

MATERIALS FOR THE DUBLIN SOCIETY  
AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF  
COUNTY LOUTH

Compiled by

Dr. D. A. BEAUFORT

Edited by

Canon C. C. ELLISON



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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, born London 1739, educated Navan, Dublin, T.C.D. Sch. 1757, B.A. 1759, M.A. 1764, LL.D. (Hon. c.) 1789, Member of Royal Irish and Royal Danish Academies, Freeman of Drogheda 1813, died Brinny, Co. Cork, 1821. Married 1767 to Mary, third daughter of William Waller of Allenstown, County Meath. Rector of Navan, County Meath, 1765-1818, Vicar of Collon, County Louth, 1789-1821. Sometimes confused with his father, the Rev. Daniel Cornelius (de) Beaufort (Rector of Navan, 1747-1765; Rector of Clonenagh, Mountrath, 1758-1788) who founded the Anglo-Irish branch of the Huguenot de Beauforts, originally seated at Meaux near Paris.

This cleric of many parts is best known for his work in the spheres of cartography and topography. He was also active as architect, educationalist, statistician and farmer. He travelled widely in Ireland and abroad, observing and recording as he went. He farmed his glebe lands and took a great interest in horticulture and arboriculture. An early member of the Farming Societies in Navan and Drogheda, he and his daughter Frances, fourth wife of R. L. Edgeworth, designed a medal for the Navan Society in 1803, which was struck by Mossop. In 1770 the Dublin Society awarded him a premium for ditching and hedging, followed in later years by premiums for cabbage and turnips. He won prizes at ploughing matches both with horses and oxen.

In 1789 Beaufort was elected to honorary membership of the Dublin Society on the strength of his forthcoming new Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland. The Map, with its companion Memoir, was published in London in 1792. It does not appear that he was ever very active in the business of the Society, but when the scheme for a series of County Agricultural Surveys was proposed in 1800 he was a natural choice as organizer of the work in County Louth. Unfortunately he was not a man who could give his whole attention to any one enterprise for any length of time. He started well, making a number of tours of estates and farms with his sons, William and Francis. With the exception of the fragment given below, none of his notes on these tours seems to have survived. He soon became involved in a series of tours to inspect Charter Schools and gather materials for a grand topography of Ireland (never published), leaving the work on the Agricultural Survey of County Louth to a number of district reporters. These reports were entered by Beaufort into a neatly thumb-indexed quarto volume and, broadly speaking, covered the whole county.

In September, 1808 he told his son Francis that he was ready to begin writing up the Survey. He had already collaborated with his friend, Robert Thompson, in the compiling of the latter's Survey of County Meath, published in 1802. His close friend and son-in-law, R. L. Edgeworth, had finished a Survey of County Longford in 1806, but publication was held up for want of a suitable map. It is not known at present whether Edgeworth's manuscript has survived. The expense and time involved in preparing a county map was also one of the reasons for the failure of the plans to publish the Louth Survey. In addition Beaufort was chronically in debt, preoccupied with several ambitious topographical schemes and plans to re-build the churches in both his parishes. So the quarto volume was put on one side to become part of a collection of his manuscripts preserved by the Waller family. This collection is now in the Library of the Representative Church Body, the following transcription being by kind permission of its Librarian.



## AGRICULTURAL TOUR TO CARLINGFORD

*(Part of Beaufort's notes on one of his tours in County Louth, copied by courtesy of the Librarian, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California)*

" May 23, 1803. Rode about 18 miles through Terficcan with Mr. Ph. Brabazon—observed nice husbandry and fine crops of McGuirk's near the Boyne—his mode of potatoes well dunged, wheat, barley, all amazingly fine. Manure about Rath and Glaspistil &c. with sea sand, from 200 to 300 loads per acre on fallows. Mr. Brabazon manures his fallows with mooring and scrapings—uses a Scotch plow of late, 6 horses before—uses horse rake in haymaking and a sledge 6 ft. by 8 ft. for carrying small cocks to be tramped.

27 (*sic*) To Dromyn, good crops, McNulty's course fallow, wheat, oats. Some add barley after oats but bad husbandry. Barley a very exhausting crop, he says. He has 120 acres, keeps 6 cows, sells none but buys butter often—wheat in general fine—barley middling—some good oats but mostly poor, especially in Mosstown where many are very bad.

24 Set out from Collon with Francis at 11 o'clock. To Dunleer, the potato planting very backward, the oats look very poor and short. Rode up to Clintonstown—Mr. Tisdal in England but met his brother Edward there, who tells me that demesne contains near 200 acres. The land is good and dry but much inclined to clay. The house is mean but Mr. T. seldom resides and farms on no advantageous plan. Clay continues to prevail to Greymount, where we called on Mr. McCann. He has the gout but was civil and offered us wine and water. He is no farmer but holds 135 acres mostly grazed. The front addition to his house a neat modern brick application to the old residence of Coolystown, by Turner Cammack, the first purchaser, with an observatory at the top of the house. Observed at Greenmount about a rood of ground under teazles, which belonged to a poor cottager, which his daughter told me would sell yearly for about 9 guineas. They remain in the ground 4 years, she says, in a state of bearing, which must be exceedingly profitable in a very rich land. We then alighted at the inn at Castletown Bellingham and called on Allan O'B. where we eat some very fine cockles and saw some pretty drawings and paintings of Mrs. O'B's and some beautiful transparencies of Mr. Montgomerie's, one of his clerks. His farm contains 130 acres, about 60 grass. He never fallows but manures about 14 acres for potatoes then barley. Clover always mowed for soil and hay, kept sometimes over the 2nd year, the wheat always shovelled, though the soil is remarkably kind and dry inclining to gravel. He esteems a fair crop of barley to produce 15 barrels, of wheat 8. In his brewery, which turns out above 10,000 barrels of porter and ale annually, he employs 23 horses. His two largest porter vats contain 250 gallons each. It now began to rain so we could not walk about nor stop at Dromiskin in our way. The glebe house a good one though seldom visited by the Rector, Jo. Pratt. The glebe seems well planted. A round tower at some distance from the NW end of the Church, very low, but the stone pyramidical roof seems quite perfect. The Church is remarkably small and the churchyard between two roads uninclosed, on a rising ground. From thence eastward the road runs a good way on the edge of a rich moor, which seems very fertile. Opposite the gate of Dromiskin House is a very nice cottage. The commons of Dromiskin have been lately divided by Act of Parliament and as they are chiefly flat moors a great watercourse has been cut through them and across the turnpike road to the sea for the purpose of drainage about two years since, but I am told that it is too shallow and must now be deepened 4 feet. Pass through a part of the small straggling village of Lurgan Green and turn off the road to the left, the sea being on the right, to Clermont—the remains of a patched and temporary house, very much out of repair, and the offices worse. Demesne 100 acres for which Col Fortescue pays Lord C. £1,000 a year. It is planted beautifully—the divisions very large, the soil very rich and good, though wet in some parts—mostly pasture, not above 70 acres of tillage, which consists chiefly of oats, potatoes and turnips. A great part of the park under grazing cattle at high prices, from 2 guineas to 3 for a cow and an ox and £3 - 15 - 0 for a horse from May to November. Saw here the half of an immense bar of ash about 15 ft. long, sawed down the middle, from 3 to 4½ ft. diameter, which was thrown on shore at Lurgan Green last winter. The rain prevented our walking or riding about this fine place. Col. Fortescue uses the Scotch and the Leister, chiefly for lay land, with two horses and great success—has brought over a Suffolk Punch stallion very good of its kind, but let out at three times too high at three guineas per mare—a fine short high chested chestnut.



He uses an excellent straw cutter and has very good harness. Mr. Fortescue imported also four mares of the same breed, very strong but not so handsome. They work well two in a plow and are fed on oats and cut straw with very little hay and turned out all the night all the winter through. In the haggard is a Dutch barn for hay 40 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, having five pillars on each side and one at each end making 12 in all, about 17 ft. high to the roof. He uses a horse-rake in haymaking. He has a small flock of Leicestershire and ditto of South Down sheep. We drove through the demesne by the ruined castle and Church of Heynestown, in which last is a large monument—Query (to whom?). We arrived at Dundalk at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6, could get no parlour and with difficulty a bedchamber, so many riding travellers had put up from the rain for all night. It continues to rain all night and till 11 on Wednesday morning.

25 Then it began to clear and after breakfast we sallied out and walked down to the quay, having first called on Mr. Johnston and left my name with his son and my request concerning the division of Dromiskin commons. What was the Cambric manufactory is now a fine barrack for a regiment of foot and a squadron of horse. The port is inconsiderable, only three small quays and no stir about any of them. Called on Mr. Tinley, curate and schoolmaster, and found Mr. Montgomery there. A fine schoolroom and good dwelling house, with a large and excellent garden, very forward, artichokes fit to cut, peas and beans in high blossom, fruit trees ditto, young potatoes formed, the Liverpool egg potato of which he gave me some sets. These potatoes are cut in November and kept dry till March and then planted and kept earthed up &c. Fit to cut June 4. This schoolhouse was built about 1727 by Lord Limerick and endowed with £50 a year in return for a grant from the Corporation of the common, an extensive marsh of 1,200 acres, which he drained and embanked and which is now choice land worth more than 2 guineas per acre. The town boys pay but 11/- per annum. He has about 18 and 4 boarders. Seatown Castle, though at a considerable distance from the ruins and country adjoining the school was equally a part of St. Leonard's Abbey. There are not more than 20 weavers now—the linnen market, rather discouraged by the late Lady Roden, remains so still, yet about 600 pieces are sold every market day, much more seven years ago, much yarn also sold here. Monday market day but for meat Saturday. This is a great corn market. Rectorial tithes belong to Lord Clermont but are leased to Lord Roden who pays the Vicar £17 - 6 - 8 per annum. He has the tithe of Castletown. Many protestants probably 1,500—at the Sacrament on Festivals about 250. Two or three tan yards of considerable extent—much malting and saltworks—three breweries and 2 great distilleries, the Bellingham ale the most prevalent. Threshing mills at Mr. Gatakers and Taylors. The Church has a spire—called St. Nicholas Without. 642 houses pay cess—probably 260 more at least. The meadows and gardens much more forward than farther south. Got on horseback and crossed the bridge to visit Major Straton at Falmor. Saw the Scotch Green on my way—now ruinous, the house which had been sold to Mr. Tielan burned. Mr. Gatakers bleach mill &c. on a large scale at Falmore. Saw some large blocks of granite from broken rocks on Mr. Biggers's land at Gallowhall. Rode to Killins Hill where are some Druidical monuments. Saw them plowing for flax and for potatoes and sowing barley under the plow. Soil about Killins and Mr. Gatekers gravel—stony, rocky, but chiefly limestone and many kilns. At Castletown Road Mr. James Eastwood has built a curious gate. Met Major Straton and settled with him to make excursions &c. We dine at Mr. Tinleys with Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Barlow curate of Louth. The roads I travelled today are hard and firm but the great ones are rough.

26 Vide green memorandum book for the remainder of this tour to Carlingford &c.”  
(Beaufort returned home on the 28th.)

#### DUBLIN SOCIETY, 20th MARCH, 1800

“The Dublin Society give this publick notice of their intention to have Agricultural Views or Examinations of each county in this kingdom made with all convenient speed.

They trust that after the example in Great Britain many gentlemen may offer their services for so useful a work and the necessary expenses to be incurred by those whose offers the Society shall accept in the pursuit of it the Society will be ready to defray.

In counties where no such offers shall be made they will pay any capable persons, who shall be well recommended, for their time and labour.



These surveys are intended to contain an accurate statement of the extent and mode of agriculture; of planting; size of farms; population; wages; food; cloathing and habitations of the lower orders; farm houses; manufactures; roads; draining &c; breed of cattle; nature of soil; of fuel; the state or probability of mines; with observations on all defects in practice and the probable or possible remedies and improvements in every particular.

A detailed statement of the Society's wishes will be delivered at their house in Hawkins Street, or sent free by post to any person who shall desire it and all letters or applications are to be directed to the Speaker, Right Hon. Lodge Morres, John Leigh, Morgan Crofton, Thomas Burgh, Esqrs. or General Vallencey, Vice Presidents; if by post to the Speaker.

The Society earnestly intreat the assistance and information of all gentlemen and farmers upon this important object, which, if thoroughly well executed, must lead to a knowledge of the real state of the kingdom and of course point out the most probable means of extending agriculture, improving its modes, furthering manufactures and drawing forth all the ample resources of the country into general and effectual use."

#### DISTRICT REPORTERS

Faughart	Eastwood
Baronstown	Foster
Carlingford	Barrett
Ballymascanlon	Magrath
Dundalk	Montgomery, Straton, Coulter
Castlebellingham	A. McClintock
Louth	Fortescue
Ardee	Hume
Kildemock	Manning
Tallonstown	Filgate
Port	Lindsay
Drumcar	J. McClintock
Terfeckin	D. A. Beaufort, P. Brabazon
Clonmore	Coddington
Drumskin	Pratt
Mellifont	Balfour

#### FAUGHART Eastwood

- A 1 Good corn country, wheat, bere barley about 5 bushels per acre of seed. 2 Average produce 8 barrels per acre. 3 Average produce 10 barrels per acre. 4 Average produce 10-12 barrels per acre. 5 Proportion from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  roods—2 acres on a farm, average produce 40 barrels per acre. 6-7 (No entries). 8 None used. 9 Common, plows, harrows, spades, shovels, one threshing machine moved by horses. 11 (no entry).
- B 1 (no entry). 2 Old breeds unimproved. 4 Except horses in severe weather, seldom housed. 6 Very little raised, red clover not common, used as pasture. 7 Old Irish method, meadows cut when ripe, generally about middle of July. 8 One cow to small farms, not more than four on any, no dairies.
- C 1 2-20 acres, few larger. 2 Common cabins, no orchards. 3 Leases mostly for years, some few for lives, none perpetual. 4 One horse to small farms, 2-6 on larger ones. 5 2-10 acres. 6 Chiefly quickset banks or dry stone walls. 7 Open drains but little required here. 8 Dung for meadows or potatoes, marl, lime.
- D About 400 or 500, perhaps 600 persons, houses about 120-130 with little alteration these last 5 years.
- E Rent of cottages 20/- to 50/-, £2-10-0 per annum. Fuel, turf, broсна, very little coals.
- F (No entry).



- G Generally by composition, valued usually for wheat about £1-2-9 per acre, barley 12/-, oats 9/-, flax 8/8, but seldom paid so high.
- H Roads in very good repair.
- I Very arable, rather hilly, good corn country.
- K One school, well attended by Roman Catholics, but one Protestant family in parish.
- L Earl of Roden—Balriggan and Lurgankeel, Col. Fortescue of Rosskeagh, Mr. Hamilton of Carrickedmond, Mr. Fallon of Dungooly.
- M A Scotch Co. for some time carried on the weaving business successfully, but they are since removed and the works neglected. Not more than 7 or 8 looms in parish and they diminish since departure of Scotch Co.
- N No woods, some hedgerows of ash, no nurseries.
- O One water mill.
- P Very little waste land.
- Q Improving very much in industry.
- R Clergyman resident  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from parish, no church or glebe.
- S Remains of two ruined churches.
- T It is thought there are coal mines but none worked, some freestone, no limestone.

BARONSTOWN Foster

N.B. All that is said of Baronstown applies equally to Parish of Roch, which contains 2,000 acres.

- A 1 Usual proportion of tillage and grass is about 1,000 acres plowed in 2,100, remainder used for milch cows and horses. In 1799 wheat 112 acres, oats 381 acres, barley 299 acres, flax 550 acres, potatoes 150-200 acres.  
In general  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a farm plowed, great part of the parish is not tilled.
- 2 Average produce 5-8 barrels per acre.
- 3 Average produce 8-10 barrels per acre.
- 4 Average produce 8-10 barrels per acre.
- 5 Average produce 50-60 barrels per acre. N.B. Barrel containing 28 stone.
- 6 Average produce flax, 32 stone per acre.
- 7 Lea, potatoes, barley or bere or wheat or flax, oats, barley, laid down with clover.
- 8 None used.
- 9 None new.
- 11. Clover only, cattle housed and fed on straw, while plowing they get a little oats.  
N.B. Cabbage, turnips, rape have been tried and they grew well, but the same quantity of manure applied to potatoes would have been more profitable and have prepared the land better for after crops. Besides such crops are not respected by the people, who steal them and set their faces against them, calling them English crops and considering them fair plunder which they are not ashamed to be detected stealing.
- B 1 No cattle fattened and few sheep fed though the soil is suitable to them.
- 2 Not attended to.
- 4 (No entry).
- 6 Clover is raised as green food.
- 7 Very little meadow in the parish, not 60 acres.
- 8 No dairies.
- C 1 Mostly very small, with exception of two worth 30/- per annum, 2 guineas paid for small tenements.
- 2 Houses and offices bad, no cornstands, no orchards, no gardens.
- 3 Leases chiefly 21 to 31 years, few freehold, no particular clauses or duties.
- 4 Farms are too small to judge, not able in general to support a team, they borrow from each other. It is supposed that a farm of 50 acres requires a plow and five horses.
- 5 6-20 acres, in some parts no enclosures.



- 6 Stone faced ditches planted with thorns which cost about 5/- or 6/- per perch, making alone 2/-.
- 7 (No entry).
- 8 Marle is used of late, lime has been tried and answers.
- D 134 people pay tithes, many houses without land, there are children fit for school 157 boys, 87 girls.
- E Habitations as miserable as elsewhere. Fuel is turf, 30 or 40 kish suffice a house with one hearth, price when drawn home about 12d. per kish or cubic foot.
- F A labourer bound for the year has 6d. per day—house, cow's grass and winter fodder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre potato ground manured and plowed, bog leave and cabbage garden, with time to cut turf and plant potatoes, for £3 per annum. Few are bound and others have 8d. or 10d. per day.
- G By composition, average for wheat 11/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , barley 9/-, flax 9/-, oats or meadow 6/9, amounting to 3/6 per acre for the parish round.
- H In very bad repair.
- I Dry, not deep, stony, substratum hard gravel and limestone rock, rising in gentle hills, well watered.
- K (No entry).
- L Proprietors, two absent.
- M Spinning coarse yarn, general. Some woollen cloth made for home use, sometimes brought to market but declining from the increased price of sheep and wool. Flax much increased within 12 years owing to the bounty of four wheels per acre, last year 55 acres.
- N No woods.
- O One tuck mill in decay, is converting into a flax mill.
- P One bog of 100 acres, more profitable for fuel than reclaiming.
- Q People laborious, English increasing of late but Irish still used among themselves.
- R (No entry).
- S One small round fort of which nothing certain is known. Roche—remains of many places of strength. Roche Castle is in good preservation, its history is lost.
- T No mines.

## CARLINGFORD Barrett

- A 1 These last 6 or 7 years they have sown clover with their barley, which has answered well.
- 2 Average produce 7 barrels per acre.
- 3 Average produce 10 barrels per acre.
- 4 Average produce 8 barrels per acre.
- 5 Usually planted with the spade.
- 6 (No entry).
- 7 Usually potatoes, wheat, barley, oats.
8. None used.
- 9 None new.
- 11 (No entry).
- B 1 Young cattle are sent to the upper parts of the County and Co. of Meath to graze in summer, there is so little grass land, not more than 1 acre in 100.
- 2 Not attended to.
- 4 Cattle housed in winter and fed on straw.
- 6 Only red and white clover.
- 7 Very little meadow, about 50 acres cut very late.
- 8 No dairies.
- C 1 Average size 5 acres, average rent 1 guinea per acre.
- 2 Houses much better than in the west and south of Ireland, but not comfortable, offices usually convenient, no orchards nor cornstands.



- 3 Principal proprietor grants no leases. Usual terms 3 lives or 31 years, no particular clauses.
  - 4 Every man who has an acre keeps a horse for the purpose of carrying fish, so that the proportion is not to be ascertained.
  - 5 About 3 acres.
  - 6 Very bad, a mound of earth and a few stones.
  - 7 (No entry).
  - 8 Seaweed laid on the ground immediately from the shore, it is very plenty but 1/10 rotted and mixed with earth and lime would answer as well. Limestone and marl abound, but the former is never used and the latter it is supposed will not do a second time.
- D About 7,500 souls.
- E Cottages very wretched, without land generally, never more than a rood. Fuel, turf 6 miles off and very expensive, the poor use cowdung and straw.
- F Wages about 10*d.* per day, cottage at 1½ guineas, cow's grass 2 guineas, potato land manured and plowed £6 per acre.
- G Leased singly to each farmer at an acreable rent from 6*d.* to 4/- per acre.
- H (No entry).
- I South of Carlingford 4,000 acres of good arable land, flat and very well watered. North of Carlingford 2,500 acres barren, very hilly, well watered.
- K (No entry).
- L No resident proprietor.
- M Only linen cloth, one loom in every house.
- N No woods.
- O (No entry).
- P Very little bog except in the mountains to the north, where it is more valuable than arable land. There are 500 acres of commons, the property of Carlingford corporation, very capable of improvement.
- Q More industrious than any part of Ireland. English generally spoken and increasing.
- R (No entry).
- S Ruins of a castle to the north of the town, hanging over the sea, said to be built by King John. Many fragments scattered through the town show it to have been a place of consequence. South of the town the remains of the Black Friary, said by Primate Newcome to have been a monastery of great celebrity.
- T No mines.

BALLYMASCANLON      Magrath

- A 1 The land laid down with clover after two years is either plowed for oats or planted with potatoes by the spade, the dung being first laid on.
- 2 Average produce 8 barrels per acre.
  - 3 Average produce 12 barrels per acre.
  - 4 Average produce 12 barrels per acre.
  - 5 Planted with the spade, from ½ to 3 acres to a farm, average produce 48 barrels per acre.
  - 6 Clover generally sown except in the mountains.
  - 7 Wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, no fallows, oats bere by far the greater proportion.
  - 8 Oxen are used in draught by Col. Fortescue and Mr. Tipping, in collars.
  - 9 None new.
  - 11 (No entry).
- B 1 The land being almost all tilled the cattle are sent in summer to graze on the mountains. Grass land to tillage proportion 1 to 7.
- 3 Not attended to except by Messrs. Fortescue, Tipping, J. W. McNeale, T. P. McNeale.
  - 4 Cattle housed in winter, fodder straw.
  - 6 Only red and white clover, which is generally sown, except in the mountains which will not produce it. The poor man cuts it for his cattle.



- 7 Meadows cut from July 1st to Sept. 1st. In general, after lapcocks, handcocks, then trampled. Reporter's method is to spread and lap it and let it continue in lap till trampled.
- 8 Cows are kept in proportion to the wealth of the farmer not the size of the farm. No dairy farms.
- C 1 Farms small from 4-10 acres. Rent from £1 to 1½ guineas. The mountainous parts are set and held in rundale.
- 2 Houses and offices tolerably good, few corn stands, only 4 small orchards.
- 3 Most parts of the parish held in perpetuity by the McNeale family, leases usually 21 years or 2 lives.
- 4 Almost every man has a house and neighbours join to work each other's farms.
- 5 In general from 1½ -2½ acres.
- 6 Stone ditches awkwardly put together.
- 7 Draining is not practised.
- 8 Sea wrack near the coast, lime 100 barrels per acre, dung for potatoes chiefly.
- D From 4-5,000 souls, houses 1,000 and upwards.
- E All much alike. Fuel turf, expense varies according to situation.
- F Wages in spring and harvest 1/1, rest of year 8d. & 10d. House and garden £2, potato land 6 guineas per acre, cow's grass 50/-.
- G Set tithe free.
- H Roads very good.
- I Low land near the sea a light warm soil, near the mountains cold and shallow. A large barren tract of mountains, both flat and hilly, well watered.
- K One school endowed with £4 voted yearly by the Vestry, not well attended.
- L Sole proprietor, Earl of Clermont, absent.
- M Extensive linen manufacture, 4 large bleach greens, one paper mill. Number of looms too great to be ascertained, appears to be increasing.
- N Ravensdale demesne extensively planted with sycamore, beech, fir and ash. There are other small plantations and some hedgerows. No nursery of any consequence.
- O 5 corn mills, 1 flax, 1 tuck, 1 paper mill. Average quantity of corn manufactured by each, 140 tons.
- P None.
- Q Industrious.
- R Glebe house and church, clergy never resident. Parish constituted an inappropriate cure for ever by deed executed by Board 1st Fruits & Lord Clermont.
- S One castle in ruins at Ballymascanlon village, said to have been inhabited by Scanlon O'Neil from whom the village takes its name.
- T Supposed to be iron and coal but none worked. There are quarries of freestone and limestone.

#### DUNDALK      Montgomery, Straton, Coulter.

(Individual reports under each heading are followed by reporter's initial within square brackets.)

- A 1 Usual proportion of grass and tillage, including town parks, is 3/5 grass and meadow, 2/5 grain. Land worn out with tillage is generally sowed with red clover, fed two seasons and broken up again. Proportion of each kind of grain, in general, 1/6 of the farm, of potatoes 1/10.
- 2 Average produce 6-9 barrels. Mr. Taylor of the South Marsh sowed on one ploughing of lay land, which was harrowed in and afterwards shovelled. Average produce 8 barrels per acre.
- 3 Average produce 8-12 barrels per acre, appears upon minute enquiry to be 12 barrels. Barley often sowed with clover, mode of preparation spring fallowing.
- 4 Average produce 8-12 barrels per acre, upon minute enquiry appears to be 12 barrels. Mode of preparation by one plowing only.
- 5 If planted in drills the land is plowed, harrowed twice, first crossways, after planting the



dung is laid over them and covered with the plow, after landed as they grow up. Average produce 60-65 barrels (barrel 28 st.).

6 Peas are not infrequent, vetches are coming into use for soil, beans and turnips are sowed on Lord Roden's demesne.

7 Wheat on summer fallow, but chiefly on potato ground. Barley after wheat or with spring fallowing, oats next but often upon lea ground, no uncommon crops. [M]

From the lay potatoes, one or two crops—wheat, bere or oats, barley—laying down with clover, but in many instances this is departed from. Wornout land frequently let by the rood for potatoes to the town's people. Wheat sometimes sown on lay ground, succeeds well. Peas reckoned a fertilizing crop. Fallowing for wheat is practised and with peculiar success after clover. [S]

8 Oxen are sometimes employed on the clay soil, generally in collars. [M]

Used by Lord Roden and Mr. Jocelyn only, in collars. [S]

9 No new implements except winnowing machines, which are common, and one threshing machine. [M] English and Scotch plows have been introduced but succeeded by a light kind of Irish plow. Two-horse plows much used but not driven by plowman except on reporter's farm. One small threshing machine erected by Mr. Taylor. [S]

B 1 Grassland to tillage, 1 to 3, applied to meadow and pasturing cows for the town and horses [S] Grassland to tillage, one half. [C]

2 A very fine bull lately introduced by Mr. James Coulter and two fine rams by Mr. Samuel Coulter at a very high price. [M] Lord Clanbrassil left a very fine breed of cows which have been crossed by a good bull of Lord Roden's. There is a taste for good cows but there are not many of the improved English breed. Mr. John Jocelyn imported some Leicestershire sheep, also a good breed of pigs and is importing black cattle. [S]

4 Cattle housed in winter, fed in a few instances on cabbage, turnips and rape. [M] Mostly housed in winter, vetches are coming much into use for soiling. [S]

6 Clover for summer, with a few instances of rape, cabbages and turnips for winter. [M] Clover very generally sown, chiefly used for horses and sheep, sometimes mowed for soil. [C]

7 Cut in July and August, made as usual. [M] In hot windy weather should be trampcocked, on an average, on the 5th day. On Lord Roden's demesne this year some on the 3rd day and some on the 2nd was trampcocked, 1803. In general made in the old way, by some in a more rational method for which see Straton's letter No. 24. [S] Haymaking by fork cock, lap cocking not much practised. In general cut early. [C]

8 One dairy farm of 20 acres, with 20 cows at £8 per cow, the butter sold fresh in Dundalk. [M] Average summer produce of a cow 12 quarts, average for the year 8 quarts, or considering the time each cow is dry which in a dairy of 20 amounts to  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 6 quarts. No proportionable number of cows, regulated by the needs of the family, most families in town keep cows. [S] One dairy of 20 cows set to a dairy man at 8½ g. per cow, grass and hay found, every objectionable replaced in May. Houses, bails, vessels, car tackling to go to town furnished by farmer. Average price of butter 12d. per lb, buttermilk ½d. per quart, milk in winter 3½d., summer 2d. per quart. Proportion 1 cow to every 10 acres of the farm. [C]

C 1 Many of 20-30 acres, several 50-100, some above 100. Rent of Townparks 3-5 g, other lands 30/- to 50/- per acre. [M] Size varies much from 16 to 100 acres, Mr. Taylor's 150. Great part of the parish in Townparks. [S]

2 Farms of 50 acres and upwards have comfortable houses and offices, under 20 acres indifferent, one corn stand, 4 or 5 small orchards. [M] Respectable farmers well lodged, few cornstands or orchards. [S]

3 Leases 21 or 31 years with 3 lives. On Lord Roden's estate no tenant can sell or let his farm without landlord's permission under hand and seal, Bellew estate has all been fined down. [M] Two fee farms and 8 leases for 99 years, building lots in town generally for lives renewable, leases in general—some lives, some years with non-alienation clauses. [S]

4 On farm of 5-10 acres, 2. From 10-20 acres, 4. From 50-100, 6-10, and upwards in proportion. [M] About 1 horse to 12 acres, but most farmers have other businesses that require horses. [S]

One horse to every 10 acres of the farm. [C]



- 5 4-10 acres. [M] Townparks 1-8 acres, fields 6-12 or 20. [S]
- 6 Chiefly ditches, many with quicksets. [M] Lowlands fenced by drains or clay ditches with quicks, uplands by ditches faced with sharp stones and quicked. [S]
- 7 Draining is practised in the common way. [M] Chiefly surface drains, a few filled with stones. [C]
- 8 Marl, lime or dung, sometimes compost. [M] Cleansings of the streets, stable or cowhouse dung. [S] Chandlers' waste and all other town stuff for grass and potato lands. Marl and dung about 120 loads per acre. It is imagined too much marl injures. Lime not used, some few use lime in compost. [C]
- D In town and suburbs about 5,000, in country betwixt 3 & 4,000. [M] Whole parish counts 6,637 souls, viz. town 5,341, country 1,296. Castletown parish counts 806. Total of Union 7,443. Population is increasing. [S]
- E Cottages with 3-4 acres are improving. Fuel, turf, standard kish in town 2/-, in country 1/-. [M] Cottages rather better than the common, few have more land than  $\frac{1}{2}$  rood for a cabbage garden. Fuel of the rich, Wigan coal, now  $1\frac{1}{2}$  g. per ton, of the poor turf at 5/- per car load or 6d. per bag—9 to the load. Standard kish 3/3. [S] Cottages not good but many comfortable, very few have more than 3 or 4 perch for a cabbage garden. [C]
- F Wages in summer 10d.-12d., in winter 8d.-10d. House and garden at 30/-, potato ground 30/- to 40/- per rood, cow's grass £2 - 5 - 6 to £3. [M] Wages 10d. per day if hired by the year, if not 1/1, very high in harvest. House and garden  $1\frac{1}{2}$  g., ditto per rood for potato land, cow's grass 3 g. [S] Wages 10d. per day, 30/- for house and garden. [C]
- G By composition, regulated by the average market price. At 3/- per acre on the gross number of acres in the town. Townparks generally 6/-, being mowed.
- H Not so good as they ought.
- I Flat and hilly, flat—clay, hills—gravel, well watered. [M] About the town mostly clay, of which good bricks are made, 800 acres taken in from the sea by Lord Clanbrassil are a stratum on the surface of hard clay over sand, under which bluish clay again. Remainder of parish hilly and rocky, soil same as Barony of Upper Dundalk, well watered. [S]
- K A Charter School in the town for 30 boys, endowed by the Hon. Anne Hamilton, great-grandmother to Lord Roden. She left an estate in Co. Down for its support. It is very well attended.
- L Proprietors 3. Lord Roden, Mr. Tipping, resident, and the Bellew estate in dispute between Sibthorpe's heirs and Frederick Hamilton. [M] Except 200 acres, Lord Roden sole proprietor, resident. Parish contains 3,801 a. 3 r. 18 p. Priorland 104 acres belongs to Rev. Mr. Wolseley and 72 acres to Mr. Read. [S]
- M None but the linen or muslin, neither extensively. Cambric manufacture carried on still by one man in a very insignificant degree, looms very few and decreasing.
- N No plantations but on Lord Roden's and Mr. Tipping's demesnes or estates, oak, ash, elm, beech, fir. [M] On Lord Roden's demesne 234 acres, about 70 under grown timber and plantations. In the deer paddock 40 acres, are 13 acres of wood. Hedgerows in most parts of the parish, which is in general pretty well furnished with timber, one nursery at the 39th mile stone on the Dublin road. Prices—ash 2/6 per foot, very gross and fit for mill use 3/- or 3/6, oak 4/-, beech and elm 2/2, sycamore 1/6, fir 1/1. [S]
- O None, the manor mill was wisely destroyed by the late Countess Dowager of Roden.
- P Bogs all reclaimed, no waste land. [M] A few acres of boggy ground at Priorsland and a small tract at the back of Dowdall's Hill might be improved, 3-400 acres might be taken in from the sea and the harbour be thereby improved. [S] Some small tracts of salt water marsh capable of improvement. [C]
- Q The English language established, industry improving. [M] Habits of industry and English much increasing. [C]
- R (No entry).
- S Several, for which see Louthiana and Monasticon Hibernicum. [M]



Castle of Seatown, tower in good preservation, was taken by Cromwell, who granted some plots of ground near it to his soldiers. Still known by the name of Cromwell's Debentures. Ruins of Abbey of St. Leonard at the back of the present endowed school, once a great monastery to which Townland of Priorsland was an appendage.

T No mines. [M] Many quarries of green stone fit for building, no mines, no quarries in the parish but many immediately adjoining. [S]

[ TO BE CONTINUED ]





# Materials for the Dublin Society Agricultural Survey of County Louth

Compiled by DR. D. A. BEAUFORT

Edited by C. C. ELLISON

*(Continued from page 131, Volume XVIII, No. 2, 1974)*

for key to the reports see page 124/125, Volume XVIII, No. 2, 1974.

## BARONSTOWN

- A 2. Average produce 5 barrels.
- 3. Average produce 7 barrels.
- 4. Average produce 7 barrels.
- 5. Proportion on a farm 1-15 acres, average produce 55 barrels.
- 7. Wheat sown after potatoes or on clover ley, harrowed in and trenched, succeeded by barley and oats, very little fallow.
- 8. Very few, drawn in collars.
- B 8. One to 10 or 12 acres.
- C 1. Estates very large, farms 10-15 acres, rent 10/- to 35/-.
- 3. Leases mostly years and lives.
- 4. One horse to 10 acres.
- 5. 4-15 acres.
- 6. Quick-set hedges, great part badly enclosed.
- 8. Marl and lime on leys, dung on potato ground, marl and dung 100-160 loads per acre, lime 80-120 lbs.
- D About 120 houses, rather increasing.
- H In very bad repair.
- I Light soil, nearly flat.
- L Proprietor Lord Ludlow—absent.
- O Two small corn mills, one of them a windmill, they grind only for use of tenantry on estate.
- R Church and glebe, clergyman resident.

## CASTLEBELLINGHAM

A. McClintock

- A 2. Average produce 6 barrels.
- 3. Average produce 8 barrels.
- 4. Average produce 9 barrels.
- 7. Upon ley ground, potatoes without manure, wheat, barley, oats, again potatoes with manure or clover or fallow, wheat, barley, oats.
- 8. None used.
- 9. Gentlemen in general use the Scotch two-horse plough, one threshing machine at Mr. O'B. Bellingham's.
- B 1. Grassland and tillage nearly half and half.
- 2. Not attended to.
- 4. Cattle housed in winter.
- 6. Vetches and clover are used.
- 7. Hay made in common way, upland cut in July, bottoms in September.
- 8. No dairy farm.



- C 1. Estates small, farms average 10 acres, except 10 of 100 acres each. Rent 40/-.  
 2. Houses comfortable, offices convenient, no corn stands nor orchard.  
 3. Tenures 3 lives and 31 years, except Mr. C. Tisdall's, who gives on 7 years.  
 4. 8 horses to 100 acres.  
 5. Average 4 acres.  
 6. Common clay ditches.  
 8. Dung and scourings of ditches.
- D 180 land-holders, about 500 house keepers, perhaps 5 in each house. Protestant families have been invariably 27 these 4 years.
- E Cottages wretched, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre to each. Fuel, turf at 1/1 per kish, 20 kish suffice for a year.
- F Wages 10*d.* per day by the year, 1/1 for a short time, 35/- for house and garden, 30/- per rood for potato ground, £5 for cow's grass per annum.
- I One half hilly, light gravelly soil, very productive. Other half flat cold stiff clay, unproductive, well watered by streams and rivers.
- L Gentlemen resident in Parish are Turner Macan, Alan Bellingham, A. O'Brien Bellingham, John Bolton Esq., Sir Chichester Fortescue, Rev. Mr. Wolseley. Sir W. Bellingham Bart. for half the year. Parish contains 2,330 acres, 1,140 under tillage and meadow this year—1800 (*sic*).
- M Weaving only, but to no great extent. A very extensive brewery by Mr. O'B. Bellingham.
- N No woods or plantations.
- P No bogs or wastes.
- Q English language is commonly spoken, but habits of industry do not increase.
- S None.
- T No mines.

## LOUTH Fortescue

- A 2. When potatoes are drawn home, wheat is sown under furrow in 4 or 6 bout ridges, gathered very round to throw off the wet. Sometimes when there has been flax in the potato field as soon as it is drawn in August the ground is ploughed, being previously manured and the wheat harrowed in, about 5 or 6 ft. ridges then covered with the shovel from the rows. Quantity of seed varies with the time of sowing, from 20 to 26 per acre, see Barley. After clover the ground is broken up in August and sown with the harrow in October. Sometimes after ploughing the ley in August they give the land a bastard fallow, then wheat ploughed in as after potatoes.
3. Wheat stubble is broken up about Christmas, in April barley is sown, 24 st. to the acre, under furrow in 4 bout ridges, harrow following lengthways of the ridge, same process followed 3rd year of the course with barley after oats and before harrowing clover is sown. See No. 6.
4. After barley, oats are sown in March on one earth at 25 st. per acre harrowed in narrow ridges as for barley.
5. Stubble intended for potatoes is ploughed in March, in April ground is harrowed and after manure has been spread crops ploughed into 5 ft. ridges, sets then put in at the back of the spade. As soon as plants appear furrows are ploughed, 14 horses in pairs walking on the ridges and without a mould board. Plough goes 3 times in each furrow and earth shovelled over the plants. When plants appear again plough runs twice in the furrow (2 or 3 horses at length) and earth shovelled again. Ridges hand wed during summer and potatoes dug out at beginning of November. Reporter has this year 4 acres drilled potatoes in same field with labourers', much superior with little more than half their dung, not half the labour, every ploughing of the furrows in lazy-bed way is nearly equal to the whole drill tillage.



6. With second crop of barley, red clover is sown before harrowing 18 st. per acre. After one, sometimes two seasons, clover is broken up from the ley in August for wheat. When bere succeeds potatoes, it is sown under furrow about 20 st. per acre in December in same manner as wheat, subsequent crops the same as in the former course. Some small farms sow a few perches of the long pod bean near their houses in rows 18 in. asunder, hand wed and landed with spade. They are sold to the North country people for making bread within 1/- or 2/- of the price of wheat, barrel 20 st. Mr. Fortescue of Stephenstown grows 3 or 4 acres yearly of dwarf ? Magassan beans for pigs and horses. Reporter has this year 4 acres of both in 2½ ft. drills, cleaned and landed with single horse plough, also 9½ acres turnips, White Norfolk, Red and Green top, and a few Swedish in 2 ft. drills, sown with drill, harrow and small horse roller, which levelled top of ridge and rolled in the seed—2 st. per acre. Have seen a field or two of grey peas for winter feeding, but in so small quantity as not to deserve notice.
  7. Farmers in general take as much as possible of corn crops, without *proportionable* assistance of manure. Potatoes always the preparating crop and from being very well dunged leave land in good order to begin a proper course. Usual course is as follows: potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, clover, wheat, or potatoes, bere, oats, barley, clover, wheat. Clover sometimes not broke up for two seasons for wheat.
  8. None used.
  9. Common Irish—for minute description of which see Fortescue's report, question 15. [Missing]. He himself uses the Roxburghshire plough, which he considers as superior to the Midlothian, having no bend or shoulder to the coulter and therefore more easily forged and less liable to break, no stay and nut from coulter to beam, so more simple and less apt to gather dirt about the breast. In drill crops uses the Midlothian horse hoe and double mould board plough for cleaning and landing. Has imported Lord Somerville's 2 furrow plough but not tried it yet, thinks it will crossplough well in preparation for turnips and give the earth for barley with 3 horses. Harrows made after Lord Kamer No. 1 and 2. Sowing harrow made after Mr. Foster's at Collon.
- B
2. Attended to only by reporter. He has some Leicester sheep, also some lambs out of prime Irish ewes and Leicester ram, a good breed of pigs got from Mr. Sterne Tighe.
  4. Cattle seldom housed in winter, foddered on straw from cribs in open yard.
  6. Clover only used as a substitute for grass in summer. Red clover very general—seldom mowed, generally fed down (much less advantageous), very common to take in cattle at May to eat it down, horses at 16/3 per month, cows and heifers 11/- or 12/-. Many small farmers, who plough all except cows' grass and renters of corn acres, send their horses after barley sowing to clover.
  7. Meadows in general cut late from mistaken policy, hay made in usual way.
- C
1. Estates small, farms from 30 to 50 acres, some few 100 to 300 acres, some small 5 to 10 acres. Rent 35/- to 50/-, average 40/-.
  2. Houses and offices bad and inconvenient, generally of mud or stone, with road scrapings for mortar. Offices in general—low barn, stable, cow house and hovel for pig, which with ragged ditch encloses farmyard, where cattle are foddered in winter—no corn stands. (N.B.—There are some exceptions to the above and windows are getting more into use.) No orchard.
  5. In large farms 5-10 acres.
  6. Ditch, 5 ft. wide and 5 deep, and bank faced with stones set edgeways. Two rows of thornquicks planted between the layers and projecting horizontally, with sometimes ash, elms and sycamore 8-10 ft. asunder among the quicks. In two or three years this, kept clean, makes a good fence and economical, for when quicks grow strong the ditch may be levelled in and the back of the bank cut away, stones and thorns remaining sufficient fence, so that there is the least possible waste of land by this method.
- E
- Cottages very wretched, seldom have any land, sometimes a cabbage garden. Fuel, turf at about 1/1 the standard kish, more common to take so much bog, cut and rear it—30 or 35 car kishes sufficient for a year with a little broсна, bog sufficient to produce that quantity costs from 25/- to 1½ gs.



- F Wages by year 8*d.* per day, occasionally 10*d.* or 1/-, but in harvest higher according—cottiers have 6*d.* or 7*d.* a day with house, potato ground and cow's feeding. Mowers have 5/- or 6/- per acre, with milk, sometimes beer. A boy under 15 or 16 is from 4*d.* to 6*d.* girls are employed occasionally for 6*d.* but in harvest 8*d.* or 1/- . House rent with a rood of ground from 40/- to £3. Potato ground, ploughed and dunged, from £5-£6 per acre, owner ploughs the furrows before shovelling ( $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in general suffices and keeps 1 or 2 pigs, 3 roods a large allowance). Grass and fodder for a cow £4, her winter dung belongs to landowner.
- G By composition, rates I don't know.
- H Excellent roads, farmers well pleased at the cess paid for them from the advantage derived.
- I Greater part rich sharp friable loam, intermixed with small stones, 8 or 10 in. deep, on a substratum of shingle. It is of a dry warm nature and undulating surface—of sheep walks, producing spontaneously trefoil and clover. Some partial spots of yellow clay and small proportion of peat earth in neighbourhood of bogs and marshy places, well watered by streams besides the Fane to the north and the Glyde to the south and south-west.
- K There is a great deficiency of schools and a very general neglect of education among all the farming classes.
- L Proprietors many, chiefly resident in the County, viz. Earls of Roden and Clermont, Messrs. M. Fortescue, J. W. Foster, F. Fortescue, F. Foster, Balfour, Dawson, Mrs. Clive, Lord Louth, Incorporated Society.
- N No woods, some fine old trees about Corderry, some good hedgerows, ash is the general timber. Mr. Fortescue has made extensive plantations at Stephenstown, which promise well. Young plantations consist chiefly of oak, ash, elm, sycamore, horsechestnut, beech, larch and fir—silver, spruce, Scotch. No nurseries, but reported about to establish small one. Ash at about 2/8 per foot.
- P No waste land, nor bog more than suffices for the consumption of the country.
- Q English in general well spoken by men, not so by women. Habits of industry are not cultivated nor education at all attended to.
- R Church old, out of repair, but money subscribed for a new one on a new site, to be commenced in spring, ground being already enclosed, 1802. Glebe of 40 acres, a glebe house building, Rector resident.
- T No mines, no limestone or freestone, lime drawn from Ardee.

#### CHARLESTOWN Ball

- A 2. Average produce 4-9 barrels.  
3. Average produce 6-14 barrels.  
4. Average produce 6-15 barrels.  
6. Average produce Bere 8-20 barrels.  
7. First wheat or bere—oats—barley and clover following. Going much out of use. Potato ground almost universally sown with a winter crop. Wheat often sown on a clover ley, no other crops.  
8. None used.  
9. Nothing new but winnowing machines.
- B 1. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of farm under grass, which is applied to feeding of working cattle and cows for the family.  
2. Not attended to.  
4. Cattle generally housed in winter, fed on straw and hay.  
6. None but clover, of which a great quantity.  
7. Cut rather early, turned 2 or 3 times till dry then made into small cocks, so into large ones.  
8. No dairy farms.



- C 1. Small, largest not 1,000 acres. Farms from 10-100 acres, rents 34/- to 50/-.  
 2. Nothing comfortable or convenient, no orchard.  
 3. Tenures 31 yrs. and a life or lives.  
 4. 20-30 acres 4 horses, 30-50 acres 6 horses, 50-100 acres 8 horses.  
 5. 5-10 acres.  
 6. Stone faced quickset ditches.  
 8. Marl and dung.
- D About one to 3 acres.
- E Poor cottages,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre for potatoes and a spot for cabbages. Fuel, turf at about 1/6 per kish.
- F Wages 5d.-6d. per day, with house, garden, potato ground, cow's grass and drawing 20 kish of turf for £3.
- G By composition, wheat 12/-, barley 10/-, oats 8/-, meadow 6/- and 3/6 for the tenth fleece and lamb.
- I Light gravel, in general rather flat, plentifully supplied with water.
- L Lord Louth has near 1,000 acres, Mr. Cobb all the Parish of Maplestown 800 acres, others from 200-400 acres. Half resident, half absent.
- M None but weaving coarse linen.
- N No woods.
- P Some bog of more value than any land.
- Q Very tolerably established.
- S None.
- T No mines.

ARDEE Hume

- A 2. Average produce 7 barrels.  
 3. Average produce 10 barrels.  
 4. Average produce 12 barrels.  
 7. Wheat after potatoes or fallow, barley, oats, barley with clover, then wheat and laid down with barley and grass seeds.  
 8. None used.  
 9. All common but one threshing machine at Mr. Manning's.
- B 1. In Ardee and Shanlis the grass land is about  $\frac{1}{4}$ , chiefly meadow. In Smarmore, Stickillen and Kildemock about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , chiefly pasture for sheep.  
 2. There are neither black cattle, sheep nor swine.  
 4. Milch cows only housed in winter.  
 6. Clover only, used for pasture for horses after spring work is over.  
 7. After lying for a day on the sward it is shook out and in about 3 days made into small cocks, from which it is tramped into field cocks about the 9th day. Cut early in July.  
 8. No dairy farms.
- C 1. 16-200 acres, average rent 25/- per acre. Grounds let within last 6 years fetch 2 gs., the town parks of Ardee £5.  
 2. Rich farmers comfortably lodged, convenient offices, 4 have corn stands, 3 orchards.  
 3. Tenures 31 years or 3 lives, no particular clauses except on Mr. Foster's estate, whose tenants are restricted from selling straw unless for his use.  
 4. Farms 100-200 acres employ 10 horses, under 100 acres about 6.  
 5. 5-20 acres.  
 6. Ditches faced with stone edgeways and quicked.  
 8. Dung—marl not very common.



D	In Ardee	600 houses at 5 persons	3,000
	Country part of Ardee	197 houses at 5 persons	985
	Stickillen	53 houses at 5 persons	265
	Shanlis	61 houses at 5 persons	305
	Smarmor	42 houses at 5 persons	210
	Kildemock	97 houses at 5 persons	485
	Total	1,050	5,250
E	Cottages very wretched with a small garden only to each. Fuel, turf at about 1/6 per kish.		
F	Common labourers have 10d. per day, those who live under farmers have 6d. per day, with house, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre for potatoes, cow's grass and hay for 2 gs.		
G	By composition. In Ardee, Shanlis, Stickillen, which are impropriate (last year) wheat £1, barley £1, oats and meadow 10/-. In Kildemock the clergyman received for wheat 14/-, barley 14/-, oats 8/-, meadow 6/-.		
I	Rich and fertile ground, swelling and well watered in Ardee, Shanlis, Smarmor, Stickillen. In Kildemock, hilly, soil light but kind.		
L	Contents are, in Ardee 2,084, Shanlis 990, Smarmor 805, Stickillen 666. Estates much divided, no large one in parish except Ruxton's, proprietors all absent.		
M	None but coarse linen cloth for Drogheda market, which employs 146 looms throughout the union, of which forty-six in the town. Bleaching yarn employs a number of people near Ardee and is increasing.		
N	No woods or plantations.		
P	An extensive bog near Ardee, incapable of improvement but more useful in its present state.		
Q	Lower orders bigotted and superstitious, little disposed to habits of industry or to acquire English language.		
S	Three old castles in the town formerly (as well as the town) capable of defence, of which no satisfactory account can be obtained.		
T	No mines nor quarries except some limestone at Drakestown and Kildemock.		

## KILDEMOCK Manning

- A 1. Quarter of tillage land generally fallow and potatoes, on a farm of 60 acres upwards generally one quarter of potatoes.
2. Reporter tried wheat on clover ley on one ploughing, first laying on 60 barrels of lime per acre—promises well (June 20). The clover had been cut twice for feeding in yard and once eat off. It answered well,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres keeping 12 horses, 5 oxen, 16 pigs from June 1-September 20. Produce of wheat 5-9 barrels.
3. 6-14 barrels.
4. 6-14 barrels.
5. 80-100 barrels, sometimes on good land, well manured, 160 barrels.
7. Not regular, generally first fallow, second wheat, barley or oats, oats and clover fed off by horses and sheep. Sometimes, first potatoes on stubble with stable or fold yard manure, 80 car loads per acre. Secondly wheat or meslin, 3rd barley or oats, 4th fallow, 5th wheat, 6th barley and clover fed as before, then fallow.
8. Few used, those in collars.
9. Very little improved. Reporter has tried Scotch plough as improved by Small, thinks cast metal share instead of wrought iron would be further improvement by lessening expense, which now counterbalances its advantages.



- B 1. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  tillage,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grass, chiefly for working cattle, cows and meadow. Very few sheep unless for clover.  
 2. Not attended to.  
 6. Clover was tried last year as food for horses etc. in the house, answers well. N.B. Reporter tried turnips and rutabaga, found them answer well for sheep, oxen, cows, and with horses rutabaga, which sheep also preferred. Horses were fed with it twice a day and only their usual quantity of corn, worked hard and kept their flesh. Being out before the spring work finished, their corn was doubled but the want of it was evident. Tried carrots also, had 4 barrels a perch, gave them to horses, preferred by them to rutabaga.  
 7. Generally cut late, dried so as to prevent heating when put up.  
 8. Proportion of milch cows 4 or 5 to farms 60 acres and upwards, no dairies.
- C 1. 100-300 acres, but many subdivided. Rent 8/- to 35/- but for subdivisions sometimes up to 50/-.  
 2. Houses improving fast, offices slowly.  
 3. Few perpetual leases, usual tenures 31 years or 3 lives.  
 4. 8-10 to 100 acre farms.  
 5. 5-20 acres but often subdivided into not more than 2 acres.  
 6. Generally clay banks with a ditch (sometimes faced with stone) and quicks of either furze or whitethorn.  
 7. Little practised, done by filling a ditch with stones to near the surface, then putting earth for remainder.  
 8. Generally stable or fold yard dung for potatoes at 80 small car loads per acre, very little lime, cleansing of ditches used on fallows, sometimes marl. N.B. Last year Reporter put 60 barrels lime per acre on fallows, same for wheat after flax, which promises well (June 20) Limed fallows appear much better than part unlimed, lime hot. Put 50 barrels per acre for barley, but the whole field being limed, cannot judge of its comparative appearance. This lime was of the former year's burning.
- E Cottages very indifferent, land to each enough for 400-500 cabbage plants. Fuel, turf from 16d.-2/2 per kish.
- F Wages 6d. per day, with house and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre potato land manured for 20/-, cow's grass and hay 20/-. Out labourers have 10d. per day.
- G By composition, rates regulated by crops.
- H Good.
- I Mostly loam, in some places on gravelly in others on a clayey substratum. A little to the south some limestone on lands of Drakestown and Kilpatrick. Well watered by springs and rivulets which, however, are subject to floods.
- L Estates 100 acres-300 or 400 acres, proprietors non-resident.
- M Linen only, to no great extent but increasing. Flax is reared by every farmer and cottager, from 20 perch-1 acre. They often save the seed, very few looms—increasing.
- N None full grown, not 1 acre of wood together in parish. Hedgerows getting up, chiefly ash. One small nursery lately established at Hunterstown Farm.
- Q Industry increasing, English becoming very general.

TALLANSTOWN Filgate

- A 1. Generally equal number of acres of wheat, barley and oats, potatoes according to size of farm from 2-10 acres.  
 2. Average produce 7 barrels.  
 3. Average produce 10 barrels.  
 4. Average produce 12 barrels.  
 5. Average produce 120 barrels.



7. First potatoes or oats—wheat—barley—oats—laid down with barley and clover.
  8. Some few used.
  9. The old Irish plough, some few Scotch ploughs, winnowing machines general, no other new machine.
- B
1. Third of farm commonly grass, used for feeding sows and sheep, which last pay well.
  2. Black cattle only attended to by Mr. Filgate of Lisrenny.
  6. Red clover sown with wheat, eaten down by horses, sheep, cows, very general. Some few cattle are housed in winter by gentlemen.
  7. The old Irish way.
  8. Farms of 4 acres have 1 cow, of 10 acres 2 cows, 25 acres 3 cows, 40 acres 4 cows, 100 acres 6 cows. No dairy farm.
- C
1. Farms from 4-40 acres, average rent 2 gs.
  2. Houses uncomfortable, offices bad, no stands, no orchards.
  3. Usually 3 lives or 31 years. Some few perpetual.
  4. 5 horses to 50 acres and in proportion.
  5. 3-15 acres.
  6. Ditches faced with stone, quicked with thorn and trees.
  7. Little practised and seldom wanting.
  8. Dung 200 loads per acre for potatoes, marl 140 kishes to ley ground, mould 500 kishes per acre.
- E Cottages bad with  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  acre potato ground. Fuel, turf about 1/- per kish.
- F Wages 6d. per day, with house,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre potato ground, cow's grass and hay, year's turf for 50/-.
- G By composition at 10/- per acre sowed, or 3/- per acre. N.B.—This is allowed, see prop. of grassland to tillage.
- H Tolerable.
- I Light and fertile, well adapted for tillage or sheep walks, well watered by streams and rivers.
- K No schools.
- L Estates not large. Proprietors are Lord Louth, Wm. Filgate, Matthew Fortescue, Charles Craven, Fred Fortescue, John L. Foster, Hector Graham, Esqrs.
- M None except looms, which are said to increase.
- N No woods but many plantations of various trees, no timber for sale.
- O One water mill at Tallanstown.
- P None.
- Q Increasing.
- R None.
- S None.
- T None.



# Materials for the Dublin Society Agricultural Survey of County Louth

Compiled by DR. D. A. BEAUFORT

Edited by C. C. ELLISON

(Continued from page 194, Volume XVIII, No. 3, 1975)  
for key to reports see pull out after last page

## PORT Lindsay

N.B.—Port includes Rathdrummin.

- A 1. None but the commonest crops. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the parish under tillage, viz. wheat 181 acres, barley 75, oats 251, flax 24, potatoes about 83. Meadow 109, rest grass or resting.  
2. Average produce 6 barrels.  
3. Average produce 7 barrels. (Average too low—Beaufort)  
4. Average produce 8 barrels. (Average too low—Beaufort)  
7. Wheat after potatoes and fallows—barley and oats—exhausted grounds sometimes laid down with red clover. None but common crops.  
8. None.  
9. All the commonest kind.
- B 1. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  under tillage.  
2. Not attended to.  
4. Cattle (housed) in severe weather.  
6. None raised.  
7. Turned on the sward 2 or 3 days after being cut, then made into large field cocks—after a week, if weather good, into trampcocks—after a month or six weeks drawn home. Mowing from beginning of July to end of September.  
8. No dairy farms.
- C 1. From 5 to 100 acres—one of 800. Average rent of tenant occupant 25/- per acre—some few as low as 12/-.  
2. Few comfortable houses, offices very slovenly, few cornstands, one or two small orchards.  
3. Usually 21 years or 31 years, sometimes with lives.  
4. Number of working horses in the two parishes 219. Average nearly one to 10 acres.  
5. From 2 or 3 acres to 10 or 12.  
6. In Port clay ditches, in Rathdrummin faced with stones.  
8. Most common, sea sand mixed with ditch scourings, formerly seaweed much used but not now—not known why.
- D November 1st, 1800
- |                                    |       |                                   |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Landholders' houses in Port        | 43    | Male inhabitants in Port          | 236   |
| Cottagers' houses in Port          | 29    | Female inhabitants in Port        | 220   |
| Landholders' houses in Rathdrummin | 45    | Male inhabitants in Rathdrummin   | 263   |
| Cottagers' houses in Rathdrummin   | 49    | Female inhabitants in Rathdrummin | 276   |
|                                    | <hr/> |                                   | <hr/> |
| Houses                             | 166   | Inhabitants                       | 995   |
- E Very miserable—of mud, thatched—few have any land—some a rood. Fuel, turf from Braganstown bog, or coals from Drogheda, very expensive.
- F Wages, 8d. in summer, 6d. in winter—with house and one rood of potato ground 30/-, cow's grass and hay 30/-, per acre of potato ground 30/-. Out labourers (very few) have 1/1 per day.



- G By composition, wheat valued at £5, barley £4 - 10 - 0, oats £4, meadow £3 per acre.
- I Stiff clay, except about the village, where are some farms of rich black earth, flat, well watered by streams. In Rathdrummin soil lively gravel mixed with black earth, undulating, well watered by small streams.
- L Port, four estates, proprietors are the executors of Sibthorpe; Sharpe; Humphries; Wallop Brabazon, Esquires. Rathdrummin, two estates of Sir Edward Bellew Bart. and representatives of James H. Smith Barry Esq.  
Port and Rathdrummin 1,000 acres each.
- M Coarse linen, to a considerable extent—weavers chiefly work for employers in Drogheda, who supply yarn. Some few on their own account and sell their webbs at Drogheda market. November 1st 1800 there were in the parish of Port 67 looms at work and in Rathdrummin 48.
- N Neither woods, plantations nor hedgerows, except those in the demesne of Rokeby Hall.
- P But one unarable tract (in Rathdrummin) 20 acres of swampy ground, flooded in winter, summer affords good pastureage and a little turf, which is nearly exhausted—easily reclaimable.
- Q People industrious, particularly the weavers. English language well established and increasing.
- T None discovered.

#### DRUMCAR J. McClintock

- B 4. A small quantity of turnips and cabbages.
- D 180 families—at 6 to the house—1,080 souls, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres per head—parish containing 2,168 acres which pay cess and about 200 or 250 more. About 12 Protestant families.
- E Fuel, turf from Braganstown costs 7/- per clamp, which contains 6 kish =  $\frac{1}{2}$  per kish. Food, potatoes, milk and oaten bread, better kind have a little meat at Christmas.
- F Wages 8d. to 10d., house and small garden 30/-, potato ground 5 guineas per acre, cow's grass 30/-.
- G By composition, 10 acres pays bona fide  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 6.
- K Not one, children go to Dunleer or Hicohmore school.
- M Weaving goes on well now.
- O Two mills—Annagasson grinds annually on average 15,000 barrels of wheat, Drumcar 3,500 oats and wheat, this year chiefly the latter.

#### TERFECKIN D. A. Beaufort and P. Brabazon

- A 1. Grass land usually broken up with flax or potatoes, sometimes oats—on small farms seldom less than one acre of potatoes, some have 10 or 12, raised for market, being held in best repute. [D.A.B.]
2. Average produce 8-12 barrels. [D.A.B.] 5-10 P.B. (Average too low. D.A.B.)
3. Average produce 10-20 barrels. [D.A.B.] 8-15 P.B. (Average too low. D.A.B.)
4. Average produce 10-16 barrels. [D.A.B.] 6-12 P.B. (average too low. D.A.B.)
5. Average produce 80 barrels. [D.A.B.]
6. No bere here. Clover is mostly sowed with barley, spring vetches after oats, when poor, and cut green. [P.B.] Red clover very common, chiefly used for hay and let out for two or three years. [D.A.B.]
7. Wheat, barley, oats, land fallowed and manured. Flax generally after potatoes—clover with barley general. [P.B.] Flynn's method—fallow, wheat, barley, on two plowings, oats on one. Potatoes manured, barley or wheat, oats, oats. W. Brabazon's—never fallows, lay, potatoes, barley or wheat, barley on two plowings, clover laid down. [D.A.B.]
8. Very few employed except by Wallop Brabazon, who uses collars, and Maguire. [D.A.B.]
9. All common except Messrs. Brabazon, which see. [D.A.B., P.B.]
- B 1. On large farms about  $\frac{1}{2}$  tillage, on small very little grass, in general about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , chiefly meadow—calves reared. [D.A.B.] Grass about  $\frac{1}{4}$ , applied to feeding horses, dairy cows, young black cattle and a few sheep—cattle on all housed in winter, viz. milch cows, fat bullocks and calves, not young cattle. [P.B.]



2. Not attended to. [P.B.]
  4. Milch cows, fat bullocks and calves are housed, but not young cattle. [P.B.]
  6. None raised but clover and vetches. Clover becoming very general and vetches common. [P.B.]
  7. The common way, bottoms cut late, some use the horse rake. [P.B.]
  8. Small farms have 2 or 3 cows, one dairy of 20 cows (McKeon), butter and milk sold in Drogheda—when set, price £5 to 5 guineas per cow. [D.A.B.]  
Very few dairy farms, price about £5 per cow, the butter sold in Dublin and Drogheda. [P.B.]
- C 1. 10-30 acres let to weavers, who are the chief occupiers. Some considerable farmers of one, two to three hundred acres. [P.B.]
2. Comfortable, thatched, stands, no orchards. [D.A.B.] Better sort of farmers well housed, little farmers but indifferently, very few stands, no orchards. [P.B.]
  3. Usually 21 years or 31 years, sometimes with lives. [P.B.]
  4. About 4 to 40 acres. [D.A.B.] 8 to 100 acres. [P.B.]
  5. In small farms 2 to 4 acres. [P.B.]
  6. All French shores. [D.A.B.]
  8. Lime, sea sand, dung, ditch scourings. [P.B.] Dung applied to potatoes, same to barley, sea sand mixed with mooring and dung for potatoes, fallows and meadows, 400 or 500 loads. [D.A.B.]
- D In 1793 the return of men fit to serve in Militia (exclusive of Clogher) was 474. [P.B.]  
Population increasing. [D.A.B.]
- E In general bad (except about Terfeckin) with one rood for garden at 2 guineas per annum. Fuel, coals from Drogheda and cow dung. [D.A.B.] Cottages in general bad, farms from 5 to 10 acres. Fuel, coals 24/- to 30/- per ton and some turf. [P.B.]
- F Wages near Drogheda 1/1 and 10d., further down 12d. and 8d. Potatoes 6 guineas, cow's grass 50/- to £3. [D.A.B.] Wages 6d. with house and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of garden, cow's grass and 1 rood of meadow for 46/-, other labourers 8d. through the year. [P.B.]
- G By composition, rates for wheat and meslin 8/- to 10/- per acre, barley 5/- to 7/-, oats about 6/-. [P.B.]
- H Very good and improving. [D.A.B.]
- I Various, stiff white clay near the coast, well watered in summer, too much in winter, flat. [P.B.] Some hills, all elevated. [D.A.B.]
- K Brabazon's school and two Popish, the latter very well attended, but few at Brabazon's. [D.A.B.]
- L Small, 500 to 1,000 acres. Proprietors, Smith Barry, W. Brabazon, J. McClintock, — Chester, S. Newcomen, the Primate, Col. Philips. [D.A.B.]
- M At Drogheda market linen very extensive, sheeting and dowlas considerable and increasing much. [P.B.] Probably 600 looms by individuals—many farmers deal in it. [D.A.B.]
- N But few plantations, consisting of oak, ash, elm and sycamore. [P.B.]
- O Two grist mills—one windmill and one horse mill. [D.A.B.]
- P No bog, some rocky hills about Castle Coe and Clogher.
- Q All speak English. [D.A.B.] Habits of industry are well established, the English language but slowly. [P.B.]
- R Church very neat, glebe a little scattered. [D.A.B.]
- S Termonfeckin Castle belongs to the Primate and Glasspistle Castle to Mr. Barry. [D.A.B.]
- T No mines or quarries except greenstone. [D.A.B.]

CLONMORE Coddington

- A 2. Average produce 5 barrels, except Ardballan where only two.
3. Average produce 6 barrels, except Ardballan, which is so poor that it will not produce barley.
  4. Average produce 6 barrels, in Ardballan  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
  5. Average produce 160 barrels, except in Ardballan.



7. Lay—potatoes without dung—wheat or meslin—barley—oats—potatoes with dung or laid down with clover for two years, then the same succession again. Where land is good it is broken up after one crop of clover, in September sown with wheat harrowed and trenched, the plough run in the furrow. When they fallow land after oats for a crop of wheat they give it four ploughings and three harrowings, beside two slight ploughings called scorings. For barley two ploughings and two harrowings, for oats one.
8. None.
9. One threshing machine brought from England by Mr. Gerard Bellew, but from unskilfulness in erecting, or some other cause, yet useless.
- B 1. Proportion of grass land (to) tillage, about one half, used for milch cows and working horses.
2. Not attended to.
4. None housed but working horses and milch cows.
6. Vetches pretty common, used both green and dry. Clover in very general use.
7. Common way—upland meadows cut in July, the bottoms in September.
8. No dairy farms.
- C 1. Farms generally about 15 to 30 acres, four farms from 70 to 90 acres, four more upwards of 40 acres. Rent 25/- to 35/-, but in Ardballan only 14/-.
2. Houses comfortable, offices convenient, no stands for corn, no orchards.
3. Mr. Robinson's estate is let for 1 life and 21 years, Mr. Strange's for 3 lives and 31 years. (Sir Edward Bellew's—not in the parish—now out of lease, will be let in farms of about 20 acres for lives.)
4. For 15-20 acres, 2 horses; 25-50 acres, 4 horses; so in proportion.
5. From 2 to 5 acres.
6. Ditches and quickset hedges.
8. Marle and a kind of heavy blue clay found in the swamps on the light grounds. Sea sand or lime and stone gravel on the stiff yellow clay. Gravel is preferred to sand but much more expensive, an acre requiring 700 loads and only 300 of sand.
- D Parish contains 1,100 acres, 116 families and 650 souls. (This account accurate, collected by personal application of Reporter at each house.) Protestant families 7.
- E Very indifferent with generally  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre. Fuel is turf at  $\frac{3}{3}$  the standard kish, which weighs 3 cwt. and furze at 16/- to 22/9 per cart or 100 sheaves. Some coals but the quantity is inconsiderable.
- F Wages 6d., with house, garden,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre potato land, cow's grass and hay, grazing of a pig and calf, carriage of 5 kishes of turf and their own maintenance for one month at harvest time for £3. This is well worth £10, which gives the workman 12d. per day.
- G By composition. Rates—wheat and meslin 10/-, barley 8/-, oats and meadow 6/-, per acre.
- I Mostly light gravel, towards the coast 166 acres of stiff clay called Ardballan, flat, well watered.
- L Estates large, proprietors absentees. Three quarters belongs to the Rev. Mr. Robinson, most of the remainder to Mr. Strange. Parish contains 1,100 acres.
- M No established manufactures but a number of working weavers. Innumerable little yarn bleaches on the rivulets, which abound.
- N At Barmeath. Prices of timber sold at Barmeath, for ash, elm and beech 1/6 per foot, fir half the price of foreign timber.
- P None in the parish, but between it and Dunleer among the hills innumerable small swamps, which (Reporter thinks) might be reclaimed and rendered valuable at an inconsiderable expense.
- Q Tolerably industrious. English language general, daily increasing as well as habits of industry.
- S None.

DRUMISKIN

Pratt

- A 2. Average produce 6-8 barrels.  
3. Average produce 8-12 barrels.



4. Average produce 10-12 barrels.
7. Wheat on a summer fallow or on a clover fallow or after potatoes, next barley, lastly oats.
8. None.
9. Common four horse ploughs, two horse harrows and four horses for fallows. Mr. Shiels has a threshing machine and Mr. A. Bellingham another, winnowing machines are common.
- B 1. Very little grass, most farmers either send their cattle to starve on the Commons or feed them on a very few acres of clover.
2. Not attended to.
6. None except clover.
7. Common way, upland cut in July, the lower in August and some later.
8. No dairy farms.
- C 1. The average rent is 40/- per acre.
2. Houses very indifferent, no cornstands except at Mr. Shiels', no orchards.
3. On Lord Clermont's estate 3 lives or 31 years and they are barred from a right of commonage. On the other estates commonly 21 years without any particular clauses.
4. Four to a farm of 20 to 30 acres.
5. From 2 to 15 acres, but Reporter impertinently observes that this query is better calculated for a surveyor than for him.
6. In general bad, better sort of farmers have stone-faced ditches, quicked.
- D About 240 landholders, who would on a reasonable computation average four children to each family.
- E Very indifferent, garden from 1 rood to a plot for cabbages. Fuel, turf generally made for themselves. In the spring it sells for 3/3 the car kish. The poorer sort burn their neighbours' hedges only, which last year was universally the case, there being no turf.
- F Yearly wages 8d. to 10d., with farmer less, with house and garden at 30/-, potato land £5 to 6 guineas per acre, cow's grass 2 guineas. Out labourers, this year moderate, have from 1/- per day with maintenance to 10d.
- G By composition, wheat 10/-, barley 8/-, oats 6/- per acre.
- I Light loamy in general, in some parts stony, well watered, flat towards the coast. The remainder beautifully undulating, especially westward of the Commons. The upper part is composed entirely of sand and coarse strand gravel and shingle mixed, clothed with a thin covering of fine mould, the whole over an unknown depth of sea sand. The lower parts are composed of fine sea sand in a deep under stratum lower than the level of the sea, mixed with sea shells to a depth also unknown. The surface a fine, light rich mould for one to two feet deep, comprised chiefly of rich alluvium and vegetable matter, interspersed with a few thin veins of whitish or blue brick clay.
- L Estates small except Lord Clermont's and the Primate's, the only resident landlord is Chichester Fortescue Esqr.
- M Very coarse linen only, not to any great extent.
- N Very few, scarcely any. Very little sold in this neighbourhood, price of ash from 3 to 4 guineas per ton.
- P The Commons contain 590 acres.
- Q Not industrious, English general.
- S One steeple or tower of ancient date near the church, which seems to be the remains of an extensive building.
- T There is a lead mine at Psalterstown,<sup>1</sup> which some years ago was worked but did not arrive at any degree of perfection.

MELLIFONT Balfour (in part)

- A 1. Nine tenths under corn, grassland broken up with potatoes or oats with one ploughing. Proportion of potatoes 1 or 2 acres on a farm, sometimes more.
2. Average produce 7 barrels.
3. Average produce 10 barrels.

1. Query—Walterstown? Salterstown, another parish south of Castlebellingham.



4. Average produce 10 barrels.
5. Average produce 60-70 barrels.
6. Only vetches.
7. The common course, grassland broken up with potatoes or oats on one ploughing.
8. Used by Balfour in yokes.
9. Mr. Balfour has improved ploughs and one threshing machine.
- B 1. Nine tenths under corn, except Jobbers.
2. Swine only attended to by Mr. Balfour.
6. Vetches for hay, Mr. Balfour has rye, vetches, clover and turnips. Red clover common for ewes and meadow.
8. Proportion from 2 to 4 cows to a farm.
- C 1. Farms in general small, except Mellifont and Townley Hall, each 500 acres.
3. Three lives or 31 years, nothing particular.
5. Some large, in general middling.
6. Fences bad.
7. Little practised.
8. Lime to fallows (Mr. B. turnips) dung to potatoes, mooring to meadows and sometimes on fallows.
- E Fuel coals and hedges.
- F Wages 12*d.* per day without advantages.
- G Tithe free.
- H Very good.
- I Inclined to clay, no limestone but at Mellifont.
- K School at Townley Hall for 12 girls, several small Popish schools well attended.
- L Estates not large, but valuable. Proprietors are Lord Drogheda, Admiral Whitshed, Messrs. Moore and Singleton, perpetuities held by Messrs. Balfour and Nicholson, query Ogle.
- M Market linen, many little yarn bleaches, looms increasing in number.
- N None but at Townley Hall, where 20 acres of old wood and 30 acres of plantation.
- O Several small corn mills, grist.
- P None.
- R No church nor glebe, clergyman resident in Drogheda.
- S Mellifont Abbey.
- T None, limestone at Mellifont and Little Grange, flag quarry at Mellifont.

(Concluded)



## ALPHABETICAL KEY TO THE REPORTS

(The subjects in general follow the scheme proposed by the Society.)

### A AGRICULTURE

1 Mode of culture. 2 Wheat. 3 Barley. 4 Oats. 5 Potatoes. 6 Other Crops. 7 Course of crops and fallow. 8 Use of oxen. 9 Implements of husbandry. 10 (continuation of 7). 11 Use of green food in winter.

### B PASTURE

1 Nature of it. 2 Breed of cattle, how far improved or improvable. 3 Markets, fairs, general prices, (no entries). 4 Modes of feeding and winter housing. 5 Grasses—natural, (no entries). 6 Grasses—artificial. 7 Hay making. 8 State of dairies, produce, proportion of cows.

### C FARMS

1 Size of. 2 Houses, offices, repairs, orchards. 3 Tenures, leases. 4 Proportion of horses, oxen, to size. 5 Size of fields. 6 Fences, hedgerows. 7 Draining. 8 Manures.

### D POPULATION, number and size of towns and villages.

### E HABITATIONS, fuel, food, clothing of peasantry.

### F PRICES of wages, labour, provisions.

### G TITHES, how paid.

### H ROADS

### I SOIL

### J NAVIGATION and fisheries (no entries).

### K EDUCATION, schools, charitable institutions, state of.

### L PROPRIETORS

### M MANUFACTURES

### N WOODS, plantations, hedgerows, nurseries, price of timber.

### O MILLS.

### P BOGS or wastes, mode of improvement and obstacles to it.

### Q INDUSTRY, habits of; state of English language.

### R CHURCHES, resident clergy, glebes, glebehouses.

### S CASTLES, towers, monasteries, ancient buildings or places remarkable for some historic event.

### T MINES, quarries, minerals, clays.