THE EXPANSION AND DECLINE
OF THE O’DONEL ESTATE
NEWPORT, COUNTY MAYO
1785-1852

Peter Mullowney
Lewis on Newport (1837)
Lewis on Newport (1837)
O'Donnells of Donegal
Factors in the decline of the estate

- The O'Donels originally from Donegal.
- Transplanted to the Ballycroy district of Mayo, around 1654.
- Neal O'Donel, held title to Kildavnet and Achill Beg in 1776.
- In 1781 he purchased the fine estate of Cong.
- Four years later he was able to purchase the Burrishoole estate from John Thomas Medlicott for £33,589 in opposition to John, third earl of Altamont, afterwards first marquis of Sligo.
Purchase of the Estate

The estate was purchased by Sir Neal O'Donel on 17 July 1774 from John Thomas Medlicott and Thomas John Medlicott for £33,589 19s 4d. This was equal to nineteen years and a half purchase of the rental income minus the head rent amounting to £1722 11s 3d per year.
Purchase of the Estate

NLI, PC264 (2)/22

Document from Court of Kings bench marking agreement between Sir Neal O’Donel and John Thomas Medlicott and Thomas John Medlicott where in exchange for the Newport estate described therein John Thomas Medlicott was given £33,589 19s 4d and Thomas John Medlicott one sparrow hawk.
Extent of the Estate

The Oâ€™Donels owned land in three baronies of Mayo.

- Tarmon estate in the barony of Erris,
- Cong estate in the barony of Kilmaine
- Newport estate in the barony of Burrishoole.

Included in the sale of lands by the Medlicotts was also land in Counties Tipperary, Kilkenny and Waterford but this was probably disposed of almost immediately.
The Burrishoole Estate

- Centred on the town of Newport made up of 70,000 acres.
- The land is generally poor consisting in a large part of mountain grazing.
- The part of the property that was arable, consisted of acidic peaty soils. Crops that grew there were buffeted by winds coming in from the Atlantic Ocean.
- The soil and climate were ideal for the cultivation of potatoes and linen.
O'Donel Family Tree

- Hugh of Melcomb
- Sir Neal the Elder d. Jan 1811
- 1798 1800 1828
- Hugh James Moore Sir Neal the Younger Connel 1828
- Hugh James Moore Sir Richard
- Sir George
THE REMAINDER TO IN TAIL MALE

THE INHERITANCE OF THE O'DONEL ESTATE
Factors in the decline of the estate

- Extensive borrowing
- Settlements made on marriages of daughters and to younger sons of the family.
- Not matched by a corresponding growth in income over time.
- Decline in agricultural prices following the ending of the Napoleonic wars.
- Decline of the linen industry in the parish.
- Payment of rent by the tenants more difficult.
- Difficulties were massively accentuated by the occurrence of the Great Famine in 1847.
Factors in the decline of the estate

- Annuities were paid to widows of landlords or potential landlords.
- Over the period of sixty-seven years covered by this study annuities were paid to five widows and to two daughters of deceased heirs.
- A large number of deeds were executed to secure these annuities and this further added to the burden of debt.
- Wills were often used to disburse the wealth of the estate rather than consolidate it and place it in a more financially viable position for the inheritor of the estate.
Sir Neal O'Donel (II)
Sir Hugh O'Donel
James Moore O'Donel
Factors in the decline of the estate

- Duelling
- Loans
- Marriage Settlements
- Court cases
- Legal fees
- Church tithes
- Quit rent
- Poor rates
Factors in the decline of the estate (duelling)

- Hugh O'Donel.
- James Moore O'Donel.
- Hugh James Moore O'Donel.
- Richard O'Donel
Consecrated to the Memory of
Colonel HUGH O. DONNEL, eldest son of
Sir NEAL O. DONNEL, Bart.
his patriotic conduct in public life kept peace with
his observance of the social duties,
and his punctuous observance of
honorable engagements. As a Soldier
he knew his duty to his King,
as an Irishman he felt his duty to his country.
In both capacities the principles of
a Gentleman
Signalized his Conduct.
he died the 1. of September 1798
equally lamented by an
attached people.
and affectionate parents,
This Monument is erected by his
unhappy parents as a
Memorial of their deep Regret,
and Parental affection.
Consecrated to the Memory of Colonel HUGH O. DONELLY, eldest Son of Sir NEAL O. DONELLY, Bart.

his patriotic conduct in public life kept peace with his observance of the social duties, and his punctious observance of honorable engagements as a Soldier he knew his duty to his King.

as an Irishman he felt his duty to his country. In both capacities the principles of a Gentleman signalized his conduct.

he died the 1st of September 1798 equally lamented by an attached people, and affectionate parents.

this Monument is erected by his unhappy parents as a Memorial of their deep Regret and Parental affection.
Mortal,

Pause and Contemplate,

The inscrutable decrees of the
Almighty God whose Will
has Conspicuous to the Tomb,
which yet in the Visor of Life.

JAMES MOORE O’DONELLE Esq.
Second Son of Sir NEAL O’DONELLE 1st. Bar.
As a Son, as a Husband, as a Brother, as a Patriot
his Conduct stood the test.

the tears of his friends have evinced his value
the Regret of his Country has recorded his bugbear
In Arduous times he proved his loyalty to his King.
In Corrupt ones
he Supported the independence of his Country
and as he lived a Man of Honor
So he died a Man of Courage.
On the 24th day of September 1800
In the 50th Year of his Age, this Monument
is Erected to his Memory
by his Affectionate Father.
Mortal
Pause and Contemplate
The Inscrutable Decrees of the
Almighty God whose Will
has Consigned to the Tomb
whirl'd yet in the Vigor of Life.
JAMES MOORE, O. DONELLI, Esq.
Second Son of Sir NEAL. O. DONELLI, Earl
As a Son as a Husband as a Brother as a Patriot
his Conduct stood the test.
the tears of his friends have evinced his Value
the Regret of his Country has Recorded his Integrity
in Arduous times he proved his loyalty to his King
In Corrupt ones
he Supported the Independence of his Country
and as he lived a Man of Honor
So he died a Man of Courage.
On the 24th day of September 1800
In the 36th Year of his Age, this Monument
is Erected to his Memory
by his Affectionate Father.
Factors in the decline of the estate (duelling)

- Hugh O'Donel.
  - Died Sept 1798
- James Moore O'Donel.
  - Died Sept 1801
- Hugh James Moore O'Donel.
  - Died Jul 28th 1828
- Richard O'Donel
  - Died Jul 14th 1828
  - Died Feb 28th 1830
Factors in the decline of the estate (loans)

- 1774: loan to Medlicotts from John earl of Altamont £16,333 6s 8d at 6 per cent interest.
- 1781: loan to Sir Neal O’Donel from Sir Rowland Hill £13,700.
- 1825: loan to Sir Neal O’Donel the younger from William Browne £16,700.
Factors in the decline of the estate
(Marriage settlements)

- 1766 : Settlement on marriage of Neal O'Donel
  £2600
- 1793 : Settlement on marriage of James Moore
  O'Donel annuity £400 year to wife Deborah from
  Tarmon estate.
- 1798 : Settlement on marriage of Hugh O'Donel
  £3000 per annum.
- 1798 : Settlement on marriage of Hugh O'Donel
  for £14000 to children of Sir Neal.
Maria O'Donel Browne

Factors in the decline of the estate (Court cases)

- 1777 : £892 19s 0d to James McDonnell
- 1785 : £4550 to Elizabeth Medlicott.
- 1785 : £4550 to Susanna Medlicott.
- 1785 : £4550 to Frances Medlicott.
- 1785 : £1000 to General Manus O'Donel.
- 1789 : £3600 to Reverend Moone Johnston
Factors in the decline of the estate

- 1774, the Medlicottts were in severe financial difficulty and applied for a loan to John late earl of Altamont who accordingly agreed to lend them £16,333 6s 8d at 6 per cent interest. As there were many annuities and other debts affixed to the Medlicottts' estate it was agreed that as security for this loan they would convey to the earl of Altamont most of the estate for ever.
Factors in the decline of the estate

- Sir Neal O'Donel had received a baronetcy in 1780.
- This was associated with his change to the Protestant faith in 1763.
- Hugh married Alice Hutchinson.
- James Moore O'Donel married Deborah Camac.
- Neal married Catherine Annesley.
- The fourth son was Connel.
Maintaining Honour

- Duelling
- Marriage settlements
- Sale of land
- Bequests to younger children
- Status in community
Maintaining Honour (Status in community)

- 1795 Hugh O'Donel Lieutenant Colonel South Mayo Militia
- 1798 James Moore O'Donel Captain South Mayo Militia
- 1798 Connel O'Donel Lieutenant South Mayo Militia
O'Donel family (religion)

- 1763 Neal and his father became Protestants
- Parish of Burrishoole
  - Church of Ireland
  - Roman Catholic
  - Methodist
  - Presbyterian
  - Darbyites
Maintaining Honour (Status in community)

- 1795 Hugh O'Donel MP Donegal
- 1795 James Moore O'Donel MP Rathoath
- 1798 Hugh O'Donel Earl of Achill?
- 1815 Connel O'Donel High Constable Barony of Burrishoole
Marriage settlement of Hugh James Moore O'Donel

- Made 30th May 1828.
- HJM O'D died 28th July 1828.
- £1000 per annum to widow
- £10,000 for a younger child or children
House Building

- Melcomb House or Seamount
- Newport House
- Improving the town
Melcomb House

- Hugh Ó'Donel
- Samuel Ó'Donel
- Connolly Coane
- James Moore Ó'Donel
- Connel Ó'Donel
- Richard Ó'Donel
- Captain John Nugent
- Sir George Clendenning Ó'Donel
Estate Income (1843)

- Newport Estate: £6879 12s 10d
- Cong Estate: £2500 17s 3d
- Clogher Estate: £459 8s 7d
THE LAND AND ECONOMY OF THE ESTATE
THE LAND AND ECONOMY OF THE ESTATE

- Decrease in prices after Napoleonic War
- Decline in Linen industry
- Agricultural produce
  - Livestock
  - Corn
  - Potatoes
  - Flax
Parish of Burrishoole (1841)

- 125 townlands total
- Sir Richard O'Donel 69 townlands
- Marquis of Sligo 15 townlands
- Sir William Palmer 15 townlands
- Colonel Gore 12 townlands
Parish of Burrishoole (1841) acreage

- Sir Richard O'Donel 29,787
- Marquis of Sligo 8135
- Sir William Palmer 1914
- Colonel Gore 5496
Percentage of land owned in Parish of Burrishoole 1851

- Colonel Gore
- Sir Richard O'Donel
- Sir William Palmer
- Marquis of Sligo
- Other
Parish of Burrishoole (1841) tenants

- Sir Richard O’Donel 6413
- Marquis of Sligo 1637
- Sir William Palmer 695
- Colonel Gore 1585
Percentage of tenants in Parish of Burrishoole 1851

- Colonel Gore
- Sir Richard O'Donel
- Sir William Palmer
- Marquis of Sligo
- Other

60
# Population per acre (1841)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Value per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrowkeel</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corraunboy</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camcloon</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oghilees</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derrybrock</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glennamong</td>
<td>4453</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pattern of land usage

- Rundale system (44 townlands in 1839)
- The parish has 11,000 inhabitants living in 100 hamlets—de Tocqueville (1835)
- Newport town population 1285
Parish of Burrishoole (1851)
Agricultural Census

- 3445 holdings
- 63 % less than 15 acres
- 700 less than 5 acres
- 1197 horses    718 donkeys
- 10906 cattle   7165 sheep
- 1611 pigs     21232 chickens
Parish of Burrishoole (1851) Agricultural Census

- 10906 cattle
- majority on 5 - 15 acre holdings (62%)
- 1834 on 100 to 500 acre holdings (2.7%)
- Farmer 5 acres or less 1 cow
- Farmer 100 acres ten cows
- 17 landholders greater 500 acres 48 cows
Parish of Burrishoole (Milling)

- 1706 lease to Owen O'Malley
- 1777 Richard Lendrum
- 1792 John Arbuthnot
- 1811 William Ivers
- 1838 Jonas Swain
  - Corn
  - Flax
  - Flax and potatoes fertilised with seaweed
The port of Newport

- These two small places, Newport and Westport, share the poor trade of Clew Bay. Newport being the more advantageously situated since its river can take ships of 500 tons. *Coquebert (1791)*
- The pier was erected at the expense of Sir R. A. O'Donel and some of the merchants of the town; the quays were extensive and commodious, and accessible to vessels of 200 tons. *Lewis (1838)*
Grain Export from the Port of Newport 1749-1790

- Oats quarters
- Barley quarters
- Wheat quarters
- Oat flour barrels

Year: 1749, 1755, 1783, 1786, 1788, 1790

Export volumes in thousands.
Linen industry in Newport

- 1720 Captain Pratt settled Quakers
- Linen sent northwards for spinning
- 1790 Linenhall set up in Castlebar
- Immigrant weavers from Ulster
- 1847 700 employed by Mr Gildea
- Decline 1820s - 30s machine made goods in Ulster
Linen industry in Newport

- Partial revival at the time of the famine
- 50 acres Mayo (1844) 2499 (1847)
- Seed 25s acre, labour 28s, manure , paid tenants £5 per acre
- 1000 workers harvesting
- 1847 700 employed by Mr Gildea in processing
Arrears of rent

- 0 per cent in 1805
- 40 per cent in 1816
- 85 per cent in 1823
- 103 per cent in 1824.
- The amount of arrears varied between townlands and there were some townlands where the arrears were 299 per cent in 1816, 320 per cent in 1823 and 420 per cent in 1824.
Increases in rent

- 1777 - 1788  0.3 % per annum
- 1788 - 1805  2.7 % per annum
- 1805 - 1814  3.5 % per annum
ña little thing will help a poor manò

LANDLORD TENANT RELATIONS
Population Estimates County Mayo 1706 -1841 (from Jordan.)

Lower Estimate
Upper Estimate
Condition of better off families

- Examination of leases
- Davis family
- Nixon family
- Most land let to poorer tenants on year to year basis and no leases made but names are in rent rolls.
O'Donel Estate: Rent rolls

- MS 5821 Rent Roll 1774-1814
- MS 5736 Rentals and Tithes Applotments 1774-1830
- MS 5745 Sept 1826-Sept 1831 Rental
- MS 5742 Accounts O'Donel Estate and Relief Funds 1837-40
- MS 5740 Rental of Newport Estate March and Sept 1855
- MS 5741 Abstract of rental of Newport Estate 1/2 year ended 25th March 1862
Parish of Kilmina and Kilmaclasser (12,444)
- Parish priest Myles Sheridan
- Cabin without land 10s
- Cabin with half an acre 30s - 40s
- Rent paid in cash not in exchange for labour
- Often only one room 12\text{\textdegree} by 18\text{\textdegree}
Parish of Kilmina and Kilmaclasser (12,444)
- Beds made of straw placed on poles
- Often only one bed in cabin
- Roofs thatched straw or potato, often leaked
- Roof tied down with reed ropes or stones
- Hole left in roof for smoke
Report of Commissioners on Poor Laws in Ireland (1836)

- Parish of Kilmina and Kilmaclasser
- Linen trade and herring fishery both declined
- Winter 1831 calls for rent reductions
- Population increasing rapidly
- Subdividing principal cause of poverty
Report of Commissioners on Poor Laws in Ireland (1836)

- Standard clothing not good
- £1 Annually for clothes for family
- Suit and shoes to Mass and fairs
- When at home dressed in rags
- Coats of frieze woven locally
- Not sufficient warm clothes to leave cabins in winter
Linen industry in Newport

- Loan from Central Relief Committee
- Purchase 100 lbs. flaxseed £300
- 5,000 acres suitable growth of flax
- 14 men employed cultivation of one acre

NLI, MS 8669, Pim correspondence.
Sir Richard O'Donel Newport May 1 1847 to William Todhunter
Linen industry in Newport

- Sir Richard in his closing statement to Todhunter said "a little thing will help a poor man and I do believe that a few quarts of flax seed would help many a poor creature from ruin but let us not forget that not one moment should be lost."

NLI, MS 8669, Pim correspondence. Sir Richard O'Donel Newport May 1 1847 to William Todhunter
Employment on the O’Donel estate

- Farm overseer
- Bailiffs
- Farm managers
- Labourers
- Gardeners
- House servants
Population decline on Ó Donel estate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>388,887</td>
<td>246,030</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barony of Burrishoole</td>
<td>39,873</td>
<td>20,601</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population decline on O'Donel estate

Percentage of population in Parish

Sir Richard O'Donel: 70.00%
Marquis of Sligo: 10.00%
Colonel Gore: 20.00%
Sir William Palmer: 87
Population decline on O'Donel estate

Decrease in Population 1841-1851

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sir Richard O'Donel</th>
<th>Marquis of Sligo</th>
<th>Colonel Gore</th>
<th>Sir William Palmer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.00%</td>
<td>52.00%</td>
<td>46.00%</td>
<td>42.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of Landlords, Griffiths Value per acre and decrease population 1841 - 1851
Comparison of Landlords, Acres per person and decrease population 1841-1851

- Between 0 and 1
- Between 1 and 2
- Between 2 and 3
- Between 3 and 10
- Between 10 and 100
- Greater than 100

Acres per person

- Gore
- O'Donel
- Palmer
- Sligo
Famine on the O'Donel estate

- Evictions
- Stealing from the landlord
- Religious divisions
- Contrast between lifestyles
- James Caine
- Encumbered Estates Court
The Incumbered Estates Act

- Passed in 1849.
- Incumbered Estates' Commission was established.
- Any estates to be sold had to be incumbered.
- Could only be sold without the consent of the owner if the level of debt was greater than half its annual income, or the estate was in receivership.
**LOT 40.**

Part of this Lot, viz., Newport House, Offices, and 1A. 2r. 10p. of the Demesne attached thereto, are held in Fee Simple. The remaining part of the Lot including Raheyworon, forms part of the Lands comprised in the Fee-farm Grant, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, from the Marquis of Sigio to Sir Richard Annesley O'Donnell, Bart, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1852.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denominations</th>
<th>Tenants’ Names</th>
<th>Quantity of Land (Statute Measure)</th>
<th>Yearly Rents or Value, if untenant.</th>
<th>Griffith’s Valuation</th>
<th>Mr. Brett’s Valuation</th>
<th>Gale Days</th>
<th>Tenure of Tenants</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport House</td>
<td>In possession of the owner</td>
<td>1 2 19</td>
<td>£ 5 10 0</td>
<td>£ 5 10 0</td>
<td>£ 5 10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office, and Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Newport</td>
<td>In possession of the owner</td>
<td>16 1 27</td>
<td>15 1 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demesne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raheyworon</td>
<td>In possession of the owner</td>
<td>7 3 13</td>
<td>6 3 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>called in Fee-farm Grant, Bannow, otherwise Raheyworane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct probable amount of Tithe Rent Charge</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 3 19</td>
<td>81 5 0</td>
<td>76 14 6</td>
<td>81 5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Rent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£80 16 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total contents of this Lot, as per Map, are 27 0 38 But the following plots are to be excepted, and to be sold as part of Lot 41, viz.:
- John Malley’s holding containing 0 2 27
- Dominick Quinn’s and Arthur Rose’s holdings containing 0 2 32
- Leaving the contents included in this Lot 29 3 19

**Newport House Offices and Land**

This Lot is delightfully situate in the headland, which extends from the town to the harbour. The house is large and commodious, in the best possible order and not requiring the outlay of a shilling. The offices and yard are in perfect condition, capable of having extensive farming operations carried on therein. The demesne garden and pleasure grounds are most tastefully laid out and planted, and kept in the best state of preservation.
Review main points of build up

- Change to Protestant faith.
- Acquisition of land.
- External income?
- Willing to experiment with new ideas.
Review main points of decline

- Death of five landlords or heirs between 1811 and 1828.
- O'Donels wanting to maintain a certain lifestyle.
- Drop in agricultural prices after end of Napoleonic wars.
- Potato famine.
- Decline in linen industry.
Lands of O’Donel Estate sold in Encumbered Estates Court 1852-1856

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2967</td>
<td>Achill</td>
<td>Reverend Edward Nangle</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2968</td>
<td>Dooega and Carrowgarve</td>
<td>Samuel Holme</td>
<td>2333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2993</td>
<td>Carrickkildavnet, Dereen, Shraheens</td>
<td>William Pike</td>
<td>2333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2994</td>
<td>Achillbeg Island, Cloughmore, Claggan and Saulia</td>
<td>Thomas Brassy</td>
<td>2333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Achill Rent Roll of Sir Neal O'Donel Bart 1801

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>Tenants Name</th>
<th>Yearly Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Achill Beg</td>
<td>Edmund Kilbane</td>
<td>IR£60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Currigarrif</td>
<td>Brian Henry</td>
<td>IR£50.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dukinella</td>
<td>Terence Thewles</td>
<td>IR£54.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dunkinella</td>
<td>Edmund Calfey</td>
<td>IR£54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cashel</td>
<td>Neil Lynchehaun and Patrick McNally</td>
<td>IR£50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Doogort</td>
<td>Pat and Owen O Malley</td>
<td>IR£72.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Keel</td>
<td>Thady Mangan and Co</td>
<td>IR£150.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cloghmore</td>
<td>Brian Kilbane and Co</td>
<td>IR£30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dereen Kildavnet</td>
<td>Martin and Mathew McHugh</td>
<td>IR£60.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saile</td>
<td>Pat Cafferkey</td>
<td>IR£30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townland</td>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Surname</td>
<td>Years rent 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillbeg</td>
<td>Neal</td>
<td>O Donel esq</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doocanella 1 moiety</td>
<td>Dennis</td>
<td>Sweeny</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doocanella other moiety</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>McLoughlin esq.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dooega</td>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>Sweeny and partners</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doogorth</td>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>O Malley and son</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doomore</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>O Malley and partners</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Tenant</td>
<td>Rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93101</td>
<td>Dooniver</td>
<td>Pat McLoughlin</td>
<td>IR£0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94101</td>
<td>Tontanvalley</td>
<td>Pat McLoughlin</td>
<td>IR£0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95101</td>
<td>Tonlagee</td>
<td>Pat McLoughlin</td>
<td>IR£0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96101</td>
<td>Currane</td>
<td>Pat McLoughlin</td>
<td>IR£0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townland</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dooniver</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>767 3 25</td>
<td>49 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tontanvally</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>2068 1 14</td>
<td>111 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maumnaman</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>569 2 29</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashel</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo &amp; Trustees Achill Mission</td>
<td>1687 3 0</td>
<td>69 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunacurry</td>
<td>Rev John MacHale DD</td>
<td>1126 3 0</td>
<td>50 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salia</td>
<td>Thomas Brassy</td>
<td>1898 2 13</td>
<td>56 19 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollranny</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo &amp; Trustees Achill Mission</td>
<td>897 0 31</td>
<td>38 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonregee East</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>566 0 13</td>
<td>20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonregee West</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>762 1 20</td>
<td>39 11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollranny</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo &amp; Trustees Achill Mission</td>
<td>1104 2 23</td>
<td>34 17 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owenduff</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>2023 2 11</td>
<td>42 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfarsad</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>695 0 22</td>
<td>12 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunanioo</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>1809 2 2</td>
<td>55 7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gubnahorsalia</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>159 0 21</td>
<td>30 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mweelillin</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>1284 0 29</td>
<td>42 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srahmore</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>353 2 26</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartron</td>
<td>Col. Knox Gore</td>
<td>1886 2 19</td>
<td>13 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boliglana</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>2930 2 12</td>
<td>55 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culloughin</td>
<td>Marquis of Sligo</td>
<td>1432 3 14</td>
<td>18 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Newport Historical Society

http://townlandhistory.netfirms.com/histsoc/