke out in Dublin on Easter Monday 1916, Constance, in her uniform of the Irish Citizen Army, was posted in St Stephen's Green, as second-in-command under Commandant Mallin. Following the rebels' surrender she was court-martialled and like the rest of her colleagues was sentenced to death. This was later commuted to a life sentence of penal servitude, 'solely on the basis of her sex' (D4131/K/4). Held initially at Kilmainham, within earshot of the executions of the leaders of the Rebellion - Pearse, MacDonagh, Clarke, Plunkett, MacBride, Heuston, Ceannt and her beloved Connolly - Constance was then transferred to Mountjoy and thence to Aylesbury prison in England. She was released in 1917 and returned to a hero's welcome in Dublin where '... the last of the prisoners to arrive, [she] received the accumulation of the crowd's rapture' {Marreco, p.234}. A week later she became a Roman Catholic.

In her absence (she served prison terms in Holloway, Cork and Mountjoy between 1918 and 1921), Constance was elected to Westminster as the Sinn Fein member for St Patrick's (Dublin) at the general election of 1918. She thus became the first woman ever elected to the House of Commons. As a Sinn Fein member she did not take her seat, but when the first Dail met in January 1919 she was made Minister for Labour. When the Dail ratified, by 64 votes to 57, the treaty which Collins and Griffith had signed in London under threat of war from Lloyd George, Constance was among the republican members who walked out of the Dail with de Valera. She then embarked on a North American tour to garner support for the Republican cause. However, perhaps because of her absence or perhaps because of a change of mood in the country, she lost her seat in the election of 1922. She was re-elected in 1923 and retained the seat until she died. During the Civil War, she was interned at the North Dublin Union Internment Camp by the forces of the Free State. This was to be her last incarceration.

Constance, by now a woman of 55 years, must have felt disillusioned and disheartened. Many of her friends had been executed and killed, the republic, which she was first to proclaim, was no more, a governor-general had taken the place of the viceroy in Phoenix Park, members of the Dail had to take an oath to King George V and of course the country was split in two with assemblies in Dublin and in Belfast. But, if she was disheartened, her indomitable spirit was not broken. She presided over the meeting which launched de Valera's new party, Fianna Fail, founded with the aim of removing the oath of allegiance and thus permitting his re-entry to the Dail.

In 1926 Constance lost her beloved sister, Eva. It had been Eva who had been her companion, her confidante and her friend through all her trials and tribulations. Constance wrote: '... I don't think she knew how much she was to me.' {*Esther Roper (ed.), Prison letters of Countess Markievicz (1934), p.311*}

In the winter of 1926-1927 there was a serious shortage of coal due to a strike and Constance, ever mindful of the plight of the poor, went out to the Wicklow hills in her

car, loaded it up with turf, brought it back to Dublin and single-handedly hauled the heavy bags of turf up the countless flights of stairs of the tenement dwellings of her old constituents. For her it was the only thing to do. '... Men typically, would hold endless meetings to discuss the problem while the people froze.' {*Haverty, p.277*}

Constance never lived to see de Valera enter the Dail in 1927: she had died three months earlier. Taken ill with appendicitis she was admitted, at her own insistence, to the public ward of Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital. Following a second operation her condition deteriorated and she died on 15 July 1927, with Casimir, Staskow, who had been summoned from Warsaw, Maeve and de Valera at her bedside. At her funeral three hundred thousand people lined the streets from St Andrew's Church, Westland Row, to Glasnevin, and eight lorries were needed to carry the floral tributes. {*Roper, p.118*}



Eva Gore-Booth, 1870-1926

Third child of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, poetess, writer, feminist, suffragette and mystic, Eva lived and died in the shadow of her more famous and beloved sister, Constance. Inseparable as children, they remained close throughout their lives.

When Constance went to London to pursue her artistic career, Eva moved to Manchester where almost immediately she became involved in women's trade unionism and the suffrage movement. She embraced these physically demanding activities with gusto, despite her small and fragile physique, and still found time to write poetry and plays. She scored an impressive victory over no less an adversary than Winston Churchill who was standing as a Liberal candidate in a Manchester by-election. The government was attempting to pass the Licensing Bill, which would have made it illegal for women to work as barmaids; when Churchill would not commit himself to oppose the Bill, the women trade unionists canvassed for his opponent, Joynson-Hicks, who did, and he won the election! In 1910 Eva moved to London and during the war worked in any possible way for pacifism. She was opposed to violence from whatever source even when that source was the suffrage movement.

Eva was assiduous - in spite of her hectic political and literary life - in writing to and visiting Constance in the various prisons both in Ireland and England where she was incarcerated between 1916 and 1921. Unfortunately, the letters which Eva wrote to Constance seem all but one to have been lost. A beautifully illustrated Christmas card which Eva wrote to Constance in 1916 also survives.

In later life Eva turned more to poetry and mysticism. Like her sister, she had a natural artistic flair, illustrating her own books and letters. She published the volumes of poems, five plays and two books. Eva died in 1926 after a short illness.



Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 6th Bt (1869-1944)

{*Murray and Holmes, 'Lissadell'; Barry, 'Lissadell'.*}

'Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth was the [elder] son of Sir Henry. ... He was born at Lissadell in February 1869. As a young man Sir Josslyn enlisted in the Royal Munster Fusiliers and attained the rank of lieutenant in the fifth battalion. Subsequently, like his father before him, he travelled widely and spent a year farming in Manitoba, Canada. He succeeded to the title and estate in 1900 and quickly showed that he was not content to idle life away in the attractive pursuits of a country gentleman. ...'

'... In 1903 Sir Josslyn was the first landowner to offer his tenants ownership of their farms under the terms of the new Land Act, despite criticism from his less liberal-minded fellow members of the Kildare Street Club. ... The tenants' payments were spread over 68 years, so that even the earliest tenants did not pay finally for their land until 1971. Eventually, 1,200 of Sir Josslyn's tenants purchased a total of about 28,000 acres, most of it on the Ballymote estate, but the purchases were spread over fifteen or twenty years. A Land Commission survey at the time showed that about 90% of the tenants were perfectly satisfied and saw no need for a change. ...'

'... [However] Sir Josslyn is best remembered for his farming activities and his efforts to improve farming conditions in the district. He was an extensive farmer and a noted livestock breeder. Lissadell farm was one of the largest in the west of Ireland and its scientific management under his watchful eye was held as a model to others. Cereal and root crops were grown on a large scale, and his experiments with potato growing were highly successful and resulted in many varieties being introduced. A large export trade was developed and potatoes from Lissadell held their own on the Glasgow market against the already established varieties, such as the Ayreshires. A floating stock of over three hundred store cattle and a similar number of sheep grazed on the farm.

Lissadell could also boast of having a bulb farm. The growing of herbaceous and Alpine plants and the establishment of a nursery, from which were sold forest trees and ornamental shrubs, were among Sir Josslyn's most successful undertakings. Consignments of hundreds of thousands of blooms were sent annually to Irish and English markets. The numerous medals won in international competitions at both Irish and English shows bore testimony to the amazing success of the venture. A large area of his estate was planted with an eye to the economic possibilities of the timber crop. ...' '... The idea originated from ... [his] visit to Canada and he carried out experiments at Lissadell in an attempt to discover the soft-wood species that was most suitable for the local conditions. Although several species were considered promising, it was Sitka Spruce which seemed to give the highest yield and which dominates the forestry on the estate even today. ... At Lissadell the forestry, based partly on the new softwood plantations but also [on] the indigenous hardwoods, was ... [soon] able to support a saw-mill and furniture factory, although this had to be abandoned in about 1930 during the Economic War or Depression and is now, like so many of the previously successful features of the estate, a complete ruin. For example, the oyster fishery established in the Drumcliff river in 1860 had also to be abandoned.

These losses were compensated in part by the success of [the] other projects introduced by Sir Josslyn. He extended ... the orchards and established the market garden which, with its walled garden and heated glass-houses, supplied much of the district with its fruit and vegetables, including tomatoes and even grapes. ...' '... Lissadell was one of the principal agricultural and horticultural farms in the United Kingdom by the early twentieth century. Sir Josslyn paid out £5,000 annually in wages and gave constant employment to more than two hundred people, the majority of whom would otherwise have emigrated. The lace school [or school of needlework – see D4131/C/11/29], which his mother had established on the estate, was maintained and expanded with a view to providing work for the females of the locality.

Sir Josslyn was a leading exponent of Sir Horace Plunkett's Agricultural Co-operative Movement. He devoted much of his energy to the establishment and promotion of co-operative creameries. He established Drumcliff Creamery, Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society in 1895, and also participated in its actual working. He was also mainly responsible for the establishment of two other co-operatives at Ballinphull and Ballintrillick. ...' '... Seven years later, when the creameries were well established, he diverted his efforts to a new kind of co-operative, the Sligo Manufacturing Society with a hundred small shareholders. It was applauded by the Trades Union Congress as a new means for providing employment in depressed areas and operated a successful shirt and clothing manufacturing business for a number of years. ...' '... As a member of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society he attended its meetings regularly and his contributions to the proceedings were listened to attentively because "he was always practical and sound". ... [He] also acted as Chairman of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway Board for many years. ...' {Barry, 'Lissadell'.}

'... Whilst Lissadell remained in the control of Sir Josslyn he ensured full employment, whatever the political or economic situation; when he died in 1944 the estate [still] employed 102 persons and the buildings, including the many houses and cottages, were all occupied and in good order. Unfortunately he was not able completely to avoid labour problems. In 1920 Alderman Jinks of Sligo recruited the Lissadell workers into the local branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Shortly afterwards there was a dispute about conditions and a strike was called. Sir Josslyn's main concern was the dairy herd, which he milked unaided for several days, but the task was too much for him. He drove to the Union headquarters in Sligo and persuaded them to milk the cows to avoid unnecessary suffering, although all the milk was tipped away.

While it is obvious that Sir Josslyn and [his sister] Constance supported conflicting ideals, there are many reports of their respect for one another. Constance continued to visit Lissadell, usually with her husband Casimir, until 1913 when her political activities began to increase towards the violent crescendo of the Easter Rising in 1916. Contact after that was more difficult, although Constance was still seeing her mother through secret meetings arranged by Sarah Purser, the artist who painted the double portrait [at Lissadell] of Constance and Eva as children. However, Sir Josslyn never rejected his sister and took responsibility for her property during her several periods of imprisonment. As Constance once said: 'I suppose it's very embarrassing to have a relation that gets into jail and fights in revolutions that you are not in sympathy with'

Constance's daughter, Maeve, was born at Lissadell on 13 November 1901 and was to spend almost her entire childhood in the care of her relatives in Sligo. ... Even when her parents moved [from Paris] to Dublin and a new home at St Mary's, Rathgar, in 1903, Maeve continued to live mainly with her grandmother, although her stepbrother, Staskow, lived at St Mary's. In 1907 Sir Josslyn married and Lady Gore-Booth moved from Lissadell, first to a rented house, Ballytivnan, but eventually to Ardeevan [between Sligo and Rosses Point], which was to be Maeve's home for the remainder of her childhood. ... As she grew older, Maeve increasingly disapproved of her mother's revolutionary activities and, although they evidently enjoyed each other's company when they were together, Maeve was convinced that her mother thought only rarely about her at other times. ...'

At the time of his death in March 1944, a member of Sir Josslyn's family drafted an unpublished obituary of him [D4131/M/2 (part)] which contains some insights into his character:

'... His health was never enduringly satisfactory and although he was more hardy and readier to stand hardship than a great many men, there were times when illness handicapped him and his activities. ... [But] his will was ... strong to the end ..., considering how weak and thin his bodily frame was and how frail. ... He lived an almost spartan life. ... His hobby and indeed to some degree study was horticulture and botany Of the field sports he preferred fishing: he loved it far more than shooting, though he was good at both. ... His game was cricket and, again, the traditional fairness and steadiness taught by this particular recreation, had the greatest appeal to him. He played for the gentlemen of Ireland ..., and trained his own team, which played many matches against other sides which were organised in the county. Military activities, though perhaps somewhat in conflict with his beliefs, he relished to some degree as an obligation. He was not strong enough for the rigours of intense and prolonged soldiering, [but] during the period of the old militia in Ireland he served as Lieutenant in the Royal Munster Fusiliers. His other duties under the British administration in Ireland were Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace. ... [Following] his journeys into other lands, he [came to admire] Canada very genuinely: the climate suited his health better than the continuous damp weather of the West of Ireland ..., [and] in the Canada of those days he liked equality of opportunity and freedom from form, tradition and discrimination. ...

In his conscience he abhorred any form of wrongdoing either in his home, his office, or amongst any of the people with whom he had dealings of any kind. Where other men would take an opportunity in business, he would probably decline to do so. He did not offend people, and was very unselfish and thoughtful for others, particularly those that worked for him. ... Any observation that he might make would be full of wisdom and good, outright commonsense. ... Although it might be said against him that he possessed many of the spoils and riches of the world, these meant nothing to him ... [and] he was chided whilst a young man for his socialism. He chose to conform to what his father would have wished, even though he felt very strongly about ownership and monopoly and all that it involves. ... He read much and studied amongst many authors, [including Henry George and Tolstoy] and of course the Gospels His thoughts and deductions found a true and practical expression ... [in] ... his work for the Co-Operative Movement in Ireland. ...'

'... Sir Josslyn [married his cousin], ... Mary Sibell, daughter of the Rev. Savile L'Estrange-Malone ..., in 1907 [They] had eight children: Michael, [born] in 1908, Hugh in 1910, Bridget in 1911, Brian in 1912, Rosaleen in 1914, Aideen in 1916, Gabrielle in 1918 and Angus in 1920. Their childhood was followed by the end of the normal happy family life which had been a feature of Lissadell for, when Sir Josslyn died on 14 March 1944, the Lissadell and Gore-Booth story had already entered its saddest and most tragic phase.'



The Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway

{N.W. Sprinks, Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway (Billerickay, 1970).}

'... The impetus for the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway arose principally from prominent residents and landowners at the Sligo end, anxious to bring the benefit of rail transport to the intervening areas of Counties Sligo and Leitrim, and to provide an outlet for livestock to Derry and Belfast in addition to that in Dublin offered by the M[idland] G[reat] W[estern] R[ailway]. The possibilities of ironstone or iron ore traffic, and traffic from the coalfields, in the Lough Allen area also figured in the prospects of the line

The essential preliminaries are difficult to trace, but may be assumed to have proceeded through the early 1870s, for the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway Act (38 and 39 Vic. cap. cxcvii) was passed on 11th August 1875. It authorised "a railway 42 miles, 1 furlong, 9 chains in length, commenced by a junction with the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, in the townland of Carricknagat in the parish of Ballysadare in the county of Sligo, through the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, and terminating by a junction with the Irish Northern-western Railway, in the townland of Breandrum in the parish of Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh". ...

A share capital of £200,000 was authorised, with borrowing powers up to £100,000. The capital was raised solely by private means, without any State assistance, a feature of some considerable relevance within twenty years or so. During the negotiations and planning which preceded the act, financial assistance was sought in the form of "baronial guarantees" (support from local rates), and these were favoured by the grand juries ... of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim. However, there was opposition to the baronial guarantees in the committee stages before parliament, and in this era, before the passing of the Tramways and Public Companies Act (Ireland) in 1883, this meant that the guarantees were automatically refused. ...

Among the names listed in the Act [though not among the guarantors, whose guarantees ranged from £5000 to £1000], were ... Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bt, MP, of Lissadell, Co. Sligo, [and] Henry William Gore-Booth of Lissadell ... Five years were granted for the completion of works, all powers for compulsory purchase of land to be executed within three years. Difficulty was experienced in securing the services of a contractor willing to construct the line at a cost appropriate to the resources of the company, one of the reasons being the absence of plans in sufficient detail showing the works and land required for the line. Frederick Barry who had been appointed Engineer undertook fresh surveys, amplifying those made in earlier stages prior to the passing of the act, and these were carried out during the second half of 1876. In March 1877, the difficulties of securing a contractor were resolved by the resignation of both Mr [Arthur Loftus] Tottenham [of Glenfarne Hall, Co. Leitrim] as Chairman, and Mr Barry as Engineer, who entered into partnership to offer to construct the line themselves. This arrangement was eagerly accepted, there being perhaps no alternative. Henry Gore-Booth, by then Sir Henry, was appointed Chairman, and Edward Fowler of Ballinasloe was appointed Engineer. ...

In August 1879, it was decided to initiate steps to secure a further act of parliament which would grant an increase of the authorised capital by £40,000 (with additional borrowing powers of £20,000) to allow for the purchase of further rolling stock, and to pay for altered works which were anticipated at the request of the G[reat] N[orthern] R[ailway] and M.G.W.R. at the junctions with their lines. An essential feature of the act also had to be an extension of the time allowed for completion of works. All was manifested in the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway Act (43 & 44 Vic. cap. xxv) passed on 29th June 1882, and the date for completion of works deferred to 11th August 1883. ...

The next section of line to be opened was the 5 miles from Belcoo to Glenfarne, on 1st January 1880. The construction here, as on the next section to Manorhamilton (opened on 1st December 1880), was delayed by floods and frost ... [From Manorhamilton the line ..., instead of continuing due west to Sligo ..., diverged south west through Dromahair (8½ miles from Manorhamilton) to Collooney, the entire section of 16¾ miles being opened on 1st September 1881.

Financial difficulties ... were to occupy a particularly prominent position in the first two decades of the S.L. & N.C.R. ... Receipts were continuing to exceed operating costs, but were insufficient to meet charges due on capital, the Board of Works loan and the hire of locomotives and rolling stock. Nevertheless, in 1886 there is evidence of attempts to secure a further loan from the Board of Works with the intention of purchasing outright the locomotives and rolling stock currently on hire ..., but this was not forthcoming. Debts became such that in June 1890 a receiver was appointed, R.E. Davis, ... the Company's Secretary, being appointed as Manager and Receiver. The Board of Works were feeling concern at the difficulties experienced by the company in repayment of its existing loan, and suggested earlier in 1890 that the company be looked into by "a competent person". Ultimately an Order of Court dated 26th August authorised this enquiry into working and management. ...

By 1894, despite rising revenue, the unsatisfactory repayment of the loan was such that the Treasury was seriously considering the enforced sale of the line to the M.G.W.R. and G.N.R., who were willing to purchase jointly for £120,000. Such a move would have aroused considerable opposition not only amongst the proprietors of the line, but also from traders in the Sligo area who felt they were benefiting in both rates and service from the competition existing between the M.G.W.R. and S.L. & N.C.R. ... The scale of the opposition can be gauged by the fact that a deputation to the Treasury to argue against the sale of the line consisted of the Mayor of Sligo and no less than fifteen members of parliament.

These facts were seized upon by the S.L. & N.C.R. in the following year as part of an argument put to the Board of Works and the Treasury for the financial reconstruction of the company. ... After two further years, the Board of Works finally agreed, in 1897, to the financial re-arrangement. The burden of loan interest was reduced, and the company at last was in the position of owning its own locomotives and rolling stock, and was absolved of the receivership. R.E. Davis reverted to the position of Secretary after seven years as "Manager and Receiver", although throughout this time Mr S.B. Humphries had retained the post of General Manager. ...

By comparison with the maximum extent to which the railway system had now grown in this part of Ireland ... and the contraction which has taken place since, a surprising number of lines were proposed or promoted in the first decade of this century. ... [But from 1918] there was an awareness of the probability of an amalgamation of the railway companies which would be operating wholly in the area to be administered by Home Rule, although the effect upon the S.L. & N.C.R. was unknown as the final definition of this area had yet to be made. ... The location of the boundary between the two separate political entities ... resulted in the continuing individuality not only of the S.L. & N.C.R., but also of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly, Dundalk, Newry and Greenore, County Donegal Railways Joint Committee, Strabane and Letterkenny and (until 1958) the Great Northern. ...

The more real effect of the partition of Ireland upon the S.L. & N.C.R. was the disturbance to established flows of traffic. Some reluctance, known as the "Belfast Boycott", to trade across the border had its effect upon S.L. & N.C.R. traffic in 1922, although it was not until 1st April 1923 that a customs barrier was set up. ... July 1922 to May 1923 witnessed throughout the Irish Free State the civil disturbances between those who favoured the compromise of partition, and those who were "Anti-Treaty". As feeling rose to a climax, acts of violence increased and the S.L. & N.C.R. suffered accordingly. On 7th March 1923, a carriage and van forming part of a passenger train were destroyed by fire when running between Manorhamilton and Glenfarne, while ten days later Carrignagat Junction signal box was burnt down. ... A "cease-fire" was called on 27th April 1923 and the Irish Free State admitted "malicious injury claims" for damage caused during the disturbances. ...

Not only was the Sligo Leitrim adversely affected by partition at this time, but in common with all railway systems, it also had to combat the growing menace of the internal combustion engine on the roads. In 1928 there arose the first possibility of a competing bus service between Enniskillen and Sligo by the Irish Omnibus Company, but in the following year it was reported that the Northern Ireland authorities had refused permission for the service on the Enniskillen-Belcoo section. By 1932 the possibility arose again, and in 1933, with the railway companies in disfavour as a result of the strike that year, the "Central Omnibus Service" was providing a through bus between Enniskillen and Sligo. ... In the freight field the company considered in 1932 the possibility of performing cartage to and from stations by motor lorry. Later that year arrangements were made for G.N.R. lorries to deliver goods in the Florencecourt area, and at the turn of 1933/1934 the Sligo Leitrim purchased the first lorry of their own, for £100. ...

[In] 1934, [the year] that also saw the formation of the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, ... the Northern Ireland Government ... [granted] the S.L. & N.C.R. a subsidy, or "grant-in-aid" as it was always known, on the basis that the financial difficulties of the line were attributable to the economic dispute with the Irish Free State. The company's debit balance at the end of 1934 had been £13,989. This "grant-in-aid" compensated the company each year for its operating loss. However, during certain of the War years to come, when in common with many other railways in the British Isles, the fortunes of the company turned temporarily, they also received an amount in grant-in-aid equal to that of the operating profit: a Gilbertian situation perhaps, but possibly indicative of clauses written into the agreement intended to

encourage the company to strive for a satisfactory financial balance, and to reap additional financial benefit as a result rather than to sit back and rely upon the making up of continued losses. The operating ratios for 1937, 1938 and 1939 were 111.39%, 108.85% and 108.22% respectively.

The years of the 1939-1945 War emphasised the international position of the S.L. & N.C.R., a state of war applying only in Northern Ireland, although the effects were of course felt across the border, where the situation was described as the "Emergency". The shortage of petrol reduced road activity and the company registered a profit in working, as already alluded to in the references to the grant-in-aid, for 1940 and 1942-1945. The railway did not escape the fuel difficulties which affected its competitors more seriously, for the supply of steam coal was frequently down to sufficient for two weeks only. ...'



'The Sorry Fate of the House of Gore-Booth [in 1970]

{The Sunday Times, 25 October 1970 (D4131/O/6, part).}

... The decline in the fortunes of the Gore-Booth family began with the death in 1944 of the sixth baronet, Sir Josslyn. Sir Josslyn, one of the founders of co-operative dairy societies throughout Ireland and a man with a strong social conscience, had steadily built up the ... [c.3,000]-acre estate, concentrating on commercial timber. His idea was that forests coming progressively into production would take care of his death duties without ruining his family and without the need for dismissing any of the estate workers.

Sir Josslyn had eight children, four boys and four girls. Two sons, Hugh, the second, and Brian, the third, were killed in action during the war. The youngest, Angus, has had periods of absent-mindedness. The eldest, Sir Michael Savile, seventh baronet, is [1970] in a Yorkshire nursing home suffering from a mental illness. Sir Michael was already ill when his father died, and incapable therefore of managing the estate.

Accordingly, the Irish government, through the Solicitor-General for Wards of Court (the Irish equivalent of the Official Solicitor) stepped in and made Sir Michael a ward. The Solicitor-General thus became responsible for administering the financial affairs and the property of Sir Michael. As well, three trustees were appointed and were to be consulted on any major issues concerning the estate. The day-to-day management was left in the hands of [his sister] Miss Gabrielle [Gore-Booth], and under her care, during the early years of this arrangement, the estate ran profitably. Then, in 1952, trouble began.

In that year Mr Gerald Maguire became the new Solicitor-General for Wards of Court. Mr Maguire, who came from a family of lawyers (his brother is former Irish Chief Justice Conor Maguire) had his own ideas of how the estate should be run. They did not coincide with those of Miss Gabrielle and by 1955 the family had a bank overdraft of some £20,000. There are two versions of how this occurred. Mr Maguire said that Miss Gabrielle had no idea of how to manage Lissadell and her incompetence had caused the loss. Miss Gabrielle says that, although the timber trade went through a depressed period at this time, the real reason for the loss was that Mr Maguire would not allow her enough money from the family funds to pay reasonable wages, and that Mr Maguire's unusual accounting methods made it hard to keep track of the progress of the business. She says, for example, that in September 1954, the timber firm of McAinsh & Company paid £5750 for timber it had felled on the estate. When Miss Gabrielle received the 1954 accounts there was no sign of this amount. After representations to Mr Maguire the figure was inserted and the accounts altered accordingly.

This incident led to a further deterioration in relations and Miss Gabrielle was not surprised when Mr Maguire sacked her and appointed a new manager. However, when a new man turned up at Lissadell to take charge, 41 out of the 53 workers on the estate refused to serve under him unless the Gore-Booths ordered them to do so. Mr Maguire replied by dismissing them. Miss Gabrielle announced that she was not going to let loyal workers be sacked in this manner and that, if Mr Maguire would not

pay their wages, then she would. She began selling crops and timber from the estate to raise the money. Mr Maguire took to the law. He appealed to the High Court in Dublin and succeeded in obtaining an injunction restraining the Gore-Booths "from selling, removing, or disposing" of any of the property at Lissadell.

This produced a stalemate. Interest was mounting on the £20,000 overdraft (it has now reached £40,000) and the estate began to deteriorate. Miss Gabrielle's idea of how to solve the problem was that Mr Maguire should release enough of her brother's capital to pay off the overdraft and start afresh. Mr Maguire saw another, more direct solution, and on October 5 1956 moved to apply the coup de grace. He applied to the High Court for an order to allow him to sell Lissadell to the Land Commission. The President of the High Court, Mr Justice Cahir Davitt, granted the application and made an order for the sale, in which it was said that the trustees of the Gore-Booth estate had agreed to such a sale. Since the trustees were Sir Michael's uncles, Major Michael Nicholls and Mr Mordaunt Gore-Booth, this came as a surprise to Miss Gabrielle and her family and they immediately sent telegrams to the uncles asking if this was so. Both uncles replied rather testily that, not only had they not given consent to the sale of Lissadell, but they had not been consulted. The family made representations to Mr Justice Davitt with this new evidence and the order for the sale was rescinded. ...

The battle between Mr Maguire and the Gore-Booths continued. Mr Maguire took over the management of the estate himself and obtained an injunction restraining the Gore-Booths from interfering with him. He followed the injunction a week later with an eviction order, but this was suspended indefinitely so long as the family refrained from interfering. The threat of losing their home was an effective check, and the Gore-Booths were able to do nothing when a new manager was installed on the estate and felling of large areas of woodlands began. The felling of the trees coincided with a curious change in the method of selling the timber. Normal practice had been to offer the forests for sale by tender. Merchants would be given details of the woods, allowed to inspect them, and then invited to make a bid. This suddenly ended. McAinsh & Company, one of the regular bidders under this system, was not invited to tender any more and as result closed its saw mill in the area. To replace the tender system a new arrangement was worked out with the now defunct timber firm of D.G. Somerville. Under an agreement with the Solicitor-General for Wards of Court, Somervilles would fell a section of woodland, measure the timber and then make an offer. This peculiar system is not generally known in the timber trade.

The Gore-Booths, upset at the whittling down of the estate, made repeated requests through their own solicitor for a statement of the family affairs. In 1960 Mr Maguire died and the new Solicitor-General for Wards of Court gave permission for the family to be given revenue statements for the sale of timber for the previous five years. The family received a sheet of paper with the figure £16,390. No details whatsoever were supplied. ... The Gore-Booth family challenged this. Miss Gabrielle has spent months tramping the estate to measure woodland and count tree-stumps, and has documented in great detail a claim against the Solicitor-General totalling £234,000. ...

In 1961 the Gore Booths took their case to the High Court. It was four years before Mr Justice Davitt delivered his judgment. He stated that his investigations into the

accounts and balance sheets provided by the Solicitor-General of Wards of Court showed nothing wrong. The family appealed, but discontinued their action when they ran short of funds. In 1967 the new President of the High Court, Mr Justice O'Keefe, made a further order for the Lissadell estate, excluding the house, to be sold to the Land Commission. The two uncles who had been trustees had died. The new trustee, the Bank of Ireland, owed about £40,000 from the estate, gave its consent to the sale. A bid by the family to oppose the order was unsuccessful and Lissadell was sold for £77,000 [in 1968]. Miss Gabrielle has appealed to the Attorney-General of Ireland for an inquiry. ... [She] said yesterday: "It's our last chance. We have no money for further legal fees." If their last chance fails, then, within a year, the estate will be split into small parcels and sold. If this happens, Lissadell, and with it a bit of Irish history, will cease to exist.'



Events post-1970

{Barry, 'Lissadell'}

'... The publication of ... [the] article in 'The Sunday Times' [did not prevent the sale of the greater part of the estate (2633 out of nearly 3000 acres) to the Land Commission for £77,000; but it did lead] ... to a storm of protest in Ireland, varying from demands for justice in the form of a public enquiry to criticisms of the Irish press for allowing an English newspaper to be the first to disclose a scandal which had been the subject of rumour for many years. Mr Barry Desmond, Labour Deputy for Dun Laoghaire and Rathdown, tabled a motion in the Dail with the support of the Chief Whip, Mr Frank Cluskey, calling for a tribunal of enquiry into the administration and management of Lissadell estate. In addition the legal correspondent of The Irish Times prepared a long article, "The Lissadell Affair", which was published on 9 and 10 December 1970.

This stimulated one of the most remarkable exchanges of correspondence that has ever been printed in the columns of The Irish Times. It commenced with a letter from the retired President of the High Court, Mr Cahir Davitt, on 14 December in which he stated that the allegations could not be substantiated by investigation. Gabrielle Gore-Booth replied on 18 December, asking why there was no trouble before Mr Gerald Maguire became Solicitor General. She particularly asked why legal fees soared as soon as he took control, why £5750 from timber sales were not credited to the estate accounts until a complaint was lodged by Lady Mary, and why he was allowed to continue to administer the estate after this complaint had been substantiated. In a further letter published four days later, Mr Davitt claimed that Mr Maguire had attempted to make changes which had been obstructed by Gabrielle and the high costs probably resulted from the legal actions against her. He did not recall the missing £5750, although it had been mentioned in the notice of motion of 21 July 1961 which had led to the hearing before him in 1964. He clearly implied in his letter that Gabrielle had lied.

On 2 January 1971 a further letter from Gabrielle was published which pointed out that she had been in no position to obstruct Mr Maguire as he had been granted an Injunction in 1957 by Mr Justice Dixon forbidding her to interfere On 15 January 1971 'The Irish Times' published Mr Justice Davitt's judgement of 1965. Much of the judgement was devoted to discrediting Gabrielle as a witness but Mr Justice Davitt concluded that he saw no fault with the accounts and rejected the motion which he considered to be "reckless, absurd and fantastic". A letter from Gabrielle, published on 21 January, commenting on the judgement, pointed out that, as growing timber is not taken into stock in an annual audit, any amount of it could have been sold without the losses being apparent in the accounts and balance sheets: a point that Mr Justice Davitt did not bother to answer. The correspondence in 'The Irish Times', 'Sunday Press' and 'Sligo Champion' rambled on

Aideen, Gabrielle and Angus Gore-Booth were first interviewed on television soon after the publication of 'The Sunday Times' report, but this was followed by a very detailed investigation by the Radio Telefis Eireann "7 Days" current affairs team. The documentary film that resulted described the history of the affair and disclosed an

exchange of correspondence between the Gore-Booth family solicitor, Mr Charles Browne, and the Taoiseach at that time, Mr Jack Lynch. Mr Browne ... [ended by enquiring] from the Taoiseach whether anyone had responsibility for the Department of Justice or even the administration of justice in Ireland. The correspondence also disclosed that Mr P.J. Little, a former Fianna Fail Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, had made a great effort in 1960 to have the Lissadell affair investigated whilst the woodlands were still being plundered, but the was unsuccessful and found that Mr Gerald Maguire was "protected". There was also the peculiar cast of The People versus Saunders. Aida Saunders was Gerald Maguire's typist who had been accused of the embezzlement of funds in his control. The case was abandoned in 1961 through the death of Mr Maguire, according to the reply to Mr Browne from the Taoiseach. However, it had not escaped the notice of the Gore-Booth family that the prosecution originated more than a year before Mr Maguire died, continued normally for more than a year after his death and a nolle prosequi was only entered after the defence had successfully applied on 6 March 1961 for permission to examine Mr Maguire's trust fund bank accounts. The most important accounts were those of Sir Michael Gore-Booth and Lissadell estate, and it seems possible that their use in open court might have disclosed rather more than whether Miss Saunders was innocent or guilty.

The RTE "7 Days" team decided in addition to investigate Gabrielle's claim that timber sales may have grossly exceeded those shown in the audited accounts. Penarth Research Centre, an English firm of consultant scientists, were engaged for this purpose and, whilst they were only able to inspect the 45 acres of Church Hill and Ardgorran woods in detail, the timber felled in these alone in 1959 appeared to have been worth at least £32,000. These calculations were made at the rates in the contract between Mr Maguire and D.G. Somerville & Co. (Ireland) Ltd in respect of these fellings and the investigation had only been concerned with the probable volume and type of timber produced. The valuation compares rather unfavourably with the sum of about £18,000 which was shown in the accounts for 1958, 1959 and 1960 when fellings extended to about 140 acres.

The RTE investigation was carried out by a team of mixed religious and political loyalties. At first there was a feeling that they were investigating a few cranks with persecution mania, and this attitude was apparent in some of the interviews that appeared in the final film. It was not long, however, before the team began to appreciate that Gabrielle's complaints seemed to have good foundation and required proper investigation. Muireann, the wife of the RTE producer Colm O'Brian, was junior to the distinguished Irish barrister, Scan McBride, who subsequently agreed to represent the Gore-Booth family in future legal actions. In addition Barry Richardson, the Director of Penarth Research Centre, agreed to organise a much more extensive investigation of the felled woodlands. In fact the "7 Days" programme had stimulated considerable interest with current affairs programmes in other countries, and the London Independent Television News decided to make a second film. Penarth Research Centre was engaged as advisers on timber matters and were able to extend their investigations to all the woodlands felled in 1958, 1959 and 1960. In August 1971 Penarth Research Centre invited Mr Tom Edwardson, a forestry expert from the Commonwealth Forestry Institute at Oxford, to carry out an independent investigation using different techniques in order to confirm their original results.

Finally the results of these investigations were compared with the evidence presented at the 1964 hearing before Mr Justice Davitt. It is clear from the final report that the timber felled during the three years and sold for about £18,000 was probably worth at least £110,000 and perhaps £130,000 or more. A further investigation by Penarth Research Centre in August 1972 was concerned with the failure promptly to replant felled woodlands; about £73,450 appeared to have been lost to the estates in this way through negligent management.

In May 1973 Sean McBride and Muireann O'Briain, Counsel for the Gore-Booth family, completed the preparation of a memorandum detailing the claims made by the family and assembling the available evidence in support of these claims. This memorandum was submitted to the Attorney General for consideration, but ... before Gabrielle Gore-Booth could know the result of her many years of devotion to the protection of her brother's estate, she died ... on 30 June 1973. ...'

Sir Michael Gore-Booth died in 1987. His youngest brother and successor, Sir Angus Gore-Booth, 8th Bt, had all along been living with his sisters, Gabrielle and Aideen, at Lissadell, and continued to live there until his death in 1996. Miss Aideen died early in 1994. The house is still open to the public during the summer, and attracts c.20,000 visitors a year. Recently, it was thoroughly re-roofed. Times have so changed that the Board of Works provided free advice on this latter operation and the National Heritage Council assisted with grant aid.



Irish title deeds and leases

There is a series of very useful and informative (granted the gaps in the originals) schedules and inventories, 1855-1908 and 1947, of title deeds, wills, leases, mortgages, deeds of settlement, etc, going back to 1628.

Wills and related papers run from 1774 to 1938 (the earliest wills in date are of the Booth family and relate to the English property). There are title deeds to the Lissadell estate, together with deeds of settlement, mortgage, etc, exclusively affecting that estate, 1777-1957, and similar title deeds to the larger Ballymote estate, 1670, 1833, 1835, 1849-1851, 1864, 1867 and 1892-1971, including an attested copy of the grant of Charles II confirming the estate to the Earl of Carlingford, 25 March [1670].

The purchase of the Ballynote estate, made by Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt, in 1833, almost trebled his Co. Sligo rental. The vendors were the Fitzmaurice family, Earls of Orkney, and the cost to Sir Robert was £130,000.



Purchases, leases and sales

There are also a number of deeds and leases, 1759, 1836, 1842, 1863 and 1872, relating to purchases of additional Co. Sligo townlands and impropriate tithes made by Sir Robert Gore-Booth in the middle years of the 19th century to augment or round off both the Lissadell and Ballymote estates. Deeds of settlement, mortgage, etc, relating to more than one of these estates (including some combining the English and Irish properties), or relating to no estate in particular, run from 1876 to c.1930. Lissadell and Ballymote leases include an isolated document relating to Shancargin, a townland on the Ballymote estate, 1680, and run with reasonable density from 1754 to 1964. There is also a quantity of Irish Land Commission sale papers relating to both estates, c.1890-c.1930.



The Burton Irwin estate

The Co. Sligo estate which is best-documented in terms of surviving title deed and lease material is actually neither Lissadell nor Ballymote, but the estate of Burton Irwin of Streamstown, Co. Sligo (the Sligo part of which was left to Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt, on Irwin's death in 1898), and part of which (Cletta, etc), confusingly, was held under the Fitzmaurice family, from whom Sir Robert Gore-Booth had bought the Ballymote estate in 1833. The numerous deeds and leases relating to the Irwin estate are dated 1628, 1735, 1774, 1791 and 1801-1960.



Salford and Manchester

The title deed and lease material relating to Salford and Manchester begins with the already-mentioned five outsize deed boxes of leases, 1698-1960s, brought temporarily to Lissadell for inspection, but usually (and now) held by Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth's Manchester solicitors, who have made an inventory of their contents.

The Salford and Manchester title deed and lease material (principally the former) held by PRONI consists of ten boxes, 1635-1870, beginning with the will of Humphrey Booth, by which he endowed the church of Sacred Trinity, Salford, and founded 'The Booth Charities' for the relief of the Salford poor. (It is indicative of the wealth of Humphrey Booth that the lands with which the charity was endowed were producing £18,000 a year in 1910.)

Salford and Manchester rentals and accounts are dated 1807, 1809, 1831-1834, 1843, 1861-1899, 1941-1956 and 1983-1984. There are also some significant maps and plans of the Salford and Manchester property, 1761, 1807, [c.1810?], [c.1840], 1842, 1864 and 1871-1914.

Salford and Manchester estate correspondence is voluminous, and runs from 1813 to 1956. There is also a separate run of files, 1911-1922, relating to the recondite lawsuit taken by Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 6th Bt, as patron of Sacred Trinity, Salford, because of a dispute between the Bishop of Manchester and him over ritual and the right of presentation.



Lissadell household, demesne and estate accounts

Nearly all the rest of the Irish estate material consists of series of volumes and other papers, running mainly from the middle of the 19th century, which document in great detail the management of the household, gardens, demesne, home farm, etc, at Lissadell.

These consist of: 10 game books, 1846-1864 and 1890-1945; 7 day books and other volumes relating to household consumption, 1851-1854, 1878-1881 and 1895-1943; 8 dairy books, 1855-1857, 1861-1868 and 1901-1943; 15 pantry or consumption books, 1893-1942; bound and loose balance sheets, private ledgers, etc, kept by Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 6th Bt, 1902-1937; 3 MS account books and numerous small printed sale catalogues, all relating to Sir Josslyn's propagation, for sale, of Alpine plants, conifers, ferns, daffodils, etc, 1906-1932; series of slim, paperback, audited sets of Lissadell farm and garden accounts, c.1928-c.1965; 38 workmen's time books (farm account), 1940-1953; 7 workmen's time books (engineers), 1940-1953; 24 workmen's time books (garden account), 1940-1953; miscellaneous estate, household, wages, chicken, provisions, etc, account books, 1840-1925 and 1950-1954, including accounts for the Lissadell School of Needlework, 1909; and inventories and valuations, 1853-1939, of the household effects of the Gore-Booth family, including a Lissadell library catalogue, 1853, various inventories and valuations drawn up following Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt's, deaft in 1900, and two inventories of the family's seaside house, Seaview, Bundoran, Co. Donegal, 1919-1920.



Correspondence, etc, 1827-1987

The correspondence and related papers constitute in many ways the most important of the archive and, because of their scale, they have been sub-divided according to family members, beginning with Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt, and his widowed mother, Hannah, Lady Gore-Booth.



*Henry John Temple,
3rd Viscount Palmerston*

Sir Robert's correspondence includes letters, 1827-1868, from Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, and Palmerston's widow, Emily, about Co. Sligo elections, railways and the affairs of Palmerston's Mullaghmore estate, Co. Sligo (where he built his 'Dracula Castle', Classiebawn, c.1860).

There is also some material, 1830-1831, 1833-1835 and 1839, about the building of Lissadell (and more in the 'Irish maps, plans and surveys' section - q.v.). The material in the correspondence section includes: an agreement between Sir Robert and his architect, Francis Goodwin (whose previous oeuvres had included Manchester Town Hall), 1830, about how to proceed with a house which will keep within Sir Robert's budgetary ceiling of £10,000 - Goodwin's first plan had exceeded this by £4,500; 3 successive tenders, 1831, and a letter, 1839, to Sir Robert, from the contractor, James Nowell, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, the letter annexing a copy of 'the only part of the specification relative to the sound boarding', obviously in connection with a dispute between them over the quality of the workmanship; and a series of workmen's and labourers' accounts for Lissadell, 1833-1835, which seem to be mainly agricultural in content, but involve a certain amount of cartage and other things which may throw some light on the building of the house.

Informative about this and other things are a rent account book, accounts and correspondence, 1833-1837 and 1841, between Sir Robert, on the one hand, and his Irish agent, George Dodwell, and father-in-law, Thomas Goold, on the other; these are important, not only because they throw side-lights on the building of Lissadell, but also because they document the purchase of Ballymote in 1833.



The Great Famine and Sir Robert's 'coffin ship'

Of considerable significance, because of Sir Robert's undeserved reputation as a hirer of a 'coffin ship' (called the 'Pomona') at the time of the Great Famine, is a bundle of miscellaneous letters and papers, 1843-1876, about his Co. Sligo estate affairs, with particular reference to famine relief and assisted emigration in the 1840s.

These include a rental of the Lissadell estate to March 1843, and a series of figures and statements 'Sent to Land [i.e. Devon] Commission, November 8th 1844", explaining - in refutation of some allegation - the provision made for the 'dispossessed tenants' of Ballygilgan, either in the form of farms elsewhere on the Gore-Booth estates or through assisted emigration to North America - since 1834. There are further papers and volumes about assisted emigration, including 'An account of expenses attending the emigration of sundry families from the townlands of Ballygilgan and Cartronwilliamogue on the estate of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bt ...', 1835-1842, lists of tenant emigrants of the same period, and three volumes, resembling cheque book stubs, of passengers' contract tickets, 1847. Also related to the famine are three minute books of 1847 of the Lissadell, Carney and Drumcliff famine relief committees (re-used by Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt, when these committees were re-constituted to deal with a similar emergency in 1880-1881). A striking case study of over-population and congestion is provided in 1847 or 1848, by Vernon Davys, assistant to Richard Gethin, Sir Robert's then agent, in a statement about the townland of Ardtermon during the famine era.



The trials of an Evangelical dowager

Hannah Lady Gore-Booth's correspondence consists mainly of letters about personal, Evangelical and financial matters. These include: letters, 1833-1864, from her daughter Anne, who married in 1829 the Hon. Robert King, later 2nd Viscount Lorton and later still 6th Earl of Kingston; and letters, 1851-1867 and 1870-1874, to her and then to her son, Sir Robert, from and about her unsatisfactory second son, Henry, and Henry's much-put-upon wife, Isabella. Isabella was a sculptress of some note, and her pocket diaries, c.1835-c.1875, are also preserved in the archive. Henry's extravagance, his mistresses and his illegitimate children were a constant source of anxiety to his family. So too was the infidelity of Lady Lorton, an extremely plausible and manipulative character, and the lawsuits resulting over the almost certain illegitimacy of her second son, who in spite of this succeeded as 8th Earl of Kingston.



The mainly Polar archive of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt (1843-1900)

Sir Henry's correspondence (and log books) mainly concern various Polar expeditions on the ships 'Eva', 'Vega', 'Isbjorn' and 'Kara' (the best known) to north Greenland, Nova Zembla, etc, 1873-1898. In addition to log books and journals, there are loose letters and papers, c.1873-1903, relating to: the building of the 'Kara' at Wivenhoe, Essex; proofs of articles by Sir Henry on yachting and Arctic exploration, and of his chapters on 'Whaling' in the Badminton Library volume devoted to sea-fishing and on 'Shark-fishing and Whaling' in The Encyclopaedia of Sport; letters and papers about his voyages (particularly the expedition which rescued Leigh Smith, who had got ice-bound north of Nova Zembla, in July 1882) and about whale and polar bear hunting; and financial papers about the sale of the 'Kara' after his death, 1901-1902, and about his shares in a Norwegian steamboat company (which begin in his lifetime and continue until 1903).

Sir Henry's papers also include personal, estate, financial and (a little) political correspondence, including material of 1876-1902 about the Gleniff barytes mine (on the Lissadell estate) and other mineral enterprises.



Estate and business correspondence and diaries of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 6th Bt (1869-1944)

These consist of: a long run of fairly perfunctory diaries, 1889-1942; family and personal correspondence, 1899, 1901, 1924 and 1944; letters and papers, 1900-1944, about settlements, trusts, mortgages, securities, etc, much of it engendered by the death of his father, Sir Henry, in 1900 and the ensuing complications; Lissadell estate and business correspondence, 1882-1944, including a volume in which the youthful Josslyn Gore-Booth recorded examples of good English estate management practice, 1880-1888, detailed estimates of the work and cost involved in rebuilding the Estate Office following the (possibly malicious) fire in 1941, some references to co-ops., 1942, and an envelope of bills of cost furnished by his Sligo solicitors, Messrs Argue & Phibbs (who really exist and are not a creation of Trollope!), 1940-1944; and a series of seven damp-press copy out-letter books of Sir Josslyn, apparently relating to all manner of business, and including some personal letters, 1898-1956.



Co-ops, munitions and knitting

Of greater public interest are: his account books, loose letters and papers, printed matter, etc, relating to the Co-operative Movement, in which he was prominently involved, and to local Co. Sligo co-ops. such as the Drumcliff Dairy and Mills, and the Ballinphull and Ballintrillick Creameries, 1895-1939; files kept by Sir Josslyn in relation to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and the latter's Co. Sligo Agricultural Committee, 1902-1906; and 4 files of letters and papers relating to Sir Josslyn and Lady Gore-Booth's labours in Co. Sligo to forward the war effort in 1915-1916, respectively titled 'Munitions', 'Recruiting' and 'Knitting'.



Correspondence of Mary, Lady Gore-Booth

The correspondence and related papers of Sir Josslyn's wife, Mary, Lady Gore-Booth, née L'Estrange Malone (1884-1968), a Yorkshire cousin on his mother's side, whom he married in 1907, include a quantity of letters, c. 1890-1921, from her English friends and relations.

These are: her father, the Rev. Savile Richard L'Estrange Malone (1849-1908), Rector of Galton Holme, near Beverley, Yorkshire, and domestic chaplain to his uncle, Marcus Gervais Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, from whom there are a couple of letters; her mother, Frances Mary, second daughter of George Savile Foljambe, D.L., of Osberton, Worksop, Nottinghamshire; her aunt, Constance Anne (1839-1917), wife of Josslyn Pennington, 5th Lord Muncaster of Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass, Cumberland (via whom the name 'Josslyn' enters the Gore-Booth family); and other Northern English friends and relations. Included in the sub-section are letters of condolence to Lady Gore-Booth on her mother's death, 1921, and letters and papers of her first cousin, Henry Savile Foljambe (d. 1932).

There is also a longish run of letters to her from Sir Josslyn, c. 1907-1939, letters from her daughters, Aideen, Bridget, Gabrielle and Rosaleen, and sons, Sir Michael, 7th Bt, and Sir Angus, 8th Bt, c.1920-c.1968, and letters from Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma, writing in the main from Classiebawn, Co. Sligo (which had descended to Lady Mountbatten from her indirect forebear, Lord Palmston). The last sub-section of Lady Gore-Booth's papers consists of letters, bills, accounts, legal papers, etc, 1945-1955, many of them about the legal incapacity of her son, Sir Michael, 7th Bt, and about the start of 'the Gore-Booth case' to which this gave rise.



Personal, business and Second World War correspondence, c.1925-1987

The correspondence and related papers of and about Sir Josslyn and Lady Gore-Booth's children and grandson, the present Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 9th Bt, run from c.1925-1987. Among other things, they document the education of the children at school and university (where appropriate), Brian Gore-Booth's career in the Navy and as a literary agent in London (with particular reference to a book on the so-called 'Mutiny at Invergordon' in 1931), to his and his brother, Hugh's, service in the Second World War (in which they were both killed, in 1939 and 1943 respectively), etc, etc.

There are many files, letters and papers of 1944-mid 1980s, relating to all the contentions and publicity over the Solicitor-General for Wards of Court's alleged mismanagement of the c.3000-acre Lissadell estate and its timber resources, and allegedly unjustified sale of 2,630 acres of it, on behalf of Sir Michael Gore-Booth, 7th Bt, in the period 1952-1973. On this issue, 'the Gore-Booth case', material of Lissadell provenance is united with files which were originally in the possession of the junior and English branch of the family, represented by Mordaunt Gore-Booth, younger brother of Sir Josslyn, and Mordaunt's sons, Colum and Sir Paul (later Lord Gore-Booth), two of whom were successive trustees of family settlements affecting the estate. These latter files run up to the mid-1980s.

From 1973-1987, when Mr Josslyn Gore-Booth, now Sir Josslyn, 9th Bt, begins to play a part, the files mainly related to less sensational matters of business, including the running of the Salford and Manchester estate.



A Communist brother who 'did time' in Pentonville

One slightly unexpected component of the archive is letters and papers, c. 1912-1965, of and about Colonel Cecil John L'Estrange Malone MP, Lady Gore-Booth's brother, a notable British Communist. Cecil L'Estrange Malone sat as a Labour M.P., 1928-1931, but prior to this period of respectable left wingery had been a member of the Communist Party and had been imprisoned for six months in 1920-1921 under the Defence of the Realm Act, after speaking at a meeting opposed to the British expedition to Archangel; at the same time he had been deprived of the O.B.E. awarded him in 1919. Included among these papers are letters to Lady Gore-Booth about how Cecil is faring in Pentonville, 1920-1921.



The papers of Constance, Countess Markievicz (1886-1927)

Constance Markievicz's letters, mainly to her sister Eva, constitute only a small part of the Lissadell archive. A number of reasons may explain this.

Firstly, her personal lifestyle was one which did not root her in any one particular location. Even before she embarked on her political career, her bohemian existence would not have been conducive to archival preservation. All that remains of her artistic works - apart from what is hanging at Lissadell - is a few sketch books all of which pre-date her Parisian sojourn. When she returned to Ireland she lived at a number of locations in Dublin and this nomadic existence, coupled with her various prison terms, did not make it easy for her to keep papers. Her chosen career was one which did not endear her to the authorities and her homes were raided many times. Given her bohemian, rootless and fugitive lifestyle, it is perhaps surprising that anything, particularly written documents, has survived.

There is also no obvious reason why any of Constance's letters should have been at Lissadell, the home she left, under less than harmonious circumstances, in 1893. As a matter of fact they only recently arrived there. To understand why we need to follow the succession of Eva's literary executors. When Eva died in 1926 she named Esther Roper as her literary executrix. Esther Roper was succeeded, on her death in 1936, by Mr T.P. Conwell-Evans, who fulfilled the duties of executor until 1964. Due to failing health Mr Conwell-Evans approached Lord Gore-Booth (then Sir Paul Gore-Booth), nephew of Eva and Constance, who agreed to become Eva's ultimate literary successor (copyright expired in 1976). Following his death in 1984, his widow passed Eva's papers, many of them letters to her from Constance, to Mr, now Sir, Josslyn Gore-Booth, who has added them to the archive.



The content of Constance's letters

Constance's letters and other papers include her personal correspondence, sketch pads and related newspaper cuttings. The most interesting part of this section of the archive are typed copies of the letters which Constance wrote to Eva when she was imprisoned in various locations in Ireland and England.

Esther Roper published Constance's prison letters in 1932, and they were re-printed in 1987. The whereabouts of the original letters are, however, unknown. Enquiries directed to the National Library, Dublin, the Fawcett Library at the London Guildhall University, the Quaker Library, London the Manchester Public Library and the John Rylands Library at the University of Manchester, have failed to run them to earth. The letters as they appear in Esther Roper's book have had many personal names, short anecdotes and paragraphs deleted; in some cases whole letters have escaped publication. These typed copies, unlike the published version, contain the names, anecdotes, paragraphs and letters, etc, which Esther or her publisher decided to withhold.

Esther Roper had hoped to include, in addition to Constance's letters, those which Eva wrote in reply. These letters which had been treasured by Constance, who carried them about her person in prison, were accidentally destroyed. Only one such letter remains; it does not appear in Esther Roper's book but is present among the Lissadell papers.



Papers of Eva Gore-Booth (1870-1926)

The section of the papers devoted to Eva consists of poems, lectures, miscellaneous writings, a diary, pamphlets, a journal, sketch pads, newspaper cuttings and photographs of Eva, 1890s-1926, together with mainly subsequent correspondence about her writings, her death in 1926, her grave and the history of her papers (including the letters written to her by Constance), 1905-1990.



Newspaper cuttings, scrap-books, etc

These mainly consist of newspaper cuttings and news cutting books, 1808-c.1975, relating to the Gore-Booth family. Of these, the most interesting is a newspaper cuttings book containing cuttings of the period 1846-1898, but mainly relating to Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt.

This includes cuttings about the political career of his father, Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt, 1850 onwards, and obituaries of Sir Robert, 1876. From 1875 until the end of the book, there are numerous cuttings about Salford and Manchester, particularly about Sacred Trinity, Salford, and ecclesiastical affairs in general. The early cuttings about Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 1879-1882, concentrate on famine relief and the land question, and in December 1879 he is praised for his generous abatements of rent on the Ballymote estate. Other events described are the fatal carriage accident of Mrs Owen Wynne in 1887, Lady Gore-Booth's laying the foundation stone of the Drumcliff Creamery in 1895, the Sligo and Enniskillen Railway in 1896, and a women's suffrage meeting at Drumcliff in the same year (attended by Eva Gore-Booth and the conventional sister, Mabel Olive, but not by Constance). The Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway dominates the news in 1897, though Drumcliff and other co-operative creameries attract much attention throughout the period 1896-1898.



Photograph albums and photographs

These run from c.1860-c.1960, and mainly comprise group and individual portraits of family and friends.

There is one photograph album, 1880-1882, titled 'Eira', bearing the inscription, 'From B. Leigh Smith to Sir Henry Gore-Booth in grateful remembrance of assistance afforded to the crew of the Eira in the Polar Seas'. This album contains photographs of Sir Henry's Polar expeditions.

'Big houses', mainly exterior views, also feature prominently, and include Adare Manor, Co. Limerick, Crom Castle, Co. Fermanagh, Glenarm Castle, Co. Antrim, Lissadell itself, Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, Osberton, Nottinghamshire, The Palace, Armagh, etc, etc. Muncaster and Osberton were both seats of English relations of Sir Henry's and Sir Josslyn's wives, who (as has been noted) were cousins. The majority of the big houses depicted are English.



Irish maps, plans and surveys

The Irish maps, plans and surveys, 1828-1883, include mainly fairly late estate and OS material, and a quantity of labourers' cottage designs and specifications, 1875-1886.

However, the principal interest of this section of the archive lies in the architectural plans and drawings, 1833-1834, [c.1870] and 1889-1891, for the house at Lissadell and other Francis Goodwin projects relating to it, as follows: three autograph plans for Lissadell, all signed and dated February 1883 by Goodwin, and titled respectively 'Basement plan', 'Ground plan' and 'Chamber plan' (another plan has been removed from the next page of the book); four plans on tracing paper signed but not dated by Thomas H. Wyatt for (mercifully unexecuted) alterations to Lissadell, notably the addition of a new dining room by filling in the recess where the service access meets the basement, [c.1870]; tracings (in the handwriting of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt) and other papers relating to more mundane and sanitary alterations, 1889-1891; and a ground plan of Lissadell Church, produced for Sir Henry by Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast, N.D.



The Sligo, Leitrim & Northern Counties Railway

There are no less than a dozen PRONI boxes of letters and papers relating primarily to the Sligo, Leitrim & Northern Counties Railway, 1874-c.1939. These are present because the Gore-Booth family were involved both as landowners whose estates were affected by the line and as promoters of this particular railway, Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt, and Sir Josslyn, 6th Bt, both having been Chairmen of the company (Sir Henry from 1877 until his death in 1900).

The first box contains printed matter, mostly official publications and printed acts of parliament, 1817-1919, relating to public works, canals, railways, etc. The remaining boxes contain correspondence, accounts, legal papers, etc, relating to the Sligo, Leitrim & Northern Counties Railway, 1874-c.1939.



Miscellaneous, mainly family history, material

A somewhat miscellaneous variety of material, 1686, 1777 and 1804-1990, has been brought together in the one section because it all relates to family history, including that of the L'Estrange (one branch of the family of Mary, wife of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, 6th Bt) and the Irwins of Streamstown, Co. Sligo.

The earliest document in the sub-section is a King's Letter of 1686 from James II to the 2nd Earl of Clarendon authorising him to create Sir Robert Gore of Newtown, Co. Leitrim, Knight, a baronet of Ireland. This cannot have been acted upon as Sir Robert remained a knight. The other 'royal' documents in the sub-section include a licence signed by George III authorising Sir Robert Gore, 3rd Bt, to assume the name and arms of Booth in addition to those of Gore, 1804.

The most interesting component of the sub-section are two volumes of Lissadell reminiscences by the long-suffering and versatile butler, immortalised by Casimir Markiewicz's pilaster portrait in the Dining Room, Thomas Kilgallon. These begin in 1864, and Kilgallon claims to remember Palmerston (which could only have done at second-hand, his father having been skipper to Sir Robert Gore-Booth's yacht). Kilgallon accompanied Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt, on at least one of his Arctic expeditions, and died in 1941. To the volumes of reminiscences have been added his letters to Mary, Lady Gore-Booth, 1923-1940.

Another set of reminiscences present in the box - more interesting in a general sense than Kilgallon's, though of lesser relevance to Lissadell - are those of S.A.W. Waters, Assistant Inspector-General of the R.I.C., who was born in 1846, joined the force in 1866, retired in 1916 and wrote his reminiscences in 1926. Waters was a well-connected half-gentleman, and because his first posting was to Grange, Co. Sligo, near Lissadell, he became fairly friendly with the Gore-Booth family, particularly with Charles Wynne, the somewhat raffish son-in-law of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 4th Bt. His accounts of rodent-hunts through the basement of Lissadell are memorable.



Miscellaneous rental and deed material, possibly of Burton Irwin provenance

This miscellaneous section includes several deeds, 1803-1936 (with many gaps), including an assignment, 1803, of a lease of a house and warehouse in Henry Street owned by Robert Morgan of Henry Street, 'cabinet-maker'.

More significantly, there are seven boxes of estate rentals, 1850-1954, but dating mainly from the 1860s to 1890s, relating to various estates in Cos Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway and Donegal, including those of Burton Irwin of Streamstown (d.1898) in Cos Sligo and Donegal, one Colonel Wood-Martin (Galway), Mrs Leyborne-Popham (Roscommon), Mrs Reynardson (Roscommon), Armstrong (Mayo), O'Connor, Brinkley, Orme, Mullhall, Major Phibbs, Colonel French ('The McDermott Roe'), Capt. Brereton, etc.

All of the rentals are of a uniform appearance and many contain details of different estates within a single volume, suggesting that they came from the office of an agent or solicitor who managed all these estates, including that of Burton Irwin. Also included is a bound copy of a statement of account relating to 'Burton Irwin's Trusts' and a small grazing book. (Burton Irwin was, as already mentioned, a nephew of Hannah Lady Gore-Booth, at whose death unmarried in 1898, his estate at Streamstown, Co. Sligo, came into the possession of her grandson, Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt.)

Finally, there is a box of unsorted and miscellaneous leases, deeds, maps and legal papers, 1742-c.1940, relating to various properties mostly in Co. Sligo. The earliest document (dated 1742) concerns the lease of a house in Bridge Street, Sligo, from Benjamin Burton of Burton Hall, Co. Carlow, to Samuel and Joshua De Butt, merchants, of Sligo town. Also included is a substantial bundle of leases dating from the early years of the 19th century, concerning the estate of Richard Wood Esq. of Seafort, Co. Sligo.



Arrangement of the archive

In order to play to the strengths of the archive and facilitate particular interest-groups among its potential users, the arrangement adopted has been fairly unorthodox in some respects.

It is to be assumed that railway enthusiasts are unlikely to be interested in anything other than railways; so, since that was in any case more-or-less the way in which the material had been boxed or otherwise kept originally, everything relating to the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway has been brought together in the one section, regardless of the member of the Gore-Booth family from whom the papers derive.

More controversially, and with slightly less authority from the original arrangement or semblance of arrangement, everything relating to Salford and Manchester has also been brought together in one section, on the ground that this is more convenient to users than an arrangement which groups Salford and Manchester material generically with Irish material according to the nature of the documents concerned - title deeds, leases, accounts, correspondence, etc.

Finally, partly because Sir Josslyn and Lady Gore-Booth, particularly Sir Josslyn, are already represented in the archive by substantial quantities of material, their papers relating to other members of the family have been grouped with the papers of the family members concerned. This seemed to be the commonsense way of dealing with Sir Josslyn's sister, Constance Markievicz, who is the most famous member of the family and whose devotees will expect that everything relating to her in the archive should be grouped together for ease of reference. As a result, the artificial section devoted to Constance consists mainly of letters and papers of other family members relating to her, 1883-1927 (and beyond), together with letters to her brother, Sir Josslyn, and his wife from Casimir Markievicz (her husband), Staskow (his son) and Maeve (their daughter), 1916-1969. The same approach has been adopted towards her sister, Eva, and towards Sir Josslyn and Lady Gore-Booth's children, Hugh, Brian, Gabrielle and Aideen, and towards Lady Gore-Booth's brother, Cecil L'Estrange Malone.

Please see also MIC590, D4051



Appendix A

Series of schedules of leases drawn up c.1880 and probably relating to documents which are not present at Lissadell because they were destroyed in the Estate Office fire in 1941. These schedules are arranged, by townland, in three sequences: 'Leases from Viscount Kirkwall and the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice', 1773-1831 [ie Ballymote estate leases prior to Sir Robert Gore-Booth's purchase of the estate in 1833]; 'Leases from Sir R. Gore-Booth, Bt', 1722-1874 [ie leases of the Lissadell estate mainly granted by Sir Robert from 1805 (and of the Ballymote from 1833)]; and 'Miscellaneous leases and assignments', 1680-1878. The second schedule in the series, the schedule of leases granted by Sir Robert Gore-Booth, records the annual rent against almost every lease, and may therefore be a schedule of extant leases on the estates. The other two, however, almost always do not record rent, and therefore look as if they are schedules of leases then present in the Estate Office. All three schedules record the names of the lessors and lessees, the townland and the full date of the lease. They are therefore a striking record of what appears to have been lost.

What follows is a transcription of the three schedules, with much alphabetical and chronological rearrangement and some transposition of entries from one schedule to another. The townland names have been spelt as they appear in the schedules, sometimes with variant spellings as well, and no attempt has been made to modernise them according to the Topographical Index or even according to the spellings in Griffith's Valuation recorded in the Introduction. There are in fact a number of townlands in these schedules which are not recorded in the Introduction, perhaps because they were excluded from Griffith for tenurial reasons or were not part of the estate at that time. In one or two instances the attribution of townlands to the Ballymote or the Lissadell estate has been more-or-less arbitrary, and some of the townlands attributed to the Lissadell estate may have been some distance from it (though not in the Ballymote area). Obviously, the accuracy and consistency of the transcriptions has been determined by the state of the schedules, and where interpretation has been judged necessary, it may have introduced fresh error. The point is that, in the absence of the original leases, these schedules are of great importance and have to be persevered with.

BALLYMOTE ESTATE

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
11 Dec. 1839	Araloy	John Taylor	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	110
9 June 1856	Ardrea	Robert N Gore-Booth	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 11 5
8 July 1810	Ardnaglass	John Ta[a]ffe	[Viscount Kirkwall]	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
14 June 1810	Aughalurg	Messrs Gormley & Mcbanamy	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
11 July 1773	Ballinascarragh	Simpson & Jenkins	Hon. Thos Fitzmaurice	
20 Apr. 1789		John Gilmorn	Hon. Thos Fitzmaurice	
20 Apr. 1789		James Motherwell	Hon. Thos Fitzmaurice	
20 Apr. 1789		William Jinks	Hon. Thos Fitzmaurice	
10 Jan. 1824	Ballinascarrow	John Motherwell	James Bridgeham	
16 May 1807	Ballybrenans	Messrs Jno Henderson & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
31 Jan. 1680	Ballymote	Roger Horoghy & Another	Earl of Carlingford	
18 Oct. 1762		Thomas Whalley	Earl of Carlingford	
24 Jan. 1763		John Motherwell	Countess [of] Shelbourne	
21 Jan. 1764		Stuckey Simon	Countess [of] Shelbourne	
21 May 1764		John Pearson	Countess [of] Shelbourne	
16 Aug. 1820		Loughlin Doddy	[Viscount Kirkwall]	14
16 Aug. 1820		Thomas Ogara	[Viscount Kirkwall]	2 2
16 Aug. 1820		John Finn	[Viscount Kirkwall]	6 0 0
26 Sep. 1831		John Motherwell	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Hugh Kennedy	[Earl of Orkney]	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
26 Sep. 1831		Jno Finn & Others	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Mathew Gorman	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Robert Morrison	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Joseph Loughheed	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Jackson Hawkeby	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		George Hawkeby	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Bartholmew Kerins	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Dennis Doyle	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		John McMaurnny	[Earl of Orkney]	
26 Sep. 1831		Michael Healy	[Earl of Orkney]	4 4
26 Sep. 1831		Bartholmew	Coghlan	
1 May 1838		Philip Gormley	[Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	
26 Dec. 1839		Robert Morrison Jnr	[Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	
26 Dec. 1839		Robert Morrison Snr	Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	2 10
3 Jan. 1840		Matthew Gorman	[Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	2 10
18 Jan. 1840		Bartholmew Coughlin	[Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	2 12 6
3 Feb. 1840		Michael Healy	[Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	3
8 Mar. 1842		Bartholmew O'Brien	[Sir Robert Gore- Booth]	9

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
8 Mar. 1842		Rev. Bernard O'Kane	[Sir Robert Gore-Booth]	5 5
28 Nov. 1844		Abraham Mothewell	[Sir Robert Gore-Booth]	4 5
Jan. 1851		Robert Morrison	[Sir Robert Gore-Booth]	20
4 Dec. 1868		Bartholmew O'Brien	[Sir Robert Gore-Booth]	2 8 9
30 Apr. 1874		James Daly	[Sir Robert Gore-Booth]	1 2 9
1 Jan. 1877		Lt. Col. George C. Hellier	C.B. Sir Henry Gore-Booth	3
12 Dec. 1883		Michael Casey	Sir Henry Gore-Booth	
30 Aug. 1884		Robert R Morrison	Sir Henry Gore-Booth	
1 Jan. 1896		Andrew Motherwell	William Coutts	
No Date		Robert L Morrison	Sir [Henry?] Gore-Booth	
14 Aug. 1820		Bricklew Robert Hunter	[Viscount Kirkwall]	47 10 0
4 Dec. 1868	Camross	Bartholmew O'Brien	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15 11
16 May 1807	Carginmorn	Michael Hargadon & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
11 July 1774	Carrick Rashmullen	Rev. William Garrett	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	181 15 0
20 Apr. 1789	Carrowcally	John Doddy	Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
11 July 1774	Carrownacreevy	Samuel Carson	Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice	
28 Jan. 1846	Carrownanty	Robert Clarke	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 5
11 July 1774	Carrowreagh	Robert & Adam Motherwell	Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice	
11 July 1774	Cloonagashell	Robert Duke	Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice	
20 Apr. 1789	Clooneen	John Shaw	Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice	
24 Mar. 1835	Cloonena	William Phibbs Knott	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	115 2 0
11 July 1774		Coolfen & Ardlahy Richard Taylor	Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice	50 0 0
16 May 1807		Corhofer Francis & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
14 June 1817	Donmugan	John Gilmour	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
20 Apr. 1789	Drimaneel	Robert Orr	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	41 14
1 June 1818	Drindeevan/ Drumdeevan	John Motherwell	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
6 Apr. 1848		William Shaw	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	24 6 2
1874		Catherine McDonagh	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	
1 Mar. 1807	Drumnagranshee	Mark Breheny & Another	Jones Irwin	
1 Mar. 1807		John Killoran	Jones Irwin	
1 Mar. 1807		Bridget Eagan & Another	Jones Irwin	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
1 Mar. 1807		Edward Gaffney	Jones Irwin	
1 June 1818	Emlegishane	Richard Gethin	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
4 Apr. 1759	Kinachan	Patrick Ewing & Another	Earl of Shelburne	
2 Feb. 1680	Knockagaltin/ Knockadalteen	Bryan Scanlan	Earl of Carlingford	
11 Jan. 1774		William Knott & Phibbs White	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	
12 Apr. 1785		Robert Duke	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	100
11 July 1774	Knockalass	Arch., George & Jno Grier	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	
15 Aug. 1820	Knockgranny	Hugh McGlone & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	54 2 6
15 Aug. 1820		Patrick McNulty & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	9 19
15 Aug. 1820		Bartley McDonough & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	36 10 8
16 May 1808	Knocklough	John Motherwell	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
30 Dec. 1756	Knocknacroy	James Young	Earl of Shelburne	
25 Mar. 1696	Lavally	Nicholas Taaffe	Earl of Carlingford	
27 Dec. 1838		Charles Allen	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	122 2
11 July 1774	Lysananymore	John Taaffe	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
7 Jan. 1840	Munninaroe	Arthur Brooke Cooper	[Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice]	24
25 Mar. 1696	Rathdowneymore	Anne and Nicholas Taaffe	Earl of Carlingford	
1 Dec. 1736		Robert Philips	Earl of Carlingford	
2 July 1844		John Morrison	Earl of Carlingford	30
14 June 1810	Rathnaree	Patrick Motherwell & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
14 June 1810	Rosscrib	Frances Taaffe	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
18 Nov. 1839	Roscribbeg	John Gilmour	[Viscount Kirkwall]	105 9 6
16 Aug. 1820	Taunalyon	Patrick Cavaney & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	49 19 11
24 Mar. 1835	Tawnamore	James Knott	[Viscount Kirkwall]	122 14 0
20 Apr. 1795	Twomoon	Patrick Motherwell & Others	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
19 Feb. 1722	Ardgarron	James Wallace	Sir Booth Gore [N.B. There was no such person in 1722]	
25 Mar. 1811		Owen McGowan	Thomas Dwyer	
27 Mar. 1828		George Dodwell	Catherine McLean	
17 Dec. 1810	Ardgornee	Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore- Booth	10 0 0
4 Mar. 1811		James McMorro	Thomas Dwyer	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
9 Sep. 1805	Ardtarmon	Michael Feeney & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	20 2 4
17 Dec. 1810		Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	28 8 9
5 Jan. 1847		Mathew Feeney & Others	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	80 0 0
24 Sep. 1828	Ardtrasna	George Warren	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	25 5 3
24 Sep. 1828		James Wallace	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	24
24 Sep. 1828		Jackson Byres	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	12
24 Sep. 1828		David Hendry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 1
16 Aug. 1839		James Wallace	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 19 8
16 Aug. 1839		James Wallace [counterpart?]	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 19 8
18 Nov. 1839		William Shaw	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	41
18 Nov. 1839		William Shaw	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	41
10 Jan. 1857	Attyduff	John Young	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	76
2 Apr. 1805	Ballinrull	Thomas Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 12 1
2 Apr. 1805		Francis Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5
2 Apr. 1805		Philip Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
2 Apr. 1805		Charles Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5
2 Apr. 1805		John Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11 4 2
2 Apr. 1805		Philip Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 12 1
2 Apr. 1805		George Taylor	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 14 6
2 Apr. 1805		Owen McClean	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 2 6
2 Apr. 1805		Thomas Taylor	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 14 6
2 Apr. 1805		Nathaniel Hood	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	13 9 0
2 Apr. 1805		Daniel McKim	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	12 15 10
2 Apr. 1805		Thomas McKim	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11 4 2
2 Apr. 1805		John Walker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 10
2 Apr. 1805		John Costello	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 8 2
12 Feb. 1819	Ballygilgan	Dame Hannah	Gore- Booth Abraham Martin	
16 Apr. 1805	Ballyvorneen	Patrick Giloon	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 4 9
7 Dec. 1810		Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15 0 0
20 Sep. 1813		Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 11

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
29 Dec. 1813		Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15
9 Dec. 1830		Thomas Dwyer	Surrender	
25 Mar. 1841	Barnaribbon	William Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	50 8 9
25 Mar. 1841		James Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	28
1 July 1824	Carney	James Barber	Robert Jones	
6 Apr. 1805	Cartron	John Seely	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	45/10
24 Sep. 1828	Castle Quarter	James Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	16/17 6
24 Mar. 1835		James Munns	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15
2 Oct. 1808	Cloonaghbawn	Patrick McGloin	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4/12 0
2 Oct. 1808		Daniel Kilroy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11/8 9
2 Oct. 1808		Pat Currid & Bryan Currid	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	16/76
2 Feb. 1809		Thomas Kilroy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11/8 9
2 Feb. 1809		Carboy Kilroy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15/0 0
24 Sep. 1812		Pat Muloney	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	2/5 6
19 Nov. 1812		Pat Rorke	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4/17 6
25 Nov. 1812		Catherine Milbow	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8/13 3

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
2 Dec. 1812		Pat Fynan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5/3 1
17 Dec. 1812		Michael Currid	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9/19 9
22 Dec. 1812		James Rorker	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8/12 6
29 Dec. 1812		Owen Maguire	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8/16/3
29 Dec. 1812		Owen Maguire	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8/16 3
22 [] 1812		Terence Rorke	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8/12 6
2 Jan. 1813		Dennis Harkin	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5/3 1
2 Jan. 1813		Dennis Harkin	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9/69
2 Feb. 1809	Cloonaghcrim	Patrick O'Connor	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10/17/6
2 Feb. 1809		James Currid	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6/15
2 Feb. 1809		John Geelan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6/0 11
2 Feb. 1809		John Gillhool	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	13/2 6
2 Feb. 1809		Patrick Kilhool	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9/15 0
10 Oct. 1808		Michael Currid & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9/0 0
10 Oct. 1808		Bryan Currid	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 10 0

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
25 Mar. 1812	Cloonmull	Martin McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	20/16 7
25 Mar. 1812		James Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	18/18 2
25 Mar. 1812		James Healy & Others	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	19/18 9
25 Mar. 1812		William Scanlan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	24/12 7
25 Mar. 1812		Michael Hart	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15 7 1
25 Mar. 1812		John Rorke	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 12 7
25 Mar. 1812		Dudley Scanlon	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 15 10
25 Mar. 1812		Pat & Owen Conway	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	29/11 6
25 Mar. 1812		Dennis Doherty	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10/10 5
25 Mar. 1812		Mark Smith	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	12/10 3
25 Mar. 1812		Michael Kivlehan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	12/10 3
25 Mar. 1812		William Scanlon	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	24/12 7
25 Mar. 1812		Thomas Kivlehan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	20 9 6
25 Mar. 1812		William Griffith	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10
25 Mar. 1812		Michael Kivlehan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	14 2 11

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
25 Mar. 1812		Bryan & William Finn	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	13/13 6
30 Dec. 1812		Michael Cassidy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	34 2 6
7 Aug. 1824		John McGowan	Martin McGowan	
25 Mar. 1805	Clough	Margaret Roonan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 13 4
7 Apr. 1805		Hugh Gallagher & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 13 4
7 Apr. 1805		Francis Roonan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	20 0 0
7 Apr. 1805		Mark Roonan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 13 4
9 Apr. 1805		Patrick Roonan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 13 4
25 Mar. 1812	Cloughcur	Richard Costello	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	22
24 Apr. 1851	Cloughcur, Gurteen, etc	Francis Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	35
29 Sep. 1810	Cooladrumin	John Park	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 3 ?
29 Sep. 1810		James Barber Jnr	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	16 1 2
29 Sep. 1810		James Gilmour	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 2 0
29 Sep. 1810		Joseph Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	16 1 2
29 Sep. 1810		James Curry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	12/14 1
29 Sep. 1811		James Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	29 3 3

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
29 Sep. 1811		Martin Geelan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 6 5
29 Sep. 1811		Thomas Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	26 6 2
29 Sep. 1811		James Anderson	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 6 8
29 Sep. 1811		Thomas Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	21 6 2
29 Sep. 1811		Joseph Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	16 1 2
29 Sep. 1811		James Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	16 1 2
29 Sep. 1811		Humphrey Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 0 0
25 Mar. 1812		John Lindsay	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 17 7
25 Mar. 1812		John Lindsay	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 17 7
10 June 1812		John Gilmore	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 2 0
21 Apr. 1831		William Barber	Joseph Park	
6 July 1844		William Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	26/10 5
6 July 1844		Humphery Barber		4
9 Apr. 1805	Coolgraffy	John Gallagher	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	82
2 Apr. 1805	Coponaugh	Charles Clinton	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5
7 [] 1805		Hugh Gallagher	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	30 0 0

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
19 Feb. 1772	Cullaghbeg	Charles Waldron	Sir Booth Gore	
24 Sep. 1828		George Henry	Sir Robert Gore Booth	15 9 4
24 Sep. 1828		George Wallace	Sir Robert Gore Booth	30
1 Dec. 1830		Nathaniel Wallace	Sir Robert Gore Booth	17 8 6
9 Sep. 1806	Cullaghmore	James Barber	Sir Robert Gore Booth	12
24 Sep. 1828		William Hunter	Sir Robert Gore Booth	26/10 3
25 Sep. 1834		Rev. Malachi Brennan	Sir Robert Gore Booth	15
24 Sep. 1828		Eliza Gorn & Others	Sir Robert Gore Booth	278
29 Sep. 1828		John Wallace	Sir Robert Gore Booth	11 7 6
16 July 1844		Thomas Wallace	Sir Robert Gore Booth	21/14 7
7 Apr. 1807		James C Gardiner	Sir Robert Gore- Booth	5 2 4
7 Apr. 1807		James C Gardiner	Sir Robert Gore Booth	
7 Apr. 1807		Thomas Wallace	Sir Robert Gore- Booth	
18 Mar. 1772		Arthur Gore	Sir Booth Gore	
27 Jan. 1777		Robert Jones	Sir Booth Gore	
2 Oct. 1808	Doonawney	John Feeney	Sir Robert Gore- Booth	9 0 0

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
2 Oct. 1808		Andrew Feeney	Sir Robert Gore Booth	6 0 0
10 Oct. 1808		Bartholmew Geelan	Sir Robert Gore Booth	1 2 1½
2 Feb. 1809		William Gilmartin	Sir Robert Gore Booth	13/14 10
2 Feb. 1809		Barbary Carty	Sir Robert Gore Booth	8 6 10½
2 Feb. 1809		Dennis Twinan	Sir Robert Gore Booth	12 6 6
2 Feb. 1809		Pat Feeney	Sir Robert Gore Booth	8 5 0
2 Feb. 1809		Patrick & ? Gilmartin	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	22 4 9
29 Sep. 1811		Mark Feeney	Sir Robert Gore Booth	4 2 6
25 Mar. 1812		Andrew Feeney	Sir Robert Gore Booth	8 15 4
4 Aug. 1812		Christopher Gilmour	Sir Robert Gore Booth	89
12 Jan. 1813		Luke Feeney	Sir Robert Gore Booth	4 2 6
13 Jan. 1813		Luke Feeney	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 2 6
26 Feb. 1881	Drinahan	Francis Crean	Nancy Gill & Another	
1 May 1796	Dunfore	John Jones	Sir Booth Gore	
14 Jan. 1868	[Finned]	Owen Rice, Liverpool	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
22 Mar. 1884	Fisheries (Finned)	Owen Rice	Sir Henry Gore-Booth	
19 May 1853	Finned Fishery	Thomas Anderson	Connel O'Brien	
1 Mar 1780	Foneycarney	Michael Green	Sir Booth Gore	
2 Feb. 1840	Granaroe	Joseph Bell	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	25/15
2 Feb. 1840		William Reed	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	26 5
2 Feb. 1840		William Bell	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	30
24 Sep. 1828	Gurtenowney	William Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	20
24 Sep. 1828		John Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	14
14 Dec. 1804	Gurtnadrung	Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	50
25 Mar. 1810	Gurtnahoula	Thomas & Dan McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 15 0
25 Mar. 1810	(Lower)	Patrick McMorrow & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 6 8
25 Mar. 1810		Charles McMorrow	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 15
25 Mar. 1810		Owen McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 3 4
25 Mar. 1810		James T & Roger McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 6 8
25 Mar. 1810		Terence, Owen & Dan McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	2 15
25 Mar. 1810		Michael & Bridget McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 6 8

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
25 Mar. 1810		Owen McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 3 4
25 Mar. 1810		Charles McMorrow	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 15
25 Mar. 1810		Pat McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 6 8
25 Mar. 1810		Pat McMorrow	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	10 6 8
25 Mar. 1810		James McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 17 4
25 Mar. 1810	Gurtnahoula	Andrew McGlone	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 14 0
25 Mar. 1810	(Upper)	Pat McGlone	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	
25 Mar. 1810		Martin McGlone	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 14 0
25 Mar. 1810		William McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 16 0
25 Mar. 1810		James Glaney	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 16 0
25 Mar. 1810		Andrew McGlone	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8 14 0
25 Mar. 1810		Pat McGlone	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11/12 0
25 Mar. 1810		James McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 17 4
25 Mar. 1810		Eleanor McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 16 0
25 Mar. 1810		Roger & Bridget McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 14 8

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
25 Mar. 1810		James Glaney	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11/12 0
25 Mar. 1810		James McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 17 4
10 Dec. 1808		Hollyfield Eugene Sweeney & Boyd Glancy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	75
9 Apr. 1804		Keeloges Francis Lee & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	8
9 Apr. 1804		Jno Ferguson & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 15 0
9 Apr. 1805		Mary McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 5 0
9 Apr. 1805		McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 13 4
9 Apr. 1805		Cormack McNulty	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 18 4
9 Apr. 1805		Francis McGowan & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 12 6
9 Mar. 1806		John Tivnan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 13 4
9 Apr. 1806		Michael McFloin	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 14 4
9 Apr. 1806		Patrick Connolly	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	3 9 4
9 Apr. 1806		Patrick McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 11 1
9 Apr. 1806		Patrick & James McGowan		5 13 4
9 Apr. 1806		James McGlone	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 13 4

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
17 Oct. 1812		Pat Feely	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	2 14 4
17 Oct. 1812		Pat Feely	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 15 2
29 Oct. 1812		Nancy Feely & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	2 12 4
2 Sep. ?		Pat McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	15 2
28 Mar. 1821		Michael McNulty	Cormac McNulty	
10 July 1771	Kilmacannon	Thomas Harrison	Sir Booth Gore	
30 Apr. 1775		James Harrison	Sir Booth Gore	
18 Nov. 1839		Mathias Ferguson	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 5
4 Dec. 1868	Kingsfort	Bartholmew O'Brien	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	64/10
24 Mar. 1835	Knockashanballa	James Knott	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5 13 6
21 Feb. 1806	Leckglassor	Boyd Clancy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	100
29 June 1806	Lissadell	Thomas Dwyer	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	26 5 0
2 Sep. 1828		George Dodwell George Henry & Another		
10 Sep. 1828		George Dodwell	Thomas Wallace	
5 June 1880		Rev. Thomas Gosgro[?ve]	Sir Henry Gore-Booth	
10 Aug. 1887		Rev. Fletcher L. Fanu	Sir Henry Gore-Booth	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
16 Mar. 1805	Modogue	John McSharry & Others	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	33
9 Apr. 1805		Patrick Roonan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	11
31 Aug. 1812		Michael Rooney	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	22
2 Apr. 1805		Mullinfad Patrick McSharry & Others	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	29
9 Apr. 1805		James McSharry & Others	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	26/15
9 Apr. 1806		John McSharry & Others	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	51
9 Apr. 1806		Roger McSharry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 13 4
9 Apr. 1806		Andrew McSharry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	19 6 8
30 Dec. 1805		Roger McSharry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	13 2 6
5 June 1816	Oughtegoury	Pat Hart	Dame Hannah Gore-Booth	
18 Mar. 1772	Oxfield	Arthur Gore	Sir Booth Gore	
7 Apr. 1829		George Dodwell	Arthur Gore	
12 Oct. 1831		Henry Gore-Booth	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	5
9 Oct. 1810	Rahelly	William Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	39
1 Apr. 1840		Francis Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	70
2 June 1844		Francis Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	32/15

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
29 Sep. 1810		Charles Henry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	27/17
9 Oct. 1810		John Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	53/17 10½
9 Oct. 1810		Samuel Barber, now Jas Connolly	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	32 5
26 Mar. 1813		John Barber	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	33
29 Sep. 1810		Robert Henry	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	27/17 0
No Date		Joseph Barber Jun	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	40 5 1
25 Oct. 1839	Rathbane	Hugh Morrison	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	25 5
19 Jan. 1773	Shanecroock	Robert Munns	Sir Booth Gore	
12 July 1796		Michael Glancy & Others	John Jones	
2 Apr. 1805	Shanglassa	Hugh McGlorn & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	23 6 8
2 Apr. 1805		Owen McGowan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	23 6 8
2 Apr. 1805		James & Jno Clinton	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	23 6 8
6 Apr. 1805	Urlar	Patrick Heraghty	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 16 6
7 Apr. 1805		Philip & Thomas McDermot	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 4 6
7 Apr. 1805		Bryan Healy	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 1
7 Apr. 1805		James Leaden	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 4 1

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
7 Apr. 1805		Michael Hart & Another	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 6 5
7 Apr. 1805		Luke Heraghty	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 2
7 Apr. 1805		John Henagan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 8 7
7 Apr. 1805		Patrick Scanlan	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 19 1
7 Apr. 1805		Dudley Scanlon	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	4 18 6
7 Apr. 1805		Patrick McGloin	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 6 5
7 Apr. 1805		Thomas Nicholson	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 8 7
7 Apr. 1805		Darby McMorrow	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	9 8 7
7 Apr. 1805		James Heraghty	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	7 10
9 Apr. 1805		Hugh Heraghty	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	6 19
29 Apr. 1805		Michael McMorrow	Sir Robert Gore-Booth	27/16 1
29 Aug. 1825		Thomas Nicholson	Thomas Nicholson	
29 Dec. 1828		Darby McMorrow	William Costello	
1833		Thomas Nicholson	Patrick McMorrow	
22 Dec. 1875		H W Gore Booth	Ellen Fausett	
1878		Sir H W Gore-Booth	William Stuart	

Date	Townland	Lessee	Lessor	Rent £ s. d.
23 Sep. 1878	Ballinvourneen	William Anderson	Sir Henry Gore-Booth	
1 May 1807	Carrigeenaghty	John & Jas Healy	Jones Irwin	
1 May 1807		Patrick Gaffney	Jones Irwin	
25 Mar. 1829		Clet[t]a Henry Irwin, M.D.	[Viscount Kirkwall]	
13 Aug. 1799		Cletta Dennis Killoran	Jones Irwin	
1 Mar. 1807		Peter Kerrins	Jones Irwin & Others	
1 Mar. 1807		Mark Kerrins	Jones Irwin & Others	
1 Mar. 1807		Martin Healy & Others	Jones Irwin & Others	
1 May 1808		John Healy	Jones Irwin	
21 Aug. 1820		George & John McElroy	Henry Irwin	
20 June 1828		Francis McElroy	Henry Irwin	
10 Jan. 1834		Stewart Gilmour	Henry Irwin	
20 Mar. 1799	Cloghereva	Rev. Richard Wynne	Martin McGowan	
8 Oct. 1777	Cloonrogeen	Samuel Robinson	William Gore	
1 Mar. 1807	Corran	Thomas Brennan	Jones Irwin	
30 Aug. 1678 [sic - 1670?]	Sligo, etc	Dame Ann Gore	Sir W [sic - R?] Gore	
4 July 1864	Tibbertwaite [sic] mines	John Barrett Guardians of the Hon. Pennington	[clearly some muddled reference to Josslyn Pennington, Lord Muncaster]	



Appendix B

'Missing' Salford and Manchester deeds and leases recorded (however quaintly or inadequately) on schedules in D4131/B/6, but not present in either the Manchester or Lissadell sequences of original documents.

1563 Document intended for execution by Robert Booth, the Founder's father: refers to family property at Salford Bridge. [Charles T. Tallent-Bateman in his article 'The Family of Humphrey Booth, Founder of Salford Chapel', Transactions of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. xxvii (1910), of which an offprint is present in D4131/B/6, refers to '... an old parchment (recently in my possession and now in that of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth) dated 1 September 1563 ... [mentioning] a suit-at-law ... in which the Founder's father, is the complainant and John Booth and 'Elena' his wife are deforciantes or respondents ...'.]

22 Oct. 1599 – Deed of conveyance of Ancoats land from Edmond Trafford to George Kenyon on reserving a yearly rent of £1 17s 2d.

1618 – Bond in favour of the Founder.

1618 – Bond in favour of the Founder.

1623 – Bill in favour of the Founder.

9 Aug. 1625 – Bargain and sale (in a roll) from George Kenyon and Ralph Kenyon of Ancoat lands.

18 Feb. 1630 – Grant from Humphrey Booth the Elder to Adam Byrom and others of 8 acres approximately in Manchester at a rent of 10s 0d p.a.

[Nov.] 1632 – Lease with [the] Founder's autograph. [Charles T. Tallent-Bateman refers in his article to '... another contemporary document, lately in my possession and now in that of Sir Henry [sic] Gore-Booth ... [of] November 1632 ... [describing Humphrey Booth's] "messuages, burgages, lands, tenements and hereditaments ... [in] Salford, Manchester, Pendleton, Pendlebury, Oldfield, Oldfield Lane, Cross Lane, Ordsall, Little Bolton, Ardwick, Chorlton alias Chorlton Row, Ancoats and Royton in the county of Lancaster".]

1635 – Lease with [the] Founder's autograph.

1635 – Lease with [the] Founder's autograph.

1635-1636 – Release.

1639 Letter to Humphrey Booth.

1640 Letter to Humphrey Booth.

1637 – Bond.

1645 – Release.

1646 – Chancery Order.

1646 – Extract from Chancery document.

1646 – Chancery document.

1646 – Interesting letter with autograph of Warden Heyrick (shown at Manchester exhibition).

1647 – Receipt.

1647 – Bond.

1647 – Release.

N.D. – Set of the receipts and letters from Mr John Legh of Alkrington on account of the purchase money of an estate at Blackley.

1648 – Bond.

1648 – Bond.

1649 – Bond.

1653 – Release.

1653 – Letters of administration to effects of Susanna Booth, deceased.

1662 – Set of releases.

1663 – Warrant in favour of Humphrey Booth to the Constables of Salford (also exhibited).

1666 – Deed of appointment of incumbent to Salford Chapel (also shown at Manchester exhibition).

1666 – Grant of administration in favour of Humphrey Booth.

1666 – Declaration of trust.

1666 – Assignment of effects.

1667 – Releases.

1667 – Receipt.

1670 – Release.

12 Dec. 1670 – Lease between Hugh Boulton and Thomas Prestwick of a house in Deansgate and one in James Street, Manchester.

1674 – Memoranda with regard to proposed dealings with the Booth family estate.

23 Apr. 1675 – Deed between Sir Robert Booth and Edward Mosley.

1676 – Cases and counsel's opinions.

1676 – Counsel's opinion.

1676 – Counsel's opinion.

1676 – Receipt for bonds.

1676 – Schedule of deeds.

2 Aug. 1680 – Copy of Sir Robert Booth's will.

7 Feb. 1699 – Attested copy of tripartite deed of all Mr Robert Booth's land declaring the use of a recovery.

7 Feb. 1699 – Original of the above.

1701 Copy recovery: Henry Pigott, William As[she]ton and Robert Booth.

1 Jan. 1711 – Deed relating to the purchase of land for the enlargement of the highway [at Broken Bank?], Salford.

10 Mar. 1723 – Lease from Humphrey Booth to William Mor[e]ton.

17 Apr. 1724 – Grant from Humphrey Booth to Richard Binns of about 1 acre described [as] Ash Water and Croft, at a rent of £4 p.a.

25 Apr. 1725 – Counterpart of lease of land in Salford - yearly rent 2s: Robert Booth to Messrs. Edge and Hulme.

29 May 1762 – Bond for payment of £858 6s 6d in performance of covenants: John Gore Booth to Dr James Walker.

25 May 1766 – Grant [of premises] not identified but believed to be near Booth Street, at a rent of £1 15s 0d p.a.

14 Nov. 1766 – Bond for £683 8s 0d to secure payment of £341 14s 0d on 1 May 1767: John Gore Booth to Dr James Walker.

19 Apr. 1768 – Grant from John Gore Booth to John Snolson of 79½ sq. yards plot of land in Salford, at a rent of 19s 10½d p.a.

19 Apr. 1768 – Release of plot of land near Salford Chapel: John Gore Booth to John Holden.

23 July 1769-1723 Oct. 1798 – Bundle of papers of counsel for opinion on will of John Gore Booth and 9 opinions.

1 Mar. 1771 – Lease of land and buildings in Pendleton for 21 years: Sir Booth Gore to Mr Mulhausen.

24 June 1775 - Grant from John Gore Booth to John Elliot of 253½ sq. yards land in Salford, at a rent of £3 3s 0d p.a.

22 Dec. 1775 – Grant from John Gore Booth to John Kay of (1) 506 sq. yards; (2) 2072/9 sq. yards of land adjoining River Irwell, Salford, at a rent of £5 18s 10d p.a.

22 Dec. 1775 – Grant from John Gore Booth to John Bury of 1836/9 sq. yards of land adjoining River Irwell, Salford, at a rent of £1 3s 8d p.a.

22 Dec. 1775 – John Gore Booth to Joseph Rigby: conveyance of land in Salford - rent £0 16s 8½d.

1 Jan. 1784 – Grant from John Gore Booth to Thomas Taylor of [premises on] Seedley Road, Pendleton, at a rent of 12s 6d p.a.

25 Dec. 1785 – Grant from John Gore Booth to George Lawson of 596/9 sq. yards, Long Millgate (position unidentified) at a rent of £1 9s 10 p.a.

2 Sep. 1789 – Duplicate conveyance by way of confirmation of the indenture of 2 January 1784 [D4131/B/1/4/3] between Sir Booth Gore, 1st part, Samuel Clowes the Younger of Broughton, Lancashire, and Benjamin Luke Winter of Manchester, 2nd part (both trustees of the will of John Gore Booth, deceased), and Edward Shepley and Thomas Townley, 3rd part.

2 Oct. 1789 – Grant from Samuel Clowes the Younger, Benjamin Luke Winter and Sir Booth Gore to Benjamin Burgess of 1,000 sq. yards of land in Salford, at a rent of £4 4s 0d p.a.

1 Dec. 1789 – Grant from the devisees and heir-at-law of the late John Gore Booth to John Faule and others of 31,141 sq. yards, Windsor and West George Street, Tontine Street, Albion Street, Rudd Street, Benson Street, Richmond Place, West Brunswick Street, Back Park Place, West Richmond Street and Partington Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £92 18 1½ p.a.

2 Dec. 1789 – Grant from the devisees and heir-at-law of the late John Gore Booth to John Faule and others of 31,141 sq. yards, Windsor and West George Street, Tontine Street, Albion Street, Rudd Street, Benson Street, Richmond Place, West Brunswick Street, Back Park Place, West Richmond Street and Partington Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £20 15s 11 p.a.

25 Mar. 1790 – Mortgagees and devisees of John Gore Booth [deceased] to John Pooley: assignment and release of lands adjoining Ancoats, Manchester, subject to a rent of £100.

25 Mar. 1790 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to Thomas R. Bayley and others: copy counterpart release forever of premises in Salford for building purposes, subject to a fee farm rent of £200 10s 0d.

25 May 1790 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to Thomas Robinson of Berwick Street, High Street, York Street and Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, at a rent of £9 6s 9d p.a.

15 June 1790 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to Thomas Blomiley of 900 sq. yards and 890 sq. yards, Pendleton, at a rent of £11 3s 9d p.a.

15 June 1790 – Counterpart indenture of release between Samuel Clowes the Younger and B.L. Winter, 1st part, Sir Booth Gore, 2nd part, and Thomas Townley, 3rd part - rent reserved, £11 3s 9d.

29 July 1790 – Grant from the devisees and heir-at-law of the late John Gore Booth to George Johnson of part of 493 sq. yards, Chapel Street, etc, at a rent of £17 10s 0d p.a.

29 July 1790 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to John Bury: Salford building lease forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £122 8s 0d.

29 July 1790 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to John Bury: Salford building lease forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £112 3s 2d.

24 Sep. 1790 – Grant from Samuel Clowes, Benjamin Luke Winter and Sir Booth Gore to Peter Walker of Oldsfield Lane, Salford, at a rent of £12 p.a.

24 Sep. 1790 – Grant from Samuel Clowes, Benjamin Luke Winter and Sir Booth Gore to Ellis Rose of 852 sq. yards in Long Millgate, Manchester, at a rent of £60 p.a.

2 Oct. 1790 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to John Bury: Pendleton building lease forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £150 0s 0d.

10 [or 18?] Apr. 1791 – Surrender of three Closes in Salford for the remainder of a term: Miss Bradshaw to Samuel Clowes Junior and Benjamin Luke Winter.

16 Apr. 1791 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to William Hodson: Pendleton building lease forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £63 18s 0d.

30 May 1791 – Indenture between Letitia Legh [see deed of 25 April 1761 in D4131/B/7], 1st part, Henry Legh Richmond, 2nd part, Clowes and Winter, 3rd part, and Sir Booth Gore, 4th part, being a surrender of several estates situate at Chorlton and elsewhere for the remainder of a mortgage term of 1,000 years.

24 June 1791 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to Miss Mary Tipping: assignment of a clear yearly rent of £175 for the residue of a term of 500 years.

20 Oct. 1791 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to William Beever: lease of lands in Chorlton forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £51 2s 10d.

20 Oct. 1791 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to William Beever: lease of lands in Chorlton lease forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £58 3s 4d.

20 Oct. 1791 – Sir Booth Gore and devisees of John Gore Booth to Richard Smith: release of land in Salford subject to a rent of £4 14s 6d.

2 Oct. 1792 – Devisees, etc, under the will of John Gore Booth to Messrs Rigby and others: lease of lands in Manchester forever, subject to a fee farm rent of £119 5s 0d.

25 Dec. 1792 – Grant from Mrs Greene to John Street of 1,494 sq. yards, near Scotland Bridge, Manchester (unidentified), at a rent of £28 0s 6d p.a.

1 Apr. 1793 – Grant from Branch to Wharton of 1,279 sq. yards of Great Ancoats Street, Manchester, at a rent of £16 p.a.

7 Feb. 1799 – Attested copy of a recovery 'of all Mr Booth's land'.

25 May 1799 – Counterpart indenture of feoffment between Clowes, 1st part, Sir Booth Gore, 2nd part, Thomas Hewitt, 3rd part, and Thomas Robinson, 4th part - rent reserved, £9 6s 9d.

25 May 1799 – Grant to William Hawkes of Brook Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, at a rent of £5 2s 5d p.a.

27 May 1799 – Counterpart indenture of feoffment between Clowes, 1st part, Sir Booth Gore, 2nd part, Thomas Hewitt, 3rd part, and Thomas Robinson, 4th part, of 2,791 sq. yards of Chorlton Row, County Lancaster, at a rent of £11 12s 7d p.a.

28 May 1799 – Counterpart indenture of feoffment between Clowes, 1st part, Sir Booth Gore, 2nd part, Thomas Hewitt, 3rd part, and Thomas Robinson, 4th part, of 2,116 sq. yards of Chorlton Row, County Lancaster, at a rent of £8 16s 4d p.a.

30 Dec. 1799 - Grant from Samuel Clowes and Sir Booth Gore to Michael Norton of 1 rood, 17 perches of The Clough and The Bank, Pendleton, at a rent of £8 8s 0d p.a.

25 Mar. 1802 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth and Sir Booth Gore to Roger Smith of 10,240 sq. yards in Rossall Street, Manchester Street, Earl Street, Church Street and Tanners Lane, at a rent of £42 13s 4d p.a.

[c.1804?] – Abstract of title of Sir Robert Newcomen Booth to lands, etc, in Chorlton Row and elsewhere in County Lancaster.

27 Sep. 1804 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth, and Sir Robert Gore Booth to John Clegg and his trustee of 26,208 sq. yards at Duncan Street, Comus Street, West Field Street, Oldfield Lane, Bartlam Street, Johnson Street and Berwick Street, [Manchester], at a rent of £136 10s 4d p.a.

25 Mar. 1805 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth and Sir Robert Gore Booth to Willets and Lees of 5,959 sq. yards in Regent Street, at a rent of £37 4s 10½d p.a.

24 June 1805 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth and Sir Robert Gore Booth to Willets and Lees of 12,025½ sq. yards in Ordsall Lane, Regent Street, Rye Street, Cape Street, West Cross Street, Regent Road, Tarbud Street, Jay Street and West Cross Street, at a rent of £75 3s 2¼d p.a.

25 Mar. 1807 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth and Sir Robert Gore Booth to Norton & Ridge: release of land in Pendleton. [See also D4131/B/1/6/13.]

31 Mar. 1807 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth and Sir Robert Gore Booth to James Withington and his trustee of 11,1732/3 sq. yards of Regent Road, at a rent of £21 19s 8d p.a.

25 Dec. 1807 – Grant from the heir-at-law of the surviving devisee under the will of John Gore Booth and Sir Robert Gore Booth to Harrop & Merryweather of 79 sq. yards of Long Millgate and River Irk, at a rent of £7 18s 0d p.a.

10 Feb. 1812 – Assignment to Mr Chesshyre of lands in Chorlton Row in trust for James Ackers and Daunt[es]sy Hulme Esqs. (purchasers).

1812 - Copy assignment to William Jordan of a plot of land in Chorlton Row in trust for Samuel Overall (purchaser).

11 June 1812 – Copy assignment of lands in Chorlton Row to Charles Barrett in trust for Mrs Sarah Thackeray (purchaser).

29 Dec. 1813 – Rental of the Lancashire estates.

c.1814 – Statement of the title of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bt.

12 May 1814 – Copy assignment to Peter Healey of a messuage and lands in Pendleton in trust for Mrs Alice Withington (purchaser).

2 July 1814 – Copy assignment to Edward Kearsley of lands in Chorlton Row in trust for Josiah Kearsley (purchaser).

14 Mar. 1817 – Benjamin Booth [the agent] to George Hadfield: copy release in fee, by way of mortgage, of premises in Manchester to secure £2,000.

18 Dec. 1817 – Copy assignment of Robert Stansfield of land and buildings in Ardwick in trust for Joshua Stansfield (purchaser).

25 Apr. 1818 – Copy assignment to William Townend of land in Ardwick or [sic] Chorlton Row in trust for John Ditchfield (purchaser).

17 June 1818 – Benjamin Booth to Christopher Webster: abstract of D4131/B/1/6/17.

2 Aug. 1818 – Copy assignment to George Alsop of land and buildings in Salford in trust for Messrs James Blair and James Heaton.

24 Sep. 1818 – Copy assignment to John Edwards of land and a dwelling house in Chorlton Row in trust for John Hyde (purchaser).

31 Dec. 1818 – Copy assignment of land and buildings in Pendleton to Mr Barrett in trust for Mrs Thackeray (mortgagee).

30 Sep. 1823 – Grant from Dame Hannah Gore Booth, the Hon. William Gore, Benjamin Booth to John Bourne of 340 sq. yards of land in Pendlebury, at a rent of £2 16s 8d p.a.

10 Dec. 1825 – Grant from Dame Hannah Gore Booth, the Hon. William Gore and Benjamin Booth to Richard Gorton and his trustee of 2,250 sq. yards of Eccles New Road, Bradburn's Buildings and Turner's Buildings, at a rent of £14 1s 3d p.a.

10 Dec. 1825 – Hannah Lady Gore-Booth and others, trustees of the English estates of Sir R.N. Gore-Booth, Bt, deceased, to Richard Gorton and his trustee: the same of a plot in Pendlebury, subject to a rent of £14 1s 3d.

23 & 24 Aug. – Indentures of lease and release, the latter 1826 between 1826 Dauntessy Hulme Esq., Henry William Hutton and Charles Bourne Lawton, 1st part, George Ackers, 2nd part, Benjamin Booth, 3rd part, and John Pooley the younger, 4th part, being a conveyance of 2 plots of land at Salford, subject to 2 rents of £69 2s 9d and £97 15s 9d. [See D4131/B/2/7/14.]

31 Dec. 1826-1 Jan. 1827 – Lewis Loyd, Samuel Jones Loyd and Edward and John Fabre to Benjamin Booth: reconveyance of mortgage.

2 May 1827 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Benjamin Booth, 2nd part, Thomas Hoyle, 3rd part, and Thomas Atkinson, 4th part - rent reserved, £79 17s 2d.

2 May 1827 – Counterpart indenture of release between the same parties - rent reserved, £62 6s 8d.

2 May 1827 – Counterpart indenture of release between the same parties - rent reserved, £106 3s 4s.

3 May 1827 – Benjamin Booth by direction of Thomas Hoyle to W. Nield: copy assignment.

6 Aug. 1827 – Counterpart indenture of release of 4,608 sq. yards of Clewenson Street and Ford Street, Salford, between Benjamin Booth, 1st part, John Pooley, 2nd part, Henry Brownhill, 3rd part, and Edward Foulkes, 4th part - rent reserved, £134 8s 0d.

N.D. Policy of assurance No. 29755 for securing £1500: farm and land of Nod [Pendleton].

10 Mar. 1828 – Copy exemplification of recovery: Benjamin Booth, demander; William Cross and William Slater, tenants; Sir Robert Gore-Booth, vouchee.

12 May 1828 – The King to Sir Robert Gore-Booth: grant of rent.

6 Mar. 1829 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Benjamin Booth, 2nd part, Thomas Calvert, 3rd part, and James Woods Weston, 4th part - rent reserved, £10 11s 0d.

6 Mar. 1829 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to James Woods Weston of 1,256 sq. yards in Pendleton, at a rent of £10 11s 0d p.a.

20 Dec. 1830 – The Rev. John Clowes, with the consent of Samuel Clowes's executors and the Governors of Humphrey Cheethan's Hospital, etc: deed of exchange of certain rent charges, and endorsed thereon a grant dated 5 February 1831 of rent charges of £102.

20 Sep. 1831 – Affidavit by Benjamin Booth, agent to Sir Robert Gore-Booth, that Sir Booth Gore died unmarried.

30 Mar. 1832 – Copy of the will of Benjamin Booth.

6 & 7 Aug. 1832 – John Pooley, 1st part, Benjamin Booth, 2nd part, and Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 3rd part: lease and release, being a conveyance of the premises mentioned in the deed of 15 & 16 April 1825, in consideration of £1,560 due to Sir Robert Gore-Booth.

16 Mar. 1833 – Copy certificate granting the use of the arms and name of Booth with that of Gore from 30 August 1804 by Royal Licence, and sundry extracts from registers of births, marriages and deaths.

8 June 1833 – Eight sworn copies of a statement by Jane Ruth that Sir Robert Gore-Booth died in October 1814.

8 June 1833 – Nine copies of a statement by the Hon. Robert King that his sister, Caroline, wife of Sir Robert Gore-Booth, died on 13 January 1828 and had a daughter who died on the day of her birth 1828.

24 Mar. 1835 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to William Nuttal of 5,475 sq. yards in Walker Street, Travis Street, St Andrew's Square and Milton Street, Manchester, at a rent of £79 16s 10d p.a.

25 Mar. 1835 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, George Blanchard, 2nd part, and Thomas Hoyle, 3rd part - rent reserved, £11 15s 6d.

25 Mar. 1835 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bt, from Abraham Smith of 5,813 sq. yards in Ardwick, at a rent of £97 7s 4d p.a.

25 Mar. 1835 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Thomas Redfern of 5,653¹/₉ sq. yards in Dryden Street, Homer Street and St Andrew's Square, Ardwick, at a rent of £141 7s 4d p.a.

25 Mar. 1835 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Horatio Smith of 2,886 sq. yards and 3,574 sq. yards in Scott Street, Milton Street, Lelia Street and Mary Place, Ardwick, at a rent of £96 3s 1d p.a.

25 Mar. 1835 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Horatio Smith of 2,610 sq. yards and 2,414 sq. yards in Travis Street, Heyrod Street, Dryden Street, Morville Street, Wilbraham Place, Phoebe Street, Homer Street, Marsden Square and Dryden Street, [Manchester], at a rent of £100 9s 0d p.a.

4 Apr. 1835 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, William Mild and Mary his wife, John Atkinson Ransome and Susanna his wife, Alfred Bunyon and Lucy his wife, Frances Hoyle, Anna Hoyle and Thomas Hoyle Hawley, 2nd part, and William Eckroyd, William Boulton and Thomas Bunyon, 3rd part - rent reserved, £46.

7 July 1835 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, and William Acton, 2nd part - rent reserved, £23 18s 2d.

7 July 1835 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to William Brooks of 975 sq. yards of Hodge Lane, Salford, at a rent of £16 5s 0d p.a.

29 Oct. 1835 - George Jones Esq. and others to Henry Brownhill: grant and release and assignment [of premises in Salford].

12 Apr. 1836 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, and Richard Hutchinson and William Dudley Coddington, 2nd part, being a conveyance of a plot of land in Pendleton, subject to a rent of £128.

12 Apr. 1836 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Messrs. Redfern and Fernley of 10,600 sq. yards in Regent Road, Wilburn Street, Ordsall Lane and Lyth Street, at a rent of £176 13s 4d p.a.

12 Apr. 1836 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Messrs. Redfern and Fernley of 9,746 sq. yards in Regent Road and Calder Street, at a rent of £157 18s 8d p.a.

12 Apr. 1836 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to John Sharples Ormerod of 3,804 sq. yards in Cross Lane, Myrtle Street and Myrtle Terrace, at a rent of £31 14s 0d p.a.

2 July 1836 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to William Jenkinson of 1,516 sq. yards in Regent Road, Lyth Street and Wilburn Street, at a rent of £37 18s 0d p.a.

5 Nov. 1836 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Robert Fawkner of 1,200 sq. yards in Eccles New Road, Langworthy Road and Constance Avenue, at a rent of £50 p.a.

7 July 1837 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to William Acton of 14,728 sq. yards in Gore Crescent and Gore Avenue, Pendleton, at a rent of £61 7s 4d p.a.

7 May 1839 – Grant from Messrs. Partington & Phillips from William Vernon of 1,440 sq. yards in Stratford Road and Dale Street, at a rent of £42 6s 0d p.a.

5 Oct. 1839 – Grant from Messrs. Partington & Phillips to Mark Livesley of 935 sq. yards in Stamford Street and Naylor Street, Hulme, at a rent of £19 9s 6d p.a.

11 Sep. 1841 – Affidavit of Henry Irwin that Sir Booth Gore died unmarried.

20 Sep. 1841 – Affidavit to Henry Irwin effect by John Jones and another.

5 Nov. 1841 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to William Brooks of premises in Hodge Lane, at a rent of £10 10s 1d p.a.

31 July 1845 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Thomas Jones of 898 sq. yards in Booth Street and George Street, Salford, at a rent of £22 13s 4d p.a.

31 July 1845 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to John Coop of 1,875 sq. yards in Eccles New Road, Weaste Avenue and Leopold Street, at a rent of £11 7s 7d p.a.

20 Aug. 1845 – Grant from Samuel Brooks to Messrs Lord and Lomax of 7697/9 sq. yards in Lower Moss lane and Lavendar Street, Hulme, at a rent of £20 p.a.

18 Nov. 1845 – Counterpart indenture of release of 1884/9 sq. yards in George Street and Charton Street, Salford, between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, William Fallows, 2nd part, and Jacob Wolstenham, 3rd part - rent reserved, £5 2s 0d.

29 Nov. 1845 – Counterpart indenture of release to Joseph Rickard, 2nd part, and John Allman, 3rd part - rent reserved, £10 15s 8d.

29 Nov. 1845 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Joseph Pickard of 3982/9 sq yards in George Street and Ruthin Street, Salford, at a rent of £10 15s 8d p.a.

20 Oct. 1846 – Counterpart conveyance of 2,716 sq. yards of Hodge Lane, Salford, between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Henry Leader [the agent], 2nd part, William Brooks, 3rd part, and James W. Weston, 4th part - rent reserved, £22 12s 8d.

24 Oct. 1846 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Charles Withington of 4,225 sq. yards in Broughton Road, Rockley Street and Sligo Street, [Pendleton], at a rent of £35 4s 2d p.a.

3 Nov. 1846 – Counterpart conveyance of 1,200 sq yards in Hodge Lane, Salford, between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Henry Leader [the agent], 2nd part, Nathan Moore, 3rd part, and Thomas Lockwood,

28 Nov. 1846 – Counterpart conveyance of 1,200 sq yards in Hodge Lane, Salford, between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, to John Greenhaugh of 4,065 sq. yards in Rossall Street, Hankinson Street and Freehold Street, [Pendleton], at a rent of £33 17s 6d p.a.

28 Nov. 1846 – Counterpart conveyance from Sir Robert Gore-Booth, to John Greenhaugh of 2,920 sq. yards in Hankinson Street, Rossall Street and Freehold Terrace, [Pendleton], at a rent of £33 10s 0d p.a.

28 Nov. 1846 – Counterpart conveyance from Sir Robert Gore-Booth, to John Greenhaugh of 3,994 sq. yards in Trentham Street, Borough Road, Shuttleworth Street, Rockley Street and Sligo Street, [Pendleton], at a rent of £33 5s 8d p.a.

4 Dec. 1846 – Grant from Samuel Brooks and his trustees to Edward Lancaster and his trustee of 455 sq. yards in Mallow Street, Hulme, at a rent of £11 7s 10d p.a.

6 Feb. 1847 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Thomas Bird of 5,465 sq. yards in Lissadell Street, New Street, Sligo Street and Trentham Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £45 10s 10d p.a.

6 Feb. 1847 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to John Greenhaugh of 5,440 sq. yards in Lissadell Street, Bentham [sic - Trentham?] Street and Sligo Street, Rockley Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £45 6s 8d p.a.

6 Feb. 1847 – Counterpart conveyance between Sir Robert Gore Booth to John Greenhaugh, 1st and 2nd parts, Thomas Bird, 3rd part, and James Fraser, 4th part - rent reserved, £45 10s 10d.

22 Feb. 1847 – Sir Robert Gore Booth to the Rev. James Boardman and other clergy, 2nd part - rent reserved, £26 8s 8d.

24 Feb. 1847 - Sir Robert Gore Booth to Henry Leader, 2nd part, James Wharton, 3rd part, and Robert Wragg, 4th part, of 386 sq. yards in Ruthin Street, Salford, at a rent of £10 9s 1d p.a.

24 Feb. 1847 – Duplicate conveyance of 5,560 sq. yards in Lissadell Street and Wembley Street, Pendleton, between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Henry Leader, 2nd part, Henry Rawson, 3rd part, and Robert 24 Owen, 4th part - rent reserved, £57 18s 4d.

24 Feb. 1847 – Grant to George Wilson of premises in Halton Street, Hall Street and Sligo Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £49 11s 8d p.a.

24 Feb. 1847 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to George Wilson of 4,091 sq. yards in Hankinson Street, Rawson Street and Freehold Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £34 1s 10d p.a.

24 Feb. 1847 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to Robert Wragg of 362 sq. yards in Ruthin Street and Brownhill Street, Salford, at a rent of £9 16s 1d p.a.

4 May 1847 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore Booth to John Johnson of 2,219 sq. yards and 623 sq. yards in Salford Street and Lissadell Street, Pendleton, at a rent of £17 17s 6d p.a.

4 May 1847 – Counterpart conveyance between Sir Robert Gore-Booth and Henry Leader, 1st and 2nd parts, John Brooks, Elkannah Armitage, Charles James Stanley Walker, William Harvey, William Ransom[e] and William Evans, 3rd part, John Johnson, 4th part, and William Willock, 5th part - rent reserved, £17 17s 6d.

14 June 1847 – Grant from Sir Robert Gore-Booth to Michael Norton of 2,100 sq. yards in Langworthy Road and Eccles New Road, at a rent of £15 6s 3d p.a.

26 Aug. 1847 Grant from Sir Robert Gore-Booth to Jonathan Waterhouse of 2,195 sq. yards in Sligo Street, Marborough Street and Ford Lane, Pendleton, at a rent of £27 8s 9d p.a.

5 Nov. 1847 – Grant from Samuel Brookes to Martin Riley of 836 sq. yards in Radnor Street and Warde Street, Hulme, at a rent of £20 18s 0d p.a.

13 May 1848 – Deed poll.

16 May 1848 – Counterpart conveyance between Sir Robert Gore-Booth and Henry Leader, 1st and 2nd parts, and John Owen of Salford, timber merchant, 3rd part, of 900 sq. yards in Ruthin Stret and George Street, Salford, at a rent of £22 10s 0d p.a.

16 May 1848 – Counterpart indenture of release between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Henry Brownhill, 2nd part, Henry Leader, 3rd part, and John Owen, 4th part - rent reserved, £13 10s 0d.

14 July 1848 - Bundle of related memoranda and two account books.

7 Mar. 1850 – Copy declaration of trust [in connection with Capt. Henry Gore-Booth's marriage settlement]: Isabella Gore-Booth and Archibald Smith and Wyndham Gould Esqs.

7 Feb. 1851 – Particulars of a second chief [rent?] belonging to Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bt.

7 Feb. 1851 – Two valuations by Mr Denman.

11 Mar. 1851 – Statutory declaration by Mr Stephen Healis.

20 Mar. 1851 - Indenture between Sir Robert Gore-Booth and Dame Caroline Susan his wife, 1st part, and Anthony Radford Strutt, 2nd part, being a mortgage in fee with power of sale of several perpetual rents issuing out of estates situate at Manchester and elsewhere for securing £12,000 and interest.

24 Mar. 1851 – Statutory declaration by Samuel Booth with certificate of baptism of Benjamin Booth on 17 December 1827.

31 Mar. 1851 – The like by Henry Leader.

5 Dec. 1851 – Duplicate conveyance between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, Henry Brownhill, 2nd part, Henry Leader, 3rd part, Thomas Duerdon, 4th part, and Charles Bury, 5th part - rent reserved, £52 17s 1d.

1851 – Two abstracts of title.

20 Apr. 1852 – Copy letter from William Burrill to Edward Allen regarding Henry Gore-Booth and suit about the ship Lady Sale.

22 Oct. 1853 – Indenture between George Holland Ackers, 1st part, Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 2nd part, and Henry Leader, 3rd part, releasing two rents of £69 2s 9d and £97 15s 9d. [See the deeds of 23 August 1826-24 August 1826.]

20 Dec. 1853 – Bond by Sir Robert Gore-Booth and Henry Leader in favour of trustees of The National Fire & Life Insurance Co. of Scotland.

16 Mar. 1854 – Duplicate conveyance between Sir Robert Booth, 1st part, Henry Leader, 2nd part, and Luke Smith, 3rd part - rent reserved after 25 March 1856, £88 8s 5d.

29 May 1855 – Indenture between Sir Robert Gore-Booth, 1st part, and Anthony Radford Strutt, 2nd part, by way of further charge [apparently increasing 'the Strutt mortgage' (of 20 March 1851?) to £20,000].

1855 – Three abstracts of title.

[N.B. Collation of the deeds and leases in D4131/B/1-D4131/B/15 against the schedules in D4131/B/6 has not been continued beyond this point, but could be almost to the present day.]

