IRELAND’S LANDLORDS DURING THE HOLOCAUST. WHO WERE THEY?

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This is a follow-up to my “Ireland 1845-1850: the Perfect Holocaust, and Who Kept it ‘Perfect’.” That book wrought some changes in the official narrative of 1845-1850 Ireland. The Exhibits B in my book was/is of records of ships’ manifests of Irish food landing in English ports while Ireland starved. Exhibits C names all of Britain’s armed forces that robbed the Irish of their production of those foods. Included are names and English provenances of each of the sixty-seven British army regiments, the thirty-seven English landlords’ militias, the carbine-toting constabulary, Coast Guard facilities, etc. Exhibits D include the location by county and townland of each of Ireland’s food processing facilities; each grain kiln, grain mill, flour mill, grain-using brewery and distillery, woollen mill (mutton and lamb), livestock pound, etc. Exhibits E is a partial list of Ireland’s landlords of those years, while the results of the foregoing are shown in the book’s Exhibits A show the consequences of the above; the locations of some two hundred of the mass graves left behind. Nobody has disputed any of the above – nobody can.

That evidence of Irish food exports became so readily verifiable in old copies of *The Times* (London), etc. that historiographers ceased denying[[1]](#footnote-1) that Irish food was exported while its people starved. To concede the fact of the vast export of Irish food while continuing to falsely exculpate the British government, Ireland’s academia 1) falsely ignored the existences in Ireland of Britain’s perpetrating armed forces, and 2) falsely conjured Ireland’s English landlords of that era as “Irish landlords.” The changed official narrative thus became “It was the rich Irish landlords that starved the poor Irish.”[[2]](#footnote-2)

Their false exculpation of the British government is cunningly concealed by their seeming sympathy for the millions murdered. With plausible but false pathos they have created “Famine Porn;” e.g.; “The famine came” *(“but best not examine too deeply because they really died of terminal stupidity; having fallen into a lethal trap of their own making by growing only one failure-prone crop.”)* They describe in great, sympathetic detail the suffering of the doomed. They present heart-strings-tugging anecdotes and portrayals of family loss and pain. Despite all of their seeming empathy, they conceal the CAUSE of all of the death and suffering; they conceal the food robbery. They thus falsely exculpate the perpetrators of genocide. There is no excuse for their falsification of history, their concealment of genocide and their betrayals of their own ancestors and ours.

Centuries earlier the Anglo-Normans stripped the Irish, all but the “Five Bloods,” of their legal personhood, thus of all property; enslaving them. These five Irish septs, due to their legal personhood, had not been robbed of their lands by the Brits. Four of the “Five Bloods”[[3]](#footnote-3) septs are listed below as landlords of significant estates as recently as 1878.

IRELAND’S LANDLORDS OF 1845-1850; WERE THEY ENGLISH OR IRISH?

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Ireland’s officially-enforced falsehood about its 1845-1850 Holocaust (An t-Án Mór) has changed. It has become “The landlords were Irish; not English.” Even once-reliable historical balladeer Derek Warfield (of Wolfe Tones fame) was selected by promoters of the “famine” lie. Chicago’s Irish Heritage Center officials, pre-Covid, scheduled Warfield to provide instruction on “Famine Landlords of Ireland” in which he tried to drive home that new lie by the “Irish” government. Respect for the murdered millions compelled me to correct my friend, Derek, on the spot - which I did.

When I was a youth in County Roscommon “landlord,” “English,” and “Protestant,” were local synonyms. It wasn’t necessary to prove that the landlords were English; everyone knew it; they knew the names of those landlords. To this day the landlords’ abandoned “Church of Ireland” churches decay on hilltops across Ireland. So, in the 1980s, when I discovered, while researching the life of my paternal grandfather at Britain’s Public Record Office, that the “famine” had been perpetrated by the British army and was thus a genocide on behalf of those landlords, I had to spread the truth.

My book includes this indisputable map (See map on following page.). Data on the ethnicity of Ireland’s latifundists are from four reference works, One is by John Raymond, Editor; *Queen Victoria’s Early Letters* London 1907. MacMillan Company NY 1963.

It is clear that Victoria’s correspondence has been edited into propaganda for Britain and to burnish her persona; but it establishes that Victoria’s closest advisers were not only aware of the scandalous misrule of Ireland; they were the creators of it; all while owning latifundia in Ireland. See the graphic of Victoria’s Inaugural ceremony.

[The next page is my map](http://www.irishholocaust.org/uploads/1/2/0/6/120608470/smoking_gun_jan._2019.jpg).

The following page is of Victoria’s first official meeting.

The next is The Annual Register (1786) one page of it.

The next is the C. of I. Bishops’ acreage in Ireland.

Followed by my Introduction to Bateman’s book.

INTRODUCTION TO BATEMAN’S BOOK

During the Holocaust there WERE Irish owners of estates in Ireland (in addition to four of “The Five Bloods”). To get full details a perusal of my source books would be required; but short of that I will try to condense their contents.

John Bateman: *THE GREAT LANDOWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: a list of all owners of at least 3,000 acres with rental income of £3,000 a year in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, their Acreage, Income from Land, Colleges, Club, and Services*. LONDON, HARRISON AND SONS, 1878.

On following pages you will see 1) the book’s cover and its title page; 2) Its Tables I, II, and III with my notes; 3) The book’s start of listings, 4 and 5 ) Table IV; Counties A to L and Table IV, Counties M to W. Study all well, keeping in mind that Bateman’s work covers estates of at least 3,000 acres AND £3,000 rental income annually.

The informative Table IV is omitted from recent reprints of Bateman’s book. Table IV contains, for each county, the following categories of owners and the acreage owned by each. Here are its totals for Ireland:

Peers’ acreage: 3,910,572.

(Commoners’) Estates of at least 3,000 acres OR rented for at least £3,000 per annum: 5,310,117.

(Commoners’) Estates of less than 3,000 acres rented at less than £3,000 per annum: 10,527,760.

Small properties (farms): 9,050. (Ireland’s “strong farmers”)

Gov’t 8,256, Relig (glebes?) 275,910, Commercial 217,993, waste 156,471. Grand total 20,316,129.

Note: Of the Peers’ Irish estates totaling 3,910,572 acres, 2,330,601 acres are already accounted for in the above thirty-nine Peers’ ownership of Ireland’s largest (>30,000-acre) estates.. Thus, only 1,579,971 acres remain to be included in Peers’ estates of 3,000 to 30,000 acres. This shows that Peers’s estates were heavily concentrated among Ireland’s largest.

1. TOTAL OF SUCH LANDLORDS/ESTATES IN IRELAND, per Bateman

….633, of which were:

1. LORDS (PEERS OF THE [BRITISH] REALM)...184 with 3,910,572 acres
2. BRITISH BARONETS (“BARTS”)………………..80
3. “HON.” and “RT. HON.”……………………………5
4. British Gov’t Officials (M.P.s, etc)………………….31
5. British State Church (C. of I.) Reverends..….……...26
6. Other Commoners………………………..…………307

British Peers’ acreage in Ireland 3,910,572 ÷20,316,129 = 19.2% of Ireland’s surface

Insert here the book’s cover and its title page.

On the next page insert Tables I, II, and III with my notes.

On the next page insert Table IV; Counties A to L.

On the next page insert Table IV, Counties M to W.

On the next page insert photo of the first two pages of the listing.

Analyses below of Bateman’s *The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland* (1878)

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 **The Landlords with the Largest Holdings (30,000 acres or more) in Ireland in 1878**

 (In 1900-1910, Ireland’s landlords of all sizes were bought-out compulsorily but at above-market prices, by the British government. A few were left in possession of their castles and demesnes, but not their productive agricultural land)

(The island of Ireland comprises 20,316,129 acres.)

Asterisk (\*) indicates owner of another estate on the neighboring island.

Underline indicates a Peer (Lord) of the (British) Realm; (duke, marquis, earl, or viscount/baron).

Half-Underline indicates baronet (a “Clout”-heavy aristocrat, but not a Peer/Legislator).

The largest estate in Ireland was Richard Berridge's\* 170,117 acres (+ 400 acres in England), followed by Conyngham\* 156,973 + 9,737 in England, Lansdowne\* 121,349 + 21,567, Kenmare 118,606, Sligo 114,881, Downshire\* 110,273 + 5,568, Leitrim 95,022, Palmer\* 94,551 + 4,403, Ventry 93,629, Fitzwilliam\* 91,748 + 23,995, Dillon\* 89,320 + 5,444, King-Harman 72,913, Bantry 69,500, Leinster 68,271, Waterford 66,684, C. of I. Rev. Lord O’Neill 64,967, Abercorn\* 63,557 + 2,170, Wallace\* 61,058 + 11,249, Lucan\* 60,602 + 2,334, Devonshire\* 60,036 + 138,629, DeStafford\* 54,352 + 2,517, Clanricarde 52,601, Annesley 51,060, Murray-Stewart\* 50,818 + 47,451, Leslie 49,968, Coote 49,683, Ely 49,362, Herbert 47,238, Stewart 44,308, Kilmorey\* 43,963 + 8,449, Leconfield\* 43,834 + 66,101, Lismore 42,206, Carter\* 42,001+ 537, Bandon 40,941, Erne 40,365, Style 39,564, Clive\* 38,918 + 1,285, Clifden\* 37,587 + 11,430, Digby\* 37,495 + 2,010, Ashtown\* 37,257 + 6,386, Dunsandle and Clanconal 37,057, Arran 36,527, Harlech\* 36,165 + 22,193, Cooper 35,238, Cork & Orrery\* 34,915 + 3,398, Castlestuart 34,875, Bessborough\* 34.675 + 694, Antrim 34,404, Massey\* 34,297 + 2, Devon\* 33,026 + 20,588, Archdale 33,015, Caledon\* 32,113 + 1947, Gore-Booth 31,774, Listowel 31,505, Colthurst 31,260, Stuart de Decies 30,953, Knox-Gore 30,592.

These fifty-seven largest estates in Ireland totaled 3,324,419 acres; 16.4% of Ireland’s total area of 20,316,129 acres.

Of these 57 largest landlords of Ireland, 39 were Peers of the (British) Realm; in the House of Lords; with 2,330,601 Irish acres.

Also, 7 Baronets owned a total of 348,886 acres of these largest holdings.. Commoner landlords (11 of them) owned the rest, 642,932 acres, of these largest holdings.. Baronets and Members of Britain’s Houses of Commons, though Commoners; owned many of the largest sub-30,000 acre holdings. So did relatives and friends of these titled and commoner persons.

Of the above 167 owners of estates in both Ireland and the neighboring island, 26 of them are in the above list of owners of the largest estates in Ireland of whom essentially all were peers.

Of the 649 estates in Ireland how many were Irish-owned? These would include estates of descendants of the five septs not stripped of their legal personhood (O’Neills of Ulster, O Conors of Connacht, O’Briens of Thomond, O’Laghlans or Melaghlans of Meath, and the MacMurroughs [also called Kavanaghs] of Leinster). How many Irish married into English-owned estates and became owners, or their descendants did?

The line of O Conor Don line (the last Árd Rí) ran out when its successor, a Jesuit priest, died sometime in the 1940s(?). Their 11.651-acre estate of mostly spotty land proved to be a lifesaving refuge for vast numbers during the Holocaust.

Did those Thomond O’Briens and Ulster O’Neils become British when they converted to Anglicanism and became British Lord Inchiquin of Dromoland Castle and Anglican Rev. and British Lord O’Neill? They were Irish; at least through their patrilineal line.

Ireland’s “Churches of Ireland” (C. of I.) were English gov’t Churches (Catholic churches were officially[[4]](#footnote-4) designated “chapels,”and commonly referred to as such into the 1950s). The C.of I. churches remain vacant on the hilltops of towns and villages across Ireland since the repatriation to England of the local C. of I. landlord and his support group. Also vacant since then are the Methodist and Presbyterian churches once attended mostly by the local landlord’s support staff who repatriated with him. Their locations are shown on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1845). Internet trolls insist upon Ireland’s population of “strong farmers;” but Bateman lists a total of only 9,050 acres of non-estate agricultural land; so the storied “strong farmers” were, at best, extremely few or “strong tenants.” The Irish became owner-operators of farmland only upon the end of landlordism. As tenants of a few acres they had paid their rent in the form of unpaid labor for the landlord 250-260 days per year (per Arthur Young, et al.). They thus had to try to survive and keep their families alive on what they produced during the remaining 105-115 days per year (including Sundays).

1. U.H. Hussey de Burgh’s *THE LANDOWNERS OF IRELAND. An Alphabetical List of OWNERS OF ESTATES of 500 Acres or 500 Valuation and upwards, IN* *IRELAND, with THE ACREAGE AND VALUATION IN EACH COUNTY.* DUBLIN; HODGES, FOSTER, AND FIGGIS 1878.

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Owners of Estates of >10,000 acres. See here and here.

The question of English, Anglo-Irish or Irish ownership of the land of Ireland and the extent of each are extracted from these two volumes by Bateman and DeBurgh.

We were all taught in school that “The Anglo-Normans became more Irish than the Irish themselves.” This is true to the extent that the “new English (the armies of Elizabeth I and Cromwell) expropriated the wealth of Ireland; the land and all thereupon, that had been previously usurped by Anglo-Normans, thus rendering them as dispossessed as the Irish. But not quite: many Norman names are listed by Bateman and DeBurgh. Also; some Norman names had arrived with Elizabethan and Cromwellian forces.

Note well the title of DeBurgh’s book. See its list of owners of estates of more than 10,000 acres here. Then study key excerpts from it here. . itwhat I have excerpted

For centuries, until Britain’s 1900-1910 buyout[[5]](#footnote-5)of its landlords from Ireland, the Irish, excepting five families (“septs”), were tenants. These were permanently robbed of the value of their labor; paying rent to Anglo-Norman, later English, landlords. The slavery began to end in 1778 when laws prohibiting Irish Catholics from owning any property were modified. The land rents paid by the Irish, in 1838, was 250 days per year.[[6]](#footnote-6) In 1900-1910 the British government, compulsorily, but at above market prices, bought all of Ireland’s estates. The landlords not already domiciled in England, repatriated to it. Their estates were “striped” into, typically, 28-acre holdings (with a few acres of the nearest bog for fuel) and granted to the Irish. To amortize the sums gifted to the departing landlords the new owner-operator grantees continued to pay rent, but to The Land Commission, until the 1970s when the 68.5-year amortization period ended. This ended rural Ireland’s centuries of imposed poverty.

The British government’s own Devon Commission of 1845 had reported that the Irish perceived their landlords as “alien conquerors.”[[7]](#footnote-7) The standard land rent consisted of 250 days of unpaid labor per year for the landlord. Despite these facts the Irish gov’t and academia are promoting the false notion that, during what they call “the famine” (or “the potato famine”), the landlords were “Irish.” They even got once-truthful balladeer Derek Warfield to deliver a lecture at Chicago’s Irish-American Heritage Center during which he stated; “The famine landlords were not English, they were Irish.” (I corrected him, publicly, on the spot.)

Here is reality beyond the contents of my book that includes this indisputable map. See it here.

It would be best to read my source books in their entirety, but presented below are key extracts from them.

John Bateman: *The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland.* London: Harrison & Sons1878. The list of that era’s landlords of upwards of 3,000 acres AND upwards of £3,000 annual rental income, their names, titles, schools, military service, addresses, and acreage.

U.H. Hussey DeBurgh: *The Landowners of Ireland*. Dublin: Hodges, Foster & Figgis 1878. Similar to Bateman’s work, but includes landowners $\geq $Essentially, regarding Ireland, the same as Bateman, but lists all owners of estates of annual rental income of £10,000 and upwards, of owners of 3,000 acres and upwards, and the largest estates ;

Here, from Bateman’s “The Great Landowners[[8]](#footnote-8) of Great Britain and Ireland, (1878)” are basic facts. This book lists the acreage and personal data of each owner of Irish land in estates in excess of 3,000 acres WITH a rental income in excess of £3,000 per year.

TOTAL OF SUCH LANDLORDS/ESTATES IN IRELAND……….633, of which:

1. LORDS (PEERS OF THE [BRITISH] REALM….184
2. BRITISH BARONETS (“BARTS”)………………..80
3. “HON.” and “RT. HON.”……………………………5
4. British M.P.s,and other gov’t officials..…………….31
5. British State Church (C. of I.) Reverends..….……...26
6. Other Commoner Owners………………..…………307

Academics no longer deny that vast quantities of food were exported from Ireland while its people, most of them food producers, starved. To continue academia’s exculpation of Britain’s government they have fabricated a new lie. As official Ireland foisted the 2008 foreign banksters’ gambling losses in Ireland of some €75 billions onto the Irish taxpayers, so it foists onto the murdered millions of 1845-1850 the blame for their deaths by starvation.

Irish officialdom’s new (false) assertion is; "It was the rich Irish that starved the poor Irish.” According to this falsehood, there were rich Irish farmers who exported their crops while the people starved. We will now examine that assertion.

**WERE IRELAND’S RICH “FARMERS” OF 1845-1850 IRISH?**

First, see the overall situation of ownership of large estates in then-Britain here.

Until 1900 there were essentially NO Irish farmers (owner-operators) in Ireland. The landlords, aliens, were “gentlemen” defined then as one who never engages in physical work. So they weren’t farmers; but their tenants weren’t “farmers” either. The conventional definition of “farmer” is a self-employed producer of crops on his own land

My "Perfect Holocaust" book’s Exhibits E provide substantial evidence as to the ethnicity and national loyalty of that era's landlords of Ireland. For example, see its Exhibit E3 here and here. Despite the E Exhibits, Ireland’s published academics now all contend that Holocaust Ireland’s landlords were Irish. E Exhibits provides abundant citations that those landlords were not only English but some had been Prime Ministers of Britain. As a group, Ireland’s landlords had much “clout” in Britain's parliament. Many of them were titled lords, members of the House of Lords. Others were Members of Parliament or relatives of such. As a group they were able to force the British Exchequer to buy themselves out of their Irish estates in 1900-1910

The British government’s own 1843 Devon Report ‘investigating” the causes of Ireland’s destitution categorized Ireland’s landlords as “an alien conqueror.” During my youth in rural Ireland, “English,” Protestant,’ and “landlord” were essentially synonyms. Yet, Ireland's academics persist in their claim that the landlords were Irish, despite the thousands of copies of my book sold in Ireland.

Samuel Lewis: *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 3 Vols.: London: S. Lewis & Co. 1837

Michael Davitt: *The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland: Or The Story of The Land League Revolution*. New York: Harper & Brothers 1904.

WHO CONTROLLED IRELAND?

A glimpse of the true control of Ireland can be seen in the make-up of the new Queen Victoria’s council in 1837. See here a print of a painting of Queen Victoria and her First Council. Of the four councilors named, three are 1) Council President the Marquess of Lansdowne (Mr. Petty), who, in 1878, still possessed 121,349 acres in Ireland inherited originally from William Petty who had produced the Downe Survey of Ireland to allocate estates to Cromwell’s funders and officers; 2) Lord Russell and 3) Lord Palmerston. All three, in addition to being Members of Britain’s House of Lords, were all major landlords in Ireland. Lords Russell and Palmerston became Prime Ministers of Britain; Russell during the Holocaust (1846-1852), and Palmerston in 1855-1858 and 1859-1865. Lord Lansdowne’s latifundia in Kerry was inherited from his father Lord Shelburne who had been Britain’s Prime Minister in 1782-1783. All three were genocidal, especially Lord Palmerston who became infamous for his use of “coffin ships” to ship his Sligo tenants to Canada at enormous loss of life. His son and heir of his Sligo estate adopted the name Cowper-Temple – not Palmerston.

IRELAND’S MAIN LATIFUNDISTS

The names of the extractors of the largest amounts of annual rents are listed by county here. As you can see, they total 155 including fifteen non-persons (seven railway companies, the Grand Canal Company, the Dublin Corporation, the Waterford Corporation, the Salters’, Drapers’, and Mercers’ Corporations, The Hon. Irish Society. and the Crown). To exclude non-human entities, one subtracts 15 from 155; leaving 140. Of these 140 latifundists, 18 were untitled, unofficial individuals (of which one, Henry DeStafford O’Brien was partly Irish-named), one was a C. of I. (Anglican) Reverend (Pakenham), four were high-ranking British military officers, nine were Members of Britain’s Parliament, and 107 were titled British personages of whom 12 were Baronets and 95 were not only landlords but Lords Temporal, members of Britain’s Upper Chamber, its House of Lords. See Victoria’s cabinet until 1858 here. Notice Lord Clarendon who was Britain’s ranking government official (its Viceroy) in Ireland starting in 1846 and continuing until after completion of the Holocaust.

How Many of Ireland’s 140 Latifundists Were Irish?

Centuries earlier, the Anglo-Norman invaders had stripped the Irish, all but five Irish septs, of their legal personhood; thus of all rights and property; the very definition of slavery. Five Irish families were not stripped of their legal personhood, one family in each of Ireland’s five provinces (Meath was then a province), as follows; the O’Neills of Ulster, O’Connors of Connacht, O’Briens of Thomond (Limerick/Clare area), MacMorroughs/Kavanaghs of Leinster, and the O’Loughlins/McLoughlin’s of Meath.

Among the 140 latifundists you see on the list; you can also see the following Irish names: in Antrim, Lord O’Neill; in Clare, Lord “Inchinquin;” (sic, Smith-O’Brien), and in Carlow you can see Arthur MacMorrough Kavanagh, M.P. These are three of the five Irish families (“The Five Bloods”) not stripped of their legal personhood. Absent from this list of Ireland’s largest latifundists are two of the five; the O’Connors of Connacht and O’Loughlins/Meloughlins of Meath. The O’Connor Don of Clonalis, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, descendant of Ireland’s last Ard Rí (High King) is listed among the lesser latifundists with 2,776 acres. Perhaps O’Loughlin/McLoughlin land ownership (and legal personhood) ended when Meath was absorbed into the province of Leinster.

So the list of the 140 latifundists in Ireland includes these three Irish names (O’Neill, O’Brien, and MacMorrough/Kavanagh) of the “Five Bloods.” Also on the list you can see three more Irish names, in Donegal, Connolly, M.P.; in Down, Mulholland; and in Limerick, partly-Irish Henry DeStafford O’Brien.

Thus far, of Ireland’s 140 main latifundists, you can see that six were Irish. This is subject to change when Lords’ family names are revealed in following pages. Before learning the acreages of each of these landlords’ estates, see the origins of their British “nobility.” These origins are provided from Davitt’s “The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland,” Chapter III, “Nobility and Gentry,” pages 26 through 33. To see them click here. You will recognize some of the “noble” names from the previous list of largest latifundists.

The Acreage of the 140 Main Latifundists’ Estates, by County

You will notice many of the same “noble” landlords. See their acreages here.

 MAIN SOURCES USED IN THIS WORK

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Bateman’s (1878) *The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland.* See here.

DeBurgh’s (1878) *The Landowners of Ireland.* See here.

Lesser Used Sources

*Annual Register of 1786;* Irish-Catholic Landownership Decriminalized. See here.

Lewis’ (1837) *A Topical Dictionary of Ireland* (3-Vols). See here.

Davitt’s (1904) *The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland*… See here.

Editor J. Raymond’s *Queen Victoria’s Early Letters* (1907/1963). See here

Fogarty’s *Ireland 1845-1850: the Perfect Holocaust, and Who Kept it “Perfect.”* See eBook, gratis, at irishholocaust.org

1. One of the last false denials on record was that of Professor Christine Kinealy in FORTNIGHT Magazine (June 1990) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Derek Warfield, Elizabeth Groves Wilson, et al. Prof. Ruan O’Donnell’s “Ireland’s Famine” is a particular vile “the lumpers were particularly susceptible to blight” cover-up of genocide. He promoted it in Chicago on 18Oct2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. O’Neills of Ulster, O’Conors of Connacht, O’Briens of Thomond, McMorroughs/Kavanaghs of Leinster, and O’Loughlins/Meloughlins of Meath. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See, among others, Lewis’ *Typographical Dictionary of Ireland* London: S. Lewis & Co. 1837 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The Congested Districts Board, and The Land Commission were created for that purpose. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Arthur Young’s “Tour of Ireland (1776-1777), p.288. Also see pp. 384 & 400. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Michael Davitt’s “The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland…” p.

. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Lists only holdings in excess of 3,000 acres with rental income of £3,000/year. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)