

1: List of monastic houses in Ireland - Wikipedia

The Irish Dominicans of the seventeenth century Ballindoon Abbey, Foundation of Roscommon Abbey, Dr. Thady Mac Keogh, 25 Father John Beirne,

Were pet friendly, set in a acre of land. My cottage is on a quiet lane with no passing traffic and tucked in beside the Forrest. The bedroom has a double bed and the sofa bed in the sitting room is a full size, comfortable double. The kitchen is fully equipped, including a dishwasher, fridge freezer, microwave and washing machine. If you forget something toothbrush etc just ask. The North West, a beautiful unspoilt tranquil part of Ireland, is a place steeped in history, music, festivals and tradition. Some local attractions include: The Miners Museum at Ariana, 10 minutes drive offers a nice coffee shop and beautiful views across the country. Try walking in the treetop canopy or the zipwires! Drumshanbo is well known for the Joe Mooney School of music each August, offering classes in all forms of Irish traditional music. It is also the home of locally produced Gunpowder Gin Carrick on Shannon 15 minute drive from the cottage. There are many attractions around the town including: Kilonan Castle located between Keadue and Ballyfarnon. We would highly recommend a visit to take a drink in the bar, enjoy a walk around the grounds or take a dip in the fabulous spa, non-residents welcome. Moorlands Equestrian Centre - Drumshanbo 7 minutes by car. Water sports in Leitrim. The remains of a 12th century Cistercian Monastery. Stop in the Shells Cafe for lunch on Strand Hill and then stroll on the beach. Dining Carrick and the surrounding areas have a good number of cafes and restaurants including Indian, Chinese and Italian and there are a number of fine dining establishments in the area. This was a lovely, quiet location. We loved the cosy log burner, our son reported the sofa bed very comfortable and the cottage was spotlessly clean. There were spare logs, DVDs to watch, useful maps and board games to play. We loved sitting out at night at the stone table watching the meteor shower. Tommy our host was a lovely friendly, helpful guy! Slightly disappointed about the hot water and bottom oven but these are minor details. We had a great time and would recommend this property. The place was great, it was off the beaten track so it was very peaceful and without any decent phone coverage and wi-fi which was what we were looking for it was perfect to be able to disconnect from work and from social media for a few days! Completely off the main road, down a peaceful little lane, Joan was extremely welcoming when showing us the place. She even left us some delicious local muffins! The cottage itself is the perfect place to get away from everything and relax. The living area is lovely and cosy with vaulted ceilings and a stove which was very well stocked with fuel as well as some beautiful fresh flowers. The kitchen was well equipped and looks out over the picturesque Leitrim countryside behind the cottage. The whole place was finished really nicely, with great attention to detail on the decoration and a real sense of personality. The surrounding area is lovely for walks, and Drumshanbo town is a short drive and has some very nice cafes and shops. I gladly would come visiting again! Firstly, I booked their stunning, cosy country cottage just 2 nights ahead of our stay. Joan was actually away on holidays in Portugal, expanding her AirBnB empire, though went to so much effort to make sure we got keys and access to the cottage while she was away. The fire was lit, the heating was on, chocolates were left out, Christmas decorations up and ready. Blankets by the fire. We were in our element. So happy to have stayed and to have dealt with Joan and her husband. I have no doubt we will stay there again. Thanks so much x SorchaT It feels cosy and is perfect for relaxing. Acres Lake floating platform walk was lovely. Sweet Geranium cafe was a perfect pit stop for a cup of tea and a treat. We really enjoyed our stay and Margaret was a great host. I have some reduced mobility, so Margaret made sure my experience was going to be perfect for me, and it was. We were welcomed by lovely co-host Betty, who gave us a warm and sweet welcome and all information we might have needed during our stay.

2: Landed Estates Database

Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

Annesgrove The original house was occupied by Colonel Richard Aldworth in the latter part of the 18th century which Wilson, writing in , refers to it as the seat of Mr. However, he mentions that near it were "the neat house and beautiful shrubbery of Richard Aldworth". It was reconstructed in the early 19th century probably post by Lieutenant General the Honourable Arthur Grove Annesley. In the seat of F. This house continued to be the residence of the Grove Annesleys in the 20th century. In the Irish Tourist Authority survey noted that the estate had been divided "in recent years". Annesgrove is surrounded by famous gardens which are open to the public during the summer, see www. In it was the seat of St. It remained in the Galloway family until and in was offered for sale. Anngrove Bence Jones writes that this was originally a Cotter residence, sold to the Earls of Barrymore before the mid 18th century. Dobson Esq was resident in the s and s. The house was later inherited by the Gubbins family. Occupied by the Reverend Mr Coghlan in and in Cummins held this house from the Reverend Coghlan. This house was burned down and all that now remains are the steps. The latter is labelled Ballinadee Mills and is described as disused on the inch Ordnance survey map of the s. Some buildings still remain at the site. Their son William was murdered at Applevale in by the Terry Alts. Chartres Brew lived in the house in and George Davis in and in the s. The house was leased to Michael Houlihan in This house is now a ruin. Lewis records it as the seat of Francis Peet in The Ordnance Survey Name Books mention that it was the residence of Francis Peet, "of old appearance, built about a century ago". In Leet notes it as the seat of John Bolton. In Wilson refers to Arabella as a seat of Mr. Bary states that the house was built in the eighteenth century by the Blennerhassetts but that it was lived in by the Rowan family until the mid-nineteenth century. The Peate family occupied it from then until the s. It is still extant. Araglin Cottage Located on the bank of the Araglin River and built for Robert Viscount Kingsborough, later 4th Earl of Kingston, this was probably the summer residence recently erected by the Honourable Robert King in the parish of Templemologga, referred to by Lewis in It was offered for sale in July with 3, acres held by the Earl in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon. Sold to the Morlands who leased it as a fishing lodge, this house is now a family home. Aran View Weir writes that this house was built by the Macnamaras. Francis Macnamara lived at Arran View in The original building appears to have been demolished and modern housing constructed at the site. Arbourhill A house occupied by J. There is still an extant house at the site. The Langley family continued to live here until the s. Johnston states that the property at Ardagh was later lived in by Hunter family who acted as agents for the Brinkley estate. Part of the extensive farmyard of Ardagh House has been converted into residential accommodation. There is no house marked on the 1st edition OS map, the Lakeview Hotel appears to have occupied the site in It is labelled Ardagh House on the inch Ordnance Survey map of the s. A house still exists at the site. Ardagh Lodge Ruane writes that it was built as a yachting lodge in the s for the Palmer family. It was the residence of the Stuart family during the bathing season in the s. Bought by the Stoney family in A house is still extant at the site. It was the home of John Litton who left it to his nephew Edward F. At the beginning of the 20th century occupied by Guildford William Jack Stacpoole of the Ballyalla, county Clare, family. A school still occupies the site.

3: A legjobb el rh t  hotelek  s sz ll sok Ballysadare k zel ben,  rorsz gban

Located in Sligo, Teach Eamainn provides accommodations miles from Sligo County Museum and miles from Sligo Abbey. Complimentary WiFi is provided. The location was great and the facilities awesome.

Estates House Woodstock - There is no substantial house marked on the first Ordnance Survey map for the townland of Woodstock. In the s the townland is noted as belonging to Mr. Gonne Bell of Farmhill, Claremorris. A shooting lodge is marked in this townland on the inch Ordnance Survey map of the s. By the time of the 1st Ordnance Survey the house in Cossaun townland is described as "in ruins". House Derrinvohil - This house was not built at the time of the first Ordnance Survey. It bears the name of a townland but was originally located in the townland just to the west of Derrinvohil. The townland boundary has now altered and the house is in the townland of Derrinvohil. It was built by James Jocelyn Poe in The house continues to function as a residence. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows ruins in this townland. House Rossanrubble - A small building is shown in this townland at the time of the first Ordnance Survey. A house labelled Rosbarnagh Lodge is shown on the inch Ordnance Survey map of the s and this building is still extant. In Lewis records Derrywilliam House as the seat of H. Taylor and Skinner record Dirry as the seat of the French family in House Shrulegrove - The ruin of the castle at Shrulegrove remains as a prominent feature in the village of Shrule. On the Ordnance Survey map of a substantial house and gardens are marked in the townland of Shrulegrove. On the inch Ordnance survey map of the s there is a property labelled Kylemore Dairy in this townland. Parts of the farm buildings remain at the site. He was also leasing property in this townland to Thomas Hunt. Reverend Mahon was rector of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire. This property is still extant and occupied as a private house. There is no house at this location on the inch Ordnance map of the s. House Kilmore - The Bagwell family are described as "of Kilmore" in the 18th century. In Wilson refers to Kilmore as the seat of John Bagwell. Kilmore is marked in the middle of the townland on the first Ordnance Survey map. House Rathneaveen - No house is named on the first edition Ordnance Survey map for this townland, however later maps show Rathneaveen House. Michael Ryan of Rathneaveen is recorded in the s and the house is still extant. The description mentions that the townland contained the ruins of an old building "formerly the residence of Mr. House Began - Local knowledge suggests parts of the original house, occupied by John F. Burke in the s, was later incorporated into an existing house in Began townland. It is now a ruin. It is no longer extant. House Liskilleen - Built by Courtney Kenny in It is still extant and occupied. Gort House is still extant and occupied. House Carrownacroagh - Home of William Skerrett in the s. House Hermitage - Lewis records the Lloyd family occupying a second house called Hermitage also located in the townland of Croghan. Buildings still exist at the site. House Ballagh - The residence of John Kelly in House Ballyannan - The Brodricks first occupied Ballyannan Castle, a fortified house in the townland of that name, which was in ruins by On the first Ordnance Survey map there is a building named Ballyannan House W right on the shore close to the castle and there is a house in the townland of Garryduff named Ballyannan. Ballyannan was occupied by Roger Adams in and by J. He held it from W. Buildings are still located at this site. House Killough Templemore - Cottage type house built In Richard J. House Ballymurreen - In Wilson refers to "Ballymoreen, with the ruins of castle and church" as the seat of Mr. It is not visible on the inch edition of the s. A farm is still extant at this site. No house there has a significant valuation. In Wilson had noted Annagh as the seat of Mr. Farm buildings appear to occupy the site now. Since this townland has been located in county Mayo. A building remains at the site. House Surgeview - A house beside the sea on the Gamble estate. There are modern houses in the area now. House Kinturk - A residence of the Bourke family in the early 19th century, situated beside Kinturk Castle. In Wilson refers to it as the seat of Mr. The townland was in the possession of Rev. Stony, leasing from Captain A. The castle ruin is still extant. House Lodge - There is no suitable building named in this townland on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map. A shooting lodge is, however, shown on the inch Ordnance Survey map of the s. This building is no longer extant. The village of Letterbrickaun is no longer marked on the map and there is no access road. The Frewens later built a two-storey house at Munga and continued to use the house until the s. House Dernasliggaun - A house on the

shore of Killary Harbour, named after a small lough in the townland of Tullyconnor, built by Alexander C. Lambert on a farm of acres leased from Colonel Alexander Thomson in 1780. The existing house was built in the mid 19th century and is still owned by the Hodgson family who run it as a guest house. There is no visible sign of the house now, some walls and parts of the stable yard remain. A house still occupies the site. The house was demolished in the later half of the twentieth century and no traces remain. This house was also known as Wilmount or Wellmount. It is labelled St. This house is no longer extant. A house is still extant at the site. This property is now a ruin. House Drummaan - Drummaan House is described as "in ruins" on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey. The ruins have disappeared by the later inch map of the s. This townland is now located in county Clare. House Woodfield - Home of a branch of the Kirwan family in the 18th and early 19th centuries. A house still exists at the site. A house at this site is labelled The Warren on the inch map of the s and a house still exists there. Merry in and by David Wakefield in the s. It is not shown on the inch Ordnance Survey map of the s. Rockfield was the home of Christopher and Mary Anne Irwin in 1780. Since this townland has been part of county Mayo. House Gortakeeran - John A. No large house marked in this townland at the time of the first Ordnance Survey. House Springmount - Richard S. Croker was the proprietor of this townland at the time of the first Ordnance Survey and Springmount was the residence of William Brown. House Killavallig - A building is marked in this townland on the first Ordnance map. Mackey and held from Charles Purcell. A house is still extant at this site. House Ballyphilibeen - A building is marked on the first Ordnance Survey map in this townland. The Irish Tourist Association survey records that this house was demolished by 1880. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map indicates a nursery at this site. The remains of the buildings are still extant.

4: Abbey - 8 studios for sale in Abbey - Mitula Homes

This is a sortable table of the approximately 4, townlands in County Galway, Ireland.. It does not show townlands in the Civil Parish of Inishbofin that were transferred to Galway from Mayo in or a few townlands transferred into Galway in to complete the Ballinsloe Town boundary.

Ballinderry Occupied by the Saunders family from at least the s. Owen Saunders was resident in He was related to the Sadleirs of Ballinderry. Lewis records Thomas Sadlier junior as the proprietor of Ballinderry "on which a house was about to be erected". At the time of the Saunders sale in this house was described as modern and substantial and "approached by a noble avenue lined with beech trees". Occupied by William J. This house is still a residence. James Demspter was noted as the proprietor at the time. Now in use as a private residence. Ballinderry Comyn Lewis records Ballinderry as the seat of J. Recorded as the residence of Col. John Comyn in In it was the property of Andrew N. Ballinderry House is still extant and is now operated as a luxury country house hotel. Ballindinis Ballindinis was associated with the Garde family in the 18th century. A house is still extant at the site. An earlier house, known as Kingsborough, stood on the site. The house is still extant. In it was offered for sale. Ballindresrough Mills William R. It is not marked on the later inch map, suggesting it was no longer operational in the s. Extensive farm buildings occupy the site now. Ballinduff Lodge A Skerrett home in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is labelled Ballinduff Lodge on the Ordnance Survey maps though the inch edition of the s notes that it was in ruins by then. The old castle stands close by the house ruins. Ballingarrane Ballingarrane was originally leased and then purchased in the late 18th century by Solomon Watson, banker of Clonmel. He built Summerville House which later became known as Ballingarrane. The Watsons occupied the house again in the second half of the 19th century and family members were still resident in the late 20th century. Ballingarry Situated just north of Ballingarry castle Ballingarry House was built circa The Thompson interest in Ballingarry and Ballinahinch was for sale in June Henry Trench was the occupier in the early s holding the property form Lord Ashtown. Ballingarry House is still extant and occupied. Ballinglanna Occupied by J. Newsom in and E. This house is named Glenville on the first Ordnance Survey map. Occupied by Susan Pringle in Ballinglen Cottage is now in ruins.

5: Offices investment abbey - offices for sale in Abbey - Mitula Homes

6 Offices for sale in Abbey from â,- Find the best offers for offices investment abbey. Investment property located at abbey arch which is ideally located in the heart of galway.

Recently renovated the cottage is home from home a place to relax and unwind. The kitchen has a full gas cooker, microwave and fridge freezer etc along with satellite TV and glass fronted wood burner for cosy nights. Outside you have a table and chairs with in a fenced area safe for children and dogs. If you enjoy outdoor activities or walking your dog bring your walking boots or bikes as the cottage sits on one of the many historical trails in this area. If you enjoy the water Lough Bo and the large Lough Arrow famed for its excellent fishing are 2 minutes away. A traditional pub with adjoining shop is 2 km away or 4km brings you to a very good restaurant pub and takeaway. The small village of Riverstown is 7 km. Boyle town 19 km has Lough key forest park ,ancient abbey king house museum and shops and restaurants. The very popular Riverside town of Carrick on Shannon is 36 km away ,with its indoor go carting to river cruises and a host of places to eat , there is something for everyone. Sligo town is 25 km and has everything you would expect from the capital of our region ,great things to do and see, fantastic pubs and restaurants with a friendly atmosphere and great night life! And of course the wild Atlantic coast line and beaches. This property and its location were fantastic. The owners were very accommodating as well. The cottage is beautiful. It had everything we needed. The location is pretty spectacular and very quite. I wish we had spent more time here and had more time to look around the area. I would happily recommend this cottage CharlotteT The house was nice, comfy and perfect for the five of us. A huge thanks for Steve and Julie for the warm hospitality! My husband and I were just passing through and needed a place to sleep but after we saw the cottage and met Steve and Julie we realized that this place is a destination not a waypoint. Lovely couple and a quaint and comfortable place. Truly scenic and lovely. Everything we needed was there and the cottage was immaculately clean and well appointed. Steve had laid kindling in the wood stove and we quickly started a nice fire. Julie put milk in the fridge and cereal in the cupboard for us as well as cookies, coffee and tea. Be sure to use Hidden by Airbnb maps with coordinates provided. At the start we used Apple maps and were routed to downtown Sligo. The wood burner helped us to warm up after a damp day and we felt that the cottage was very cosy. The renovations by the owners have been done very well and we spent a warm and comfortable evening relaxing on the sofa in front of the TV. The hospitality of the host was excellent and very friendly, and we would like to return again next time we are in the area. Steve is an awesome host and did an amazing job building the bungalow. There is so so much to do if you enjoy long walks in the nature. The views around the cottage are out of this world. The cottage itself has a comfortable set out with everything you need. There is even a fireplace you can use for cooking. Steve was so kind and filled us in on the history of the land around, provided us with loads of tips in where to go to. Sligo is only 25min drive. Although we did go to Strandhill for a climb we ended up coming back to the cottage for more nature exploring. If you enjoy herbal tee there are loads of it growing around the cottage. We had two furry family members with us and really appreciated the gated area. Steve - your fishing stories are the best. Still laughing about Kev.

6: List of townlands of County Galway | Revolv

8 Studios for sale in Abbey from 2, Find the best offers for Properties in Abbey. Is close to connemara national park. Kylemore abbey is 4 km away while victorian.

Norman influence appears to have lasted for about 60 years. Origins Name The name Sligo is a corruption of the Irish name Sligeach, meaning "abounding in shells. The name initially referred only to the river, then was applied to the town and eventually, also the county created in Prehistory see Archaeology of County Sligo Ancient settlement has centred on the bay of Sligo since the first human presence in the area roughly 10,000 years ago as shown by extensive shell middens dating back to the Mesolithic era. The location was also strategic being placed in the narrow gap between Lough Gill and the sea, and also on the narrow coastal corridor that forms the main western route between the provinces of Ulster and Connacht. It is a crossing point of several routes and is a natural meeting-place. Sligo is on several fords across the Garavogue river. The town follows a ridge of higher ground paralleling the river on the south side, and the High street appears to follow the course of a stream leading to the river. The area saw intense activity in the late 5th and early 4th millennium BC. The town is surrounded by Neolithic archaeological remains, some of which are within the urban area. An outlier of the extensive early Neolithic cemetery at Carrowmore is on the south bank of the Garavogue river above a fording point. The oldest currently known causewayed enclosure in Britain and Ireland is situated on the high ground southwest edge of the town at Magheraboy. This is the only settlement marked on the west coast of Ireland by Ptolemy. So where the exact site of Nagnata was remains unknown. Early Christian The present site of the town may have been wooded during the 5th century. Its age is unknown, but it appears to have acquired the name Cairbre in the 5th or 6th century AD. Gaelic Ireland was not an urban society, but a form of proto-urbanisation was introduced at this time with the development of large monastic centres. The Columban monastery at Drumcliff was the largest centre of population from its foundation in AD. The remains now consist of a High Cross and the only round tower in county Sligo. Another early church was at Kilmacowen. By the early 12th century AD there was a bridge and a settlement in existence at the site of the present town. Rathedmond also has the remains of a large rath. The Normans brought the European urban model based on trade and a money economy. Sligo, accessible by sea, and a sheltered port was ideal for Norman military strategy as they, descendants of Vikings, relied on amphibious operations to supply and reinforce their armies. The Normans took advantage of political divisions inherent in Cairbres position on the frontier between the ancient provinces of Ulster and Connacht. The building materials were gathered, but the order was then switched to a castle by Fitzgerald, who having the upper hand, ordered the building of a castle to secure the position. Maurice used the castle as a base to invade Tir Conaill Donegal. For Fedlim O Conchobair, was bidden to build it at his own cost and to take the stones and lime of the spital house of the Trinity for the building, though the Justiciar had previously given that site to Clarus Mag Mailin in honour of the Holy Trinity. It is thought to have stood in Quay street, in the vicinity, or on the site of the present city hall. This area became known as Castlequarter. The foundation of Sligo abbey, actually a Dominican friary in was followed by the clustering outside the abbey gates of houses of those providing services, or selling goods to the monks. The Dominicans were a mendicant order, reliant on alms, and who preached to the poor of the towns. A monastery was built and a cemetery consecrated for the Preaching-friars in Sligo. This is the founding of the Abbey on Abbey street, Sligo town. The Preaching-friars marked out the site of another monastery at Ath Lethan. In Maurice Fitzgerald was mortally wounded at the battle of Credran Cille to the north of the town near Ballincar. The Bermingham s seized control of Tir Fhiacrach Ultimately, the Normans failed to retain control of the area despite numerous efforts, and were permanently expelled by about 1170. They had nonetheless, succeeded in laying the foundations for the modern town of Sligo which retains certain Norman characteristics to this day. The High street with a flare and market cross is typical of Norman urban layouts, as are the narrow burgage plots running at right angles to many streets are typical of Norman architecture and planning. They also brought their extensive merchant contacts with England, France and Spain which enhanced the wine trade and led to the development of the medieval Sligo port. Gaelic Era Sligo

is unique in Ireland as the only Norman medieval town to have been under Gaelic Irish control throughout the Medieval period, from around 1000 to 1600 AD. Sligo town flourished during the Gaelic revival in the 14th and 15th centuries, trading with Galway and with French, Spanish and English merchants. Herring seems to have been an important commodity as it is mentioned in a Bristol sailors song of the early 15th century. Saffron was imported as well, for its use as a dye as well as indigo which is mentioned as a common colour for clothing in the Sligo area. The cocket of the port was a coveted income, much fought over between rival local dynasties. Several merchants tower houses were built near the abbey and along Castle street. Horse races were held in the town in front of the castle at this time. This area was the *lucht tighe*, household or demesne land of the chiefs of Cairbre Drom Cliabh. Elizabethan Conquest During the latter half of the 16th century, Sligo was targeted by the Elizabethan administration in Dublin as a strategic location for anyone attempting to control the northwest. The town was destroyed during the Nine Years War. It was at this time that Sidney "shired" the area creating the English district known as County Sligo. Several sherriffs were killed trying to implement this. In Sir Nicholas Malby , the English President of Connacht, reported that merchants based in Sligo had requested the building of town walls. The wreck-site was rediscovered in 1692. An account of the incident was written by the survivor Captain Francisco de Cuellar - 17th century The town was granted a charter in under James I. This marked a new phase as a borough and colonial administrative centre of English rule. Initially, using the abbey because its stone walls were defensible, the new High Sherriff Sir Roger Jones, established the new county administration along what is now Teeling St. Later, a new fortified tower was built nearby, known as Jones castle. The present courthouse and Garda station are in the same location. Sligo English gradually became the majority language in the town, but Irish remained the majority language of the county until the late nineteenth century. This was to be the last time that Gaelic culture held sway over the region. According to later depositions, a number of Protestant settlers within the town, were committed to the local gaol for their own safety, but were later allegedly massacred by a drunken mob. Fighting with Frederick Hamilton who raided the town and burnt the abbey and executed the monks. The Parliamentary government built a new stone fort, on or near the site of the old castle, and an earthen star fort, known as the Green fort on the hill north of the town, fortifications were also built at the entrance to Sligo shipping channel on Oyster island, and guarding the route inland through Lough Gill on Church island. The town was fortified by the infamous soldier Henry Luttrell. Patrick Sarsfield retook the town. Notably, the last recorded use of a siege tower , known as a sow, in Britain or Ireland, was at the siege of the stone fort in Sligo during this war. It was used to assault the stone fort on Quay St. It was not a success as the hides used to cover the sides were not musket proof. The town was heavily garrisoned in the 18th century, having four barracks, two horse and two foot. In 1798, Sligo was in turmoil with a campaign of agrarian violence by the Defenders The forces of General Humbert , marched through Sligo county, during the Rebellion. They fought a battle at Collooney , in which the combined Irish and French force was victorious. Sligo town did not fall to the rebels, however, as Humbert overestimated the size of the garrison present and failed to march on it. The garrison was in fact preparing to abandon it. The Sligo Militia fought at Vinegar hill. An example of the type of trade is shown in this shipwreck 4 November the Portuguese brigantine Harmonia on voyage from Oporto to Sligo with cork, wine and oranges was driven ashore at Portreath Cornwall. Emigration was already a feature of the west of Ireland and Sligo port was a busy embarkation point. A shipping advertisement of for passage to Philadelphia , Baltimore , Boston , New Orleans , Quebec , Montreal and New York , declared Notice to emigrants - Reduced rates of passage money to the United States and British America by way of Liverpool, with free passage to that port. Passengers on their arrival in Liverpool are requested to come direct to the office where every information will be given, and not to allow any person to interfere with them, for by so doing, they will save themselves the possibility of being taken in or imposed upon by the many unscrupulous persons prowling about the town Messrs Middleton Pollexfen ran sailing ships to Glasgow and Liverpool from 1790 when they replaced them with steamers. In 1825 they created the Sligo Steam Navigation Company which lasted until 1840 Sligo gaol was constructed in based on the panopticon design of Jeremy Bentham. Disease and famine Sligo was badly affected by the Sligo cholera outbreak losing up to 2,000 of its population. The fear and panic were vividly described by eyewitness Charlotte Blake-Thornley Stoker. Prior to the famine, the population of county Sligo was 100,000 people, making it one of the

densest populated areas in Ireland. In 1847, 11, emigrated through the port. Some of the worst coffin ships on record left from Sligo port. On the 9th of August the vessel Bark Larch arrived at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, Canada from Sligo with 11 on board, of these, 6 were sick and 4 were dead, this was by far the worst ship at the port that day. Landlords controlled almost all aspects of life. The town was on the lands of the Wynne estate based at Hazelwood house. Sligo experienced rapid industrialisation during the 19th century, with many public buildings erected during this era including the town hall, Ulster bank, courthouse. The Local Government Act of 1840 extended the franchise, resulting in the election of a nationalist council. However, business and government posts remained almost exclusively in the hands of Protestants, and the struggle for equality of opportunity was to become a feature of the next century. Houses and businesses were without sanitation facilities. In 1847 the death rate from tuberculosis was 3. Indicative of conditions at the time are the reports of a Local Government Inspector who noted for Corkrans Mall a Slaughter house with large manure heap inside, diapidated, badly drained, and lying below the level of an adjoining cemetery. A number of cattle and horses kept here, Six houses in this row. So successful was this that Sligo workers won a major strike in 1850, and won again in 1851 when employers tried to break the unions, resulting in the Sligo Dock strike. Sligo, whilst not directly on the border, was affected indirectly by the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

7: List of townlands of County Galway - Wikipedia

34 Ballindoon Sligo (Priory) (Abbey) Cistercian, St. Patrick's Island Priory Dublin Tipperary Tipperary Augustinian Friars.

8: Dunmore Genealogy Resources & Parish Registers | Galway

Fig. 10 Ballindoon friary, east window Fig. 11 Creevelea friary, chancel and east window with cusplless tracery Fig. 12 Moyne friary, exterior of nave and aisle from the west; the aisle to the right is an obvious addition.

9: Full text of "The Irish Dominicans of the Seventeenth Century"

This is a list of the abbeys, priories, friaries and other monastic religious houses in Ireland.. This article provides a gazetteer for the whole of Ireland.

12. *What the angels walk upon* *The indie game developer handbook* *Human-level concept learning through probabilistic program induction* *Experiment in crime* *Transas ecdis user manual* *F is for Fugitive (Sue Grafton)* *Spanish subject pronouns practice* *The fantastic bicycles book* *Appreciating diversity through childrens literature* *Write Another Day* *Soldiers of the legions* *Changing landforms* *Computer Methods in Water Resources II: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Computer Metho* *Economic crisis and its impact on labour* *Gardens of Mughul India* *Cuban Political Economy* *The Government reply to the sixth report from the Home Affairs Committee session 1990-91 HC 463* *Java security 2nd edition* *Gossip girl by cecily von ziegesar* *Visualizing the ideal? : the first principle of adjacency growth* *Handbook of structural equation modeling* *Rocky mountain national park guide* *Digital electronics books floyd 199* *Power Prayers For The New Year* *Food around the world a cultural perspective 3rd edition* *Edwards and penney multivariable calculus 6th edition* *Sherlock holmes part 1* *Principles anatomy physiology 14th edition* *Encyclopedia of disability and rehabilitation* *Important supplementary tests* *Appendix A: The supply management review.* *Dysphoric moments : a case study.* *4 phases of project management* *Accounting for the passengers* *Courage the joy of living dangerously* *Effects of estrogen on brain function* *Lonely Planet Vanuatu New Caledonia (Lonely Planet Vanuatu)* *Java gui programming* *A dreadful temptation .* *The Playmate Hours*