

(O)GAHAN, GAUGHAN, GAVACHAN,

(O)GEEHAN, GUILHEN

MacGEEHAN, MacGahan WYNNE, WYNNE Gahan is used as the anglicized form of three distinct Irish surnames, which are different in the original Gaelic. First is Ó Gaibhtheacháin, shortened now to Ó Gacháin, the name of a sept of the north Connacht Hy Fiachrach who possessed a territory situated around Crossmolina, Co. Mayo. The Annals mention them often as chiefs of Calry barony of Tirawley there usual spelling of this particular Gahan is Gaughan; the statistics of 1866 show 34 of the 35 Gaughan births in Co. Mayo the other being in Co. Sligo. Nearly all the Gahans were in east Leinster. The 1890 summary suggests that practically no change had taken place in the intervening period. Gavahan or Gavaghan is also a synonym of Gaughan in Co. Mayo. The sept called Ó Gaoithin anglicized Geehan, Guihen and sometimes Gahan, belongs to north Connacht. Originally located in Co. Roscommon. A sept of the same name, now called Gahan, is associated with the Wicklow-Wexford border area: Ballygahan, near Arklow, perpetuates this association. Ó Gaoithin should be distinguished from Mac Gaoithin which is anglicized as MacGeehan, Mageean etc., and found principally in Co. Donegal. There MacGahan is synonymous with MacGeehan; but MacGahan is usually found in Co. Louth and the adjacent Ulster counties where the Irish form is said to be Mac Eacháin. Another Tirconnell (Donegal) name which may add to the confusion is Ó Maolghaoithe, (O'Mulgeehey of Clondavaddock), this has almost universally become Wynne (from the word gaoth, wind, embodied in it) and even Wyndham. The confusion arises from the fact that each of the Gaelic surnames mentioned, except Ó Gaibhtheacham, has in some places become Wynne. The Co. Sligo Wynnes derive their name from Gwynn. In the seventeenth century Owen Wynne came from Wales and was High Sheriff of Co. Leitrim in 1659, two centuries later another Owen Wynne of Hazelwood owned over 18,000 acres in counties Sligo and Leitrim. A hundred years earlier another Owen Wynne of Hazelwood was notable for his progressive agriculture. Father Wynne O.P. was remarkable for his missionary work in the Western Isles of Scotland, from where he was finally driven by the laird in 1774. The many Wynnes appearing in the Dictionary, of National Biography were Welsh or English: Florence Wynne was responsible for the establishment of the first tuberculosis hospital in Ireland in 1891. Wynne can also be a modern form of the earlier de Vin, which occurred in lists of Irish names in the seventeenth century. Father William Gahan O.S.A. (1730-1804) is remembered especially for his trial and conviction in connection with the reconciliation to the Church of Dr. John Butler (of the Dunboyne Maynooth Foundation) sometime Catholic Bishop of Cork.

Addergoole: A Parish in County Mayo, Ireland

1798: *The Year of the French*

These tragic events of 1798 were novelized by Thomas Flanagan in the international best-seller, "The Year of the French," published in the United States of America by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979, and subsequently dramatized by RTE, Ireland's national broadcasting company.

Below is an excerpt:

From the fictional Memoir of Events, Written by Malcolm Elliott in October, 1798

"I cannot remember who brought the men from Nephin to him, but it was their arrival which determined the manner in which the battle of Castlebar was fought. I remember them standing before him, ten or twelve of them with Teeling and Owen McCarthy acting as interpreters. They came from a town called Coolagh, which like all of Nephin lies to the west of Lough Conn... How did they get here, (Humbert) asked, and I answered him before McCarthy could. They followed a goat path, it was no better than that, which took them northwards, to Crossmolina above the lake, and then came by the Crossmolina road into Ballina. What did we mean by a goat path, he asked, and how far did it run? It took O'Dowd, MacDonnell, and myself, racking our memories, to answer that question, although we were all Mayo men. And when we had finished, he made us question the peasants closely. "The one passable road between Ballina and Castlebar is the one which I have just described east of Lough Conn. The country which stretches westwards of the lake is wild even for Mayo. It is a land of mountains, dark lakes, and moorland wastes, uninhabited save by wretches who rip a miserable existence from its arable acres, or tend scrawny herds and flocks upon its melancholy slopes. "And yet there was known to be a path through it, beaten down in places by feet and hooves, in others a stubborn and treacherous morass. Southwards from Crossmolina it runs past bogs and lakes, along the slopes of hills, and then begins to rise steadily and steeply through the glens of Nephin range, trailing through the lost villages of Coolagh and Lahardane, running then over the humped crests of mountains, dropping at last into a rocky and precipitous defile called Barnageragh. Beyond Barnageragh it levels out, and then runs for two miles, straight into Castlebar."



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Addergoole: A Parish in County Mayo, Ireland

1798: *The Year of the French*

Source: "The Parish of Addergoole," by Rev. J.F. Lavelle; "The Story of the Irish Race," by Seumas MacManus, Published by The Devin-Adair Company, Old Greenwich, Connecticut, 1990

If A.D. 1798 was to prove a memorable year for Ireland in general, it was fraught, too, with a terrible tragedy for the parish of Addergoole.

On August 22nd three French frigates, having eluded the English ships keeping watch on the shores of Ireland, succeeded in entering Killala Bay and landing at Kilcummin over a thousand of Napoleon's veterans in the company of General Humbert, Sarazin and Ardouin. The invaders were joined by about two thousand Mayo men. Together they captured the towns of Killala and Ballina. In the later place Humbert, who was in charge of the expedition, circulated a false report to the effect that he intended to march on Castlebar by way of Foxford, and actually set out in that direction so as to allay possible suspicion of his real intent. After leaving Ballina ostensibly for Foxford, he suddenly veered by Lough Conn towards Crossmolina. Thence he travelled through Lahardane and the mountain pass known as Bearn-na-Geehy ("The Windy Gap") to the county capital.

At Lahardane Humbert bivouacked his troops, and, accompanied by Teeling and Matthew Tone---both of whom were afterwards excuted by the English---he called at the house of Fr. Conroy, and was courteously received. That visit was, at no distant date, to become one of the factors that led to the death of the parish priest of Addergoole.

On the 27th of the month the French inflicted a great defeat on the "Red Coats" of General Lake at Castlebar. So swiftly did the English soldiers run from the desperate charge of the French and their Irish allies that the battle is known to this day as "the Races of Castlebar."



In the meantime Lord Cornwallis (who 18 years previous, it will be remembered, surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown) had landed in Ireland with immense reinforcements. Hastening to Lake's aid, he met Humbert at Ballinamuck (8th September), overpowered him by the sheer force of numbers and compelled his surrender.



The French soldiers were treated as prisoners of war. Their Irish auxiliaries were slaughtered. Matthew Tone and Bartly Teeling were courtmartialled and hanged.

Only a few months after he had seen the Franco-Irish columns marching through his parish,

and watched their field guns trundling by, Fr. Conroy was arrested in his home, brought under armed escort to Castlebar, and arraigned on charges of treason. He was accused of having gone to Killala to welcome the French invaders; of having shown them the strategic advantages of advancing on Castlebar through Bearn-na-Geehy; of having intercepted at Lahardane a courier named William Blake, who was conveying to Hutchinson, an English General at Castlebar, news of Humbert's change of tactics; of having in his possession revolutionary proclamations and correspondence; of having harboured in his house, for the purpose of evading arrest armed guards wearing French military uniform; and of having hospitably received the enemies of the King of England. The verdict was the sentence of death, and the beloved parish priest of Addergoole was publicly hanged on a tree outside the Wesleyan prayer-house in the streets of Castlebar.

Tidings of the atrocity soon sped down the Windy Gap to the people of his love, and his murdered body was tenderly borne by his sorrow-stricken parishioners through historic Bearn-na-Geehy to its last resting place in Addergoole burial ground, where it lies within the ruins of the old roofless church beside the tideless waters of Lough Conn.

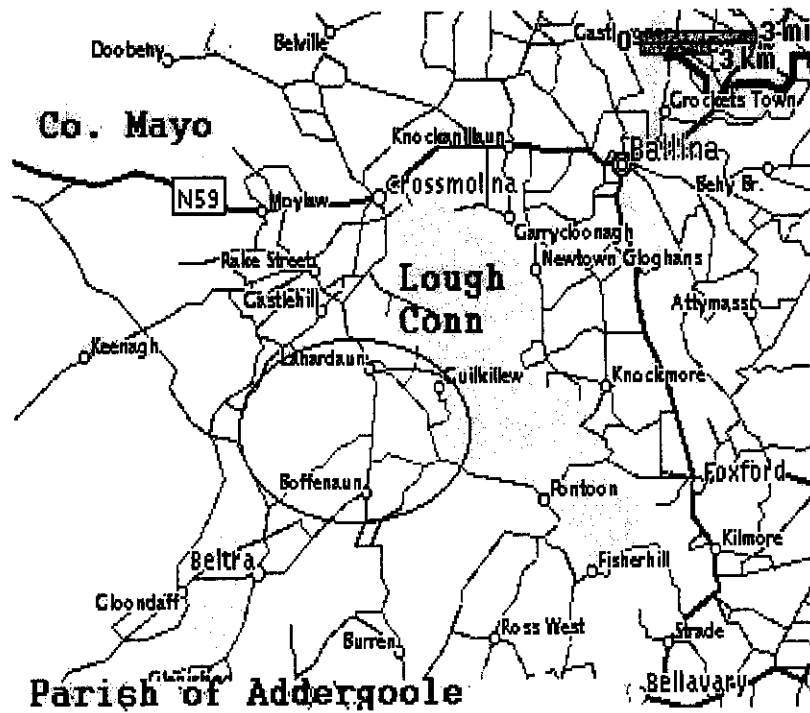


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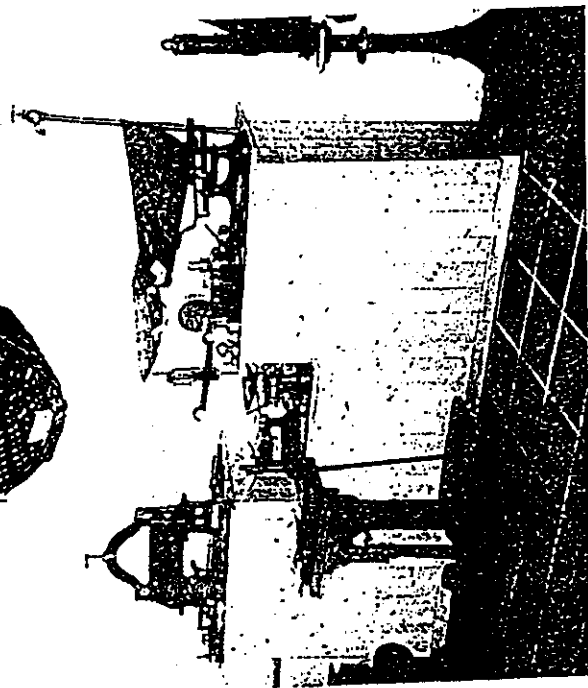
Addergoole: A Parish in Ireland



*Parish of Addergoole
Co. Mayo, Ireland*

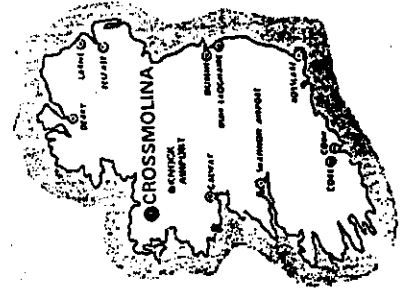
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Something for everyone In Crossmolina !

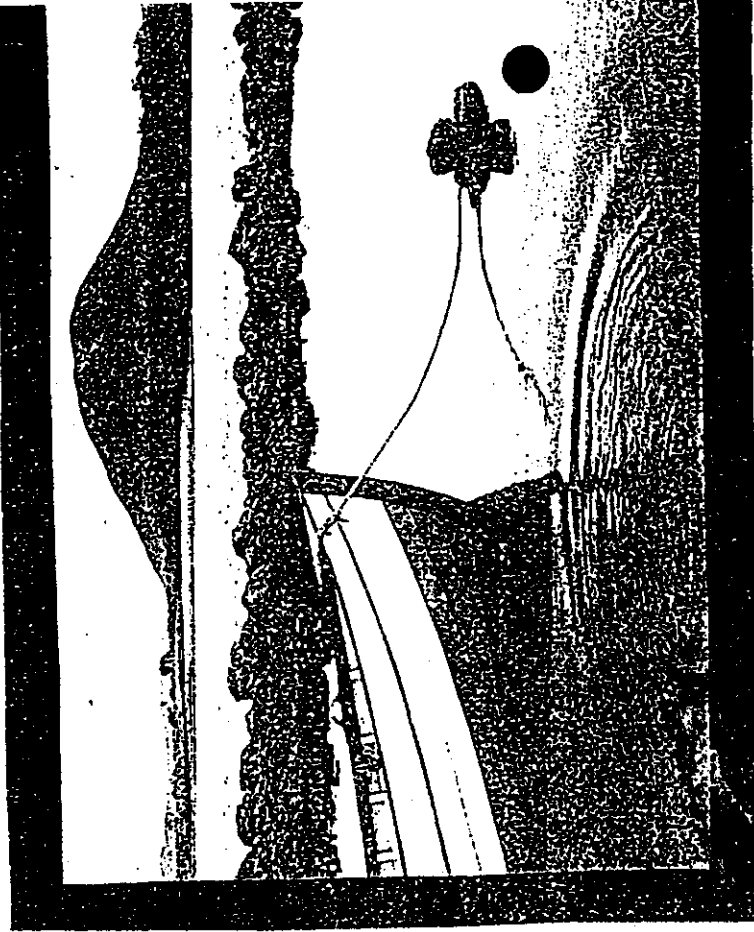


DISTANCES:

- Ballina: 7 miles
- Foxford: 14 miles.
- Castlebar: 26 Miles.
- Galway: 85 miles.
- Sligo: 55 miles.
- Dublin: 163 miles



Explore Crossmolina!



Crossmolina, Past & Present

The picturesque town of Crossmolina was built around a ford on the River Deel. It derived its name from the Irish - Cros Uí Maolfhiona - as a result of a cross which was erected there in memory of O Maolfhiona, a member of the local ruling family and a chieftain of the Clan Fiachra.

The area holds considerable evidence of prehistoric man and there are many examples of forts, raths and duns to be seen. The Celts came to the area in or around 500 B.C., bringing with them their customs and traditions and thus changing a lifestyle of which we know so little. Order having been established, relative peace followed until the Norman Conquest of the early 13th century. The invasion of the area by the Barretts is placed at around 1270. The Barretts, who were formerly based in Munster, can be traced in the Barony of Tyrrawley from about 1227 onwards. By around 1300 the Barretts had established an Augustinian priory and castle (or keep) in the town. The priory known as St. Mary's Abbey, was situated in the area known as Abbeytown and was a daughter-house of the Augustinian priory at Ballybeg, near Buttevant, Co. Cork. Part of the Abbey's wall can still be seen in the garden beside Abbeytown House (now owned by the Fox family). The famous Plantation of Ulster and the resultant migration of Catholics to Co. Mayo affected Crossmolina, as a large number of the 4,000 Mayo immigrants came to this area.

The 1798 rebellion, when General Humbert sailed into Killybeg Bay, also put Crossmolina's name in the history books as a contingent of rebels from the area, led by Hugh Maguire, joined the French forces. A member of the Crossmolina contingent, Patrick Walsh, was sent to Ballina to prepare for the arrival of the French but was arrested and hanged shortly after entering the town. It is said that General Sarazin, who was deeply shocked on seeing his body hanging on the market crane, ordered a military funeral with full honours for the dead volunteer. Fr. James Conroy from the Parish of Adzergoole, Lahardane, also joined the rebels and acted as interpreter between the French and Irish. It was on the advice of Fr. Conroy, who knew the area well, that Humbert's army marched through Crossmolina and Lahardane on its way to the Windy Gap.

The Great Famine left its mark on Crossmolina perhaps more severely than many other parishes in the County. Population statistics for the civil parish of Crossmolina for 1841 and 1851 show a drop of 5,000, which is similar to the drop recorded in the Erris Barony.

The many revolts which followed the Famine years left their mark to a greater or lesser extent on the Crossmolina area. Many local people became involved in the political intrigue of the day and they were particularly influenced by the Fenian Movement. The Mayo Conspiracy of 1884, when six Fenians were tried in Cork for conspiracy, included the names of Munnely and Daly from Gortskeddin, Crossmolina, McAulley from Grange (a relative of the late Sr. Aquinas McAulley of Gortnor Abbey), and King, of Ardagh.

In the latter part of the 19th century Crossmolina improved considerably as roads were developed and the Congested District Board became involved in land development. The setting up of a workhouse in Ballina and the introduction of a Poor Law meant that those who were badly in need of sustenance had some respite. Landlords also encouraged their tenants to develop the land and a more prosperous era dawned. Emigration from Crossmolina continued at a very high rate, but those who remained at home had a better life.

Myths and Legends

Crossmolina, with so many archaeological sites, could not but abound with myths and legends. If they were to be believed one would expect to see fairies riding on hares at every crossroads and that one would be safer not to lift their latch after dusk. Many tales date to periods of persecution and hardship.

Ghosts

One such story tells of the friars of Errew. It is said that the Jacksons captured one of the friars. They tied him to some untrained horses, the horses were released and the friars were torn asunder. One of the horses ran into the Abbey. The doors were closed with the animal inside. The horse, of course reared and its rider was killed. Tradition has it that his blood still stains the wall.

The ghost of this man was said to haunt Enniscoc in the form of a dog until a friar was called to banish his spirit. The ghost supposedly was exiled to an island in Lough Conn, now known as Jackson's island.

Fairies

Of the many rates and liosanna in the region most of the associated stories are common throughout Ireland. The dwelling place of the fairies or good people, the rates were treated with apprehensive respect. It was considered to be extremely bad luck to interfere with this mounds and said that at times one could hear the good people singing and making music within.

One popular story tells of a hunchback sitting outside the rath. He heard the merriment from within. The fairies were dancing and singing De Luan, De Mairt, De Luan, De Mairt repetitively. The hunchback, on hearing this refrain decided to join in and next time when the fairies sang De Luan, De Mairt, he added to it "De Caodaoin". The good people were delighted and brought him into the rath. They threw him in the air with pleasure and he hit against the roof of the rath. When they released him, his hump was gone. On hearing of this hunchback's fortune a mean old hunchback decided to go to the rath and to discover for himself if this was possible. He waited for the singing to begin and at the end of the new refrain added "Deardaoin agus De hAoine". The good people were infuriated, dragged the hunchback into the rath and banged him against the roof when he came to, outside the rath, he found he had not one but two humps.

Nature Reserves

Sixty-eight areas throughout the country have been designated Nature Reserves by the Government under the Wildlife Act. Generally owned by the people and managed by the Wildlife Service, these areas are accessible to everyone but protected by law.



Owenboy



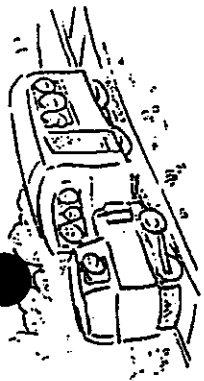
480 hectares, this reserve lies 10km. west of Crossmolina and 10km. east of Bellacorick on the south side of the Ballina-Belmullet road at Eskeragh Bridge. This is part of an extensive bog of the intermediate type containing several very wet, pool-studded plateaux and low domes resembling raised bogs and characterised by an abundance of black bog rush, white-beaked sedge, and several Sphagnum species. These areas are separated by flushes and broad valleys, many of which are very wet with strands of mud sedge, common reed and purple moor grass.

Places of Interest



Sheskin

1202 hectares, Sheskin is situated north of Bellacorick Bord na Mona works, between the Oweninny River on the east and the abandoned settlement of Sheskin on the west. This forms part of an extensive area of lowland blanket bog with a remarkably dense network of pools and small lakes. Between the pools the peat is relatively dry and has a well-developed cover of purple moor grass, deer sedge, ling heather and sphagnum. Valleys and flushes running through the bog have a rich flora as a result of the absence of burning and grazing. A very unusual feature is the presence of small strands of birch and Homolothecium intens (moss).

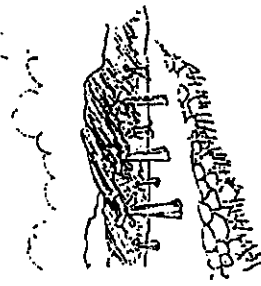


The "Bog Train"

The 'Bellacorick Bog Train' tour can be described as a journey which links together the past, present and future with an enjoyable description from a well informed tour guide. The visitor gets an appreciation of the milled peat process at the Bord na Mona plant at Oweninny, Bellacorick, which is sold to the nearby E.S.B. peat fired power station. It is conveyed from the bog along an extensive 50 km narrow gauge railway network.

A delightful feature on the tour is the chance to cut a few sods of turf with a hand held 'slean', a dying art of today. The unique story of blanket bog formation, along with its associated flora and fauna and many old traditions associated with 'a day on the bog' are explained by the guide. The tour caters for individuals or groups and takes approx. one hour.

Further details can be obtained by telephoning (096)53002.



The Wind Farm

The wind farm at Bellacorick is the first commercial windfarm in this country. It was formally opened on the 23rd November 1992. Involving the combined resources of Irish, Danish and German interests as well as the E.C. it can be fairly said that it has a truly European dimension.

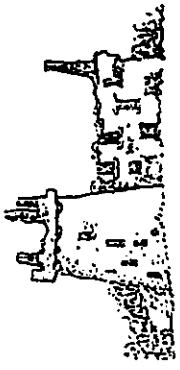
Bellacorick was chosen as a very suitable wind farm location for a number of reasons. It is on flat bogland with few obstacles to break the flow or speed of the wind. This allows maximum advantage to be taken of the energy potential of the wind.

The electricity generated is delivered to the national grid through the nearby peat-fuelled power station of the Electricity Supply Board. This ensures very low line losses and a minimum investment in feeder lines.

There are twenty NORDTANK wind turbine generators each with a nominal output of 300 kw generator. The estimated yearly production is 17,000 mwh, which equals the average annual consumption of about 4500 households.

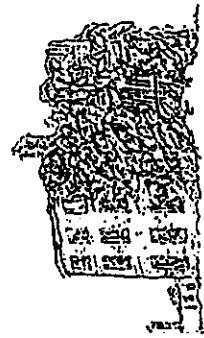
The fibreglass blades are driven by the wind and in turning, operate a geared generator which produces electricity. The blades begin to turn when the wind speed reaches 4.5 metres a second or 10 miles an hour. When the windspeed goes above 25 metres a second or 56 miles an hour an automatic cut-out device goes into operation. This is done to ensure the safety of the wind turbines during gales or excessively high winds.

All the windmills are interconnected by fibre cable to the central control building. Here each wind turbine is monitored and individually controlled by a sophisticated computer system. This system is linked to a terminal in the nearby Board na Mona plant and to the headquarters of NORDTANK in Denmark.



Deel Castle

A 16th century tower house of the Bourkes, Deel castle is situated at the Northern end of Loch Conn. It had a large 18th century wing with a handsome rusticated doorway possibly incorporating the 17th architecture. The front was flanked by a wall and a low office range which probably included part of the old barn. Col. James Bourke fought and was defeated in the Williamite wars and as a result forfeited the property. It was later given to the Gore family. In 1790 the castle was replaced by a newer structure and renamed Castle Gore.



A short distance from Deel Castle this was built by Lord Tyrrawley. It is a typical late 18th century three story block with a three bay front entrance. It boasted many fine architectural features. The house was severely damaged in the 1798 rebellion. Lord Tyrrawley left the house to his illegitimate son, Col. James Cuffe who scandalized the country by keeping a french mistress at the house. It was the son of this James Cuffe M.P. for Tralee who was adamantly opposed to Catholic claims. His career was ended by Daniel O'Connell. The house was burnt in 1922 during the civil war and was not rebuilt.

Nephtin

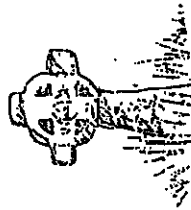


Nephtin Mountain is a quartzite peak and rises to a height of 2648 feet. Quartzite is very resistant to weathering and is less susceptible to chemical weathering than granite. Quartzite is a metamorphosed sand and is composed almost entirely of quartz. Nephtin dominates the whole region and can be seen plainly from Ennisconone and Killala. A place of pilgrimage in years gone by it is now most famous for its challenging climb and prehistoric sites.



Loch Conn

Loch Conn is 9 miles long and 2 and a half miles wide and is 41 ft. above sea level. It is connected to Lough Cullin, and thereby to the River Moy. There is very little difference in level between the lakes and the River. When the River level is normal the direction of flow is from Lough Conn to Lough Cullin to the Moy. When the Moy is in flood the direction of flow is reversed making the levels in the lakes raise. Lough Conn is renowned for its fishing. Species include Trout, Pike, Perch, Salmon, and Eels.



Errow Abbey

Errow Abbey was founded by St. Terinan in the seventh century. The Monastery consisted of a cluster of huts surrounding a central church. The ruins, as seen today, are of a later reconstruction built around the middle of the thirteenth century. In prehistoric times the promontory, which is Errow, had been defended by a substantial ditch and flanking banks. Traces of the ditch remain to the present day. The surviving oratory, *Tcawpail na gCailiac-hadhia Dhuibha*, situated within a circular enclosure is most probably a nunnery. The Abbey boasts many fine architectural features. The *Mias Tighearnain*, a monumental relic, or paten is an ornate circular copper dish, once believed to have housed a relic of the Virgin Mary.

Traditionally used to swear upon, it was believed that the face of anyone who foreswore on it would be twisted back to front.

Other Areas of Historical Interest

Rappa Castle:

Built in the late 13th Century and owned by the Barretts, now in ruins.

St. Marys Abbey:

Ruins only. Links with Buttavent Cork. Ormes used stone to build Abbeytown house.

Enaghmore Castle:

Built by Barretts. In ruins.

Tober Abbey, Addergoole:

In graveyard. Beautiful 14th Century site now in ruins. Possibly built on earlier site.

Castle Kelly:

Built again by branch of Barrett Family (this particular branch now McAndrew family).

Ice House:

Situated near the Doel this is an unusual ice house in that it is free standing. The more common form was to have the icehouse situated in the basement of a building. Ice removed from the lakes in winter was stored and the mass kept the temperature down.

Dooleeg:

Bishop Ceallach is said to be buried here. He was killed by the "four maols" (Dolmen, Station Rd., Ballina) who were later put to death for their crime by Muredach.

Lios Na Gaoithe:

Situated in the beautiful Letterkeen wood. This is well preserved ring fort. As a lios many fairy stories are associated with it.

Loch Daithi Bhan, Bellacorick:

This bog lake is the site of a crannog.

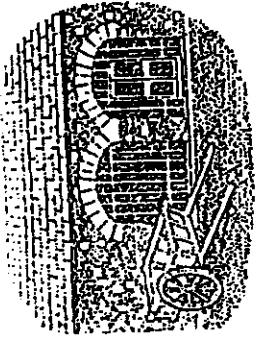
Kildaree: Close to Rake St:

The church of the two Kings. It is said it got its name from two kings who fought and killed each other in a nearby battle.

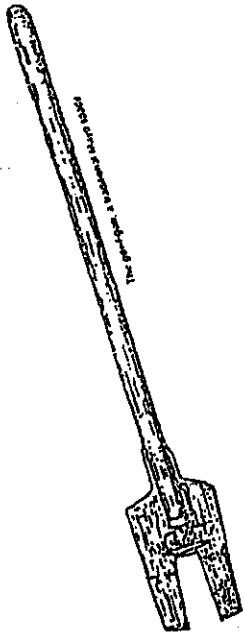
Crossmolina Castle:

Opposite Roman Catholic Church in Crossmolina town. This does not appear to have been a very imposing or important stronghold. Attributed to the Barretts, it is mentioned in the annals of the four masters.

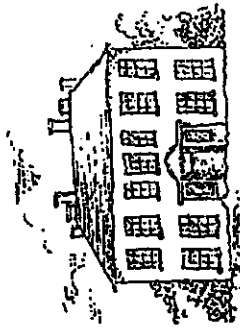
Mayo North Heritage & Genealogy Centre.



The family history research unit is part of a thirty two county project. With a catchment area of twenty nine parishes in north Mayo, the unit houses information such as births, marriages and death records, census details and land records. A full genealogical service is provided and the initial assessment of availability of relevant records takes just twenty one days. The museum boasts many nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century household artifacts. A fine collection of agricultural machinery with the emphasis on horse powered tools fill the courtyard, whilst indoors the old forge is very well remembered with bellows, furnaces and hand tools of the earlier part of this century. The "Gowl Gob", the traditional Mayo spade takes pride of place and much research has been completed on it's history and uses.



Enniscoe House



On the shores of Loch Conn, Enniscoe house is a georgian mansion and a designated heritage house of Ireland. The house dates from 1750 and has a rich history. Still in the possession of descendants of the original family, the Jacksons, Enniscoe now operates as a guest house. It is set in beautiful parkland with many woodland walks and in its grounds houses both the Mayo North Heritage and Genealogy centre and organic gardens.

Selection of Archaeological Sites in Crossmolina Parish

Crossmolina is a parish rich in Archaeological sites. Some excavated, others unexplored. Some are of an age that it is almost impossible to source their origins. Listed below is a small selection of sites in this parish so rich in heritage.

Ballinabawn: Several ringforts

Frechan: Ringfort

Kilmurphy Mor: Ecclesiastical remains, stone head.

Kildavarge: Ecclesiastical remains

Inishcoe (Enniscoe): Castle, earthwork.

Kilacorran: Prebog field walls, Cairn, Ringforts, Killeen (childrens burial ground)

Creevy: Crannog

Prospect: Crannog

Carrowgarve South: Wedge tomb.

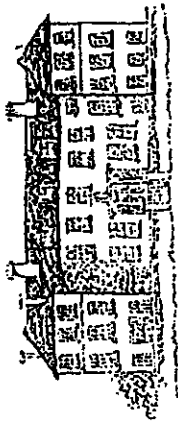
Kildarce: Stone row, earth work.

Srahyconigaun: Megalithic tomb.

Bellinaloughaun: Ring fort, Killeen (childrens burial ground)

Castlehill: Ring barrow, ring fort, enclosures.

Gortnor Abbey



Gortnor Abbey and the surrounding lands were owned by the Ormsby family since Cromwellian times. The family is said to have originated from Lichfield, England. In 1851 the estate of John Ormsby of Gortnor Abbey was auctioned on instructions from the Encumbered Estates Court, in 19 lots at Castlebar. The house and a parcel of land were purchased by William Flynn, the owner of the Imperial Hotel, Ballina and later opened as the Lough Conn Hotel. His son who succeeded him was not a successful businessman so that in time the house came to be closed down. It was later purchased by the Errew nuns, who took up residence here on 28/8/1916, and were soon to open a boarding school for girls as well as well as teaching in the Girls N.S.

The original Ormsby house still forms part of the Convent buildings, with an extra storey added on later when other extensive additions were made to provide accommodation for the growing numbers of pupils and staff.

The Holiday Season.

**IMPORTANT TO
TOURISTS, ANGLERS,
AND EXCURSIONISTS!**

Mr Fitzgerald is happy to announce that the

LOUGH CONN HOTEL

is now open (in connection with the MOY HOTEL, BALLINA) for the reception of guests. This fine mansion, which is situated at

GORTNOR A.B.A.,

the northern shore of Lough Conn, in the midst of some of the most delightful scenery of the West of Ireland, will be found to combine superior attendance with first-class accommodation.

FREE SALMON and TROUT FISHING may be had during the season.

Easy access is afforded to some of the best shooting in Mayo.

BOATS and VEHICLES always in readiness,

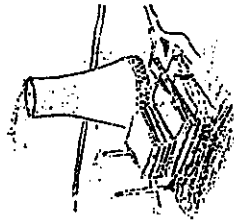
The Hotel is situated within one mile of Crossmolina, a postal and telegraph station, and six of Ballina, a terminal station on the M. G. W. R.

Advertisement, Western People, October 10th 1886

Musical Bridge, Bellacorick,



Commissioned in 1881 this bridge was, and according to legend will never be, completed. The story is that the first contractors employed spent their time drinking in the local shebeen. A widow woman whose sons were bound by contract is said to have cursed the Bridge. Her sons having broken the contract were in danger of being transported for their crimes and absconded to the U.S.A. She knelt at the bridge and swore that doom would befall anyone who finished the work. Legend has it that the final stones were being brought from Ballinrobe by horse and car. On the journey the horse bolted and the driver was killed. Stones never arrived. In 1932 £100 was offered to anyone who could complete the job. An engineer named Barrest and 4 local men began work. On sanctioning the bridge as complete, the engineer left Corrick to travel to Bangor Erris. He dropped dead on the way. All four of the locals involved were taken ill. They were sent to Castlebar with appendix but on arrival were found to have "fever". Of these four only one survived. This was attributed to somebody dismantling part of the bridge. When rubbed with a stone the bridge makes music, said to be caused by cavities in the stones. Any replacement stone has been found to be tuneless.



Bellacorick Generating Station

The Bellacorick Generating Station burns milled peat obtained from the 7,000 acres of developed bogland in the area.

Construction work commenced in May 1958. The first generating unit was commissioned in November, 1962, and the second unit in January 1963.

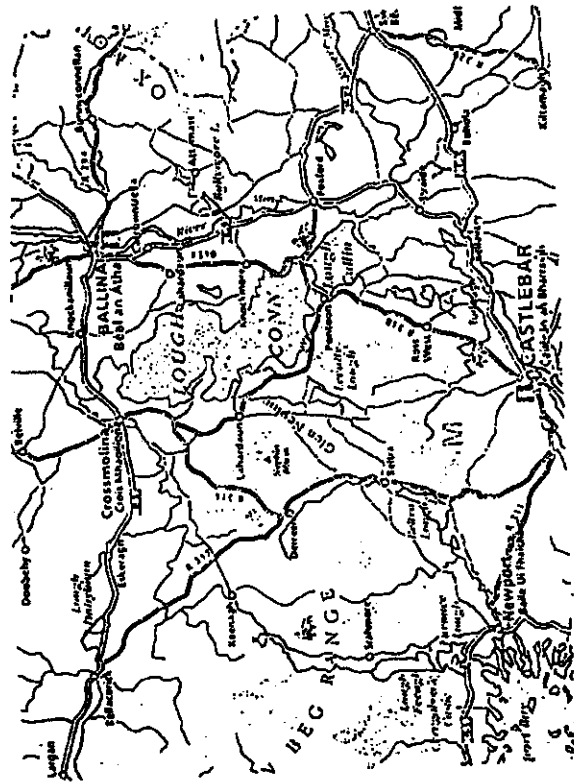
The plant comprises two 20,000 Kw turbo-alternators driven by two boilers capable of producing 210,000 pounds of steam per hour.

The power is passed through transformers to the 110,000 volt transmission network. A supply is also given to the local 10,000 volt distribution network and the 38,000 volt network. The milled peat when harvested is stored on the bog. As required, it is loaded into eight-ton railway wagons of special design. The wagons are conveyed to the station by diesel locomotives where they are unloaded on to a belt conveying system which delivers the peat to the boilers. In a normal day's running 120 wagons are transported in this way.

During an average year the station burns about 300,000 tons of peat and generates about 140 million units.

Crossmolina Today

Crossmolina in the present day has a population of 1400 people. It is a thriving town with 5 grocery outlets, 3 hardware stores, 2 drapery shops, 4 restaurants, 2 butchers, 2 pharmacies, 2 garages, and a souvenir shop. There are also 2 video rental stores and an amusement arcade. For your financial requirements Bank of Ireland on Bridge St., is open 4 days a week and a travelling A.I.U. bank operates. The post office is situated on Main St., and a branch of the Credit Union of Ireland opens limited hours. The town boasts two national schools, a vocational school, a secondary school and various adult education classes are held throughout the year. The Western Health Board operates a community clinic each day and three doctors provide medical care for the region. The Roman Catholic Church and parish hall are situated on Chapel St., and the Church of Ireland on Church Rd. has service each Sunday.



Herbal Cures



There is a great wealth of Natural Herbs growing in our countryside particularly around the Enniscoe centre greatly complementing the organic gardens of Enniscoe. To-day there is a big swing back to the old natural home-made remedies which had practically been disregarded. The side effects of many modern remedies has caused widespread interest in those remedies. This re-awakening is most interesting.

1. The root of the *Plantain* was used to clear skin, indigestion and urinary disorder.
2. *Coltsfoot* was most efficacious for chest troubles, coughs bronchitis and asthma.
3. *Comfrey*: During the first world war Comfrey came into its own, because medical supplies were almost non-existent on the battlefield. In desperation doctors cultivated comfrey herbs which sent deep taproots into the earth to extract the minerals and moisture. These were used to treat the wounded from infection, broken and shattered bones, sprains and injuries with such success that it acquired the nickname Knitbone by which it is known to the present day.
4. The ordinary humble *nettle* is an excellent blood cleaner and was considered to be one of the cure-all herbs for stomach, lungs, and intestine. It was used extensively for arthritis, rashes, stomach, lungs and intestines.
5. *Rose hips* were used for bone building and strong teeth in children. It was also used to benefit the blood to prevent anaemia.
6. From the roots of the *Hutchers Broom* came a potion for kidney ailments.
7. *Feverfew*, a daisy like flower was used to great effect for migraine. It was bound around the wrists as a cure for ague.
8. *Gawtic* would be called another "heal-all", It was cut into slices and put into your socks or shoes and the treatment continued each morning until the breath smelt of garlic... It was made into a potion and used to cure asthma.
9. *Parsley* boiled in milk was used to help gravel.
10. The liquid obtained from *Burdock* roots was a great blood - purifier. This was also used to cure boils.

(Formerly Edlingstown)
Diocese of Killala *Records*
Lacken Parish
Ballina County Mayo Ireland
Baptisms

Feb. 5 1854
Bridget Barrett
Parents: John Barrett and Mary Early
residence Ralnto et Kan ?

May 22 1854
George Munnelly
Parents Lacky Munelly and Mary Moran
res. Doonadaly ?

May 22, 1854
Mary Munnelly
Parents : Michael Monelly and Peggy Moran

Aug 13, 1854
William Ford
Parents: Thomas Ford and Bridget Early
Sponsors--Andy Early and Mary Early

January 28, 1853
Catherine Barrett
Parents John Barrett (Berrett) and Mary
Early

November 16, 1856
Thomas Barrett
Parents: John Barrett and Mary Early

Rothlacher

July 16, 1868
Ellen Early
Parents: Michael Early and Bridget Forde
Barnhill
Sp. William Early and Mary Early

March 17, 1871
Michael Barrett
Parents: Pat Barrett and Mary McLaughlin
Conaghanca
sp. Michael Barrett and Mary Donnelly

Marriages

Ors
Feb. 11 1858
Thomas Barrett and Catherine Tighe Park
Sp Phillip Serdinca and Mary Tighe

Feb 16, 1858
Bartley Barrett and Bridget Barrett
Carrowmac Str
Sp Patt Barrett and Nora Barrett

Jan 10, 1860
Michael Early and Bridget Ford Barnhill
Sp Thomas Heston and Mary Forde

Diocese of Killala
Lacken Parish
Ballina, County Mayo Ireland
Baptisms

1869
Patt Barrett
James Barrett and Nelly Barrett
sp Patt Browne and Nelly Ward O Laughlin

Jan. 13, 1869
Biddy Ohara
John O Hara and Mary Barrett
Sp Thomas and Kitty Barrett Ballidering

March 9, 1842
Martin Gaughan ✓
Mike Gaughan and Biddy ? ✓

Patt Barrett
Martin Barrett and Mary Bourke
sp Mike Hughes and ? McHale

March 17, 1842
Marriage
James Flynn to Mary Gaughan ✓

**Baptisms and Marriages
Diocese of Killala Ballskeary Parish and
Lahardane Parish**

Sept 20, 1863
Thomas and Elinor Lyons
witness Elinor Gaughan ✓

November 29, 1863
Edward and George Flannery ?
Bridget Barrette

Baptism
January 24, 1864
Edward Barns
Patt Barns and Catherine Gaughan ✓
sp Michael Barrett and Elinor Gaughan ✓

Feb 2, 1864
Anthony Bilbo
Parents: Patr and Paul Bilbo
sp Bridget Barrett

Feb 17, 1864
James Gaughan
Mary Gaughan Mary Timblin
sp Patt Gaughan ✓
Bridget Do

Feb 20, 1864
Wedding James and Mary Gaughan ✓

Obituary
April 11, 1829
Mary Barrett age 78 Died of old age

Baptisms
November 16, 1852
Thomas Barrett
Parents John Barrett and Mary Early from
Rothlacher

December 18, 1857
John Early
Parents Michael Early and Catherine Ford
from Barnhill
sp William Early and Catherine Ford

Baptisms

May 1, 1859
John Barrett and Mary Barrett were sponsors
at baptism
of Maria McGavin

Michael Gaughan ✓
Martin Gaughan and Mary Flynn ✓
sp Bridget Gaughan Lisaminska ?

1838
William and Anne Gaughan were sponsors ✓
in Carriminagon

December 15, 1841
Thomas Gaughan
Patt Gaughan and Ellen Walsh ✓
sp Patt Walsh and Nelly Barrett Carrvanigan

Dec. 19, 1841
Patt Barrett
Parents James Barrett and Nelly Barrett
sponsors Patt Brown and Nelly Ward O
laughlin

March 12. 1842
Patt Barrett
Parents Martin Barrett and Mary Bourke
sp Mike Hughes and B McHale
Ballimoricon

March 9, 1842
Bidly Gaughan
Parents Michael Gaughan and Bidly ✓
Hopkins
sp Martin Gaughan and ✓

March 20, 1842
Patt Barrett
parents: Mike Barrett and Honor O Hara
sp John Walsh and Bridget Ohara Tullelina?

July 10, 1842
William Gaughan
Parents Thomas Gaughan and Mary ✓
Rotchford Ballineva

Baptisms

May 20, 1866

Anthony Gaughan ✓
Parents Martin Gaughan and Celia Brogan
sp Patt and Mary Barrett Caravanhesen ?

June 24, 1866

Edward Barrett
Patt Barrett and Bidy McHale
sp Mike Bourke and Cate McHale
Knockmore

January 1868

Mary Gaughan
Parents Michael Gaughan and Bridget
McAndrew
sp John and Bidy Gaughan ✓

March 1868

Mary Barrett
Parents John Barrett and Anne Timblin
sp John and Anne Kelly

Backs Parish, Killala Ballina Mayo
Knockmore
Lahardane Parish

February 23, 1842

Patt Barrett
Parents Patt Barrett and Ann MacAndrew
sponsor Winifred Barrett Toberinovine Ned
Jordon

June 9, 1844

Nelly
Ned Barrett and Mary ?

August 27, 1844

Winifred
James Lallie and Eleanor Barrett
sp Winifred Barrett Bakome

Baptisms cont.

December 20, 1844

Ned Barrett
William Barrett and Nelly Mylet
Sp. William Barrett and Bidy Lavelle
Cahooly

January 23, 1845

Cate McNeely
Anthony Mcneely and Mary Nary

Cloondoff

Sept. 21, 1863

William Gaughan ✓
John Gaughan and Bridget Ready

October 5, 1863

Martin Gaughan ✓
James Gaughan and Bridget Callhghan
sp Pat Gilmore and Mary Paddin

December 4, 1863

Ann Barrett
Pat Barrett and Mary Quinlan

December, 16, 1863

Mary Barrett
Pat Barrett and Bridget Barrett
sp Mary Bourke

March 1868

Pat Barrett
Mother Nelly Barrett--father illegible

May 1866

John Barrettt
Rube Barrett and Mary Cadin
sp Pat Barrett and Mary Barrett Castlebarn

Baptisms cont.

August 1st, 1860

Nelly Barrett

John Barrett and Mary Munay
sp Wm. Corcoran and Mary Barrett
Turlough

1865
Pat Early Cunaghmore

January 1, 1866
James Moran
Mike Moran and Cate Moran

October 12, 1867
Cate Barrett
Martin Barrett and Bridget Reilly
Sp John Barrett and Cate Do Gusthalough ?

July 16, 1868
Ellen Barrett
James Barrett and Ellen Leonard
sp Patt Barrett and Ann Corcoran
Ballinsolina

October 8, 1868
Martin Early
John Early and Cate Mayock
Sp Michael Mayock and Barbara Early
Barnagoulian

Jan. 9, 1869
Anne Barrett
William Barrett and Ellen Milott
Sp William Gaughan and Mary Gaughan ✓
Caffoole

April 27, 1869
Martin Barrett
Pat Barrett and Bridget Barrett
Sp John Barrett and Bridget Walsh

July 18, 1869
Cate Corcoran
William Corcoran and Mary Barrett
Sp Henry Gaughan and Cate Barrett
Knockmore

Baptisms Cont.

1851

John McNeely
Anthony Mcneely and Mary Fay
Cloundough

August 15, 1850
Martin Barrett
Martin Barrett and Bridget Reilly
Denanolaph

Oct 1850
Mary Barrett
Pat Barrett and Celly Commins
Sp James Brogan and Mary Mills
Ballaknock

January 17, 1851
James Barrett
Martin Barrett and Nelly Mylott
Sp (?) Gaughan and Cate Barrett
Caffoly

May 7, 1851
Martin Barrett
Pat Barrett and Bridget Barrett
Sp William Gaughan and Mary Gaughan
Castlehill

October 23, 1851
Bridget Barrett
Mark (?) Barrett and Bridget Mc (?)
Castlehill

December 20, 1856
Mary Gaughan
Pat Gaughan and Honor Gaughan ✓
Sp Mary Gaughan and Ellen
Gaughan Mayshook

December 23, 1856
Honor Barrett
Patt Barrett and Mary
Bourke Carriskenneen

Feb 13, 1855
Mary Barrett
John Barrett and Margaret Magan
Sp Pat Gaughan and Bridget
Walsh Castlehill

Baptisms Cont.

February 23, 1855

Mike Barrett
Mark and Bridget Barrett
Sp Ann
Barrett

Cafnelly

March 20, 1857

Sara Barrett
Mark Barrett and Bridget May
Sp Anthony Leonard and Nelly
Gaughan Caffooly

March 31, 1859

Bridget Gaughan ✓
Patt Gaughan and Honor Jordon
Sp William Gaughan and Honora
Ward Meyhook

August, 1863

Ellen Gaughan ✓
Pat Gaughan and Honor Jordon

May 22, 1864

Margaret Gaughan ✓
William Gaughan and Honor Nora
Sp George (?) and Kitty
Barrett Knockmore

End Lahardane Parish

Addergoole Parish and Kiltane Parish
Rev. McDonnell
Parochial House Bangor, Erris, Ballina
Baptisms 1860-1905
Marriages 1860-1905

Baptisms

July 10, 1867

Ellen Barrett
Kitty McAndrews and Mick Barrett
Sp Patt Connell and Bidy Barrett Glanihill

Baptisms Cont.

Feb. 22, 1870

Sara McAndrews
Ned McAndrews and Bidy Gaughan
Sp James Gaughan and Cath. Gaughan

Dicoese of Killala

Belmullet Parish Baptisms and Marriages

Marriages 1836

Thomas Barrett and Marry Corrony(?)
From Palle(?) Glanduff
Witness James Barrett and Anne
McAndrews

Feb 16, 1836

Patrick Barrett and Bridget Dunyan(?)
From Drumanigonfrin

Feb. 21, 1836

James
Gaughan and Mary Gaughan ✓
From Mt Jubilee(?)

February 21, 1836

Harry Gaughan and Anne Cadden
From Gouglass

May 29, 1836

Michael Barrett and Bridget
Gibbons Gouglass
Witness Catherine Gaughan ✓

February 18, 1837

Thomas Barrett and Winifred Kelly

October 12, 1837

John Barrett and Winifred Barrett
From Sranogh (?)
Witness James Mills and Anne Barrett

November 17, 1837

Michael Barrett and Catherine
Conway Mingmore(?)

Marriages Continued

January 20, 1838

Richard Barrett and Ann Connell

March 4, 1838

Michael Gaughan to Catey ✓
Gilone Doohoma

December 28, 1838

Michael Gaughan to Mary ✓
Corry Doohama

February 12, 1839

James Gaughan to Mary ✓
Larrimer Doolough
Witness Patrick Gaughan and Catherine
Larrimer

March 3, 1839

John Barrett to Margaret
(?) Bunslhama

February 2, 1841

Patrick Barrett to Nora
(?) Trough
Witness John Lavelle and Bridget Lavelle

July 15, 1841

Patrick Barrett to Bridget Cuan
Witness Thos. Manley and Rose Monahan

July 8, 1843

Patrick Barrett to Bridget Mills
Witness Patrick Barrett

July 28, 1843

John Gaughan to Mary McDermott ✓

April 24, 1843

Thomas Gaughan to Honor ✓
Corrigan Belmullet

July 24, 1844

Michael Gaughan to Margaret ✓
Donahue Belmullet

May 14, 1844

John Barrett and Bridget Lally

July 23, 1844

Michael Barrett to Anne
McAndrews Glandruff
Marriages Continued

January 29, 1845

Michael Gaughan to Catherine Barrett ✓
Witnesses Thomas Barrett and Anne
Cornelly

Baptisms

July 1869

Catherine Gaughan
Anthony Gaughan and Ellen Gaughan ✓

August 16, 1869

Celia Gaughan
Anthony Gaughan and Honora Gaughan ✓

Belmullet Marriages

February 4, 1866

Michael Walsh and Catherine Barrett

February 24, 1869

Patrick Barrett and Bridget Barrett

February 27, 1870

Pat Barrett and Ellen Gaughan ✓
Witness Michael Doogan and Mary Gilmore

February 27, 1870

John Gaughan and Ann Doherty ✓
Witness Michael Monahan and Catherine
Ruddy

February 27, 1870

Edwin Sweeny and Sabina Gaughan ✓

THE HISTORY OF CROSSMOLINA

by Tony Donahoe
2003

*Across the lake westwards should I sail,
I need not go a longer journey
To reach the prosperous Glenn Nemthinne.
The O'Mailshinas who refused not any one,
The O'Gaibhtheachains of the sharp spears,
Distributing lances to the troop,
Were the two chiefs of the plain of Calraighe,
Over Magh Eleag of high prosperity,
As a brave and hundred-cattled Brughaidh
Under whom a fair faced race have risen.*

O'Floinn, the brughaidh, the farmer, had a hundred cattle and was known as a husbandman. He was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, one hundred of each kind of domestic animals, such as cattle, sheep, goats, cats, hens, geese, bees etc. His lands were the Moylaw of today and the estate of the river Deel. This district was known in the early seventeenth century as Moylaha and contained 1200 quarters (4 x 120 acres). Looking at the physical map it shows that the parish had more bog than arable land. There is an amount of green land reclaimed by the tenants over the last two hundred years, even up the slopes of Nephin. The arable land is limestone but porous and people had difficulties with lack of water during dry summers until the water schemes were organised in recent years. Indeed some farms were abandoned by the tenants because of this difficulty, two examples being Cllickmaha and Carrowcloughy.

Nephin, 2,640 feet in height, overshadows the parish. Glen Nephin has an annual rainfall of 48". At the end of the Ice Age a glacier dug a huge groove down the side and deposited earth, sand, gravel and boulders all over the parish. Elizabeth Ham, in her book *Elizabeth Ham, 1783-1820*, describes:

*The first sight of the mountains really worthy of being so called. Crow Patrick and Nephin grew upon us as we advanced. The first a regular cone, like a sugar-loaf, with a beautiful lake, I was told, on its summit proclaiming it of volcanic origin. My beautiful Nephin that I afterwards learned to love like a familiar friend, more dome shaped, and greatly resembling Vesuvius in form. These were backed and blended with the Erris mountains, which left them in bold relief. The name 'Nephin' is said to be derived from Neamh-Finn or Naimh-Finn, meaning Fionn's Paradise. Legend relates that Fionn Mac Cumhaill, arriving at the summit, exclaimed on beholding the entrancing vision on every side; *This is Paradise* and that thereupon the mountain was called *Fionn's Paradise*. The late Father J.F. Lavelle wrote the following verses:*

She captured it!

By THE FOUR MASTERS
From the Earliest Period to the Year 1616
Edited from MSS in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy and of
Trinity College Dublin with a translation
and copious notes by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
Barrister at Law

1181.]

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

57

Mulmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht^a, chief senior of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh^b, Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.

Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^c, was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag^d.

Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac^e, was drowned in Lough Conn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-one.

Dungal O'Kaely, Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Mulmurry^f O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan^g (Louth), died.

Mulkieran O'Fiävra, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians^h. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpreⁱ [i. e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

^a *Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghda, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [Ard-glass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

^f *Mulmurry*, *maelmuirne*.—Colgan says, *Acta SS.*, p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

^g *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, i. e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally

called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaely, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; Ware's *Antiquities*, cap. 26; and also his *Bishops of Louth and Clogher*, at the name Edan.

^h *Both of the nobles and the plebeians*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: "*et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*."

ⁱ *Cath Criche Coirpre*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlín, Murray, and Murrough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),

The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford^e, Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfina^f, Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war^s broke out between O'Connor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

As for Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synan, at the Furney [αα πυρναϊδ]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, and to yeald his brother,

William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, during the time he shou'd remain in the Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Connor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Connor beheaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refection or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott upp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that pressence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,

*Landlords and Tenants in Ireland
by FINLAY DUN*

*London: Printed by Spottiswoode and Co.,
New-Street Square and Parliament Street*

Wholesale: Longmans, Green, and Co. 158 (

TENURE IN NORTH-WEST MAYO.

penation to the dispossessed tenants, and placing thereon modern buildings, a steam-engine, and other equipments, with a valuable herd of shorthorns, in which both he and Mrs. Pery take an active interest, and which are improving the size, quality, and value of the cattle of the district. The farm wages annually amount to 600*l.* The occasional employment given to tenants in their spare time often enables them to earn much more than their rent. In these and other useful works Mr. Pery, during twenty years, has expended 15,000*l.* About one third of this has been spent in roads, draining, houses, and improvements, directly benefiting the 266 tenants, of whom nearly all, excepting twenty-six, are rated at less than 10*l.* Including the home farm, the estate measures 5,061 acres; the Poor Law valuation, comprising lands in hand, is 2,148*l.* The owner pays the entire rates for eighty-one holdings and county cess amounting to 80*l.* a year. The cottages of the tenants were generally built forty to fifty years ago and many are pleasantly placed round the margin of the lough. Liberal allowances were made, not only in cottage-building, but for other substantial improvements, by the grandfather of the present owner; reclamation, when thoroughly done, has generally been profitable. The lands are now conveniently squared; with many of the cultivated plots a portion of mountain grazing and turf bog is let.

Rents, fixed at their present figures in 1868 and 1869, and varying from 10*s.* to 20*s.* for the best land, are about 25 per cent. over Griffith's valuation, and until recently have not been complained of. An abatement of 15 per cent. was offered from the rent of 1879, much of which is still unpaid. In the winter of 1879-80 Indian meal was distributed at

LORD ARRAN'S ESTATES.

prime cost—namely, 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; payment was promised either in money or in labour; but the debt in great part is still outstanding. Champion potatoes to the extent of fifty tons were also distributed gratuitously to the necessitous, and at cost price to those who were better off. Gratitude for these boons should have stimulated more effort to pay for them; but here, as elsewhere, both public and private potato funds are still heavily, apparently irrecoverably, in debt. Sale of possessory interest allowed to be made to any solvent party reaches five to seven years' rental, but has recently fallen somewhat owing to agitation and uncertainty as to the land question.

Like all sensible landlords, Mr. Pery has striven hard to increase the independence of his people. He has endeavoured to foster steady industry; he has provided the work so sadly wanted throughout many districts of Ireland. Upwards of a dozen families are found regular employment on the home farm; occasional work is furnished, as required, for small tenants. Such supervision and help have produced comfort and prosperity in many homes. The tenants, where they have not run deeply into debt, are rapidly recovering from the bad season of 1879; the 10-acre men, quickest pulled down, have received more help in their troubles, and are again recovering more quickly. Like so many thoughtful observers, Mr. Pery states that the ownership of the cultivator conduces to greater economy of production, to greater industry, self-reliance, and thrift, and to a more intelligent interest in the preservation of the law and order which maintain the rights and value of property.

Lord Arran in this part of Mayo has 600 tenants, who multiplied excessively during the lax administration of a

