

BR 140	Estate papers for Sligo, 1667-1781, 1832, 1880	
BR140/1	Lease of High Street, Sligo, between Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, and Henry Dogherty for 3 lives or 61 years. Endorsed by trustees of Dogherty after he died in 1880 that the title was transferred to the Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne Ashley of Classibawn, Co. Sligo	8 Feb 1832, 23 Jul 1880
BR140/2	Grant to Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, to hold fairs at Cliffony, Co. Sligo	1781
BR140/3	Lease and release of property from Thomas Radcliffe to Margaret Trapps and Joshua Wilson. Land includes Sligo town, Ranghumín or Rathedmond, Cennomeere, Eniskillin, Knappamore or Knappaghmore, Connor O'Kelly or Claneomore O'Kelly, Fferrenmenkoonanic, Rushin or Rushine, Carrick, Gortheceney, Carrowkeele, Gobbidagh or Belladrehies, Raghment Coole or Raghment Chuile, Coyleenamnim or Coylinnanama or Coyllananmer, Bryog or Bruyoge, Ffarrenment Laughlin, Carrowkelenebre or Carrowkelene Bury, Rathment Carrit [Rathmcarrick], Fferrenimaly or Imaly, Aghagood or Aghalagood or Aghaguid [Aghagad], Kisnanornes, Moynensgh or Moynenean or Monynanean, Cashell Garram [Castlegarron], Cloondara or Cloodarher, Rathaberony or Rahabernagh, Towfan or Tifsane, Lisnalurge or Lisnelonger, Mahery Gillernew, Tullagh or Tullagínment Bryemboy, Ballincarry [Ballincar], Kerarrowcashane, Bally William or Bally Whelim and Knockane, Cerigghart, Garryowen, Mahrincomcosse or Magherycomenish or Maghericonrois [Maughrcarnoss], Ffermoill [Fermoyle], Logtic, Armagh, Clonin Stallion or Clonin Stallane, Kilbride, Ffaighto, Bealanurle or Belanorly, Mahurycernecash or Magherycenencash, Shannoneighter, Ballyhinnon or Ballytinean or Ballytinnan [Ballytivnan], Reigh or Reightabritoge or Rathewritog or Rath, Bunduff, Derryern or Derrynerin or Derryanirm, Kilerog or Kilchorogie, Mullamore or Mullaghmore, Downbally or Dunbalrie, Creene or Crivagh, Clonercon or Clonorkore Irin Island, Cashnegowen [Castlegowan], Idenreagh or Carrowreagh [Edenrevagh], Clifony or Cliffony, Brenlitter [Branletter], Roskeera, Moegoole or Monedoolt or Momnydowalt [Moneygold], Cerene, Dicomfadder, Lyle or Lyell [Lisle], Kecarrowmadder, Derreleaghan or Derrylihane, Ardinglasse [Ardnaglass], Gortnaleck, Kilkady or Kilchaddy, Killtekeere or Kilkeer or Keyltekere or Cooletekerry [Kiltekear], Inishmurry [Enismurray], Derrige Island or Derrinish Island all in the Barony of Carbury and County of Sligo. Knocknihic or Knocknegerhic, Carrowcrin or Clarrowerin [Carrocrin], Carrowgat, Donemory, Downally or Downalla, Cloneen or Cloneeneroes or Cloninoror, Ragrana or Rathgrenne, Ballynesihane and Lecke, Knockheg, Ramigrem or Ramigran, Clonemaghanabeg and Clonemaghanmore or Cloemahin, Knockbrine and Knockbreinagher, Clonefen or Cloghfin [Clogfin], Knockroyer or Knockraver [Knockrower], Conneagh or Corragh or Corray, Dromderig or Dromgery, Tunneigh or Sunneigh [Tunnagh], Cloghumergh, Mullaghtonna, Knockfishoge or Knocknefishoge [Knocknafusioige], Cross and Clodgamoy or Clonegawegh, Caldron or Dromharnagh [Drumharnaght], Knocklower or Knockilowin, Knocktubber or Knocktobber, Ballynenay or Ballyneraha or Ballyrath, Carrowda or Kecharrow, Cooler or Collere, Ballyvally or Ballynvally, Carrowloughlin or Carrowloghlin, Knocktobber in Ballyfay, Caplelawph or Caplecawtrean, Knooknahow, Knocknegehy,	19 May 1667, Feb 1680

Knocknegloris, Knockrawer [Knockrower] in the Barony of Tirrerill or Corren. Carrownernoge or Carrewnenornoge In Bonyny, Carrowkislane or Carrowcaslanes, Carrowlatelly or Carrowlatilie, Carrowgillapatrik, Carrowneglogh, Barnabrack or Barnanemreake, Carrowintehan or Carrowantihan, Carrowbrocky, Karah or Kargh or Carrowcaslane, Martaghreagh, Carrownurlare, Agheris or Aghrus, Downeale, Ghabland, Killinshallgan in the Barony of Tirrerill. Part of Kingrillin or Kniggrelly, Memlagh or Noymlagh in the Barony of Leyny. Knockneskeagh [Knocknaskagh] in the half Barony of Coolevin, half the castle of Downally, Kerrowernyn bordering Carrow in the Barony of Carbury and Co. of Sligo. Killmarcrea in the Barony of Carbury, Carrowanloghan in the Barony of Tirrereigh, one third part of the half cartron of Munhiny, the castle of Behy, Caslane in the Barony of Corren, Carrowseare in Rickeser in the Barony of Tirrereigh, rectory of Aghamlish in the Barony of Carbery [this is marked in pencil on the lease], the rectories of Agheris, Dromard, Templeboy, Killin, Shallgan in the Barony of Tirrereigh, the castle of Castledargen, Straighbragh or Shrabraghane, Caltragh, Carrowmore, Kilnafader, Risheligle, Carnes, Bechuos, Lomnenty. Also, a moiety of early rents from lands from Stardan, Caldragh, Aghmore, Ffarreniehard, Cargin, Knocknecally, Knocknehorne, Shannonoughter, Shrahinerand, Gortnegrelly, Cooldrumneighter. Also, land in the Barony of Coochavin and at Ballderawen, Clonlurge, Dromfin, Portinishy in the Barony of Corren. Ballymullany in the Barony of Tirrereigh. Knockmullin, Ballyrathgarra, Cloondtonna in the Barony of Tirrereigh in the Co. of Sligo. Moiety of land at the Abbey quarter or Carrownemonaster, Knocknegane belonging to the abbey, Ballydowgan, Derrydarra, Connegyhy, Levally in the County of Sligo. Larras, Killsellagh, Bunatrohane, Tawey, Duagh, Island of Innishmulloghy [Ennismurray], Island of Cony, Innishroras, Oyster Island all in the Co. of Sligo. St. Andrews parish near Trinity College, Dublin, Rectory of Mullengar in the Co. of Westmeath. Lands in England in the city and County of York, manor of Ffairburne, Berkin, Whedale, Overthorpe, Thornhill, Darton in the county of York.

Declaration by surviving witnesses in Feb 1680 that they did indeed witness this deed

BR140/4/1-64

Three bundles of legal opinions and letters to first Viscount Palmerston mainly from his lawyer in Dublin, Lewis Roberts, and from his agent in Sligo, Thomas Corkran, and from parties to the dispute, Colonel John Irwin, Captain Pierce or Percy Griffith and Colonel Owen Wynne, concerning a dispute over lands of Cliffony, Brenletter, Idemargh, Castlegarren, Tunagh, Maherigillernon, Ballysahy and several other lands all in Co. Sligo. All of the land in question was mortgaged by Donnagh O'Connor in 1626 to raise money for a debt of £470 in the form of a lease for ninety nine years to Lord Powerscourt. In 1662 the mortgage was assigned to Thomas Griffith. In 1641 the O'Connor lands were forfeited by the Crown and given to William Wentworth, second Earl of Strafford and William Radcliffe subject to the mortgage. William Radcliffe's share was assigned to Margaret Trapps and Joshua Wilson. Margaret Trapps sold her share to Revd Dr John Lesley in 1685 and in 1687 the land was partitioned between the owners. In 1693 Dr Lesley's share went back to Margaret Trapps as he had not paid for it. Margaret Trapps' share was conveyed to Sir John Temple and thence by descent to Lord Palmerston. Edward Griffith, son of Thomas Griffith, Edward Griffith's widow, Lady Mahon, are in this dispute trying to gain the lands mortgaged by Donagh O'Connor.

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Colonel John Irwin claims that he has title to a small part of the lands in question known as Castlegarren which he claims was granted by patent to Francis Gore and conveyed from Sir Francis Gore to Edward Griffith and thence to Irwin. The first Viscount Palmerston claims that an agreement was made between Dr Lesley and Thomas Griffith which discharged the mortgage and Griffith's claim to the land:

[BR140/4/1] Slip of paper with note that "Irwin is not demanding the leafs pretended to be promised voids the agreement the time being elapsed and not demanded before Nov 1723 nor shewn to any of the parties concerned at any time nor mentioned.";

[BR140/4/2] Letter Lew Roberts of Dublin to First Viscount Palmerston, St James Square: Lady Mahon's claim to Temple's estates is based upon the will of her father in law Thomas Griffith in which Roberts says that the mortgage in question of the disputed land is not given to Edward Griffith (Lady Mahon's husband) by Thomas Griffith. Mr Yarner should have been paid *thirty pounds* by Roberts. Summons of ejections to be brought from list of those who have not paid their rent by Mr Corkran (agent). Renewal of lease of tithes. Petition of Roberts (to be a Judge ?). 17 Feb 1721;

[BR140/4/3] Letter Lew Roberts to First Viscount Palmerston: Palmerston is in a strong position as regards the Mahon claim as most of the land in question is already in Temple's possession if the rest of it is to be had a bill must be presented and the land redeemed within the year. Draft of bill at the end of the letter. "All the pleadings are in Yarner's hands." Corkran has been sent summons of ejection. Buying of Rathmines Co. Dublin from Sir Francis Leicester. 27 Mar 1722;

[BR140/4/4] Letter Owen Wynne (Sligo landowner) to First Viscount Palmerston: Wynne thinks that O'Connor made a lease not a mortgage in 1625 and so that the part of the land Maghrygillernew which is not in the hands of Wynne has good title. Pledges support for Palmerston. 5 Jul 1722;

[BR140/4/5] Letter from Roberts to First Viscount Palmerston: bill has been filed against Mordant (Lady Mahon's husband) and Lady Mahon about Castle Garren Co. Sligo. Question of watercourse at Rathmines Co. Dublin. The deed has been sent by the Archbishop of Dublin for Christ Church Meadow Dublin. Some linen has been sent to Palmerston and a description is enclosed. 3 Aug 1723;

[BR140/4/6] Letter from Thomas Corkran, agent to First Viscount Palmerston enclosed bill for £100 (removed). Corkran is awaiting orders of ejection for tenants. The old gaol at Ballyfahy has been advertised but no takers as of yet as the land ownership is under dispute [with Colonel Irwin]. A tenant has offered to buy part of Castlegarren but this is part of the disputed land with Captain Pierce Griffith. 10 Jul 1724;

[BR140/4/7] Letter from Roberts to Palmerston. Whether Castlegarren should be let for three years giving Thomas Corkran power of attorney to negotiate such a lease. The country [Ireland] is in state of distraction over new copper coinage which has been imposed upon it [under the controversial patent of William Wood Jul 1722]. 5 Sep 1722;

[BR140/4/8] Letter Roberts to Palmerston lease of Yarner (Yarner?). Some undertenants at Castlegarren Co. Sligo wish to become tenants. The current tenant James Weir or Wier is making unreasonable demands for the lands as he knows that there is a dispute with Pierce Griffith for the title. The controversy over the new Wood's coinage continues and Jonathan Swift's speeches against the half penny from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Dublin has

harmed trade. Possibility of buying land from Mr Hay [location not mentioned]. 6 Oct 1724;
 [BR140/4/9] Letter Corkran to Colonel Jonathan Irwin of Sligo that Lord Palmerston is now in actual possession to Castlegarren and any attempt by Irwin disturb this will be taken as a breach of privilege. 23 Mar 1724/5;
 [BR140/4/10] Letter from Roberts to Palmerston: Awaiting Yarner's lease, Hays holding, claim of Pierce Griffith to Castlegarren, commission for Birne. 20 Mar 1724;
 [BR140/4/11] Letter from Thomas Corkran to Palmerston. Corkran now has possession of Castlegarren. James Wier and Patrick Gregg have sold their leases to Corkran. 'All the people on the sd [sic] lands are sworn on the holy Evangelists [sic] to stand out for yr lordships interest'. Note of legal history of lands in dispute transcribed on this letter. 10 Nov 1724;
 [BR140/4/12] Statement of proposed agreement between Colonel John Irwin and the Hon Sir Thomas Wentworth over the disputed property of Ballyfahy Co. Sligo. 1 Mar 1725;
 [BR140/4/13] Letter Colonel John Irwin to Lord Palmerston asking to renew his lease for property in Sligo in return for releasing his disputed land at Ballyfahy Co. Sligo. 21 Mar 1725;
 [BR140/4/14] Colonel John Irwin to Palmerston complaining of letter from Corkran [BR140/4/9] cautioning Irwin over any trespass he may do over Castlegarren and claiming good title to the land. 25 Mar 1725;
 [BR140/4/15] Roberts to Palmerston Colonel Wynne has given him more information over the history of the Irwin and Griffith's claim to title. Captain Griffith ? brother has promised to produce evidence of good title to the disputed land but none has so far been forthcoming. Mr Wentworth is filing a bill for recovery of Ballyfahy. Transcription on letter (on which the Irwin claim is made) of agreement between Sir William Wentworth (second Earl of Strafford) Joshua Wilson and John Irwin dated 18 Oct 1680 that Thomas Griffith agrees to surrender his lands of Cliffony Bunleth and Ededreagh which he devised from O'Connor and that Wilson, Wentworth and Irwin will hold all of the rest of the lands mentioned in the O'Connor mortgage for one thousand years. 15 Apr 1725;
 [BR140/4/16] Letter from Colonel Owen Wynne of Sligo to Palmerston about Thomas Griffith's lease of the disputed land to William Wentworth and Joshua Wilson in 1680. 22 Apr 1725;
 [BR140/4/17] Contemporary copy council opinion "J.W." opinion over Lord Palmerston, Sir Francis Leicester and Mr. Wentworth's case against Colonel John Irwin. 17 Apr 1725;
 [BR140/4/18] Letter Lew Roberts to Palmerston concerning Irwin's claim of Castlegarren and council's opinion of the case. 22 Apr 1725;
 [BR140/4/19] Letter Colonel John Irwin to Palmerston: Irwin disputes allegation that he interferes in tenants serving on a grand jury. Also, claims that he has hard evidence as to his title to Castlegarren. 24 Apr 1725;
 [BR140/4/20] Colonel John Irwin to Palmerston claiming that his claim to Castlegarren would have been even stronger if the relevant papers had not been lost in the civil war. Jun 26 1725;
 [BR140/4/21] Letter from Roberts to Palmerston: Roberts has searched through the quit Crown and composition rents rolls for Sligo looking for evidence of title for the disputed Sligo lands. Parliament is sitting again, Roberts has high hopes that Pratt will give Palmerston the discharge he needs. 7 Sep 1725;
 [BR140/4/22] Letter from Colonel John Irwin to Palmerston about the 1680 agreement on which his claim to Castlegarren is based. 16 Oct 1725