

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events—battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location.

Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

St. Patrick in the parish. There is a taber Pivocary near Ballinacorney Abbey—on the site of which, or nearby, the apostle is said to have founded a church. The "Yoghers Padraic" can be traced through Ballinacorney—it was about 12' wide and paved. At Ballypauke is another Patrician site. At Strainigil's Well in Drinnee in the western end of the parish and close to Aghagower—St. Patrick, according to Girchan—"waited two Sundays". The well is still called "Taber Strainigil" (probably from 'Trinagle'—a place name in Aghagower).

St. Patrick is also said to have founded a church in Towerhill.

St. Finian, 6th century, had a church on Church Island. Abbot of Reithin.

HISTORIC HOUSES; BURIAL PLACES (rekins in Ireland only).

(a) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities.

Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

(a) and (b): Marshall. The Moore family.

The ruins of the famous Marshall mansion, residence of the renowned Moore family, lie on the north shore of Lough Carra—close to Carranacran. The house was burned in 1923 (in the aftermath of the Civil War). Now on the land of J. J. O'Hara, timber merchant, Carranacran, Ballinacorney. The family burial place of the house is called Kiltome, near the mansion. One member of the family, George Moore, the novelist, was cremated after his death in 1933 and his ashes lie in an urn 20" high in a rock cavity under a small stone cairn with a small granite cross. Only inscription is—"George Moore, born 1852, died Marshall, died London 1933." on Castle Island in Lough Carra—an islet opposite his birthplace.

In the book by Col. Maurice Moore—"An Irish Gentleman—George Henry Moore" page 1, is the information of the founding of the famous family. "A descendant of Sir Thomas Moore settled in Mayo and acquired land near Ashbrook. [in Strade parish]" at the time of William of Orange, George Moore of Ballina held the title of Vice-Admiral of Connaught.

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS (contd. on page 16)

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public?

Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

None

This son and grandson were living in Rosbrook in 1717.
"George Mease of Rosbrook married Jane Lynch of Kenville.
Their son George married a Spanish lady and retired to Mayo in
1775/1800 and built Roseshall." The latter was from Rosbrook.

The following from "The houses of Roseshall" by Joseph Howe.
George Mease who built Roseshall died in 1800. His eldest son John
led in 1798 joined the ranks of Humbert who, at Castlebar,
proclaimed a Provisional Republic for Connaught and appointed
John Mease its first President. After Castlebar was recaptured by
the English John Mease's trial was delayed. He died at Waterford
in 1799 and is buried in Duncannon cemetery.

John's brother George inherited Roseshall. He died in 1840. His
works in literature include a history of the English Revolution and
life of the lives of Cardinal Albanus and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

His eldest son George Henry inherited in 1840. George Henry was
born in 1810 and died in 1870. Educated at St. Mary's, Lecest.,
near Birmingham and at Cambridge. At age of 17 published "Irons"
a book of poems. "Wild Traveller", "Famous expeditions" and
"Lovers' songs of antiquity" including "Amorynion" (1831);
"Coraena" (Lancaster 1843 and Chester Cup 1846); "Cassopatriote" (Stavards
Cup, Greenwood 1861); "Wolf Dog" (1847) etc. Leader of the Home Rule
Party and M.P. for Mayo for many years. Married (1851) Mary
Blake of Ballinacred. [Latter officer's mission alleged to have] Geo. Henry is
buried in Kiltmore. His younger brother Augustus was killed
while riding a horse in the Grand National at the age of 28.

How says (page 68) that in order to obtain the best advice on Augustus
the opinion of Rowan Hamilton (of Vokesian fame) was sought.
Hamilton's opinion of the 15 year old boy was that he would,
with perseverance, become eminent.

George Henry's son George Mease, inherited in 1870.

How mentions that Maria Edgeworth was a frequent visitor at
Roseshall. Also that Cardinal Wiseman visited the residence in
1836 on the occasion of his visit to Ireland to found "The
Dublin Review" with O'Donnell. (Page 78). Sir Onoran Ross
visited Roseshall in 1864 or 1865.

George Mease - the novelist inherited the estate in 1870. His
brothers were Maria's, later a cleric, Augustus, and Julia.

Maurice received his training at Sandhurst. Served in India with Connaught Rangers. Also at Mauritius and Capetown. Colonel in the Boer War and the Great War. His wife was Miss Handcock of Galway. His son, who is the only survivor of the Moore family, is a rancher in Wyoming. Colonel Moore was a Senator for Ireland and a promoter against the Annuitants' payment. His book "An Irish Gentleman - George Henry Moore" was his only work. [Colonel Moore died in Dublin (?) in (?). Please check, and if buried at Dublin - where when How wrote his book on the Moore's.]

Julian Moore was an enthusiastic collector of rare books and fossils [has now been turned in the mansion in 1923.]

Augustus Moore, who died in London, was for 30 years a writer. His wife was a daughter of Sir John Conckton, Town Clerk of London. Augustus contributed frequently to 'Punch' and 'The World'. Editor and owner of 'The Hawk'. Literary adviser to Sir G. Harris, manager of Drury Lane Theatre. Wrote "Les Cloches de Corneville" - "Giddy Goat" a play (1901), ~~and other works~~, ~~used~~

George Moore, the novelist, left school at the age of 16 years. At 21 he went to Paris where he met Zola, Maupassant, Degas, and other famous writers. At first he studied painting in a friend's studio in London. A painting of the Crucifixion by his friend, James Brown, is in Carronegan Catholic Church. George never married and spent most of his time in Paris.

Mrs. Moore, mother of George and the others, died at Moorhall in 1895. Col. Maurice Moore's wife and children lived in Moorhall when he was engaged in the Boer War after which he came to reside here for a time. In 1911 Geo. disposed of some of the estate and much of it was later sold under the hand of the In 1921 his house was vacant - being looked after by a caretaker.

George lived in the place, Dublin for a time when he wrote "The Hawk". He collaborated with W.B. Yeats, Geo. Russell, and Dr. Douglas Hyde (who had visited Moorhall) - and John Gifford in the Irish Theatre and Gaelic League movements. [His books include - "Father Waters" - "Mellyn Jones" - "Sister Teresa" - "The Unkilled Field" - "A Nun's Wife" - "A Modern House" - "A Drama in Dublin" - "Memories of my Childhood" - etc.]

The Viscounts Mayo - "Tibot na Long".

(a) Castlebar obtained by a trick from Miles Stanton by gaining Maile and her son "Tibot na Long" (by her second husband "Kiscrea or Kerscra" or "Sean Dick" (de Bunge)).

Said to have obtained his nickname because he was born at sea - Tibot na Long is an historic figure in the annals of Mayo in the close of the 16th and early part of 17th centuries. He was one of the most influential of the Gaelic nobles but chose to side with the English. In 1592 he submitted a sept. or to Sir Richard Bingham at Aghagower. In 1595 he attended at Keshbegone near Melvaine for the appointment by Hugh Roe O'Neill of the Mac William - a title for which Tibot was a keen aspirant. His failure to obtain the Mac Williams title did much towards his decision later to throw in his lot with the English.

For his services to the crown he was knighted on Jan. 4th 1602. On June 21st 1627 he was made Viscount Mayo - a new title.

In 1599 when Red Hugh O'Neill won the Battle of the Curlew Tibot was at sea in command of three galleys which he had brought from Galway to aid the English under Sir Conyers Clifford (who was killed in the battle). Tibot was compelled to return to Galway. This was one of the ships which helped to gain him his title.

He married a sister of O'Connor's. She resided with him in Castlebar.

(b) He died on June 15th 1629 and is buried under the altar with carved canopy in the present church of Ballinacree Abbey. On the tomb are the words "Tibot na Long" - other words are effaced.

(c) Also in Ballinacree Abbey under the tomb is buried the 5th Viscount Mayo. Also the 7th Viscount (died 1741).

[The 8th Viscount Mayo died in 1768 and the title fell into disuse. The present title of Viscount Mayo dates from 1785 and is not related to that conferred on Tibot na Long]

Donovan's letters of May 10/102 relate to tradition of Tibot na Long's death concerning the manner of which he was many stories. Donovan gives the story that Tibot na Long, in reply to a jest made by his wife concerning her brother's strength, travelled to Sligo, slew her brother, and brought back his head to prove to his spouse that he (Tibot) was the stronger man.

An odd-brained servant in the castle at Sligo of Shane, Tibot's wife's dead brother - being grieved at the loss of his master, visited Castlebuck on a friendly pretext. Tibot brought him to see Ballintuber Abbey and when a chance availed, the servant slew Tibot with a knife. The servant's name was "Little Darry".

Colonel James McDonnell of Carronacaw. Best known of the United Irish western chiefs. Joined Humbert in 1798 and led the pikemen at Sion Hill, Castlebar when he was wounded. Recovered, and fought at Ballinacree. Managed to escape from the battle field after the disastrous defeat and massacre of the Irish contingent. Landed in France and later got to U.S.A. where he died in 1849.

His early education he obtained in Austria. On his return settled at Westport. Later he met Wolfe Tone and joined the United Irish.

Hayes - "The Invasion" - pp. 275/277.

"Sean na Seagairt" - notorious penal day priest hunter, traditionally said to be buried in Ballintuber graveyard.