

The Neighbors in Ireland

By

Michael F. McGraw⁺
Austin, TX

And

Clare Tuohy
Dublin, Ireland



Cover Photos

Lower Left - Patrick Tuohy (1806 - 1873) and Bridget Fanning (? - 1883) - Picture taken in 1871 at the latest - Photo courtesy of Clare Tuohy

Lower Right - Mary Maher Tuohy (1820 - 1901) and William Tuohy (c. 1805 - ?) - Picture taken in 1871 at the latest - Photo courtesy of Clare Tuohy

Bottom Center - Map of Co. Tipperary

Background - Satellite image of the townland of Grange. - OS Ireland web site. Shown are the locations of the farms of Patrick Tuohy, William Tuohy, Patrick McGrath and Thomas Long.

Contact Information

Michael F. McGraw
mfmcgraw@austin.rr.com

Clare Tuohy
annclare@gofree.indigo.ie

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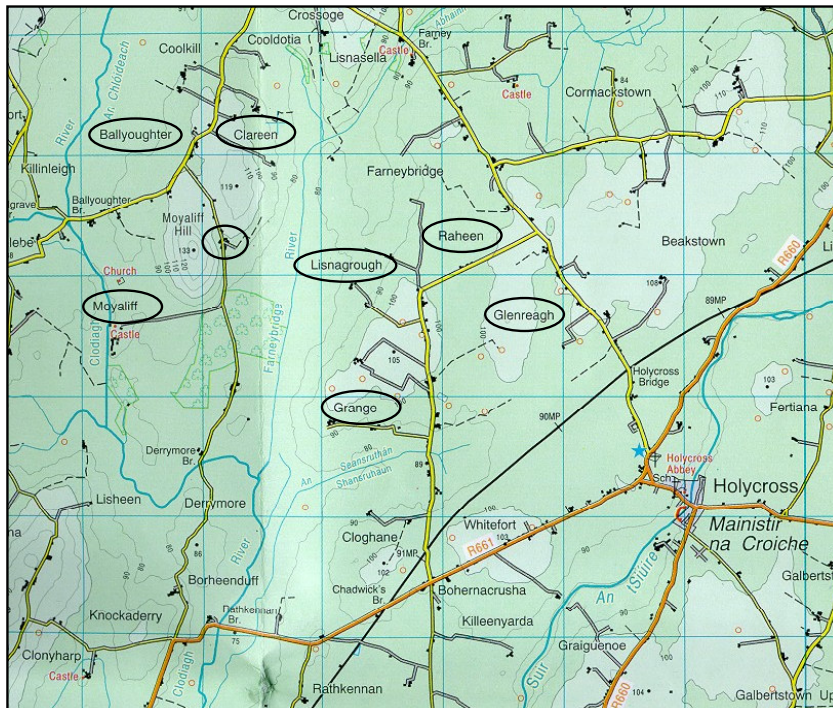
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The Neighbors in Ireland

Introduction

Overview

It took a while to discover where that first ancestor had come from in Ireland. Slowly, a few more people were found who had come from that same area of Ireland and then the floodgate opened. Central New York appeared to be a magnet for the Irish from the Upperchurch area of Co. Tipperary. Then, while investigating persons who were neighbors in the Truxton and Pompey area, it was determined that not only were they just from the same area, they were also neighbors back in Ireland. In 2008, one of the authors (Tuohy) was able to find the Holycross church records that provided the actual locations where some of the families had been living in Ireland during 1835-50. The people described in this document were all living in adjacent townlands, which in the U.S. means that they were living on adjacent farms. One of those neighbors, a James Long, appeared in the Griffith's Valuation (GV) for Holycross parish, Co. Tipperary. It was possible to find the land he had occupied in Glenreaghmore townland on one of the GV 6" OS maps and also in the modern day Ordnance Survey satellite images of the same area. In this paper an attempt will be made to do the same thing for all the other neighbors on the list.



The families who were neighbors in Ireland were living in adjacent townlands. The townlands were located in the adjoining parishes of Moyaliff and Holycross. In Moyaliff parish the townlands were Ballyoughter, Clareen and Moyaliff. In Holycross parish the townlands were Raheen, Lisnagrough, Glenreaghmore and Grange. The Farneybridge River separates the two parishes.

While trying to locate the U.S. neighbors on their land back in Ireland it was inevitable that new Irish neighbors would be found. In some cases these new neighbors had remained in Ireland but some of the new Irish neighbors had also traveled to the U.S.

One of us (Tuohy) was able to fill in the Fanning family tree and provide background on these new neighbors, using a poorly documented, but seemingly correct, genealogy found on the Internet. Quite a few of them had gone to New Orleans and a couple settled in Chenango County in Central New York, just east of the original families, with whom this whole line of research had begun.

Although Griffith's Valuation, for the part of Co. Tipperary that contained the Thurles Poor Law Union, which included Holycross, Moyaliff and Upperchurch parishes, was printed on August 15, 1851, the information it contained was gathered over a three year period prior to its printing. The gathering of the information needed for Griffith's Valuation in the Holycross and Moyaliff parishes coincided with the end of the Great Famine. It was a time of great suffering and many changes. The task of surveying the occupants of the area and their holdings was challenging due to emigration, deaths, evictions and landlord bankruptcies.

Even though many of the neighbors that were of interest didn't show up in Griffith's Valuation there was another place to look. In the process of gathering the information needed to produce Griffith's Valuation the crews working for Richard Griffith produced a set of Field Books, a set of House Books, a set of Tenure (Perambulation) Books and a set of maps. The Field Books contained the amount and quality of the land and its value. The House Books were contained a set of measurements for every structure on an occupant's property and an estimate of the value of each structure. The Tenure books were meant to contain information on the occupants of the land, the amount of land they held, whom they held it from (Immediate Lessor) and under what kind of tenure they held the property plus an estimate of the value of the property.

This paper will use those Field, House and Tenure Books, Griffith's Valuation and the 6" OS maps on the expanded list of Neighborhood Families to determine as much information as possible about them and their neighborhood in Ireland. We will try to identify pathways by following persons and/or parcels of land from mid-1848 up through about 1860. The actual Griffith Valuation will be referred to as the GV Table. The OS maps associated with the GV reflect further change and will be referred to as the GV Maps. The OSI maps are the 6" OS maps. The GV Maps started out from the 6" OS maps and then Farm Lot boundaries and numbers were added.

Goals

- Open a window on the pre-Famine and Famine period.
- Identify the Irish residences of as many of the persons on the Neighborhood Families List as possible.
- Develop methods for the extraction of information, to allow the tracking of individuals through the valuation records.
- Describe the migration paths of persons from this Neighborhood Families List.
- Look for new neighbors and possible relationships among the neighbors.
- Detailed Analysis of Moyaliff data as typical of the area: House Quality, Size, Value, Living area and Total/House ratio.

The Neighbors and The Time Frame

Neighborhood Families

Names in *Italics* appear twice in the list.

Gleason (siblings) - Moyaliff

- Patrick Gleason (Clareen) - to Maple Ridge, Lewis Co., NY
- Margaret Gleason Ryan (Clareen) - to Maple Ridge, Lewis Co., NY
- *Catherine Gleason* to Pompey, Onondaga Co. and then Maple Ridge, Lewis Co., NY

McGrath (single family) - Moyaliff

- Michael McGrath (father) - to Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY
 - Lanty McGrath = Catherine Wade - to Fabius, Onondaga Co., NY then Clifton Springs, Ontario Co., NY
 - Edmond McGrath = Mary Ryan - to Fabius - Cuyler - Truxton, NY
 - *Thomas McGrath* = *Catherine Gleason* - to Pompey, Onondaga Co. and then to Maple Ridge, Lewis Co., NY
 - *Margaret McGrath* = *Richard Long* - Syracuse - Pompey

Fanning (Fanning siblings and cousins) - Grange - All to New Orleans, LA

- *Bridget Fanning* = *Patrick McGrath*
- Thomas Fanning = Bridget Purcell
- Amy Fanning = Patrick Ryan
- Margaret Fanning
- Honora Fanning = Patrick Purcell

Other McGraths

- *Patrick McGrath* = *Bridget Fanning* - to New Orleans, LA

Long (probably related in some way as yet unknown)

- Kennedy Long = Mary Dwyer (Raheen) - Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer Co., NY
 - *Richard Long* = *Margaret McGrath* - Syracuse - Pompey
 - Daniel Long = Mary Gleason - CNY - Pompey
- James Long = Nancy Kelly (Lisnagrough and Glenreaghmore) - to Truxton, Cortland Co., NY
- Thomas Long = Catherine Fanning (Grange) - to Tully, Cortland Co., NY via Canada

Tuohy (brothers) - Grange - remained in Ireland

- William Tuohy = Mary Fanning
- Patrick Tuohy = Bridget Fanning
- James Tuohy = Amy Fanning

Other Neighborhood Families

- Patt Davern (Glenreaghmore)- to Norwich, Chenango Co., NY about 1849
- Malachy Ryan (Glenreaghmore) - to Troy, Rensselaer Co., NY about 1849
- Patrick Tuohy (son of William Tuohy and Mary Fanning) - to Norwich, Chenango Co., NY about 1874.

Timing Dates and Locations

Name (Townland)	Relation	Baptismal Date - Location	Departure Date - Location	Arrival Date - Location
Patrick Ryan (Ballyoughter)	s/o Thomas and Margaret Ryan	Mar 11, 1842 - Ballyoughter		
James Ryan (Moyaliff)	s/o Thomas and Margaret Ryan	May 3, 1845 - Moyaliff		
Richard Long (Lisnagrough)	s/o James Long	Feb 7, 1848 - Lisnagrough		
Edmond (Edward) Ryan (Clareen)	s/o Thomas and Margaret Ryan	June 29, 1848 - Clareen		
Thomas Ryan (Clareen)	Hus. of Margaret Gleason Ryan	Died 1848		
Kennedy Long (Raheen)	Self			NYC - Nov 14, 1848
Edmond McGrath (Moyaliff)	s/o Michael McGrath			NYC - Nov 29, 1848
Patrick McGrath (Grange)	Self		June 26, 1849 - Liverpool, England	New Orleans, LA
Philip Long (Glenreaghmore)	s/o James Long	Oct 14, 1849 - Glenreagh		
Patrick Gleason (Clareen)	Self			NYC - August 22, 1849
Lanty McGrath (Dooree Commons)	s/o Michael McGrath			In US prior to 1850
Catherine Wade McGrath	Wife of Lanty McGrath		Liverpool	NYC - Nov 7, 1850
Mary Ryan McGrath (Moyaliff)	wife of Edmond McGrath		Liverpool	NYC - Nov 7, 1850
Thomas Long (Grange)	Self		Gone by June 1849	In Canada prior to 1852
Michael McGrath (Moyaliff)	Self			Pompey, NY prior to 1852

In most cases the townlands with which these persons were associated is known. The information available from other sources provided dates and locations for some of these people. By comparing the presence or absence of these persons in the House Books, Tenure Books and the GV Table with the list of Dates and Locations it is possible to place an approximate time frame on the information in those documents.

Information Sources

Townland	Parish	Field Book			House Book			Tenure Book		
			Nos.	Lease		Nos.	Lease		Nos.	Lease
Grange	Holycross				X	3	Y	X	1	Y
Glenreaghmore	Holycross				X	2	Y	X	1	Y
Glenreaghbeg	Holycross				X	3	Y	X	1	Y
Raheen	Holycross				X	3	Y	X	1	Y
Lisnagrough	Holycross	X	2	N	X	2	Y			
Farneybridge (2 pg)	Holycross				X	2	Y			
Moyaliff	Moyaliff	X	2	N	X	1	N	NA		
Dooree Commons	Moyaliff	X	2	N	X	1	N	NA		
Clareen	Moyaliff	X	2	N	X	1	N	NA		
Lisheen (1 pg)	Moyaliff				X	1	N	NA		

The table above summarizes the type of information in the House and Tenure Books from Holycross and Moyaliff parishes. The “X” in the first column of each section indicates that particular book was consulted during this research. “NA” = Not available. The Moyaliff Tenure Books did not survive. The “Nos.” column indicates the total number of alphanumeric sequences that appeared in the book. The “Lease” column information indicates whether lease information was included (Y = yes) or not (N = no).

Townland	Parish	House Book Numbering		
		Original	1 st Rev	2 nd Rev
Grange	Holycross		Before June 1849 (1)	
Glenreaghmore	Holycross			
Glenreaghbeg	Holycross			
Raheen	Holycross	No later than Sept 1848 (2)		
Lisnagrough	Holycross			
Moyaliff	Moyaliff	Prior to Sept 1848 (3)		
Dooree Commons	Moyaliff			
Clareen	Moyaliff	Mid to late 1848 (4)		

Notes:

- (1) Patrick McGrath left Liverpool on June 26, 1849 on the Harkaway, bound for New Orleans.
- (2) Kennedy Long arrived in NYC on Nov. 14, 1848 on the Helena.
- (3) Edmond McGrath arrived in NYC in Nov. 29, 1848 on the New Hampshire.
- (4) Edmond Ryan, baptized June 29, 1848 at Holycross.

Determining the sequence of the numbering revisions was easy at the level of only two revisions. The initial numbering was sequential and consisted of just integers and was easy to spot. If there had been a 2nd revision then the first revision would be lined out. A third revision would have presented a difficulty in differentiating between the 1st and 2nd revisions. A sadly helpful factor was the reduction in population going on during this process due to the Great Famine. The extent of each numbering revision was shorter than the one before, reflecting losses due to immigration, death and farm consolidation.

Valuation Introduction

Overview

Griffith's Valuation has often been referred to as a "census substitute" because it provides information on individuals during a time period for which the census records had been destroyed. This was the result of a fire in the Four Courts building during the Irish Civil War. However, GV is not a census and its information differs from that found in a census. The original purpose of the valuation was the creation of a record of the value of land in the possession of every occupant in Ireland. Later the value of the buildings on the land was added to the information gathered for the valuation. Since it was created for taxation purposes, only the name of the head of each household was recorded in the valuation. A census captures information on a given date thus making it a snapshot in time. That was not the case with GV. The gathering of the information that would become known as Griffith's Valuation took place over many years and the different counties (Poor Law Unions) were published separately as they were completed. The GV for the part of Co. Tipperary that included the Thurles Poor Law Union was started in mid-1848 and the final result was printed on August 15, 1851. In this paper this document is referred to as the GV Table. To understand what was going on during that time period it is necessary to consult the House Books and the Tenure Books that led up to the August 15th document.

By combining the information in the Field Book, the House Book, the Tenure Book and Griffith's Valuation together it was possible, in some cases, to paint a fuller picture of that critical time period. The House Books for Holycross parish might be somewhat unique in terms of the information they contained, which was over and above what was expected based on their original stated function. This wealth of information would not have existed in a census.

Lease information contained the acreage in the occupants' possession. The House Books described the house and other buildings on the property, including the type of construction, age, quality, dimensions and value. What might be unique in the Holycross books were several revisions of the numbering sequence. These helped provide a timeline leading up to the published GV. Ultimately these numbers were used to label the Farm Lots and houses on the 6" OS maps that would be issued with Griffith's Valuation. The maps currently available on line, in association with the printed Griffith's Valuation are not in sync with the data. These marked up 6" OS maps are referred to as the GV Maps. The maps reflect further change and the results of additional farm consolidation over a time period after the valuation was printed. While this extends the length of the time period over which one can view our ancestors' lives, it also introduces an element of confusion. It is necessary to track people and property over this now extended time period. There are three items that can aid in navigating this extended time period: housing clusters; building measurements; farm and field size. In the end, the Cancelled Books can usually resolve the discrepancies between the GV and the GV Maps.

Housing Clusters; Building Measurements; Acreage

Significant housing clusters will remain together even as the farms change hands and consolidation changes the farm boundaries around them. Building measurements and the types and sizes of the buildings can be used to trace a “property” if there are enough buildings and they are somewhat unique. Lastly there is the acreage. As a farm changes hands the acreage will many times remain the same. Each farm is comprised of fields whose boundaries are more permanent than the farm boundaries themselves. The size of these fields can sometimes be used to determine the location of a particular farm. The actual areas of these fields are useful in comparing the GV Table values with the associated GV Maps for the purpose of tracing ancestral properties and for evidence of further farm consolidation after the release of the GV Table data.

Tracking Across the Valuation Data

- Estimating the time frame - using official valuation dates, church records and immigration dates.
- Lot Sizes - Comparison of Official Numbers
- Neighbors - Example - Tuohy brothers, McGrath & Long
- Building Clusters - Farm Lot Number Evolution
- Acreage - Field and Lot measurement

The various valuation records of 19th century Ireland include: the Tithe Applotment records, the Poor Rates, Griffith’s Valuation and all the Field books, House books and Perambulation (Tenure) books that led up to the final published valuations. The goal of most genealogists is to find their ancestors in those various records and to determine as much as possible about their location and circumstances back in those days. Since these were head of household records the names of spouses and children were not available to help sort out the many similar names. There are two basic search modes available here. The first is just plain finding your ancestor’s name in a particular townland. The second mode involves attempting to trace that ancestor across the various records. To do that knowing the townland, and sometimes the adjacent townlands, is essential to the success of that search technique.

The smallest official administrative unit found in Ireland is the townland. A smaller, but unofficial, unit labeled with something called a neighborhood name is sometimes found. This was the name of an area within an official townland. An essential ingredient in understanding the Irish geography are the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1840s, that were created in the process of carrying out Griffith’s Valuation. These are known as the 6” OS maps because they were drawn to a scale of 6” to the mile so that the individual fields and buildings could be clearly seen. In the course of gathering information for Griffith’s Valuation the individual lot boundaries were marked in red on these maps and the houses were labeled with a number and letter scheme. The OS maps, as marked up by the surveyors, and the valuation documents are both needed to fully understand the results of the valuation.

The time frame for Griffith’s Valuation for Thurles Union, Co. Tipperary
Ordnance Survey Maps: Surveyed 1841-1842; Published 1843.

GV Commencement and Completion Date: 1848-1853
House Book: mid 1848 - early 1851
Perambulation (Tenure) Book - Prior to June 1849
Print Date: August 15, 1851
Issue Date for Rating Purposes: July 1, 1853 (Thurles Union)

What happened between August 1851 and August 1854?

- GV was called the “Primary” Valuation. Primary meant prior to the rate payer appeals.
- Review by rate payers; receive protests from rate payers; process protests
- Issue final version for rating purposes. July 1, 1853
- Tax issued in 30 days - required by Act. - August 1, 1853.
- 1st renewal needed to occur in 12 months - August 1, 1854.

This time period from the printing of the valuation to the first renewal has been referred to as a black hole because no changes in occupancy taking place during that period were recorded. Even when changes would be accepted, the collectors of the taxes were not proactive in that aspect of their job. “A collector does not go around searching for this information [changes to tenement]; he only acquires it incidentally in the discharge of other duties.”¹

The Field Books

The Field Books were latecomers to this party. One week into a two-week review of the final draft for this document, the existence of these books was discovered by one of the authors (Tuohy). A flurry of copying, scanning and e-mailing ensued. There was a slight chance that something found in these Field Books might modify elements of the research results in this document. In fact, a few of the missing neighbors might just show up. Either way, this was another pre-valuation document that might be useful to other researchers, so it needed to be examined and included. The Field Books for Moyaliff, Dooree Commons, Clareen, Coolkill and Lisnagrough townlands were examined in detail so that an overview of the type of information that they contained could be described in this paper. The authors only examined Field Book information from a few townlands in the Moyaliff and Holycross parishes and therefore our findings might be somewhat unique. It turned out that the Field Books, like the House and Tenure Books, could be described as being similar to the proverbial “box of chocolates,” - you never know what you’re going to get.

The classic Field Book was designed to contain details on the quality of the land, the amount of land in each lot, the valuation rate and the value of the lot. The Field Book surveyors were not required to record the names of the occupants, but in these particular books they did anyway. At the beginning of each section there was a date that appeared to be the commencement date for gathering the information in that townland. At the end of the section was the date of the completion for that townland. It took a week to finish the townland of Moyaliff but the townland of Clareen was finished in a single day. The Lisnagrough, Holycross parish survey commenced on Sept. 12, 1845, which was pre-

Famine. That was a full three years prior to the commencement of any of the House Books.

This unexpectedly early commencement date extended the valuation window tremendously. The first information for Lisnagrough was gathered in Sept 1845 and the final Griffith Valuation document was printed on Aug. 15, 1851 - that was a period of almost six years. The gathering of the Field Book information for the four Moyaliff parish townlands studied in this document was started two years later: Moyaliff (May 14, 1847); Clareen (May 21, 1847); Dooree Commons (Apr. 29, 1847); and Coolkill (May 10, 1847). However, that was still almost a year earlier than the House Books, which commenced around mid-1848, for both Moyaliff and Holycross parishes.

The Field Books started early and were later amended to account for occupant changes and the results of farm consolidation. Upon closer examination, it could be seen that the remaining occupants, the final Farm Lot numbering and the acreage were identical to those found in Griffith's Valuation. The farm acreage was sometimes partitioned into separate portions for valuation, due to differences in quality and land use. These portions need to be summed to arrive at the acreage number appearing in the GV. Unlike the Holycross House Books, the Field Books do not show an evolution of changes over an extended period of time. There were no multiple changes of occupants on a given property. Therefore, the Field Books, at least these Field Books, captured only the final status of occupants and land holdings, just prior to the printing of Griffith's Valuation.

Despite the fact that there was a maximum of one change of occupant, there were three levels of numbering in some cases. It all depended on the number and type of changes that had occurred in the townland. If an entire farm, usually a small one, was abandoned, then the name and description were lined out in the Field Book and no new occupant name was written in. In that case the abandoned farm's lot number was also lined through and the farm lot numbers of all the subsequent farm lots were reduced by one. If one of the several holdings on a larger farm was abandoned then the farm lot number was retained and not lined out.

The importance of the Field Books is that they extend back further in time than the House Books and show occupants not present in the GV. This provided an addition of almost three years for Lisnagrough, in Holycross parish, and one year for the Moyaliff parish townlands.

A great service was provided to genealogists when the surveyors included the occupant names in the Field Books. In the Field Book for Moyaliff townland, on page 114, there was an original entry, labeled No. 7, for a Mat Ryan. After the name there was an extra entry "(of No. 3 lot 8)", in the same handwriting. The land labeled No. 3 on Lot 8 was where Mat Ryan's dwelling was located. Lot 7 had no buildings. In the Moyaliff House Book there was a set of buildings for Mat Ryan labeled "8-3". This was the methodology for indicating that these two Mat Ryans were the same person. There wasn't any Lot 7 listed in the Moyaliff House Book because there was no house on Lot 7. This numbering sequence shows that the House Book had followed the original numbering in

the Field Book and, in Moyaliff anyway, the lots with no houses were omitted. This explains the gaps in the numbering found in the Moyaliff House Books.

Lot 7 in the Field Book was later amended for a new occupant, Thomas Ryan, with the correction “(of No. c lot 4) 5B”. The lot itself, that was originally labeled “7” in the Field Book, was amended to “5A,” utilizing the Griffith style of numbering. In the GV, Thomas Ryan was the occupant of Farm Lots 4c, 5A and 5B. This demonstrated the continuity between the numbering found in the GV and the final numbering in the Field Book.

The House Books

The House Books from Holycross parish contain more information than one would suspect based on their original purpose.

1. Basic house and office information - dimensions and rate

Each occupant’s name is followed by a list of the houses and offices (barns, stables, cow houses, pig yards, etc.) belonging to them. For each structure its three dimensions are listed (length, breadth and height). The structures were valued by the size of their area (length * breadth). The initial team went through the townland and determined the buildings in the possession of each occupant and the dimensions of said buildings. This team also sequentially numbered the individuals appearing in the House Book. The book was then passed onto the “Barony Valuator” to be used in his valuation of the houses, offices and land.

2. Amount of land, rent rate and type of tenure.

Although it wasn’t required, the Holycross House Books examined in the course of this research were found to contain information on the amount of land held by the occupant, the amount of rent paid and the type of tenure under which the land was held, i.e by lease or “at will.”

3. Several numbering schemes.

The Holycross House Books contained many as three sets of numbering sequences. As the valutors were assigning values to land and structures, they had in their possession the House Book and the 6” OS maps. The valutors would record their work on the pre-printed sheets from the Valuation Office that would become the Perambulation Book. In the National Archives in Dublin these Perambulation Books are referred to as the Tenure Books. In the townland of Grange, Holycross parish, the valutors continued to modify the numbering in the House Book as they proceeded through the townland. This numbering, assigned by the valutors, was to reflect the numbering that they were adding to the GV Maps, in accordance with their instructions from Richard Griffith. The last numbering sequence, the one that finally appeared in Griffith’s Valuation for Co. Tipperary (printed August 15, 1851), was found in the House Book but not in the Tenure Book.

4. Occupants crossed out and new occupants inserted.

During the course of valuing the townland of Grange (1848-1851) the occupants were changing. This period included a couple years at the end of the Great Potato

Famine in Ireland and many families were leaving for the U.S., Canada or Australia. The valuers recorded these changes in the House Book. By knowing when certain individuals left Ireland or arrived in the U.S, or any other destination country, it is sometimes possible to assign a time frame to these valuation documents. Taken together it is occasionally possible to identify an ancestor's house and land using the House Books and Tenure Books, even though they did not show up in the printed Griffith's Valuation.

The Acre Problem ²

One of the main reasons for initiating the valuation project, led by Richard Griffith, was to standardize the measurement and valuation of land in Ireland. One of the problems the valuation was meant to solve were the many different units of measurement in use in different parts of Ireland. Many were old measures, ancient in origin, and not consistent in size across Ireland. However, there were two modern primary units (Irish Plantation acres and English Statute acres) and the plan of Griffith was to standardize all land measurements on the English Statute acre.

The Griffith Valuation listed all land in English Statute acres, but that wasn't the case for the information gathered in leading up to the final published numbers. The data below illustrates that point by comparing data on four neighbors in the townland of Grange, Holycross parish, from four different sources. The House Book, Tenure Book and the GV itself were all part of Griffith's valuation project. Of the three only the final GV numbers were in English Statute acres. This statement is possible because evidence of leases, held by the four individuals, have been found.

	Lease (Irish Acres)	Lease (Statute Acres)	House Book (Statute Acres)	Tenure Book (Statute Acres)	GV (a-r-p; Statute)
Patrick Toohy	57.4	93-3-35	54	55	92-3-23
William Toohy	72.2	117-0-15	49	50	114-3-35
Patrick Magrath	24.5	39.68	24.5	35	NA
Thomas Long	22.5	36-1-31	22	23	39-3-29

In May 1839 Patrick Toohy, William Toohy and Thomas Long (and probably Patrick McGrath) signed "31 years plus 3 lives" leases with Thomas Firman for land in "Lower Grange."³ In the leases the amount of land was specifically referred to as "Irish Plantation acres." Those are approximately, the same acreages found in the House and Tenure Books. The Irish acres on the lease were converted to English Statute acres in the table above. In the cases of Patrick Toohy and Thomas Long, there is close agreement between the GV Table numbers and the converted lease numbers. In the case of Thomas Long a more involved process was required because he was not in the GV Table, having already left for America. That measurement process will be described in more detail later, but it yielded a number of acres close to the value found in Long's lease.

There seems to have been a basic indifference as to the unit of measure that was chosen for the pre-publication valuation work. In 1838 the Poor Law for Ireland was enacted. This brought the British Work House system to Ireland with the intention that

the system would be funded through a local tax. Every tax needed a valuation and since Griffith wasn't finished with his valuation, the Poor Law Unions, created by this act, were allowed to carry out their own independent valuations. The Thurles Poor Law Union (PLU), that included Holycross parish, met for the first time on May 25, 1839.⁴ At that first meeting, the Guardians, as the governing body of the Union was called, reviewed bids from individuals seeking the job of conducting the valuation for the union. Ten individuals bid on the job; 3 bid in plantation acres, 3 bid in Statute acres and 4 didn't specify which type of acre. Evidently the call for bids didn't specify a preferred type of measure. In selecting the winner, the Guardians were more concerned about the cost and the ability of the selected person or persons to successfully complete the job by the following March 25th than they were in the type of acre measurement employed. It is unknown how the total cost could have been determined when the type of acre was uncertain.

The difference between the Irish acre and the Statute acre comes in with the basic definition of the perche. In the Irish system the perche is 7.0 yards long while in the English Statute system the perche is 5.5 yards long. These are linear measures. For acres, that are areas, these need to be squared, but the units are still called perches when they are in fact square perches. In both the Irish and Statute systems there are 40 perches (sq perches) in a rood (sq rood) and 4 roods (sq roods) per acre.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Linear:} \quad & \frac{7 \text{ yd} / \text{Ir per}}{5.5 \text{ yd} / \text{Eng per}} = \frac{7 \text{ Eng per}}{5.5 \text{ Ir per}} = 1.272727 \frac{\text{Eng per}}{\text{Ir per}} \\ \text{Area:} \quad & \left(\frac{7}{5.5} \right)^2 = 1.619835 \left(\frac{\text{Eng per}}{\text{Ir per}} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\# \text{ Statute acres} = 1.619835 * \# \text{ Irish acres}$$

The Irish acre is larger by 62% than the Statute acre. In a given piece of land there are more Statute acres than there are Irish acres. Several seemingly knowledgeable sources on the Internet got this conversion confused. For a fixed sized area it can be covered with a large number of small tiles (Statute acres) or it can be covered by a small number of large tiles (Irish acres). Those Internet sources confused the size of the acre with the number of those acres needed to cover a given area.

The Evolution of the Farm Lot Numbers in Grange

The House Book for the townland of Grange was prepared prior to the time that the Tenure Book was created. The House Book contained information on the size and valuation of all the houses and offices (barns, turf houses, cow barns, etc.) occupied by each individual in the townland. The Tenure Book contained an assessment of the value of the land. The Valuator who was assessing the value of the land and tenements was using the House Books as he was creating the Tenure Book. These values from the valuator would finally appear as Griffith's Valuation.

	House Book (Original)	House Book (1st Revision)	Tenure Book	House Book (2nd Revision)	GV	GV Map
Patrick Toohy	36	13a	13a	10a	10a	6a
William Toohy	35	13b	13b	10b	10b	6b
Patrick McGrath	34	13c	13c	10c (Unoccupied)	10c (Vacant)	6c
Thomas Long	33	13d	13d	10d (Unoccupied)	10d (Vacant)	(No label)

The Valuator would make corrections in the House Book, Tenure Book and the associated 6" Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. The House Book for Grange townland contains three sequences of numbers and some corrections in occupants and valuations. The original numbering was sequential, as can be seen in the table above. The 1st revision of the numbering was the same as that found in the Tenure Books (Perambulation Books). At the time of the 1st revision Patrick McGrath and Thomas Long were both still living in Grange. This was prior to June 26, 1849 because that was the date on which the Patrick McGrath family sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans. A second revision appears in the House Book and the numbering in that revision was the same as that which appears in the actual Griffith's Valuation that was printed on August 15, 1851. Those original maps, issued with GV book, would have reflected that numbering. Those original maps might be in the National Archives in Dublin.⁵ However, the map that is available on the askaboutireland.com web site is a revised map and the lots traced above were designated as Farm Lot # 6 on that map.

In general, the sequential numbering doesn't mean that the individuals were neighbors, but in this case they were. The first revision shows the Griffith discipline of labeling the lots or farms with an integer and then labeling the different occupants on the farm by letters. Therefore (36, 35, 34 and 33) became (13a, 13b, 13c and 13d) with the order reversed for no reason other than on the second pass (the valuator as opposed to the surveyor) visited the houses in the opposite order. It is quite possible that the 1st revision in the House Books was just done in order to sync the information in the House Book to that in the Tenure Book. There was a 2nd revision in the House Book but no corresponding revision was made in the Tenure Book.

House Book Examples: Grange and Raheen ⁶

Grange townland, Holycross parish, Co. Tipperary

No.	House Book Grange Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	Amount (pence)	£	s	d
10a	Patrick Toohy											
	Dwelling House	2B	54.6	21.0	9.6	1147	114	8.75	998	4	3	1
	House porch	2B	6.9	2.0	8.6	14	1	8.00	8	0	0	8
	Office - Dairy	1B	22.0	14.0	7.0	308	30	4.50	135	0	11	3
	Stable & Cow House	1B	30.0	19.6	8.9	588	58	5.25	305	1	5	4
	Office - Barn	3B	37.9	19.0	9.0	720	72	4.00	288	1	4	0
	Office - Piggery (Shed)	3B	9.6	15.0	4.0	144	14	1.50	21	0	1	9
	Office - Fowl House	3B	11.6	8.6	6.9	100	9	3.00	27	0	2	3
	TOTAL								1781	7	8	5
10b	William Toohy											
	Dwelling House	3B	48.0	21.0	8.0	1008	100	6.5	650	2	14	2
	Ho porch	2B	6.9	0.9	7.9	6	0.621	7.5	5	0	0	4
	Office - Barn	2B	35.0	19.0	7.6	665	66	3.5	231	0	19	3
	Piggery shack (no value)	4C	9.6	15.0	3.0	144	14	0.5	7	0	0	7
	Office - Fowl House	2B	13.6	10.6	6.6	144	14	3.25	46	0	3	9
	Stable shed (no value)	3C	9.0	14.0	5.6	126	12	1.25	15	0	1	3
	Cow House & Stable	3B	36.0	15.6	6.6	562	56	3	168	0	14	0
	TOTAL								1121	4	13	5
10c	Patrick McGrath											
	Dwelling House	3B+	45.6	20.0	7.6	912	91	6.5	592	2	9	3
	House porch	3B	6.6	1.6	6.6	11	1	5.25	5	0	0	5
	Office - stables	4B	23.0	16.0	6.0	368	36	2.25	81	0	6	9
	Cow House & Barn	2B	43.6	18.6	7.6	811	81	3.75	304	1	5	3
	TOTAL								982	4	1	9
10d	Thomas Long											
	Dwelling House	3B	45.0	20.0	8.0	900	90	6.5	585	2	8	9
	Ho porch	3B	7.6	1.6	7.3	12	1	5.75	6	0	0	5
	Offices - Stable	4B	9.0	19.0	5.0	171	17	2	34	0	2	10
	TOTAL								625	2	12	0

The table above came from the townland of Grange House Book, Holycross parish, Co. Tipperary. The columns “Acres” and “Amount (pence)” were added. House valuation numbers and the “Measures” entry were recalculated here and a few will differ slightly from the original due to rounding. The “Measures” in italics are the ones where those differences occurred. The value in the “No.” column is the 2nd revision number. Later in this paper these four farmers will be examined in more detail.

The following is an attempt to explain why the Holycross House Books contained so much more information than the Moyaliff House Books.

The original numbering sequence found in the House Book was created by the surveyors who compiled the Field Books. The surveyors compiling the House Books supervised the measuring of the dimensions of every building in the townland. This was technically all that was required of the surveyors. The valuers would get the book next and they would select a rate for each building and calculate the value of each of the buildings.

The Tenure Book was created next, by the valuator filling out the template sheets provided by the Valuation Office. This numbering followed the Griffith discipline (numbers and letters). The House Book was updated at this point and this was the 1st numbering revision and the House Book was then in sync with the Tenure Book. Lease information that had been gathered in the Tenure Book also appeared in the House Book.

Before the valuator submitted the information that he had collected to the Valuation Office in Dublin he might have made one last pass to finalize the numbering for the map and to pick up any last minute occupant changes. In Holycross, the House Book seems to have been used for this process rather than the Tenure Book.

Conclusions:

Why was so much information in the Holycross parish House Book?

After working with the information in the Holycross House and Tenure Books for several months it is possible to draw some conclusions about the logistics of the gathering of the information. The valuers had a “completed” House Book but only blank sheets for the Tenure Book that they were charged with creating. The completed Holycross Tenure Book was very sparse. To save time and trouble the valuers appeared to have used just the House Book for entering the information while out in the field. The Tenure Book pages were probably filled in with information from the House Book after the valuers returned from the field each day.

Why the three sets of numbers?

1. The first pass was inherited from the Field Books.
2. The second pass was the creation of the Tenure Book.
3. Before submitting the final information to the Valuation Office they made one more pass to catch any changes.

The Raheen, Holycross parish House Book

The Holycross House Books contained far more information than what is displayed in the table below. The information chosen for this table was meant to show the numbering sequences, the different occupants and the lease information. When the names of new occupants were entered into the House Book the old occupants' names were lined through but the lease information was left untouched. This could be interpreted to mean that the new occupant took over the old lease. Unlike the Moyaliff House Books, the Holycross House Books listed lots that were land only.

House Bk Nos.			GV	Raheen	Area (Irish)			Rate/Acre			
1st	2nd	3rd	Prime	Name	A	R	P	£	s	d	Tenure
1	1a		1a	Lawrence Dwyer	11	0	0	0	30	0	Lease for 2 lives
2				Lawrence Power	11	0	0	0	30	0	Lease of 1 life
	1b		1b	John Dempsey							
3	4a		4	James Dwyre	8	0	0	3	0	0	for 1 life
4	3a		3	Samuel Hill	5	0	0	8	6	2	
5	2			John Kelly of Lisnagrough							No house
6	10a			Kennedy Long	15	0	0	0	35	0	Lease of 3 lives
		2a	2a	John Conway							
7				John Long	15	0	0	0	35	0	at Will 3 lives
	7a		7a	Patt Long							
8	5			Dick Long & Dan Ryan							1/2 each
11	7	6b	6b	Lawrence Long Sen.							Rent free
9		6		Pady Long							1/2 - Land only
9				Dick Long							1/4 - Land only
9				Dan Ryan & Larry Long							1/4 - Land only
10				Dan Ryan	10	2	0	0	36	10	Lease of 3 lives
		6a		Mary Ryan							
11	7b			Larry Long							
12	7a			Patt Long - Farney Bridge	13	2	0	0	36	10	same lease
9				Richard Long	11	0	0	0	36	10	Same Lease
	6c		6c	Lawrence Long Junr							
13	8			Dick Long & Dan Ryan							1/2 each - Land only
14	9			Patt Long of Farney Bridge							Land only
15	15	8		Richard Long Farney Bridge							Land only
			8	Michael Long							
16	16a		5ABac	Edward Wilson, Esq.	40	1	37	0	20	0	
17	16c		5cb	Harry Cormack & Jane Allen							1/2 each
	16d		5c	Pady Dwyre							
19	16e		5d	John Consodine							
18	16g		5f	Peggy Gleeson or Crefton							
20	15	8a	8a	Pady Ryan							Under the same roof and only one door with H. Cormack
25	12a			Jack Butler or Widow Walsh							Rent free

The names aligned to the left in the "Name" column were the original ones entered when the House Book information was first gathered beginning in mid-1848. They were originally all numbered sequentially. These numbers are shown in the "1st"

column under the “House Bk Nos.” Now it doesn’t always happen that the House Book contains revisions but the ones examined from Holycross parish did. The House Books for Moyaliff parish did not. When one occupant left and another moved in as a result of buying the lease, getting a new lease or whatever, the old occupant’s name was lined out and the name of the new occupant was written in above the old one. For clarity in the table above the new name appears under the old name and is indented. The old name is struck through with a single line. This House Book contained three levels of numbering: the original and two levels of revisions. There was also a substantial amount of information on the description of the land held, including the rent rate and the tenure under which the land was held. None of this lease information was required to be recorded in the House books. From the Tenure (Perambulation) Book for Raheen it could be seen that the Immediate Lessor for these lands was William B. Armstrong, Esq. In the Griffith’s Valuation it could be further seen that Armstrong held his land from Rev. Garrett Wall of Trinity College, Dublin.

The gray bars, starting in the “1st” column on the left in the table above indicate the names of persons who were not associated with that house in the initial survey and who later took over from a previous occupant. The numbering stops in the row for the old occupant and picks up in the row for the new occupant. In Raheen townland, for this time period, most of the new occupants just took over the entire holding from the old occupant.

Tracing the revision levels of the numbering sequences found in the Raheen House Book was a bit tricky and took a little guessing and some trial and error. The surveyors creating the original House Book just numbered the entries sequentially, in the order in which they interviewed the occupants. Sequentially numbered individuals were not necessarily next-door neighbors.

It was possible to trace many of the individuals in the Raheen House Book into Griffith’s Valuation but the GV map presented a problem, as it did in most cases. One nuisance item was due to the fact that the Raheen townland falls at the intersection of four different 6” OS maps. Technology has minimized that partition problem by allowing those four maps to be almost seamlessly stitched together electronically so navigation is no longer a problem. The red line divisions on the GV Map are not in sync with the printed version of Griffith’s Valuation that was printed on August 15, 1851 for Co. Tipperary. The map shows evidence of further farm consolidation relative to the August 15th document. However, it is still possible to identify Edward Wilson’s lot because his number stayed the same between the GV Table and the GV Map. In Wilson’s case however, the structure of the smaller holdings within his lot would have made it possible to still identify his lot even if the Farm Lot number had changed.

Kennedy Long’s holding was fairly easy to trace through to the GV Table by following the new occupant who took over his holding. The map however didn’t contain the house 2a that should have been Long’s. In the Long section, later in this paper, Lot #1 was proposed as the lot that contained Kennedy Long’s house. There were other persons from the House Book who also didn’t appear in the GV Table. Using the House Book

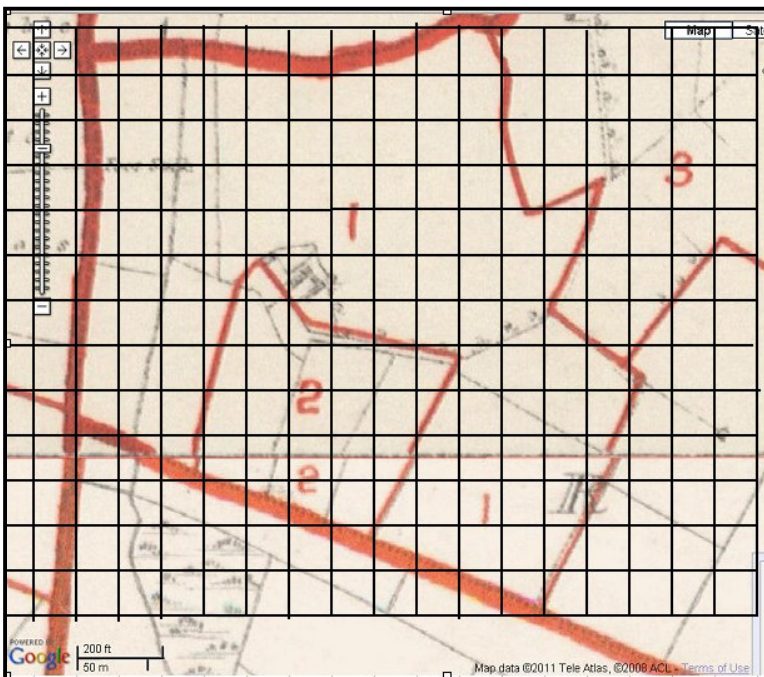
and Tenure Book there was not always enough land information to allow this situation to be successfully sorted out. This game still takes a lot of luck.

In the Griffith discipline, numbers indicated the larger farms and the letters indicated the houses situated on those farms. An unoccupied house usually was not given a letter and was just recorded as “vacant” or “unoccupied.” In addition, the last numbering revision in the House Book appeared to carry over into the primary GV document, referred to as the GV Table. And then there was the map, that showed signs of still more consolidation.

Land Measurement Estimates

Upon closer examination it becomes obvious that many times the maps associated with Griffith’s Valuation don’t agree with the numbers given in the Valuation itself. The map below is the GV Map depicting the southwest corner of the Raheen townland in Holycross parish. According to the GV Table data, Farm Lot #2 was greater in size than Farm Lot #1. Just by looking at the map below it is obvious that Lot #1 is about 5 times the size of Lot #2. It is important to have a methodology for determining the area of farm lots and sometimes the size of the individual fields that make up those farm lots. What is needed is a calibrated grid of known size that can be laid over a map containing the fields or lots of interest. An acre can be represented by a square 200’ by 217’. The ratio of the height to the width of the squares is $217/200 = 1.08500$. These can be used as acres,

roods or perches (squared, of course) by adjusting the scale of the map. For acres, the width of one square equals 200 feet. For roods the width of one square is equal to 100 feet. For perches the width of the square is 20 feet.



In this example each square is 1 square rood and four of these squares represent 1 acre. The grid was constructed by laying “Drawing Object” lines on top of an Excel spreadsheet whose cells had been scaled to the acre as described above. The map can be any JPEG from whatever source

is convenient. The most important feature in the map is the small scale in the lower left hand corner. The 200 foot scale is the most appropriate for this exercise.

The Order property of the map is chosen to send it to the back so that the grid lines show up over the map. The map is then maneuvered under the grid lines and adjusted in size until the 200-foot scale marker is equal in size to the width of two squares. When they are equal the scales of the two are then in sync and the counting of the squares can begin.

There are two types of squares: internal and perimeter. The internal squares are whole squares and make a negligible contribution to the error in the measurement estimate. The perimeter squares require an estimate to be made: what fraction of the perimeter square is inside the area of interest. Adding all the whole squares (N_I) and fractional perimeter squares (N_P) together gives a total number that when divided by 4 is equal to the number of acres. The answer can be left as a decimal or can be converted back to the a-r-p format.

Error Estimation

The error in this estimation process is proportional to the ratio of perimeter squares to the total number of squares. The typical error associated with the estimation of the fraction of a square that is inside the area to be measured is about 5%-10%. If N_I is the number of internal squares and N_P is the sum of the fractional perimeter squares and ΔE is the typical estimation error described above (as a fraction) the %Error in the area estimated by the use of this methodology can be written as:

$$\%Error = \frac{\Delta E \cdot N_P}{N_I + N_P} 100$$

For reasonably sized areas, i.e. the number of internal squares is about 3 or 4 times the number of perimeter squares, the typical errors are about 2-3%.

The Cancelled Books

The local valuation officials recorded the current valuation information in the manuscript valuation book. The contents were hand written and could be easily modified as necessary. When the book became “too full” the valuation officials declared it “cancelled”, put it away for future reference and started a new book.

The Cancelled Books don't have numbers; they are all bound together in one or two volumes. The numbers used in this paper, in reference to the Cancelled Books, have been added by one of the authors (Tuohy). The Cancelled Books are categorised by Electoral Division. The books for each ED vary in the years that they cover. Book 3 in one ED contains approximately the years found in Book 3 from another ED. However, the covered periods are not necessarily exactly the same. They each independently became “cancelled” when the valuation officials felt that the current manuscript valuation book was “filled up.”

The years associated with the Cancelled Books need a little explanation. The use of the words *revised* or *changed* will refer to the modification of occupier information. The word *cancelled* will be reserved for the act of retiring the manuscript valuation book.

It is importance to fully understand the limitations of a research source if one is to extract the maximum amount of useful information from it.

Each book covered a number of years and when a change was made the name of the original occupier was crossed out with a single line and replaced by the name of the new occupier. This was done in coloured ink - each colour of ink signified the year that the revision in occupier information was made in the manuscript valuation book. Notations at the end of each book gave the year associated with a given colour of ink. The colour of ink to be used for entering the name of the new occupier was also used to cross out the previous occupier. The use of the same colour of ink provided a link between the two names so that the order of the sequence of occupiers could be determined - unless of course you were working from a black and white microfilm copy.

In some books the year was included beside the occupier information, but not always. The valuations were not updated every year and depending on the necessary changes, there could be a number of years (different coloured inks) in one book and sometimes a number of years on one page.

O.S. 40 46		Moyaliff	
1	}	Houora	}
2		William Dwyer	
32 A	}	Margaret	}
John		Michael Ryan	
10		John	
		Houora	
B	}	William Dwyer	}
		William Dwyer	
3		William Dwyer	
4	a	Maurice	
		Mary McGrath	
	b	Margaret	
		Michael Ryan	
		John	
	c	Thomas Ryan	

An example from the 4th Moyaliff Cancelled Book is shown to the left. Mary Magrath's name, in this book, was crossed out and replaced by Maurice Magrath, using blue-coloured ink. At the end of the book it was found that colour of ink was associated with the year 1867. As can be seen, there were other revisions recorded on that same page, in different coloured inks (red and black). It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the different ink colours after all these years, as some fading has naturally taken place.

Another difficulty encountered by researchers is that the revision years found in the Cancelled Books do not yield precise genealogical information. That is due in part because only years were recorded and not entire dates. The manuscript valuation book would only record a change that had taken place since the previous valuation. The year recorded was the year that the change was made in the book, not the year of the event that was the cause of the needed change. In the case of Mary Magrath, one possibility is that she died sometime before 1867. Yet

another possibility is that she handed over the farm to Maurice around that time. It is very difficult to get precise and accurate information from these books.

In Depth Glenreaghmore Analysis

The Books, the Table and the Maps

The valuers recorded their efforts in the Field, House and Tenure Books that preceded the actual Griffith Valuation, which will be referred to as the GV Table. The marked up 6" OS maps associated with the GV reflect further changes relative to the GV Table data. These maps will be referred to as the GV Maps. The OSI maps are the 6" OS maps. The GV Maps started out from the 6" OS maps and then Farm Lot boundaries and numbers were added.

The larger townlands can have many occupants and very complicated Farm Lot patterns. It is very difficult to trace the changes in those larger townlands. An attempt will be made here to trace the changes from the House Book through to the GV Map for the smaller townland of Glenreaghmore.

The table below contains information from the House Book for the townland of Glenreaghmore. The Tenure Book contained almost the exact same lease information but none of the building information. Shea and Fell were listed in reverse order in the two books. For that reason, the Tenure Book numbering is included in the table below. Meara's property was listed as 10a-2r-0p instead of the 10a-0r-0p found in the House Book. Thomas Fanning was listed with 17a-1r-0p in the Tenure Book and 19a-0r-0p in the House Book. The Tenure Book order of Shea and Fell appears in the GV Table.

Tenure Book		House Book Glenreaghmore	Area (Irish acres)			Rate/Acre			Tenure
No.	No.	Name	A	R	P	£	s	d	
2	1	William Shea	8	0	0	0	23	0	At will under Dr. Wall
1	2	William Fell	8	0	0	0	23	0	At will
3	3	John Meara	10	0	0	0	22	0	At will
4	4	William Ryan	9	3	0	0	22	0	
5	5	Thomas Doyle	10	0	0	0	22	0	At will
6	6	Edmond Cass	13	0	0	0	22	6	
		Edmond Cass	27	0	0	0	25	0	
7	7	John Kennedy	29	0	6	0	25	0	At will
8	8	Patt Davorn & Malachy Ryan	10	0	0	0	20	0	
9	9	Thomas Fanning	19	0	0	0	25	0	
			143	3	6				Glenreaghmore total is 241-1-17 (Statute)

It is possible that the Rate/Acre values could be an indication of the age of the lease, assuming inflation in these rates over time. At 20s/acre, Patt Davorn and Malachy Ryan had the oldest lease. However, since leases could be purchased, the age of the lease doesn't necessarily translate into the length of the occupant's residency. This can be seen in the case of Edmund Cass who had a lease with two different rates. In addition, the rate was also impacted by the quality of the land and its closeness to roads and towns.

House Book Listing for Glenreaghmore, Holycross parish

No.	House Book Glenreaghmore Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
1	William Shea									
	Dwelling House	3B -	27.0	17.9	6.0	47	4.25	0	16	7
	House porch	3B -	2.3	1.3	6.0	1/2	4.25	0	0	2
	TOTAL							0	16	9
2	William Fell									
	Dwelling House	1B	30.0	16.6	7.3	49	8.25	1	13	8
	House porch	1B	8.6	2.6	6.6	2	7.50	0	1	3
	Office - Donkey stable	3C	11.0	9.0	5.0	9	1.25	0	0	11
	Office - Fowl House	3C	6.0	6.0	3.0	3	.75	0	0	2
	TOTAL							1	16	0
3	John Meara									
	Dwelling House	1B	29.6	17.0	8.0	50	9	1	17	6
	Ho porch	1B	7.6	2.6	7.6	1	8.50	0	0	8
	TOTAL							1	18	2
4	William Ryan									
	Dwelling House	3B	31.0	18.0	6.3	55	5	1	2	11
	Office Fowl House	3C	9.6	7.0	5.0	6	1.25	0	0	7
	TOTAL							1	3	6
5	Thomas Doyle									
	Dwelling Ho	1B	32.0	18.0	7.6	57	8.50	2	0	4
	Ho porch	1B	8.6	2.0	6.0	1	7	0	0	7
	TOTAL							2	0	11
6	Edmond Cass									
	Dwelling House	2B	54.3	20.6	7.3	110	7	3	4	2
	Office Piggery	2B	15.9	12.0	6.3	18	3.25	0	4	10
	Car Ho & Stable	3B+	26.6	16.6	7.0	43	3.50	0	12	7
	Barn	2B	35.6	19.3	9.6	67	4.75	1	6	6
	TOTAL							5	8	1
7	John Kennedy									
	Dwelling House	3B+	42.0	19.6	7.0	81	6	2	0	5
	Porch to Dwelling	2B	6.3	1.3	7.0	1/2	6.75	0	0	3
	Office Stable	3B+	20.6	14.9	6.0	29	3.0	0	7	3
	Barn	3B -	20.0	18.6	7.6	37	3.0	0	9	3
	Piggery (no value)	4C	7.0	4.6	3.6	8	1/2	0	0	4
	TOTAL							2	17	7
8a	Malaky Ryan									
	Dwelling House	3B	33.9	17.0	6.0	56	5	1	3	4
	Ho porch	3B	5.9	2.0	5.9	1	4.75	0	0	4
	TOTAL							1	3	8
8b	Patt Davorn									
	Dwelling House	3B	22.6	17.6	6.6	39	5.25	0	17	0
9	Thomas Fanning									
	Land only									

Griffith's Valuation for Glenreaghmore, Holycross parish

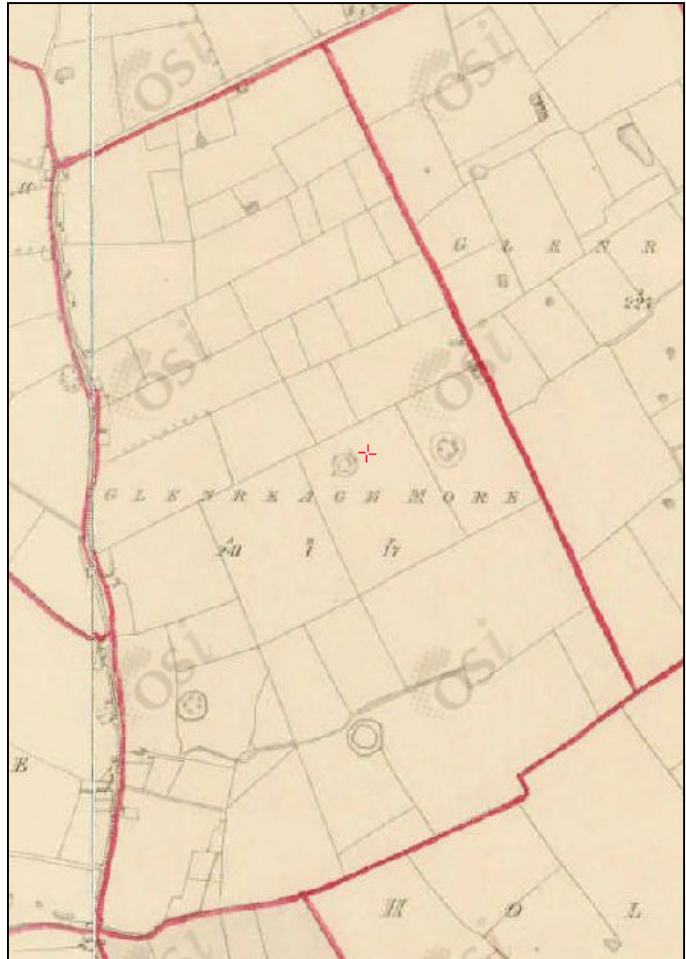
No.	Griffith's Valuation Glenreaghmore Name & Description	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	James Long	Rev. Garrett Wall	House & land	13	1	11	7	13	0	1	7	0	9	0	0
2	James Long	Rev. Garrett Wall	Land	13	0	10	7	4	0	-	-	-	7	4	0
3	Richard Comerford	Rev. Garrett Wall	House & land	32	1	14	17	16	0	1	9	0	19	5	0
4	Thomas Doyle	Rev. Garrett Wall	House & land	15	2	20	8	12	0	1	11	0	10	3	0
5AB C	Edmund Cass	Rev. Garrett Wall	House, offices & land	103	3	10	63	7	0	4	1	0	67	8	0
6	Mary Gleason	Rev. Garrett Wall	House, offices & land	47	0	0	26	8	0	2	3	0	28	11	0
7	Mrs. Murphy	Rev. Garrett Wall	House, offices & land	16	0	32	8	10	0	0	13	0	9	3	0
	TOTAL			241	1	17	139	10	0	11	4	0	150	14	0

The values found for the “Content of Land” that appear in the Griffith Valuation don’t always agree exactly with the values from the House and Tenure Books. The GV Table values, for the part of Co. Tipperary that contained the Thurles Poor Law Union, were printed on August 15, 1851. The values found in the GV Table should be the last ones found in the House Book. Neither the House Book nor the Tenure Book contained a value for the “Net Value of the Land.” When these materials arrived at the Valuation Office in Dublin someone must have taken them as input and performed the final calculations. However, there was new information in the GV that wasn’t in the field data. Where did that come from? For instance, James Long wasn’t in the House Book or the Tenure Book but he appeared as the occupant of Farm Lots #1 & #2 in the GV Table.

There was a period of time, after Griffith’s Primary Valuation was printed, for the occupants to each file an appeal if they felt that their valuation was in error. However, the printed book, as shown in the above table, was not reprinted to reflect the outcome of the appeals process. The changes were reflected in the manuscript valuation book that was kept locally. The GV Map did reflect some of those changes but only at the boundary and numbering level. When the manuscript version of the GV had been marked up with

changes and new names and they ran out of room it was retired and became known as the Cancelled Book.

The GV Map and the 6" OS Map of Glenreaghmore



The map on the left is the GV Map for the townland of Glenreaghmore. On the right is the 6" OS map of the same townland. This latter map was the basis for the GV Map with the addition of the red Farm Lot boundaries and the numbering. The basic 6" OS maps were frozen in time (1841-1842) while the GV Map reflected some changes. However, the changes were only at the level of the Farm Lot boundaries and their numbering. The structures found on the original 6" OS maps were never changed until the entire set of maps was updated, by the Ordnance Survey Office. All changes from 1841-1842 until 1848-1850 were captured in the House Book and then reflected in the GV Table.

Extended Precision

The GV Maps associated with the GV Table show evidence of further changes and farm consolidation. For these maps to be useful it is necessary to verify the actual size of the Farm Lots on the maps. For the larger townlands this is a very tedious process but it is manageable for the smaller townlands like Glenreaghmore. Applying the process to this townland will demonstrate the method and also show the dynamics of the land changes going on in the Holycross area of Ireland at that time.

This process is normally carried out on the GV Maps available from the AskAboutIreland web site. These maps have a convenient scale at the bottom of the map that allows the synching of the size of the map with the measurement grid. The GV Maps from this site contain the boundaries associated with GV Table, modified as they might be. Under magnification the GV Maps can get fuzzy due to their limited resolution and thick boundary lines. For those cases where greater magnification is needed, one needs to go to the Ordnance Survey of Ireland site, where higher resolution versions of the 1840s 6" OS maps (OSI maps) are available. Before these maps can be used to measure Farm Lot and field areas two situations need too be handled. These are the same 6" OS maps that Griffith started with but these are not the GV Maps and they are missing the Farm Lot boundaries. Those boundaries need to be drawn in, but since they usually follow field boundaries this is not a big problem. The second situation is more of a problem, but it does have a solution. The GV Maps from AskAboutIreland are Google maps that have a built in scale. The OSI maps don't have a scale length but instead have a scale indicator such as "1:5000." It turns out that there is a simple way to use the GV Maps to calibrate (construct a scale) the OSI maps.

On the GV Map a common object needs to be selected that will also appear on the OSI map. This can be the distance between the corners of a large Farm Lot or the townland name, which appears on both maps. Measure the length of the common object (L_{GV}) on the GV Map. Then measure the physical length of the scale (S_{GV}), say it is a 1000' scale. The common object should be as large as possible and should be measured in millimeters to minimize measurement errors. Now find that same object on the OSI map and measure its length (L_{OSI}) in millimeters. What is unknown at this point is the length of the scale (S_{OSI}) that is needed on the OSI map. This scale length can be found by a simple calculation.

$$S_{OSI} = \frac{L_{OSI}}{L_{GV}} S_{GV}$$

Now a scale equal to 1000' can be constructed on the OSI map by drawing a straight line and marking off the distance equal to S_{OSI} . If the GV Farm Lot boundaries have already been added to this OSI map, then scan the map into the computer and you have a high resolution OSI map turned into a GV Map, but one with higher resolution.



These maps depict approximately the same area of the townland of Glenreaghmore. The top map is the 6" OS map without the GV Farm Lot boundaries and it is 67% larger than the map below. The bottom map is the GV version of the map with the Farm Lot boundaries and the numbering. The increased resolution is obvious in the top map. The red townland borders are narrower so that the actual dotted line borders can be seen in the OSI map at the top. This improves the accuracy of the measurement. The buildings on the farms are also easier to identify.



A good candidate for a common structure, for determining the scale to be used on the OSI map, could be a line drawn from the point where the vertical OS map boundary meets the northern border of Glenreaghmore to the southeast corner where the southern boundary of Farm Lot #1 meets the eastern boundary of the townland of Glenreaghmore. In the top map the vertical OS map boundary is the vertical line running parallel to the left border of the image. This is where OS maps 46 and 47 were placed together

electronically. In the bottom map this vertical OS map boundary is very noticeable because of the discoloration in the GV Map #47 on the right.

This table represents the culmination of the effort to trace the land information from the House Book through to the GV Map.

House/Tenure Book						GV Table		GV Map	
No.	Name	A	R	P	Acres (Statute)	Acres (Statute)	GV Table	Est. (Statute)	Map No.
1	William Fell	8	0	0	12.96	13.32	1. James Long	26.7	1
2	William Shea	8	0	0	12.96	13.06	2. James Long		
3	John Meara	10	0	0	16.20	32.34	3. Richard Comerford	31.6	2
4	William Ryan	9	3	0	15.8				
5	Thomas Doyle	10	0	0	16.20	15.63	4. Thomas Doyle	14.7	3
6	Edmond Cass	13	0	0	21.1	103.8	5. ABC Edmund Cass	118.4	4AB
	Edmond Cass	27	0	0	43.7				
7	John Kennedy	29	0	6	39.0				
					8.0	16.20	7. Mrs. Murphy		
8	Patt Davorn & Malachy Ryan	10	0	0	16.20	47.00	6. Mary Gleason	45.5	5
9	Thomas Fanning	19	0	0	30.80				
		143	3	6	232.9	241.35		236.9	

The total area calculated from the House Book numbers comes up a little short of the area in the GV itself. The 143.8 Irish acres converts to 232.9 Statute acres. Compared to the 241.4 Statute acres in Glenreaghmore there are 8.5 Statute acres missing. These can be identified as the acres held by Mrs. Murphy in the GV Table. The missing acres probably originated with Edmund Cass. His entry in the House Book noted that he had “abt. 40a.” The size of eight of the ten lots were given as a whole number of acres, implying that they were probably also estimated rather than actually measured.

The GV Map acreage numbers were estimated from the actual map using the square counting methodology and yielded a value of 236.9 acres. This differed from the actual value by only 1.8%. The second to the last column contains these Farm Lot numbers from the GV Map.

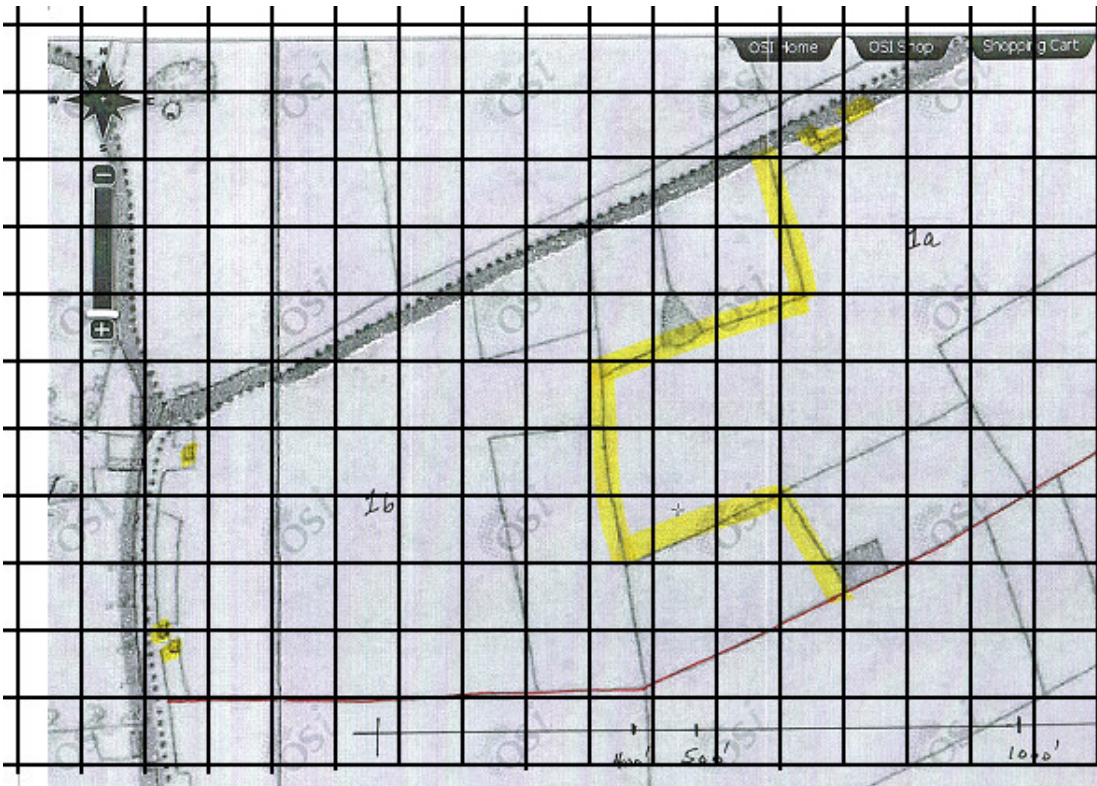
So here is a complete tracing of the land (Farm Lots) from the House Book to the GV Maps. The holdings of William Fell and William Shea maintained their separate identities as Farm Lot #1 and #2 and were taken over by James Long. The Tenure Book order of Shea and Fell seems to have been the one that propagated into the GV Table. This will be seen in more detail further into the analysis. The holdings of John Meara and William Ryan were merged together and were taken over by Richard Comerford and became Farm Lot # 3. Thomas Doyle maintained his holding that became Farm Lot # 4. Skipping ahead to John Kennedy, his 47 acres were split with Edmund Cass picking up 39.0 of his acres while maintaining his own 64.8 acres. The remainder of Kennedy’s property, 8.0 acres, went to Mrs. Murphy whose land was Farm Lot #7. Finally the 16.2

acres of Patt Davorn and Malachy Ryan and the 30.8 acres of Thomas Fanning were combined to become the 47.0 acres of Farm Lot #6 belonging to Mary Gleason. With just this information it isn't possible to assign names to the farms on the GV Map. That will require the information in the Cancelled Books to continue the chain and that will be demonstrated near the end of this section.

From the measurement of the areas of the Farm Lots in the GV Map it could be seen that Lot #1 & #2 in the GV Table were combined and became the Lot #1 on the GV Map. Lot #3 and #4 maintained their size and were renumbered #2 and #3 respectively. Lot #5 became #4 and the ABC structure became just AB with the 16 acres of Farm Lot #7 being absorbed into Lot #4. Farm Lot #6 maintained its size and became Farm Lot # 5 in the GV Map.

High Precision Area Measurement

James Long is seen as the occupant of Glenreaghmore Farm Lots #1 and #2 in the GV Table. The House Book listed these lots as 8 Irish acres each, which converts to 12.96 Statute acres. The listed GV Table area was Lot #1: 13a-1r-11p (13.26 Statute acres) and Lot #2: 13a-0r-10p (13.06 Statute acres). Lot #1 shown on the GV Map is the combination of these two GV Table Farm Lots. The question could be asked: Is it possible to break up GV Map Lot #1 to find the two Lots from the GV Table?



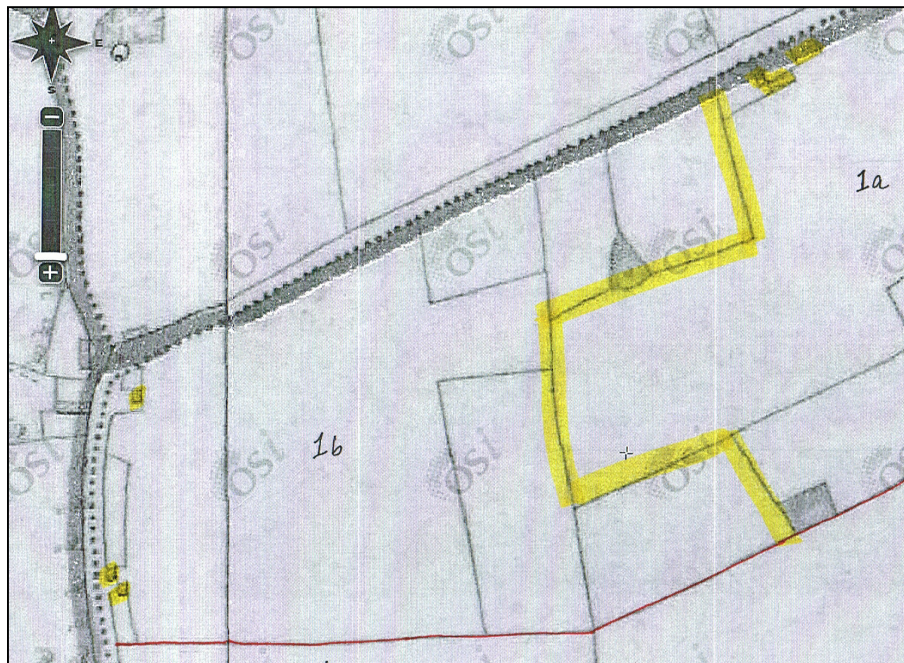
The image above is the northern end of the townland of Glenreaghmore from the 6" OS map found on the OSI web site. A redline has been added to denote the boundary between Farm Lot #1 and Farm Lot #2 found on the GV Map. The linear scale has been

added to the bottom of the map as described earlier. The map was synced with the grid so that four squares represented a Statute acre. Effectively, what has been done is the higher resolution 6" OS map has been turned into a high resolution GV Map so that it can be measured with increased precision. The yellow line indicates the proposed boundary between GV Farm Lot #1 and #2. The acreage on the left side of this boundary, labeled as 1b, will be estimated.

When the square measuring process was completed the size of the left half of GV Map Lot #1, labeled 1b, was determined to be 13.35 acres. From the GV Table it can be seen that Farm Lot #1 was 13.32 acres, but before declaring success it's necessary to examine the error in the estimate. There were 34 perimeter squares and 36 internal squares. That gives a %Error of 2.4%. The difference between the two areas (13.32 acres and 13.06 acres) is only 2.0%. Therefore the apparent agreement is just good fortune. One possibility is to enlarge the map to say double the size. This will double the number of perimeter squares and the number of internal squares will increase by a factor of four. This increase in size will reduce the %Error to 1.6%, which is less than the 2.0% difference in the two areas, but that is still too close. At this point it is necessary to admit defeat in using the acreage measurement approach to identify the difference between these two almost identically sized lots. Although it isn't possible to tell GV Table Farm Lots #1 and #2 apart, the boundary between them is correct. Two almost equal areas have been formed with this process, while using the existing field boundaries.

Structure Matching

There is one more way to try to solve this problem. Go back to the House Book and try to match up the structures on the two lots to the structures on the high-resolution OSI maps. In the process another fundamental limitation with this methodology will be uncovered.



On the left hand side of the lot, labeled 1b, there appears to be three small square structures. On the right hand side of the lot, labeled 1a, there appears to be one rectangular structure and two smaller square structures. Just to the right of the larger rectangular structure is an almost square shaped object, but it was not colored in and was probably a fenced in area and not a building (see the blow up and discussion below). According to the information in the House Book, both halves of the lot should each contain a rectangular shaped dwelling. There were no dwelling-like structures on the left side of the lot, labeled 1b. The structures shown on this map were originally surveyed in 1841-1842. The House Book contained information on the structures during the period 1848-1850. The table below shows the information from the House Book for the structures that were merged to become GV Map Lot #1.

No.	House Book Glenreaghmore Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
1	William Shea									
	Dwelling House	3B -	27.0	17.9	6.0	47	4.25	0	16	7
	House porch	3B -	2.3	1.3	6.0	1/2	4.25	0	0	2
	TOTAL							0	16	9
2	William Fell									
	Dwelling House	1B	30.0	16.6	7.3	49	8.25	1	13	8
	House porch	1B	8.6	2.6	6.6	2	7.50	0	1	3
	Office - Donkey stable	3C	11.0	9.0	5.0	9	1.25	0	0	11
	Office - Fowl House	3C	6.0	6.0	3.0	3	.75	0	0	2
	TOTAL							1	16	0



This is an extreme blow up of the structures in the upper right hand corner of the map on the previous page. At this scale, what had looked like a light colored rectangular object, aligned parallel to the road, is actually a square object that probably represents a small fenced area that would be called a corral in the U.S. Then there is the gray shaded rectangle that is obviously a dwelling. There is a small square, gray

shaded structure, to the left of the dwelling. Looking through the red border a second square shaped structure can be seen, located between the road and the other square structure. These can be seen to match the buildings attributed to William Fell in the House Book. These became Farm Lot #1 in the GV Table.

The quality of the Shea house was not as good as Fell's house. Both were about the same age but Fell had a slate roof whereas Shea had a thatched roof and his house was rated as being in poor repair. Upon examination of the Xerox copy of the House Book page it can be seen that William Shea's dwelling and the dimensions and other values associated with it had been lined out. This would imply that the dwelling had been demolished. It isn't possible to determine exactly when the demolition occurred but the result of that demolition was reflected in the absence of any buildings on the property labeled Farm Lot #2 in the GV Table.

In the area of Farm Lot #2 (GV Table), the 6" OS map shows no dwelling (1841-1842), while the House Book describes a dwelling older than 25 years old (1848-1850) that was subsequently demolished. The left half of the GV Map Lot #1 doesn't match up with the description of the GV Table Farm Lot #2. The GV Table shows no value (Aug. 15, 1851) under the "Net Annual Value of Buildings." Therefore part 1a is associated with GV Table Farm Lot #1 (Fell) and part 1b is associated with GV Table Farm Lot #2 (Shea).

The Cancelled Books of Glenreaghmore

The manuscript valuation book for Grange and Glenreaghmore showed that the occupier of Farm Lot #1 changed in 1857. The practice was to line out the old information and write in the new information above the old. Different colored inks were supposed to be used. The cancellation took place when there was no more room in the manuscript valuation book to make further changes. This wouldn't have been a uniform condition over all the pages in the book but some of the pages had been filled up and so it was time to start a new book. The old book became the "cancelled" book and was put away for future reference.

The Farm Lot structure found in the Cancelled Book for Glenreaghmore was the same as that found on the associated GV Map (see acreage comparison table on the next page). Four of the five occupants had changed from those found in the GV Table. However, three of those four appear to have been related to the previous occupants.

1. James Long → John Long
2. Richard Comerford → same
3. Thomas Doyle → Catherine Doyle
4. Edmund Cass → Mary Cass
5. Mary Gleason → Mary Hennessey

Five unique persons had been listed in the GV Table for Glenreaghmore. The Cancelled Book listed five unique persons in the same small townland. The headcount had stabilized post Famine

No.	Cancelled Book Glenreaghmore Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	John Long	Rev. Garrett Wall	Ho & land	31	1	21	12	19	0	0	15	0	13	14	0
2	Richard Comerford	Rev. Garrett Wall	Ho & land	31	1	14	15	10	0	1	0	0	16	10	0
3	Catherine Doyle	Rev. Garrett Wall	Ho & land	14	2	20	7	6	0	1	0	0	8	6	0
4A	Mary Cass	Rev. Garrett Wall	Ho & Offices	71	0	11	42	0	0	2	0	0	63	5	0
4B	Mary Cass	Rev. Garrett Wall	Land	47	0	31	19	5	0	-	-	-			
5	Mary Hennessey	Rev. Garrett Wall	Ho, Off & Land	47	0	0	22	15	0	1	5	0	24	0	0
	TOTAL			241	1	17	119	15	0	6	0	0	125	15	0

No.	Cancelled Book Glenreaghmore Name	Content of Land			Content of Land	Content of Land Calc from GV Map
		a	r	p		
1	John Long	31	1	21	31.38	26.7
2	Richard Comerford	31	1	14	31.34	31.6
3	Catherine Doyle	14	2	20	14.63	14.4
4A	Mary Cass	71	0	11	118.3	118.4
4B	Mary Cass	47	0	31		
5	Mary Hennessey	47	0	0	47.0	45.5
	TOTAL	241	1	17	241.4	236.9

Results

- Traced individuals and land holdings from the Glenreaghmore House and Tenure Books through to the GV Map. The Cancelled Books usually provided the names of the occupants of the Farm Lots on the GV Map.
- A detailed analysis of the Farm Lot structure was carried out to determine the evolution of the Farm Lots #1 and #2 in the GV Table, into Farm Lot #1 on the GV Map.
- Demonstrated the extension of the square counting method of Farm Lot measurement to extra high resolution using the OSI maps.

Final Thoughts on Demolished Cabins

William Ryan's dwelling was lined out in the House Book, as was that of Malachy Ryan and William Shea. It might appear that these were landlord evictions in Glenreaghmore, followed by the "traditional" demolition of the cabins. That scenario has been vividly described in all the books on the Famine but the local situation needs to be examined in detail before substituting the national trend for the actual local experience.

At the time of the Famine, in the area around Holycross, there were not a large number of evictions. According to one of the authors (Tuohy), she hasn't come across any instances of what might have been called evictions, at that time in the Holycross area. The small tenants were often encouraged by the landlords to give up their holdings for money that could help them with the cost of emigration. Tenants were also able to sell their interests in the tenancy to an incoming tenant. When the occupants gave up their tenancy and left, the land was usually absorbed into a larger neighbouring holding and the empty dwellings were knocked down to prevent any squatters from moving in.

The Rev. Garrett Wall of Trinity College, Dublin, was the Immediate Lessor for all the tenants in Glenreaghmore. Perhaps being a man of the cloth, Wall was more sympathetic towards his tenants than the more infamous landlords of Ireland that used the Famine as an excuse to clear their estates of the many small tenant farmers.

Farm Lot #1 and #2 (GV Table) in Glenreaghmore were both held by James Long. Those two lots had been held formerly by William Fell (#1) and William Shea (#2). The resulting farm was displayed as Farm Lot #1 on the GV Map. It might seem reasonable to assume that James Long was the person who demolished William Shea's dwelling and farm buildings while keeping those of William Fell. However, that would be wrong. Shea's buildings were lined out in the House Book before James Long's name was associated with that property. That leaves the landlord or Shea himself as the agent of the demolition. The farm was only 13.06 Statute acres in size. That was below the minimum 20 acres considered necessary for a farmer to be successful.

With Shea's buildings gone, the Total Net Annual Value of the farm in the GV Table was reduced to a value of 16£-4s-0p, that was more than 4 times the "4£" limit. Below that limit the new leaseholder could shift the total Poor Rates responsibility to the landlord. This was the tax on landholders to support the local Workhouse brought into existence under the Poor Law Act of 1838. Apparently tax avoidance wouldn't have been the primary reason for the demolition of Shea's buildings, although demolition would have lowered the tax bill.

When it came to the fate of a cabin there were three interested parties: the landlord, the leaseholder and the occupant (farm laborer or cottier). The farm laborer or cottier was not considered a farmer. They held no lease and were considered "tenants at will." Some were given a cabin and a small piece of land in lieu of wages.

The Landlord - The demolition of the cabins after tenants left, "... prevented the former tenants from returning, saved the costs of an expensive new ejectment proceeding,

reduced food stealing from the remaining tenants, and allowed the property to be rearranged and newly let to 'better' and solvent tenants.”⁷

As a result of the Famine the landlord wasn't receiving any rent from his small tenants. Any money they had was going to feed their families. However, the landlord still had to pay his tenants' taxes (Poor Rates). This was a great incentive for the landlord to get rid of his small tenants when ever possible. Some landlords cleared their entire estates of small farmers during the Famine, despite the questionable legality of the activity.

The Leaseholder - If a farmer, holding a lease, bought out his neighbor, he then acquired more land, that he wanted, but he also acquired a second dwelling and extra farm buildings that he might not need. If the farm was large enough, he might want to hire a farm laborer and rent the dwelling to that laborer. The unneeded farm buildings would add to the farmer's tax base. If the farm was valued under 4£ the landlord would have to pay the Poor Rates. If the farm value was over 4£ the leaseholder was responsible for 50% of the tax while the landlord paid the other 50%. The farmer acquiring his neighbor's farm buildings and dwelling might demolish them, if he didn't need them, just to reduce his tax bill.

The Occupant - In the early months of the Famine a family couldn't enter the Workhouse if they held more than a ¼ acre of land. The landlords would give their tenants a paper certifying that they had given up their land. However, the occupants wanted to keep the cabin and a ¼ acre of land. If he allowed this, the landlord would just have another, non rent-paying, small farmer on his lands. Hence landlords demanded that tenants give up ALL their land and their cabin or there would be no certificate. Without that certificate from the landlord there was no admittance to the Workhouse. Those who did manage to keep a ¼ acre plus their cabin were sometimes required to make the cabin unlivable anyway, before they would be allowed into the Workhouse. Some tenants were so desperate to enter the Workhouse to receive relief, that they would de-roof their own cabins so that they could gain entrance.

“...it was repeatedly found that the victims [of the famine] had substantial reasons for their refusals [to give up their land and cabins], particularly the entirely justifiable fear of the demolition of their houses or the loss of an opportunity for landlord-assisted emigration.”⁸

The occupants might give up the land if they could keep their cabin. They knew that as soon as the cabin was given up it would be demolished. Landlords would refuse to accept just the surrender of the land but the guardians of the Workhouse were eventually allowed to ignore that and let families enter the workhouse as long as all the land over a ¼ acre had been surrendered.

The Table of the Tumbled

The following table contains all of the structures found in the townlands of Clareen, Grange, Glenreaghmore, Glenreaghbeg and Moyaliff that had been demolished or were in a state of change. In the case of: Killeenyarda, Lisnagrough, Farneybridge and

Holycross, only a portion of the townland was examined. There were no “downed” cabins in the townlands of Clareen and Moyaliff. That information might have been recorded in the Tenure Books that have not survived for Moyaliff parish.

Some non-dwelling buildings were included in the table after the following was discovered in the House Book for Moyaliff townland. One Ned Fogarty’s place of residence was described as “resides in John McCarthy’s cow house.” The phrase, “All lined out,” means that the person’s name, the description of their buildings and all the buildings’ dimensions and values had been lined out in the House Book. Evidently, no one had moved onto those properties and they were probably “Down,” as was noted in multiple other cases. Barring evictions, the persons in this table were either Workhouse bound or were about to take a boat trip. Emigration was the case for Patrick McGrath, Thomas Long and Malachy Ryan. The fate of the others is not known.

The first three dwellings in the following table were described as “Unoccupied,” and they had not been demolished as of the time the House Book was completed. The dwelling sizes were: Thomas Kough, 750 sq ft; Thomas Long, 900 sq ft; Patrick McGrath, 910 sq ft. These three were good-sized dwellings and the possibility of finding new tenants for them might have been good, which is why they were not immediately demolished. The McGrath and Long properties had been taken over by the former tenants’ common brothers-in-law: Patrick Tuohy and William Tuohy, respectively. However, by 1857 the former Long dwelling had been demolished.

No.	House Book Name & Description	Location (Irish acres)	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/meas)	£	s	d
12	Thomas Kough	Grange	3B	44.6	17.0	6.0	75	5	1	11	3
	Dwelling "Unoccupied"	10.5 acres									
33	Thomas Long	Grange	3B	45.0	20.0	8.0	90	6.5	2	8	9
	Dwelling "Unoccupied"	22 acres									
34	Patrick McGrath	Grange	3B+	45.6	20.0	7.6	91	6.5	2	9	3
	Dwelling "Unoccupied"	24.5 acres									
5	Patt Long	Holycross	1B	11.0	15.9	8.0	17	5	0	7	1
	Stable: "will become part of dwelling"	7a-3r-14p									
12	John Boyle	Lisnagrough	3B -	16.6	16.6	6.0	27	4.25	0	9	6
	All Lined out	5a-1r-1p									
4	William Ryan	Glenreaghmore	3B	31.0	18.0	6.3	55	5.0	1	2	11
	All Lined out	9a-3r-0p									
1	William Shea	Glenreaghmore	3B -	27.0	17.9	6.0	17	4.25	0	16	7
	All Lined out	13.0 acres									
8	Malachy Ryan	Glenreaghmore	3B	33.9	17.0	6.0	56	5.0	1	3	4
	All Lined out	5.0 acres									
5	Harry Gross	Killeenyarda	2B	40.0	18.6	6.9	74	6.5	2	0	1
	All Lined out "Down"	14a-3r-0p									
?	John Dwyer	Glenreaghbeg	3B	30.6	19.0	6.6	57	5.25	1	4	11
	All Lined out "Down"	10a-0r-20p									
?	John Cantwell	Glenreaghbeg	2B	6.6	16.6	5.0	10	2.5	0	2	1
	Piggery "unroofed"	16 acres									
?	Michael Hickey	Glenreaghbeg	1B	33.0	15.0	6.6	49	7.5	1	10	7
	Dwelling "one half roofed the remainder about being roofed"	2a-0r-0p									
?	John Ryan	Glenreaghbeg	3B -	16.6	11.6	5.6	18	2	0	3	0
	Stable: "about being roofed"	6a-3r-0p									
?	Patrick Mihan	Glenreaghbeg	3B	33.6	20.0	7.6	67	6.0	1	13	6
	All Lined out "Down"	11.0 acres									
?	Patt Long	Farneybridge	3B+	27.3	14.0	6.9	37	5.5	0	17	8
	All Lined out "Down"	13.5 acres									
?	Mathias Butler	Glenreaghbeg	2B	21.6	15.6	7.0	33	3.5	0	9	7
	"stable & Cow Ho new about to be roofed"	11.0 acres									

Summary

The structures on the 6" OS maps and the GV Maps are identical. They are fixed in the 1841-1842 time period for the OS maps #40, #41, #46 and #47 that cover the areas of Moyaliff and Holycross parishes studied in this report. Changes to those structures can only be inferred from the information found in the House Book and the GV Table.

By matching the structures shown on the high resolution, 6" OS maps with the structure information in the House Book it was possible to resolve GV Table Farm Lot #1 and #2, that had been merged into GV Map Farm Lot #1. William Fell was the occupant

of GV Farm Lot #1 that was labeled 1a in the high resolution map analysis. The following table sorts out the various assignments.

Name	Tenure Book	House Book	GV Table	Hi-Res Map	GV Map
William Fell	#1	#2	#1	1a	#1
William Shea	#2	#1	#2	1b	

The square counting methodology was shown to be very useful for determining farm lot boundaries and can be pushed to very low %Error estimates of acreage by using large sized 6" OS maps. The practical limit is about 2.0%

The general trend found in the neighboring townlands was seen in detail in the analysis of Glenreaghmore. The number of occupants decreased and the size of the farms increased. The House Book, gathered over the period of 1848-1850, listed the names of ten individuals. By the time the GV was printed in August 1851 the ten people had been reduced to just five people and only two of the original ten were still in Glenreaghmore.

Four of the former occupants of Glenreaghmore immigrated to the U.S. Patt Davorn left for Norwich, NY in early 1849. Malachy Ryan left about the same time and settled in Troy, NY. Thomas Fanning left for New Orleans from Liverpool, England on June 26, 1849. James Long was in Tully, NY by 1854. Each of these individuals is covered in more detail later in this paper.

In many cases, as soon as a cabin was empty, it was demolished. Discovering the person responsible for the demolition of a cabin is a little like being a homicide detective and having three prime suspects (Landlord, Leaseholder, Occupant) but no evidence other than the dead body (the demolished cabin). All the suspects would have used the same weapon or "tumbling tools." All three had a reason to see the cabin demolished and all would benefit once the deed was done. They all had means, motive and opportunity. There were different reasons for knocking down the cabin but all had the same result - no one was able to live in the cabin anymore.

The online availability of the printed version of Griffith's Valuation and the 6" OS maps,⁹ referred to in this paper as the GV Table and the GV Map, have provided a great benefit for genealogists. The fact that the maps are out of sync with the printed GV data has been demonstrated many times in this paper. The "Cancelled Books" for Glenreaghmore were used to show the extent of that lack of synchronization. The first manuscript valuation book for the Holycross ED was replaced and thus became the first Cancelled Book in about 1860. There are significant differences between the information found in the GV Table and the GV Map for Glenreaghmore. However, the GV Maps are almost exactly in sync with the Cancelled Book. Therefore the GV Maps represent a time close to 1860 as opposed to the GV Table that was printed on August 15, 1851. The Cancelled Books allowed names to be attached to the Farm Lots depicted in the GV Maps and completes the window into the past that this paper has sought to open.

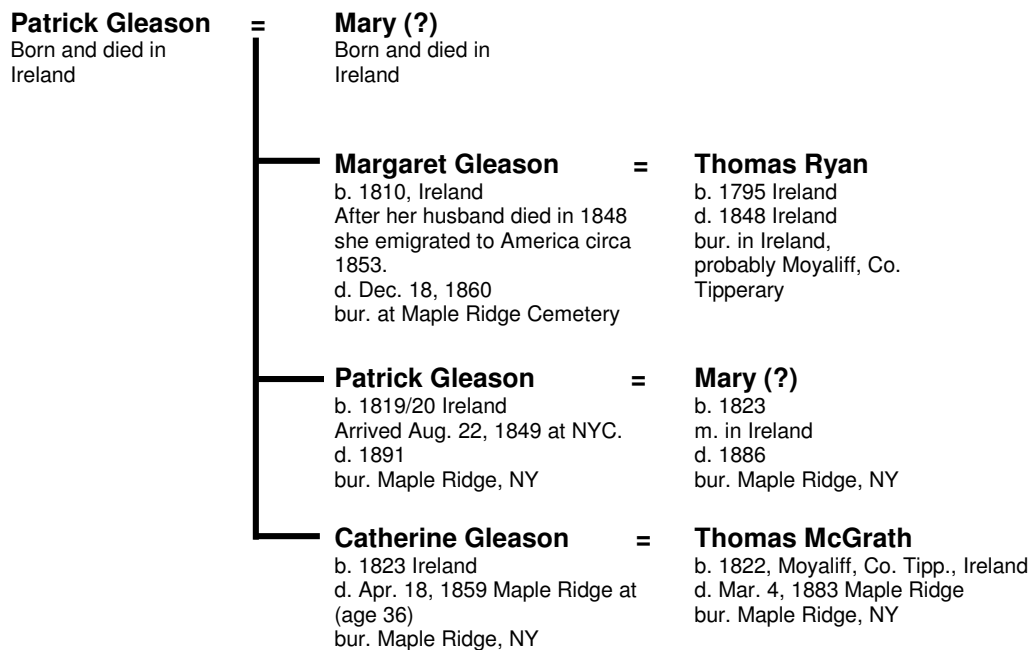
Family Groups

Gleason Family¹⁰

Introduction

The Gleason name first showed up in Maple Ridge, Lewis Co., NY while one of the authors (McGraw) was researching some McGrath families in that area. They had come from Moyaliff, the same area of Co. Tipperary as the Michael McGrath family. Margaret Gleason (m. Thomas Ryan) and Catherine Gleason (m. Thomas McGrath) were sisters. Patrick has been assumed to be their brother largely because they all wound up on Maple Ridge together. Patrick arrived first and his sisters came later, arriving at different times.

The Gleason Family from Moyaliff, Co. Tipperary



Expectations

Patrick Gleason and his wife Mary arrived in NYC on the ship Heather Bell on August 22, 1849.¹¹ A daughter named Mary might have been born in Ireland. The August 1849 arrival might have allowed Patrick to be in the House and Tenure books. An earlier possible arrival was Patrick G., 27 at NYC on June 3, 1847.¹² In the case of this earlier arrival, Patrick appears to have traveled alone and would have missed appearing in the House and Tenure Books.

Margaret Gleason Ryan was the widow of Thomas Ryan. Thomas died in 1848.¹³ The collection of the House Book information was initiated in mid 1848. From the Holycross baptismal records below it can be seen that the family was living in Moyaliff parish (Upperchurch RC parish) during that time but they were going to Holycross parish (Holycross RC parish) for the sacraments.

Results: Listed in the table below are the baptisms for the children of Thomas Ryan and Margaret Gleason.¹⁴

Name	Holycross Baptism	Residence - Townland	Sponsors
Ellen Ryan	April 7, 1838		Edmond Ryan & Ellen Gleason
Patrick Ryan	April 12, 1839		Bridget Allen
Patrick Ryan	March 11, 1842	Ballyoughter, Moyaliff parish	Patt Gleason & Bridget Gleason
James Ryan	May 3, 1845	Moyaliff, Moyaliff parish	Bridget Brotharin
Edmond (Edward) Ryan	June 29, 1848	Clareen, Moyaliff parish	John Neil & Bridget Ryan

It might be possible to find a Widow Ryan or Margaret Ryan in the House and Tenure Books for Clareen, in Moyaliff parish. Clareen would appear to be the most likely townland to find her, due to the June 29, 1848 baptism of her son Edmond. She should also show up in the GV Table, because she was still in Ireland at that time. The date of Thomas Ryan's death was a little loose and it is possible that Margaret's husband might have still been alive when the House Book information was collected. Therefore he might also be found in the House and Tenure Books but not in the GV Table.

Catherine was the sister of Margaret Gleason Ryan. Catherine married Thomas McGrath, son of Michael McGrath. Two open questions are where and when Thomas and Catherine were married? They had no children so no baptismal records are to be found.

Results

There were no records of a marriage between Patrick Gleason and his wife Mary (last name is unknown) at Holycross. There were baptismal records found at Holycross for three different Patrick Gleasons (see Appendix) but none of them could be identified with this Patrick Gleason.

There was a Widow Ryan and a Thomas Ryan who were listed in the House Book for the townland of Clareen. These two can be seen to be mutually exclusive in terms of our search. If the Widow Ryan was Margaret Gleason Ryan then Tom Ryan couldn't be her husband. By the same token, if Tom Ryan was the person sought then his wife could not be the Widow Ryan.

No.	House Book Clareen Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/meas)	£	s	d
11	Widow Ryan										
	House	3C+	38.0	19.0	6.0	720	72	3.5	1	1	0
	Barn	2B	24.0	16.0	6.0	330	33	3	0	8	3
	TOTAL								1	9	3

No.	House Book Clareen Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
45-2	Tom Ryan										
	House	2B-	33.0	16.0	6.0	520	52	5.0	1	1	8
	Store House Office	3C+	9.6	16.0	5.0	150	15	1.75	0	2	2
	TOTAL								1	3	10

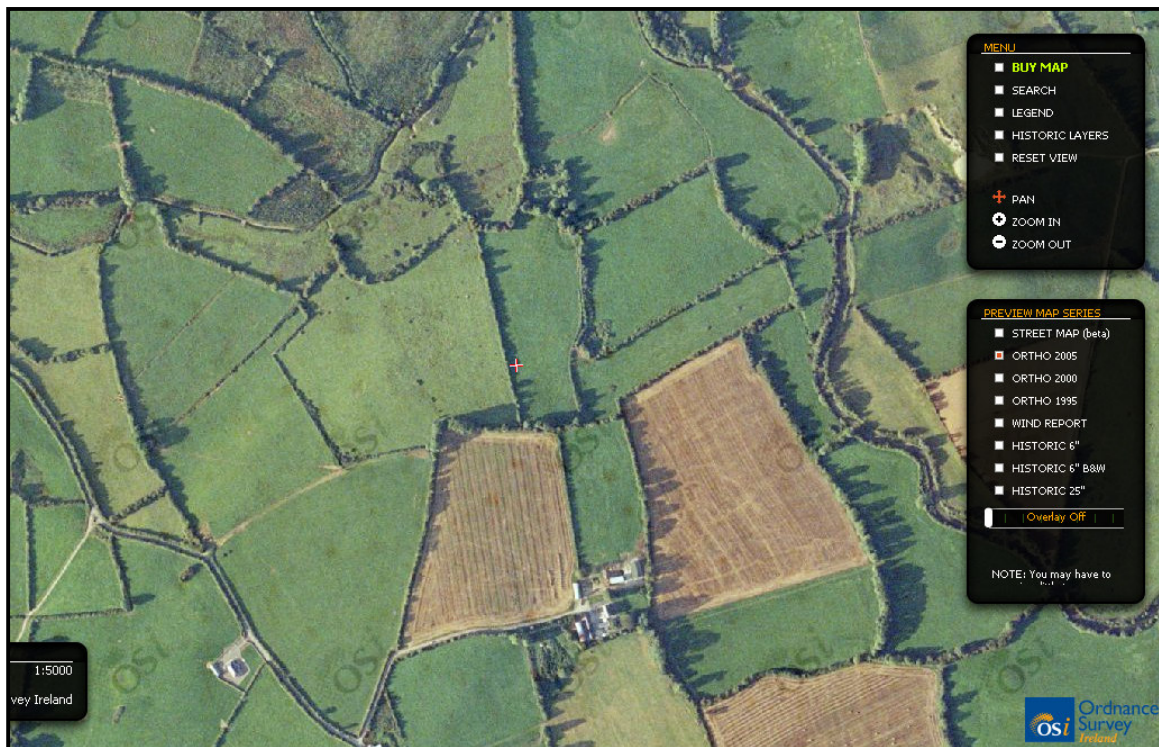
In the GV Table there was no Widow Ryan, Margaret Ryan or Thomas Ryan in Clareen. In the case of Thomas Ryan, he really wasn't expected to be found in the GV Table. Margaret hadn't left Ireland yet so she had to be somewhere. After her husband died she might have moved, since a widow with small children couldn't run a farm and raise a family at the same time. Family tradition says that she ran a school out of her home after her husband died.¹⁵ These townlands are so close together that in some cases one could move between them by simply moving across the road. In checking the other nearby townlands in Griffith's Valuation, a Margaret Ryan was found occupying a small house without any land in the small townland of Lisheen on the southern border of the townland of Moyaliff. Her landlord (Immediate Lessor) was a John Gleason (who was himself leasing from Evary Jordan, Esq.). The Margaret Ryan of our search was a Gleason and this John Gleason might have been a relative. Margaret Ryan of Lisheen might be a possible candidate.

No.	House Book Lisheen Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
1-1	Widow Ryan										
	House	2B	43.0	21.6	7.0	920	92	6.34	2	11	9
	Barn	2B	30.6	18.0	7.0	540	54	3.5	0	15	9
	Sundry Offices	3C+	37.0	15.0	6.6	550	55	2.25	0	10	3
	Car House [Car not Cow]	2B	18.0	9.6	6.0	170	17	3.0	0	4	3
	TOTAL								4	2	0

There is continuity from the Lisheen House Books through to the GV Table if it can be assumed that the Widow Ryan (House Book) and Margaret Ryan (GV Table) were the same person. The property in both documents is probably not the same. The House Book information was gathered from about mid 1848 until early 1851 at the latest. The Widow Ryan might have still been living on the family farm after the recent death of her husband Thomas. The Moyaliff House Books didn't contain the numbering revisions found in the Holycross House Books so her move between locations is only speculation. By the time the GV was printed she had moved to another house and might have been operating a school out of her house as described by family folklore.



This is a portion of a GV Map showing the northern portion of the townland of Lisheen. There was a Margaret Ryan in a house on Farm Lot #2.



This is a satellite image of the same area. This is from the OSI web site.

No.	Griffith's Valuation Lisheen Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
2b	Margaret Ryan	John Gleason	House	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Catherine Gleason

Catherine Gleason and Thomas McGrath were effectively invisible in the Irish records. No marriage record has been found for them in Ireland (or in the U.S.). As far as is known they never had any children so there are no baptismal records to be found on either side of the ocean. If they married after leaving Ireland then they were probably living separately in Ireland, with parents or relatives. Hence they would not show up in the Tithe Applotment, the House or Tenure Books or Griffith's Valuation.

Questions and Open Issues

Comparing GV Table information with the associated GV Map shown on the previous page displays the usual problems. As seen before, the maps show signs of continued evolution past the printed record. Farm Lot #2 doesn't show any buildings even though a Margaret Ryan supposedly lived in a house on that lot. Obviously the boundaries on the map had changed from those in the GV Table. The satellite image below the GV Map shows the same area today. Many of the field boundaries are the same after almost 170 years since the maps were made.

McGrath Families¹⁶

Introduction

The McGraths were from Moyalliff as far back as the late 1700s.¹⁷ Edmond McGrath was my gg-grandfather and he married Mary Ryan from Gleninchaveigh, Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary. Therefore the early focus was on Upperchurch. As more Upperchurch area folks were discovered in the Central NY area a Moyalliff focus started to emerge. This started with the Maple Ridge Migration,¹⁸ and then with the Long families. At that time three siblings of Edmond plus his father Michael were found in the Central NY area.

The Descendents of Michael McGrath of Moyalliff

Michael McGrath
b. 1785, Ireland
Arrival in U.S. prior to 1852

= **Unknown**
b. ?, Ireland
mar. Ireland
Probably died in Ireland

Lanty McGraw

b. 1807, Ireland
Arrived in U.S. prior to 1850
d. 1893, Clifton Springs, Manchester, NY
bur. St. Anges Cemetery, Clifton Springs, Manchester, NY

= Catherine Wade

b. 1821, Ireland
mar. in Ireland
Arrived in the U.S. Nov. 7, 1850
d. 1891, Clifton Springs, Manchester, NY
bur. St. Anges Cemetery, Clifton Springs, Manchester, NY

Edmond McGrath

b. 1813 Co. Tipperary, Ireland
Arrived in the U.S. Nov. 28, 1848
d. May 14, 1899, Truxton, Cortland Co., NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Truxton, NY

= Mary Ryan

b. 1810, Co. Tipperary, Ireland
mar Sept 1, 1841, Upperchurch, Co. Tipp., Ireland
Arrived in the U.S. Nov. 7, 1850
d. Dec. 1, 1899, Truxton, Cortland Co., NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Truxton, NY

Thomas McGrath

b. 1822, Moyalliff(?), Co. Tipp., Ireland
Arrived in the U.S. prior to 1852
d. Mar. 4, 1883, Maple Ridge, Martinsburg, Lewis Co., NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Maple Ridge, NY

= Catherine Gleason (1)

b. 1823 Moyalliff, Co. Tipp., Ireland
mar. probably in Ireland
d. Apr. 18, 1859, Maple Ridge, Martinsburg, Lewis Co., NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Maple Ridge, NY

= Mary Kennedy (2)

b. 1832, Ireland
mar. 1859

Margaret McGrath

b. 1830, Co. Tipp, Ireland
Arrived in the U.S. 1852
mar. July 31, 1852, St. Mary's Church, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY
d. Feb. 18, 1894, Pompey
bur. Immaculate Conception Cem., Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY

= Richard Long

b. 1828, Raheen, Holycross, Co. Tipperary, Ireland
Arrived in the U.S. Nov. 14, 1848
d. Dec. 7, 1876, Pompey, NY
bur. Immaculate Conception Cem., Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY

Expectations

Lanty and Edmond McGrath were brothers and they were both in the U.S by 1850. Edmond had arrived in NYC on Nov. 29, 1848 and it is not known exactly how Lanty traveled to the U.S. In Ireland, Lanty and a James McGrath were co-occupants of land in Dooree Commons at the time of the Tithe Applotment. Whether or not James McGrath was connected to Michael McGrath's family is not known at this time. At the time that the House and Tenure Books were compiled Lanty might have still been living with James or might have already left for America. If his farm was in Dooree Commons, Lanty's wife and family might have remained there with James McGrath until they left Ireland and arrived in NYC on November 7, 1850.

Edmond and his wife Mary could have been with Edmond's father Michael or else they might be found on their own farm.

Lanty and Edmond's brother Thomas might have also been living with their father Michael. Church records might show when and where he married Catherine Gleason. Their sister Margaret McGrath would have been living with her father Michael.

Results

For this family the Tithe records were available from an earlier research project. At the time that the Tithe Applotment was compiled,¹⁹ there were three areas in the townland of Moyaliff that went by what could be called neighborhood names: Coolbawne, Graigue and Ballanamona. The McGraths listed below were living in the Ballanamona area of the townland of Moyaliff.

No.	Tithe - 1837 Ballanamona, Moyaliff Name	Col 1 (A-R-P)	Col 2 (A-R-P)	Col 3 (A-R-P)	Col 4 (L-s-d)/a	Col 5 (L-s-d)/a	Col 6 (L-s-d)	Col 7 (L-s-d)
535	Michael Magrath	15-3-27	0-0-35	11-2-02	3-0-0	0-2-7.5	2-5-7	2-15-3
536	Same			4-0-0	2-0-0	0-1-9	0-9-8	
539	Maurice Magrath	22-1-7	0-1-17	9-0-0	3-0-0	0-2-7.5	1-15-7.5	3-18-0.5
540	Same			13-0-0	2-0-0	0-1-9	1-11-5	

Column Definitions

Col 1 - "Gross quantity in each farm" A-R-P

Col 2 - "Roads & waste per Survey" A-R-P

Col 3 - "Quantity in each from Assisses" A-R-P

Col 4 - "Amt of value per Acre" (L-s-d)/a (This is apparently not used)

Col 5 - "Assessment per Acre" (L-s-d)/a

Col 6 - "Amt of Composition" L-s-d (= Col3 x Col5)

Col 7 - "Total Amt of Composition" L-s-d

The Tithe record didn't indicate the type of acre in which the "quantity" acres were measured. Therefore that has to be determined by comparison to a known type of

measurement. The total townland acreage for Drumdiha in this Tithe record was 112a-2r-28p, which converts to 180.25 Statute acres. By comparing that to similar information in known Statute acres (Sean Raud database - Drumdiha = 189 Statute acres) shows that this Tithe valuation was conducted in Irish acres.

Ballanamona had only six occupants (head of household variety) at the time the Tithe valuation was compiled. From past experience it was rare to find calculation mistakes in these records. However, every entry in column 6 (and therefore column 7 also) for Ballanamona was in error. None of the obvious mistakes or systematic errors can explain the results found in the record. The correct values were calculated separately and are shown in the table.

The three neighborhood lands within the townland of Moyalliff were Coolbawne (135a-0r-5p - Irish measure); Graigue (30a-0r-0p Irish measure) and Ballanamona (101a-2r-26p Irish measure). This gives a total of 266a-2r-31p in neighborhood lands. The townland of Moyalliff is comprised of a total of 1207 Statute acres that converts to 745 Irish acres. The three neighborhood lands occupied a fraction of 266/745 or 36% of the total area of the townland.

No.	Field Book Moyalliff Occupier	Description of Lots	Content of Land (Statute)			Value per Statute Acre, as if in an ordinary situation		Value per Statute Acre, with allowance for local situation		Amount of land			Amount of House, one-third having been deducted		
			a	r	p	s	d	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
12	Rodger Ryan (1/4) Tom Keefe (1/4) Philip Ryan (1/4) Michael Magrath (1/4)	Bottom subject to flood - cut up from raising manure.	10	3	20	10	0	7	3	3	18	9			

The four individuals listed in the table above were leasing a little over 2-1/2 acres of land each from John Armstrong, Esq. on Farm Lot #12. This holding wasn't found in the Moyalliff Tithe record, so they must have acquired the land sometime after 1837. Since there weren't any buildings involved it wasn't recorded in the Moyalliff House Book and has been noted before, the Tenure Books for Moyalliff parish haven't survived. The names of these four were lined out in the Field Book and the property relabeled as part of Farm Lot 8A. That was how it appeared in the GV with John Armstrong, Esq. as the new land holder and it was folded in with the rest of Lot 8A that totaled some 106 acres. These individuals also held other land nearby. Rodger Ryan was the occupant of Farm Lot #1; Tom Keefe might be related to Michael Keefe of Farm Lots 11B, 12 & 13; Philip Ryan might be related to the Coolkill Ryans; Michael Magrath was the former occupant of Farm Lot # 3 that was held by William Dwyer in the GV. Notation in the margin of the Field Book indicated that the rent was 25 shillings per Irish acre.

In the House Book for Moyalliff there were again just two Magrath's in the townland, but the neighborhood name of Ballanamona was not used. Coolbawne and Graigue did show up on the 6" OS maps associated with the Griffith's Valuation, but not

Ballanamona. This is interesting since Ballanamona was included in the 1837 Tithe Applotment but 4-5 years later, when the 6" OS maps were surveyed, Ballanamona was missing. Michael was still there and it appeared that Morris had passed away since a Widow Magrath was now holding the other Magrath property in Moyaliff.

No.	House Book Moyaliff Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
3	Michael Magrath										
	House	2B	40.0	19.0	7.0	760	76	6.75	2	2	9
	Store Ho.	2B	13.0	17.0	6.6	220	22	3.25	0	5	11
	Barn	2B+	34.0	19.0	8.0	640	64	4.50	1	4	0
	Stable	2B	9.0	19.0	7.0	170	17	3.5	0	4	11
	Cow House	3C+	13.0	13.0	6.0	170	17	2	0	2	10
	TOTAL								4	0	5
8-1	Widow Magrath										
	House	2B	40.6	20.0	7.6	810	81	7.25	2	8	11
	Barn	3B-	29.6	18.0	6.6	530	53	2.5	0	11	0
	Stable	3C+	32.0	14.0	6.0	440	44	2	0	7	4
	Cow House	3C+	15.0	15.6	5.6	230	23	2	0	3	10
	TOTAL								3	11	1

By the time that Griffith's Valuation was finally printed, Michael Magrath was no longer listed as an Occupant in Moyaliff. A Mary Magrath was shown as an Occupant. It had been assumed that this Mary was Michael's daughter-in-law, the wife of his son Edmond who had arrived in NYC on November 29, 1848. The new information found in the Cancelled Books show that this assumption was not correct. Mary Magrath was occupying the same Farm Lot held by Maurice Magrath, who had appeared in the Tithe Applotment. She turned out to be the widow of Maurice's son Edmond.

Reference (Year)	Tithe (1837)	Poor Rates (Nov 1843)	House Book (mid 1848)	Late 1850	GV (Aug 1851)
Occupant	Michael	Michael	Michael	Michael	William Dwyer
Family Members	Edmond Thomas Margaret	Thomas Margaret	Thomas Margaret	Thomas Margaret	All in U.S.

The above table represents the appearance in the various records of the Michael McGrath farm in Moyaliff townland, and the children who were possibly living with him.

In 1837 Edmond McGrath and his siblings Thomas and Margaret were single and were all probably living at home. In 1843 the Poor Rates for Moyaliff continue to show Michael living on his own farm. In mid 1848 Michael was still the owner of the Moyaliff property according to the House Book records. His children, Thomas and Margaret, were not found living on their own at that time so it is assumed that they were living with him.

Since Michael didn't show up in the GV he had to be gone by early 1851 at the latest. William Dwyer, who was already on one of the adjacent Farm Lots, took over Michael's holdings.

Edmond McGrath's Trail

Date	Event at Upperchurch	Residence	Witness & Sponsors
1 Sept 1841	Marriage		Rody Ryan and Daniel Ryan
27 June 1842	Margaret's baptism	Drumdiha	Michael Ryan and Bridget Ryan
19 Nov 1843	Michael's baptism	Drumdiha	John Magrath and Ally(?) Sweeney
6 June 1844	John's baptism	Gleninchaveigh	Patrick Ryan and Mary Ryan

According to the Moyaliff Poor Rates (1843) a Michael and Edmund Magrath had separate farms in Moyaliff townland. Based on new information it now seems certain that this Edmund was a son of Maurice Magrath and was not Michael's son Edmond. This new identification eliminates the need to have Michael's son Edmond move from Drumdiha to Moyaliff and then move back to Drumdiha. Since the presence of Maurice Magrath's descendants in Moyaliff has been established through to the 20th century it would be difficult to explain their absence from the Poor Rates List. This eliminates Edmond McGrath's (Michael) only appearance in the land records and indicates that he and his family must have been living with another family. This inability to obtain his own land was probably the main reason for Edmond moving his family to the U.S.

No.	Griffith's Valuation Moyaliff Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				A	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
3	William Dwyer	John Armstrong	Land	26	1	7	25	15	0	0	0	0	25	15	0
3a	Vacant	William Dwyer	House & offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

The size of Michael's land, in the Tithe, was 15a-3r-27p = 15.919 Irish acres. Multiplying this by 1.6198 gives 25.79 Statute acres. No acreage was mentioned in the Moyaliff House Book and the Tenure Book hasn't survived. Comparing this to the GV (shown above) Farm Lot #3 gives 26a-1r-7p = 26.29 Statute acres that is very close to the size of Michael McGrath's farm. In checking this in the 4th Cancelled Book for Moyaliff it was found that the lot size was the same as the GV, William Dwyer was the occupant, and the number had been changed to Farm Lot #2. Based on the similar size this appears

to be Michael Magrath's former farm and it also places the two Magrath farms side-by-side, which increases the possibility that these two families are related.

No record has ever been found of Michael McGrath's wife and she is presumed to have died in Ireland. Since his son Edmond's first daughter was named Margaret and his first son was named Michael it is assumed that Edmond's mother was named Margaret. Except for a baptismal record, there are no records of Edmond's daughter Margaret. Like her namesake grandmother, young Margaret probably died in Ireland.

The Location of Ballanamona Found

The continuity of the two Magrath families in this northeastern corner of Moyaliff townland has the added benefit of establishing the exact location of Ballanamona within the larger townland of Moyaliff.

Tithe (Ballanamona)	Poor Rates	House Book	GV	4th Cancelled Book
Michael Magrath	Michael Magrath	Michael Magrath	William Dwyer	William Dwyer
Maurice Magrath	Edmund Magrath	Widow Magrath	Mary Magrath	Maurice McGrath

This was a neighborhood name that didn't appear in any of the records after the Tithe Applotment. Moyaliff is a large townland (1207 Statute acres) that contains two other regions whose neighborhood names have persisted over the years. These are Coolebawn and Graigue, located on the western side of Moyaliff townland. In the Civil Survey of 1654, Coolebawne, Graigue and Moyaliff were all described on an equal footing while Ballanamona was not mentioned. At the time of the Civil Survey the barony was a prominent administrative unit. Today Moyaliff parish is located entirely within the barony of Upper Kilnamanagh. Back in 1654, Moyaliff parish was divided between the baronies of Kilnamanagh and Killnalonghurty and the survey of Moyaliff parish itself was divided into those two pieces. The portion of Moyaliff parish in Killnalonghurty included some lands, such as Farneybridge, that are now in Holycross parish. At some point, the baronies of Ileagh, Killnalonghurty and Kilnamanagh were combined and then subsequently divided into Kilnamanagh Upper and Kilnamanagh Lower. The northern border of the old Kilnamanagh barony was moved further south to coincide with the southern border of Moyaliff parish and became the southern border of Kilnamanagh Upper. The areas of Coolebawn and Graigue were combined with Moyaliff to become the new Moyaliff townland, though not necessarily at the same time the barony borders were changed. The northeastern piece of Moyaliff parish, that had been in Killnalonghurty barony, minus the pieces now in Holycross parish, became part of the larger Moyaliff townland. This new piece included Clareen townland and the northeastern part of the modern Moyaliff townland. It is still unknown why the area was given the name Ballanamona. There are some stabs and guesses that have been made as to the origin and meaning of the name but that is a story for another time.

An Analysis of the Families in Ballanamona

Tithe - Ballanamona (1837)		GV (1851)		
Name	Statute Acres	Name	Statute Area	Statute Acres
Philip Ryan	6.581	Eleanor Ryan	6a-2r-14p	6.588
Thomas Ryan	13.87	Roger Ryan	14a-1r-12p	14.33
Michael Magrath	25.79	William Dwyer	26a-1r-7p	26.29
Thomas Ryan	63.17	William Dwyer	63a-2r-15p	63.59
Maurice Magrath	36.11	Mary Magrath	38a-1r-12p	38.33
Matthias Ryan	19.16	Thomas Ryan	23a-0r-2p	23.02
TOTAL	164.7	TOTAL		172.1

The above table shows a comparison between the Ballanamona Tithe Applotment and the Moyaliff GV. The largest Farm Lots appear to have survived intact over the fourteen years between the compilation of the Tithe Applotment and Griffith's Valuation. William Ryan's 63 acres is shared equally with Michael Ryan. Mary Magrath was the widow of Maurice Magrath's son Edmond. Michael Magrath had emigrated to the U.S., following the rest of his family and William Dwyer had taken over his former holding. The remaining families have not been traced but, as will be seen, the manner in which the dwellings were clustered close together hints at the fact that they might be related.

No.	House Book Moyaliff Name	Quality	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/meas)	£	s	d
1	Rody Ryan	2C+	36.0	17.6	6.0	634	63	4.50	1	3	7
3	Michael Magrath	2B	40.0	19.0	7.0	760	76	6.75	2	2	9
4	Philip Ryan	2B-	34.0	17.6	6.0	598	59	5.00	1	4	7
5-1	Dennis Long	2B	53.0	19.0	6.6	1007	100	6.50	2	14	2
5-2	John Hayes	2B+	43.0	18.6	7.6	800	79	8.00	2	12	8
5-3	Widow Long	2B	45.6	20.6	7.0	939	93	6.75	2	12	4
5-4	Catherine Ryan	3C	10.0	9.0	5.0	90	9	2.25	0	1	8
5-5	John Ryan	3C+	17	13	6.0	221	22	3.50	0	6	5
5-6	Morgan Casey	3C+	17	13	6.0	221	22	3.50	0	6	5
6-1	William Dwyer	2B -	42.6	20	6.6	852	85	5.25	1	17	2
8-1	Widow Magrath	2B	40.6	20	7.6	812	81	7.25	2	8	11
8-2	Michael Ryan	3B	41	19	7.6	779	77	6.00	1	18	6
8-3	Mat Ryan	2B	45	19.6	7.0	882	88	6.75	2	9	6
9-1	Andy Dwyer	2B+	26	16.6	8.0	432	43	8.50	1	10	6

This is a partial list of the individuals found in the Moyaliff House Book with just the information on their dwellings listed and not the rest of their farm buildings. It's actually the first 14 persons on the list, with the exception of Widow Magrath who was out of sequence but her number allowed her proper placement. The rest of the names in the Moyaliff House Book were not the same as those found in this corner of Moyaliff townland. By not the same is meant that there were not any groups of Dwyers, Ryans and

Magraths. These were the same surnames found in the area of the townland of Moyaliff known as Ballanamona in the Tithe Applotment. The numbers in the first column of the House Book table were assigned by the persons who compiled the House Book. A single digit meant that there was only one person (family) living on that farm. If multiple persons (families) were living on the farm, in separate dwellings, a hyphenated number was used, such as 2-1, 2-2, ... and so forth.

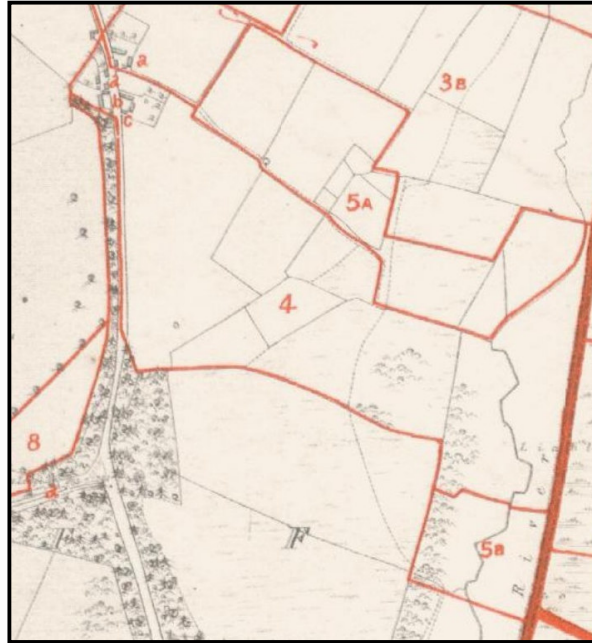
The Homesteads in the NE Portion of Moyaliff Townland (Ballanamona)

No.	Griffith's Valuation Moyaliff Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	Roger Ryan	John Armstrong	House, offices & land	14	1	12	14	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0
2A	Michael Ryan William Dwyer	John Armstrong	Land	30	1	22	15 15	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	15 15	0 0	0 0
2B 2Ba	Michael Ryan William Dwyer (a)	John Armstrong	Land; Ho, Off & Land	33	1	3	12 12	5 5	0 0	0 1	0 10	0 0	12 13	5 15	0 0
3	William Dwyer	John Armstrong	Land	26	1	7	25	15	0	0	0	0	25	15	0
3a	Vacant	William Dwyer	House & offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
4a	Mary Magrath	John Armstrong	House, offices & land	38	1	12	26	5	0	2	0	0	28	5	0
4b	Michael Ryan	John Armstrong	House, offices & garden	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	5	0	2	10	0
4c	Thomas Ryan	John Armstrong	House, offices & garden	0	1	30	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
5A	Thomas Ryan	John Armstrong	Land	17	0	23	14	5	0	0	0	0	14	5	0
5B	Thomas Ryan	John Armstrong	Land	5	1	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
6	Eleanor Ryan	John Armstrong	House, offices & garden	6	2	14	6	15	0	1	0	0	7	15	0

Michael McGrath was the landholder of Farm Lot #3, prior to leaving for the U.S. His neighbor William Dwyer took over the property but the house was still vacant at that time. The identity of Farm Lot #3 as Michael McGrath's farm was determined by comparing the acreage in the Tithe (25.79 Statute acres) with that found in the GV (26.26 Statute acres). Next door, on Farm Lot #4 was Mary Magrath who was occupying the same farm as Maurice Magrath, who also appeared in the Tithe Applotment. She was determined to be the widow of Maurice's son Edmond, but that will be covered in more detail later in this section.

Mary Magrath's Property - Moyaliff Farm Lot #4

This is a portion of the GV Map showing Mary Magrath's property on Farm Lot #4. The dark line in the lower right hand corner is the Farneybridge River, that forms the border between Moyaliff and Holycross parishes.



The GV Table numbers and the GV Map numbers seemed to agree in the case of Farm Lot #4 but to be sure the two areas were compared. The square counting estimate of the acreage on the map was 41.62a = 41a-2r-19p. The official acreage for Farm Lot #4, from the GV Table, was given as 39.33 a = 39a-1r-13p. All the holdings in Farm Lot #4 (4a, 4b and 4c) were combined in this measurement estimate to reduce the error. The difference was 5.3%. By a detailed analysis of the estimation process the error from that process was about 3.5%. Therefore it appears the agreement is close. The Cancelled Book information showed that the assumed agreement was correct. The size of Maurice Magrath's holding, from the Tithe record, was 22a-1r-7p (Irish) or 36a-0r-18p (Statute). When compared with Widow Magrath's GV holding of 38a-1r-12p, they can be seen to be the same parcel. The differences in the Farm Lot sizes, in this part of Moyaliff are large enough that these small variations still allow the correct identification of Maurice Magrath's original farm.

Shown below is a table that contains the initial information from the 4th Cancelled Book for Moyalliff. This is the original information in the manuscript valuation book before any changes were recorded. It is almost identical to the information in the GV Table above. The differences include the results of the appeal process that began after the GV was first printed on August 15, 1851 and any changes of ownership that took place during that period and included the changes from the first three Cancelled Books. The second table below shows the information in that same manuscript valuation book when it was retired and subsequently became known as the 4th Cancelled Book.

The Initial Names in the 4th Cancelled Book for the Moyalliff ED

No.	Cancelled Book Moyalliff Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				A	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	William Dwyer	Edward M. Armstrong	Land	14	1	12	12	15	0	0	0	0	12	15	0
2A	Michael Ryan	Edward M. Armstrong	Office & Land	30	1	22	27	15	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
2B	William Dwyer	Edward M. Armstrong	Ho, Off & Land	33	1	3	22	10	0	1	10	0	26	15	0
3	William Dwyer	Edward M. Armstrong	Office & Land	26	1	7	23	0	0	1	0	0	24	0	0
4a	Mary Magrath	Edward M. Armstrong	House, offices & land	38	1	12	24	0	0	2	0	0	26	0	0
4b	Michael Ryan Of No. 2	Edward M. Armstrong	House, offices & garden	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	5	0	2	10	0
4c	Thomas Ryan	Edward M. Armstrong	House, offices & garden	0	1	30	0	5	0	1	10	0	1	15	0
5A	Thomas Ryan	Edward M. Armstrong	Land	17	0	23	12	10	0	0	0	0	12	10	0
5B	Thomas Ryan	Edward M. Armstrong	Land	5	1	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
6	James Costello	Edward M. Armstrong	House, offices & land	6	2	14	6	5	0	1	0	0	7	5	0

A comparison can be made between the GV and the 4th Cancelled Book in the table on the next page to see what changes had taken place. Most of the family surnames appear to be the same. The overall structure of the Farm Lots had changed very little over 20 years. In this paper, only Mary Magrath and Michael McGrath were followed in detail.

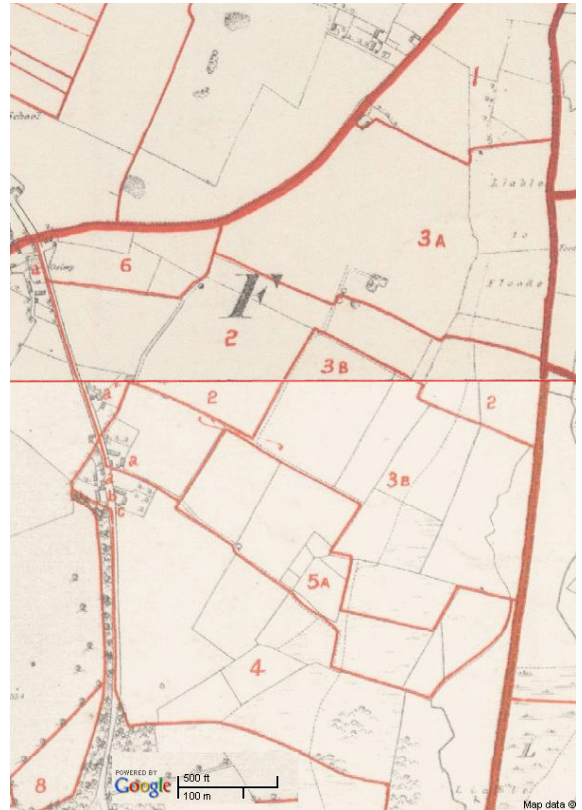
All the Names and both sets of No in the 4th Cancelled Book for Moyaliff ED

1st No.	2nd No.	Cancelled Book Moyaliff Name	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	1	Honora Dwyer William Dwyer	Land	14	1	12	12	15	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
3	2		Office & Land	26	1	7	23	0	0	1	5	0			
2A	3A	John Ryan Margaret Ryan Michael Ryan	Land	30	1	22	27	15	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
2B	3B	Honora Dwyer William Dwyer	Ho, Off & Land	33	1	3	22	10	0	1	10	0	26	15	0
4a	4a	Maurice Magrath Mary Magrath	House, offices & land	38	1	12	24	0	0	2	0	0	26	0	0
4b	4b	John Ryan Margaret Ryan Michael Ryan Of No. 3	House, offices & garden	0	2	1	0	5	0	2	5	0	2	10	0
4c	4c	Thomas Ryan	House, offices & garden	0	1	30	0	5	0	1	10	0	16	5	0
5A	5A	Thomas Ryan	Land	17	0	23	12	10	0	0	0	0			
5B	5B	Thomas Ryan	Land	5	1	30	2	0	0	0	0	0			
6	6	James Costello	House, offices & land	6	2	14	6	5	0	1	0	0	7	5	0

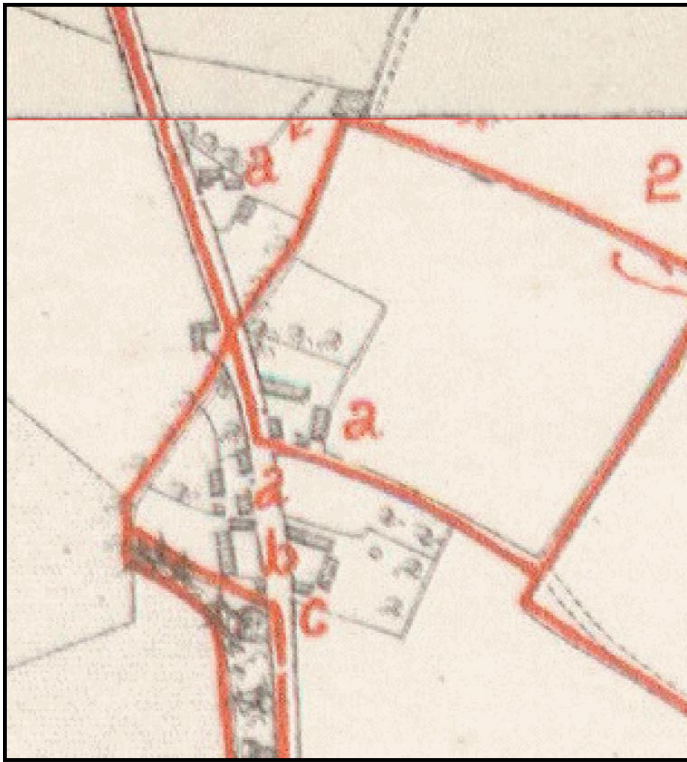
In the 4th Cancelled Book entries above, Mary Magrath's son Maurice had taken over her holding, Farm Lot #4a. The former holding of Michael McGrath was held by William Dwyer and had become Farm Lot #2. William had himself probably died and his widow Honora Dwyer had taken over. This table effectively represents a snapshot circa 1870 of that portion of Moyaliff that had been known as Ballanamona.

Comparison of the Occupant and Farm Lot Changes in NE Moyaliff: 1851-1870.

No.	Griffith's Valuation Moyaliff (1851) Name	1 st No.	2 nd No.	Cancelled Book Moyaliff (1870) No. 4 Name
1	Roger Ryan	1	1	Honora Dwyer William Dwyer
3	William Dwyer	3	2	
3a	Vacant			
2A	Michael Ryan William Dwyer	2A	3A	John Ryan Margaret Ryan Michael Ryan
2B 2Ba	Michael Ryan William Dwyer (a)	2B 2Ba	3B 3Ba	Honora Dwyer William Dwyer
4a	Mary Magrath	4a	4a	Maurice Magrath Mary Magrath
4b	Michael Ryan	4b	4b	John Ryan Margaret Ryan Michael Ryan Of No. 3
4c	Thomas Ryan	4c	4c	Thomas Ryan
5A	Thomas Ryan	5A	5A	
5B	Thomas Ryan	5B	5B	Thomas Ryan
6	Eleanor Ryan	6	6	James Costello



The Griffith's Valuation column came from the Griffith's Valuation document that was printed on August 15, 1851. The last three columns came from the 4th Cancelled Book that dates to about 1870. The GV Map shown on the right probably reflects the data in the 1st Cancelled Book that was cancelled in about 1860. Fortunately this portion of the townland of Moyaliff didn't undergo much in the way of change to the Farm Lot boundaries and it is fairly straight forward to trace the ownership of the different farm lots.



These are two views of the cluster of buildings in the NE corner of Moyaliff townland where Farm Lots #2, #3, #4 and #5 come together. The top group labeled “a” was the former farm of Michael McGrath, in keeping with the notation this was “2a.” The lower group are on Farm Lot #4. There were three groups of buildings in that corner of Farm Lot #4. The group labeled “4a” was the property of the Widow Mary Magrath. The “4b” piece belonged to Michael Ryan. The piece “4c” was owned by Thomas Dwyer and was regrouped into Farm Lot #5 in the manuscript valuation book that became the 4th Cancelled Book. The “a” in the center of the map is “3Ba” and belongs to William Dwyer.

No.	GV No.	House Book Moyaliff Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/meas)	£	s	d
3	3	Michael Magrath - 26.3a									
		House	2B	40.0	19.0	7.0	76	6.75	2	2	9
		Store Ho.	2B	13.0	17.0	6.6	22	3.25	0	5	11
		Barn	2B+	34.0	19.0	8.0	64	4.50	1	4	0
		Stable	2B	9.0	19.0	7.0	17	3.5	0	4	11
		Cow House	3C+	13.0	13.0	6.0	17	2	0	2	10
		TOTAL							4	0	5
8-1	4a	Widow Magrath - 38.3a									
		House	2B	40.6	20.0	7.6	81	7.25	2	8	11
		Barn	3B-	29.6	18.0	6.6	53	2.5	0	11	0
		Stable	3C+	32.0	14.0	6.0	44	2	0	7	4
		Cow House	3C+	15.0	15.6	5.6	23	2	0	3	10
		TOTAL							3	11	1
8-2	4b	Michael Ryan - 32.4a									
		House	2B	41.0	19.0	7.6	77	6	1	18	6
		Sundry Offices	3C+	27.6	16.0	6.0	44	2	0	7	4
		Stable	2C+	10.0	15.0	6.6	15	2.5	0	3	1
		Dairy	1B+	6.6	16.0	5.0	10	3.5	0	2	11
		Barn	2B	37.0	19.6	8.0	72	4.0	1	4	0
		Turf House	1B+	16.0	19.6	8.0	31	5.5	0	14	2
		TOTAL							4	10	0
8-3	4c	Mat Ryan - 23.0a									
		House	2B	45.0	19.6	7.0	87	6.75	2	8	11
		Piggery	2C+	13.0	16.0	5.0	20	2.0	0	3	4
		Barn	2B	29.6	16.0	6.0	47	3.0	0	11	9
		Sundry Offices	3C	27.6	14.6	5.0	39	1.25	0	4	0
		Store House	2C+	22.0	17.6	6.0	38	2.25	0	7	1
		TOTAL							3	15	1
6	3Ba	William Dwyer - 31.9a									
		House	2B-	48.6	20.0	6.6	85	5.25	1	17	2
		Barn	2B-	13.0	20.0	6.6	26	3.0	0	6	6
		Car House	3C+	16.0	13.0	5.0	20	1.75	0	2	11
		Piggery	3C+	11.6	9.6	4.0	11	1.50	0	1	4
		Sundry Offices	3C+	43.0	18.6	6.0	79	2.0	0	13	2
		TOTAL							3	1	1

This is a table showing the extensive data compiled in the House Book for all the structures in the townland. Only the holdings for the persons described on the previous page are included here. The 3rd building in the list, belonging to William Dwyer, is described as a “Car House.” That entry has been checked several times, at high magnification, and it actually is “Car.” Despite that observation the authors believe that it

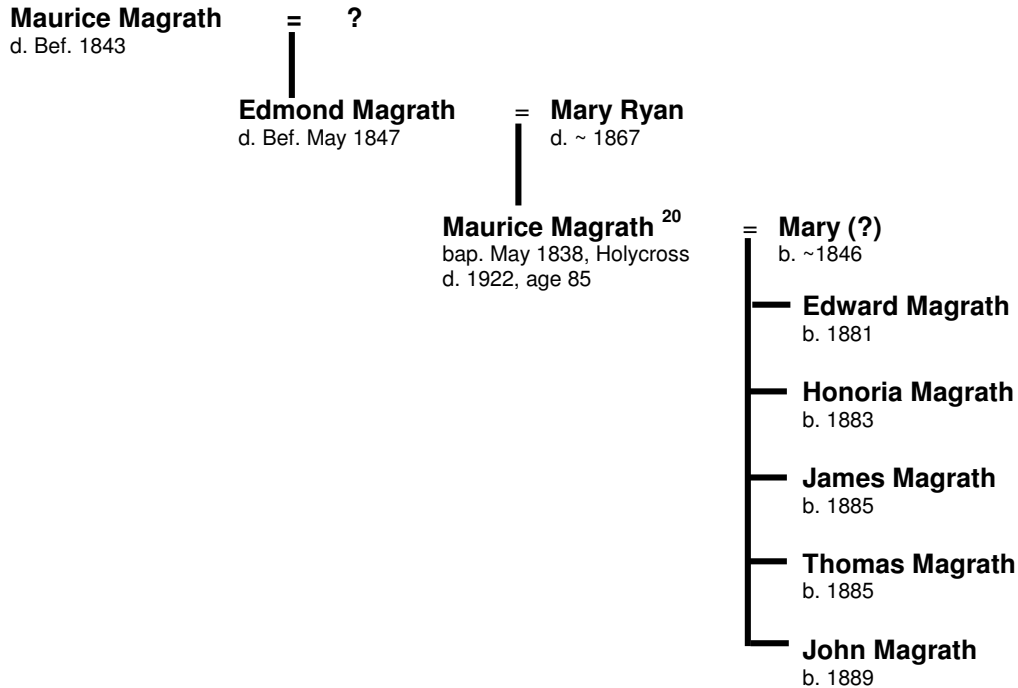
should be “Cow.” The numbers following the names are the acres in each person’s holding.

All the dwellings are above the four townland size average. The five farmers in this table also have farms greater than the 20 acres thought to be needed for a farmer to be successful. The average sized dwelling, in the townlands of Clareen, Moyaliff, Grange and Raheen (144 data points), is 581 sq ft with a standard deviation of 250 sq ft (43%).



These are two views of the same clusters of buildings. The left map is a copy of the original 6” OS map from 1843 with none of the red boundaries or numbering added by the Griffith’s Valuators.. The map on the right is the same 1843 map with an overlay of the buildings currently on that site. There are many new buildings but perhaps a few of the older vintage buildings are still in existence or have been incorporated into the newer structures..

The Maurice Magrath Family



Name	1901	1911
	Moyaliff	Moyaliff
Maurice Magrath , b. 1838 Ireland	52	76
Mary , b. ~1846 Ireland	42	65
Children		
Edward , b. 1881 Ireland	20	30
Honoria , b. 1883 Ireland	18	29
James , b. 1885 Ireland	16	-
Thomas , b. 1885 Ireland	16	26
John , b. 1889 Ireland	12	20

1901 Moyaliff, Moyaliff parish, Thurles PLU
The ages of Maurice and Mary appear to be off by 10 years, based on Maurice's baptismal information.

1911 Moyaliff, Moyaliff parish, Thurles PLU
Maurice and Mary had been married 31 years. They had 5 children and all 5 were still alive. James had left home and all those remaining were still single.

There was some looseness in the original identification of the relationship between the two Maurice Magraths. Time wise it was possible to insert another generation between the two Maurices. Since the Edmund Magrath, in the 1843 Moyaliff Poor Rates, was proposed to be the son of the senior Maurice Magrath, it could be seen that the widow Mary Magrath was Edmund's wife. The junior Maurice would be the son of Edmund.

The above information was found in the Irish Census records of 1901 and 1911. All the Irish census records prior to 1901 were destroyed in the Four Courts fire in 1922, during the Irish Civil War. Now that the first of the surviving census records have become available on line it can be seen that the Irish census records suffer from the same age problems seen in the US census. Maurice and his wife Mary aged more than 20 years in the ten years between the 1901 and 1911 census.

The Magraths of Moyaliff townland - Lot 4 - Cancelled Books

The Cancelled Books are categorised by Electoral Division. Moyaliff townland is in the parish of Moyaliff, Moyaliff ED and the Barony of Kilnamanagh Upper.

Book No.	Year	New Name	Comment
GV	1851	Mary Magrath	
1		Mary Magrath	Book cancelled 1860.
2			No change.
3			No change.
4	1867	Maurice Magrath	<i>Mary probably died around 1867.</i>
5			No change.
6			No change.
7			No change.
8	1923	Edmond Magrath	Maurice died in 1922.
9			No change.

The Maurice Magrath land holding was purchased in 1914. If the years covered in the different ED Cancelled Books are similar, as has been observed, then Book No. 9 was cancelled in about 1950.

Lanty McGrath - Dooree Commons

Lanty McGrath and Catherine Wade were married in Ireland but no record of their marriage has been found in Upperchurch (1829) or Holycross (1835) parishes,²¹ which are the two most logical places for them to be found. Their first child, Michael, was born in about 1840. Catherine was born in 1821 so the most likely date for the marriage would be 1838-9.

No.	Moyaliff Tithe - 1837 Dooree Commons Name	Col 1 (A-R-P)	Col 2 (A-R-P)	Col 3 (A-R-P)	Col 4 (L-S-d)/a	Col 5 (L-S-d)/a	Col 6 (L-S-d)	Col 7 (L-S-d)
297	Francis Phelan, Esq.	328-2-17	5-2-23	50-0-0	1-0-0	0-0-10.5	2-3-7	
298	Widow Slattery & Kendy			50-0-0	0-15-0	0-0-7.5	1-4-3	
299	James and Lant McRaw			100-0-0	0-15-0	0-0-7.5	3-2-6	
300	Same			122-3-34	0-5-0	0-0-2.5	1-5-7	8-3-1

James and Lant(y) McRaw (McGrath) were found in the Tithe Applotment occupying land in the townland of Dooree Commons along the southern border of Moyaliff parish. By the time the House Book information was gathered Lanty was not found in Dooree Commons. It can be assumed that Lanty was gone by then, since he was in Central NY by 1850. This was about the same time that Lanty's brother Edmond arrived in NYC but so far it isn't known exactly how Lanty traveled to the U.S. Lanty's family did not accompany him and followed later, arriving in NYC on Nov 7, 1850. They arrived on the same ship as Lanty's brother Edmond's family. Lanty's family might have been living in Dooree Commons at the time that the House Book information was collected.

No.	House Book Dooree Commons Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
	James McGrath										
	House	3C+	44.0	18.0	6.6	790	79	3.75	1	4	8
	Stable	3C+	17.0	15.0	6.0	250	25	2.0	0	4	2
	Sundry Offices	3C	47.0	14.6	6.0	680	68	1.5	0	8	6
	TOTAL								1	17	4

A James McGrath was found in Griffith's Valuation for Dooree Commons. Given this little amount of information there is no way to know if this was the same James McGrath in both the Tithe record and the House Book. There is no way to know if this was even the same house and offices. This is included here for future reference, to be built upon as more information is discovered.

Next moves -

Find out where Catherine Wade came from and that will probably be where Lanty McGrath's church records will be found.

No.	Griffith's Valuation Dooree Commons Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
8Aa	James M'Grath	Charles Clarke, Esq.	House, offices & land	25	2	22	5	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
8B	James M'Grath	Charles Clarke, Esq.	Land	21	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	Patrick Dwyer	James McGrath	House & land	32	0	23	3	15	0	0	10	0	4	5	0

Thomas McGrath and Margaret McGrath

Thomas McGrath - The Holycross records were searched and no marriage of Thomas and Catherine Gleason was found. The Upperchurch parish records had been previously searched and there was no record there for Thomas McGrath and Catherine Gleason. No marriage record for them has surfaced in the U.S. either. Thomas McGrath's sister Margaret married her Irish neighbor Richard Long (s/o Kennedy Long) at St. Mary's Church, in Syracuse, NY, on July 31, 1852.

Final Outcome

The situation in the NE corner of Moyaliff townland has been greatly clarified. Two possibly related Magrath families have been traced from the Tithe record (1837) up through approximately 1950. The other family surnames and the farm lot structure remained fairly stable from 1837 up to 1870. The trend might extend farther but it wasn't pursued in this paper. One family, Michael Magrath (McGrath/McGraw) was entirely in the U.S by 1852 and has been the subject of previous research. The other family, Maurice Magrath, has been newly traced up through 1950.

The additional details provided by the valuation records allowed the unraveling of several previously confusing "facts." The confusion was caused by identically named individuals living very close together. Michael McGrath had a son named Edmond who married a lady named Mary Ryan, from Gleninchaveigh. His neighbor (and perhaps also a relative) Maurice Magrath, also had a son named Edmond who also married a lady named Mary Ryan. The Edmond Magrath found in the Poor Rates for Moyaliff (Nov. 1843) was originally claimed as Michael's son but has now been identified as Maurice's son. The Mary Magrath found in Moyaliff in the GV was originally thought to be the wife of Michael's son Edmond. It is now clear that she was the widow of Maurice's son Edmond. The retention of the identification of my ancestors in the Poor Rates record and the GV required some low probability events to have taken place and the sequence of events to be timed very closely and advantageously toward a favored point of view. While two ancestor "sightings" have been lost a neighboring family has been gained that might be relatives.

Fanning Families

Introduction

The name Fanning first showed up while researching the family of Thomas Long in Cortland Co., NY. Catherine Fanning was Thomas's wife and her grave is in St. Patrick's Cemetery in the hamlet of Truxton, NY. When one of the authors (Tuohy) found some Long baptismal records in Holycross parish it was determined that the Thomas Long family was living in the townland of Grange, where there were many other Fannings.

Results

Honora Ryan Fanning's husband Thomas died Mar 10, 1820, but she did show up in the Poor Rates and the Tenure Book but not in the GV. Therefore, Honora was probably living with one of her daughters by that time. Based on this picture that was taken in front of the "Upper House" (Patrick Tuohy's house) a good guess was that she was living there with her daughter Bridget and her husband Patrick Tuohy.



Honora Ryan Fanning
Photo taken in front of Upper House in
Grange in 1871 or earlier.
(Photo courtesy of Clare Tuohy)

Richard Fanning's lease from Thomas Firman was for 2 acres (Irish) in Lower Grange for an annual rent of 35 shillings per acre. This was a long lease that was unusual for that time because landlords preferred to have "tenants at will" so that they could be easily removed. This lease was for the term of "31 years and 3 young lives." The lives listed in the 8 Nov 1839 lease were:

- ❑ Thomas Fanning the eldest son of Richard Fanning the lessee,
- ❑ John Toohey the eldest son of Patrick Toohey and
- ❑ Thomas Toohey eldest son of William Toohey all of Grange.

On the outside of the lease was -possibly added at a later date -"gone to America."

Richard Fanning and Margaret Ryan's (Honora's sister) son was Thomas Fanning, and his wife Bridget Purcell, went to New Orleans with Patrick McGrath and family in 1849. The "gone to America" reference is probably referring to this Thomas Fanning. Richard's widow, Margaret, was listed in the

House and Tenure Books as Widow Richard Fanning and Widow Dick Fanning. Richard Fanning was not listed in either book. This shows that Richard had died by mid 1848 when this information was first gathered.

The transition from the Fanning farm to the Patrick & William Tuohy, McGrath and Long farms is a little difficult to follow through the records. The table below indicates the approximate birth year for each of the 1st born sons of the Grange Four listed in the first column. The main point to be drawn from the table is that by 1835, all four were married to their respective Fanning ladies and each family had at least one child.

Husband	Wife	Child	Birth Date
Patrick Tuohy	Bridget Fanning	1 st son: John	Prior to 1830
William Tuohy	Mary Fanning	1 st son: Thomas	1833
Patrick McGrath ²²	Bridget Fanning	1 st son: Richard II	~1831
Thomas Long	Catherine Fanning	1 st son: Patt	Prior to 1835

The Tenure Book (~1848) listed the Tuohys, McGrath and Long as holding leases under the Widow Fanning. The House Book listed the same lease information for these four but the name of the landlord was not included. At that time all four had leases with the same particulars, but from Thomas Firman, not the Widow Fanning. The Tuohy and Long leases were from May 1839 while the date of McGrath's lease is not known. From these leases, it appears that the Grange Four got their land from Firman in May 1839 (at least three out of four did) and the Nov 1839 Richard Fanning lease was for a smaller farm. The Tenure Book is in error in listing Margaret Fanning as the landlord because in 1848 the landlord of the Grange Four was Thomas Firman. Perhaps the Fannings had been middlemen during the 1830s subletting to the Tuohys, McGrath and Long and so Fanning had been their landlord for some time prior to the Firman leases. In 1839 the situation was simplified and the Grange Four leased directly from Firman and Richard Fanning leased 2 acres for himself and his wife Margaret.

No.	House Book Grange Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
28	Widow Margaret Fanning									
	Dwelling House	3B+	54.6	21.0	8.0	114	7.0	3	6	6
	House porch	3B+	6.0	0.9	7.6	1		-	-	-
	TOTAL							3	6	6

No.	Tenure Book Grange Name	Description of Tenement	Immediate Lessor	Tenure
12	Widow Dick Fanning & Patt McGrath	House, offices & land	Thomas Pearson Firman, Esquire	Annual rent - 35 shillings per acre
a	Widow D. Fanning	House & offices		
b	John Lannigan & B. Smith	House & offices	Widow Fanning	
c	Widow Biddy Maher	House only	Widow Fanning	Free

Edward Fanning and Bridget Maher

Edward Fanning
b. Glanreagh,
Holycross,
Co. Tipperary

= **Bridget Maher**
b. Killough

Richard Fanning
b. Grange, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary

= **Margaret Ryan**
b. Ballinaglara, Ir

Catherine Fanning

= **Thomas Long**
b. Tubrid, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary

Honora Fanning
To N. O.-Jun 26, 1849

= **Patrick Purcell**
b. Lissaroon, Monro par.
To N. O.-Jun 26, 1849

Edward Fanning
d. in childhood

Margaret Fanning
d. ~1863, New Orleans, LA

Amy Fanning
d. New Orleans

= **Patrick Ryan**
b. Rathcannon, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary

Thomas Fanning
d. Jul 4, 1854, New Orleans
To N. O.-Jun 26, 1849

= **Bridget Purcell**
b. Ballinaglara
To N. O.-Jun 26, 1849
d. Dec 4, 1875

Mary Fanning
b. 1812
d. Oct 16, 1839

= **William Tuohy**
b. Rathcradoge, Ir

Bridget Fanning
b. ~1818
m. ~1833
To N. O. -Jun 26, 1849
d. Sept 28, 1865

= **Patrick McGrath**
b. ~1798, Co. Tipp
To N. O.-Jun 26, 1849
d. Dec 13, 1862

Thomas Fanning
b. 1784
d. Mar 10, 1820

= **Hanora Ryan**
b. 1791
d. June 20, 1871
bur. St. Mary's Cem., Thurles

Bridget Fanning

= **Patrick Tuohy**
b. Rathcradoge, Thurles, Co.
Tipperary

Amy Fanning

= **James Tuohy**
b. Rathcradoge, Thurles, Co.
Tipperary

Mary Fanning
b. 1819
d. July 16, 1827

= **Patrick Ryan**

= **Patrick Hayden**

John Fanning

Catherine Fanning

Mary Fanning

Color Codes	
New York	
Ireland	
New Orleans	
Died Young	
Unknown	

This Fanning family tree was constructed from information compiled by Marvin Minton. The sources of his information are unknown at this time. Using information from other sources it was possible to confirm some parts of this tree or at least show that it was consistent with those facts. It's possible to accept this tree as a working construct because it is useful, but it still needs further verification. Some of the dates have been taken from the Tuohy family tree.

The existence of Richard Fanning and Thomas Fanning support the proposal of at least two Fanning families²³ in Grange, but there is little information known about the other Fanning siblings. The source of the information on Edward Fanning and Bridget Maher is unknown. The Holycross church records only go back to 1835 so Minton didn't find all the information there.

There is a substantial amount of information missing on the children of Richard and Thomas Fanning. In light of that, it is uncertain how Minton got information on their grandparents? Without ages or birth dates, one cannot establish a birth order that would allow the use of the Irish naming convention to make a guess at the grandparent's names. But even then, that would only be an educated guess. Minton even got their grandmother's maiden name, which is no small coup. The naming convention could never have provided the maiden name.

Notes added to the Fanning Genealogy by Minton indicated there were letters from the 1860 time period that had survived or at least the information they contained had survived. Those letters could have supplied the detailed information about family members prior to the commencement of Irish Catholic church records.

What does the Fanning family tree confirm?

- Catherine Fanning's parents were shown to be Richard and Margaret as was proposed from applying the Irish naming tradition to the names of the children of Thomas and Catherine Fanning Long.²⁴
- Only the Tuohy brothers (Patrick, William and James) remained in Ireland. Aside from two Fannings, who died young, most of the others went to New Orleans. The one exception was the family of Thomas Long and Catherine Fanning who wound up in Tully, NY after spending some time in Canada.

Patrick McGrath Family

Introduction

Patrick McGrath came into the picture while researching Thomas Long in the townland of Grange, Holycross parish. The four gentlemen in the table below all married Fanning ladies.

Results

No.	Tenure Book Grange Name	A	R	P	Immediate Lessor	Tenure
13a	Patrick Toohy	55	0	0	Widow Fanning (This is an Error - should be Thomas Firman)	153-0-0 acres at 35s per acre by lease for 3 young lives
13b	William Toohy	50	0	0		
13c	Patt McGrath	25	0	0		
13d	Thomas Long	23	0	0		
	Total	153	0	0		

The Tenure Book implies that the widow Fanning had the lease and that the four gentlemen shown above were living on her farm. The acres are Irish acres. This is compatible with the Tuohy family lore that it was originally the Fanning farm and the four gentlemen married their way into it.

No.	House Book Grange Name	A	R	P	Immediate Lessor	Tenure
15	Widow of Richd Fanning	2	0	0	Thomas Firman, Esq.	35s per acre Lease

The Widow Fanning is Margaret Ryan Fanning. She was the mother-in-law of William Tuohy, Patrick McGrath and Thomas Long.

No.	House Book Grange Name	A	R	P	Immediate Lessor	Tenure
13a	Patrick Toohy	54	0	0		35s per acre Lease of 3 young lives
13b	William Toohy	49	0	0		35s per acre
13c	Patt McGrath	24.5	2	0		35s per acre Lease
13d	Thomas Long	22	0	0		35s per acre Lease
	Total	149	2	0		

The House Book entries above imply that each of the four gentlemen had an individual lease. From the Firman estate records²⁵ and the records of the Encumbered Estates Commission²⁶ it is seen that the Tuohy brothers and Thomas Long held individual

leases from Thomas Firman. Patrick McGrath's lease was most likely also from Thomas Firman, since Firman held almost 100% of the land in Grange. These leases dated from May 1839, well before the Tenure Book information was gathered, so the Tenure Book information is somewhat misleading. It might reflect a lease that the Widow Fanning's late husband (Richard) had held prior to May 1839.

Comments and Observations on the Patrick McGrath and Bridget Fanning Family

Patrick McGrath's eldest son Richard II died prior to May 1839. In a lease between Thomas Long and Thomas Firman, dated May 4, 1839, one of the lives listed was Philip McGrath, who was described as Patrick McGrath's eldest son.

The table below compares some dates found in the Patrick McGrath family tree, on the following page, and the corresponding Holycross baptismal records. The McGrath family tree is based on the information gathered by Minton in the Fanning Genealogy.

Name	Birth Date (Minton)	Baptismal Date	Comment
Margaret McGrath	Nov. 26, 1836	Nov. 27, 1836	Dates very close
Philip J. McGrath	Nov. 19, 1840	Dec. 21, 1838	Philip was one of the 3 lives on the May 1839 lease of Thomas Long from Thomas Firman.
Richard McGrath	1841	Feb. 15, 1841	
Thomas McGrath	Aug. 10, 1843	?	
Mary McGrath	Jul. 12, 1845	Jul.13, 1844	Possible typo on the year. With the same year the dates are very close together.
Patrick H. McGrath	Jul. 21, 1847	Jul 30, 1847	Reasonable date spacing.

Patrick McGrath Surname Spellings

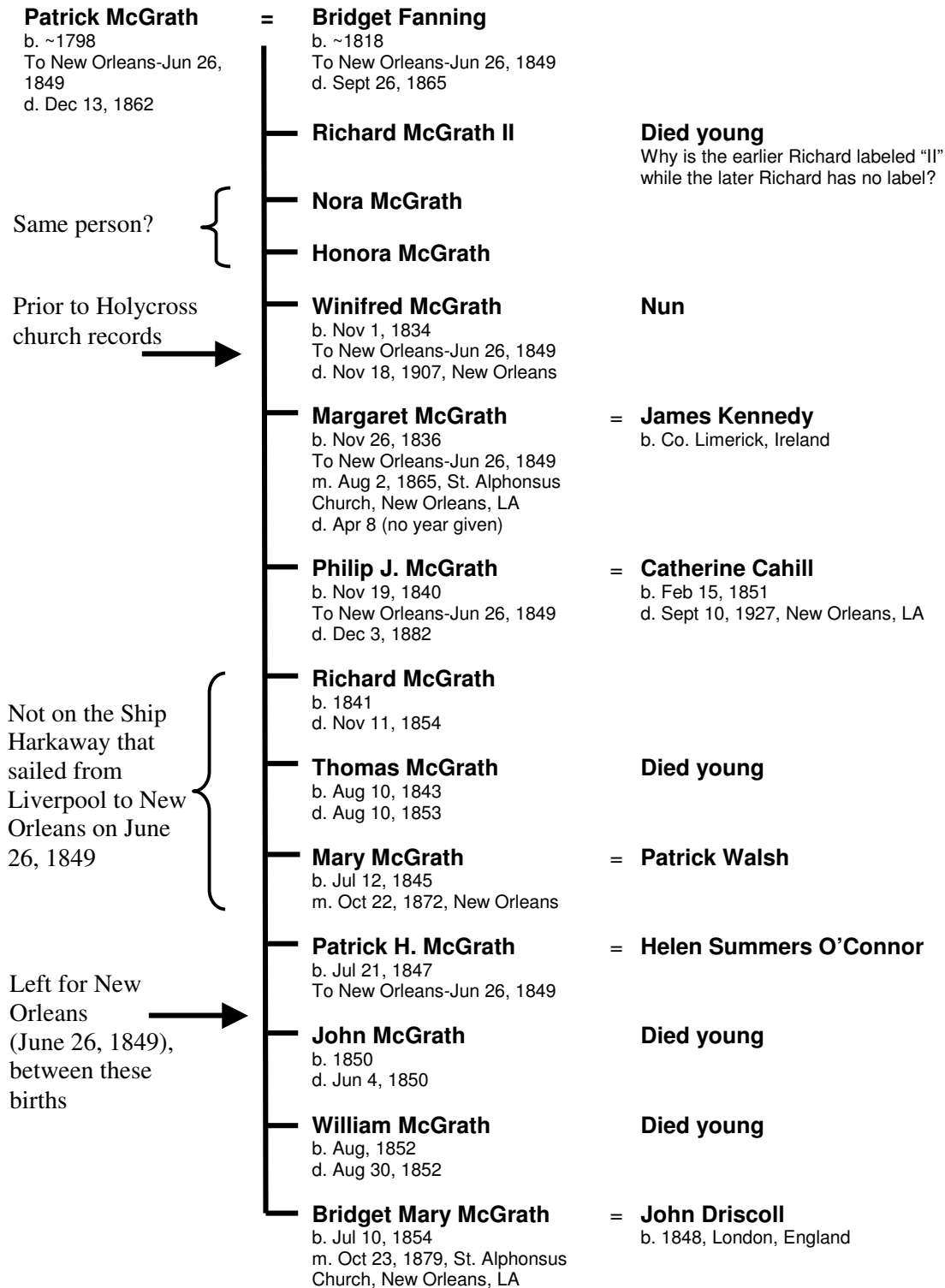
Magrath - Thomas Long Lease (Firman) - 1839
 McGrath - Holycross Baptismal Record - 1836-1847
 Magrath - Poor Rates - Grange, Holycross - 1842
 McGrath - House Book ~1849
 McGrath - Tenure Book ~1849
 McGrath - Ship List - 1849
 McGraw - U.S. Census - 1860 - New Orleans - M653-415-116.

The evolution of the spelling of Patrick McGrath's surname may or may not be meaningful. The earliest spelling is the most interesting. The different spellings have a regional association that is too long and involved to detail here.²⁷ The Magrath spelling can be traced back to the family of Miler Magrath who was the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly from 1571 until 1622. One of the author's (McGraw) Moyaliff ancestors also used the Magrath spelling in the earliest Upperchurch parish church records. This might mean that there is a connection between the two families, back a ways.

Patrick McGrath and Bridget Fanning

(s/o Philip McGrath and Winifred Ryan)

(d/o Richard Fanning and Margaret Ryan)





Above is a portion of the GV Map associated with Griffith's Valuation for the townland of Grange. This is a section of Farm Lot #6 showing the buildings belonging to William Tuohy (upper left-b), Patrick McGrath (upper right-c) and Thomas Long (lower right-no label).



This is a satellite image of the same area shown above on the GV Map. The area where Thomas Long's house was once located, is now empty. There are still substantial structures on the other two locations.

No.	House Book Grange Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	Amount (pence)	£	s	d
10c	Patrick McGrath											
	Dwelling House	3B+	45.6	20.0	7.6	912	91	6.5	592	2	9	3
	House porch	3B	6.6	1.6	6.6	11	1	5.25	5	0	0	5
	Office - stables	4B	23.0	16.0	6.0	368	36	2.25	81	0	6	9
	Cow House & Barn	2B	43.6	18.6	7.6	811	81	3.75	304	1	5	3
	TOTAL								982	4	1	9

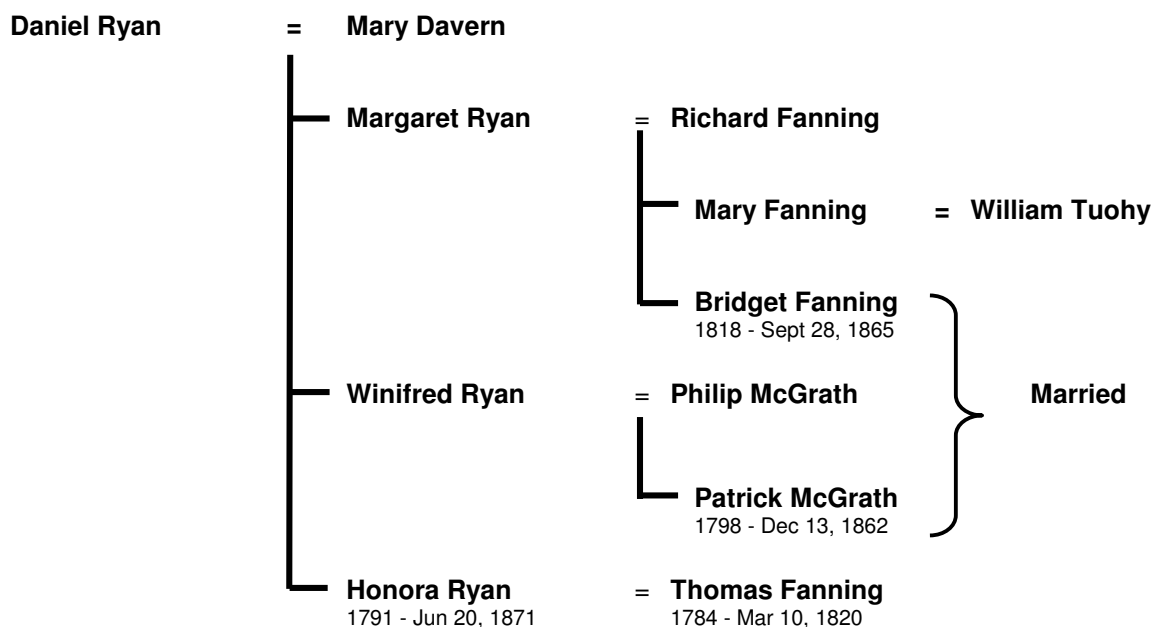
Questions and Open Issues -

Missed the Boat

Richard, Thomas and Mary McGrath were not on the Harkaway with the rest of their family when they left from Liverpool, England and set sail for New Orleans, LA on June 26, 1849. They ranged in age from 4 to 9 and were too young to have remained behind by themselves and so they must have been staying with family back in Ireland.

Kissing Cousins?²⁸

Patrick McGrath, who married Bridget Fanning, appears to have married his 1st cousin.



These relationships were derived from the Edward Fanning and Bridget Maher family tree, compiled by Marvin Minton.

Long Families²⁹

Introduction

There are three Long families here: Kennedy Long, Thomas Long and James Long. The Holycross baptismal records found in 2008 by one of the authors (Tuohy), were essential in identifying the locations of the families in Ireland and first establishing them as neighbors.

Thomas Long and his family left Ireland around 1849 and initially went to Canada. They were in Tully, Onondaga Co., NY by 1854. Family legend says Thomas Long and his family left Ireland in 1852. Thomas' name was lined out in the Grange House Book by about mid 1849. This was most likely the time when the family left Ireland. Possibly 1852 was the year that they arrived in the U.S. from Canada

Kennedy Long and his family landed in NYC on Nov. 14, 1848. The family settled at Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer Co., NY. His son Richard was in Syracuse, NY by 1852. His son Daniel arrived in central NY about the same time as his brother Richard.

James Long was in Central NY by 1854. When he left Ireland and when and where he arrived in the U.S. is not known at present. On May 7, 1854 James Long was a sponsor at the baptism of Thomas Long's son, Thomas, at Pompey, NY. Perhaps James Long arrived in the U.S. before Thomas Long and James was the "Long" who invited Thomas Long and his family to leave Canada and come to Tully, NY.

Expectations - There was a hope that more families would be found that were connected to the Longs and possibly some connections among the Long families themselves, would be found.

Results

The information in the House Book has positively confirmed the identification of Thomas Long's residence in Grange that was proposed in the document "Thomas Long Land Lease - May 1839."³⁰ The vacant residence to the north of Thomas Long's former residence has been identified as that of his brother-in-law, Patrick McGrath.

- The Irish naming tradition, applied to the names of Thomas Long and Catherine Fanning's children, had given the name of Catherine Fanning's parents as Richard and Margaret Fanning. The Fanning family tree (Minton) showed this to be true.
- The Margaret Fanning found in the Griffith data was Catherine Fanning's mother and the widow of Richard Fanning.

Kennedy Long and Mary Dwyer

Kennedy Long

b. ~1799, Ireland
To Hoosick, Rensselaer Co.,
NY in 1848. Arrive NYC Nov.
14, 1848.

Daniel and his brother
Richard settled in
Onondaga Co. Richard
married Margaret
McGrath in 1852.
Daniel married Mary
Gleason in about 1854

= **Mary Dwyer**
b. ~1800, Ireland

Richard Long

b. 1828, Raheen, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Dec. 7, 1876
Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY
bur. Immaculate Conception
Cemetery, Pompey, NY

= **Margaret McGrath**

b. 1830, Co. Tipp, Ireland
mar. July 31, 1852, St. Mary's Church,
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY
d. Feb. 18, 1894
Pompey, Onondaga Co., NY
bur. Immaculate Conception Cemetery,
Pompey, NY

John Long

Daniel Long

b. 1835 Ireland
d. Oct. 20, 1906
207 N. West St., Syr., Onondaga Co,
NY
bur. Oct. 23, 1906, Immaculate
Conception Cemetery, Pompey, NY

= **Mary Gleason**

b. 1823, Ireland
To the U.S. in 1850
mar. about 1854
d. Sept 17, 1905
bur. Immaculate Conception
Cemetery, Pompey, NY

Honor Long

b. 1837 Ireland

Bridget Long

bap. Mar. 5, 1837, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland

Patrick Long

bap. May 25, 1841, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland

Judy Long

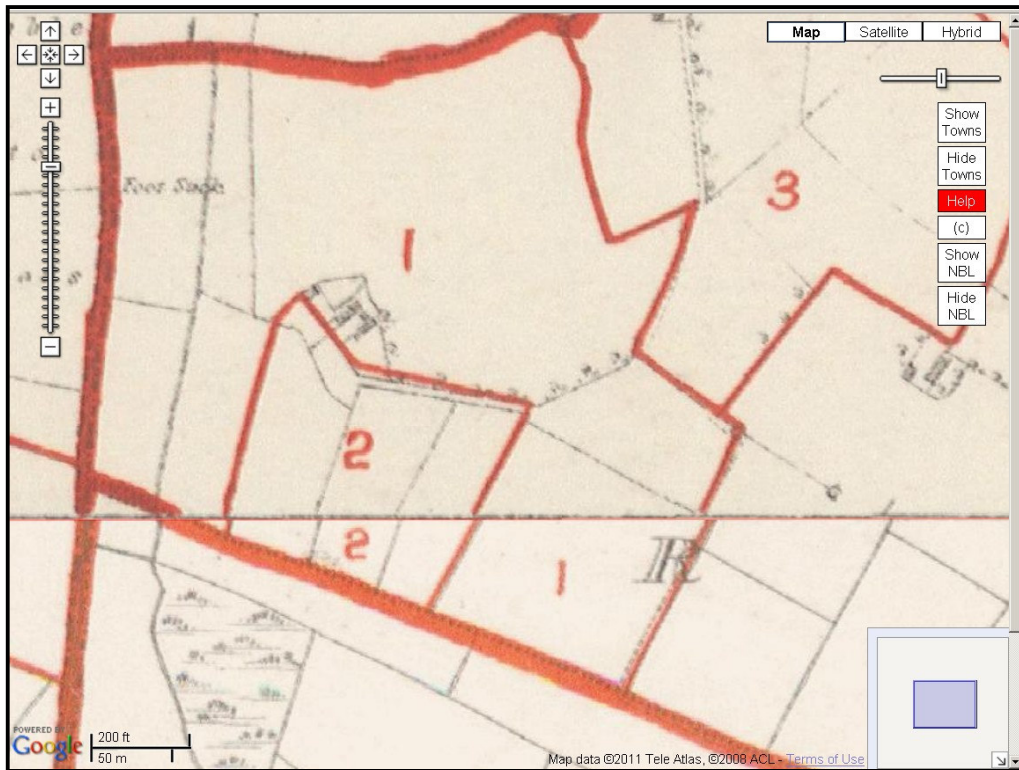
bap. July 27, 1845, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland

No.	House Book Raheen Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
6/10a	Kennedy Long										
	Dwelling House	3B	38.0	19.0	6.9	720	72	5.5	1	13	0
	House porch	2B	6.6	1.0	6.6		1/2	6.5	0	0	3
	Office - Barn & stable	3B	38.6	16.0	6.9	610	61	3	0	15	3
	TOTAL								2	8	6

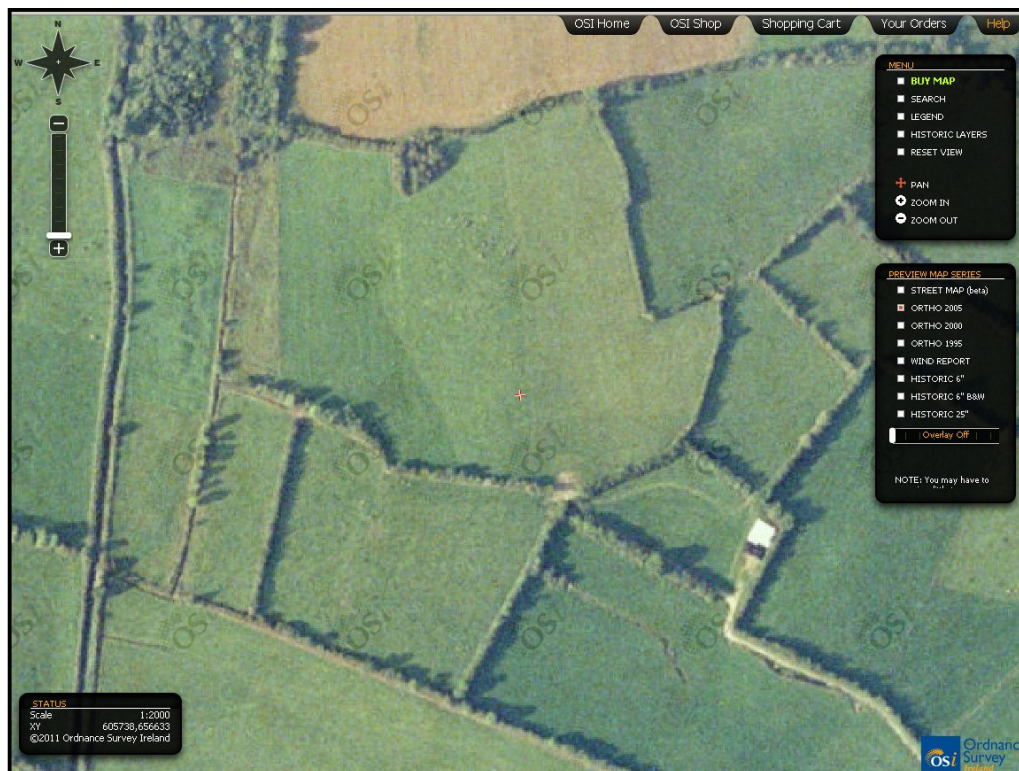
Kennedy Long had a house plus a barn and stable on 15 Irish acres at an annual rent of 35s (shillings) per acre. It was a lease of 3 lives. Kennedy's Irish acres are equivalent to 24.297 Statute acres (24a-1r-8p). Long's holding was taken over by John Conway whose name appeared in the Raheen House Book over Long's name, that had been lined out. Conway also appeared in Griffith's Valuation but was no longer in possession of the land and only held the house and a couple other structures. Kennedy's old farm at first glance might be thought to be Lot #2 in the GV Table data but Armstrong (the landlord) now had the land and Conway had the house and buildings. However, the GV Table information is not in sync with the GV Map, in fact Lot #2 doesn't have any buildings on it.

No.	Griffith's Valuation Raheen Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1a	Lawrence Dwyer	William B. Armstrong, Esq.	House, offices & land	28	2	2	10	6	0	1	17	0	12	3	0
1b	John Dempsey	William B. Armstrong, Esq.	House, offices & land				10	6	0	1	18	0	12	4	0
2	William B. Armstrong, Esq.	Rev. Garrett Wall	Land	30	1	4	20	3	0	0	0	0	20	3	0
2a	John Conway	William B. Armstrong, Esq.	House & offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	1	16	0

In trying to find the farm of Kennedy Long the plan was to follow John Conway since he took over the Long farm in the Raheen townland. Using the GV Table data together with the GV Maps it should be possible to identify the Kennedy Long farm.



The above is an enlarged section of one of the GV Maps that corresponds to the same area as the GV Table. It shows the western edge of the townland of Raheen containing Farm Lots #1, #2 and part of #3 and #4. Below is a satellite image of the same area from the Ordnance Survey Ireland web site. Many of the same boundaries are still visible.

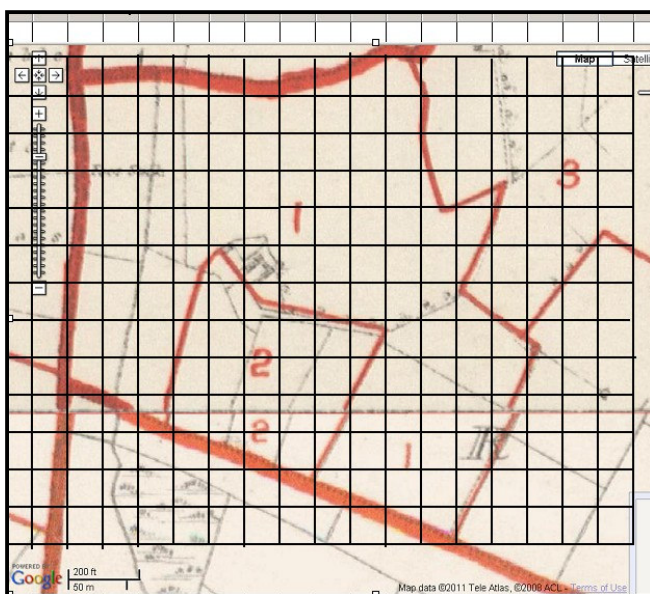




To the left is a blow up of the region between Farm Lots #1 and #2 in the townland of Raheen where there are a couple structures. These were probably the structures originally associated with the Kennedy Long farm. At the time the information was gathered for the House Book, Kennedy Long had a house (720 sq ft) and a barn (610 sq ft). The map information was gathered in 1841-2 and the small

structure between the two larger ones might have been there at the time, but wasn't picked up in the House Book information, or maybe it didn't exist any longer.

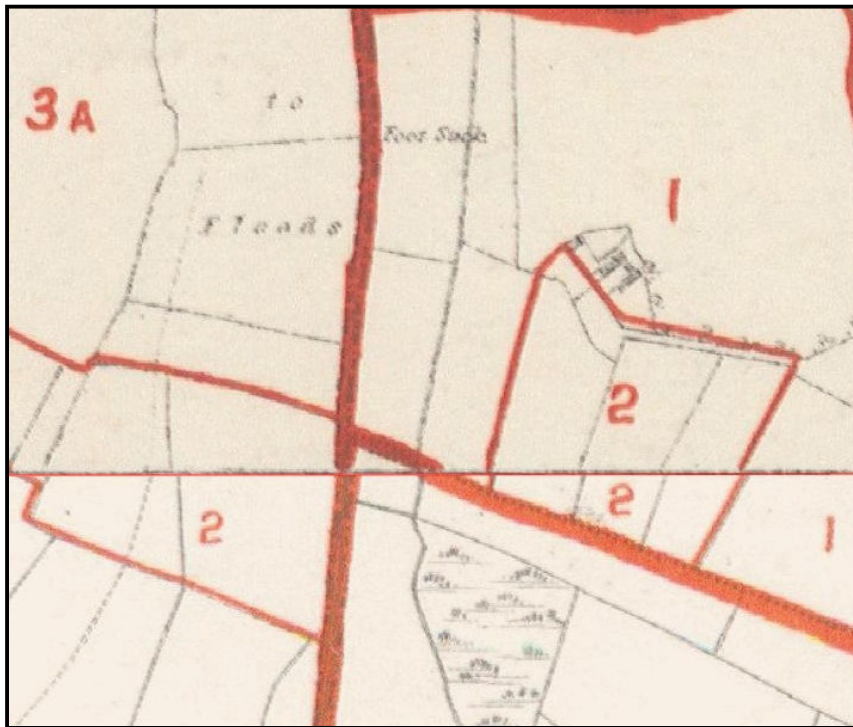
A detailed analysis of the size of the areas involved in these two lots will help make the case that these buildings had belonged to Kennedy Long. According to the numbers in the GV Table the content of Lot #1 was 28a-2r-2p. The content of Lot #2 was 30a-1r-1p. It is immediately obvious that there is a problem here. As shown on the map below, Lot #1 is easily 4-5 times larger than Lot #2. The section of the Raheen map below containing Lots #1 and #2 has had a calibrated grid superimposed over it. Each



square represents 1 square rood. Four square roods is equal to one acre. By counting the squares it is possible to estimate the area contained in the two lots. The estimated area of Lot #2 is 5a-2r-14p. The estimated area of Lot #1 is 24a-1r-12p. Kennedy Long's original 15 Irish acres convert to 24.297 Statute acres or 24a-1r-8p. This is only 6p less than the estimate of Lot #1, which is well below the accuracy of this estimation process. In addition, Lot #1 has two structures on it that correspond to those found on the Long farm. Based on this analysis it is quite possible that the Kennedy Long farm has been found,

but on closer inspection of the satellite image of the area there are no structures left there today.

The Farmer's Daughter



The thick vertical red line coincides with Farneybridge River that forms the boundary between Moyaliff parish on the left and Holycross parish on the right. Farm Lot #2 (Moyaliff townland) on the left was Michael McGrath's farm before he left Ireland around 1851. In Farm Lot #1, on the right (Raheen townland), just below the numeral "1," are a few buildings that belonged to Kennedy Long, before his family left Ireland in 1848. Toward the top center of the map is a structure called a "Foot Stick," that was a tree trunk or pole used for crossing the river. This was probably used by Kennedy Long's son Richard when he called on Michael McGrath's daughter Margaret. Richard and Margaret were married in Syracuse, NY in July 1852.

What Is A Foot Stick?³¹

Where ever there was a "foot stick," it was obvious that the locals had found an optimum place to cross the river. At this point the river would have been narrow and not too deep. The foot stick was not permanent and could be washed down the river during a spring surge or a heavy summer storm, but the basic geography would have stayed the same. These same locations at one time were probably known as "fords." These fords showed up quite often in the Civil Survey of 1654. They were part of the detailed description of the boundaries of the various townlands and parishes. The foot sticks provide a modern day marker to the fords of those ancient times.

Thomas Long and Catherine Fanning

Thomas Long

b. ~1811, Tubrid, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland
d. Dec. 24, 1892 Liverpool,
NY
bur. Fulton, NY

Catherine Fanning

b. 1818, Ireland
m. ~1838 in Ireland
d. Nov. 22, 1871 Fabius, NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem.,
Truxton, NY

Bridget is the daughter of
James Long and Nancy Kelly

Patt Long

b. Bef 1835, Ireland

Died young in Ireland

Richard Long

bap. June 13, 1839, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Feb. 25, 1870 Fabius, NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Truxton, NY

= Bridget Long

3 or 4 children

b. 1842 Ireland
m. ~1865
d. 1907

Mary Long

bap. Feb. 21, 1841, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland

Never found in the U.S. census records with
the family.

Patrick Long

bap. May 10, 1843, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Dec. 24, 1901
bur. St. Leo's Cemetery, Tully,
Onondaga Co., NY

Never Married

Lawrence Long

bap. July 11, 1845, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. 1899, Syracuse, NY

= Jane Ryan

8 children

b. Nov. 1854, Onondaga Co., NY
m. Nov. 25, 1876, St. James,
Cazenovia, NY
d. Feb. 23, 1946, Syracuse
bur. St. Agnes Cem., Syracuse, NY

Margaret Long

bap. Oct. 5, 1847, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
m. 1872
d. ? Cortland, NY

= Patrick Gleason

9 children

b. June 1842 Ireland
(from Morgan Hill, Cuyler, NY)

Thomas Long

b. 1854, Tully, NY
bap. May 7, 1854, Pompey, NY
d. Oct 4, 1908, Syracuse, NY
bur. St. Agnes Cem., Syr., NY

= Bridget Ryan

3 children

b. Feb. 26, 1856 NY
m. Feb. 8, 1882
d. Sept 5, 1905, Syracuse, NY
bur. St. Agnes Cem., Syr., NY

Emily (Amy) Long

b. 1856, Tully, NY
d. Sept. 1902, Syracuse, NY

= Dennis Riley

3 children / 2
died by 1900

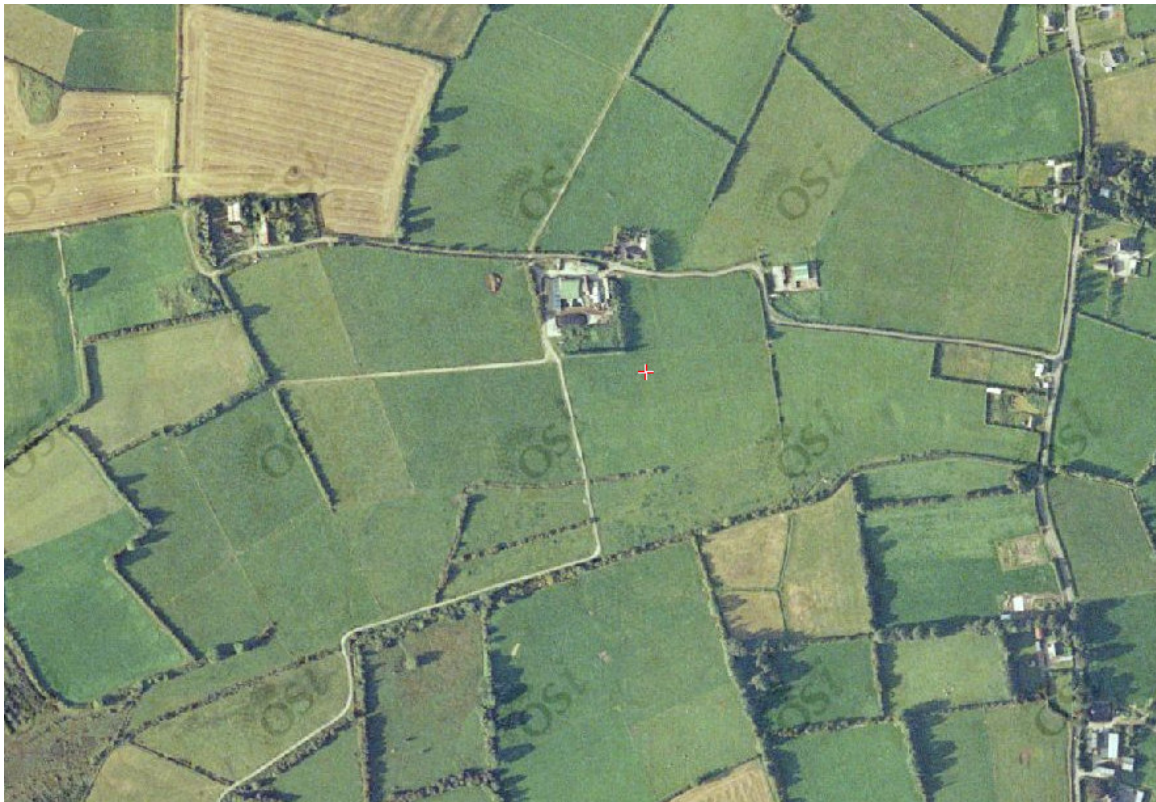
b. July 14, 1860, Truxton, NY
m. ~1896

John Long

b. 1859, Tully, NY
d. Dec. 3, 1877
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Truxton, NY

Never Married

Thomas Long's parents were Patrick and Mary Long as seen from his death certificate. Catherine's parents were Richard and Margaret Fanning. The names of Thomas and Catherine Fanning Long's first two sons were: Patt and Richard. Their first two daughters were Mary and Margaret. Thomas and Catherine were strictly following the Irish naming tradition. Thomas Long's place of birth was given as Tubrid, Raheen townland, Holycross par., Co. Tipperary by Marvin Minton in the Fanning Genealogy.



The above images are of Thomas Long's property in Lower Grange. The numbering of the fields was added by one of the authors (McGraw) and are not part of the original GV Map. The satellite image on the bottom shows that same area today and Thomas Long's house and the other buildings are gone. The search for Thomas Long's property can be followed in more detail in "Thomas Long Land Lease - May 1839." It was the success of that search for Thomas Long's property that led to this paper.

James Long and Nancy Kelly

James Long

b. 1811, Thurles, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Jan. 24, 1883
bur. St. Patrick's Cem.,
Truxton, NY

=

Nancy Kelly

b. 1811, Ireland
mar. in Ireland
d. 1892
bur. St. Patrick's Cem.,
Truxton, NY

Bridget Long

b. 1842, Ireland
m. ~1865, NY
d. 1907

= Richard Long

bap. June 13, 1839, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland
d. Feb. 25, 1870 Fabius, NY
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Truxton, NY

John Long

bap. Jan 3, 1844, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Bef. Apr. 15, 1900

= Mary O'Neil

b. Nov., 1852, NY
m. Aft 1870
d. March 22, 1919

Patrick Long

bap. Feb. 3 or 5, 1846, Holycross,
Co. Tipperary, Ireland
d. Jan. 14, 1907, San Antonio, TX
bur. St. Agnes Cem., Syracuse, NY

Never married

Richard Long

bap. Feb. 7, 1848, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Apr 17, 1919
bur. St. Agnes Cem., Syracuse, NY
.

= Margaret Grady

b. 1861, NY
m. 1891
d. Apr. 2, 1920
No children

Phillip Long

bap. Oct 14, 1849, Holycross, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. 1910

Never married

James Long and Anne Kelly were married on 28 Feb 1843 at Holycross church. The witnesses were Thomas Maher and Richard Long

James Long and Nancy Kelly's children's baptismal records from Holycross church.

John - 3 Jan 1844, Lisnagrough

Patrick - 3 or 5 Feb 1846, Lisnagrough

Richard - 7 Feb 1848, Lisnagrough

Philip - 14 Oct 1849, Glenreaghmore

James Long

By looking at the baptismal records of James and Nancy Long's children, it can be deduced that the family moved from Lisnagrough to Glenreaghmore between February 1848 and October 1849. The townlands are adjacent to each other with Lisnagrough situated west of Glenreaghmore, so the distance was not significant. The House Books commence around mid 1848 and James Long was not found in the Lisnagrough or Glenreaghmore House Books. The compilation of the information, in the House and Tenure Books, that became the final information in the printed version of the Griffith's Valuation had to be completed by early 1851 at the latest. Although James Long didn't appear in the House or Tenure Books he was somehow picked up and he made it into the printed Griffith's Valuation for the townland of Glenreaghmore.

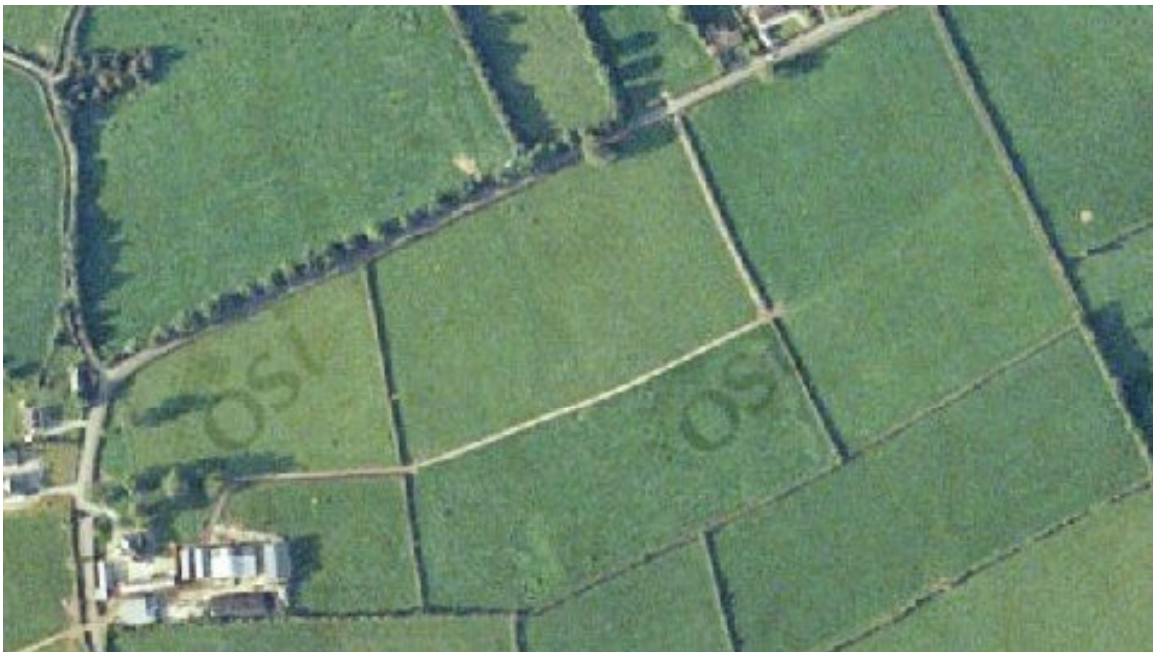
Of all the Long families, James Long left the easiest trail to follow. There was the record of his marriage and the baptisms of his children found in the Holycross parish records and he also made it into Griffith's Valuation. A detailed analysis of James Long's property appears in the section "In Depth Glenreaghmore Analysis."

No.	Griffith's Valuation Glenreaghmore Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	James Long	Rev. Garrett Wall	House & land	13	1	11	7	13	0	1	7	0	9	0	0
2	James Long	Rev. Garrett Wall	Land	13	0	10	7	4	0	-	-	-	7	4	0

James Long couldn't be found in the Lisnagrough House or Tenure Books, and since he was known to be living in that townland according to the baptismal records, James must have been living with another family. The most logical choice would be one of the two Long families living in Lisnagrough when the books were compiled.



This is a copy of the upper portion of the GV Map of the townland of Glenreaghmore. Farm Lots #1 and #2 in the GV Table were merged together and became Farm Lot #1 on the GV Map.



This is a satellite view of the same area of Glenreaghmore as shown above from the OSI website

Lawrence Long and Mary Long in Lisnagrough

The Field Books for Lisnagrough townland were compiled on September 12-13, 1845. The table below contains information from that book about Lawrence and the Widow Mary Long. As will be seen later in this section, Mary's husband John had died on September 30, 1842 at the age of 69. The total area of land held by the two Longs agrees with that given in the GV Table. Their holding was broken into three portions due to the differing soils and whether the land was under tillage or was being used as pasture or meadow. An area was deducted for the space taken up by the dwelling and farm buildings because that area was not productive. This area for the "waste of house" was an estimate because the detailed House Book records had not been compiled yet.

No.	Field Book Lisnagrough Occupier	Description of Lots	Content of Land (Statute)			Value per Statute Acre, as if in an ordinary situation		Value per Statute Acre, with allowance for local situation		Amount of land			Amount of House, one- third having been deducted		
			a	r	p	s	d	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
3	Widow Mary Long Larry Long (Half each)	Arable deep a fourth less deep on clay and rocky subsoil a small portion.	39	0	32	16	0	15	0	29	8	0			
		Also waste of house	0	1	0										
		Big? rocky pasture over fourth in tillage and a section of coarse meadow subject to flood.	37	1	32	8	5	7	6	14	0	10			
		XXX inferior moory rocky pasture	2	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	6	0			
	TOTAL		78	3	24					43	14	10			

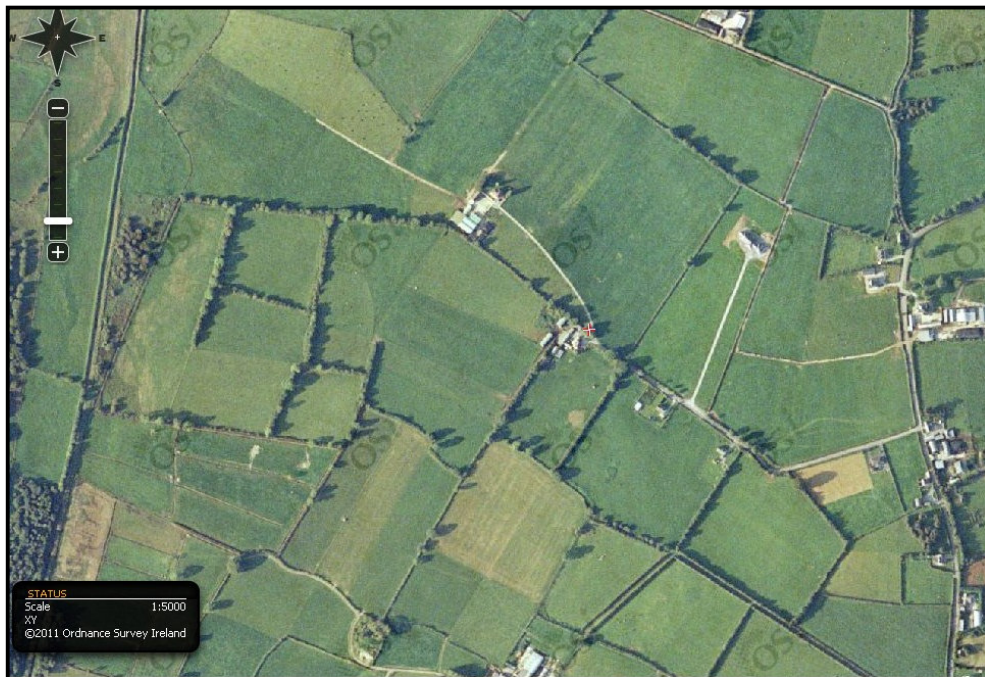
Living on approximately equal sized portions of Farm Lot 3, were Larry Long (3a) and Widow Long (3b). It's not a very big stretch to suppose that Larry was related to the Widow Long. The most logical conclusion was that the James Long family was living with one of these two Long families. In addition, the widow had an extensive set of buildings and would have needed someone to help her run the farm. Both Larry and the widow were also in the Griffith's Valuation listing for Lisnagrough. In Griffith's Valuation Larry became Lawrence and Widow Long became Mrs. Mary Long. The Lot numbers of the farms were 3a and 3b in the House Book and also 3a and 3b in Griffith's Valuation.

No.	House Book Lisnagrough Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
3a	Larry Long										
	Dwelling House	1B	45.6	19.6	9.0	880	88	10	3	13	4
	House porch	1B	7.6	1.0	7.6	7.5	3/4	8.5	0	0	6
	Office - Piggery Shed	3B	9.0	9.0	6.0	80	8	2.75	0	1	10
	Stable Barn	3B	51.6	17.9	7.0	900	90	3.25	1	4	4
	TOTAL								5	0	0
3b	Widow Long										
	Dwelling House	2B	42.8	19.0	7.0	800	80	6.75	2	5	0
	Office - Cow House	3B-	12.0	18.0	7.0	210	21	2.75	0	4	9
	Office - Barn	2B-	34.0	18.0	7.0	610	61	3.25	0	16	6
	Office - Stable	3B-	10.6	18.0	6.0	180	18	2.25	0	3	4
	Turf Ho & Piggery	3B-	29.0	13.9	6.0	390	39	2.25	0	7	3
	Fowl Ho	2B	8.0	8.0	5.9	60	6	3.0	0	1	6
	TOTAL								3	18	4

The connection between James Long and Mrs. Mary Long (Widow Long) can be examined from another direction. It is known from James Long's death certificate³² that his father's name was John. If James Long had followed the Irish naming tradition in naming his children then his 1st son would have been named after his father John - which was the case.³³ The 1st daughter would have been named after his mother. However, the 1st daughter was named Bridget, not Mary. Now, there is no guarantee that the family strictly followed the naming tradition. According to the listing of the Poor Rates for the Thurles Union in 1842 there was a John and Lawrence Long in Lisnagrough. This John was Mary Long's husband and these are most likely James Long's parents. More proof of these statements will be offered shortly.



This is a section of the GV Map showing the southwest corner of the townland of Lisnagrough with Farm Lot #3 that was in the possession of the Longs.



This is a modern day satellite image of the same area of Lisnagrough from the OSI web site.



The total area held by Lawrence Long and Mrs. Mary Long stayed approximately the same from the lease information in the House Book through to the GV Table data. The merging of the Long holdings in the GV printed record implied a relationship between the two Occupants.

No.	Griffith's Valuation-Lisnagrough Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
3a	Lawrence Long	William B. Armstrong, Esq.	House & land	78	3	24	23	16	0	3	15	0	27	11	0
3b	Mrs. Mary Long	William B. Armstrong, Esq.	House & land				23	17	0	2	19	0	26	16	0

According to the House Book, Larry Long held 24-1/2 Irish acres at 24s per acre during 2 lives; Widow Long held 24 Irish acres at 24s per acre during 2 lives. If these holdings are combined and converted to Statute acres the result is 78a-2r-10p. This is approximately the same amount of land shown in the GV Table. But again the map points out a problem. In the entire townland of Lisnagrough there is only 231a-2r-14p. This means that the Longs held 34% of the entire townland. Farm Lot #3, as depicted on the map above represents only about 13% of the townland. One possibility is that Mary Long passed away, or someone else might have taken over her property and she could have been living with Lawrence. That would mean that Lawrence should have been holding only about 17%, which is closer to the size of Farm Lot #3 on the map.



Now consider the structures along the northern side of Farm Lot #3 in the townland of Lisnagrough. The map on the left is a close up of the structures on Farm Lot #3. These lots were held by Lawrence Long and Mrs. Mary Long, according to the GV Table. The structures seem to be assembled into two groups. The group on the left has three structures and the group on the right has six structures. The Lisnagrough House Book table, from earlier in this section, describes the structures on the Long properties. Larry Long had three structures - 2 large

ones around 900 sq ft and one small one. This matches the group on the left. Mary Long had six structures. Two were large: 610 and 800 sq ft and one was about half the size of the largest one at 390 sq ft. Then there were three smaller structures. This nicely matches the structures in the group on the right.

The Quality Letter codes in the House Book table shows that Larry Long's house had a slate roof that was unusual among the thatched roofs of his neighbors. The "B" indicates structures were all older than 25 years old. The majority of the buildings on the Widow Long's property have a minus "-" appended to the Quality Letter Code, indicating that they were "deteriorated by age, and not in perfect repair." Perhaps this is a reflection of the loss of her husband and her inability to keep the farm in repair and to run it at the same time.

Upon consulting the 1st Cancelled Book for Lisnagrough it was found that neither Larry Long nor Widow Mary Long were listed as occupiers in the townland anymore. For now the assumption is that they probably moved in with relatives.

Explanation of the John Long Family Tree

The information needed to construct the John Long family tree came partly from the Cancelled Books for Glenreaghmore townland in Holycross parish. The majority of the information used to construct the tree came from the two Long family gravestone inscriptions found in the Church of Ireland Cemetery in Holycross.

Starting from almost the bottom of the tree there is Thomas Long, “Jr.” The inscription on John Long’s stone was “renewed” by Thomas Long, Jr. in memory of his parents, siblings and some of his own children. Thomas wouldn’t have taken over the plot of a stranger, so he must be related to John and Mary Magrath Long. Therefore his father, Thomas Long, Sr., must also be related to John and Mary Magrath Long. Both generations of Thomas Longs and their respective wives were successive landholders of Farm Lot #1 in Glenreaghmore. It is assumed that all landholders following James Long were family members.

Thomas Long, Sr., cannot be a son of the elder John Long because he was too young. Hence a buffer generation is needed and who better to fill that spot than the John Long who succeeded James Long in Glenreaghmore. This John Long is proposed to be a son of the elder John Long and a brother of James Long. James Long is connected to the elder John Long. On James Long’s death certificate his father was listed as John Long. That connection can also be seen via his children’s baptism records where his residence was Lisnagrough for all but the last child when it changed to Glenreaghmore, before October 14, 1849. Since James Long’s name didn’t show up in the House or Tenure Books when he was living in Lisnagrough he was probably living with his parents.

A record has been found for the marriage of Thomas Long and Catherine Ryan.³⁴ In that record, Thomas’s father’s name was given as John Long. So there is a solid connection from both ends of the line to a John Long (buffer generation). It would be nice to have proof that John and Mary Long had a son named John. Between Catherine Long and Thomas Long, Jr., in the list of Glenreaghmore landholders, there is another John Long. In keeping with the family only assumption it is proposed that this John Long is the son of Thomas and Catherine Long and a brother of Thomas Long, Jr.

John Long and John Long, Sr., his proposed father, have been connected with a dotted line in the family tree to emphasize that their connection has been proposed and although the arguments sound convincing it still needs some more proof.

John Long

b. 1773
d. 30 Sept 1842, age 69
at Lisnagrough, Holycross
bur. Church of Ireland,
Holycross, Co. Tipperary

=

Mary Magrath

Mary erected the monument for
her husband John but she
doesn't appear to be buried in the
same plot.

James Long

b. 1811, Thurles, Co.
Tipperary, Ireland
d. Jan. 24, 1883
bur. St. Patrick's Cem.,
Truxton, NY

=

Nancy Kelly

b. 1811, Ireland
mar. in Ireland
d. 1892
bur. St. Patrick's Cem., Truxton, NY

(John proposed for generational buffering and
successor to James Long in Glenreaghmore.)

John Long**Thomas Long (Sr.)**

b. 1830, d. Apr 1892
bur. Church of Ireland,
Holycross, Co. Tipperary

=

Catherine Ryan

b. 1848, d. Dec 1897
m. 24 Feb 1867, Holycross, Co. Tipp.
bur. Church of Ireland, Holycross, Co. Tipperary

Mary Long

bap. 13 Mar 1868, Holycross, Co. Tipp.

Johanna Long

bap. 5 Jan 1873, Holycross
d. 2 Feb 1944
bur. Church of Ireland,
Holycross, Co. Tipperary

= Pat Cummins

m. 3 Mar 1919

James Long

d. Apr 1900
bur. Church of Ireland, Holycross, Co. Tipperary

Edward Long

d. May 1929
bur. Church of Ireland, Holycross, Co. Tipperary

John Long

d. May 1934
bur. Church of Ireland, Holycross, Co. Tipperary

Thomas Long (Jr.)

b. 1882
d. 11 Aug 1947, Glenreigh
bur. Church of Ireland,
Holycross, Co. Tipperary

=

Bridget Fanning

b. 1902
d. 29 Oct 1956
bur. Church of Ireland,
Holycross, Co. Tipperary

Kitty Long

d. Apr, 1928
bur. C of Ireland, Holycross

Bridget Long

d. Mar, 1937
bur. C of Ireland, Holycross

Tommy Long

b. 1926
d. 20 Jan 1995
bur. C of Ireland, Holycross

John Long

b. 1929
d. 19 Aug 2002
bur. C of Ireland, Holycross

This Thomas "took over" John Long's
monument to memorialize his parents, his
siblings and some of his own children.
There must be some connection to the
original John Long and Mary Magrath.

Patrick McGrath (b. ~1798) was s/o Philip McGrath
and Winifred Ryan. He was the youngest of nine
children according to Minton. The 2nd born was
Mary, born in 1791 at the latest, baring twins and
triplets. She was the right age and might the Mary
who married John Long

Sequential Landholders of Farm Lot #1

Glenreaghmore, Holycross par., Co. Tipperary -

The Cancelled Books are categorised by Electoral Division. Glenreaghmore townland is in the parish of Holycross, Holycross ED and the Barony of Eliogarty.

Book No.	Year	New Name	Comment
GV	1851	James Long	Left for U.S. ~1852. s/o John and Mary Long of Lisnagrough
1	1857	John Long	<i>Possible brother of James</i>
2			No change.
3			No change.
4	1869	Thomas Long (Sr.)	Son of John above. d. 1892.
5			No change.
6			No change.
7	1894	Catherine Long	Wife of Thomas Long
7	1899	John Long	<i>Possible son of Thomas and Catherine Long above.</i>
8	1926??	Thomas Long (Jr.)	s/o Thomas and Catherine Long above
9	1949	Bridget Long	Wife of Thomas Long

Note: The land was "In Fee," in 1922. The Longs bought their land in 1922 as did a number of their neighbors. Comments in italics are proposed but can't be proved at this time.

It has been assumed that when the gravestone inscription reads "In the memory of..." that it can be inferred that the person mentioned was actually buried there. In the older of the two plots there was a Johanna Long Cummins who had been interred. This kind of discovery always prompts the question; what happened to her husband? In this case there is no immediate answer to that question, but perhaps Johanna simply wanted to be buried with her family. Another loose end is presented by Thomas Jr.'s wife, Bridget Fanning. The most obvious question is whether or not she is related to the other Fannings described in this paper? There was no quick answer and in the interest of finishing this paper in a reasonable amount of time that question will have to be left unanswered for now.



John Long stone, erected by his wife Mary Magrath Long. Thomas Long, Jr. "renewed" this plot in memory of his parents, Thomas Long and Catherine Ryan, two of his brothers, two of his children and finally a sister. Church of Ireland Cemetery, Holycross, Co. Tipperary. (Photo - Clare Tuohy)



Thomas Long, Jr. and his wife, Bridget Fanning Long and their sons Tommy and John Long. Church of Ireland Cemetery, Holycross, Co. Tipperary. (Photo - Clare Tuohy)

Other Possible Long Connections

In all the sources that were consulted for this paper there were many occurrences of the Long surname. This section will focus on some of those Longs that have a high probability of a connection to the three Long families studied in this paper. The three types of records that will be included are: church records, a family tree or a lease document. Longs that were just living in adjacent townlands were ignored at this point.

Long Baptismal Sponsors from Holycross Parish Records

Thomas Long & Catherine Fanning			Sponsors	
Richard	13 Jun 1839	Grange	Cornelius Long	Bridget Fanan
Mary	21 Feb 1841	Grange	Thomas Fanning	Mary Ryan
Patrick	10 May 1843	Grange	William Tuohy	Honora Fanning
Lawrence	11 Jun 1845	Grange	Patrick McGragh	Bridget Fanning
Margaret	5 Oct 1847	Grange	Patrick Long	Anny ?
Kennedy Long & Mary Dwyer				
Bridget	5 Mar 1837		Daniel Dwyer	Margt Burke
Patrick	25 May 1841	Raheen	Patt Long	Hanna Hayes
Judith	27 Jul 1844	Tubrid	Laurence Long	Judith Long
James Long & Nancy Kelly				
John	3 Jan 1844	Lisnagrough	John Kelly	Judith Long
Patrick	3 or 5 Feb 1846	Lisnagrough	John Long	Elly? McGragh
Richard	7 Feb 1848	Lisnagrough	John Kelly	Nancy Long
Philip	14 Oct 1849	Glenreaghmore	--	Ellen Long

The third column in the above table contains the family's residence (townland) at the time of the baptism. It's interesting that neither Thomas, Kennedy nor James Long were baptismal sponsors for any of each other's children - nor were their wives. That wouldn't be expected if these families were closely related. Thomas and Kennedy Long shared a Patrick Long sponsor, if they were in fact the same person. Kennedy and James Long shared a Judith Long sponsor, if they were in fact the same person. All the Fannings appearing in the table are related to Thomas Long's wife Catherine.

Additional Long's in Moyaliff

William Long and the Widow Mary Long were found in the GV, while William's predecessor, Dennis Long, was found on the same lot in the Field and House Books. In the townland of Moyaliff there was a 50-acre holding that was divided equally among: Dennis Long, John Hayes and Widow Long - each with 1/3 of the holding. On the same property the following persons had dwellings: Dennis Long, John Hayes, Widow Long, Catherine Ryan, John Ryan and Morgan Casey. By the time of the GV Dennis had been replaced by William Long; Widow Long was gone (she had probably died) and the landlord John Armstrong, Esq. held her 1/3; Thomas Purcell had taken over from Morgan Casey. In the Field Book, William Long's house was lined out and Widow Long's dwelling was "down." It could be presumed that Widow Long was related to Dennis and

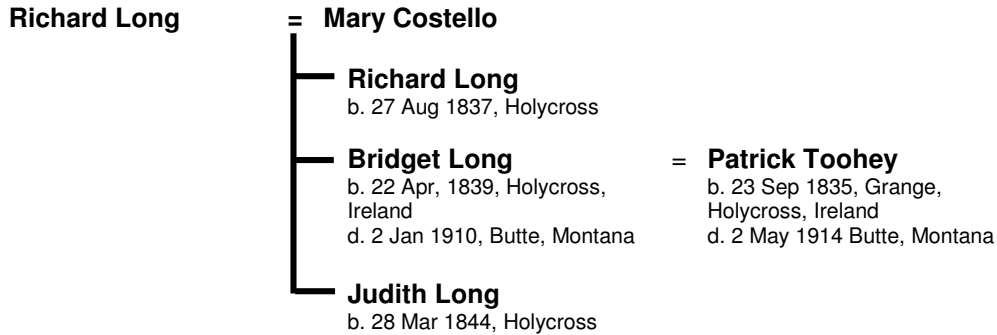
William Long. There might also be relationships between the others on the lot so they are included in the detailed House Book extract below.

No.	GV No.	House Book Moyaliff Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/meas)	£	s	d
5-1	7a	Dennis Long									
		House	2B	53.0	19.0	6.6	100	6.5	2	14	2
		Turf House	3C+	12.6	21.0	6.6	26	2.25	0	4	10
		Barn	3B	32.6	19.0	7.0	61	3.25	0	16	6
		Sundry Offices	1B+	21.6	15.6	8.0	33	5.5	0	15	1
		TOTAL							4	10	7
5-2	7b	John Hayes									
		House	2B+	43.0	18.6	7.6	79	8.0	2	12	8
		Byre	3C+	20.6	15.0	6.0	30	2.0	0	5	0
		Stable	3B-	18.0	15.0	6.0	27	2.25	0	5	0
		Cow House	3C+	10.0	15.0	5.0	15	1.75	0	2	2
		Barn	2B+	31.0	18.6	6.6	57	3.75	0	17	9
		TOTAL							4	2	7
5-3	7	Widow Long									
		House	2B	45.6	20.6	7.0	93	6.75	2	12	3
		Barn	2B	30.0	19.0	6.0	57	3.0	0	14	3
		Turf House	2C+	13.0	19.0	6.0	24	2.25	0	4	6
		Stable	2B	14.6	13.0	6.0	18	3.0	0	4	6
		TOTAL							3	15	6
5-4	7c	Catherine Ryan									
		House	3C	10.0	9.0	5.0	9	2.25	0	1	8
		TOTAL							0	1	8
5-5	7d	John Ryan									
		House	3C+	17.0	13.0	6.0	22	3.5	0	6	5
		TOTAL							0	6	5
5-6	7e	Morgan Casey									
		House	3C+	17.0	13.0	6.0	22	3.5	0	6	5
		TOTAL							0	6	5

The last three individuals in the table above had very small cabins. The “measures” are equal to the product of the “Length” and the “Breadth” divided by 10. Therefore the exterior area of a cabin can be found by appending a “0” to the number found in the “Measures” column. Catherine Ryan’s cabin would seem to be almost unlivable, being only 90 sq ft on the outside and only 5.0 ft in height.

Family Tree of Richard Long and Mary Costello

Richard and Mary Costello Long were the parents of Bridget Long who married Patrick Toohey (s/o William Tuohy and Mary Fanning). Patrick and his family immigrated to Norwich, NY in 1874 and then moved to Colorado before moving to Butte, MT in the late 1890s. Bridget and Patrick's family is shown in more detail in the next section. Source: Clare Tuohy's family tree on Ancestry.com



The Laurence Long Land Lease

In the townland of Cloghane, that shares the southern border of Grange, there was a Laurence Long. On May 4, 1839 Laurence signed a lease for land in Cloghane with Thomas Firman. Ironically, that was the same day that Thomas Long signed his lease with Firman for land in Grange. Lives mentioned in Laurence's lease were as follows:

- Pat Long and Thomas Long sons to said Laurence Long, the Lessee, and
- Pat Long son to Thomas Long of Grange.

Witnesses were Richd Fannin and Patk Long (their signatures). The lease was signed by Laurence Long.

It was known previously that Pat Long was the eldest son of Thomas Long.³⁵ It can be assumed that the other Pat Long was the eldest son of Laurence Long because the practice at that time was to use the eldest sons for the "lives" in the leases. Thomas Long's father was Patrick³⁶ and if it is assumed that Laurence also followed the Irish naming convention then his father was also named Patrick. It is not too long a stretch from there to assume that Laurence and Thomas were brothers. In addition, the witness Patrick Long could quite possibly be the father of Thomas and Laurence Long. The other witness, Richd Fannin (Richard Fanning), was Thomas Long's father-in-law. It's curious that Laurence didn't use another member of his own family.

Tuohy Families

Introduction

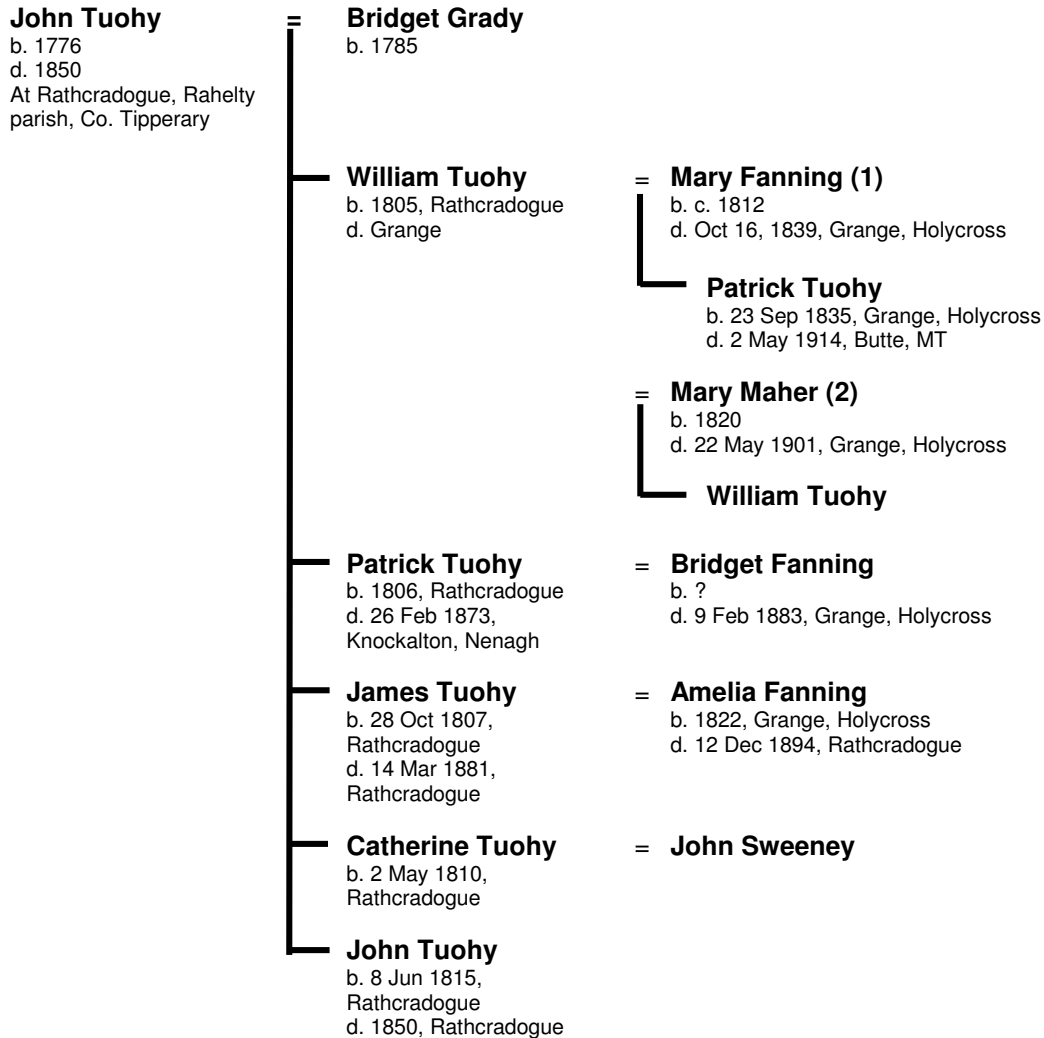
The Tuohy family came into the picture via one of the authors (Tuohy). There were three Tuohy brothers who married three Fanning girls. The brothers were Patrick, William and James Tuohy. James settled on the family farm at Rathcradogue and Patrick and William settled in Grange.

The oldest known Tuohy family farm was in Rathcradogue, which is located east of Thurles town, in the parish of Rathealty. The earliest known Tuohy to farm that land was John Tuohy (1776-1850). After this John's son James married Amelia (Amy) Fanning, they lived on the Rathcradogue farm. Two of John's other sons, Patrick and William, moved to Grange, onto what was the Fanning farm, after their marriages to Fanning girls. Again, as in Grange, there are present day Tuohy descendants still farming in Rathcradogue.

In Grange, the farm was divided between the Tuohy brothers, Patrick and William. Patrick's dwelling was called the Upper House and William's was called the Lower House. Patrick's line eventually died out. For some time, the Upper House farm was not owned by a Tuohy. The author's (Tuohy) second cousin, Joe Tuohy (a great-grandson of William), who farms on the Lower House lands, acquired the Upper House lands. So now, the Tuohy farm in Grange is identical in size to what it was listed as in Griffith's Valuation back in 1851.

The original house on the Lower farm was demolished about 1910 and a replacement built. Among some of the existing family memorabilia are three pre-1871 pictures that appear in this document.

John Tuohy of Rathcradogue, Rahelty parish



These are just a few of the persons in the Tuohy family tree. The purpose of using this family tree is just for showing some basic connections and not listing all members of each generation. Source: The Kerrisk Tuohy Family Tree from Clare Tuohy. More detailed family trees for William, Patrick and James Tuohy will appear on the following pages.

Results

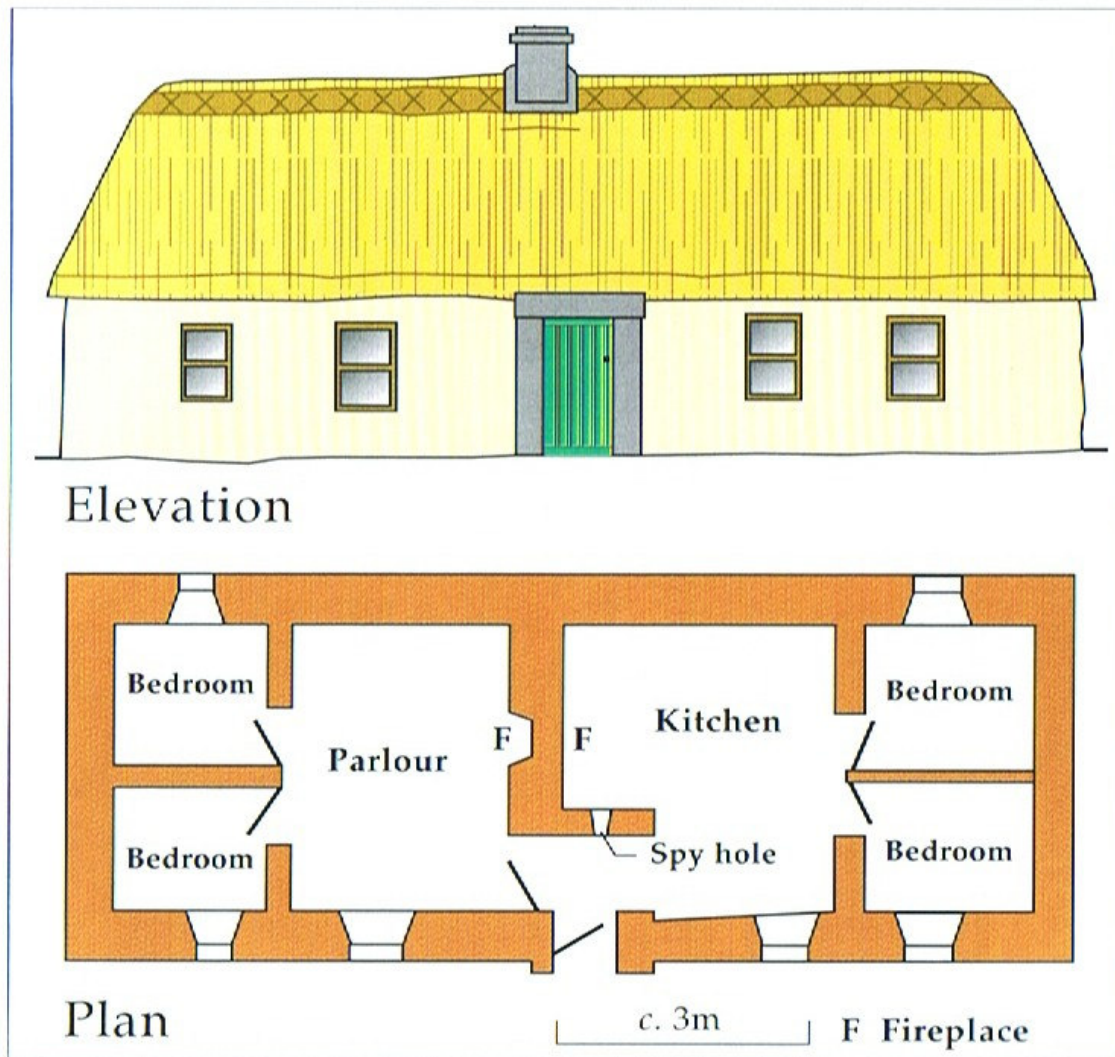
No.	House Book Grange Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	Amount (pence)	£	s	d
10a	Patrick Toohy											
	Dwelling House	2B	54.6	21.0	9.6	1147	114	8.75	998	4	3	1
	House porch	2B	6.9	2.0	8.6	14	1	8.00	8	0	0	8
	Office - Dairy	1B	22.0	14.0	7.0	308	30	4.50	135	0	11	3
	Stable & Cow House	1B	30.0	19.6	8.9	588	58	5.25	305	1	5	4
	Office - Barn	3B	37.9	19.0	9.0	720	72	4.00	288	1	4	0
	Office -Piggery (Shed)	3B	9.6	15.0	4.0	144	14	1.50	21	0	1	9
	Office - Fowl House	3B	11.6	8.6	6.9	100	9	3.00	27	0	2	3
	TOTAL								1781	7	8	5
10b	William Toohy											
	Dwelling House	3B	48.0	21.0	8.0	1008	100	6.5	650	2	14	2
	Ho porch	2B	6.9	0.9	7.9	6	0.621	7.5	5	0	0	4
	Office - Barn	2B	35.0	19.0	7.6	665	66	3.5	231	0	19	3
	Piggery shack (no value)	4C	9.6	15.0	3.0	144	14	0.5	7	0	0	7
	Office - Fowl House	2B	13.6	10.6	6.6	144	14	3.25	46	0	3	9
	Stable shed (no value)	3C	9.0	14.0	5.6	126	12	1.25	15	0	1	3
	Cow House & Stable	3B	36.0	15.6	6.6	562	56	3	168	0	14	0
	TOTAL								1121	4	13	5

The quantities in italics were different from those found in the actual record and stem from a difference in the manner in which the numbers were rounded off.



This is the house of William Tuohy in Grange, Holycross parish. This was called the “Lower House” by the family. William’s brother Patrick’s house was the “Upper House.” This picture was taken in 1910 or earlier. Photo courtesy of Clare Tuohy.

The Center Entry Cottage



This cottage diagram³⁷ above is very similar to the “Lower House” found on the Tuohy farm. The actual cottage has a high window on the left side while this diagram layout does not. The actual internal layout of the cottage is speculation but the diagram does give a general idea about the possible layout.

The “Lower House” was rated as “3B” in the House Book for Grange townland so the photograph provides a visible scale for what a 3B meant and might allow one to speculate on the other cottages in that area. This was a thatched roof, stone cottage “with mud mortar,” which is what the “3” indicates. The letter B indicates that the cottage was over 25 years old and is “slightly decayed, but in good repair.” The corner stones in the cottage are indicative of the stonewall construction. The roof is described as “hipped,” in contrast to the gable end construction that is more familiar for Irish cottages.



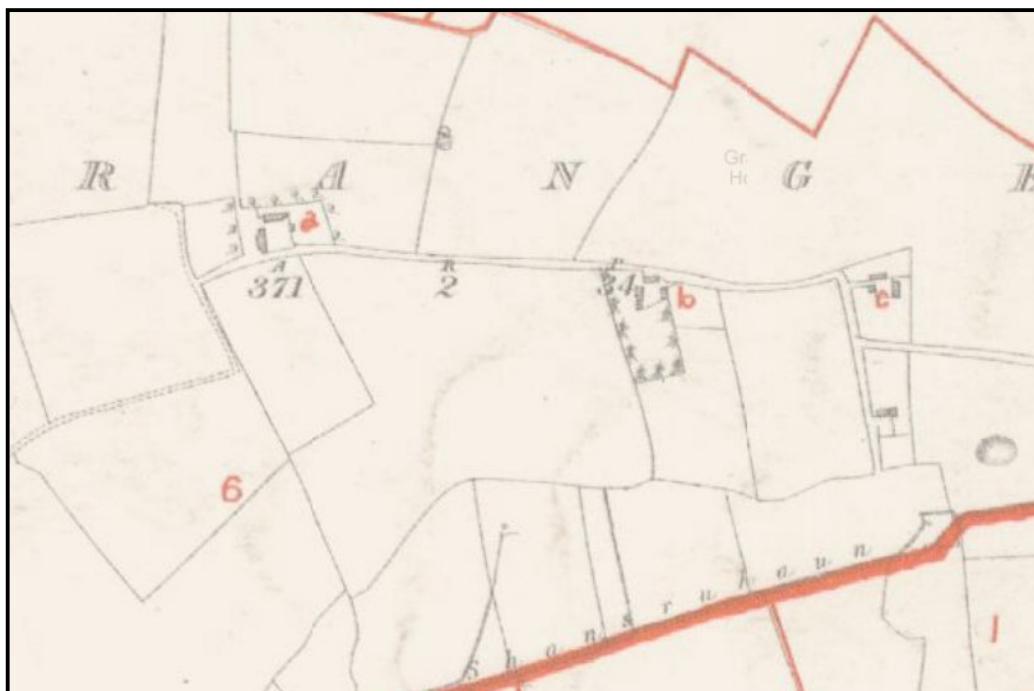
Patrick Tuohy and Bridget Fanning
1806 - 1873 ? - 1883



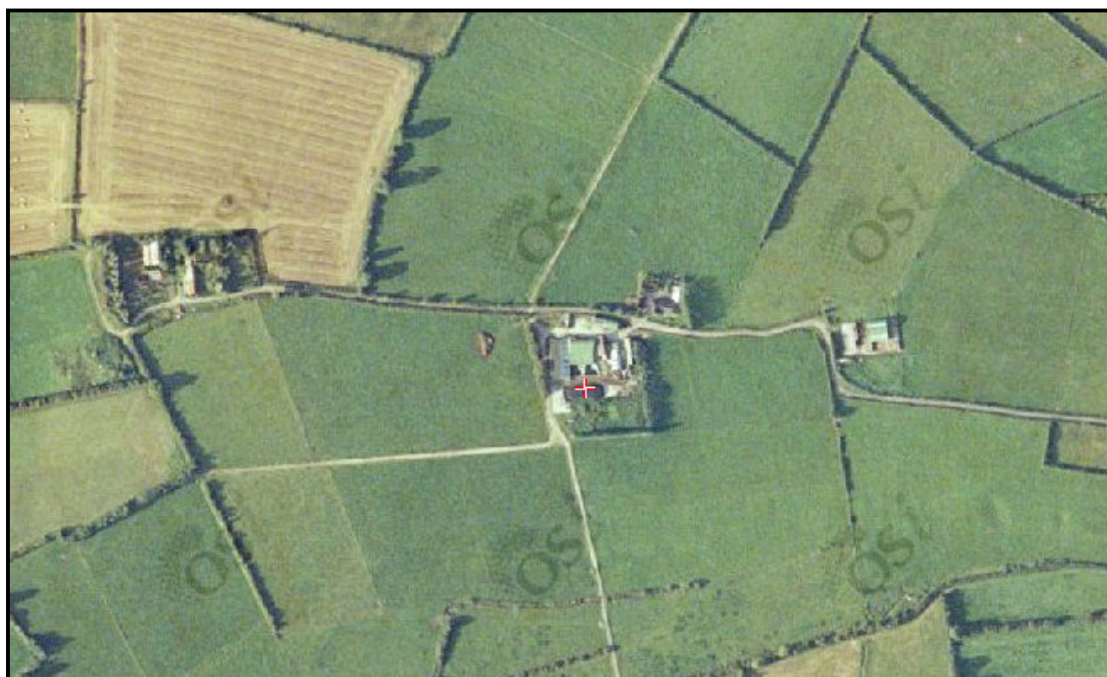
Mary Maher and William Tuohy
1820 - 1901 c. 1805 - ?



Honora Ryan Fanning, 1791 - 1871, mother of Bridget Fanning
Photos taken in front of Upper House in Grange in 1871 or earlier.
(All photos courtesy of Clare Tuohy)



This is a close up of the GV Map for the lower east side of the townland of Grange. There are four clusters of buildings that belonged to the Tuohy, McGrath and Long gentlemen who married into the Fanning family. Patrick Tuohy (a), William Tuohy (b), Patrick McGrath (c) and Thomas Long (no label-just south of McGrath).



This is a satellite image of the same area as shown above in the GV Map. There are still substantial buildings in three out of four of the same locations in the townland. The buildings that formerly belonged to Thomas Long, located in the lower right hand side of the image above, are no longer in existence. If one looks closely there was a depression in Long's "backyard" that is still visible in the satellite image.

No.	Griffith's Valuation Grange Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
9c	Mrs. Margaret Fanning	Patrick Twohy	House	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	0	2	10	0
9d	Mrs. Bridget Maher	Court of Chancery	House	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	0	3	0
10a	Patrick Twohy	Court of Chancery	House, offices & land	241	2	6	61	5	0	5	14	0	66	19	0
10b	William Twohy	Court of Chancery	House, offices & land				81	0	0	4	0	0	88	0	0
10	Vacant	Court of Chancery	Land				28	0	0	-	-	-	28	0	0
10c	Vacant (Patrick McGrath)	William Twohy	House & offices				-	-	-	3	1	0	3	1	0
10d	Vacant (Thomas Long)	Court of Chancery	House & offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	0	1	19	0
10e	Jeremiah Dwyer	Thomas Long	House & garden	0	0	24	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
10f	Michael Doran	Thomas Long	House	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0	0	8	0

This table correlates fairly well with the map on the top of the previous page. The numbering changed from Farm Lot #10 to Farm Lot #6. There was no 6d that would have corresponded to Thomas Long's former farm, but the property was vacant. Farm 6c, just north of Thomas Long was the former farm of Patrick McGrath who left for New Orleans with his family back in 1849. Since the farm, shown on the GV Map, had a label (6c) there must have been a new occupant.

It isn't known if the Mrs. Bridget Maher in the table above is related to the Tuohys and Fannings. However, she was living in a house located within a large group of those family members. Mrs. Margaret Fanning's mother-in-law was Bridget Maher Fanning. That isn't the same as Mrs. Bridget Maher but she might be a relative.

William Tuohy and Mary Fanning

William Tuohy
b. 1805
Rathcradogue, Thurles
d. Grange

= **Mary Fanning (1)**
b. 1812
d. 16 Oct 1839, Grange, Holycross

Thomas Tuohy
b. 1833, Grange
d. 23 Jan 1865, Grange

Patrick Tuohy
b. 23 Sept 1835, Grange
d. 2 May 1914, Butte, MT

= **Bridget Long**
b. 22 Apr 1839, Holycross
d. 2 Jan 1910, Butte, MT

Margaret (Bridget) Tuohy = **Michael Maher**
b. 8 Oct 1837, Grange
d. 25 Jun 1890, Oldstone, Cormackstown
b. 1826
d. 20 Oct 1887, Cormackstown

= **Mary Maher (2)**
b. 1820
d. 22 May 1901, Grange, Holycross

Fr. John Tuohy
b. 14 Dec 1843, Grange
d. 29 Jul 1908, Anacarty, Co. Tipp

Mary Tuohy
b. 1846, Grange

Michael Tuohy
b. 16 Nov 1847, Grange

Mary Tuohy = **James Ryan**
b. 1850, Grange
b. Goold's Cross

Margaret Tuohy = **Patrick Purcell**
b. 19 Feb 1852, Grange
d. 15 Aug 1941, Garrynamona, Ballycahill
b. 6 Mar 1865, Garrynamona, Ballycahill

Michael Tuohy
b. 3 Dec 1853, Grange
d. 26 Jan 1926, Bohernanave, Thurles

James Tuohy = **Bridget Heffernan**
b. 12 Jul 1856, Grange
d. 22 Feb 1911, Phoenix Park, Dublin
b. 17 Mar 1875, Holycross
d. 23 Feb 1941, 119 Upper Leeson St., Dublin

Johanna Tuohy
b. 20 Feb 1858, Grange
d. 27 Feb 1942, Stannix House, Thurles

Ann Tuohy = **Dan Ryan**
b. 9 Feb 1861, Grange
d. Dublin
b. 11 May 1862
Oldbawn, Loughmor, Co. Tipp

Joseph Tuohy = **Anastasia Stakelum**
b. 20 Jan 1864, Grange
d. 22 Sept 1931, Grange
b. 1877, Ballinahow, Ballycahill
d. 15 Jan 1925, Grange

William Tuohy = **Johanna Gorman**
b. 4 Apr 1845, Grange
d. 20 Jan 1909, The Commons, Thurles
b. 16 Dec 1866, Glenreigh
d. 23 Feb 1919, The Commons, Thurles

Patrick Tuohy and Bridget Fanning

Patrick Tuohy

b. 1806
Rathcradogue, Thurles
d. 26 Feb 1873,
Knockalton, Nenagh

=

Bridget Fanning

b. Grange
d. 9 Feb 1883, Grange, Holycross

John (Canon) Tuohy

b. Grange
d. 9 Jul 1898, Axminster,
Plymouth Diocese

William Tuohy

b. 1830, Grange
d. 4 May 1895, Grange

Thomas Tuohy

b. 1833, Grange
d. 31 Aug 1882, Melbourne,
Australia

= Matilda Brentani

d. 1926

James Tuohy

b. 17 Dec 1836, Grange
d. 19 Sept 1889, Holles St., Dublin

Patrick Tuohy

b. 5 Nov 1838, Grange
d. 1 Oct 1899, Grange

= Margaret Crosse

b. 1861, Rossacrow, Donohill
d. 13 Mar 1936, Grange

Michael Tuohy

b. 22 Nov 1840, Grange

Mary Tuohy

b. 27 Jan 1843, Grange

= William Ryan

b. Ballykerrin, Killenaule

Frank Tuohy

b. 7 Aug 1846, Grange
d. 23 Nov 1919, Killkennybeg,
Killenaule

= Anastasia Shanahan

b. Kilcarney, Ballinure

James Tuohy and Amelia Fanning

James Tuohy

b. 28 Oct 1807,
Rathcradogue, Thurles
d. 14 Mar 1881,
Rathcradogue, Thurles

=

Amelia Fanning

b. 1822, Grange
d. 12 Dec 1894, Rathcradogue,
Thurles

Bridget Tuohy

b. 21 Jan 1835, Rathcradogue

John Tuohy

b. 5 Aug 1836, Rathcradogue
d. 16 Mar 1883

Hanora Tuohy

b. 1 Mar 1838, Rathcradogue
d. 2 Apr 1926, Clogheen

= **Michael Moran**

d. Clogheen

Catherine Tuohy

b. 14 Oct 1839, Rathcradogue
d. 20 Mar 1873, Derryfada

Richard Long

b. 1852, Derryfada

Mary Tuohy

b. 8 Sept 1841, Rathcradogue
d. 16 Sept 1862

Thomas Tuohy

b. 4 Oct 1843, Rathcradogue
d. 2 Oct 1859

Patrick Tuohy

b. 18 Aug 1845, Rathcradogue
d. 14 Jul 1859

Amelia Tuohy

b. 29 Feb 1848, Rathcradogue

James Tuohy

b. 25 Feb 1850, Rathcradogue
d. 22 Oct 1873

Bridget Tuohy

b. 12 Dec 1851, Rathcradogue
d. 13 Nov 1923, Rathcradogue

= **Henry Cummins**

b. 1849, Thorney Bridge, Clonmel
d. 18 Jul 1917, Dublin

William Tuohy

b. 10 Feb 1858, Rathcradogue

Thomas Tuohy

b. 7 Nov 1859, Rathcradogue

= **Mary Burke**

Other Neighbors: Davern, Ryan & Fanning

Introduction - These families were found in the process of looking for the other families discussed in this paper.

Results

These persons were living in the same townland as James Long but they were gone by 1849 whereas James moved there from Lisnagrough in probably the same year.

No.	House Book Glenreaghmore Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	£	s	d
8a	Patt Davern's										
	Dwelling House	3B	22.6	17.6	6.6	390	39	5.25	0	17	1
8b	Malaky Ryan										
	Dwelling House	3B	33.9	17.0	6.0	560	56	5	1	3	4
	Ho. porch	3B	5.9	2.0	5.9	10	1	4.75	0	0	5
9	Thomas Fanning of Grange	No House - 19 acres at 25s per acre									

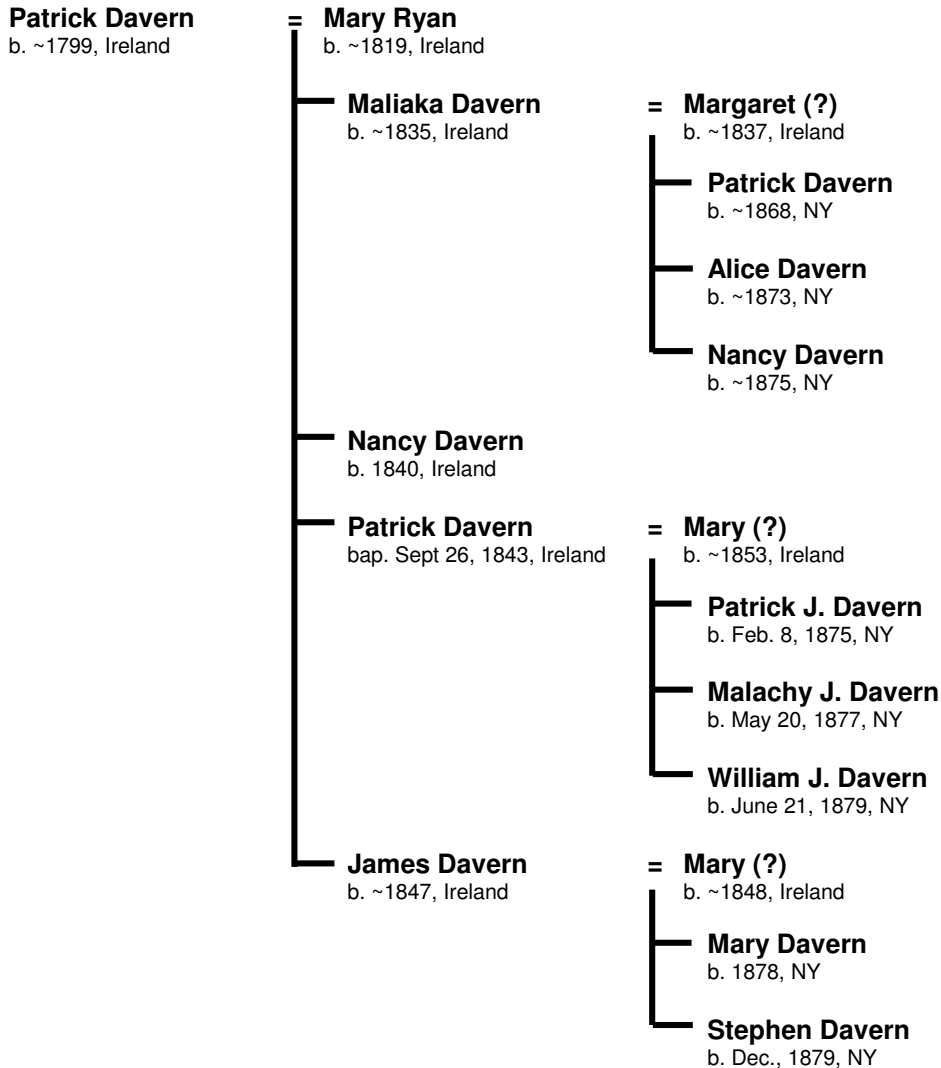
Davern and Malaky Ryan had a joint lease on the 10 Irish acres of Farm Lot #8. They were paying 25s per acre annually. The joint lease is evidence of a possible relationship between Davern and Ryan. In the House Book both of their names were lined out but no new occupants' names were written in over their names. In Malaky's case his house and porch were also lined out, including the dimensions and the other numbers. This indicates that his dwelling had been demolished. The lining out of the names implies that they both left Glenreaghmore at about the same time. Davern went to Norwich, NY in about 1849 and that is consistent with his name being lined out. Malaky Ryan might have also gone to the U.S. Later in this section some census information will be used to make that case.

From the Holycross baptismal records it was found that Patrick Davern married Mary Ryan. According to the numbering in the Glenreaghmore House Book, Patrick (8a) was sharing Farm Lot #8 with a Malaky Ryan (8b), who might be related to Patrick's wife Mary.

The Thomas Fanning above was the husband of Bridget Purcell. They went to New Orleans in 1849 along with Patrick McGrath and his family. The Tenure Book entry was a little tricky. It showed the occupant as the widow of Thomas Fanning of Grange. Since the previous Thomas hadn't died and his wife was with him in New Orleans, this widow was Honora Ryan Fanning, the widow of the elder Thomas Fanning and the younger Thomas' aunt.

The Patt Davern family immigrated to the US in 1849 - they just barely made it into the House Book. Patrick Tuohy joined them around 1874 in Norwich, Chenango Co., NY. Patrick was the s/o William Tuohy and Mary Fanning.

Patrick Davern and Mary Ryan



The children of Patrick Davern and Mary Ryan: Maliaka, Nancy and Patrick, were found in the Holycross baptismal records. James Davern was found in the census records and it is not certain that Patrick and Mary were his parents.

Patrick Davern - 1880 NY Chenango, Norwich T9\818\233B; Dwell 68, Family 70
Patrick was a farmer and a farm laborer.

Malachy Davern - 1880 NY Chenango, Norwich T9\818\234A; Dwell 70, Family 72
Malachy was a farmer and a farm laborer.

James Davern- 1880 NY Chenango, Norwich T9\818\235A; Dwell 91, Family 93
Living with James Davern at the time of the census were his parents: Patrick Davern (81) and Mary Davern (61). James worked on the Railroad tracks.

John Davern

Unknown Davern

= Unknown

└─ **John Davern**
b. ~1838, Ireland

= **Mary (?)**
b. ~1843, Ireland

└─ **Honora Davern**
b. ~1868, NY

└─ **James Davern**
b. ~1870, NY

└─ **Mary Davern**
b. ~1872, NY

└─ **Joseph Davern**
b. ~1875, NY

└─ **Katherine Davern**
b. Aug., 1879, NY

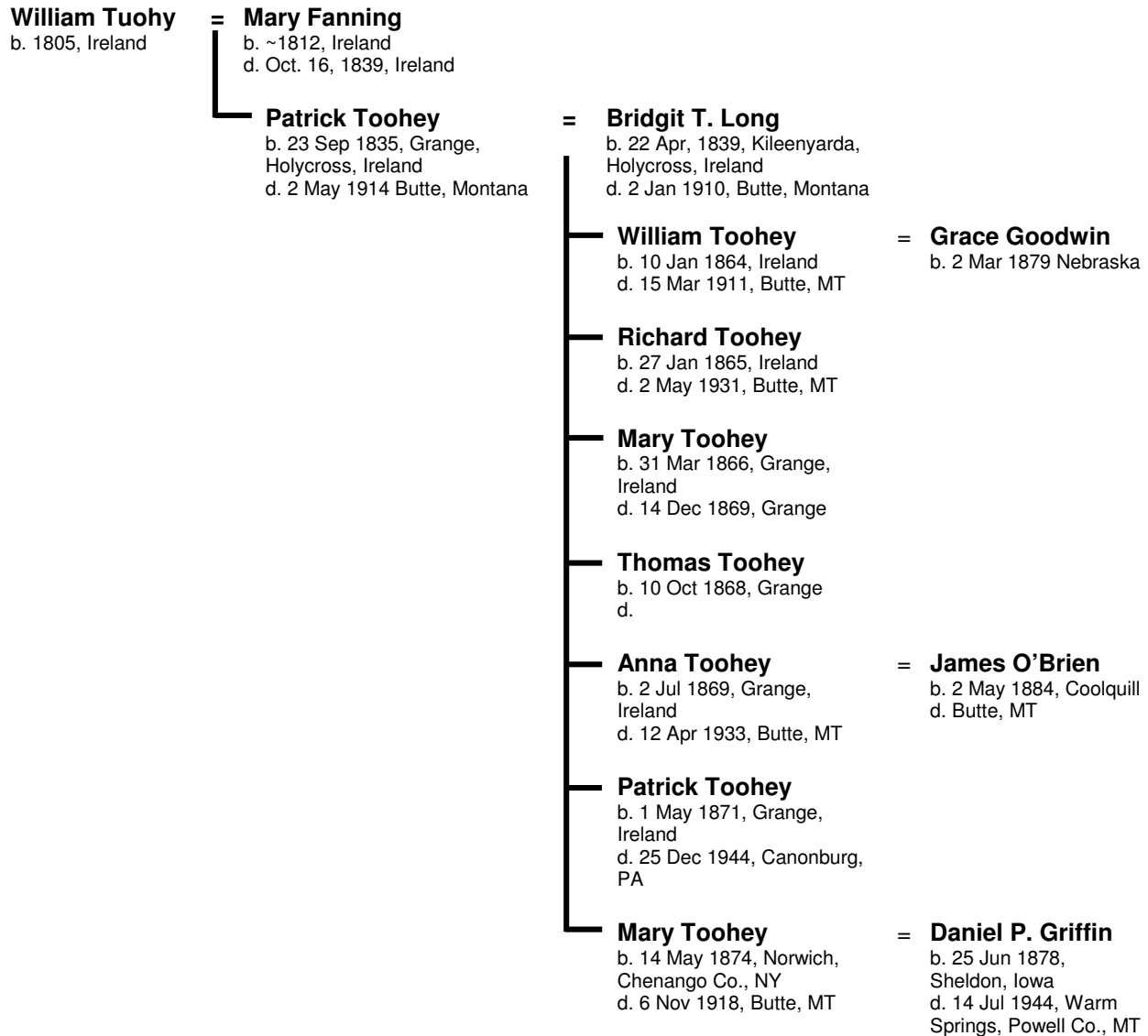
John Davern- 1880 NY Chenango, Norwich T9\818\235A; Dwell 86, Family 88

John was working on the Railroad tracks. John was 42 and was born in Ireland of Irish parents. He is possibly one of Patrick Davern's children also.

Nancy Davern - 1880 NY Chenango, Norwich T9\818\230A; Dwell 6, Family 6

Nancy was 16 years old, NY born of Irish parents. She was working as a domestic servant for the Mendleton family and living with them on their farm. It isn't known if Nancy is connected to this Davern family.

Patrick Toohey and Bridget Long

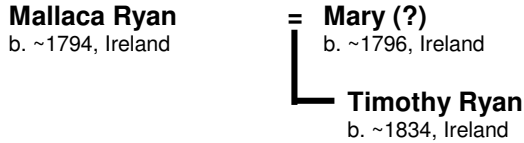


Patrick Toohey - 1880 NY, Chenango, Norwich T9\818\209B, Dwell 60, Family 68
 Patrick Toohey was a Laborer as was his son William. His son Richard was a
 Cigar Maker. Based on his children's age Patrick and his family left Ireland after
 1871.

An additional source of information for this family tree was the The Kerrisk Tuohy
 Family Tree from Clare Tuohy. The Patrick Toohey family moved to Colorado (Colorado
 State Census of 1885) before moving to Butte, MT in the late 1890s. The baptismal
 sponsors for Mary Toohey were Patrick Davern and his sister Honora Davern.

Mallaca Ryan

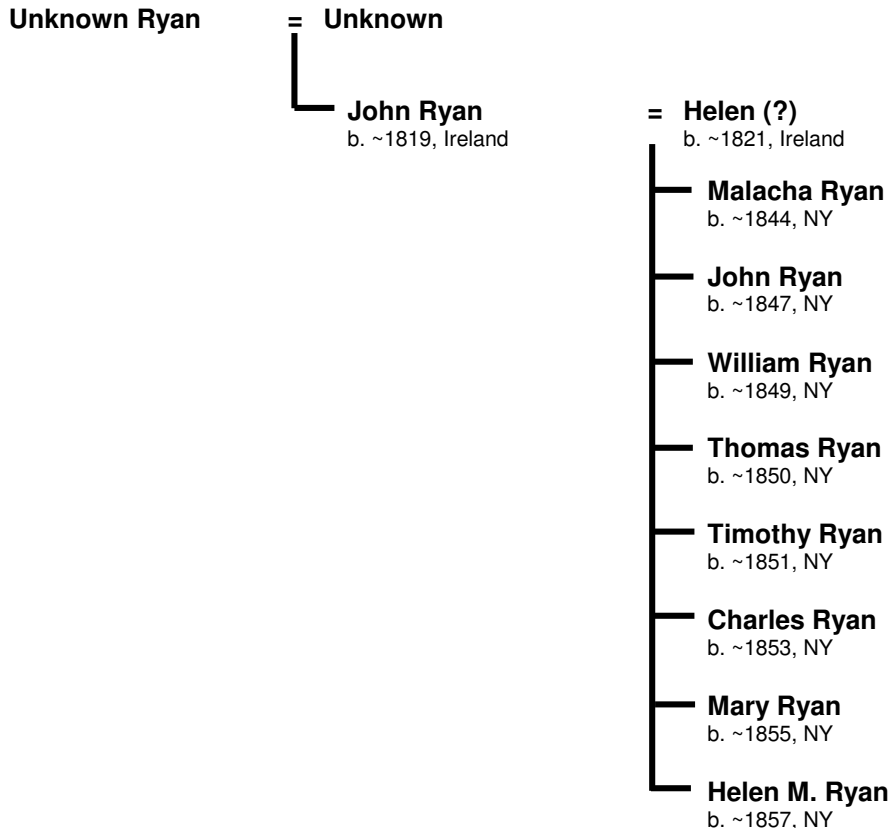
Since Patt Davern and Malachy Ryan had a joint lease and both were lined out in the House Book it is possible that Malachy went to the U.S. also. The following tables are the result of some very preliminary work to find Malachy - there weren't many in NY. Here is one Malachy and two John Ryan's whose first sons were named Malachy. They can't both be his sons and maybe neither are, but for now the trail ends here.



Mallaca Ryan - 1860 NY, Rensselaer, Troy WD09 - M563\847\851, Dwell 598, Family 368

Mallaca was a Mason, his son Timothy was a Moulder. Living with the Ryan family were Martin (17) and Margaret (13) McCormack who were both born in Ireland. Martin was employed as a App?? Moulder.

John Ryan



John Ryan - 1860 NY, Rensselaer, Troy WD09 - M563\847\850, Dwell 594, Family 359

John Ryan was a Moulder, he had \$800 in real estate and \$200 in personal estate.

John Ryan

Unknown Ryan

= Unknown

John Ryan
b. ~1826, Ireland

= Mary (?)

b. ~1836, Ireland

Malachy Ryan
b. ~1861, NY

William Ryan
b. ~1862, NY

Maggie Ryan
b. ~186?, NY

Anna Ryan
b. ~1866, NY

John Ryan
b. ~1871, NY

Timothy Ryan
b. ~1874, NY

Eddy Ryan
b. ~1879, NY

John Ryan - 1880 NY Chenango, Norwich, T9\818\235B; Dwell 92, Family 94

John was a stonemason and his son Malachy was his apprentice. His son William worked in the brickyard.

William	W	M	18
Maggie	M	Z	13
Anna	A	Z	14

This shot of the census page referenced above was included because the age of Maggie Ryan was not decipherable.

Malechice Ryan - 1860 NY, Lewis, Osceola, M653\777\485

Malechice was 25 and born in Ireland. His occupation was a farm.... He was boarding with Mary A. Carpenter who took in boarders. There were no other Ryans living nearby.

All the Ryans in the 1860 Census for New York were searched and these were the only persons that were close to Malachy. There were two John Ryans who both named their first sons Malachy. The one from 1860 was living close to Mallaca Ryan in Troy, NY. The other John Ryan was found in Norwich, NY in 1880 where the Daverns were living.

Questions and Open Issues -

Why didn't Davern go to New Orleans? Why not Truxton or Fabius where Thomas and James Long went or Pompey where many other former Moyaliff neighbors wound up?

In 1874, when Patrick Tuohy immigrated to America, he had three choices for his destination where relatives, friends and former neighbors were living. There was New Orleans, where many family members were living. The Truxton, Fabius and Pompey areas of Central NY had many Longs that included relatives and former neighbors. And then there were the Daverns in Norwich in Chenango Co., NY. Why did Patrick pick Norwich?

Next moves -

Patrick McGrath's grandparents were Daniel Ryan and Mary Davern. Much remains to be unraveled among the Daverns, Ryans and Tuohys.

Tipperary - The Center of Local Disturbances

The Environment Leading Up to the Famine

After more than a century laboring under the Penal Laws, that were meant to reduce the Irish to a nation of uneducated paupers with no sense of their own history, the English were surprised when the Irish began behaving badly. When the laws won't protect you, then you must protect yourself. In describing the state of the Irish, the English preferred to blame the situation on the Irish themselves and their deficiencies as a people and never thought to consider that how they had been treated made them that way.

The local disturbances (agrarian violence) in Ireland baffled the English. They were experts in self delusion and always had trouble understanding why the people they had tried to conquer did not love them. With an innate sense of their own importance the English looked down upon all around them as lacking in breeding, education and all the other positive traits that they themselves felt that they possessed in abundance.

Over the years the British government proposed and installed many solutions to the various Irish problems but never considered the most obvious solution – give the Irish back their land and go home. Paddy Maloney, of the Irish band The Chieftains, has a diplomatic way of describing the event. As he tells it, “About 800 years ago the neighbors came over for a visit and never went home.”

In an interesting book called “On Local Disturbances in Ireland,” George Cornwall Lewis reviews the history of the disturbances from 1760 until 1836, the publication year of the book. The description of the events and the timetable that they provide are useful, but the reasoning behind them was written from the normal English point of view, from the top of the pedestal. The English studied the Irish to understand the “Irish problem” when they should have been looking in a mirror.

The English were looking for a way to provide the Irish with stability in their low station in life, arrived at by a century of living under the Penal Laws and British persecution. Lewis proposed Workhouses in Ireland to provide yet one more rung on the bottom of the economic ladder, one rung below where the Irish were at that time. The thinking, if it could be called that, was that as long as the Irish knew there was one more rung on the bottom of the ladder then they would be happy about their situation in life and all would be quiet in Ireland.³⁸

“The transition from the state of a villein to that of a free labourer cannot be considered as fully effected until the peasant is able to live on wages, without cultivating his own land, and until his wages are regularly paid to him in money.”³⁹ Lewis described his agenda as one that would make life better for the Irish. He neglected to mention that his proposal for removing the Irish from what little land they still owned would, as non-landholders, also take away their right to vote.

Beneath it all was a scheme to kick the small farmers off the land so that large English capitalists could become the owners of large farms cleared of all the small

landholders. The Workhouses were to be there to allow the farmers not to worry about losing their land. Supposedly, the capitalists would employ the displaced farmers on their former farms. Without the land, the Irish would be totally at the mercy of the capitalist paying their wages. As if they weren't already at the mercy of their landlords, but with their own land they could survive. What they really needed was more land, not a longer ladder.

And in the end, this was the only part of Lewis' story that was absolutely true.

“...the multiplication of the people goes on with perpetually increasing velocity; every year adds to the number of claimants for potato-grounds, and, by further subdividing the land, diminishes the means of employment; thus tending slowly, perhaps, but inevitably, to that worst form of civil convulsion, a war for the means of subsistence.”⁴⁰

The exploding Irish population, enabled by the ease with which large potato crops could be raised, was on a crash course with the land limits of an island country. Emigration was in their future but there were other options. The curse of other options has always prevented problems from being solved and situations settled. The debate over the options rode on a steady diet of readily available potatoes, so available that they were taken for granted. The Great Potato Famine accelerated the decision process by removing most of the options from the table, the debate was over, there were two options left: emigrate or die. In reality there was only one real option left.

The Workhouse system came to Ireland in 1838 under the Poor Law Act. The scale on which it was designed could not have imagined the demands that the Famine would place upon the system in ten years. Although planned only for indoor relief of the poor, outdoor relief was added during the depth of the Famine to address the historic demand for relief. Emigration took place, estates were cleared of tenants but there was no wave of capitalists arriving to hire the displaced farmers and offer them cash wages. These events during the Famine were not the result of a master plan, although Lewis seemed to be describing one that he thought would bring peace and prosperity to Ireland. Changes to the Poor Law, that put tenant charges on to the landlord, accelerated the clearing of the estates. Incomes were down dramatically for everyone and actions were driven primarily by attempts at reducing or avoiding expenses, finding food, avoiding starvation and staying on the land. The landlords were going broke in such large numbers that the normally slow Court of Chancery process was superseded by the Encumbered Estates Commission that auctioned off the estates, mostly after the famine was over. The new landlords, in some cases, came into possession of cleared estates and sometimes found a group of worn out tenants who had been able to survive the Famine. Much of Lewis' plan had come to pass, but not at all in the manner that he had envisioned. The capitalists were sometimes Irish, many of the poorer farmers, with their small holdings, were gone, either through emigration or death, but the Irish were still on the land and the wide spread “wages only” plan never came to be.

Detailed Analysis of Four Farmers in Grange

No.	House Book Grange, Holycross par. Name & Description	Quality Letter	Length (ft)	Breadth (ft)	Height (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Measures (Area/10 sq ft)	Rate (pence/ meas)	Acreage (Statute)	£	s	d
10a	Patrick Toohy								93.8			
	Dwelling House	2B	54.6	21.0	9.6	1147	114	8.75		4	3	1
	House porch	2B	6.9	2.0	8.6	14	1	8.00		0	0	8
	Office - Dairy	1B	22.0	14.0	7.0	308	30	4.50		0	11	3
	Stable & Cow House	1B	30.0	19.6	8.9	588	58	5.25		1	5	4
	Office - Barn	3B	37.9	19.0	9.0	720	72	4.00		1	4	0
	Office -Piggery (Shed)	3B	9.6	15.0	4.0	144	14	1.50		0	1	9
	Office - Fowl House	3B	11.6	8.6	6.9	100	9	3.00		0	2	3
	TOTAL									7	8	5
10b	William Toohy								117			
	Dwelling House	3B	48.0	21.0	8.0	1008	100	6.5		2	14	2
	Ho porch	2B	6.9	0.9	7.9	6	0.621	7.5		0	0	4
	Office - Barn	2B	35.0	19.0	7.6	665	66	3.5		0	19	3
	Piggery shack (no value)	4C	9.6	15.0	3.0	144	14	0.5		0	0	7
	Office - Fowl House	2B	13.6	10.6	6.6	144	14	3.25		0	3	9
	Stable shed (no value)	3C	9.0	14.0	5.6	126	12	1.25		0	1	3
	Cow House & Stable	3B	36.0	15.6	6.6	562	56	3		0	14	0
	TOTAL									4	13	5
10c	Patrick McGrath								40			
	Dwelling House	3B+	45.6	20.0	7.6	912	91	6.5		2	9	3
	House porch	3B	6.6	1.6	6.6	11	1	5.25		0	0	5
	Office - stables	4B	23.0	16.0	6.0	368	36	2.25		0	6	9
	Cow House & Barn	2B	43.6	18.6	7.6	811	81	3.75		1	5	3
	TOTAL									4	1	9
10d	Thomas Long								36			
	Dwelling House	3B	45.0	20.0	8.0	900	90	6.5		2	8	9
	Ho porch	3B	7.6	1.6	7.3	12	1	5.75		0	0	5
	Offices - Stable	4B	9.0	19.0	5.0	171	17	2		0	2	10
	TOTAL									2	12	0
10e	Darby Deagan								0.150			
	Dwelling House	3B	17.0	15.9	5.3	260	26	4.5		0	9	9
	TOTAL									0	9	9
10f	Michael Davern								0			
	Dwelling House	3B	16.0	16.0	5.6	250	25	4.75		0	9	10
	TOTAL									0	9	10

The Four farmers in Grange that will be analyzed are Patrick and William Tuohy, Patrick McGrath and Thomas Long. The last two names, in the table above, Deagan and Davern, were farm laborers.

Working with all these numbers helps develop a sense of where and how our ancestors and their neighbors lived but the story still comes off a bit sterile. After years of research, the first four “W’s” (Who? What? Where? When?) will eventually find some answers, but the last “W” is always elusive: WHY? Why did they move to that place? Why did they leave Ireland? Why did they choose to settle where they did? The history books are full of descriptions of national trends and statistics that describe the environment in which our ancestors lived. However, people don’t react to national trends, they respond to local events and situations, perceived or real. It is the reaction of the people that becomes the trend. The difficulty is in seeing the trend, one that usually won’t be identified for several years, in the local events and circumstances that drove our ancestors’ daily lives.

Almost all the neighbors covered in this paper had a sufficient amount of land (greater than 20 Statute acres). Starvation wasn’t to be their fate but the Famine significantly affected their lives in Ireland and played a major role in the decisions concerning their futures.

Darby Deagan and Michael Davern, both tenants of Thomas Long, in Grange, were farm laborers. Deagan had a small piece of land, in addition to his house, where he probably raised potatoes. It isn’t known if either of these gentlemen were married or if they had families. Their houses were very small and allowing for thinner walls (2 feet thick) than usual because of the small size of the houses, this yielded a livable area of only about 200 sq ft. These weren’t the hovels and scalps described in much of the Famine literature, they had measurable rectangular dimensions. The Quality Letter code, in the House Book, showed that they were thatched houses, probably of mud wall construction, older than 25 years and were “slightly decayed, but in good repair.”

A common rule of thumb was that a farmer could work 20 Statute acres by himself. Since Thomas Long (36 acres) and Patrick McGrath (40 acres) had farms in excess of 20 acres they probably employed farm laborers over the course of the season. It is quite possible that Deagan and Davern were the laborers that they employed. Neither Long nor McGrath needed 2 laborers but each did need at least one laborer since their children (see table below) were too young to be of any significant help in running the farm.

Thomas Long	Baptism	Age in 1849		Patrick McGrath	Baptism	Age in 1849
Richard	Jun 1839	10		Philip	Nov 1840	9
Patrick	May 1843	6		Richard	1841	8
Lawrence	Jan 1845	4		Thomas	Aug 1843	6
				Patrick	Jul 1847	2

“Under the customary system such [bound] laborers had been willing to give work and to receive in exchange a patch of potato ground, a cabin, and a few so called privileges.”⁴¹ By the season that has become known as “Black 47” the potato crop had failed for the second year and the laborer had no food for his family.

Deagan and Davern don't appear to have been bound laborers, since they were paying rent to Thomas Long, but they were very near the bottom of the economic ladder in Ireland. Since Deagan had a small piece of land (0a-0r-24p, about 15% of an acre), in addition to his house, he was paying a higher annual rent (27s-6d) than was Davern (20s-0d). The House Book, where Deagan and Davern made an appearance, was gathered starting in mid 1848 and at least Davern made it all the way to the GV. Davern would appear to have been the more vulnerable of the two since he only had a house and depended upon his wages to buy food (unless he had land in some other townland). However, he held on and made it through the Famine. It would be interesting to know if they were both in Grange prior to the beginning of the Famine. However, there are no Tithe Applotment records for Grange since it was exempted, having once belonged to the church at Holycross.

Now Thomas Long was gone from Grange by June 1849, but when the GV was printed it still showed Michael Doran (Davern) as a tenant of Thomas Long. By that time, Deagan had been replaced by Jeremiah Dwyer, who was also listed as a tenant of Thomas Long.

Thomas Long's view of the world in early 1849:

- No personal starvation but a greatly reduced farm income.
- Thomas Long had found a farmer's daughter to marry. He couldn't be certain that his sons would be so fortunate in the future.
- The Famine induced need for increased internal consumption of the farm production now required greater than the commonly accepted 20 acres to be successful. Where would Thomas find more land?
- The landlord (Thomas Firman) was headed for the Encumbered Estates Commission (EEC). The new landlords might want to clear their land of small farmers to reduce their taxes. The Poor Law Act was amended in June 1847 - the landlord was responsible for the total Poor Rate for all tenants less than 4£, above 4£ the tenant and the landlord split the Poor Rate responsibility 50:50.
 - "Evictions occurred on a massive scale during the Famine and in the early 1850s, with the formal dispossession of some 250,000 persons from 1849 to 1854 alone."⁴²
 - Whoever bought Firman's land, as a result of the EEC action, would have the right to invalidate the leases of all of Firman's tenants.
 - The May 1839, "31 years and 3 lives" lease that Long got from Thomas Firman was unusual. The Poor Rate Valuers (1839-1841) reported that very few landlords were giving leases anymore.

Neighbor Patrick McGrath was in a situation very similar to that of Thomas Long and his mind was probably occupied with the same thoughts.

Comparing the four Grange farmers, in the table above, shows that the Tuohy farm houses were larger by 10% and 20% than the smaller two houses belonging to McGrath and Long. In the case of land the Tuohy brothers had 2-3 times as much farm

land as the other two. Looking at the sources of income, inferred from the different buildings on their respective properties, Patrick Tuohy seemed to have been in the best position. Patrick had at least one horse, some cows, pigs and some fowl, probably chickens. In addition, Patrick had a dairy that implies he had enough cows to provide sufficient milk for his and his family's needs and he was selling the rest of the milk. Patrick's brother, William, appeared to have been the next well off. William had a similar set of livestock but since he did not have a dairy he probably had fewer cows than Patrick.

Patrick McGrath appeared to have at least one horse and one cow. That would have eliminated the need to rent a horse to work the farm and also eliminate the need to buy milk. Thomas Long found himself at the bottom of this short list with only one stable. It appeared that he had at least one horse but no cow. Perhaps Thomas had a cow that he boarded with his neighbor and brother-in-law Patrick McGrath.

One could consider the drain on farmer income due to the county cess, the tithes and the poor rates or consider the right to vote as issues facing the Irish. But the driving concern for every farmer was LAND. Thomas Long was coming to the realization that he didn't have enough land and faced the very real possibility that he might lose what little he did have. The future success of his sons, as farmers in Ireland, was in serious doubt. The Famine had provided many examples of what happened to a family that lost their land. It was the Workhouse (if there was room), starvation along the roadside or emigration.

Thomas Long went to Canada
Patrick McGrath went to New Orleans
The Tuohy brothers remained in Grange.

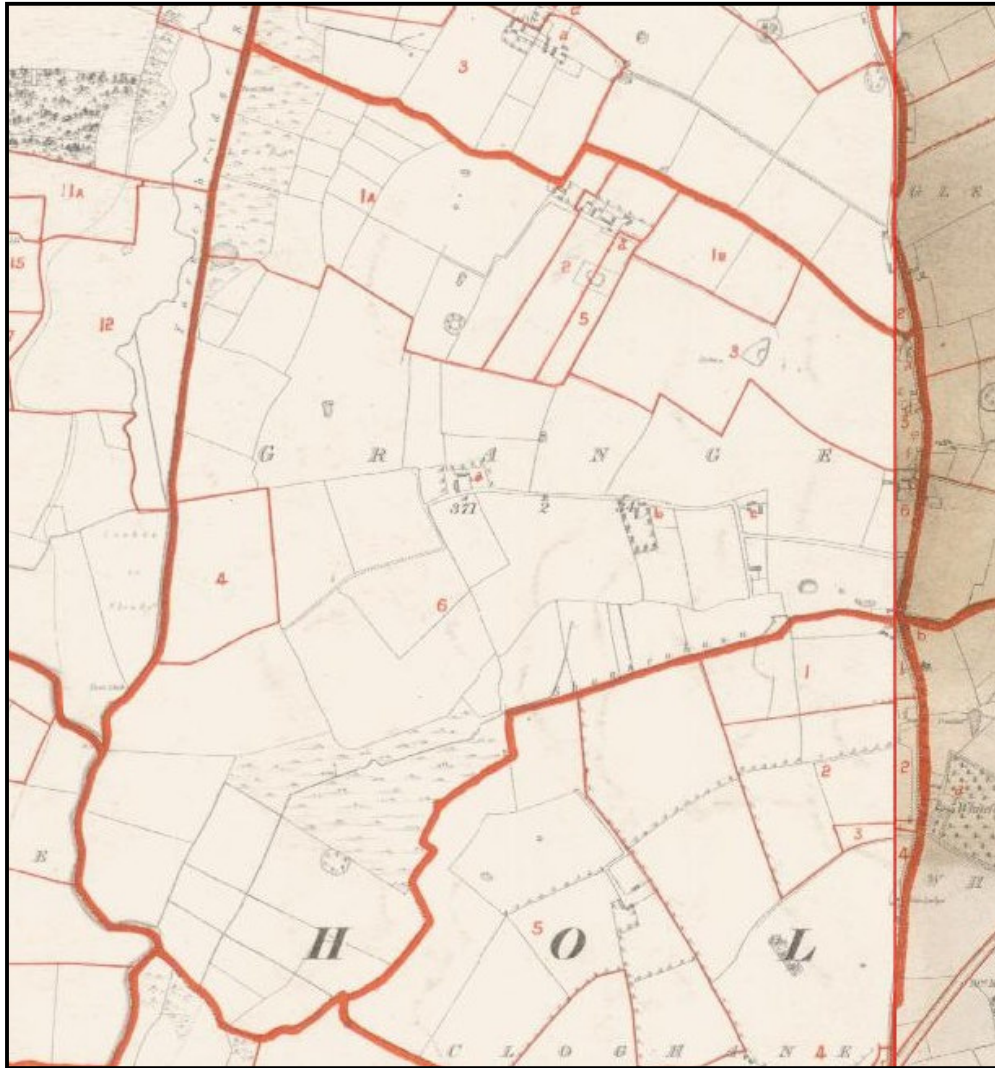
Aftermath

The information in the Cancelled Books (see next page) shows what happened to the land holdings in Grange after the publication of Griffith's Valuation. The ultimate ownership of Grange had changed. The Encumbered Estates Commission had auctioned the land and Catherine Delaney was now the landlord in place of Thomas Firman. Parcel #6c was formerly Pat McGrath's property. Parcel #6d was formerly Thomas Long's property. Thomas Long's former dwelling had been knocked down by 1857. Margaret Fanning no longer appeared as an occupant in Grange and was probably living with family. According to the Tenure Book for Grange (~1848) there were 39 unique names.

No.	Cancelled Book Grange Name	Immediate Lessor	Description of Tenement	Content of Land			Net Annual Value of Land			Net Annual Value of Buildings			Total Net Annual Value		
				a	r	p	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1A	Judith Dwyer	Catherine Delaney	Ho & Offices	54	3	18	28	10	0	1	13	0	37	10	0
1B	Judith Dwyer	Catherine Delaney	Land	9	2	28	7	7	0	-	-	-			
2	Timothy Crough	Catherine Delaney	Ho & land	9	2	32	6	18	0	0	12	0	7	10	0
3	John Mara	Catherine Delaney	Land	32	2	3	22	10	0	-	-	-	22	10	0
	James Ryan (mason)	Catherine Delaney	Land				2	0	0	Down			2	0	0
3a	John Flanigan	Catherine Delaney	Ho & Land				1	6	0	0	14	0	2	0	0
3b	James Ryan	Catherine Delaney	Ho & Land				0	7	0	0	8	0	0	15	0
3c	Honora Ryan	Catherine Delaney	Ho & garden	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	15	0
3d	Wilbur Ryan	Catherine Delaney	Ho & garden	0	0	20	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
3e	Cornelius Gleason	Catherine Delaney	Ho & garden	0	1	25	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	11	0
4	Judith Dwyer	Catherine Delaney	Land	12	0	20	3	9	0	-	-	-	3	9	0
	Timothy Crough	Catherine Delaney	Land				0	8	0	-	-	-	0	8	0
	John Mara	Catherine Delaney	Land				2	13	0	-	-	-	2	13	0
5	Patrick Keogh	Catherine Delaney	Ho & Land	3	2	19	2	13	0	0	12	0	3	5	0
6a	Patrick Tuohy	Catherine Delaney	Ho, Office & Land	247	2	9	58	0	0	2	15	0	60	15	0
6b	William Tuohy		Ho, Office & Land				81	7	0	2	13	0	84	0	0
6c	Unoccupied - Vacant	William Tuohy	Ho & Office							0	15	0	0	15	0
6d	M? Allen	Patrick Tuohy	House							Down			-	-	-
6e	Michael Nolan	Patrick Tuohy	House							0	5	0	0	5	0
	TOTAL			371	2	34	217	18	0	11	13	0	229	11	0

In the table above, from the Grange Cancelled Books (1857), there are only 14 unique names. Many of the former small landholders are gone. The number of occupants had decreased by 64%. The Tuohy brothers emerged as the prominent landholders in Grange, holding 67% of the townland in 1857.

The Farm Lot structure found in the Cancelled Books for Grange matches the GV Map (shown below) in almost every detail. For parcel #6c the word “Unoccupied” had been lined out and “Vacant” had been written in above it. Usually a letter was not assigned to empty dwellings, so it isn’t clear whether there was something subtle going on here or whether it was just a mistake.



The dark vertical strip, on the right side of the map, is due to the discoloration of OS Map 47 that was joined with OS Map 46, on the left, to form the continuous map above. The letters in that little strip of Grange land, just over the OS Map 47 border, designate the cabins of the farm laborers.

Summary

Overview

The Field, House, Tenure and Cancelled Book information, gathered by one of the authors (Tuohy), contained a wealth of new source material. The analysis of that material provided a unique view into the lives of our ancestors as they were just emerging from the Great Potato Famine. The House Books for Holycross parish contained far more information than had been expected. Those documents were squeezed and analyzed as much as possible to see what new light they could shine on the neighborhood residents.

The analysis of those source materials provided a journey back in time and into the minds of the surveyors and valuers that created the Field, the House and Tenure Books. Thinking the way they thought helped in understanding their actions and why the records evolved in the manner they did. To arrive at that point it was necessary to take the records apart and put them back together in spreadsheets, redoing the math to see what approximations were employed and what mistakes might have been made. The data were sorted and graphed to examine and compare the house sizes and values to develop a better understanding of the neighborhood and the neighbors themselves.

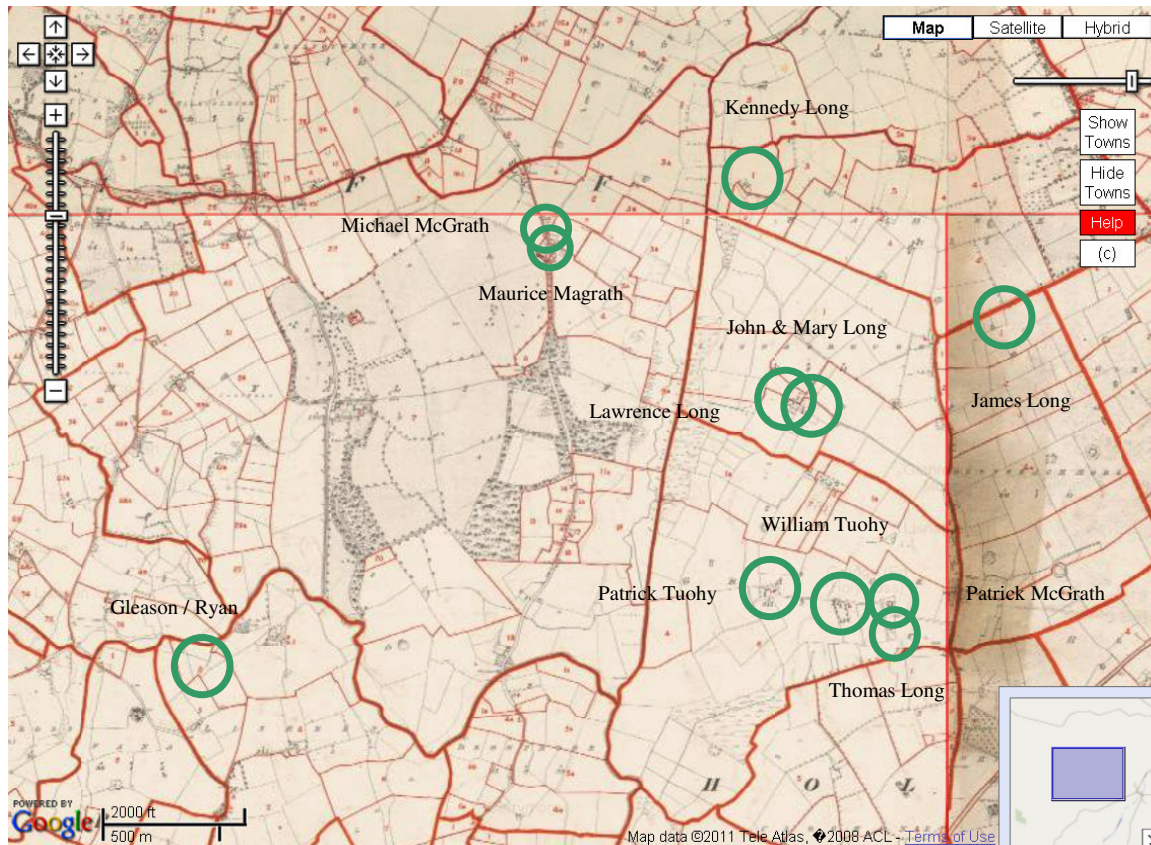
The 6" OS maps for Co. Tipperary only contained shaded geometric shapes representing those buildings during the 1841-1842 time period. There isn't much that can be done with those shapes except to note that the largest rectangles were usually dwellings. The number of structures could also be counted to allow the larger farms to be distinguished from the smaller ones. The farm laborers' cabins were smaller and were usually grouped together along the boundaries of the farms. The information contained in the House Books was unique and priceless. They contained an inventory of every structure, on each farm, in every townland along with the dimensions of each structure, the materials of construction and their state of maintenance. The Field Books were compiled prior to the House Books. In Holycross parish the Lisnagrough Field Book was compiled three years prior to the house Book. In Moyaliff parish the Field Book was compiled only a year prior to the House Book. The House Books represent the period from mid 1848 until early 1851 at the latest. A marked up set of 6" OS maps went along with Griffith's Valuation on which Farm Lot boundaries were changed as the land holdings changed. However, the basic features of the map, such as the farm buildings never changed during the valuation process - they remained frozen in the early 1840s. The manuscript valuation books, that were used to capture the valuation changes after Griffith's Valuation was issued, only contain numbers. The Farm Lot boundaries were updated on the 6" OS maps but not the buildings. Any changes in the farm buildings were only reflected in the aggregate, through the changes in the "Net Annual Value of Buildings" - just a number. Allowing for some changes due to construction and demolition, it is possible to use these GV Maps, with the information in the House Books, to develop a mental picture of these buildings that is as close as one is going to get to having a photograph of the ancestral homestead, from that time period.

An ancestral homestead in Ireland could not be found for all the parties of interest. Common names, uncertain timelines and surveys that were head of household in

nature sometimes made the absolute certainty of a person's trail through the records an elusive goal.

The Neighbors' Farms on the GV Maps

All the townlands and neighbors mentioned in this paper are shown on this GV Map. A close up of each area was contained in the section of the paper dealing with that family group. This map emphasizes the closeness of the individual farms and demonstrates why this has been referred to as a neighborhood. The map covers 3.0 miles horizontally and 2.2 miles vertically.



Family Group Summaries

Gleason

- ❑ Several persons were identified that might be connected to the Gleasons of Maple Ridge, Lewis Co., NY. However, they are just persons of interest at this point as no solid connections could be made.

McGrath

- ❑ Identified the Michael McGrath farm in Moyaliff, Moyaliff parish and traced it from 1837 up through about 1860.
- ❑ Lanty was elusive as ever but he did appear in the Moyaliff Tithe records in Dooree Commons, Moyaliff parish.

- ❑ Edmond was not in the House or Tenure Books - he missed being counted due to his departure to the U.S. It is also doubtful that he held any property that would have enabled him to be counted.
- ❑ Thomas and Margaret McGrath were single and were probably living with their father or some other families and were therefore effectively invisible in the records.
- ❑ The family of Maurice Magrath, a neighbor of Michael McGrath in the Tithe record, was traced on the same property in Moyliff up through about 1950.

Fanning

- ❑ The Fanning family genealogy (Marvin Minton) provided valuable new connections between many of the residents of the townland of Grange.
- ❑ The two main Fanning families: Richard Fanning and Margaret Ryan had 6 daughters and 2 sons; Thomas Fanning and Honora Ryan had 3 daughters. The only male Fanning to survive (Thomas) married Bridget Purcell and immigrated to New Orleans in 1849.
- ❑ The Fanning line lives on in the Long, Purcell, Ryan, Tuohy and McGrath families.

Other McGraths

- ❑ Patrick McGrath's family farm was identified in Grange, Holycross parish.
- ❑ Patrick McGrath married Bridget Fanning, d/o Richard and Margaret Fanning and subsequently wound up with 25 acres of the Fanning family farm in Grange.
- ❑ Patrick, his family and two other families emigrated to New Orleans in June 1849.

Long

Kennedy Long

- ❑ The Kennedy Long farm was identified in Raheen townland, Holycross parish.

Thomas Long

- ❑ The Thomas Long family farm was found, in agreement with the identification that was made previously.⁴³
- ❑ Thomas Long's place of birth was found to be Tubrid, Raheen townland, Holycross parish.
- ❑ Thomas Long's wife Catherine Fanning's family was found via the Fanning genealogy.

James Long

- ❑ A record of James Long and Nancy Kelly's marriage was found in the Holycross Ballycahill parish records.
- ❑ The parents of James Long have been found - John and Mary Long of Lisnagrough, Holycross parish. Lawrence Long, on next farm, might be James Long's brother or uncle.
- ❑ After a more detailed analysis the correct location of James Long's farm in Glenreaghmore, Holycross parish was located.
- ❑ The ownership of James Long's former farm was traced up through 1949. It passed from one family member to another.
- ❑ Using the Cancelled Book and gravestone inscriptions a family tree of James Long's family in Ireland was constructed.

General

- ❑ A large number of Long families found in Lisnagrough, Glenreaghmore, Grange, Raheen and Farney Bridge will keep Long researchers busy for some time to come.
- ❑ The Richard Long family was identified. They might have connections to the Kennedy and James Long families.
- ❑ Possible connections were found between Thomas Long of Grange and Lawrence Long of the adjacent townland of Cloghane.

Tuohy

- ❑ Patrick and William Tuohy's adjacent farms were found in the Grange House and Tenure Books and in Griffith's Valuation.
- ❑ The Tuohy family has continued farming in Grange to the present day.
- ❑ One member of the family, Patrick Toohey and his family (s/o William Tuohy), went first to Norwich, NY, then to Colorado and eventually to Butte Montana. They went from farmers to miners.

Other Families

- ❑ Patt Davern and his family immigrated to Norwich, Chenango County, NY in 1849.
- ❑ Malachy Ryan, co-lease holder with Davern in Glenreaghmore, is also believed to have immigrated to the U.S. around 1849.

General

- ❑ Many new Irish neighbors were found, some of who immigrated to the U.S., while several others remained in Ireland.
- ❑ Farms identified along with individual houses and structures, dimensions and values.
- ❑ Lease information was found for many individuals on the Neighborhood list. There were quite a few leases found as opposed to the situation experienced in 1839-40, when landlords were reluctant to give long term leases.
- ❑ Where possible, persons and property were traced from the Tithe records (~1837) through to the Griffith's Maps (~1860) and sometimes much further through the Cancelled Books.

Mysteries: Going In & Coming Out

Going In

- ❑ Is there any relationship between Thomas, James and Kennedy Long?
- ❑ Can the homesteads of any of the Maple Ridge Gleasons be found?
- ❑ Can a marriage license be found for Thomas McGrath and Catherine Gleason?
- ❑ Where are Lanty McGrath and Catherine Wade's church records?

Coming Out

- ❑ Many more Longs were found. James Long's family tree in Ireland was mapped out. No Irish side of the family was found for Thomas or Kennedy Long. No solid connections but many hints and trails to follow were found for Kennedy, Thomas or James Long.
- ❑ No records for Thomas McGrath and Catherine Gleason were found in the Holycross Church records.

- ❑ No records for Lanty McGrath and Catherine Wade were found Upperchurch or Holycross.
- ❑ Patrick McGrath appears to have married his first cousin Bridget Fanning. (See family tree in Other McGrath section)
- ❑ Several family members, who were supposed to have gone to New Orleans in 1849, with Patrick McGrath don't appear on the ship list.

Record Appearance Summary

Name	Tithe	Poor Rate	Field Book	House Book	Tenure Book	Griffith's Valuation	Cancelled Books
MOYALIFF	1837	1843	1847	1848-1850	1848-1850	1851	
Lanty McGrath	Dooree Commons	(+)		(+)	(2)	(-)	(-)
Michael McGrath	Ballanamona	Moyaliff		Moyaliff	(2)	(+)	(-)
Maurice Magrath	Ballanamona	Moyaliff		(d)	(2)		
Mary Magrath	(+)	(+)		Moyaliff	(2)	Moyaliff	(d)
Edmond Magrath		(+)		(+)	(2)	(+)	Moyaliff
HOLYCROSS		1842	1845	1848-1850	1848-1850	1851	
Kennedy Long	(1)	Raheen	(4)	Raheen	Raheen	(-)	(-)
Patrick Tuohy	(1)	Grange	(4)	Grange	Grange	Grange	Grange
William Tuohy	(1)	Grange	(4)	Grange	Grange	Grange	Grange
Patrick McGrath	(1)	Grange	(4)	Grange	Grange	(-)	(-)
Thomas Long	(1)	Grange	(4)	Grange	Grange	(-)	(-)
James Long	(1)	(+)	(4)	(+)	(+)	Glenreaghmore	(-)
John Long (Jr)	(1)	(+)	(4)	(+)	(+)	(+)	Glenreaghmore
John Long (Sr)	(1)	Lisnagrough	(d)				
Mary Long	(1)	(+)	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	(+)
Lawrence Long	(1)	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	Lisnagrough	(+)
Patt Davern	(1)	Glenreaghmore	(4)	Glenreaghmore	Glenreaghmore	(-)	(-)
Malachy Ryan	(1)	(0)	(4)	Glenreaghmore	Glenreaghmore	(-)	(-)
Honora Fanning	(1)	Grange	(4)	(+)	Glenreaghmore (3)	(+)	(+)
Richard Fanning	(1)	Grange & Glenreaghmore	(4)	(d)			
Margaret Fanning	(1)	(+)	(4)	Grange	Grange	Grange	(+)

Codes:

- (1) Townland exempt from Tithe.⁴⁴
- (2) Moyaliff parish Tenure Books have not survived.
- (3) This was the Widow of Thomas Fanning (Honora Ryan Fanning). Honora had taken over 19 Irish acres of land formerly held by her nephew Thomas Fanning who had emigrated to New Orleans, La, with his family in 1849.
- (4) The Holycross parish Field Books exist but only the Lisnagrough book was consulted.

- (+) The person was known to be in the area and could have shown up in the record but did not. Wives and children don't normally show up. They would be in this category.
- (0) Not in record; whereabouts unknown.
- (-) The person was known not to be in the area.
- (d) Deceased.

All the persons whose names are in **BOLD** emigrated to America. James Long first appeared in the records with the GV. It is assumed, prior to that Long was living with relatives.

Aspects of the human drama being played out in Ireland, as a result of the Great Famine, can be observed in the Record Appearance Summary Table. Across the townlands, in Moyaliff and Holycross parishes, which were studied in this document the number of occupants decreased dramatically. The fates of many of these families were followed for decades due to the existence of these records. Starvation doesn't seem to have been the cause of death for those individuals who disappeared from these families. The prevalence of disease, in those dark days, was probably the agent of death for those unfortunates. Many of the very small landholders, found in the townlands during the pre-famine years, were gone after the famine. Their ultimate fates were not determined in this paper. Perhaps some readers of this paper will find among them that elusive ancestor that has been the brick wall in their research.

The value of these pre-Griffith records cannot be under estimated. The Griffith Valuation in Co. Tipperary only provided a single snapshot of a people who were undergoing profound changes. Each of the records in the table above provides insight into different and sometime overlapping slices of time. Looking back across the record columns, prior to the Griffith Valuation, the number of occupants grows significantly. Limiting one's research to just the Griffith Valuation will cause the researcher to miss a wealth of information that might just contain evidence of their ancestors.

Neighbor Surnames in Some Older Moyaliff and Holycross Records

Surname	Poor Rates Moyaliff - 1843 (Appendix 7)	Poor Rates Holycross - 1842 (Appendix 8)	1786 Letter Moyaliff (Appendix 9)	1766 Census Moyaliff (Appendix 10)
Gleason	7	2	7	5 families
McGrath	8	2	8	3 families
Fanning	0	3	1	2 families
Long	8	18	5	2 families
Tuohy	0	3	2	0
Davern	0	1	0	0

The purpose of the above table is to show the historical presence of the surnames studied in this paper in the Moyaliff and Holycross areas. The Poor Rates had further details behind the simpler lists that were used for this research and these need to be consulted. The 18th century lists are among the few sources available from that time

period, referred to as the Penal years, when Catholics were forbidden from participating in just about anything that would have left behind a paper trail.⁴⁵

Where To Go From Here?

In many cases there were successes in establishing the location of the ancestral homesteads of persons on the Neighborhood Families list. Whether the original homesteads, or portions of them, are still in existence could not be determined in all cases. This is where the fieldwork begins and when you arrive in Ireland don't forget the following:

1. Respect private property. Ask permission before wandering across the fields.
2. Remember to close all gates behind you.
3. Always watch where you step in the fields - Look Down.
4. Don't forget your "Wellies."
5. And remember, "there is no such thing as bad weather in Ireland, there is only inappropriate clothing."

APPENDIX

- 1. The House Quality Letter**
- 2. Moyaliff Townland Charts**
- 3. Cottage Area: Inner area, Outer area**
- 4. Cottage Construction**
- 5. Lessons from the Poor Rate Valuations**
- 6. Gleason Baptisms from Holycross parish**
- 7. Poor Rates - Moyaliff - 1843**
- 8. Poor Rates - Holycross - 1842**
- 9. Letter to Major General Luttrell-1786**
- 10. Religious Census - Moyaliff - 1766**

APPENDIX

1 - The House Book Quality Letter⁴⁶

New or Nearly New	
A +	Built or ornamented with cut stone, and of superior solidity, and finish.
A	Very substantial building, and finish, without cut stone ornament.
A -	Ordinary building and finish or either of the above when built 20 or 25 years.
Medium	
B +	Medium (not new,) but in sound order, and good repair;
B	Medium, slightly decayed, but in good repair;
B -	Medium, deteriorated by age, and not in perfect repair.
Old	
C +	Old, but in repair;
C	Old and out of repair;
C -	Old, and dilapidated, scarcely habitable

Each letter was further qualified with the number 1, 2, or 3:

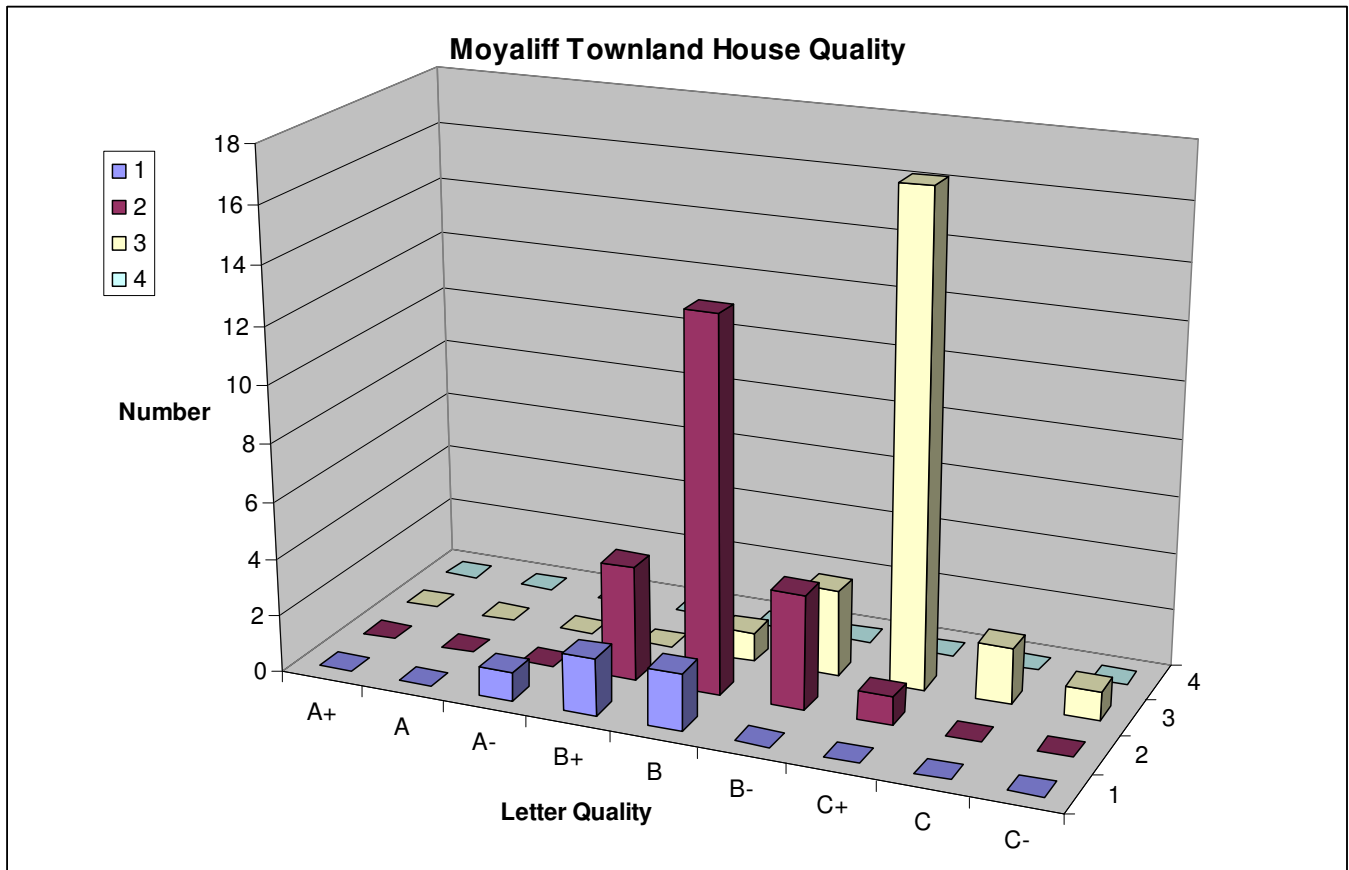
1. Slated roof house of stone or brick with lime mortar
2. Thatched roof house of stone or brick with lime mortar
3. Thatched house of stonewalls with mud mortar or mud walls of the best kind.
4. Basement stories of slated houses used as dwellings.

In practice, Category 4 was not always used as described above. William Toohy, in the townland of Grange, in Holycross parish, had a piggery that was declared at “no value” It was old and out of repair but it was definitely not the “Basement story of a slated house used as a dwelling.” The dimensions were length: 9.6’, breadth:15.0’ and height: 3.0’. Thomas Long, a neighbor of William, and related by marriage, had a stable rated 4B. The dimensions were length: 9.0’, breadth:19.0’ and height: 5.0’. Since the typical houses in this area had no basements, the valuers appear to have been using the number 4 as an extension of the trend established by the numbers 1, 2 and 3. The main trend was an indication of the quality of the materials used in the construction of the structure and their state of repair.

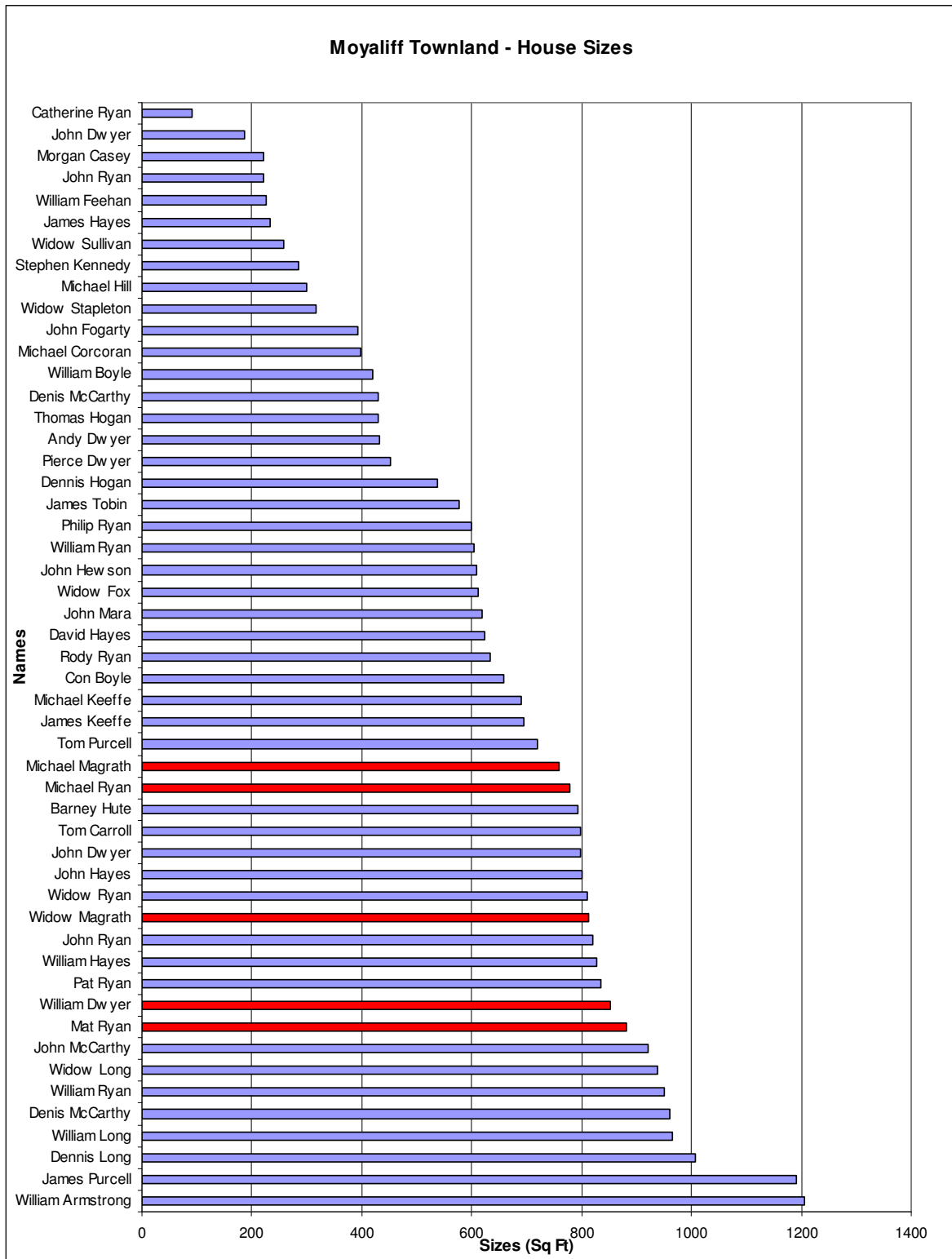
2 - The Moyaliff Townland Charts

The House Book data from Moyaliff townland, Moyaliff parish, Co. Tipperary have been examined in detail since the trends seen there are fairly typical of the structures found in the surrounding townlands.

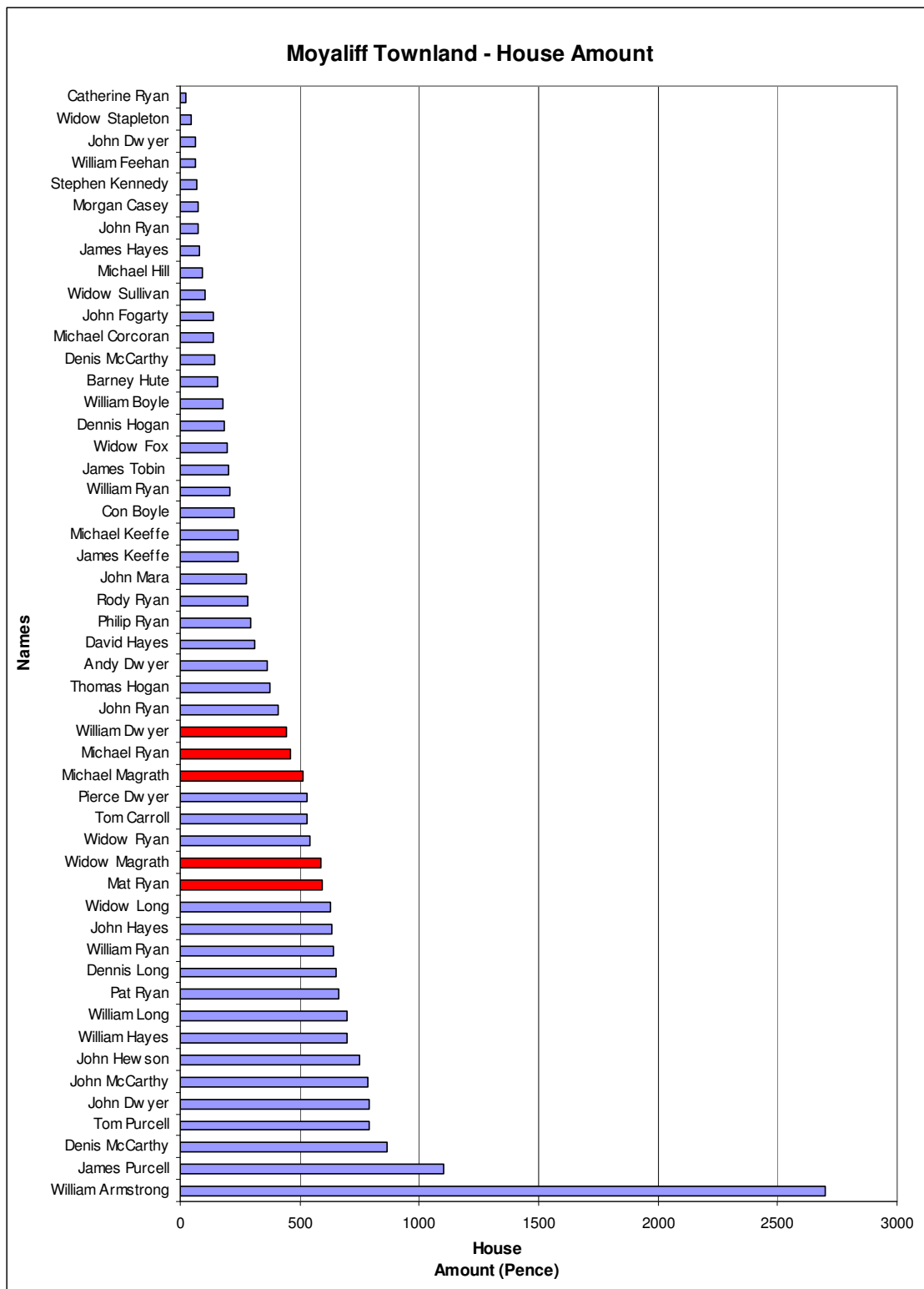
1. House Quality Letter - The surveyors measured the dimensions of the various structures on each occupant's land. They also determined the type of construction materials of the walls and roof and their current state of repair to arrive at a Quality Letter. Taken together these factors determined the rate that was used to assess the value of the structures.
2. House Sizes - As part of the valuation process the surveyors measured the length, breadth (depth) and height of all the structures in the townland. The house size was characterized by its "Measures" which was the area (length x breadth) divided by 10 sq ft. The actual area can be determined from the House Book data by multiplying the number of "Measures" by 10.
3. House Amount - This was the value assessed for the house. It is the product of the "Rate" (usually in pence/measure) and the number of "Measures." The size of the rate depended on the House Quality Letter and probably some other subjective factors. So far it has not proved possible to predict the value of the rate with any degree of precision simply by examining the data in the House Books.
4. Ratio - Total/House - This is a quantity not found in the actual House Book data but was calculated from that data. It gives a measure of the value of the structures, in addition to the house, that an occupant owned. A ratio of 1.0 would indicate that the occupant only possessed a house and no additional structures and was probably a laborer on someone else's farm in the townland.
5. Inner Area and In/Out Ratio - This is a chart that shows the actual living space (Inner Area) that an occupant would have in a house of a given size, as a function of the thickness of the walls. The House Size, shown in one of the other charts, was the area (Outer Area) determined by measuring the outer dimensions of the house. Some of the houses were made of stone and others were made of mud, with straw added to improve the wall strength. The wall thickness was not recorded in the House Books but from other references it was determined that the wall thickness were typically between 2.5 to 3.5 feet. By assuming a wall thickness of 3.0 feet the inner areas were only about 58% of the measured outside areas of the houses. Ignoring the two largest houses in Moyaliff gave an average Outside Area of 608 sq ft. for all the rest of the houses in the townland. Taking into account a wall thickness of 3.0 feet yields an Inner Area of only 353 sq ft, or an average living space of about 25 feet by 14 feet.



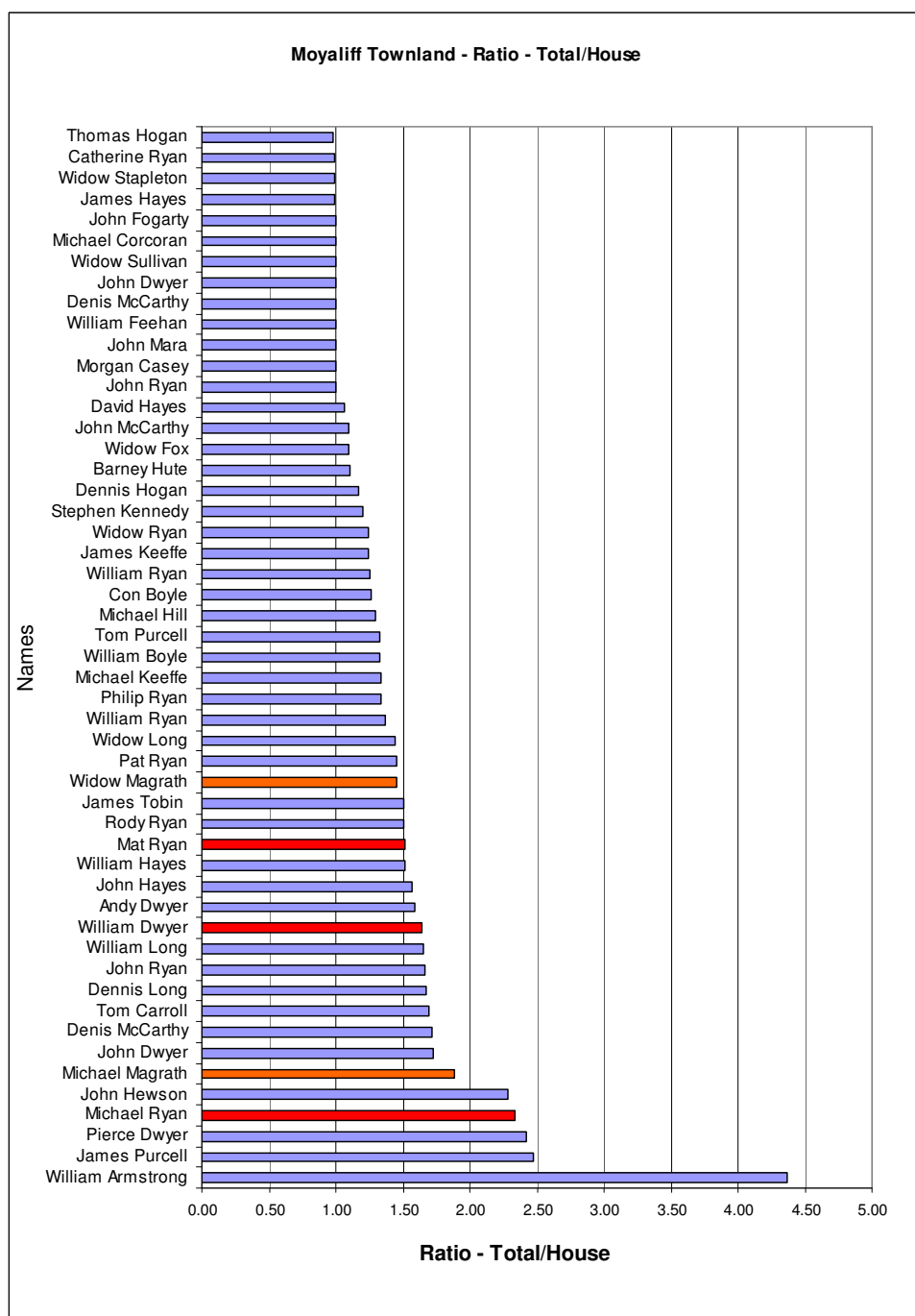
A typical Quality Letter would be 2B+. The number represents the quality of the materials of construction. 1 is the best and 4 the worst. The letters A, B, C represent the age of the structure. New is represented by A and the structure would have been built in the last 25 years. The signs “+” and “-“ represents the state of repair of the structure. The “+” is good and the “-“ is bad. The full details of the Quality Letter can be found in the Appendix.



This chart shows the sorted sizes of the houses in the townland of Moyaliff in terms of their external square footage area. The largest area belongs to William Armstrong who was the land owner of townland. All of these sizes would be considered small by modern standards but large Irish families were raised in these structures. The red bars correspond to the occupants of Moyaliff discussed earlier in the paper.

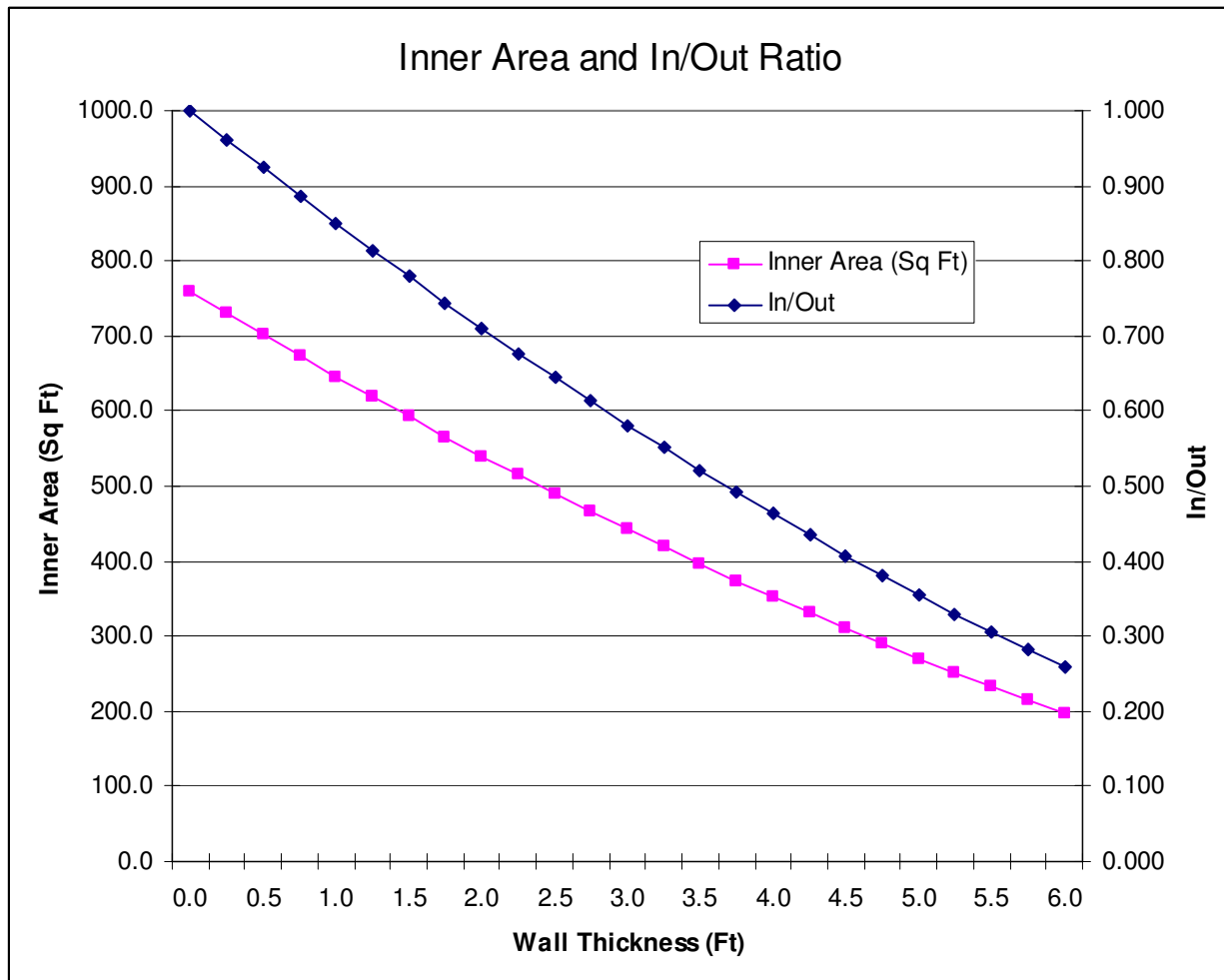


The value of the houses found in the Moyaliff House Book was left in pence so that the values could be sorted for this chart. There were 12 pence in a shilling and 20 shillings in a pound. There were 240 pence in a pound so it can be seen that about half the houses were valued at less than 2 pounds. The red bars correspond to the occupants of Moyaliff discussed earlier in the paper.



The Total Value consisted of the House, a porch on the house and any other building on the property such as barns, stables, piggeries, etc. The Total to House ratio gives an indication of the value of the other structure on the property relative to the value of the house, which was the main and most important structure. At the top of the chart all the values are 1.00, indicating that these individuals only had a house and no other buildings. Proceeding to the bottom, the ratio values rise slightly but just barely make it above 1.50. Of course Armstrong, the landlord, has the largest ratio, almost reaching 4.5. There are four individuals who, while not as well off as Armstrong, are significantly better off than the majority of the others in Moyaliff with ratios between 2.0 and 2.5. The red bars correspond to the occupants of Moyaliff discussed earlier in the paper.

3 - Cottage Area: Inner, Outer



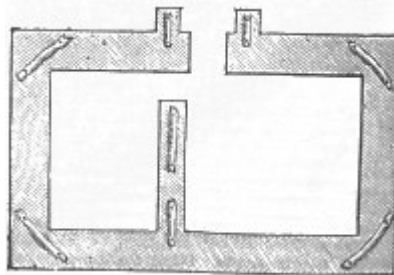
The above graph shows the Inner Area, or the actual living area in the Irish cottage. The dimensions captured in the House Books were the outer dimensions of the structures. The cottage walls could be between 2.0 to 3.5 feet in thickness. The House Book length and breadth dimensions need to each be reduced by twice the wall thickness to determine the actual living dimensions. The 760 sq ft Outer Area of the house of Michael Magrath of Moyaliff townland results in an actual living area of only 442 sq ft, if a 3 foot wall thickness is assumed. The second curve represents the ratio of the Inner Area to the Outer Area as a function of the wall thickness.

4 - Cottage Construction

The majority of the cottages in this study, found in townlands on either side of the Farneybridge River, the border between the parishes of Moyliff and Holycross, were made of either stone or mud walls with thatched roofs. Slate roofs were a rarity. They were all rectangular in shape about 50' by 20' in size. Due to the strength of the walls required to support the weight of the roof, extensions to the structure were restricted to increases in length while the width (breadth) was held constant.

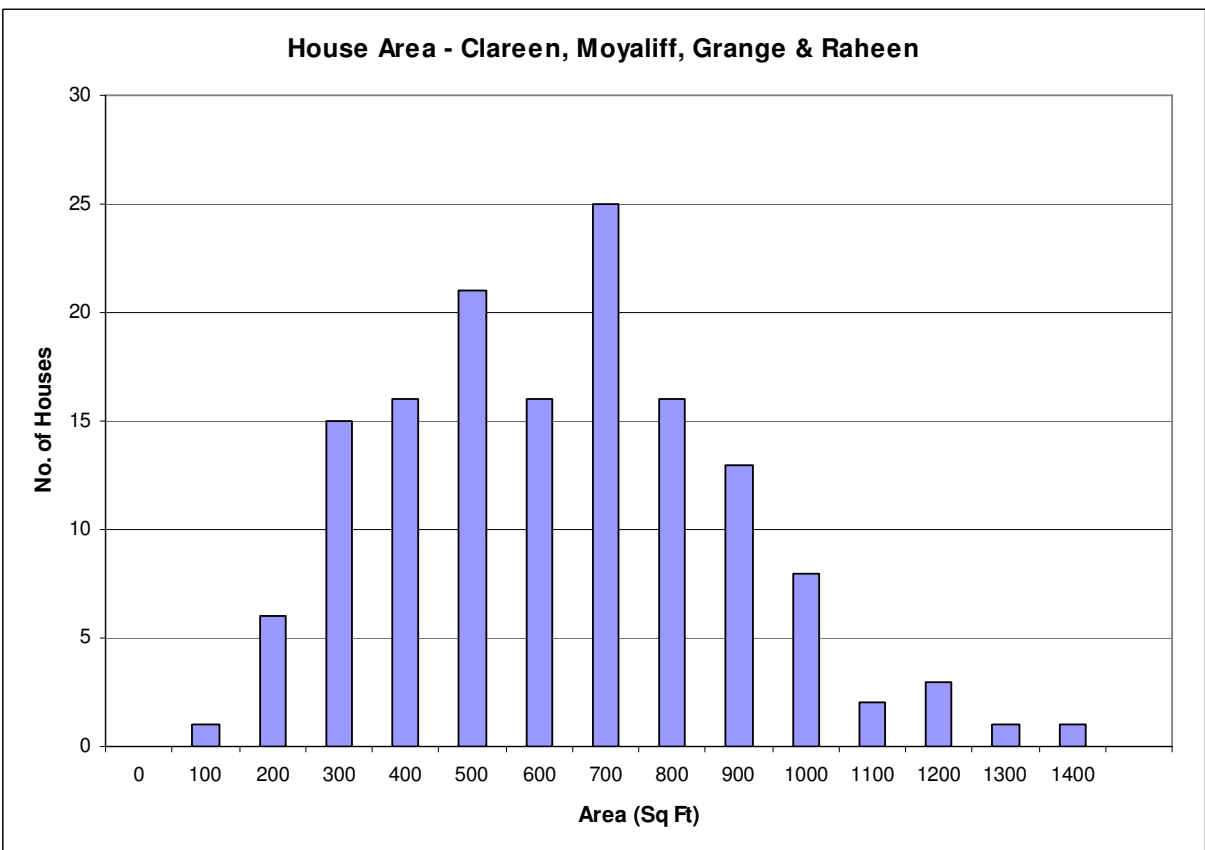
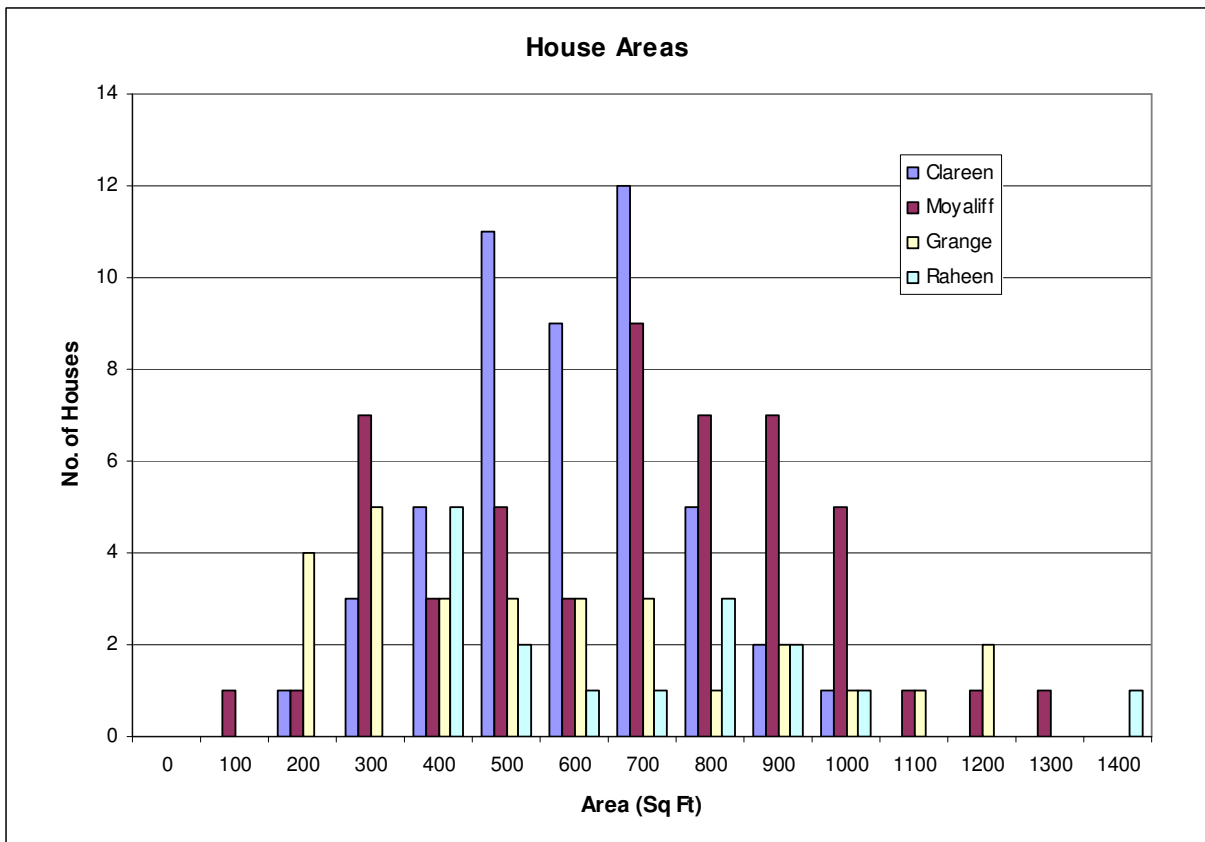
Scalps, Scalpeens and Cottages - The scalps and scalpeens were only inhabited by the evicted. There is not a transition from the smallest to the largest among these habitats. The scalp was just a hole in the ground with a makeshift roof. The scalpeen was usually made from a cottage that had been “tumbled” after an eviction. The scary part was that a family could become evicted, even if their rent was up to date, if their landlord wanted to clear his estate.

Mud was quite an adequate construction material if the proper procedures were followed. After completion the walls were coated with a lime whitewash (rendering and paint) that made it difficult to determine whether the walls were made of mud or stone. The mud construction technique required straw to be in the mix to improve the strength of the material. The corners were the most vulnerable areas and as early as 1833 there were known methods of inserting sections of wood into the walls at intervals to improve the strength of the walls where two different directions came together.⁴⁷



Two-story homes of mud construction are still in use in Ireland today and that is a testimony to the lasting strength of mud as a construction material.

On the next page are two charts that graphically show the distribution of the external areas of the cottages in the townlands of Clareen, Moyliff, Grange and Raheen. The top chart shows the areas in the different townlands separately. The second chart shows all the areas together for the same townlands. This represents a total of 144 cottages



5 - Lessons from the Poor Rate Valuations

Prior to the commencement of the Poor Rate Valuation, in support of the Poor Law Act, the valuers who had been commissioned to carry out the valuations were given copies of the Tithe Applotment and the County Cess Record for their respective unions. Every one of the 29 unions reviewed ⁴⁸ did not use the valuations contained in those documents. Certain aspects of the information were useful, such as occupant's name, acreage and landlord's name, but not the valuation itself. The problems that the Poor Rate valuers had with the existing valuations was one of the main reasons for the country wide valuation that Richard Griffith was conducting at that time. However, in the case of most unions he had not finished the valuation in their area when the Poor Rate Act (1838 - "An Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland [1 & 2 Vict., Cap. 56]) descended upon the country. In those unions where the GV had been completed the valuers carried out their own valuation anyway (who was going to turn down the money?). At the completion of their efforts they compared their results to those of Griffith and the Poor Rate "Net Annual Value" was usually 25-30% lower than Griffith's value, which is what the Guardians of the Union wanted.

The examiners review of the whole Poor Rate valuation process provided an interesting insight into the financial condition of the farmers of Ireland. Several valuers went into a detailed financial analysis of the farming business model, although it wasn't called that back then, on the eve of the Great Famine. They included the types of crops they raised and the typical prices they were offered when they took their products to market.

Necessary Ingredients to Increase the Probability of Farming Success

- At least 20 Statute acres of land.
- Sufficient family members to help work the farm.
- Own a horse for working the fields and taking products to market.
- Own a cow to provide milk for the family.
- Own some pigs, some for food and others for sale.
- Reasonable acreage set aside for potatoes, grazing and hay.

6 - Gleeson Baptisms from Holycross Parish Records Connections Unknown

Pat Gleeson and Hannah Stakelum

Pat Gleeson
Residence: Ballinahow
(Ballynahow, Ballycahill
par.)

=

Hannah Stakelum

Witnesses

James McGrath
Mary Carroll

William McGragh
Winifred Stakelum

Thomas McGragh
Margaret Ryan

Johanna Gleeson
bap. May 27, 1842

William Gleeson
bap. Feb 2, 1845

Michael Gleeson
bap. Dec 27, 1846

Patrick Gleeson and Margaret Long

Patrick Gleeson
Residence: Ballinahow
(Ballynahow, Ballycahill
par.)

=

Margaret Long

Witnesses

John Kennedy
Catherine Long

Thomas Long
Margaret Cain

Thomas Hayden
Hanna Gleeson

Mary Delahunty

Jude Gleeson
bap. May 20, 1835
Ballinahow

Bridget Gleeson
bap. Jan 31, 1842
Ballinahow

Bridget Gleeson
bap. Nov 7, 1845

Dennis Gleeson
bap. Jul 30, 1849
Ballinahow

Patrick Gleeson and Mary Molony

Patrick Gleeson
Residence: Clareen,
Moyaliff par.

=

Mary Molony

Witnesses

Ellen Gleeson

Pat Molony
Olivia Sparrow

Bridget Gleeson
bap. Dec 14, 1849

Judy Gleeson
bap. Jun 3, 1853

7 - A Rate for the Relief of the Poor of Thurles Union - Moyaliff

<http://www.igp-web.com/tipperary/moyaliff.htm>

Moyaliff Nov 1843

Place	Occupier
Allengort	Magrath, Thomas
Ballyoughter	Gleeson, John
	Purcell, James
	Purcell, Michael
	Ryan, Thos., Denis, Philip & Thos.
Clareen	Gleeson, Patrick
	Long, Denis
	Long, Margaret
Cool Kill	Magrath, Philip
	Purcell, James
	Purcell, Laurence
Coolhaven?	Long, William
	Purcell, Thomas
Dooree	Magrath, Jas. & Ryan, Jas.
	Phealan, Francis
Drumbane	Purcell, John
Drumminphilip	Magrath, John
	Magrath, John
Grague	Long, William
Killinleigh	Purcell, James
	Purcell, Mathew
Knockath***	Gleeson, Michael
	Gleeson, Thomas
Lisheen	Gleeson, John
	Gleeson, Thomas
	Gleeson, Timothy
Mealiffe	Long, Denis
	Long, Margaret
	Long, Martin
	Magrath, Edmund
	Magrath, Michl.
	Purcell, James
	Ryan, Roger
Roskeen	Magrath, Philip
Rosmult	Long, Denis
Shanballydhure	Ryan, Rody
Wood	Purcell, Mathew

Only the surnames of interest to this paper have been included.

8 - A Rate for the Relief of the Poor of Thurles Union - Holycross

<http://www.igp-web.com/Tipperary/holycross.htm>

Holycross Electoral District 31 Jan 1842

OCCUPIERS	OWNERS	OCCUPIERS	OWNERS
KILLENYARDA-6/18		CLOHAWN (CLOGHANE)- All	
Robt. Smithwick	Wm. B. Armstrong	Richard Henesy	Thos. Feiman/Finnan, Esq.
Thos. Armstrong		Laurence Cumming	Thos. Feiman/Finnan, Esq.
Robt. Jones	Revd. Dr. Wall	William Ryan	Thos. Feiman/Finnan, Esq.
Richd. Long	Revd. Dr. Wall	Laurence Long	Thos. Feiman/Finnan, Esq.
William B. Armstrong	Revd. Dr. Wall	John Reardon	Thos. Feiman/Finnan, Esq.
Patrick Horan	Wm. B. Armstrong	William Ryan	Thos. Feiman/Finnan, Esq.
GLENREAGHMORE-All		LISNAGROUGH-All	
Patrick Davorn	Revd. Dr. Wall	John Quinlan	Wm. B. Armstrong
William Ryan	Revd. Dr. Wall	John Coleman	Wm. B. Armstrong
Widow Gleeson	Revd. Dr. Wall	John Doyle	Wm. B. Armstrong
Richd. Fanning	Revd. Dr. Wall	Widow Doyle [1845	Wm. B. Armstrong
John Mara	Revd. Dr. Wall	Catherine]	Wm. B. Armstrong
William Ryan	Revd. Dr. Wall	Thomas Doyle	Wm. B. Armstrong
Thos. Ryan	Revd. Dr. Wall	Patrick Ryan	Wm. B. Armstrong
Michl. Gleeson	Revd. Dr. Wall	William Ryan	Wm. B. Armstrong
William Fell	Revd. Dr. Wall	John Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
Wm. Shea	Revd. Dr. Wall	Lawrence Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
GLENREAGHBEG-All		Widow Kelly	Wm. B. Armstrong
James Ryan	Revd. Dr. Wall	William Boyle	Wm. B. Armstrong
Edmond. Cronan	Revd. Dr. Wall	Wm. B. Armstrong	Wm. B. Armstrong
Widow Dwyer [1845 Margt.]	Revd. Dr. Wall	Widow Flannery	Wm. B. Armstrong
John Dwyer	Revd. Dr. Wall	RAHEEN-All	
Michl. Hickey (Jun.)	Revd. Dr. Wall	Edmond Wilson	Wm. B. Armstrong
Michl. Hickey (Sen.)	Revd. Dr. Wall	Michl. Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
John Hickey (?)	Revd. Dr. Wall	Patrick Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
Mathew Hickey	Revd. Dr. Wall	Lawrence Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
James Hickey	Revd. Dr. Wall	Richd. Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
John Cantwell	Revd. Dr. Wall	John Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
Rev. George Peacock	Revd. Dr. Wall	Kenedy Long	Wm. B. Armstrong
Patrick Bourke	Revd. Dr. Wall	Samuel Hill	Wm. B. Armstrong

GLENREAGHBEG -Continued

James Hayes	Revd. Dr. Wall
William Long	Revd. Dr. Wall
Widow Long	Revd. Dr. Wall
Widow Moloughney	Revd. Dr. Wall
Patrick Long	Revd. Dr. Wall
James Heffernan	Revd. Dr. Wall
Lawrence Butler	Mr. Sadler
GRANGE-All	
Richard Fanning	Thomas Firman
Thomas Long	Thomas Firman
Patrick Magrath	Thomas Firman
William Touhey	Thomas Firman
Patrick Touhey	Thomas Firman
Widow Fanning	Thomas Firman
James Doyle	Thomas Firman
John Ryan	Thomas Firman
Thomas Alleyne	Thomas Firman
Denis Keough	Thomas Firman
Patrick Ryan	Thomas Firman
Richard Maher	Thomas Firman
Michl. Keefe	Thomas Firman
Daniel Dwyer	Thomas Firman
James Dwyer	Thomas Firman

RAHEEN - Continued

Widow Dwyer [1845 Margt.]	Wm. B. Armstrong
Laurence Dwyer	Wm. B. Armstrong
Laurence Power	Wm. B. Armstrong

FARNEYBRIDGE-All

Danl. Dwyer	Capt. William Armstrong
Capt. William Armstrong [1845 Major]	Revd. Dr. Wall
Denis Maher	Capt. William Armstrong
Michl. Long	Capt. William Armstrong
Patrick Long	Capt. William Armstrong
Richd. Long	Capt. William Armstrong
Laurence Long	Capt. William Armstrong
Edmond Dwyer	Capt. William Armstrong

CORMACKSTOWN-All

Capt. William Armstrong (Land Only)	Robert Ludwell
Andrew Ryan	Capt. William Armstrong
Daniel Wall	Robert Lidwell
Widow Teyncombe	Robert Lidwell, Esq
Laurence Toohey	Robert Lidwell, Esq
Widow Ryan [1845 Mary]	John Cahill, Esq
John Ryan	Robert Lidwell
Philip Magrath	Robert Lidwell, Esq
William Neale [1845 Neil]	Robert Lidwell, Esq

This Poor Rates list has been edited down to just those names or townlands there were of interest for this paper. Entire townlands have been omitted. For those retained an indication, appearing after the townland name, shows if that portion of the list had been edited and to what extent. The year [1845] showing corrections implies that these names were current as of 1845.

9 - Letter to Major General Lord Viscount LUTTRELL (1786)

from the INHABITANTS of the Parish and Union of TEMPLEMORE.

To:

The Right Honourable Major General Lord Viscount LUTTRELL, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Province of Munster.

From:

The most humble ADDRESS of the INHABITANTS of the Parish and Union of TEMPLEMORE.

Source: Freeman's Journal, Thursday, November 23 – Saturday, November 25, 1786, p.1
"A return of the Names of all the people in the parish of Moyaliff, October 17, 1786"

John Magrath Timothy Long
John Magrath
Laurence Tohy Michael Tohy
Thomas Magrath William Magrath Maurice Magrath Thomas Magrath
David Fannan
James Magrath Michael Magrath
Thomas Long John Long
Cornelius Gleesan Daniel Gleesan Edmund Gleesan John Gleesan
Darby Long Philip Long
Denis Glesan Thomas Gleesan James Gleesan

The entire list consisted of 271 persons from Moyaliff who were all male. Those persons listed in the nearby table were only the surnames of immediate interest in this paper. This was a friendly, self-serving, letter to the newly arriving head of the military forces in Munster. There is every reason to believe that most of the adult males in the parish would have signed the letter. Therefore we are able to see persons who would have normally been invisible in the usual "head of household" type of assessment/taxation type of lists that were periodically compiled.

The original list was not alphabetized and was probably assembled by having persons sign the letter that was made available for signing in the nearby market town of Thurles. For that reason there might be some information in the names that appeared together in that list. That grouping and the order in which the names appeared on the list have been preserved in the table to the left. The thinking is that if they signed together they might have traveled to the market together and hence they might be neighbors or relatives.

The Magrath spelling of the surname is significant here because these persons signed their own names and this was the variation that they chose. Similarly the Gleasons chose the Gleesan variation. It is interesting that the Fannan (Fanning) variation was chosen and Tohy (Tuohy) had only one "o."

10 - Religious Census of Ireland - Moyaliff - 1766

http://www.ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article=6702&cj=1&o_xid=0001231185&o_lid=0001231185

“In 1766, the Irish Parliament ordered all Church of Ireland ministers in their respective parishes to prepare a list of householders and their religious affiliation (church of Ireland, Catholic or Presbyterian).”

“The work was done in the spring of the year with varying degrees of diligence.”

“The whole of the original set of returns was lost in the Four Courts fire in Dublin in 1922; fortunately a good many transcripts survive.”

First Name	Last Name	No. in Household
Patrick	Long	8
Thomas	Long	4
Michael	Magrath	7
James	McGrath	5
Michael	McGrath	6
David	Fannin	6
David	Fannin	6
Connor	Gleesane	5
Denis	Gleeson	7
James	Gleeson	5
Joan	Gleeson	5
William	Gleeson	3

The Magrath and McGrath variations both appear together. Fanning shows up as Fannin. Gleeson is leaning toward the Gleeson variation. There were no Tuohys at this time. This was a “head of household” type of compilation but family size was recorded so there is some visibility into the family. Only the surnames of interest to this paper are shown here.

End Notes

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- ¹ Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland, Jams R. Reilly, Clearfield Co., Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 2001, p.46
- ² The area measurements, in these Irish records, are based on an acre-rood-perche structure. The rood and perche are linear measurements and as employed in the area measurement above the sq rood and sq perche are implied. There are 4 sq roods in an acre and 40 sq perches in one sq rood.
- ³ There is a good possibility that Patrick McGrath also had a lease with Thomas Firman but McGrath left Ireland before the Encumbered Estates Commission published the then current leaseholders. Patrick's lease might still be found somewhere in the Firman estate papers.
- ⁴ TL (Thules Library) / LG (Local Government) BG / 151, Vol 1, May 1839 - May 1843.
- ⁵ "The original 'Maps' used in conjunction with the Poor Rate Perambulation Books [Tenure Books] are no longer at the Valuation Office; they are stored in the National Archives where they are not yet (2000) available for researchers." These would have been used to generate the maps that went with the first printing of Griffith's Valuation. *Richard Griffith and His Valuation of Ireland*, by James R. Reilly, Clearfield Company, Inc., printed by The Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 2001, p. 31.
- ⁶ The monetary system employed in these records is based on the £-s-d structure. The pound is represented by "£", the shilling is represented by "s" and the pence is represented by "d." There are 20 shilling in a pound and 12 pence in a shilling.
- ⁷ *The Great Irish Potato Famine*, by James S. Donnelly, Jr., Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire, 2005. p115.
- ⁸ *The Great Irish Potato Famine*, by James S. Donnelly, Jr., Sutton Publishing Limited, Gloucestershire, 2005. p. 111.
- ⁹ The AskAboutIreland site has a search capability for Griffith's Valuation along with images of the pages and a set of marked up 6" OS maps. The maps aren't exactly in sync with the GV but are probably synced with the 1st Cancelled Book.
<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml>
The Ordnance Survey of Ireland site has a wonderful ability to do overlays of historic and modern maps. The satellite images are breath taking.
<http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer/#V1,591271,743300,0,10>
- ¹⁰ *The McGraths, Ryans and Gleasons of Maple Ridge, Lewis County, New York*, by Michael F. McGraw
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Lewis%20County%20Update%201-21-08.pdf>

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- ¹¹ *The McGraths, Ryans and Gleasons of Maple Ridge, Lewis County, New York*, by Michael F. McGraw, p. 28
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Lewis%20County%20Update%201-21-08.pdf>
- ¹² This was a Patrick G. so there is no guarantee it was a Gleason, *The McGraths, Ryans and Gleasons of Maple Ridge, Lewis County, New York*, by Michael F. McGraw, p. 31
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Lewis%20County%20Update%201-21-08.pdf>
Tom Buckley had found a Patrick Gleason arriving in NYC on April 10, 1847, *The Ryan Family in Ireland and America (Revised 2005)*, by Father Thomas E. Buckley, S. J. Tom Buckley. p. 7
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Ryan%20Family%20History%20-%20Buckley.pdf>
- ¹³ It is not known how the year 1848 was determined other than by family oral traditions. *The Ryan Family in Ireland and America (Revised 2005)*, by Father Thomas E. Buckley, S. J. Tom Buckley. p. 3.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Ryan%20Family%20History%20-%20Buckley.pdf>
- ¹⁴ *The Ryan Family in Ireland and America (Revised 2005)*, by Father Thomas E. Buckley, S. J. Tom Buckley.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Ryan%20Family%20History%20-%20Buckley.pdf>
- ¹⁵ *The Ryan Family in Ireland and America (Revised 2005)*, by Father Thomas E. Buckley, S. J. Tom Buckley. p. 5.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Ryan%20Family%20History%20-%20Buckley.pdf>
- ¹⁶ *The McGrath Family from Moyaliff Parish, County Tipperary*, by Michael F. McGraw
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Bold%20Hypothesis%201-19-08.pdf>
Finding Michael McGrath from Moyaliff, County Tipperary, Ireland, by Michael F. McGraw
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/The%20Story%201-15-08.pdf>
- ¹⁷ See Appendix 9 - Letter to Major General Luttrell and Appendix 10 - Religious Census 1766.
- ¹⁸ Between 1858 and 1860 fourteen individuals from the Pompey area of Onondaga County moved to Maple Ridge, Lewis County, New York. They all had ties to the Moyaliff-Holycross area of Co. Tipperary. *Finding Michael McGrath from Moyaliff, Country Tipperary, Ireland*, by Michael F. McGraw, p. 5; p. 8-9.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/The%20Story%201-15-08.pdf>
- ¹⁹ This film is described as FHC #0256669, Tithe Applotment Book - Bundle 131; Moviddy - Maganagh (1826). At the bottom of page 45 for Dooree Commons, No. 3 there is a signed statement by James P. Hickey. He was stating that he had compared that page (and perhaps the other pages) with Tithe Applotment Book for Moyaliff parish and found them to be a true copy. His statement was dated July 11, 1837. These

two different years (1826 and 1837) has led to some uncertainty about the exact year in which the Tithe survey was conducted. The earlier year might present a problem for 19 year old Lanty McGraw as the co-occupant of 100 plus acres of land.

- ²⁰ Maurice's baptismal record was found at Holycross. May 1838 Maurice of Edmond McGragh and Mary Ryan. Sponsors: John Ryan and Elly or Ally Long.
- ²¹ The parish records of Clonoulty (1804) and Drom & Inch (1827) have also been previously checked. Lanty and Catherine were not found in either set of records. In Clonoulty only the marriage records were checked. In Drom & Inch the marriage records were found to start at least as early as Feb 16, 1807 and the baptisms Jan 29, 1810 in spite of the 1827 commencement year found in the reference material.
- ²² There is a slight age problem in the table here. Patrick McGrath's wife, Bridget Fanning, was born ~1818 (Minton) and her 3rd or 4th child, Bridget, was born Nov. 1, 1834 when Bridget would have been 16 years old. Going back to their first child listed by Minton would account for about 3 years and make Bridget 13 when her first child Richard II was born. This seems a bit young and therefore casts some doubt on Minton's 1818 birth year assignment for Bridget Fanning.
- ²³ *Thomas Long Land Lease - May 1839*, by Michael F. McGraw, p.2
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Thomas%20Long%20Land%20Lease%208-6-11.pdf>
- ²⁴ *The Long and McGrath Families*, by Michael F. McGraw,.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/The%20Long%20and%20McGrath%20Families%205-20-11.pdf>
- ²⁵ Small Accs. 105, D, 20943-53 M 3786, National Archives, Dublin.
- ²⁶ Landed Estates Database - <http://www.landedestates.ie/LandedEstates/jsp/estate-show.jsp?id=3499>; Tipperary Encumbered Estate Records
<http://www.igp-web.com/tipperary/estates/estate36.htm>
- ²⁷ *The Origins of the McGrath Family*, by Michael F. McGraw, p. 180-185.
http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Version01_A.pdf; *The Possibility of a Common McGrath Origin*, Michael F. McGraw,
http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Common_Origins_10-24-05b.PDF
- ²⁸ A Kissing Cousin - A relatively distant relative who is familiar enough to be greeted with a kiss.
- ²⁹ *The Long and McGrath Families*, by Michael F. McGraw,.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/The%20Long%20and%20McGrath%20Families%205-20-11.pdf>
- ³⁰ *Thomas Long Land Lease - May 1839*, by Michael F. McGraw.

- ³¹ For a definition of foot stick
“Sheetlines **65**, 55 and **64**, 57, ‘According to Richard Oliver: [a foot stick is] a tree trunk or pole forming a very narrow crossing of a stream, just adequate for someone on foot, rather than a flood gauge.’ “ This is quoted from a footnote in “A Map in my Collection,” by Aidan de la Mare, Sheetlines, **89** (December 2010). Footnote #5, p. 32.
- ³² Private Communication - E-Mail from Richard Long.
- ³³ *The Long and McGrath Families*, by Michael F. McGraw, p. 74.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/The%20Long%20and%20McGrath%20Families%205-20-11.pdf>
- ³⁴ The marriage of Thomas Long and Catherine Ryan from Familysearch.org. Thomas Long (b. 1830, age 37) married Catherine Ryan (b. 1843, age 24) on 24 Feb 1867 at Holycross, Thurles, Tipperary, Ireland. It was the first marriage for both. The groom's father's name was John Long. The bride's father's name was James Ryan. Indexing Project (Batch) Number: M70237-3; System Origin: Ireland-EASy; Source Film Number: 101506; Reference Number: P765 #14
- ³⁵ *Thomas Long Land Lease - May 1839*, by Michael F. McGraw.
<http://mcgrathsearch.com/files/Thomas%20Long%20Land%20Lease%208-6-11.pdf>
- ³⁶ Private Communication - E-Mail from Richard Long.
- ³⁷ *Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape*, by F.H.A. Aalen, Kevin Whelan and Matthew Stout, Cork University Press, Cork, Ireland, 1997. p. 152
- ³⁸ *On Local Disturbances in Ireland; and on The Irish Church Question*, by George Cornewell Lewis, Esq., B. Fellows, Ludgate Street, London, 1836, p. 312-313.
- ³⁹ *On Local Disturbances in Ireland; and on The Irish Church Question*, by George Cornewell Lewis, Esq., B. Fellows, Ludgate Street, London, 1836, p. 318
- ⁴⁰ *On Local Disturbances in Ireland; and on The Irish Church Question*, by George Cornewell Lewis, Esq., B. Fellows, Ludgate Street, London, 1836, p. 338
- ⁴¹ *The Great Irish Potato Famine*, by James S. Donnelly, Sutton Publishing, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, 2005, p. 58.
- ⁴² *The Great Irish Potato Famine*, by James S. Donnelly, Sutton Publishing, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom, 2005, p. 26.
- ⁴³ *Thomas Long Land Lease - May 1839*, by Michael F. McGraw, Unpublished, p.5-14.

- ⁴⁴ The following townlands in Holycross Parish do not have any tithes recorded. North Tipperary: Ballyvoneen, Cloghane, Farneybridge, Glenreagh Beg, Glenreagh More, Grange, Holycross, Killeenyarda, Lisbook, Lisnagonoge, Lisnagrough, Raheen and Whitefort. In South Tipperary: Glenbane Lower, Glenbane Upper and Graiguenoe.
- ⁴⁵ “The Poor Law Act required a book to be kept containing the particulars of the valuation listing among other information the *name of the occupant* of the tenement, the *name of the owner*, a *description of the property*, and its *location within the union*.” This was from the act [1&2 Vict., Cap. 56, Sect. LXV]. These were called Rate Books and they have only survived for six unions. The Books for Nenagh and Thurles Unions are in the Tipperary County Library in Thurles and they are available on microfilm from the FHC: Thurles Union: Film No. 1279316, item 8; Nenagh Union: Film No. 1279315, item 1-4.
Richard Griffith and His Valuation of Ireland, by James R. Reilly, Clearfield Company, Inc., printed by The Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 2001, p. 23.
- ⁴⁶ *Richard Griffith and His Valuation of Ireland*, by James R. Reilly, Clearfield Company, Inc., printed by The Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 2001, p. 17-18.
- ⁴⁷ On the Improvement of the Habitations of the Poor in Ireland, From the Dublin Penny Journal, Volume 1, Number 40, March 30, 1833
<http://www.libraryireland.com/articles/Irish-Mud-Cabins/index.php>
- ⁴⁸ Accounts and Papers - Nineteen Volumes (10), Valuations for Poor Rate (Ireland) Session: 26 Jan - 22 June 1841. Reports Relative to the Valuations For Poor Rates, and to the Registered Elective Franchise in Ireland. Printed by William Clowes & Sons, Stamford Street, For Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1841.