HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events—battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Kilmaine — Kill — Kilquine. These are said to have been the places wherein St. Patrick founded his three churches in the Kilmaine area with which the saint is deeply associated and where he is said to have spent a good period in prayer and preaching and baptising. Kilmaine was the district of "Cúil Tolaio". The name Kilmaine is derived from "Cill mijeaviaiu" = the middle church. This Patrician foundation was on the site of the present church ruin in Kilmaine village. The other two were where Kill Abbey now stands, and in Kilquine (P. Cussian's of Fort Villa) where a small fragment of a church yet stands. This last site is controversial. It is "Cúil Chotha" in Rock of Dunmagh.

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HISTORIC HOUSES; BURIAL PLACES

(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.

Cloghans House — once the residence of General Arthur C. Cavin D.S.O., C.M.G., A.D.C. to the King. Born in Cloghans House where his family had resided for generations. Fought in the South African war as a Captain. Won the D.S.O. In great wars fought all through — was at Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. Very fond of aviation and known as the "Flying General". Lost in 1936 for 10 days in the hills valley when his plane crashed. Sold Cloghans House in 1930 and went to his estate in Nairobi. Won the Pumlestown Cup when at Cloghans. Usually travelled from England to home in his own plane — landing on Ballinrobe racecourse.

P. Walsh N.T., Cloghans. Author of "Bombing Out the Devil" — a collection of short tales of Irish life. Contributor to various journals.

Rev. R. Dalton was C.C. in Kilmaine 1892. Author of "History of Ireland and" Archdiocese of Tuam".

A daughter of Mrs. Dempsey of Inchford House, is the wife of Mr. Humphrey, governor of the Bahamas.

~~SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS~~

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

Tombstone in Holy Family churchyard to Chas. Walkin Roberts of Coleraina, Cong. died Nov. 17, 1907 and to his wife Annie (1907) who is said to have been a sister of Earl Lloyd George.

Parish of Kilmaine — Barony of Kilmaine — to map.
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Rausakeera. In his townland and near Kilmaine village in mrs. Tarpey's land, is a circular mound which rests on a low hill. The mound is flat-topped being about 12 yds. in diameter and 4' high. This is fixed as the place where Sir Richard de Burgo Chieftain, or the Mac William, in 1595 Red Hugh O'Donnell, the Tyrconnell chief marched with his tribal chiefs and gallowglasses to Rausakeera to elect the Mac William. He had been many disputes as to whom the title should be given. Hugh Roe confirmed Sir Richard, son of William Liath, 1800 gallowglasses and Ulster chiefs accompanied the Tyrconnell chief whose men formed into frame spings at the base of the hill. Red Hugh sat amidst his chiefs on the summit of the mound. The Mayo chieftains were the Burkes, Mac Jordans and the O'Malleys. These, with their men were placed on the outside of the armed circles of gallowglasses and Red Hugh allowed on to the mound only those with whom he wished to confer.

Killeenan is said to be named after St. Eunan who died in 635. Of him nothing further is known. There is a St. Eunan mentioned in Adamnan's "Life of Columcille".

Historical References to Kilmaine.

936 A.D. Cambert of Kilmaine died. (Annals of Clonmacnoise)
1177. Tony O'Connor and his men, retreating from Dublin, burned Kilmaine after engaging Milo de Cogan. (Annals of Ennislfallen)
1225. In the struggle for the Throne of Connaught between Aedh and Felim O'Connor, these large armies met in Kilmaine but made peace without fighting (Annals of Loc Ce)

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1265. Tomaltach O'Connor, Archbishop of Connaught, with David Lynagast and Mac Murchada and a great number of the archbishop's people were slain at Kilmaine.

1280 Hugh O'Connor and William Burke camped at Kilmaine.

1497 Hugh Roe O'Donnell was taken prisoner by Conn O'Donnell his brother and was sent to be confined in Connaiers Cuil (Annals of Ulster).

1585. John Browne who got lands in Kilmaine was the first Englishman to settle in Mayo.

1589. Deputy Fitzwilliam held a sessions at Kilmaine on the 8th Sept. Sir Burke Chief complained of Bingham's administration.

1652. Kilmaine reserved for Catholics from Down and Antrim. This was during dispossession of Catholics regime.