

ASSISTED EMIGRATION FROM THE SHIRLEY ESTATE 1843-54

by
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*‘I stood a while to ponder on the grief I could not hide,
From thoughts of friends so dear to me now scattered far and wide,
In Australia and America they seek another home
And I’m in doleful reverie in the Mountain of Greaghlone . . .’**

ABSTRACT

The following essay is designed as a short introduction to a collection of papers relating to assisted emigration from the Shirley estate in Farney in Co. Monaghan in the years before and during the Famine, 1843-54. The papers are in the care of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The aim of this essay is to outline the background to the subsidized emigration of at least 1,300 people to America, Canada, England and Australia in the most populous years of the mid-nineteenth century. The documents record the wish of many to leave Monaghan, the names of the people who left and the manner in which they were despatched overseas. The material is useful for a number of reasons — as a detailed record of probably most of the assisted emigration from the Shirley estate, as a genealogical source for local research into a small group of significant emigrants from this area and for providing important new insights into the running of affairs on an estate in south Monaghan which has left a sometimes sour memory among local communities.

The archival material has been assembled into a number of distinct sections: Lists of names and family details; correspondence and other documents relating to the administration of the emigration and petitions to the Estate Office in Carrickmacross seeking assistance to emigrate. In addition, there is material relating specifically to the emigration of two parties from the estate to Australia in August and December 1849. A previously unpublished report on the condition of Shirley’s estate in 1843, undertaken by William Steuart Trench exists. This is important because it was Trench who proposed that the estate should assist poor tenants to emigrate. It is also significant because of the light which it throws on the personality of this controversial land agent. It is hoped to reproduce this report in a future issue of the journal.

INTRODUCTION

Much, but not enough, has been written about assisted emigration from nineteenth century Ireland — that is, emigration which was largely paid for by government or private individuals or institutions, but chiefly by landlords. The ideological implications of emigration have been the same for the nineteenth century and today: it is what might be described as a political and social ‘hot potato’.

* From ‘The Mountain of Greaghlone’ composed by Patrick Finnegan, Lisdrumturk, quoted from Schools MSS Collection in Department of Irish Folklore, University College Dublin by kind permission of the head of department (IFC S934: 271).

Encouraging people to leave Ireland is a very risky undertaking. Even at the height of the massive outmovement in the 1840s, the official agencies of public opinion were at least ambivalent, and at most opposed to emigration and this attitude continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. The editorial policy of the *Freeman's Journal*, for example, disapproved of the flow of people out of the homeland, but at the same time the paper carried many advertisements for shipping lines to America as well as articles of advice to potential emigrants. The Catholic Church was opposed to the emigration, as evidenced in the pronouncements of some of the hierarchy, but at the same time many individual clergy on the ground in destitute rural parishes encouraged members of their flock to leave. Fr Patrick Moynagh from the parish of Donagh in north Monaghan, for example, helped many people to emigrate to Canada in the 1830s and 40s.

As the nineteenth century progressed and as emigration to North America proceeded, information and knowledge of emigrant destinations and opportunities increased. Certainly by the mid-nineteenth century, America beckoned more and more brightly to all from cottier to cabinet minister with its promise of a solution to the increasing impoverishment of the Irish countryside. The Devon Commission (in 1845) was frequently preoccupied with the disposition of the Irish to emigrate — often commenting on the reluctance of Catholics to leave home and the readiness of Protestants to go, a reflection no doubt of earlier and more established emigration traditions and contacts among Ulster's Protestant population. But the willingness of the Irish generally to emigrate became a feature of comment more and more frequently in pre-famine years, and this change in attitude was significantly related to the growing volume of outmigration and the increasing intensity of the information feedback to Ireland.

By the 1820s, official government attitudes to emigration from Ireland had come full circle from the early eighteenth century, when emigration was frowned upon as a loss to the home economy. In the 1730s and again in the 1780s, emigration was prohibited or severely restricted.¹ In 1783, for example, the Irish Parliament outlawed the emigration of certain artisan classes. Landowners were universally opposed to emigration which depleted their tenantry and often took away their best tenants. In the early 1700s, a great many families, mostly Protestant tenants, had left the Clones area much to the annoyance of estate agents.² The post-war crisis after 1815 permanently changed the attitude of the political establishment to emigration, especially emigration to British north America. In keeping with changed perspectives on the population explosion spreading throughout industrialising Europe following the writings of Thomas Malthus, emigration of the poor was especially seen as an economic and social safety valve. In Victorian England it was viewed as a 'method of procuring social order at a minimum of cost'.³

Part of the reason for official encouragement of emigration was the increasing pressure on the English economy by escalating numbers of impoverished labourer and

1 R J Dickson, *Ulster Emigration to colonial America 1718-1785*, Belfast, 1966, 186.

2 See *Clogher Record* 1962, 201.

3 D McLoughlin, Information flows and Irish emigration: the image of America in Ireland 1820-1870, unpublished MA thesis, Maynooth College, 1983, 78. Malthus in fact recommended state assistance to emigrants from Ireland in the 1820s. Following the establishment of the workhouses in Ireland, paupers were frequently assisted to emigrate by the Board of Guardians: see P. Livingstone, 'Castleblayney Poor Law Union 1839-49', *Clogher Record* V (1964), 239-241.

pauper immigrants from Ireland. Many of these, added to native paupers, were a growing burden on the Poor relief system in England. Liverpool was becoming a distinctively Irish city with large communities of Irish poor. South Ulster especially had a strong seasonal labour connection with the north of England and Wales which made people very familiar with these places. By the 1840s, the correspondence on the Farney emigrants shows many of them passing back and forth across to Liverpool by steamer from Dundalk and Newry with considerable ease.

The beginnings of a rudimentary social welfare system more in keeping with modern conditions, and a necessary response to the growing population of what at the time were called 'paupers', saw the controversial emergence of the Poor Law system in Ireland in 1838. By 1846 there were 130 workhouses operating in the country, including one in Carrickmacross. While the small farmers with valuations just above £4 came under enormous pressure as the rates for the maintenance of the workhouses rose, it was the estate owners who would have had to bear the brunt of the cost of supporting the penniless; and estates which had the misfortune to have a previous history of poor management invariably had the greatest populations of paupers. In a region like south Monaghan, many of the small farms valued at £4 and £5 were so impoverished by the rates of the later forties that they fell into serious arrears in rent, had to give up their farms and fall back on the poor law relief. In these circumstances, landlord interest in emigration and a reduction of pauper dependants and tenants of very small holdings, steadily grew from the 1830s, and many of these impoverished small farmers were the recipients of Shirley's emigration allowances.

Landowners therefore became increasingly keen on emigration as a way of reducing estate populations and of consolidating and improving farms which would allow a better response to the gradual shift in the agricultural economy from labour-intensive crops to cattle and pasture. Some of the classic and most controversial examples of landlord involvement in emigration were to be found on the larger and wealthier estates: the Wyndham estates in Clare, Palmerston's estate in Sligo, Monteagles in Limerick, the Fitzwilliam estate in south Wicklow and the Midleton property in Cork, all encouraged and subsidized portions of their poorer tenantry to leave for America. As Fitzpatrick notes, while none were forced to leave — though in limited instances eviction left many with little choice — and many were subsequently grateful for the opportunities afforded them, emigration, assisted by the landlords, was generally condemned as a conspiracy to exterminate the Irish race.⁴ One of the earliest officially-backed attempts at assisted emigration was Peter Robinson's scheme in 1825, where 567 emigrants from Munster were shipped to British America. Landlord-assisted migration was mostly favoured on the larger estates whose management was able to see the advantages of reducing the population, and had the capacity to engage in the complex process of moving whole families to America. Aside from the administrative difficulties in encouraging emigration from their estates, two other factors slowed down landlord action however. Firstly, the cost of moving people was an important consideration and secondly, public opinion, to which landlords became increasingly sensitive in pre-famine years, made them think twice: the other side to assisted emigration was often at worst eviction and at best the knocking-down of homesteads after the owners had emigrated (to prevent them returning) and the amalgamation of holdings. And Shirley was no stranger to the effect of these developments on public opinion in the 1840s, when he was watched by a

4 D Fitzpatrick, *Irish Emigration 1801-1921*. Studies in Irish Economic and Social History, 16, 20.

reporter of *The Nation* in Carrickmacross, who condemned him in 1849 for 'practising extermination to an enormous extent'.⁵

In all, about 80,000 emigrants were directly assisted with passages overseas by 180 landlords; 30,000 of these were accounted for by ten major landowners who had the resources and the incentive to undertake a serious involvement.⁶ As Fitzpatrick points out, however, this was only a drop in the ocean in relation to the total emigration from Ireland in the nineteenth century. The figures for assisted migrants might be added to slightly by counting emigrants who were indirectly assisted by landlords foregoing arrears of rent to allow people to get the money together to emigrate, or supplementing the passage money or giving other forms of assistance for the journey apart from the actual passage money. In one of the quaint anecdotal stories from the memoirs of his experience as an agent on the Bath estate in Farney, William Steuart Trench gives Patsy McDermott the option of 'paying up or emigrating'. Patsy replies, 'I have no money to pay for my passage, nor to buy a ha'porth for the journey; so I will give you my little place freely . . .'. Trench told him that he should have a free passage to any port in America, a respectable outfit and a sovereign in his hand on landing, to which Patsy responded, 'You may put me down for Boston'.⁷ Shirley responded to innumerable petitions for assistance to emigrate from his impoverished tenants; his agents' main strategy in the 1840s was ultimately to reduce the population on the property.

Most of the emigrants from Ireland went out at their own expense, mainly with the help of remittances from family members already in America, and as the flow to America rose to a flood in the later forties, it acquired a momentum of its own which removed the need for much landlord involvement in post-famine years. But landlord-assisted emigration remains important in its local impact and Shirley's emigrants, for example, amounting to many hundreds (in conjunction with those from the Bath estate in the 1850s) must have had significant social and economic repercussions on the barony of Farney for one or two generations after the middle years of the nineteenth century.

SHIRLEY'S ESTATE BEFORE THE EMIGRATION

The Shirley estate was the largest landed property in Co. Monaghan in the nineteenth century amounting to some 26,000 acres. And the Bath estate also in Farney was the next biggest. From 1829, Evelyn Shirley and his family spent about three months each year in his newly-erected house at Lough Fea outside Carrickmacross. Both of these large properties have left a considerable collection of papers relating to the running of the estates as far back as the seventeenth century, when together they formed the Essex estate. Because both estates were contiguous, they often successively employed the same estate agents and administrators, with the result that management policies adopted on the properties were sometimes very similar⁸ — though the Marquis of Bath was never resident on his estate. For much of

5 *The Nation*, 8 Sept. 1849.

6 D Fitzpatrick, *op cit*, 19. For an extensive recent discussion of the background and process of emigration in the 19th century, see Cecil J Houston and William J Smyth, *Irish Emigration and Canadian Settlement*, University of Toronto Press 1990.

7 W Steuart Trench, *Realities of Irish Life*, London 1868, 296.

8 In 1851, Wm S Trench was appointed agent on the Bath estate.

the eighteenth century Shirley was also an absentee and perhaps for this reason both properties experienced management policies which led ultimately in the early decades of the nineteenth century to Farney having some of the highest rural population densities in the county. Trench who was an agent for both Bath and Shirley at different times in the mid-nineteenth century, referred to the 1841 census total of 44,000 souls in the Barony of Farney (which includes small portions not in either of the large estates): there was one human being for every Irish acre on the estate, he estimated. The rent roll for the two estates together in 1843 amounted to £40,000 per annum, compared with £8,000 in 1769.⁹

O'Mearáin has comprehensively examined the Bath estate papers¹⁰ and shows that the absence of Lord Bath and the presence of incompetent or corrupt agents throughout much of the eighteenth century resulted in a classic development of what is known as the middlemen system, whereby much of the estate was leased in large blocks of townlands to head tenants who broke their leaseholds into smaller units for letting to tenants at considerably higher rents per acre than they themselves were paying. There was often further subletting to cottiers at the small farm level. The result was an inexorable rise in the population on the estate, and mapped surveys taken in 1735 and 1777 show the landscape impact of this process in an enormous growth of cabin clusters throughout the Bath estate. Norman Steele was the agent on the estate in the later eighteenth century and it was he who was largely responsible for policies aimed at eliminating the middlemen to allow the farms to be directly leased from the landowner. Steele also warned about the growing population of poor and 'useless' tenantry and was in favour of trying to dislodge them by refusing them leases.

Much the same process of population growth and farm division took place on the Shirley estate, as reflected in the estate's papers in the PRONI, and a brief selection from contemporary references will illustrate the process. By the late eighteenth century, Shirley was being advised of the consequences of the leasing system.

The lands of Cortubber in your estate in Ireland, which is by leasehold in the possession of Mr John Bashford and was let some time since for £1-10s acre, by him to Tenants, their time being expired, Bashford let said Lands to [o]the[r] Tenants @ £3-0 acre. Your acreable Rent being 14s per acre.¹¹

It was found during the course of a survey of the estate in 1789 to be,

the uniform custom of the Tenants in general for several generations to divide their farms among their Children by way of giving them a portion or furnishing them with the means of procuring a livelihood, by which Custom being practised for so long a series of years, the Tenants are become very numerous; and in consequence of each having but a few acres of land to cultivate are poor and in general idle. From the best information obtained it appears that the Tenants have increased in a very great and rapid degree the last fifty years, and if they increase in the same proportion for the next fifty years the Produce of the Lands under their present mode of culture will be scarcely sufficient for their support. It will therefore be necessary in the reletting of the Estate to make choice of the most substantial of the present Tenants and to have a strong covenant in the new Leases to prevent division of the farms. It will be necessary to give instructions to the Agent to attend to the Covenant in the present Leases which prevents, conditionally, the building of

9 Wm S Trench, *op cit*, 69.

10 *Clogher Record* 1967 and 1968.

11 Shirley Papers, PRONI D3531/A/4 (nd — but probably 1780s).

Clogher Record

cabins. This covenant in the leases has for many years been strangely neglected and in consequence of which a numerous set of Poor and idle People have settled and become inhabitants of the West Moiety of the By. of Farney which eventually will prove a burthen and disadvantage to the Estate

-a prophetic statement which is reflected in a pencilled note by E P Shirley: 'witness the population in 1840!'¹²

As in Bath's estate, Steele was deeply involved in these late eighteenth century attempts to tighten up the leasing structures and reduce the potential demographic problems of the Shirley property. A survey of the estate carried out in 1798/9 for Steele gives many details of the extent of subdivision and subletting on the estate;¹³ for example, Lattinalbany was leased for 31 years in 1756' to Joshua Warren. When the lease was renewed, his nine subtenants got possession at a substantially increased rent.

In spite of the urgency in many of these late eighteenth century analyses and the forecasts of problems to come, all the evidence suggests that the population pressure continued to increase on the estate into the nineteenth century. The Ordnance Survey maps of the late 1830s show the numbers of buildings that cluttered the landscape. The 1815 census, which recent research indicates is not as unreliable as previously thought, serves to show the magnitude of the population growth in Shirley's estate up to 1841, and the contrast with the Bath estate where more rigorous management policies had been undertaken.

	Houses			Population		
	1815	1841	% +	1815	1841	% +
Donaghmoyne	2313	2824	22%	9547	15110	58
Iniskeen	442	528	19	2278	3029	32
Killanny	429	613	42	2230	3512	62
Magheross	1369	2020	48	5588	11447	104
Magheracloone	709	1608	126	4184	9012	115

Between 1815 and 1841 the populations of Magheross and Magheracloone, corresponding with the Shirley estate, doubled in population, and the multiplication of houses is a clear reflection of how this growth occurred. By the early 1840s, therefore, Shirley's estate, in common with many others throughout the country, was on the verge of crisis. The following townland figures illustrate the pressures of population at the local level in parts of Magheracloone parish. The average population per townland in the parish as a whole was 112 persons.

<i>Townland</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pop. 1841</i>	<i>Pop. today</i> ¹⁴
Aghinillard	179	199	16
Alts	129	92	11
Clonsedy	297	191	105
Drumbo	191	162	19
Drumbracken	219	216	44
Drumgoosat	196	177	31

12 D3531/A/4.

13 D3531/S/8.

14 Clogher Diocesan census, 1985.

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Enagh	253	219	15
Killark	172	182	27

The pressure was even greater in Magheross parish where the average number of people per townland was 163. The following is a selection of typical districts:

Ardragh	469	309	33
Barndonagh	115	106	11
Carrickadooey	266	207	7
Corcuilloge	244	296	56
Corlea	190	167	10
Kilmactrasna	139	170	20

To appreciate the magnitude of these figures, approximate populations for the same areas are provided from a recent census, where most townlands had less than thirty people, and some less than twenty.

THE ESTATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

By the late 1830s, the management of the estate was actively considering methods of reducing the problems. Undoubtedly Shirley was aware of similar situations and the policies to tackle them, which were being undertaken in other regions. The impending new Poor Law gave an extra incentive to estate managements to do something. A letter from Lord Lismore in London to his agent in Tipperary in May 1838 suggests that Shirley was considering his options:

I was told by a gentleman that upon Mr Shirley's estate in Monaghan there are over 3,000 tenants who do not pay each over £5 rent — consequently that great body would under the Poor Law as it is, be entitled to relief — Mr Shirley is an English Gentleman, has a large property, has been a good deal in Ireland — A man of business was sent from here to report upon the state of the property and he has recommended the formation of a sinking fund to supply the means to buy out and provide for the useless Tenantry. I may say more than useless.¹⁵

By 1842 and '43, during the last years of the agency of Samuel Mitchell, the problem of rent arrears on the estate was reaching crisis and the efforts of both landlord and agent to straighten out the finances led to disturbances in Magheracloone. During Mitchell's agency, and in the continuing absence of Shirley, a series of practices had been instituted to compel up-to-date rent payments — the most notorious of which was a system of 'watching', whereby bailiffs were appointed to oversee groups of townlands to keep an eye on the tenants and their undertakings and to prevent tenants in arrears from absconding with the harvest, for example. Tenants who failed to pay rent were served with legal decrees and gaoled in Monaghan, generally at their own expense. As a result, Mitchell's sudden death in 1843 was greeted with bonfires on the hills of Magheracloone.

William Steuart Trench succeeded Mitchell in 1843 and his appointment was accompanied by a near-riot because of the refusal of the Estate to alter Mitchell's rules immediately. Within three months, in a comprehensive report to Shirley, Trench

¹⁵ Letter from Lismore papers (Prof W J Smyth, University College, Cork).

recommended a radical reappraisal of the management of the estate, including the abolition of many of Mitchell's impositions and the subsidization of large-scale improvements by the landlord.¹⁶ It appears that in the long run Trench's suggestions were ignored (leading, as he himself claimed, to his resignation of the agency).¹⁷ But one of the reform proposals made by Trench in his report of 1843 was to establish a clear policy of encouraging emigration from the estate. He advised that the only solution to the large number of impoverished tenants was emigration which would result in a 'cheap and great improvement to the property; £3 was the average per capita passage to America', he said. Trench, a professional land agent, was well aware of the trend towards assisted emigration in other large estates in Ireland at this time and, in his published memoirs, he outlines identical arguments in proposing programmes of assisted emigration from Lord Landsdowne's Kenmare estate where he was agent in 1850 and the Bath Estate which he was managing in 1851.¹⁸

Increased vigilance by the management, especially under the agency of Trench and later George Morant, is reflected in the greater attention being paid by the early forties to the numbers and status of cottiers on the estate, as well as the structure of small holdings generally.¹⁹ In April 1843, Trench instructed the Office to 'let it be particularly known amongst the tenantry that I will permit no man to dispose of his land to another, without leave in writing from me, and let them know that if any man should enter upon the land without such leave, I shall think it my duty to dispossess him'.²⁰ This was the first time since Shirley took over the direct leasing of his property since the end of the eighteenth century, that efforts were made by the landlord to establish the true extent of population living on his estate. Many of the cottiers were offered incentives to leave or featured in the ultimate phase of evictions in the late forties. Good examples are provided in 1844 by Arthur Rogers, Francis Segreff and Hugh Ward, whose desperate petitions for help, shelter or a site on a bog, were met only with offers of the means to emigrate. In the three months following his appointment, Trench travelled the length and breadth of the estate to familiarize himself with its problems. James McCannon of Knocknacran West petitioned Trench in 1844 that,

he got married and was living as Cottier with Francis Murray of Derrylavin at the new mills of Mr Shirley. You were riding by the way in the month of December last and you called me to the Road and asked me would I go to America and that you would pay my wife's passage and mine to America. I am prepared now according to your Honour's decision to go any time that is pleasing to you. I made it my business to come to see you about it many times and could not see your Honour.

The clerk in the estate office (Smith)²¹ has pencilled in 'entered on list'.²² An

16 PRONI D3531/S/55.

17 Trench *op cit* 96. He points out in a footnote that under the agency of his successor George Morant, the management of the property was greatly improved.

18 Trench, *op cit* 124, 172.

19 D3531/M/5/1-2: List of Cottiers 1840-47.

20 Estate Office papers, D/3531/P.

21 William George Smith was a brother-in-law of Thomas Elliott, the Liverpool agent, who looked after the emigrants' welfare. He died in 1851 aged 48. See Shirley, *History of the County of Monaghan*, p. 368. (Interestingly also, Trench's successor to the agency, George Morant, was related to Shirley.)

22 D3531/P/Box 1. McCannon does not appear in the 1844 emigration lists, though he may have been among a group of 39 whose details were not given (see 1844 list).

extensive list was made of the cottiers on the estate between 1840 and 1847,²³ and E P Shirley has pencilled some figures at the end summarizing the ultimate intent, and achievement, of the survey: in 1847 there were 591 families / 2,647 souls; in 1875 there were 146 families / 340 souls — a dramatic reduction in population by any standards.

The disproportionately large bundle of papers in the Shirley collection relating to the emigration in the forties, is not only a reflection of the importance of this phenomenon everywhere in Ireland at this time, but is an indication also of the extent of the change in estate policy under the agency of Trench, and his successor George Morant in the late forties, as well as the efficiency of the administration as it was run under Trench. Indeed the documents left by Trench and his office in Carrickmacross provide a good base for examining the performance of the estate management and comparing it with the popular perception of the agents and landlord handed down in folk memory. In the 1938 Irish Folklore Commission's survey of schools, Shirley was widely regarded as a 'bad' and 'cruel' landlord who punished the tenants for trivial matters, and Trench's memory was execrated in local folklore. Livingstone has suggested that 'there is ample evidence to indicate that the Shirley estate was one of the worst run in the whole country from the point of view of the tenants'.²⁴ The tenants' and the management's points of view rarely coincided; one was interested in holding its ground and surviving, the other in efficiency and balancing the books. There is little doubt that Shirley's estate was disastrously managed from both perspectives up to 1843, and that the policies undertaken in the later forties were direct consequences of the mistakes and repressions of earlier decades. The papers left by Trench's and Morant's agencies help to understand the management's point of view and indicate that balancing the books was not always carried out ruthlessly, but often with a modicum of humanity — by contemporary standards, of course. (See the petition of Widow Cassidy in April 1846.) Indeed many of the hundreds of petitions in the 1840s point to the important role played by the estate in providing a minimal amount of social welfare, at a time when central and local authorities made little contribution in this area. Trench's report on the estate in 1843 and the poverty and distress of many of the tenants also helps to put the emigration into its social context. Inevitably, however, the rise in evictions in 1848 and '49²⁵ caused enormous distress which left an indelible mark in the folk memory well into the twentieth century.

THE EMIGRATION PAPERS

The papers relating to the emigration can be divided into a number of useful parts, relating to the names of those who were assisted; the organization of the emigration at the level of the estate; the administration of passages from Ireland and from Liverpool and details of provisioning and care for the journey abroad.

There are, first of all, direct records of those who left in the form of counterfoils of 'emigration tickets' stating the name and address of all the family members who were going, their individual ages, their address and the amount of grant they received; or there are office lists of those who went recording similar details, as well as occupation and farm size in many cases. (Appendix 1: Emigration Lists)

Secondly there is additional information on those who went, provided more

23 D3531/M/5/2.

24 Livingstone, *The Monaghan Story*, 286.

25 See Australian emigration correspondence, 28 July 1849.

indirectly in the form of miscellaneous office records on varying 'assistance' to emigrate in form of grants of cash, or grants for outfitting, or provisioning. While many of these individuals are included in the direct lists, quite a number are not.

Further information, more indefinite in terms of actual emigration, but certainly indicative of considerable potential emigration, is provided by a large number of petitions seeking assistance to emigrate. (Appendix 2: Petitions) If as David Fitzpatrick suggests probably correctly,²⁶ landowners were only interested in helping those who would provide some benefit to the estate in terms of farm consolidation, many of these petitioners would not have been assisted; but at times of crisis, as in the later forties, Shirley assisted many impoverished people to emigrate as a means of relieving pressure on the rates and these appear in the lists of emigrants. The rest, however, may have emigrated one way or another eventually; many had passage money remitted by earlier emigrants, and in these petitions we have useful background information on the social condition of many of the distressed people of the later forties — see, for example, the petition of Bryan McKittrick, evicted in 1848 and unable to get shelter from the neighbours for fear of antagonizing Morant, and those of Laurence Finn, Arthur Holland and Francis Magee in 1849, who had taken refuge in a shelter of ragweeds in a ditch or in the poorhouse. There is further information also on likely emigrants in the names of persons who initially agreed to leave, but who subsequently refused to go. These potential emigrants were particularly notable in the Australian emigration, which must have seemed an enormous step to take in 1849.

It is difficult to establish exactly how many left. There are lots of cross-references to people who were assisted but who do not feature in the lists of names of emigrants. Many were given small sums to take them to relatives in Liverpool or England. But altogether at least 1,300 people, including 160 families, were assisted in the decade to c.1852, when the records begin to dry up reflecting declining landlord involvement. The intention of the estate to free up land by assisting cottiers and holders of subdivided farms is clear from the documents. The records constantly refer to the landholding status of the potential emigrant and to the fact that he/she will give up the land, or has had her/his house knocked down. The tenants in their petitions were early on apprised either officially or by popular rumour of the Estate's interest in subsidizing certain classes of tenantry, and a fair degree of astuteness is apparent in the phrasing of many petitions. Most of the emigrants were certainly members of family groups, but preliminary analysis of the data suggests that there were not as many as in the Fitzwilliam lists, where large family groups were dominant.²⁷ As expected, almost all the emigrants during the 'heat of emigration' in 1847²⁸ went in family groups; for most of the decade they went in small parties of brothers and sisters. Either desperation or astuteness or both drove some families to great lengths to get away. Miles and Margaret Martin of Greaghlicapple illustrate the stress in 1847: in early Spring, Miles was pleading for help, having followed orders and thrown down his house. The family were living in a tent. By the second week of April they were in Liverpool, with inadequate funds and in desperate straits as evidenced by a *crie de coeur* from Margaret on the 12 April. On 24th April they were aboard ship (unnamed) ready to sail, apparently to Canada.

As the forties progressed, Shirley appears to have helped a considerable number

26 D Fitzpatrick, 'Emigration 1801-70', chapter 28 in W Vaughan (ed) *New History of Ireland*, vol V, 594-5.

27 Fitzwilliam papers, National Library of Ireland.

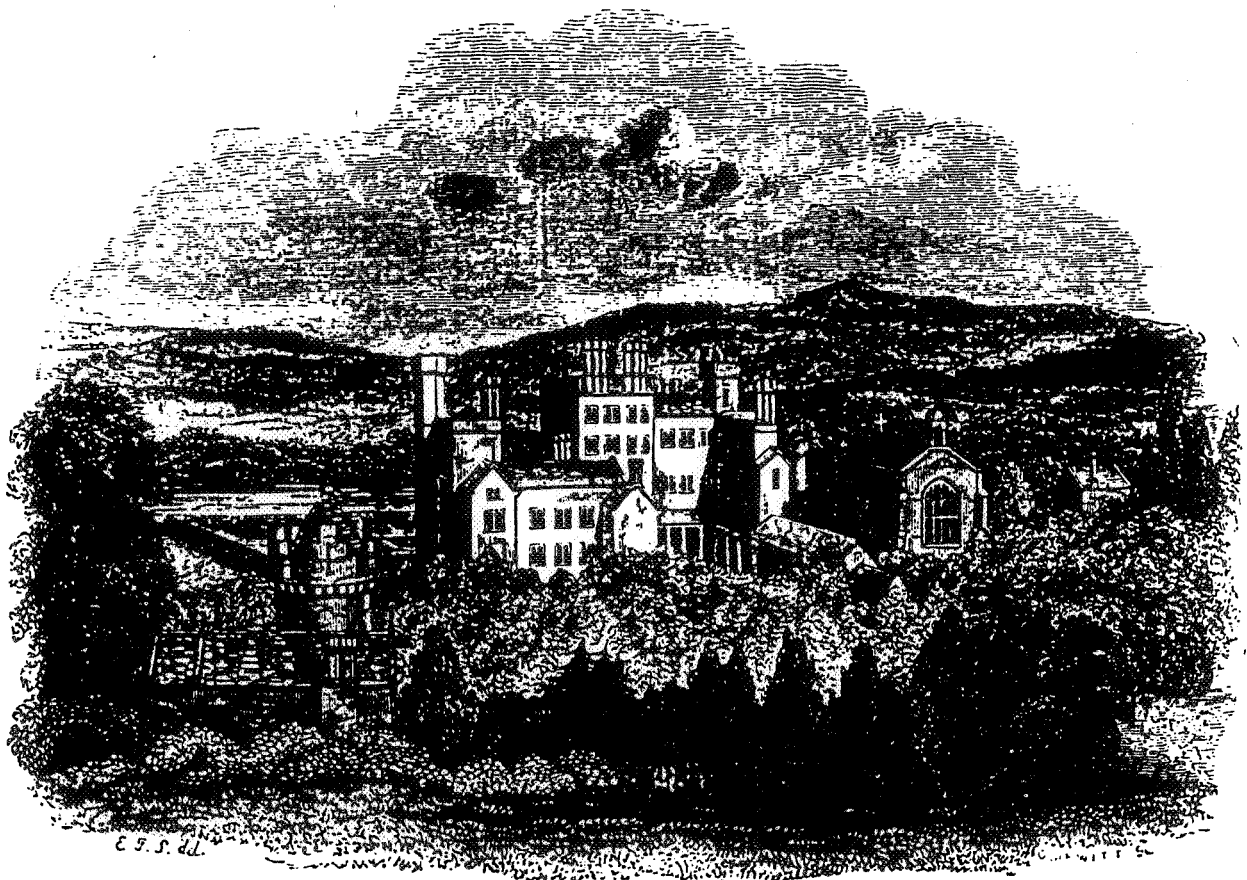
28 See Elliott to Smith, 30 March 1847, Appendix 3.

of destitute people to go, such as widows, or the impoverished children of tenantry, in all cases presumably reducing the pressure on the rates of the estate. Even the passenger agent in Liverpool was alert to the repercussions of sending back destitute individuals to Carrickmacross from Liverpool, and refused to provide passages to individuals who had credit notes from the estate, but who had left their families behind for a variety of reasons. (See the cases of John Marron and Oliver McMahon, in letters from Elliott, April 1847 — Appendix 3.)

Finally, there is a wealth of information on the manner in which this emigration was handled by the Estate Office and managers (Appendix 3: Administration). This extended from the logistics of assembling initial lists of likely emigrants, based on a thorough knowledge of the estate, which farms were subdivided, which farmers had the potential to clear arrears and make a go of the farms, who was most likely to undertake improvements, for example, who was widowed, orphaned, disabled, or who were the 'bad characters' in colloquial terms. Later in the forties, as rent arrears and rates both rose (for the same reason), ejections increased and many of these sought assistance to go to America: the problems now were to balance emigration assistance with rental income. Then those emigrants who were 'key' tenants from the point of view of farm consolidation on the estate, had to be persuaded and cajoled to go. This was especially true of the earlier forties, and of the Australian emigration in 1849. As the forties progressed generally less and less persuasion of tenants was required. Lists were then assembled in the Office, block bookings were made through the Liverpool agent (Elliott, a brother-in-law of W G Smith in the Carrick Estate Office) and passages generally paid to Liverpool.

The majority of the emigrants appear to have been generally very poor: as Trench's 1843 report showed, and as the petitions illustrate, not only did they not have any furniture in their cabins, they had little in the way of bedding, clothing or footwear. The petition of Francis McCabe of Peaste, a seasonal labourer in England, shows that his family were 'perished with the cold' in December 1844. Poverty was not restricted to cottiers; Peter Ward had been a schoolmaster in Carrickmaclim since 1817, but by 1844 his wife and seven children sought assistance to emigrate. Many of the emigrants, therefore, had to be provided from head-to-toe in most instances and had to be funded with landing money, bedding (straw) and provisions for the voyage. In one instance in May 1849, the Liverpool agent complained about the 'ragged pack' sent to him, which resulted in the estate taking care that subsequent travellers were more presentable representatives of Farney. For larger groups, the Office had to organize transport to the port and accommodation in port. Fortunately for the Shirley estate, Dundalk and Newry were comparatively close, and the new railway brought Dublin quite close as well. The railway station at Inniskeen, opened earlier in the year, was initially investigated for the Australian party's journey to Dublin in August 1849, but the third-class train arrived in Dublin too late in the evening to transport the large party to lodgings at the North Wall. There is quite a lot of useful material, not only in the form of accounts recording details of provisioning, outfitting and transport, but also in the form of letters outlining all the details and problems of organizing long-distance migration in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1847, for example, Pat Fox and family of Lissirrill (wife and nine children aged from 3 to 22) were fitted out with shirts, shifts, trousers and coats as well as pots and pans and food supplies for the journey. They had dinner in Dundalk, passage to Liverpool, lodgings there and were given £2 cash on departure ('landing money').

The sequence of documents relating to the Australian emigration in 1849 provides



Lough Fea House c. 1840 as it appears in E. P. Shirley's *The History of the County of Monaghan* (London, 1879).

a good example of what was involved (Appendix 4: Correspondence on Australian Emigration). In the six months from early July, c.150 persons were sent out to Australia in two parties. The documents outline the sometimes-frantic preparations undertaken by the Office in Carrickmacross to get to the stage where the emigrants were martialled 'for inspection' (in the words of George Morant) in the town on the morning of the 14th August, then brought to the train in Dundalk, changed in Drogheda, to lodgings in the North Wall and so to Plymouth. In fact the first party was moved in less than five weeks from the first letter of enquiry to Pimms about the cost of outfitting the emigrants and the first list of possible interested parties — a reflection of good organization and a phenomenal postal service! The bureaucratic and sometimes condescending instructions from Davis, the London agent, are useful: note especially his reference that the understandable tendency of the emigrants to describe themselves on the forms of application for assistance from the Colonial Commission as craftsmen, only meant they paid more and also his reference in late '49 to *The Times* report of potato blight in Monaghan — "should an 'emigration fever' spring up, pray let me have early intelligence".

The major gap in the data is the absence of a continuous record of the ships sailed on by the emigrants, which might help with research on the subsequent experience of the Farney emigrants. A major part of the story of the Farney emigrants must be their new life overseas in America or Australia. It is likely that there are, scattered through the New World, letters and other memorabilia of the children and grandchildren of the young people and families from south Monaghan. It is even more likely that many letters were returned as correspondence to relatives in Monaghan. The references to

ships are scattered and irregular. Only in 1848 is there an almost complete list of the ships sailed on and the destination, with what appears to be a complete account of expenses. So, for example, James Ward (from Lough Fea, according to the emigration voucher) sailed with his wife and seven children on the *Intrinsic* bound for New York and obtained £28-10s, with £4-4-3d worth of provisions and £2 cash into his hand. The *Intrinsic* also carried the Carrols of Lough Fea, the Wards of Derrylavin, as well as the McCabes. Most of the sailings in the 1848 ship list were bound for New York.

By the late forties, the landlord Shirley was becoming increasingly worried about the cost of the emigration; in October 1849, he requested the Office to make out an account of the families who had been assisted to emigrate in the previous seven years and the average cost per head per annum. By 1851 the flow of assisted emigrants was reduced to a trickle, as evidenced by the scattered and unsystematic nature of records kept by the Estate Office. Coincidentally, 1851 marked the beginning of a significant outflow of assisted emigrants from the neighbouring Bath estate — under the agency of William Stuart Trench.²⁹

APPENDIX I EMIGRATION LISTS 1844-50

Most of the names in the following lists were inscribed on printed Emigration Tickets (or vouchers) which were used by the Estate Office as credit notes for the passenger agent, Thomas Elliott, in Liverpool. Those in the collection were mostly counterfoils and all were numbered individually in sequence. They were printed as follows:

“£———— Carrickmacross————[date]————

You will please give the party mentioned on the back hereof, credit in the Passage to America, to the Amount of ————— Sterling, and charge the same to the account of _____

Your obedt servant
W Smith
[Clerk in Estate office]

To Mr William Elliott
11 Waterloo Road
Liverpool”

Most vouchers were endorsed with a note signed by Wm Stuart Trench (or George Morant): ‘To be presented within ten days from this date’.

Most of the vouchers for 1844 were dated 26th and 27th April, with some few from May. This would obviously tally with the emigrants going together on a passage arranged by the Liverpool agent. Where the addresses were given, in most cases it was often possible to see in the manner by which tickets were issued, that groups and families from the same townland travelled together.

The names have been listed in alphabetical order, each name followed by the age given, with the townland address, if provided, and the amount paid. In some cases, further information is provided, from other material in the papers, on additional assistance which is included in brackets. The spelling of surnames has been left as in the original. Common names have been abbreviated, such as ‘Chas’ for Charles, ‘Patk’ for Patrick, ‘MI’ for Michael and ‘Jn’ for John, etc. Townland spellings have been left as in the original.

²⁹ See Fitzpatrick, *op cit*, *New Hist. of Ireland*, 615.

EMIGRANTS 1844

Boylan Mary 47/Anne 16/James 14/Bridget ?/John 2/Lattinalbany/£9-0s
Brannon Alice 23/Eliza 20/no address/£3-0s
Byrne Ann 20/no address/£2-5s
Byrne Ellen 22/no address/£1-10
Byrne John 23/no address/£3-3
Byrne Mary 26/Curkisbane/£2-5
Byrne Peter 23/Nicholas 20/Mary 17/Derrynascobe/£9-9 (+ receipt 16th April,
Liverpool for £1-10s from Elliott)
Byrne Thos 60/Anne 46/Cath 21/Sarah 19/Anne 17/Patt 15/Mary 13/Francis
7/Lattinalbany/£15-15-0 (+ £3 for provisions — see Petitions)
Callen Jane 25/ : see McEnally, Owen
Callaghan Chas 35/Patk 20/Danl 12/Thomas 'baby'/no address/£15-15s
Callaghan Peter 25/Patk 23/Mary 29/Brigid 22/no address/£8-0s
Cassidy Joseph 24/Farthes/£2-5s
Clarke Bridget 28/no address/£1-0s
Clinton Pat 40/Mgt 35/George 13/Rose 6/no address/£7-17-6
Conlon James 24/Mary 23/Pat 4 mths/and Miles Nolan 18/Alts £6-15 (+ £1-2-6)
Connolly Catherine 20/no address/£2-5
Connor Richard 43/Cath 40/John 17/Pat 14/Mgt 10/Alice 7/Lisnefedolly/£10
Culleton James 25/Lisserill £2-5
Cunningham Michael 26/Mgt 18/no address/£3-0
Dailey Bridget 19/Curkisbane/£2-5s
Finegan Catherine 17/Curkisduff/£2-5s
Finnegan Patrick 20/no address/£2-5s
Finlay Betty 25/Carrickaduy/£2-5-0
Floody Mary 30/Thomas 16/Patk 15/Jane 14/Anne 9/Mary 6/Peter 3/John 6
mths/Corensegagh/£13-10s (See Petitions)
Ford John 14/Corduffkelly/£2-5s
Gartlan James 23/Michael 24/no address/£4-10s
Gartlan Thomas 22/Martin 20/Philip 20/Sreenty/£6-15s
Garvey Miles 40/Alice 37/Mary 12/Cath 9/Patt 7/Bridget 5/Peter 4/Nancy
1/Lisdromturk/£11-5 (+ £4-15s cash)
Goodman Pat 23/Mary 24/no address/£2-10s
Greenan Patt 55/Agnes 35/Owen 14/Carrickaduy/£6-15s
Hanlon Patk 25/Dromgerries/£2-5s
Hanlon Thomas 21/no address/£2-0s
Heaskin Patt 42/Mary 40/Anne 15/Cath 13/Peter 12/Judith 10/Ellen 4/Edward
3/Lossatts/£12-7-6 (+ £3-10 cash). **Didn't go till 1846.
Keenan James 42/Anne 40/Edward 1/no address/£6-0s
Kierans Mary 35/Cath 5/William 6 mths/Carghamore/£4-10s
King Rose 18/no address/£2-0s
Loughran Patt 22/Lurgans/£2-5s
Lynch James 18/no address/£1-5s
Marron Bridget 22/Corduff Mountain/£2-5s
Marron Bridget 24/Leons North/£2-5s
Marron Mary 24/Cath 19/no address/£4-10s
Martin Anne 20/Lurgans/£2-5s

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Martin Mary 25/Nancy 4/Corleagh Magheross: 'husband went to America a year ago. She has £3 towards her passage — a cottier to Joseph Lundy and had formerly land in Killerue'/10s
Marty (?) Mary 18/Biddy 16/no address/£4-10s
Martyn Michael 45/Cathal 40/Pat 18/ Mary 17/ Ml 14/no address/£10-2-6
McArdle Anne 19/Bridget 18/Lisserill/£4-10s
McArdle Mary 19/Carrickaduy/£2-5s
McBride Ellen 60/Cath 25/Margaret 20/Lisserill/£11-5s
McBride John 18/Alice 20/Coraghey/£4-10-0
McCabe Ann 19/no address/£2-3s
McCabe Bryan 35/Dromgeeney/£2-5s
McCabe Mary 17/Cath 14/Corleagh m'ross/£4-10s
McCabe Mary 22/Anne 17/Deborah 15/Corvally/£6-15s
McCahuy Richard 25/Lisserill/£2-5
McCluskey Philip 24/Rafferagh/£2-5s
McCluskey Ann 18/no address/£2-0s
McConnon Judy(?) 22/no address/£2-5s
McConnon Michael 20/Greaghdromnisk/£2-5s
McEnally James 23/Dromberagh/£2-5s
McEnally Maty 20/no address/£2-0s
McEnally Owen 30/Cath 30/and Jane Callen 25/no address/£6-0
McMahon Bridget 20/Corvally/£2-5s
McMahon Owen -/no address/£2-0s
McNally Patrick 23/Cath 23/no address/£6-0s
McQuillan Michael 20/no address/£2-0s
Meehan Brigid 20/no address/£2-5s
Monaghan Andrew 22/Ummerrafree/£2-5s
Monaghan Edw 44/Mary 42/Anne 16/Cath 14/Eliz 12/Patt 10/James 7/Mary 3/Rafferagh/£13-10 (+ £2-10 cash)
Montague Pat 40/Nancy 30/Mgt 16/Allice 14/Cath 7/Anne 7/Mary 18 mths/no address/£12-7-6
Muckian Mary 19/Cath 16/Faraghy/£4-10s
Mulholland Patk 27/Cath 20/Listillister/£4-10s
Murray Thomas 21/Cargahoge/£2-5 (20 June 44)
Nelson Jas 35/Martha 35/Hugh 11/Mary Jane 18 mths/no address/£8-0s
Nolan Miles/Alts — see Conlon
Reaburne Jane 27/Carrickmaclim/£2-5s
Shearon Anne 24/Edward 26/Sarah 2/Derrylavin/£3-7-6
Shiels Peter 22/no address/£2-5s
Smith Bridget 21/no address/£2-5s
Stephens Mary 22/Corkieran/£2-5s
Surriage Margaret 17/Lurgans/£2-5s
Wall Mgt 45/Mary 25/Jn 16/Rose 14/Mgt 12/Anne 10/Cath 6/Ml 8/no address/£13-10
Walsh Clement 48/no address/£3-10s (+ 2s-6d for the trip from Dundalk to Liverpool)
Ward Mary Anne 21/no address/£2-5s
Ward Peter 50/Cath 44/James 24/Michael 20/Mary 16/Patt —/Peter 10/John 7/Francis 5/Carrickmaclim/£15-15s
Woods Margaret snr 50/Margaret jun 20/ Carrickmaclim/£4-10s
(Total 85 names) (37 with no address given)

Clogher Record

Miscellaneous scattered 'vouchers', promissory notes and various lists of emigrants yield the following additional emigrants: eg

Connolly Peter, Greaghnarogue, July 44: grant to Peter and wife: £4-10s
Duffy Anne, Ardragh, Aug 44: £1 to go to America (signed his mark: Peter Duffy)
Duffy Catherine, Descart : 10s
Hanratty Pat, Descart, Aug 44: £1 'going to America'
Keelan Bidy [Greaghdromitt], July 44: Andy McKittrick. Please to allow Bidy Keelan £3-0-0 for assistance to two young men to America' (Sons?)
Keelan John No address, Aug 44: £1 'for provisions bought for my son going out to America last Spring'
Marron Francis, Cloughvalley, June 44: £2-5s allowance ticket
McEnally Patrick and wife, no address : 5s for passage, Dundalk-Liverpool
Mohan Alice, Creevydornan, (dau of Patk): £1
Ruddy Bryan 35/Mary 30/Anne 8/Cath 6/Mary 3/Greaghdromit?/Aug 44: £1 for provisions (note "passage money paid in America")
In a separate office list, 181 persons from the above were accounted as having emigrated in Spring 1844. A further 39 were added for later passage, leaving a grand total of 220 for 1844, which tallies with the above list. Of these, approximately 50 were children under 14 years of age, and 22 families.

EMIGRANTS 1845

(The passage to America was increased to £2-7-6 per head and £1-3-9 per child, under 14)

Brannon Christopher 34/Rose 43/Anne 10/Jas 7/Thos 2/Aghanalub/£8-6-3
Corrigan Owen 50/Cath 40/Cath 20/Pat 18/MI 14/Mary 11/Owen 6/Anne 4/Rakeeragh/£15-8-9
Cullaton Danl 60/Betty 60/Jn 34/Danl 20/Rose 24/Betty 7/Mgt 2/Lisirrill/£15-8-9
Freeman Anne 20/Mulliniclavan/£2-7-6
Garvey Anne 18/no address/£2-7-6
Kearny Pat 26/Brig 32/Mary 30/Anne 28/Bessy 18/Crumlin/£11-17-6
Keenan Cath 50/Peter 24/Mgt 14/Allice 9/Greaghdromit/£8-6-3
Magee James 50/Judith 49/Pat 20/Anne 18/John 15/Michael 12/Peter 6/Carrickadooy/£14-15
Marron Anne 50/Eliz 20/Mgt 18/Mary 16/Francis 14/Cath 12/Brig 6/Ummerrafree/£13-10/"No 2 CCG" (?)
McBride Mary 50/James 30/Philip 20/Pat 17/Anne 20/Thos 2/Cath 6 mths/Coraghy/£14-5
McConnan Owen 42/Mgt 36/Thos 15/Mary 14/Pat 11/Anne 9/Jn 7/Bernard 5/Jas + Lawrence 2½/Derrylavin/£15-15/"No 3 CCG"
McDonald Hugh 48/Bridget 48/Betty 19/Cath 16/Pat 14/Jn 12/Mgt 10/Brig 7/Carrickadooy/£15-8-9
McGarvey Anne 18/Dromgerries/£2-7-6
McGeough Mich 40/Rose 32/Mary 14/Bryan 9/Mgt 6/Rose 3/Thos 1/Crumlin/£11-17-6
McKenna Rose 25/Bernard 10/Pat 4/Cargaghogue/£4-15
Reburne Sarah 25/Carrickmaclim/£2-5/"No 1 CCG". (see 1844 list)
Rush Owen 55/Cath 45/Mary 17/Bern 16/Brig 14/Rose 12/Pat 10/Owen 8/Cath 3/Peter

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

-/Greaghlane/£16-7-6/“No 4CCG”

(Total 92 persons, including 42 children under 14, 13 families)

At end of a separate List entitled “Emigration Spring 1845”:

Passage from Dundalk to Liverpool of 41 Adults @ 2/6 each £5-2-6

Passage from Dundalk to Liverpool 23 Children @ 1/3 £1-8-9

Total Expense £131-5-0

Peter Duffey Ardragh Emigration Aid £2-0-0

Owen Corrigan Rakeeragh, to purchase Clothes etc (see List) £3-0-0

Bridget Gallogly, Emigration Aid 10-0

£136-15-0

A further sum for 31 (20 adults and 11 children) was added at the end of this table to bring expenses up to a grand total of £208-10s. Most of these are presumably included in the main list of names derived above from emigration vouchers, which accounts for c.92 persons.

Emigrants 1846

Passage increased to £2-10s per head.

Byrne Margaret 18/Descart/£2-10s

Callen James 45/Cath 30/Cath 14/Bernard 10/Mary 8/Brig 6/Mgt 4/Box Upr/£12-10s

Cassidy Widow (son)/Farthes (from separate list — see petitions 46)

Clarke Hugh 50/Cath 50/Peter 20/Cath 18/Mary 14/Hugh 13/Owen 7/Brig 3/Ummerafree/£16-10s

Connor, Patrick 25/Lisnafeddaly/£2-10s

Donaghoe Widow (son) Clonsedy (from separate list — petitions)

Duffy Peter (2 sons) Dunnaree Latin (separate list)

Farrelly Patk 53/Cath 53/Brig 20/Peter 18/Owen 16/Laurence 12/Mary 10/Mgt 8/Anne 6/Greaghlicapell/£17-0s

Halfpenny Catherine 21/Lurgans/£3-17-6d

Heaskin Patk 50/Mary 40/Anne 16/Cath 14/Judith 11/Ellen 9/Edw 6/Mary 3/Lossats/£12-7-6 (+ £3-10s cash)

Kelly Jn 51/Anne 40/Mary 19/Alice 17/Cath 15/Ml 14/Anne 10/Jn 7/Jas 5/Edw 3/Dromcargey/£20-0s

Lamb James and family/no address/receipt from Elliott for £11 for passage and provisions. (October 1846 — separate entry)

Larkin Peter 25/Corranenty/£2-10s

Marron Mary 40/Miles 21/Betty 17/Thomas 15/Francis 13/Lisnacullen/£12-10s

Martin Patrick 30/Bridget 20/John 6 mths/Clonsedy/£6-5s

McCluskey Mary 50 (widow)/Patk 23/Mary 19/Raffeeragh/£7-10s (petitions)

McMahon Anne 42/John 23/Mary 20/Cath 15/Anne 14/Brig 9/Rose 7/and Patk Shaffrey 2 mths/Crumlin/£16-5s

McQuillan Jas 18/Judith 16/Cath 12/Brig 8/Ummerafree/£7-10s

Clogher Record

McQuillan Patk 52/Rose 52/Patk 18/Owen 15/Brig 21/Ummerafree/£10-0s (+ £2-10s cash)
Mee George (daughter) Greaghanrogue (from separate list — 15s granted)
Mee Judith 17/Curkisduff/£2-10s
Monaghan James 21/Ummerafree/£2-10s
Monaghan Peter 40/Mgt 35/Rose 23/Eliz 21/Alice 16/Francis 14/Michael 11/Ummerafree/£16-5s
Murray Geo 45/Cath 45/Jas 20/Brig 16/Jn 13/Patk 12/Peter 7/Sylvester 5/Anne 2/Tonaneave/£16-5s
Reilly Anne 22/Mary 19/Cargahogue/£5-0s (petitions)
Shaffrey Patk (see McMahan Anne)
Ward Anne 40/Patk 14/Cath 12/Corleaghmeagheross/£6-5s
Ward John 25/Lavigilduff/£2-10s
(Total 100+ persons, including 16 families)

Separate Emigration Account Spring 1846 has a total of 63 adults and 33 children.

From List of potential Australian emigrants in Spring 1849 there is a reference to Brannikan Bern 38/Alice 36/Cath 17/Pat 14/MI 10/Mgt 3/Lisirrill: 'there was £13 granted to go to Quebeck [sic] in 1846'. He was a labourer listed for Australia who didn't go in the end.

EMIGRANTS 1847

Fares had gone up to £3 in the Spring of 1847 and, following new passenger regulations for US ships in April, fares to the States were £6 at one stage (see Administration). For this year particularly, other documents mention additional emigrants who were assisted but do not appear in the list below.

Branikan Bern 38/Alice 36/Cath 18/Patk 12/MI 10/Mgt 1/Lisserrill/£13-10s
Byrne Cath 40/Mgt 22/Jn 20/Pat 18/Mary 16/Peter 14/and Bridget Byrne als Denison 19/Aghalile/£12. (see Administration 24 April)
Byrne Thos 35/Mary 30/Cath 7/Brig 4/Tonaneave/£12/'house down'
Callan Francey 45/Cath 40/Bern 15/Patk 12/Mary 9/Peter 5/Fras 2/Box upr/£20
Clarke Mary (see Marron Mary)
Conlan Mary 21/Jas 19/Thos 17/Jn 15/Fras 13/Sarah 10/Pat (no age)/Lisserrill/£15/'Food & Passage to Liverpool'. (see Administration for details 9th Apr.)
Connolly La 28/Rose 28/Rose 8/Pat 6/Mgt 2/Peter 4/Rahans/£16
Connor Jn 50/Brig 40/Jn 22/Mary 17/Rose 15/Simon 16/Thos 13/Judith 10/Nancy 6/Pat 4/Lisnafedally/£32/'house down'
Corrigan Fras 40/Brig 30/Patk 17/Ellen 1/Brig 8/Fras 5/Rose 2/Dromberagh/£15-15s/'house down'
Costello Mary 30/Mary jr 7/Cath 5/Brig 2/Ellen 14/Creeves/£10-10s
Dailey MI 44/Brig 40/Mary 16/Jn 14/Bernard 11/Cath 9/Philip 7/Owen 5/Brig 2 mths/Jas 3/Cargahogue/£15 (+ £6)/'house down'
Duffey Peter 50/Cath 50/Jn 20/Mary 17/Nancy 15/La 13/?Mullanacrew/£19-5s
Duffey Philip 50/Nancy 45/Mary 26/Peter 24/Rose 22/Cath 20/Jn 14/Brig 11/Betty 9/Alice 6/Mary 2/Ballaghnearne/£16-10s (+ £11)/'House down'
Finnegan Luke 45/Ellen 40/Jn 14/Anne 5/La 3 mths/Lisnacullin/£12

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Finnigan Pat 50/Betty 22/Peter 18/Owen 16/Pat 14/Anne 20/Carragartha/£24
Fox Brig 45/Mgt 22/Nancy 20/MI 18/Brig 16/Betty 14/Patk 13/Mary 9/Owen 7/Cath
3/and Pat (no age)/Carrickaduy or Lisirrill/£24/‘food, clothing and passage to
Liverpool’. (see Administration for details)
Goodman Mary 50/John 15/Ardragh/£6/‘house down’
Irwin John 51/Jane 55/William 21/Corvalley/£6
Kelaghan Owen 54/Brig 50/Mary 24/La 22/Ellen 18/Cath 16/Pat 14/Owen 14/Brig
9/Drumberagh/£24
Kerr Owen 60/Cath 40/Danl 14/Ann 12/Ben 16/Killerue/£13-10s
Markey Alice (Alex?) 40/Thos 14/Fras 9/Ellen 7/Andrew 5/Box Irish/£10-10s
Markey Francis 50/Mary 47/Anne 19/Patk 16/Jn 12/Fras 8/Jas 6/Drumgousatt/£16-
10s/‘arrears insolvent’
Marron Francis 24/Anne 24/Ellen 26/Tonaneave/£9
Marron Francis 28/Margaret 27/Donaree Lattin/£6/‘house down’
Marron Mary 40/Miles 21/Betty 17/Thos 15/Francis 13/Lisnacullen/£12-10
Marron Mary 16/Brig 14/and Mary Clarke 16, ‘step dau to the late Patk Marron’/no
address/£9
Marron Miles 50/Brig 50/Patk 20/Ann 18/Owen 15/Thos 13/Bryan 11/Corbane/£24
and sea stores
Marron Patk 40/Betty 28/Jn 4/MI 2/Lisnacullin/£9 (+ £5)
Martin Bartle 34/Brig 30/Terence 9/Michael 7/Bernard 18 mths/Dooagh (elsewhere
Drumcarrow)/£14/‘house down’
Martin Miles 40/Mgt 40/Thos 17/Nancy 15/?La 14/Greaghathcapal/£5 — arrears paid
land sold. (see Administration, April)
Martin Pat 19/Ellen 15/Nancy 14/Michael 12/Corbane/£7
Martin Pat 56/Brig 57/Jn 29/Brig 27/Martha 27/Peter 25/Cath 23/Nelly 31/Dooagh/
£16/‘house down’/Pencilled across: ‘not going’ 6 May
McArdle Jn 40/Judy 40/Fras 10/Rose 18/Jn 15/Edw 6/Mary 4/Carrickmaclim/£8-10s/
‘arrears paid land sold’
McArdle Pat 40/Brig 40/Mary 16/La 14/Jn 12/Pat jr 10/Corraskeragh/£15
McBride Bern 40/Judy 40/Jn 12/Jas 9/Peter 7/Bern 2/Liserrill/note ‘granted £12,
passage £16. 4 acres’
McCabe Peter 60/Rose 40/Owen 19/Fras 17/Judith 16/Bernard 14/Peter 5/Brig
7/Tonaneave/£21
McCahey Patk 39/Cath 35/Cath 8/Ellen 6/Brig 4/no address/£10-10s + £14
passage/note: ‘4 acres’ and ‘sisters of wife. Are they to go? They gave up an acre
they had’
McCall Jn 50/Brig 40/Mary 24/Judy 22/Jn 21/MI 20/Ellen 16/Fras 14/Beagh
?clarke/£24/‘paid and sold’
McCluskey Pat 62/Cath 60/Cath 26/Pat 24/Corvalley/£12
McEnally Pat 46/Cath 34/La 14/Jn 11/Mary 6/Alice 3/Dromberagh/£13-10s (+
£14)/‘house down’
McEneney Bryan 43/Mgt 44/Mary 16/Owen 14/Cath 4/Pat 2/Peter 6 mths/Faraghy/
£16-10s
McGrath Edw 56/Ann 54/Mary 22/Patk 20/Cath 18/Agnes 16/Ann 14/Philip 3/Jas
17/Lisdromturk/£17
McKenna Catherine 50/Bernard 14/Philip 12/?Dromhaw?/£5-10s
McMahon La 52/Cath 40/Mary 17/Pat 15/Jn 13/Brig 11/La 9/Owen 7/MI 5/Betty
1/Dooagh/£28

Clogher Record

McMahon Oliver 32/Anne 30/Mary 5/Brig 2/?Aughanlaughey?/£8/'house down'. (see Admin)

McQuillan Jas 18/Judith 16/Cath 12/Brig 8/Ummerafree/£7-10

Murtha Mary 30/Owen 25/Judith 20/Lisnafedally/£9/'house down'

Reilly MI 40/Brig 40/Mary 15/Cath 12/La 10/Jn 8/Owen 7/Brig 5/Mgt 1/Carragartha/£24

Smith Bryan 30/Brig 29/MI 11/Pat 9/Jas 6/Bryan 1/Greaghloon/£12/'arrears paid — land sold'

(Grand Total of 293 persons)

Additional names from a list compiled 28 May 1847:

Finegan Simon no address £6

Ward Owen no address £13

EMIGRANTS 1848

(See Administration for a Ship List giving details on costs for some of the following.)

Callum Bridget 20/Derrylavin/£3-10s

Carolan Pat 28/Fartagorman/£1-10s

Carroll Patk 21/Brig 17/Mary 24/Loughfea/£10-10s

Daily Jn 59/Bryan 30/Owen 25/Mary 22/Clonturkmason/£4

Dogherty Patrick 50/Betty 21/Descart/£2-10s

Duffey Mary 22/Ballaghnerne/£3-10s

Finigan Pat 50/Brig 45/Cath 18/Ellen 16/Owen 14/Terence 7/Pat 4/Mary 2/Raferagh/£8-10s

Fox Cath 38/Cath 6/Ellen 3/Corbane/£7-5s

Fox Thos 42/Cath 40/Cath 6/Ellen 3/Corbane/£?/note above 'returned'

Garvey Anne 50/Peter 20/Mary 15/Eliz 10/Anne 13/Lisnakenny/£10

Hamilton Mary 19/Clontrain/£3-10s

Hand Bridget 16/Knockneeran/£3-10s

Kennedy MI 38/Alice 34/Jn 3/Thos 18 mths/Mary Anne 12/Mullaghcroghery/£3/note: 'gone'

Kiernan Agnes 25/Joseph 22/[Mary 55 and Mary 23 struck out]/Greaghdroimid/£4-10s

Larkin Thos 40/Annie 35/Hugh 12/Cath 10/Mary 8/Sreenty/£12-10s (21 Dec)

Magee James 40/Jane 30/Derrynascobe/£9

Marron Owen 55/Nancy 16/MI 14/Owen 10/Ummerafree/£4-10s

McBride Bridget 28/Nancy 20/Corcreagh/£3-10s/[Mary and Philip McB's names struck out]

McCabe John 35/Cath 25/Mary 1/?Counsegagh/£6-10s

McCabe Peter 25/Alice 23/Mgt 21/Greaghlicapple/£3 (See Ship List: Patk McCabe. 8 persons?)

McCaffrey Mgt 22/Corduff Kelly/£3-10s

McDaniell Miles 35/Betty 35/Ann 12/Anthony 10/Mary 7/Brig 3/La 6 mths/Skalkhill/£9

McEneny Cath 53/Mgt 19/Sarah 16/Ardragh/£3-10s

McEntee Cath 15/Bridget 12/James 10/Corcreagh/£3-10s

McKenna Jn 57/Anne 50/Alice 24/Anne 20/Cath 14/Thos 12/Jn 10/Drombawy/£5/29 Dec

EMIGRANTS 1849

This list does not include the Australian emigrants. Other emigrants for this period mentioned in administration correspondence for September.

Boyle La 55/Eleanor 30/Mary 11/La 9/Pat 5/MI 3/Tullougherney/£15-10s
Brannan Bern 35/Mary 27/Brig 2/Rose 9 mths/Faraghy/£3
Byrne Anne 22/Enagh/£3-5s
Callan Catherine/Rose/Mary (no ages)/?Dromgavney/£9-15s
Callan Patk 40/Mary 35/Peter 13/Geo 11/Jn 6/William 4/Owen 2/Cornacarrow/£14-5s
Carroll Cath 50/Jas 12/Jos 9/Anne 7/Cath 4/Box upr/£12-5s/note elsewhere 'Pat Carroll came along and proceeded with the ship having been returned on the List sent to TE'
Carroll Patk 40/Mary 38/Cath 18/Anne 16/Philip 13/Mary 9/Jas 3/Patk 3 mths/Corrybracken/£27-5s
Courtney Catherine 21/Greaghloon/£3-5s
Duffey Mary 60/Owen 26/Ann 28/John 3 mths/Clonsedy/£2
Durnean Alice 22/Dromgerries/£4
Finegan Mathew 50/Mary 22/Jas 19/Owen 16/Corduffkelly/£4-15s
Finnegan Catherine 40/James 40/Mary 10/Leghimore/£7-15s
Fox Jas 50/Jas 20/Simon 18/Cath 16/Faraghey/£10
Gartlan Brig 35/Jn 14/Eleanor 12/Rose 9/Brig 5/Coraghey/£13-5s
Grimes Henry 48/Mary 40/Mary 13/Arthur 13/Jn 9/Edw 6/Derryneghog/£15-10s. (see Administration for other references to Henry Grimes)
Gulshenan Jane 40/Mary 20/Rose 18/Edward 16/Corrybracken/£15 (see Petitions '45)
Gulshenan Bernard 33/Eliz 33/Peter 8/Edw 7/Dromguossatt/£11
Hamilton Catherine 20/Clontrain/£3-5s
Keelan Jas 50/Mary 41/Mary 21/Anne 16/Peter 14/Brig 12/Bessy 10/Fras 7/Patk 4/Liscorran/£38-10s
Keelan MI 21/John 17/Bern 23/Ardragh/£3
Kieran Mary 26/Geo 37/Mary 4/Peter 1/no address/£2-10s/note: 'had not the means of paying up and appeared the decentest party on the list'
Larkin Mathew 30/Rose 30/Ummerrafree/£6-10s : "gone to New Orleans" (12 May)
Marron Bridget 19/Derrynaglogh/£3-10s
Marron Catherine 12/Pat 35/Corleagh/£2-5s
Martin Bridget 28/Ballynagerne/£4 (included with Philip Martin but crossed out)
Martin Bryan 50/Cath 40/Owen 17/Pat 16/Drumcarrow/£9 'and 2 children paid for'
Martin Henry 46/Ellen 36/Pat 14/Brig 12/Jn 10/Mary 6/Dromerlough/£16-10s
Martin Philip 30/Mary 30/Patk 4/Philip 3/Ballynagerne/£21
McBride Nicholas 40/Cath 40/Bern 15/Fras 13/Coraghey/£12
McCabe Jn 34/Brigid 30/Mary 5/Brig 3/Jn 9 mths/Cornalaneigh/£13-5s
McCabe Pat 30/Mary 30 and three unnamed children/Aghanaleck/£—?
McCabe Peter 26/Rose 20/Thos 18/Fras 16/Dromgerries/£5
McDaniel Anne 32/Arthur 32/Laurence 6 mths/Aghalile/£2-10s
McDaniel Hugh 40/Mgt 30/Brig 11/Jos 5/Patk 3/Lisnacleagh/£13-5s
McDaniel Peter 35/Betty 35/Brig 15/Jos 12/Mary 7/Cath 18 mths/Jn 9/?Lisnaliagh/£6
McEneny Catherine 40/Bridget 17/Lossatts/£7
McKenna Thomas 40/Cargaghogue/£3-5s
McMahon John 45/Mary 26/Nurebeg/£3-10s

Clogher Record

McNamurry Judy 30/Cath 11/Brig 9/ Mary 5/Annie 2/Knocknacran/£12
McQuillan, James and Family/9 persons/£33-6s/(see Ship list)
Neill Pat 40/Ellen 19/Rose 16/(Judy?)/Curkesduff/£12
O'Brien Mary 20/Francis 18/Pheobe 13/Box Lr/£10-10s
Rafferty Mary 40/Anne 17/Jas? 15/Felix 14/Thos 13/Brig 10/Patk 8/Mary
4/Drumgavney/£26/note 'gone'
Rush Thomas 45/Corbane/£2-10s/16 Dec
Smith Honora 30/Thos 11/Pat 9/Corrybracken/£12-10s
Ward La 34/Peggy 30/Mgt 8/Eliz 6/Ellen 4/Derrylavin/£18-19-6 (+ £2-5s cash)
Ward Jas 41/Mgt 41/Brig 40/Judith 14/Mgt 12/Jas 10/Edw 7/Sara 5/Pat 3/Lough
Fea/£32-14-3 (+ £2 cash on going off)
McNamorig Phil 40/Mary 40/Jn 6/Jas 1/Knocknecran/£22/four other names Mgt
16/Rose 14/Brig 12/Patk 10 were included but struck out with the money
Murray John 28/Cath 28/Pat 4/Anne 2/Aughantaughey/£5
Shearon Rose 26/Mary 16/Descart/£7
Sheerin James 25/Leons/£3
Ward Hugh 30/Cath 22/Hugh 3/Agnes 6 mths/Lossetts Magheross/£3
Total c163 persons

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS, AUGUST 1849

Details on each group have been included from several lists which were made in the course of organising the trip. As can be seen the Australian emigration was principally one of younger unmarried sons and daughters of labourers and cottiers on the estate. Their parents appear to have given up their holdings.

Bishop Pat 26/Donnaree Lattin/'Tailor by trade — son to Pat Bishop — this is a case of sub-division' — 20 acres
Brannikan Laurence 38/Alice or Anne 27/James 7/Pat 5/[Owen 2 — struck out: 'not gone'] Sreenty/Labourer — this farm is given up to O McConnon in 1848
Bready James 31/Anne 25/Michael 5/Anne 2/Beagh Cloone/Bluedyer — no subdivision — willing to give up his farm — 4 acres
Byrne Margaret 20/Ellen 19/John 18/Beagh Magheracloone/son and daughters to Peter Byrne/daughters dressmakers/Peter 'is now a cotter to Ml Smith'
Byrne Michael 22/Mary 20/Edward 14/Lossetts Magheross/Put on List by order of Geo Morant Esq
Byrne Peter 18/Rose 20/Coraghey/Labourer son and dau to Mary Byrne
Callaghan Michael 26/Catherine 20/Alice 18/James 16/Killerue/Labourer sons and daughters of Thos Callaghan: 'will give up the farm at will'
Callan Peter 36/Anne 30/Bridget 8/Anne 2/Cornasassenagh/Labourer and wife — 'this farm was sold to Ml McCabe same town two years ago' — 3 acres
Carolan Thos 36/Betty 30/Anne 12/Owen 10/Jn 8/Mary 6/Coranenty & Coraghy/this farm is a subdivision — Anne Byrne is the mother-in-law of this man and is the tenant—5 acres
Courtney John 18/Greaghluine/Labourer son to Laurence Courtney: 'land gave up'
Finegan Michael 18/Alice 16/Peter 20/Raffeeragh/sons and dau of Art Finigan — subdivided between brother and sister — two houses on the farm; only two of the family went; according to a second list, Michael refused to go.

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

- Finegan Stephen, Catherine, John, Pat, Mary, Peter. (no details)
- Freeman Peter 27/Bridget 21/Miles 9 mths/Skalkill/Labourer — cottier to Frank Martin
- Gartlan Edward 38/Catherine 31/Pat 11/Bridget 9/Coraghey/Labourer — 'subdivision with his brother Patk. Pat and his family sent to America by E J Shirley. Doctor Roe has the farm' — 1 acre
- Garvey James 17/Catherine 18/Listillister/son and dau to Hugh Garvey; sons Thos 20 and Peter 22 listed but didn't go
- Hand Pat 24/Raffeeragh/Labourer son to Ml Hand — 'farm gave up to Thos Finigan. Jn McMahan has the farm'; Thos 14/Jas 10/Cath 16 also listed but didn't go — 2½ acres
- Hanlon James 20/Margaret 21/Bernard 15/Corbane/Sons and daughter of Michael Hanlon
- Hanlon Pat 20/Anne 18/Rose 16/Greaghlane/Son and daughters of James Hanlon
- Hanlon Pat 38/Bridget 14/Hugh 7/Greaghlane/Labourer and family — gave up his farm to Owen McConnon in Feb 1849. Patk Hanlon Michl holds the farm now — 8 acres. According to another list this family refused to go.
- Holland Peter 24/George 20/Lattinalbany/sons of widow Pat Holland; sister Ellen 22 listed but didn't go. — 10 acres
- Kelly Peter 38/Mary 16/Anne 15/Rakeeragh/Father and daughters — 'will give up his lands' — 1 acre
- King Patrick 17/Lisirrill/son of Mary King; sister Judith (16) listed but didn't go
- Marron Michael 23/Ellen 18/Nicholas 6 mths/Derrylavin/son and dau-in-law to Nicholas Marron: 'this man is a labouring man at Lough Fea'
- Marron Pat 23/Anne 20/Peaste/Son and daughter of Daniel Marron.
- McBride James 20/Downaree/'Labourer son to Rose McBride. Rose is dead' — 1 rood; sister Anne 22 listed but didn't go
- McCabe Pat, Margaret, Anne, James/Derrylavin?
- McEnally Thomas 18/Mary 28/Alice 15/Box Lr/Son and daughters of Bernard McEnally; James 24 also listed but didn't go; 'land gave up'
- McMahon Edward 18/Alice 19/Greaghdomnisk/Dau and son of Edward McMahon
- McMahon William 20/Edward 22/Mary 18/Tullenescagh/Sons and dau to Jn McMahon — Jn Stephens has all the farm
- McQuillan Owen 20/John 17/Ummerrafree/sons of Bryan McQuillan — no subdivision — 7½ acres; sister Mgt 14 listed but didn't go
- Reilly James 19/Pat 18/Lisnacleagh/Labourers — sons of Philip Reilly
- Short Judith 20/Catherine 18/Corcreeagh/daughters to Francis Short. His farm is given to Thos Wilson in March 1848
- Ward Hugh 30/Catherine 24/Agnes 10/Hugh 5/Lossatts Magheross/Labourer — land to be given to T Martin
- Ward Thomas 21/Margaret 17/Beagh Magheross/Labourer son and dau of Pat Ward

Application forms for emigration to Adelaide dated May 1849:

Ward Agnes 20/Derrylavin/domestic servant — her name is struck off the December list for Australia. Her sister Sarah, however, went with the December group.

Kerr Owen 28/?Killevan Carrickmacross/farm labourer — struck off the December list.

Total 96 persons (10 families)

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANTS, DECEMBER 1849

List of persons paid to embark for Adelaide, 8 Dec 1849. The winter group is not as well documented as the August group. Addresses have been obtained in most cases from a separate list; some of the following did not go in the end. Each individual was down for £2. A further list of clothing supplied to the emigrants is included as a supplement to this list. There is evidence that a few people may have gone to Australia in later years (see Administration 1853).

Callan Catherine 20/Owen 18/Drumgowna/£4
Corrigan Andrew? 18/Drumberagh/
Corrigan Jas 33/Anne 25/Mary 4/Patk 2/Killerue/
Corrigan Ml? 18/Dunaree Latin/
Corrigan Peter 22/Patk 20/Dunaree Latin/£4 (see Petitions 1852)
Courtney Patk 20/Cath 18/Beagh M'cloone/[Magheracloone]
Finegan Catherine 20/Anne 18/Coraghey/'daughters to Owen Finegan'
Kerr James 20/Mgt 24/Mary 1/Killerue
Kieran Catherine 18/
Kieran Jn 35/Brig 35/Anne 19/Owen 17/Mary 15/Agnes 12/£11
Kieran Mary 19/
Larkin Anne 20/Michael 18/Mary 20/Sreenty (or Corrinenty?)/£4
Markey Patk 35/Beagh M'cloone/son of Michael
Markey Theophilus 29/A 28/M 5/A 4/M 6 mths [no names given]/Beagh
M'cloone/£12
McConnon Margaret 25/Bridget 20/Mary 18/Lisdoonan/daughters of Hugh? £4
McGee Sarah 20/Derrynaglogh/£2
McGroder Bryan 23/Cornasleeve/
McKeogan Owen 18/Drumgawney/£2 'son of Daniel McK'
Monaghan Frank 21/Mary 17/Raferagh/£4
Murphy Cath 25/Jane 20/Judy 18/Drumbroagh/£6
Ward Sarah 18/Derrylavin/£2
Weldon Elizabeth 18/Judith 14/Dromcargey/£4/dau of Pat

Clothing provisions for Australian emigrants 1850.

Each of the following males were allocated 5 shirts, 5 pair stockings, 2 pair shoes, 1 jacket, vest and trousers and had 1 'suit reserved':

Callan O	(Kerr La and O Kerr struck off)
Corrigan A	Kieran
Corrigan La	Kieran La
Corrigan Pat	Larkin Ml
Corrigan Pat	Markey Pat
Corrigan Peter	Monaghan F
Courtney Pat	Murphy Thos(?)
Keegan O?	

Each of the following females were allocated 5 shifts, 5 pairs stockings, 2 pr shoes, and one gown and petticoat each

Callan, Cath	Markey Ann, Mary, Ann jr and Mgt
Corrigan Ann and Mary	McConnon Brig
Corrigan, Mary	McConnon, Mary

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Courtney Cath	McConnon, Mgt
Finegan Cath and Ann	McGee, Sarah
Keenan, Cath	Monaghan, Mary
Keenan, Mary	Murphy Cath/Jane and Judith struck off
Kerr Mgt and Mary struck off	Ward, Agnes struck off
Kieran Brig, Agnes, Ann, Mary	Ward Sarah
Larkin Mary and Anne	Weldon E and Judith (struck off)**

**Elizabeth (18) and Judith (14) Weldon/Dromcargy, had a pencilled note by Davis, the London passenger agent: "are not these relatives of some one going out? I fear Judith will be rejected in case of being too young to go without some protection. If they are related to any other emigrants they will I think pass muster". A similar note refers to the case of Frank (21) and his sister Mary (17), Monaghan.

EMIGRANTS 1850

(See Administration correspondence for 1850.)

Kelly Thos 42/Betty 40/Anne 16/Alice 14/Edw 12/Bern 9/Mary 4/Clontrain
Martin Ml 40/Cath 40/Terence 17/Bern 15/Mary 13/Anne 11/Cath 9/Doagh
McCabe Bridget 19/Enagh

APPENDIX 2

EMIGRATION PETITIONS

A large number of petitions were made each year by tenants and residents on the estate seeking help in times of sickness or distress, asking for relief with rent or negotiating on rent arrears, or referring to disputes with neighbours. These petitions were mostly written by local scribes, though in some cases of private distress or destitution the petitioners wrote as best they could. In the following selection only those petitions seeking help with emigration, or otherwise referring to emigration, are included. In most cases they are quoted verbatim; alternatively they are summarised.

1844

Byrne, Bridget. Rakeeragh, 15 Mar 44:

Has a young woman to her daughter [sic] called Catherine Byrne . . . very handy young woman at the Needle . . . the times been so much changed that she got no place . . . Looks for assistance to send her to America. Certified and signed by four neighbours.

Byrne, Peter. Derynascope, 17 April 44 Letter [from Liverpool] to Trench:

Sir, I take the liberty of returning you my most sincere thanks for the goodness you have done to me and my brother and sister in assisting us to emigrate to America. I wrote to Mr Smyth on Saturday the 13 of April to let your honours know my state here for which I received in return of it this morning thirty shillings from Mr Elliott and never was more awanting we have found Mr Elliott very kind he has got for all his passengers on Monday last a pound of bread each on Tuesday the same and on this day one shilling each now we are to get a shilling every day while we are detained here which I suppose will be untill Friday next may god bless you and your family which is the daily praur of Peter Byrne and Nicholas Byrne and sister. (See list 44)

Clogher Record

Byrne, Thomas. Lattinalbany, 18 Mar 44:

Wife and 4 daughters and one son. "Daughters insist on being sent to America which your Petitioner cannot comply with unless your Honour permits him to sell about 4 acres of the land, by which he could send one or two of them and clear the remaining 1¼ acres [of arrears] and live thereon, or otherwise if your Honour would recommend him to sell the whole place to an appointed tenant and let his whole family 8 in number (including a Cripple boy 6 years old) to go to America, which of all things they would prefer, but he knows the whole proceeds would not affect their purpose except your Honour deigned to assist them".

Byrne, Thomas. Lattinalbany, April 44:

£3 given to buy provisions for family going to America (See List 44)

Callan, John. Greaghlatacapple, nd:

Seeks assistance to America for himself and four children now "preparing for imigration to America . . . will find upon enquiry from Mr Smith that he and his family always merited from Mr Shirley any patronage he or his agents would bestow . . . his brother had a situation under Mr Mitchell the late agent for 11 years and last year under yourself" [ie Trench]

Clarke, Pat. Tonaneve, April 44:

You promised him and each of his family 50/- if they went to America which kind offer he had to decline in consequence of the feeble state of his family . . . Going to throw down his house today if your Honour will give some charity.

Connor, Bridget. Carrickartha, Mar 44:

Desolate orphan, can't procure a service — implores you to take the most cheap and speedy means of sending her to America.

Costello, Patrick and sister Margaret. Orphans of late Alice Costello, widow of Creevy:

Since death of his father, mother, 3 sisters and 2 brothers — one of whom was killed by a cart — his sister Margaret . . . sickly . . . bent on going to America if she had the means . . . humbly solicits aid to send Mgt to America this season and a loan of £2 for himself to crop his land.

Devlin, John. Lisnagevragh, 21 Feb 44:

Ejected from small farm . . . brogue maker with numerous family which are now dispersed through the world . . . has one daughter in America on whom he could depend for comfort in his old age and no means of conveying himself to where she lives there . . . implores your Honour to assist him to reach his daughter.

Duffy, Bernard. Ardragh (son of Peter), Mar 44:

Intends to emigrate for America in a few days & hopes your honour will assist his father to send him off . . . has close on 11 acres . . . sent one of his daughters to America last September . . . Petitioner would rather emigrate than divide the farm (leaves two other daughters and a son). *Allowance Ticket* for £1 "to go to America" granted to Anne Duffy of Ardragh 31 August 44 and signed by Peter Duffy his mark.

Finegan, Michael. Drumberagh, nd:

He and his wife and sister sold their land with exception of ½ an acre . . . "in great poverty and distress in breaking stones . . . to earn a miserable 1d to keep in support and pay their rents . . . are now forced to go to America if your kind Honour would assist them". Note from Trench "Please enter their names for America".

Finnegan, Betty. Greaghlane, nd (44 bundle):

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Widow with large family seeks assistance to go and permission to sell her "little spot of ground" to Hugh Finegan of Greaghlane if your Honour consents.

Floody, Mary. Corrinsega, 11 Jan 44:

Wants to resign possession of farm — can't get it sold — is in a very deplorable state since last Wednesday lying on a Bed of sickness without any person to attend her but children the bearer is her eldest son . . . no food for himself and seven children some of whom are only slowly recovered from a tedious illness. She humbly implores your Honour to have the humanity of looking about . . . A further petition dated 11 March 1844 states that she has "a large and abandoned family . . . husband exiled himself from the home of his dear family by seeking for employment in a far and foreign climate . . . is now most anxious to have his large and scattered family restored to him . . . Petitioner is unprotected by the father of a family while the cries of eight craving children daily rings through the wild and destitute cabin that surrounds them . . . Seeks help for emigration. (See List 44)

Gartlan, John. Lisdoonan, April 44 (Trench):

That his family was first visited with a malignant Fever which lasted 15 weeks during which his two cows and 2 heifers died of a few days illness. This was followed by the loss of 2 pigs and his last loss was his only horse (his staple support) which also died suddenly 3 weeks ago . . . (seeks loan to buy a horse). Note from Trench "Send him the money for a horse".

Garvey, Miles. Lisdrumturk, nd:

Sold his little farm of land to pay his debts . . . Note on cover "Assistance to go to America — £2-0s per head". Also additional £4-15s for provisions (April 44).

Hanratty, Pat. Descart, August 44:

Allowance Ticket for £1 for "going to America".

Keelan, John. no address, August 44:

£1 paid . . . for provisions bought for my son going out to America last Spring.

Marron, James. Cloughvally, July 44:

His youngest son Francis married secretly the daughter of Thomas Kinneghan. Latter disapproved and "sanctioned his daughter only to America". Francis followed her to Liverpool intent on accompanying her, but she had left before he arrived; he wrote letter to his father beseeching £5. Applicant pleads for money from Trench.

Marron, Thomas. Tonaneve, 23 Mar 44:

Petitioner would gladly avail of the opportunity to emigrate to the Colonies but since the eldest of his brothers is only 9 too weak to "encounter the perils of a foreign clime". Looks for permission to keep his house and half acre of garden for 8-9 years till their age and strength would suit them better for emigration.

Martin, Owen and Patrick. Derrynascobe, 28 Mar 44:

Their mother left them ½ acre and house of her 3 acres — the rest to another brother. "Consider the place too small to settle on and wish to give it all to the brother who has the rest. If they could get some assistance to emigrate to America — their brother is unable to assist them — the Petitioners have as much as would procure necessaries and clothing but no money for the voyage".

McArdle, John. Lisirril, Mar 44:

Wants to sell his farm and take Widow Callan his mother-in-law's farm in Box and to give money to her daughter to go to America.

Clogher Record.

McCabe, Anne. no address, 23 Mar 44:
Solicits assistance for passage to America.

McCabe, Francis. Peaste, 4 Dec 44:
. . . Lived on his aunt's farm — she died . . . expense of burying had to mortgage half couldn't redeem it. During last 3 years the death of pigs destroyed him. My going to the last English harvest to get the means to clear arrears of rent . . . but cannot pay past half year's rent . . . Between himself, his wife and 2 children they have not 1 pound of day or night woollen covering and are nearly perished with the cold and know not what may happen if kind providence does not inspire your Honour to relieve them and particularly with some warm clothing . . . Note from Trench: "offer him help to go to America".

McCannon, James. Knocknacran west, nd:
got married and was living as Cottier with Francis Murray of Derrylavin at the new mills of Mr Shirley. You were riding by the way in the month of December last and you called me to the Road and asked me would I go to America and that you would pay my wife's passage and mine to America. I am prepared now according to your Honour's decision to go any time that is pleasing to you. I made it my business to come to see you about it many times and could not see your Honour. Written on top by Smith: "Entered on List".

McEnally, Patrick. Box, 11 Jan 44:
Recently married daughter (Catherine) of widow Callan of Box. Wishes to get assistance to go to America with the younger sister Margaret Callan. Note: "granted"

McEntee, Owen. Corrahy, 24 Feb 44:
that Eleanor McBride of Lisirril and Patk Mc(?) her son-in-law has sold off their land and bound for America and yr Honour's petitioner humbly sheweth that they are indebted to Petitioner the sum of £1-17-6d and if they get liberty from yr honour to dispose of the land they will make off for America and never pay petitioner

McMahon, John. Drumcargy, Jan 44:
Was ordered by Trench to pay £8 each to his two brothers and £15 to his sisters. Pleads for time to pay. Trench notes that reasonable time will be given but not much as the Brothers want to go to America

Mee, Charles. Beagh in Magheross, Mar 44:
Trained as a tailor — fell out with his brothers — has formed a most sanguine wish for Emigration to Canada . . . humbly beseeches you to assist him in paying his passage to that Country. Note from Trench: "Please enter his name for America"

Mee, Harry. Curkishduff, Mar 44:
5 acre farm, 11 family, 2 eldest daughters of age "unable to provide for them at home or even to pay their passage to America . . . prays assistance to provide for their passage". Note by Trench: "enter names"

Mohan, daughter (unnamed) of James. Enagh, 8 Mar 44:
soliciting help to go to America.

Mohan, Pat. Cornaskew, nd Jan 44 bundle:
He and family intends to go to America . . . being a little in debt he is not able to go after paying all. His brother Art Mohan is willing to keep the farm with yr leave and begs yr honour will assist him and his family to go.

Monaghan, Edw. Raferagh, April 44:
£2-10s assistance given to petitioner and family.

Murtha, Ann. Beagh Magheracloone, May 44:

Sir — you will recollect that you Put the Names of Edward and Margaret Murtha of Beagh on your emigration list, but in the intermediate time they have received an order for their Passage paid by their two sisters in America and a letter from Liverpool directing them to be there on the 11th Instant. But their mother a poor widow is not able to give them anything to Bring them there or purchase the necessaries and if your honour would be kind enough to afford them some money to forward them you would confer a lasting benefit . . . and prevent the necessity of returning the Passage order to their friends. Note: “£2 given”

Rogers, Arthur. Tullinescragh, 4 Dec 43:

Trench had offered assistance to go to America but “Petitioner humbly begs to state under existing circumstances it would much disadvantage Petitioner to take such course of emigration in consequence of having a small helpless family one six and one four years old . . . and having a boy of nearly 20 years also who is [Petitioner’s] stepson . . . has lost all his hard industry for purpose of educating said boy and now from dullness of trade and alteration in business of any description and no circulation of money . . . unable to encourage? the prospects in leaving said boy at present . . . solicit aid and assistance in order to enable Pet[itioner] to procure means of subsistence and relief for self and family and encouragement for said boy whose constant attention to his studies . . . (?) . . . trusts he would by such education earn and support . . .” Note by Trench “Can do nothing but renew offer of assistance to go to America”.

Segreff, Francis. Bocks, July 43:

“has been a cottier these many years behaved honestly and quickly for which Mr Mitchell promised him a cut away bog in Bocks adjoining the road to build a small house on it for shelter for himself and his helpless family . . . hoping your humanity will be good and kind enough to give him the same liberty . . . Note from Trench: “not to be granted — but an offer of assistance to be made for emigration” — Oct 43.

Wall, Anne. Greaglaticaple, Feb 44:

Has seven of a family, orphans and destitute and quite naked since the death of their Father . . . no longer able to provide for them . . . no means left but to dispose of 2 or 3 acres of land to emigrate to America with her whole family . . . (Seeks permission to sell and keep passage money.)

Ward, Hugh. Skalkhill, Jan 44:

Destitute only 1 acre left . . . forced to leave his dwelling house himself and his large family exposed to the inclemency of the weather without shelter either day or night . . . take his want poverty and distress into consideration. Note from Trench: “can do nothing but give him the means of going to America if he will give up his place”.

Ward, Peter. Carrickmaclim School, 10 Feb 44:

Has wife, 6 sons and 1 daughter. Has taught in Carrickmaclim since 1817. Due to “dispersed state of the inhabitants in the locality in which he teaches and their inability to remunerate him for their children’s tuition . . . has only got Mr Shirley’s donation . . . has only 1 rood 2 perches . . . solicits your Honour to select him and his family under your system of Emigration.” Further letter of 23 Mar 44: “he has petitioned your Honour a month ago on the subject of emigration for himself and family . . . That if your honour considers his family too numerous for your present scale, he humbly supplicates your Honour to include the bearer (James Ward) in the number of your Emigrants”. Note by Trench: “Schoolmaster”. — (see List for 1844).

1845

Clarke, Pat. Tonaneave, Mar 45:

Your honour proposed to send him to America last year but on account of his wife being delicate declined their going but as she died about ten days ago and put him to expense which could not be avoided together with her loss left him very poor in circumstances. If your Honour will be pleased to send him this season he and his family will go with many thanks to yr honour.

Coffey, Peter. no address, Mar 45:

Looking for help to go to America with his family.

Connolly, Thomas. Greaghlane, Feb. 45 (To Trench):

That your petitioner is the person who hath applied to your Honour and to Mr Shirley this last year respecting his circumstances, and by shewing your honour his character from Rev Mr Winning of Kingscourt and also Mr John Booth of Colham near Newark Nottinghamshire, your honour misunderstood my case by seeing Mr Booth's character you thought your Pet[itioner] had lived in England for the last 19 years. Whereas your Pet[itioner] never lived there longer than during the harvest season and lived all his lifetime at Greaghlane . . . with hard industry striving to maintain a wife and seven small children . . .

Duffy, Peter. Ardragh, Mar 45:

For assistance in sending one of his sons to America on account of his "not dividing his farm hereafter". (list 45)

Duffy, Widow. Descart, Mar 45:

Has three daughters one of which went to America last season.

Fealy, James. Drumberagh, Feb 45:

Looking for assistance to send two sisters to America.

Finnegan, John. Raferagh, Mar 45:

Looking for help to take his large family to America.

Ginnity, Mary. Clontrain, Mar 45:

(See Michael Ginnity below) Petitions Trench to oblige her uncle [Michael Ginnity] to give her up her father's house and land so that she and her sisters and brothers of 11 years can go to America in a few years. Her father left her uncle 4 acres "to support clothe and school herself and the other children".

Ginnity, Michael. Clontrain, May 45:

. . . by the accidental death of his brother and that of his wife immediately after, got a part of the land held by his brother and was to maintain 4 young children and their grandmother your petitioner went after some time to reside with the children it being the best building, since then a part of the houses where Pet[itioner] lived fell and he now purposes taking all down . . . If your Honour be so kind as to send the two eldest of his brother's children to America where they wish to emigrate there is also a daughter of the Pet[itioner] who would wish to accompany them. He humbly hopes you will assist them as his circumstances is much straightened by the support of his brother's children and their aged grandmother who died and the expenses in burying her, by taking down the old houses. There will only be one tenant on the holding . . .

Gulshenan, Jane. [Corrybracken], Mar 45:

Saying that her husband had one daughter by his first wife and willed £30 to this daughter. Jane, with three children, was "left lean and naked in the place". Unable to pay her more than £9. Asks Trench for advice. (See List 49)

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Hanratty, Owen. (formerly of Descart), July 45:

From Pilsworth in Lancashire to Smith asking him to stop his mother from returning the youngest son as tenant and preventing him (Owen) from "getting a share in his birthright".

Kelly, Philip. Aughalatticru, June 45:

Sent two sons to America (looking for deferrment of arrears).

Magee, James. Carrickaduy, July 45:

requests assistance to emigrate; has sold his land "but 1 acre" and has 7 of a family. (See List 45)

Marron, Anne. Ummerafree, April 45:

Six children living on one acre of land which she has lately sold with the intention of bringing her family to America — sold her little farm for £10 on condition that her House would be taken down. That one of her children is quite dark and she feels anxious to bring the whole family to a good country where they will be supported by their own labour . . . seeks assistance. (See List 45)

Marron, Edward. Corduff Kelly:

Seeking assistance to send two of his children to America; sent four the previous year himself.

Marron, Thomas. Tonaneave, Mar 45:

. . . you proposed to send himself and family to America last year, which he declined on account of his confused state, but if your honour will be pleased to send him this season, he will cheerfully accept it . . . he remains in the house yet and hopes your honour will agree to what he requests and all the dispute between him and Lamb will be over.

McCabe, Edward. Dromgerries, nd (to Chas C Gibson):

. . . mother's farm too small to divide . . . am now married and would prefer going to America. If your honour would be kind enough to grant me a free passage out for myself and wife. I have no other family and therefore as I have learned a trade I would wish to go out before I would be further incumbered. There is a younger son not married and she is not old and the farm is too small and also in Debt for my sisters fortune as Mr Smith knows and also to several other persons.

McDonald, Hugh. Carricaduy, Jan 45:

To E P Shirley MP: "That yr petitioner was left 4 acres of the most barren and unproductive part of this, or any other neighbouring town by his grandfather which 4 acres he improved so high as to excite the admiration of Mr Lane when going this way . . ." (family now consists of wife and 6 children) — sold their farm to his Cousin Thomas Fox "after clearing up his rents and other demands . . . will never be able to conduct his large family to America . . . has applied to Mr Trench for assistance, but that truly worthy Gentleman courteously replied that his power in that instance had been recently retrenched and he must apply to your honour on this occasion . . ." (See list 45)

McDonald, Hugh. Carrickadoye, Mar 45:

Sold farm to Thomas Fox for which the said Thos Fox and his mother lived on this farm 20 years had a house and garden it being his grandfather's land. Now the last day we were in here Your Honour had an objection against assisting me to America because the smoke would be on the farm. Now Thomas Fox has taken his brother's farm in the same town . . . will clear up the arrear and hold the two farms and throw down Hugh McDonald's home . . . (List 45)

McKittrick, Bernard. Dromgerries, April 45:

Having been disappointed for this season in going to America as I intended, you would particularly serve me by letting me have some such situation as I had before under you [ie W G Smith] the first vacancy you have . . .

Clogher Record

McMahon, Anne. Carrickmacross, Feb 45:

“a steady sober girl who for the last ten years has been at service in Carrickmacross . . . anxious to go to Canada but her poor parents not in the circumstances to pay her Passage”.

McMahon, John. Drumcargy, May 45:

I beg leave to return you my most sincere and grateful thanks for the trouble you took in having me liberated from Monaghan Gaol, which I never will forget. Your Honour is aware that the warrant was taken against me by Cunning and treachery and my Brothers who were the cause of it after my lodging their share with you which they received (sic), are back again with my Mother they are not going farther than England under a pretence of proceeding to America . . .

McNamory, George. Clontrain, Jan 45:

forefathers and family were decent farmers on the Shirley Estate from time immemorial as their monument at the Church of Magheraclone dated 1685 can prove . . . is a poor kilnman at Clontrain Mill with 8 children . . . faces with regret the poverty that awaits the working classes of the rising generation in Ireland and having a boy 18 yrs and a girl 16 very eager to go to America . . . has no means to send them . . . throws himself at your Honours feet and humbly hopes you will vouchsafe to assist them in sending them off this season . . .

McNamuragh, Bridget, formerly Knocknacran East, Mar 45:

That her widow mother held a farm in said townland which she disposed of now nearly six years ago and sent two of yr petitioner's sisters to America, she the pet[itioner] went as a servant hoping she would be sent for by one or other of the sisters as she Petitioner had an equal claim to a portion of the fine although she did not receive a farthing but out of her slender means had to assist her Mother. That petitioner is anxious to follow her sisters to America but has not the whole of the means but humbly hopes (as she and her parents were reared and always lived on the Estate) that your Honour will grant her some assistance less or more than will enable her to proceed.

Mohan, Owen. Carrickmacross, Jan 45:

Parents tenants in Clonsedy died — brought up by an uncle who got him taught the blacksmith's trade at which he works in Carrickmacross. Anxious to go to Canada.

Nelson, David. Corvally, Feb 45:

Having in the order of Divine Providence married a Second time my family are increased. Those by my former wife are now grown to manhood and are desirous of making provision for themselves . . . I have it in contemplation to emigrate to America with the family . . . I earnestly entreat your Honour will countenance my disposing of the land to a solvent tenant. The fact is I could not conveniently send part of the family away for want of pecuniary means.

Reilly, Bridget. Cargahogue, Feb 45:

. . . craves charity towards a poor orphan [herself] for assistance to go to America.

Rush, Owen. Greaghlane, April 45:

hitherto one of Mr Shirley's tenants. Wife and eight children. Wants to go to Quebec, only has £9. (list 45)

Smyth, Eleanor. no address, Mar 45:

This Elinor Smyth craves your Honour Mr Trench for to send her to the lands of America her mother is married to the second man he lived with them for seven or eight years she lost then her health he went then and did not leave one dividial [sic] haperth in the place But he Brought with him into county Cavan her manure and Bed clothes. I hope your honour will look to the widow and her daughter.

Ward, Miles. Corleagh, Mar 45:

As you are a gentleman whose fame is great for doing justice between people who happens to dispute with one another that is living on your estate I hope you will look to my calamity although my name is not in your book at present it was in it heretofore I had two acres of land in the town of Aughnamallard and I sold them and I had no land since its a bother I am with Joseph Lundy and the little trifle of money I had was taken away from me this year by means of my daughter going off to America with Michael McEnany. £18-10s is the exact sum of money they took from me and he had no money of his own with him he did not meddle the property for as he stated in his letter he expects to come home in short so I hope your honour will keep the land for him for I think he will return in a short time.

Woods, Pat. Leitrim, Mar 45:

I have a brother and sister to America shortly and has not means to send them away . . . hopes your Honour will lend him £ till harvest to help pay their way.

1846

Cassidy, Widow Margaret. Farths, April 46 (overwritten by Morant and Smith):

She has a young man her son whom she intends to send to America as she is not able to provide for him at home as Mr Smith can testify to your (sic) situation in Life and has already laid out on him all she was able in providing him with such necessaries as she thinks requisite such as having apparel but cannot have his passage money . . . Overwritten note from Smith: "I am aware of the situation in which the widow Cassidy has placed herself by her efforts to send her son to America having previously sent three other sons there so as to preserve her farm of 5 acres entire for her eldest son. Having lost her Potatoes and being otherwise distressed she cannot now pay the rent but as she has still a house and an industrious son to manage he can have employment at the culm drawing to make the rent — if allowed the free passage she seeks she could manage to put in the crops"; How did she act? — GM; "Nothing could be better than her conduct and that of her son upon all occasions. Every effort was made to shake her from her purposes but to no effect — Smith; "Granted" — Morant. Receipt for £2-10s signed [her mark] Mgt Cassidy for passage "of my son to America that I might keep my farm in Farthes entire for my eldest son". (See List 46)

Donoghue, Widow. Clonsedy, April 46: Note from Geo Morant:

Please give Bearer Widow Donaghue £2 towards passage money of her son to America.

Duffy, Peter. Donnaree Lattin, May 46:

Please give PD 10s-0d as a donation towards outfits for two of his family going to America — GM (not in list)

Fox, Thomas. Corbane, nd to Morant:

Wants to go to America with family of 10 "but I am ill so can't go" — wants to send other daughter.

McCluskey, Mary. Raferagh, April 46:

A poor widow — seeks permission to sell her farm and go to America to her daughter; order granted in May by Morant. (see List 46)

Mee, George. Grenarogue, July 46:

I know Geo Mee of Grenarogue to have a large helpless family whose Daughter went to America last Spring at which time he was obliged to borrow money to pay her passage part of which remains yet unpaid. Corcusduff — Thomas Mee (see Petitions 44). Overwritten note from W Smith: "I wish to give the bearer 15 shillings towards expenses of daughter's emigration".

Reilly, Anne and Mary. Cargaghogue, April 46:

Order for emigration granted by Morant

Weldon, Patrick. Drumcargy:
Poor labourer — seeks help to go with family to America.

1848

There were no petitions available for the year 1847.

Carrolls orphans, Drumhurk? Jan. To Morant from Owen Mathews of Black Hall Co Kildare:

. . . The wrighter of this letter is the uncle of those children late Sergeant Mathews of the 95 Regiment and hearing you being a captain in HM service and your character as a kind gentleman I took the liberty in writing these few lines to you. Sir I am not much experient in matters of social life I know there are many who has no feeling for their fellow creatures. The eldest girl is come to me and she tells me that Mises Carroll is very unkind to them in striving to force them out of their humble habitation and if they had not you at their Back they would be turned out very soon. Sir there is one thing I would wish to bring under your notice as the land is to be sold you would be so kind as to see it put to best advantage so as the poor orphans may have some little ?preservatives for the past labour of their poor parents wome are moldring in their grave. From all I can learn from the letters I receive from the children Owen Daly has behaved a most kind hearted and Christianlike man to the poor orphans in giving them both food and all other necessaries of life and says he will give them £10 to enable them to go to America and I think there is no man so worthy of the land. I am ready myself to assist them as far as I can. I got a Situation under a gentleman as Steward and my wife as Laundress and there is an opportunity for the girls to come under my protection . . . Direct to Owen Mathews/Steward to Sir Thomas Dancer, Black Hall, Sallence, Co Kildare.

Holland, Arthur. Corensegagh, 17 Feb To Morant:

gave up possession of his farm to your honour since April last at that time you promised to send him and his family to America He now hopes you will be pleased to perform your promise to him and if not he hopes that you will be pleased to hold it in your own possession for him and he and his two sons will go to England this season and what they will earn there they will give to your honour in lieu of the rents due on it . . .

McKittrick, Bryan. Dromgerries, Nov 48:

Sent daughter to America in 1845. In 1848 was ejected and his house thrown down, himself and family getting lodgings with his neighbours . . . "his rent was regularly paid up to clear November 1847 in harvest 1848 only £1 — and his little crop was sold this harvest by Mr Hunter your honour's agriculturist which leaves him in a very distressed and unhappy way of living so that no person of his neighbours would give him a house for fear of Mr Morant's displeasure . . . humbly hopes your honour may be so kind as to send himself his wife and six children to America".

PETITIONS 1849

It is clear from the number and desperation of these petitions that there was great distress on the estate at this stage. Much of this was caused by a significant increase in ejectments of smaller, impoverished tenants. None of the petitioners below feature in the 1849 lists of emigrants to America or Australia. Some of the petitions are quoted verbatim, others are summarised. Undated petitions were found in the 1849 bundle.

Brady, Judith. Corkeeran, Dec 49, to Lady Shirley:

Irrepressible distress has moved me to lay before you my present situation . . . wife of Michael

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Brady . . . left me in latter end of Harvest last and went to England to earn some help for his family and I have not received any account from him. I fear he is dead. My rent is paid up but I have 10 children and very little money to support them they are quite naked and I fear they will not survive the coming winter if you my Lady would give me any little help towards clothing them . . .

Byrnes, Judith. (no address) to E P Shirley:

Widowed. Put out of her house and garden (rent 8s per year). "Craves your honour for to give me some assistance that could bring me to America . . . or to give me my place again . . ."

Callan, Mary. Drombroagh, Oct 49:

Please to give Mary Callan late of Drombroagh 15/- to go to her husband in England at Townlow in Co of Durham.

Cummiskey, Bridget. Lurgans, Sept 49:

Give bearer Brigid Cummiskey late Lurgans (ejected) 10/- to take her and child to her husband in England — GM.

Cummiskey, Widow. Drumgosath, Oct 49:

Her son Patrick gave up the farm to Mr Morant — has seven brothers and sisters. Requests assistance to send three or four to America.

Duffy, Catherine. Drumbracken, Sept 49:

Widow with four children, who do not want to go to the Poorhouse. Asks assistance to send her children to America.

Finn, Laurence. Drumgosath, Oct 49:

House thrown down in August last — since then "has never slept a night inside of a house but out in the open air himself and five of a family . . . hoping that your honour will be so kind as to send us to America or allow me some employment. We will be got dead at the back of a ditch some morning". Corroborated by Rev Eugene McCaul, CC Magheraclone.

Fiseby?, George. Lossetts, nd:

Paid in office in '48 sum of £13-7-6d due against your Petitioner — after process and decree taken and sent to gaol where he remained four months then gave up possession of his property and at his return home from gaol his house was broken down and left yr pet. without any shelter . . . Begs leave to state that he has no family only one child that he paid £40? for three acres of said farm to his aunt and sent her and family to America and also a sister which cost him great expense and is at present without any means of support . . . humbly implores your honour to take his case into consideration as he is a protestant who never done anything contrary to his landlord or agents. Wishes to give him his means to go to America to his family.

Flinn, Richard. Carrickmacross, Sept 49:

A stonecutter working at Lough Fea House since 1826, "now overburthened with seven of a family, recovered from a long illness . . . if your honour will be so charitable as to encourage him to America where he would be able to support them".

Gartland, Patrick. Leons, Oct 49:

Was dispossessed of his land in September — didn't resist — now distressed. Seeks assistance to send some of his children to America: has three sons aged 22, 24, 26 and a daughter aged 28. Repeats "send part of his children".

Hanlon, Mary. Corduff Mountain, Dec 49:

Widow for 14 years. Wants to emigrate with her remaining two children to America "where the remainder are".

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Hollan, Judith. Lurgans, nd, To Lady Shirley:

Mother to "the last still maid that was under your Ladyship's service name of Peggy Hollan she is gone to America and has left me with a large helpless family without its father for six years . . ." begs for help.

Holland, Arthur. Corensugagh, Oct 49, to Shirley:

In consequence of sickness in the family and loss of the potato crop, couldn't pay the rent and in the Spring of 47, Mr Morant told him to give up possession and he would send himself, his wife and four children to America. He did so, but his stepmother then took the farm and gave it to her "daughter married to Commiskey's son". His family has "been since tossed about from one place to another and part of them at present in the poorhouse and one of his children has since died . . . Mr Morant tells me that he has no means of helping me . . . begs that your Honour may consider his case and send himself and small family to America".

Lynch, Owen. Clonsedy, Oct 49:

On c7 acres — rents paid up, "but bereft of means of supporting a numerous family — sent some of the children of his first marriage to America, humbly solicits employment in any labouring department to support his little ones but also to put down an sufficient crop next Spring . . ."

Magee, Francis. Derrynaglogh, nd:

" . . . possessed a small spot of land on which he supported a wife and five children. That his house was pulled down a few days ago and his poor wife and family have taken refuge under a few sticks and ragweeds placed against a ditch. That he is now penniless without a cabin to shelter him and humbly implores to send the two adults of his family to America . . ."

Marron, Edward. No address, to Shirley:

I most respectfully beg to state that I applied to your Honour for Emigration when I was dispossessed and as there were none sent off till Spring you had the goodness to promise to procure me some employment as my family are in great destitution. I humbly hope your honour will get me work at some of the pits . . .

Martin, Anne, Drumgosath, Nov:

"yr petitioner's husband James Martin went to the Co Meath in Harvest last year for purpose of getting employment and was attacked by colic and died suddenly . . . living in house and 1 rood of ground. Notice to Quit at May next — no means or friends as all her children are now residing in America and no account from them these 12 (struck out) 18 months . . . is a lonely widow without any aid . . . in the day of her old age and infirmity . . ."

Martin, Terence. Greaghlonge, nd:

Having a numerous family . . . now anxious to go with them to America . . . would willingly give up possession of his farm in the event of your enabling himself and family to emigrate . . . requests that you will give him that assistance usually given to Tenants leaving the Shirley estate.

McCabe, Peter, Lavagilduff, June 49:

Has given up his land to the Bailiff "while cropped and not owing any debts — being in great destitution and begs under the circumstances to send him and his wife and 2 children to America". Overwritten by Morant: "I had hoped to send Peter to south Australia in August next". A separate list of potential names for Australia lists Peter as 37, Mary 35, Thos 17 and Judith 16, stating that they were then in the Workhouse in August 49.

McEvoy, Catherine. Drumgosath, To Shirley, nd.:

Looks for assistance to go to America — 2 small children "helpless and distressed widow".

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

McGee, Widow ?Derrynasgagh, nd:

Without house or home. Wants to go to England with her family. Morant notes that she has sisters in England.

McMahon, James. nd:

“of Bog town formerly but now of no place, had been in yr honour’s employment for 21 years as a labourer ending March 1847. In consequence of a cut I got in the leg by an axe, now reduced to the lowest ebb, in consequence of the death of my wife and children now left — alone therefore hoping yr honour will consider me . . .”

Merryman, Michael. Drumbracken, Oct 49, to Shirley:

Morant promised to help him, his wife and five children to go to America . . . “has made many efforts to see Mr Morant to get the promised assistance but never could obtain an interview. Has no resource left but the Workhouse and makes this last appeal to your Honour. Had lived on a farm subdivided with his brother but that the regulations of the Estate became such that only one should remain on the farm” — so petitioner gave up possession to his brother in return for promised emigration. (See McMahon petition 1850)

Mohan, Alice. Drummerloughbeg, Nov. 49:

Ejected — 10/- to take her to her husband in Scotland.

Mohan, Widow. Derrylavin, nd:

Nine children in desolate state since husband died. Was dispossessed 8 weeks following his death. Note by the Office: “I see no hopes but the Poor House”.

Murphy, Francis. Aughcloghan, Nov 49:

Put out of my place 15 Dec 47 . . . 12 acres . . . Mr Morant has entered our names eight in family in Spring last for America for to pay our passage but no support now their is three of the family dead since that time and I warn your Honour to take my case into consideration and to get me and my family emigrated out of this country or otherwise me and my family must go into the workhouse. Note by Morant: “if there was an opportunity I would strongly recommend his case”. Note by Smith: “This man now lives on own? land in Carrick. Can he have work on the Drains?”. Another note: “stale corn offered to go to America . . .? *Bad set No*”.

Power, John. Derrynascobe, Oct 49:

Wife and one child. Had three acres, was dispossessed. Has friends in America who encourage him to go . . . “would like you to enroll him on your Spring list for Emigration”.

Power, William. Derrynascobe, Oct 49:

Dispossessed of his 3 acres — house pulled down. “Hopes you will send his growing family to America”.

Reilly, Margaret. no address, Oct 49:

Widow of James Reilly, quarryman for many years under Mr Sudden [an engineer working for Shirley] drowned ten years back . . . has one boy, if your honour would be so good as to send us to America.

Reilly, Peter. Crumlin, Nov. 49:

Having given up possession of his land and house — 7/6 to enable him to go to Scotland.

Rodgers, James and Sarah. no address, Sept 49:

£1-10 given to enable them to remove to Dublin.

Clogher Record

Shearon, Anne. Aughantaughy, Nov 49:

Aged 84 years — hopes that her son Michael may be sent to America.

Short, Catherine. Clonsedy, Oct 49, To Shirley:

“held 10 acres . . . but being deserted by her husband about 15 months ago she could not possibly pay up the rent and gave the peaceable possession of it to Mr Morant who was graciously pleased to return her name on the list of passengers then for America but poor Petitioner took ill and was not able to attend the ship designed for her emigration. That she is now recovered and with two children friendless, cabinless and penniless throws herself at your feet and humbly hopes you’ll do something for her and her starved children until Mr Morant sends her off to her husband . . .”

Tomalty, Widow. Tonaneeve, nd:

Evicted — promised her crops — “now without cabin, crop or penny or even bedclothes, will never go to the Workhouse or become a burthen on society has 2 daughters who are anxious to emigrate to America. Hopes your honour will allow her the crop for her own support and send her two daughters to America”.

1850-52

Corrigan, Owen. Donaree Latin (addressed Carrickmacross Workhouse) Aug 52, To Shirley:

“. . . beg to remind you that in the month of December 1849 you were pleased to emigrate 4 of my family to Adelaide in Australia for which act you have earned their most fervent blessing as they state its second to no other country in the world . . . Shortly after they landed there they sent me. [?] on receipt of which I moved my family from the Workhouse and did not return until I could hold out no longer. In the month of April last they sent me a remittance of £8 more for the purpose of assisting myself and family to go out there if possible. I immediatley lodged the Check in my Guardians hand Mr Marron of Box division where it still remains at the same time requesting that he would make the case . . . [?] . . . to Mr Morant as the greater part of the family were then out and still remains in the Workhouse. It appears that Mr Morant’s reply to Marron was favourable. But up to the present I could not properly ascertain what conclusion would be come to respecting a little assistance to help my outfit — If we are all found eligible to get out under the heads of free emigration to the Colonies £4-10-0 would pay our entire passage. We would then have a surplus left to help our outfit and from street enquiry I am informed that would not exceed £8. Now Mr Shirley I am not [?] backed out a little by you so as to render some assistance. I must of course take out the family and when that trifle be spent have no other alternative but to become inmates of the Workhouse again as on a former occasion”.

Note at end in Morant’s hand: “Settled with Board of Guardians that the Office would pay £3-10-0 help the estimated expense. The Guardians paying the other moiety”.

Gulshinan, Mary. no address, Feb 50:

Received from Mr W G Smith the sum of £2-10-0 assistance to Drogheda.

Loughran, Elizabeth. Lurgans, Jan 50:

Mr Morant will thank Mr Elliott to pay Eliz Loughran late of Lurgans the sum of 14s when she calls upon him — being part of a small sum given to her and daughter to assist them to reach Newcastle. Mr Elliott will be good enough to let Mr Morant or Mr Smith know when he has been applied to for the money and Mr Morant will send him a post office order for the amount. Mr Morant is happy to say that Mr Smith is much better.

Marmion, Bridget. Mullinlarnan, nd:

. . . humbly showeth that in 39th year I brought as a fortune to that place £43 — and I was very badly treated for when it was all spent in paying a rent and arrears in this office I had no command there since . . . I came to your honour to give up hoping that yr honour will be so kind as to give a

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

small assistance to take myself and three children to England where I have a brother in law Southampharr at work and keeps a tanyard and if yr h. would be so kind as to give me this would never trouble yr h. or be a burthen on the union as I in duty ever bound to pray for yr honours good health and suck sess. Bridget Marmion and three orphans." (Granted £1 to take her to England).

Martin, Mary (Receipt):

Received from G Morant £2 to enable me to Emigrate to America from Cmx Workhouse/8 Aug 50 — Mary Martin her mark.

McMahon, James. Drombrackin, April 1850, to Morant:

Beg to inform you that I am willing to give up possession of my holding . . . jointly occupied by Owen and Michael Merryman and James McMahon. If your Honour would be pleased to give me some money to enable me to go to England or Scotland as I am unable to earn my bread if I could get employment and not be a burthen on the union and petitioner will ever pray . . ." (10s granted to help him to go to England).

To A McKittrick:

"give John McEaney 6s to give E Loughran late of Lurgans being part of £1 assistance to take her and daughter to Newcastle" — GM.

APPENDIX 3

ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OFFICE 1844-53

Elliott was the Passenger Agent in Liverpool. He was brother-in-law to William Smith who was the Clerk in the Office in Carrickmacross. George Morant was the Agent on the Shirley estate from 1844. Smith also had a general store in Carrickmacross town.

1844

Letter from Elliott to Smith/3 April 44:

Refers to the "Henrietta Mary" bound for Quebec — could be delayed for a day or two if more passengers coming.

Elliott to Smith/22 April 44:

The last paid of your people got off yesterday all in excellent humour and I must say most grateful they all appeared for the trifling friendship and attention I tried to show them. They one and all desired I should write to let you know how they prayed for your success as they termed it. The ready cash they all got daily does much for them and tended to make them very cheerful.

Elliott to Smith 31 May 44:

Following is number of parties already gone off and the amount of orders to the present: 136 adults/38 children/£341-17-0.

Elliott Emigration A/C 1844:

Further details on emigrants. No names given: Total 140 adults/41 children. Total cost £356-7-0.

1846

Emigration Spring A/C: 96 persons — £209-5-0.

Clogher Record

1847

Elliott to Smith 6 Feb 47:

The law regulating all passenger vessels requires there should be 70 lbs bread on bond for each adult passenger to meet the issue of 1 lb per day to each and half quantity to children . . .

Morant to Smith 23 Feb:

enclosing copy of the "Cottiers Petition" (not included); wants it copied carefully and then distributed within the Electoral Divisions in the Shirley estate for signature by *cottiers only*.

8 March "Names of Messengers who were sent for Petitions to the different Stations on the Shirley Estate":

<i>Messengers</i>	<i>Tenants who had Petitions</i>	<i>Paid to Messenger</i>
Thos Byrne	Hugh Feagh Drombracken	1/-
Pat Kieran	Owen Muckian Leghimore	6d
Peter McCabe	Edw McCabe Greaghwilliam	1/-
Chas Jackson	Bernard Callan Killogally	6d
Owen McEvoy	Jas Marron Box Upr	1/-
Thos Kieran	Pat McGorisk Drumboory	1/-
Peter McCabe	Pat Richards Refferagh	1/-
Owen McEvoy	?	

Elliott to Smith 9 March:

A steady N'Easterly wind keeps many ships out of our Port and leaves us in suspense not being able to name ships for Quebec 'till a change takes place. However there is little fear but vessels will be ready by the proper time first week in April. Terms will be high. Not less than £3 for adults and half price for children. Please mention this to Mr Morant at your earliest convenience.

Elliott to Smith 13 March:

We have at length got a favourable change of wind which is now bringing up a number of large ships . . . Numbers have engaged Passengers for Quebec here already at £3-5-0 so anxious are parties to secure an early chance of getting off. Could I have a rough list of your expected Emigrants for that Quarter . . .?

Elliott to Smith 25 March:

With great difficulty I have been enabled to secure a suitable large ship for Quebec to sail 6th April but terms are beyond what we could have wished — £3 per adult, Children half price, parties paying their own steamboat fare to Liverpool. Every exertion has been used to persuade Ship owners to let us have such as would suit sooner. Nothing but high terms would bring them to a close sooner. Which leaves agents for all their trouble and attention a mere trifle. I have secured accommodation for a large lot and shall therefore feel obliged by your letting me know *per return if by any means possible*, near how many of your people may come for her. The ship will be ready to receive them on board on their arriving here and no delay will be permitted after the appointed time. As I have given a guarantee 'tis important to know immediately what number to calculate on . . . There are two other small vessels taking a few each a day or two sooner but not under £3-10-0. I did not therefore name them to you knowing this was quite over your expectations . . .

Elliott to Smith 30 March:

. . . 'Tis a great pity either Mr Kennedy or Mr Morant would not spend a day here just now in the heat of Emigration — they would find things out they never dreamed of. 'Tis probable the Parties would under the offer made have to supply themselves fully with Breadstuffs. Which would make a very considerable difference. However, let him try and find who will trouble themselves with this business . . .

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

Elliott to Smith 31 March:

I am now compelled to shut up against any from your quarter coming forwards for Quebec for the ship 'John Bolton'. She is at present overbooked by a large number. Therefore please caution your people not to come forwards till towards the 12th April when another large Ship will be ready to take them on same terms although tis much harder on me. Indeed such is the pressure unless I can be furnished with names of those who can be relied on as certain to come early there will be no certainty of securing accommodation during the month of April. I risked keeping open Berths for 70 adults and finding no tidings from your Quarter this morning without any difficulty on this I have got the number squared up.

Elliott to Smith 2nd April:

You will have received my Petition ere this to save me from my Friends the Farneymen. If they come off tomorrow it will be no easy matter to stand their ?humbing till the 12th as tis now quite impossible any of them can get on board the 'John Bolton'. If she could carry three times her number we could have booked her this few days past at high rates. Less than £3-5-0 has not been accepted for her lately. This places 'Boot on t'other leg' with your Gentlemens notions. Some parties must have been trying to deceive Mr Kennedy when 50/- was named. I could not secure passages for adults were I to engage 500 at that rate without having 1/- by the whole lot for my trouble . . . I hope you have kindly put a stop to your parties till Tuesday's Boat . . . Nothing but having names in sufficient time will secure accommodation without disappointment and delay which with a poor party is really distressing . . .

Miles Martin to Morant (?) (petition) nd:

Your honour sir I expect will allow me some further assistance as I have done according to your orders has my house thrown down which cost me seven pounds in building it and living since then in a tent wherein I had nearly been starved with cold so I expected that both myself and family could go together but now I cannot unless your honour does consider my case as I have now but 9 pounds which your Honour doth know is not capable of supporting 5 of a family.

Miscellaneous details of emigration accounts for 1847 including expenses of getting emigrants from Dundalk to Liverpool:

Pat Fox and family of Lissirill, 11 in number — their passage on the packet 19s; their dinner in Dundalk 7/8d; sea store 3/-; tin can 1/-*.

Pat Conlon's family of Lissirill, 6 in number—

Passage 10/6d; Dinner 4/-; sea store 1/8. "My expenses in the above charge" 5/4d — signed Peter McCahey**

*Invoice 9th April: "Clothes given to Pat Fox and Children"

Michael Fox 1 pair trousers

Margaret 1 shift/1 gown/1 flannel petticoat/1 apron

Betty ditto

Mary 1 gown/1 slip

Pat jr 1 shirt/1 coat/1 vest

Betty and Anne 1 apron each

Bridget 1 flannel petticoat/1 apron

Pat sr 1 shirt/trousers/coat/vest

Sundries supplied to Patt Fox's family:

Tinware: 2 x 3 gal water bottles 2/-

1 Boiler 8d and coffee pot 8d

4 panicans 8d 1 chamber pot 7d

1 frypan 9d, 1 dish 8d, 8 plates 6d

8 stone Biscuit @ 3/10

8 ,, Oatmeal @ 3/4

£1-10- 8

£1- 6- 8

Clogher Record

2 Barrels with locks and keys	3- 6
10 lb bacon 7/6, 3 lb coffee 1/8	12- 6
7 lb sugar 3/6, ¼ lb tea 1/3, salt 3d	5- 0
14 lb treacle & mug 5/2, 1 bottle vinegar 8d	5-10
2 small pr shoes	7- 0
1 small pr trousers	2- 6
2 small frocks	3- 6
1 Nights lodging and Food while in Liverpool	8- 6
Cash on departure	£2- 0- 0

Signed by Elliott/14 April 47

**14 April Sundries supplied to Mary Conlon's family

3 gal tin water bottle/1 chamber pot/1 dish/2 plates/1 coffee pot/¼ lb tea/2 lb coffee/6 lb sugar/7 lb treacle and mug/5 lb bacon/1 bottle vinegar/1 night's lodging and food in Liverpool/Cash on departure £1.

Total cost £3-2-8

No breadstuffs required — Elliott

Elliott to Smith 10 April:

. . . I shall attend to your people coming tomorrow which with great difficulty I have been enabled to secure room for. Such is the ?fault there is not this day one ship open for either NY, Boston, New Orleans or Quebec all being filled up at extraordinary rates. And the numbers pouring in off every Boat beyond description. Please hold back any others till towards the 25th inst.

Elliott to Smith 11 April:

Your parties arrived this morning. One of whom, namely John Marron it appears has left his wife and son behind him. He states as his reason for doing so that 'the Boy fell sick and mother would not venture to bring him along'. (I should like to hear from you per Return respecting this small party. Could you have the wife and son visited to ascertain how the Boy is in time for Post?). Now lest the Woman and her son should become burthensome on the hands of your Gentry I at once decided on not agreeing with the request of John Marron to give him Credit for the amount of the order or any part of it. Therefore tis likely he may return back to bring them on, or write to induce them to follow in time for next ship . . . I shall keep as close as possible to your instructions respecting Fox and Conlan's families and shall send particulars when they get all right . . . You will ere this have had more informing you of the great want of Vessels to take off the great influx of emigrants . . .

Margaret Martin (in Liverpool) to Morant 12 April:

Dear Sir — I rite you thaes few line hoping to find your Honour in good health as God leaves us at present thank God dear Sir i am to inForm you that I thought to go to Emeraica but it is out of my power unless you relieve me with more Money or Else i must devied my poor Family and send some of them of and go to the poor house me self which is a poor ?place and I wont be Alive unless you Relieve me if you or Mr Smith does not pleus send me an answer as soon as possible or else I mus send two of them Home some are ?leanams [leanbhs?]. "Sir, the ?trifle I had when leaving was contrary to my fielings" (see List 47).

Elliott to Smith nd (see above):

There is one party Miles Martin etc who could not pay up even to £3 each and are here in a miserable growling humour. They will I suppose try to get sent back by this Parish — such should not be if possible . . . I have had no answer respecting John Marron from you as yet. He paid his own passage and left his order with me for his wife and child.

Elliott to Smith 24 April:

. . . I rather think the parties J Rork so foolishly sent forward contrary to my expressed desire in time have returned home, namely Bridget Denison & Co, not having seen anything of them these two days (See Cath Byrne, List '47). On their arrival here I offered to hand them their cash and half a crown each out of my own pocket to carry them over if they would at once return till the Terms should become moderate. What now is not expected to the United States. New regulations being introduced that are likely to cause passages that way to keep up . . . I have managed to get Miles Martin's family on board ready to start on Monday and glad to get them out of the way I assure you . . . Passage to New York this week is *only* £6 for young or old. Many ships refuse to take any passengers to the States in consequence of the new regulations. What is to be done with Poor Emigrants few can tell?

Elliott to Smith 28 April:

I have anticipated you respecting Mr Oliver McMahan as on finding yesterday morning his family had not come along I gave him a flat denial to his application. I kept the order in my hands until advised by you.

Receipt for 10s for Owen McEnaney

"to enable me to join my father in Liverpool on his way to America, he having turned me back when as far as Dundalk" (May 47). (Aged 14 according to the 47 List)

Elliott to Smith May:

. . . These at present in hands are really troublesome customers . . . having kept them here for some days I wish they were in.

Elliott to Smith 10 May:

The £1 you sent . . . I handed to Anne Bell this day just before the ship hauled away . . . I should have handed it to her yesterday had she not been over with others of her party at Cheshire . . . the Boat was held up by wind hauling round to the northward . . . I sent a letter to ?Harry this day respecting the two young Persons who returned Home in such bad Humour when the passages ran up so high. If they come along by next Saturday's Boat I will give them their passage to New York on as fine a ship as is now in Port — the 'Atlantic' for N Y on her second trip only at the terms they paid and as I offered before will pay their Steamboat fare.

Elliott to Smith 28 May (prefacing a list of families for the Emigration Account Spring 1847; 34 families, costing £534-3-9):

In the case of Corrigan's wife's illness which was very trying I had occasion to exert no little and fortunately succeeded by causing her to be properly taken care of so as she was able to be removed down to the ship yesterday evening just before she hauled out of the Gates. The Creature rally'd amazingly. There happens to be a Surgeon as Cabin Passenger on Board which is greatly in her favour. I have risked charging £1 on a/c of what has been done in this case . . .

Receipt from Bridget Dailey of Cargaghogue for £1

"to enable me to take my family to Liverpool on their way to America" (12 June 47) — (see List 47)

Fragment of Account (not dated — but probably for 1847):

To John Dawson — sheets for Emigrants	£4- 5-0
To Boxes for Emigrants clothing	8-8
To Carriage of Clothing	6-4
To expenses for emigrants	36-12-2
To Messrs Pim & Co Dublin for clothing	55-14-0
Grand Total given as	£696- 0-3

Clogher Record

£20 to Mr Elliott ("see Indian corn account") and £572 bank charges to Mr Elliott.
Various cash receipts for "getting emigration Petitions to Parliament"

1848

Account by Elliott for October 48 (Ship List)

EMIGRANTS FROM SHIRLEY ESTATE DURING 1848

<i>Name</i>	<i>Adults/child</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Destination</i>
Carolan Patk	1	'Chester'	£1-10	NY
Carroll Patk	3	'Intrinsic'	£12-7-3	NY
Dailey Owen	2	'Ard Foster'	£2	NY
Dogherty Patk	2	'Pursuit'	£2	NY
Finegan Patk	4-4	'Strang'	£12-10	Quebec
Hamilton May	1	'Samuel Nicks'	£3-10	NY
Kennedy Mich	2-3	'Strang'	£3	Quebec
Kieran Agnes	1	'Republic'	£1-10	NY
Marron Owen	2-2	'Cora Linn'	£4-10	NY
McBride Brig	2	'Devon'	£3-10	NY
McCabe John	2-1	'Intrinsic'	£6-10	NY
McCabe Patk	4-4	'Trident'	£20	Philadelphia
McCabe Peter & Mgt	2	'Republic'	£2	NY
McCaffrey Mgt	1	'America'	£4-19-2	NY
McEneaney Cath	3	'Saml Nicks'	£3-10	NY
McEntee Cath	1-1	'Devon'	£3-10	NY
McGee James	2	'Republic'	£9	NY
McQuillan Jas*	3-6	'Sardinia'	£33-6	NY
Neill Patk	3	'Republic'	£16-1-3	NY
O'Brien Mary	2-1	'Republic'	£10-10	NY
Rafferty Mary	4-4	'Strang'	£34-13-7	Quebec
Smith Honorah	1-2	'Republic'	£12-10	NY
Ward James	3-6	'Intrinsic'	£32-14-3	NY + £2 cash
Ward Laurence	2-3	'Intrinsic'	£18-19-6	NY + £2-5s cash
TOTAL	53-37		£258-16-0	

* Provisions etc supplied to James McQuillan's family — 3 adults/6 children

7 stone Biscuits	£1-2-9
4 stone Oatmeal & Bag	9-2
1 Barrel lock and key	2-0
¼ lb Tea (2/4) 4 lb coffee (6/8)	9-0
10 lb sugar	4-2
15 lb Treacle & tin	4-4
18 lb Bacon/2 Bottles Vinegar	13-6
Pepper & Salt	6
Food while in Liverpool	2-4
Cooking tinware— 2 water bottles	2-2
1 basin/1 coffee pot	1-3
3 plates/1 Boiler	1-4
6 Porringers/1 Frypan	1-10
1 Chamber pot/knives/forks/spoons/	1-8
TOTAL	£3-16-0

1849

Elliott to Smith 19 May 49:

I have got all your people off to Quebec yesterday. With the exception of H Grimes' family whose friends here would not allow them to proceed there. This is the same person (named Kiernan?) who wrote Mr Morant about 3 girls some time since. Nothing will do Grimes but go to Boston where children are charged almost the same as adults and he has four children. Such dogged mules deserve little attention and yet cannot get along without considerable trouble in pushing them. The clothing affair has been my most troublesome part of this affair time being so short and so much to be done. I hope most sincerely such another ragged pack may never appear here again . . .

Elliott to Smith 22 May 49:

I have no doubt but Henry Grimes may make another call on you. He has just been to say he intends going *Home* by this nights Boat — of course by the advice of his friend Kiernan who appears to have kept him from going per ship "City of Liverpool" for Quebec last week. He is waiting to go to Boston or anywhere in the United States and handed me £2 in addition to your order but this would not be accepted for the family to Boston. I got him an offer of getting away to New Orleans this day and his friend would not permit him to go even there. Kiernan is I believe his brother-in-law and therefore his counsellor . . . I would not by any means stretch so far in good nature (as instanced in your directions to me) as to enable him to choose his destination — especially after losing part of his ?fundings Beds and Bedding etc having gone off in the Quebec Ship intended and put on board for his family. John Murray and family are here waiting for some expected aid from some relation at Dundalk. McMahan and wife have not yet got their chest . . . (See List 49)

1 Sept 1849 Execution of ejectments:

"expenses of pulling down and levelling the walls of Houses from 29 August to 1st September 1849" (see Australian correspondence, 28 July).

9 men for 24 days £1-14-0

1. Callan James/Corduffkelly/"ejectment for subdivision all his"
2. Callan Thos/Corduffkelly/"subdivision with Jas Kelly all his"
3. Flynn Laur/Drumguosatt/"ejectment all his down"
4. Gallogly Judith/Corrybracken/"ejectment all down"
5. Gulshinan Owen/Corrybracken/"ejectment all his down"
6. McCabe Patk/Derrylavin/"sent to Australia all his concern"
7. McDaniel James/Dromcarrow/"ejectment all down"
8. McDaniel Rose/Dromcarrow/"subdivision with Jas McD"
9. Murray Thos/Aghanatavy/"ejectment for subdivision — all down"
10. Shearon Ann/Aghanatavy/"ejectment for subdivision — all down"
11. Walker Eliz/"cottier to Patk White — house down"
12. White Patk/Corrybracken/"all his houses down"

Patk Muldoon/Patk Duffy/Thos Garvey/Ml Gulshenan/Jas Martin/James Duffy/ — 4 days @ 1-0 per day.

6d added by Mr Morant £1-4-0

Signed F Finegan

c.15 other accounts for houses thrown down in 1849 and 1850.

27 Sept 1849 Dundalk Steam Packet Company

Clogher Record

The bearer had paid the passages from Dundalk to Liverpool in August of

Jn ?Linnam and 4 children	10/6
Jn Maguire and one child	4/6
Peter Farnan? and Brother	6/-
	Signed J Callan

27 Sept 49 Expenses for one woman and 5 children
Beds

suppers 3s-2d
1s 6d
(signed Jn Kearney)

Dinners	3/-
Beds	1/6
Breakfasts	4/-
Dinners	4/1
Suppers	10d
[Total]	13/5d

(— sent to Mr Wm Smith Cmx)

Oct 49 Morant to Smith: "I hereby renew the order for £6 to be given to James Martin Drummerlough to assist him to go to America"

2 October 49 Shirley Estate in a/c with Thos Elliott of Liverpool

To passage per ship 'Fides' to Boston of

Jn ?Luman and family/2 adults + 4 children	£17- 0- 0
Provisions Bedding and cooking implements	£2- 8- 4
Expenses in L'pool [10/-] and clothing	£4- 6- 8
Jn Maguire and son	£5-15- 0
Prov bedding cooking implements	£1- 8-11
Expenses in L'pool [5/-] and clothing	£2-15- 6
Peter and Owen Farnan Passage	£6- 0- 0
Prov etc	£1- 9- 5
Expenses [5/-] clothing	£2-11- 6
Total	£39-15- 4

E P Shirley to Smith 24 October 49

Short note requesting Smith to make out a list of the number of persons in Families whom the Shirley Estate has sent to America during the last 6 or 7 years and an account of the average expenses per head for each year.

1849/1850

Sept 49 - Aug 1850 Office list covering monthly outgoings relating to emigration

	Mrs Rodgers to enable her to remove to Dublin	£1-10- 0
	Bridget Cumiskey to enable her to remove to England	£1- 0- 0
	Expenses of Emigrants to Liverpool	£2- 4- 1½
Oct	Caps for emigrants	2- 6
	Mary Gartland/Drumbrough — to England	15- 0
	Mr Thos Elliott on a/c of Emigration (see above)	£39-15- 4
Nov	Anne McBride/Mullentlavin	10- 0
	Peter Reilly/Crumlin — to Scotland	7- 6
	Alice Mohan/Drummerlough — to Scotland	10- 0

Emigration from the Shirley Estate 1843-54

	James Martin's family from the Workhse (receipt from Bd of Guardians)	£6- 0- 0
Jan 1850	Elizabeth Loughran Lurgans — to England	6- 0
	Widow Loughran Lurgans? — to England	14- 3
	Mary Gulshinan/Corybracken — Drogheda	£2-10- 0
May	Bridget Marron — to England	£1- 0- 0
	Jas McMahan/Drombracken — to England	10- 0
	Emigrants expenses per a/c	£5- 3- 6
	Mr F Carvill Newry his a/c of Emigration in full	£39- 7- 2**
Aug	Mary Martin and child Ballaghnamee	£2- 0- 0
	[TOTAL]	£104- 5- 4½
		31 Aug 50

** Details of Carvill's Newry account on Emigration:

[11 April 50] Carville to Smith — saying the 'New Zealand' sailing on Monday 29th April — "happy to take the families you wrote about"

Adults: £3-5-9/children — 14: £1-12-6/ infants under 1: free [presumably going to Quebec]

Provisions with emigrants:

Kelly family — 1 check shirt, 1 jacket, 1 pr trousers, 6 yds flannel, flannel petticoats etc

Bridget McCabe — 1 shift, 1 flannel petticoat, 1 gown.

Kellys and Martin's passage cost

Brig McCabe cost

Cash paid for tinware —

2 padlocks

half lb tobacco in bond?

Cash paid for 7 stone straw for bedding

[Total]

	£17-17-6 each
	£3- 5-0
	3/6
	8d
	1/6
	1/6
	£39- 7-2

May 1850	Expenses of Emigrants from Cmx [Carrickmacross] to Newry sent in May 1850 showing amount paid for provisions etc	
	Judith McEaney's Bill for 52 lbs Bacon @ 4½d per lb	0-19-6
	Jn McMahan's Bill for 2 cwt & a quarter of oatmeal @ 10/- per cwt	1- 2-8
	Expenses from Cmx to Newry	1- 4-3½
	Butter crocks, Cooper Keelan's Bill	1-16-1
	Mr Thos Bartlets Bill for 2 Barrells for holding meal	0- 1-0
	ending 4 May 1850	£5- 3-6

Signed Owen McCabe

May 1850	Expenses from Cmx to Newry	
	Paid Francis Martin, Carman from Carrick to Newry	0-10-0
	Paid for provisions in Dundalk as Breakfast	0- 3-7½**
	Paid for Owen McCabe from Carrick to Warren Point	0-10-8
	TOTAL	£1- 4-3½
	ending 4 May 1850	

Signed Owen McCabe

** scrap of paper with details of the Breakfast referred to above:
14 Pints of milk

£0-1-2

Clogher Record

9 Cakes @ 1½d ea	£0-1-1½
3 loaves @ 2d ea	£0-0-6
1 tumbler of ale @ 1½d	
1 cake @ 1½d	
? Half a galle?	
TOTAL	£0-3-7½d

Signed Francis Martin [his mark]

1853

Colonial and Emigration Office 18 June 53.

Letter stating that in relation to Thomas Carolan (see following) they are unable to send out children whose parents are in the colony unless they pay the amount of contribution required by the Remittances Regulations (ie £2). If paid he "will be allowed to accompany you by a later ship".

Davis to Morant (12 Windsor Tce, Kingstown) 5 July 53.

"... enclose a form for Pat Carolan and Family. It must be filled up in detail for them *alone* and returned to me immediately or they will not be able to go with their friends in the 'Epaminondas' if they take as long a period as they usually do in passing the forms. Full particulars must be sent me at the same time — what ship the nephew ought to have gone out in and why he did not go — who he was going with and how long ago. I will then try and get him a passage with the Carolans".

Patrick Carolan (Fartagorman) 8 July 53.

Statement made in Estate Office: "humbly certify receipt of letter of 18 June directed to my daughter Elizabeth Carolan who has lately sailed to Australia in the Ship 'Standard' that I was not then in possession of the amount of contribution required . . . to enable me to forward the same in time to obtain a passage in the said ship 'Standard' for my nephew Thomas Carolan to accompany his aunt [sic] the said Elizabeth Carolan".

Davis to Clarke (in Estate Office) 11 July 53

Am in receipt of yours of 9th enclosing the emigration papers of Pat Carolan etc. I regret to be obliged to return them — as had they been properly filled up I think I could have got them sent out in 'Epaminondas' without difficulty.

You will see it is not stated in any one instance 'the day and year when each person was born' altho' there is a column for it in the Form. It must also be stated opposite *each one separately* if they have been vaccinated or had the small pox. You give yourselves also a great deal of unnecessary trouble by getting the Certificates signed by a Magistrate, Clergyman and Priest.* The Magistrate would be sufficient for any person, or in the case of a Protestant the Clergyman, in the case of a Catholic the Priest. Pencilled Note: "Pat Carolan according to statement 15 years old when married! — wife 13 — Mary Carolan born 12 years afterwards.** . . ."

(The form which accompanies states Pat Carolan to be 40/Catherine his wife 38/Mary 13/John 9)
"Thomas Carolan, nephew of Pat, wishes if accepted by the Board to accompany his friends in the 'Epaminondas'."

* Accompanying form is signed by Morant (Magistrate), Wm Thomson (Clergyman) and Thomas MacNally (Priest).

** Other papers relating to the Carolans:

Certificate from the Priest stating that Patk Carolan was lawfully married to Catherine in the month of April 1828; Mary Carolan (daughter) baptised in May 1840; John (son) baptised in 1844 — month not specified in the registry; Thomas baptised in August 1848.

APPENDIX 4

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION 1849

The following documents describe in fine detail the organisation of the emigration of more than 140 people to Australia. The emigrants obtained a grant from the Commissioners for colonial emigration in London. The letters between the estate office and London reflect some classic problems in form-filling and bureaucracy in the mid-19th century! R. S. Davis was the London agent for Shirley's Australian emigrants.

May 49

Large document entitled 'Emigration List for Australia', detailing 335 names, with addresses, ages and farm sizes, and various markings against those who refused to go and who actually went.

3 July 49 Proposal from Pim & Co (Sth Gt George's St Dublin)

that as they consider this a charitable purchase: "we will place you on our wholesale terms and will make no charge for packing . . ."

11 July Morant (1 Hotel Buildings, Newcastle, Castlewellan, Co Down) to Smith:

I sent you the list of Emigrants by John McEneaney. Just as I started yesterday I found a letter from Mr Shirley . . . in which he says he is now aware that there will be considerable expense attending the South Australian Emigration and he approves of my plan of writing to the Dublin Houses. I shall be glad to leave as soon as possible. How many of the selected persons are now willing to go? I have not received the list from the Govt and therefore do not yet know whether the persons named are approved or not but it would certainly facilitate matters by ascertaining the intentions of those who have been nominated — and this the Bailiffs of their several districts can do without much difficulty . . .

15 July Morant (Newcastle) to Smith:

I received your list this morning and am not surprised to find that many have declined the boon offered to them. I can only pity the utter ignorance which prompts them to refuse this opportunity probably never again to occur . . . [asks Smith to write to Davis in London] . . . asking for additional forms in order that others may be substituted for those who have refused . . . [Referring to his own family in Newcastle] our whooping coughs are going on favourably.

19 July Smith to Pims — details order:

For Males above 14—324 shirts, & prs stockings, 108 suits of exterior clothing
7-14—30 shirts/stockings, 10 suits
under 7—72 shirts/stockings, 24 suits

For Females above 14—258 shifts, 86 flannel petticoats, 258 pr stockings, 86 gowns
7-14—30 shifts, 10 petticoats, 30 stocks, 10 gowns
under 7—42 shifts, 14 petticoats, 42 stocks, 14 gowns

21 July from Pims:

"we enclose in a parcel samples of shoes. We can have them ready in a week. You will please state exact quantity and size required. Relative to the coat for men, we think a good long jacket with pockets in the sides would be better suited than a tailed coat . . ."

23 July 49 Reply from Smith (copy):

Clogher Record

. . . In Mr Morant's absence I beg to say that I quite concur in the view you entertain as to the style of Jacket most likely to suit emigrants on a long voyage. You will therefore furnish the males jackets such as you describe instead of tailed coats. As soon as possible I shall inform you of the shoes required. Four of the male emigrants refuse to go. You will therefore not prepare clothing for them. I shall send you a list of the parties that the clothing for each family may be put up by themselves and docketed . . .

25 July 49 Davis (London Agent) to Smith:

Regarding forms filled for the Farney people for south Australia . . . The people for which embarkation orders are sent you *must be* in Dublin on the days named but it's difficult to say who of them will pass although you shall know directly I can get the information . . . for some of them differ in the description now sent to the description formerly sent and the truth of the statements in many cases are not certified by the Protestant Clergyman or Parish Priest of the parish in which the people reside but by the Clergyman of another and I presume adjoining parish without giving any reason . . . [gives some cursory examples]:

Pat McEnrue called at first labourer now Tailor

John Costelloe called at first labourer now Cooper

Patk Bishop called at first labourer now Tailor

Peter Freeman called at first labourer now Weaver

28 July Smith to Davis (copy):

. . . With reference to the changes . . . they are easily accounted for . . . the persons mentioned in your letter being at one time returned as *Tailors* etc and at another as labourers, these people being according to circumstances employed at these occupations in turn — the forms were prepared with every care but owing to various causes of a local nature could not be less defective than they are . . . the Emigrants shall (DV) be in Dublin upon the day stated . . .

28 July Morant to Smith:

. . . the adoption of the jacket instead of the always absurd and unmeaning tail coat is an excellent proposition. The government instructions say two pair of shoes to each person. I see Pim has two prices for womens shoes — all that is wanting is a shoe that will last the voyage and if those at 1/10½ will do this then there will be no need to go to the higher price & if not then we must give the 2/5d. I imagine that two tolerably strong pair of shoes should last each woman or girl four months . . . the sheets and towels and bedding and all those things are purchased by the Govt and supplied to the emigrants on board the ship with the funds arising from the £2 per head payable prior to the Emigrants being received on board and *which I am to forward to Mr Davis* and that by rights immediately. I had hoped that with ordinary exertion by the bailiffs some money might by this time have been in hand. It must be got somehow or other . . . A very serious falling off in the receipts this year compared with last which I very much regret. The ejectments had better be executed at once that is to say to commence on next Tuesday week if the Sheriff can attend . . . Let those who defenses (sic) under the auspices of those rascals Swanzy and McMahan be the first dealt with and afterwards the rest in due course — levelling one dwelling house in each subdivision where there are but two upon the farm, and in no case leaving a house upon farms valued at under £4 — the same rule must apply for non-payment of rent . . . I know not what the government may think of our failure in providing the full complement of Emigrants but if the people are fools enough to refuse they can not be compelled . . . Has George Hunter the new agriculturist arrived? He was to be at Carrick by about the 24th — and was at once to reside in the cottage at the model farm which had better be washed and whitewashed . . . Our whooping coughs are getting slowly better but by no means well as yet.

Davis to Smith: [Received Smith's letter of 28th]

. . . confirms the view I had enforced? on the Govt officials as to the change of description of some of the people . . . was obliged to give something of a pledge in writing as follows: 'In one or two instances you will see the people differ in their description from the account of them first sent

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. . . this is accounting where everyman's [?] employment is to dig and delve although he may try to eke out a subsistence by other means will not I trust be held to take him out of the category which he really belongs that of a country labourer'. If you turn to the regulations of the Commissioners you will find the advantage of describing the people as 'labourers'. The moment they appear as handicraftsmen the amount of payment being nearly trebled . . . A poor man is naturally anxious to make as much of himself as he can — if he has ever struck a blow on the anvil for the village smith or burned his coals and his iron too he dubs himself 'Blacksmith' which in the eyes of HM Commissioners is a reason for paying an extra £5. . . . Steamer from Dublin 11th August leaves at 1.00 p.m. Lt Henry RN Emigration Agent Dublin will arrange for the passages — see the people embarked and I would suggest the people arrive in Dublin at such time as *he* may appoint . . . Await with anxiety your reply to my letter of 28 . . . full order of embarkation cannot be issued until the money is paid.

31 July 49 Morant to Smith:

Thanks for the half notes . . . [everything going well] . . . excepting in the matter of distraint for rent. Certainly the parties backing the return of the cattle are themselves liable and should be driven if they do not comply with their understanding. The strict *letter of the law* in this unpleasant but very necessary means for compelling the payment of rent is what I have always desired to have followed and I have ten times at least said so to John McEneaney viz *that the cattle be 1st driven, that the 14 days grace allowed by law be then given if proper security is found, that finally in each and every instance the cattle be then sold for what they will fetch* . . .

. . . You are quite right to order one pair of shoes for each person for as you say for those who have not a second it will be easy to order them . . . the sheets, towels and supply of soap it seems we must procure this — as far as sheets and towels Pim would doubtless supply, the soap is easily found . . .

2 August 49 Morant (Newcastle) to Smith:

Your second halves came safe yesterday . . . I hope you have written to Pim about sheets. Where are we to get soap? Do you think it will do to fit the people with their clothes in Dublin or would it not be worthwhile to get them down to Carrick to be tried on.* Chests will I believe be wanting. These I imagine all possess of some kind or another. We must make sure that each has *two* pair of shoes though it is not necessary that they should be new — if in tolerantly good repair . . . Lt. Henry Govt Emigration Agent Dublin has written to say they should be in Dublin on the 10th to which I have replied that they shall need to be supplied with all necessary equipment as required by govt instructions. You will please to look the Instructions over carefully to see that we have omitted nothing in that particular. We must make arrangements with the Rail Road people to convey them on the 10th to Dublin and Henry recommends a person named Jones with whom they may lodge on the night of the 10th near to where the Steamer will be for their embarkation . . .

It will be best to get in their chests and put them in a state of repair where such may be wanting — the Carrick carpenters could easily do this in a few hours . . .

* . . . (An office list of clothing from Pims detailing size of shoes, numbers of stockings etc is undated but refers to "made up clothing to be brought home . . . in two bales and one hamper".)

2 August Smith to Davis (copy):

Sending letter of credit for £264 "With regard to Sheets, Towels, soap etc I shall thank you to inform me in what Quantity it is expected they will be supplied"

3 August Davis to Smith:

Regretting the delay in remitting the money and the failure to come up with a final list in spite of getting nine extra days . . . "even after this extra time was given you have disappointed us with instructions to seek elsewhere for above one third of the people . . . you do not give us a final list of people and the real guarantee for their going — the deposit money . . ."

Clogher Record.

6 August John Mitchell (Inniskeen Station) to Smith:

. . . third class carriages will be in readiness on the 10th inst by the 11.40 train. There are no 3rd class carriages attached to any train beyond Dundalk, there is the whole way by the 5.0 pm train . . . Let me know whether you will send the emigrants by the 11.40 or 5.0 o'clock train.

6 August Dublin & Belfast Junction Railway (at Dundalk):

Our day mail train does not take 3rd class passengers! Please write to the Secretary Robert Orr 73 Talbot St and state the number of passengers and ask if they will be allowed to pass over the junction line. If you will get permission I will with pleasure attach the carriages — in the meantime I'll write as well to Dublin . . . I enclose you a time and fare table . . .

nd Smith to Orr (see above):

We have about 100 persons emigrants to Australia and are anxious to forward them by the 12.40 mail train of Friday next the 10th inst. May I therefore ask would it be possible to have them forwarded in 3rd class carriages by that train as the next mixed train 6.10 brings them into Dublin at a late hour.

7 August Smith to Mitchell (Inniskeen Station):

I find from the Quantity of Luggage the Emigrants are likely to have and from other causes, that we must forward them from this direct to either Dundalk or Drogheda.

nd Smith to D & B Jct Railway Superintendant, Dundalk:

“have written to Dublin . . . if this request be not granted we must try to have the people over [in Inniskeen] in time for the quarter to nine mixed train or forward them by the 6.10 evening train which reaches Dublin at 9.45 . . .”

7 August Morant (in Dublin for the Queen's visit) to Smith:

. . . I have seen Lt Henry this morning and have also been to Jones the keeper of the house at which the emigrants are to board and lodge on the night of their stay in Dublin and have arranged with him for their safekeeping on the Friday night. I learn from Lt Henry that 2 lbs of soap is the quantity required for each person . . . Each emigrant above 14 will require a box, but these can be got in any quantity in Liffey St for 1/8 or 2/- a piece as the paper trunk is quite as good as the ordinary chest of the country so that I think it will be as well to get them on Saturday morning as to go to any extraordinary pains to supply them in Carrick. I received a letter this morning from Mr Davis who had not received the money when he wrote but had *at the very last moment* paid it himself to the Emigration Commissioners. You will have found ere this that there are no third class carriages in between the mid-day train from Dundalk, and the first train from Inniskeen is not before mid-day and the later one would arrive too late in Dublin . . . will I fear compel us to send the people by the 2nd class which will much increase the expense. I shall be in attendance on Saturday morning at the inspection and shall probably remain until they are actually on board. I hope nothing will occur to prevent a successful termination to our anxieties in this troublesome affair I trust you find yourself better and I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks to you for the excellent manner in which you have carried out my wishes in regard to these emigrants. . . . The Queen has expressed herself delighted with her reception. She is today visiting the public buildings notwithstanding the heavy rain. Her landing was the finest thing I ever saw.

7 August Invoice from Thomas Bartley (Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant [Carrickmacross] and Leather Dealer):

28 pair strong men's shoes @ 3/-	£4- 4-0
33 pair strong women's shoes @ 2/2	£3-11-6
32 pr strong girl's shoes @ 1/9	£2-16-0
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	£10-11-6

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8 August Orr (D & B Jct Railway) to Smith:

. . . have desired the Superintendent at Dundalk . . . to place on the 12.40 mail train of Monday next a sufficient number of 3rd class carriages for the emigrants you intend forwarding to Dublin . . .

9 August Morant (in Dublin) to Smith:

The stupid people at the Drogheda terminus wrote to me after all instead of you. The 3rd class carriages do not run (as I before said) by the mid-day train either from Dundalk or Drogheda. This will increase the expense very much as the 5 o'clock pm train does not arrive until ten in Dublin which I think would be too late . . . I have been to Liffey St for boxes and I find I can get as many as are likely to be wanted at 2/- apiece . . . I conclude you received the outfits all right and in good time . . . [been advised] of arrangements for transmitting the people from the Dundalk to the Dublin line . . .

9 August Invoice from R Meares & Co Carrickmacross for Towels for Australian emigrants £1-17-6

10 August Expenses of Emigrants in CMX [Carrickmacross] and from CMX:

Nourishment in Cmx	£1- 8-11
John Loughran Carman	6-0
Owen Byrne/Frank Martin/Henry Conlon/Edw McKittrick/Andrew Garland/Carmen	6s ea
To carrier Francis Reilly per Owen McCabe and Thos Finegan	3- 3
Expenses in Dundalk	2-11
To three new chests for use of Emigrants by Edw McKittrick	11- 8
To Mrs Woods for Dinner to 8 men @ 10d	6- 8
To 40 yds of rope for chests	2- 0
Total	£4-11- 5

16 August Expenses of Emigrants [Smith's Office Record]:

	£- s-d
Fare from Drogheda of 95 emigrants	16- 7-2
Doctor's fees for examining a child	0- 5-0
Cords for tin boxes etc	0- 1-0
2 Carmen for taking bales from rail to Emgt Office & Ship	0- 8-0
A Porter for two days	0- 2-6
Bill for Soap	2-13-0
Millers (Dublin) for boxes for emigrants	0-15-0
Pims & Co for 6 doz towels	1- 4-0
Richardson for boxes	3-12-8
Hack carmen	0- 6-0
Carriage on towels to Plymouth	0- 6-6
Clothing carriage	0- 3-0
Carman to take goods to railway to come home	0- 2-0
Carman to Enniskillen for the clothing	0- 2-6
Carman expenses	0- 2-6
To my expenses to Dublin in and from Dublin	1- 1-6
TOTAL	£27- 2-4

Signed Smith

Clogher Record

17 August

Receipt from Emigration and General Sea Passenger Agency Office. For 2/6d being amount due on a/c of Shirley House . . . for carrying over to the North Wall Emigrants Boxes etc . . . James Savage (his mark)

20 August Davis to Smith:

Complains about the indecisive nature of the numbers given and ultimately going. First 170 were to go, by 25 July 122 were going — in the end only 95 went. "I am glad to say the ship sailed on Saturday and all your people on board of her and I am sure you may well congratulate yourself that thanks to your exertions and I am quite sure they have been [] 95 poor creatures as are [?] put in a fair way of doing well for themselves. I only regret Mr Shirley's liberal expenditure and all your efforts, wear and tear of mind and body have not produced more abundant fruits . . .

. . . PS . . . I see by today's *Times* that the potato disease has appeared in Monaghan — should from that as many other cause an 'emigration fever' spring up and if it be desired to send people to Adelaide pray let me have as early intelligences as maybe . . ."

Various dates Receipts etc for Australian Emigration 1849. £ s d

from W G Smith Grocer, Tea/Coffee Dealer for Loaves, salt, pepper and tobacco (ie Smith, the Office Clerk)	£1- 8-11
To Anne Woods for Dinner for 8 men @ 10d each	0- 6- 8
John Dawson, Woollen & Linen Draper Cmx for 100 pairs of cotton sheets	8-15- 0
Francis Reilly Cmx, carhire to Dundalk	0- 3- 3
Patk O'Connor, Wax, Sparmaceti & Tallow Candle mfgr, D'Olier St Dublin . . . 2 cwt Soap and 2 Boxes	2-13- 0
Todd Burns & Co Dublin, Linen & Woollen Drapers, 6 doz towels	1- 4- 0
John Richardson [Capel St Dublin?] 48 trunks (various)	3-12- 8
Mathew Jones 47 Nth Wall Boarding & Lodging for 94 emigrants	10-10- 0
Bernard McKenna Receipt for conveyance of 68 adults and 26 children from Drogheda to Dublin/14 Aug [Rail]	16- 2- 0
Millers, Basket & Travelling Trunk Mf'tory, Fishamble St Dublin for 11 trunks	0-15- 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen Railway for carriage of 2 Bales, hamper and bag	0- 4- 9
Hugh Gormley carriage of 2 Bales from Enniskillen to Carrickmacross, and a large box today [20 Aug]	0- 3- 6
Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway 94 3rd class Passengers (fares paid) from Dundalk to Junction per the day mail @ 12.40 p.m.	£7- 3- 0
Carolan Ward (Carrickmacross) 1 assorted caps	£1- 9- 4
August 1849 Untitled a/c.	
Fares of Emigs from Dundalk to Drogheda	7- 3- 0
Towels for emigs per Bill	1-17- 6
Caps for same	1- 9- 4
Expenses of emigs in Cmx and Dundalk	4-15- 5
Cotton sheets	8-17- 6
Fares of emigs from Drogheda to Dublin & other expenses	27- 2- 4
Expenses in Dublin	10-10- 0
Shoes for emigrants	16- 3- 6
Reps Messrs Pim & Co (for clothing)	200- 0- 0(?)
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	277-14- 7
Remitted Commissioners on a/c of Emigration	258-13- 3
Carriage of emigrants clothing	0- 9- 3
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	£536-19- 7

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17 October List of Clothing in the Office from the Different schools on the Shirley Estate . . .
84 Womens Aprons/23 slips for girls 15+ etc

29 November From Morant, an Office memo headed 'Australian Emigration':
To be ready and assembled in Carrick the evening previous to the day of departure for Dublin — All to be dressed in suits of the new clothing. Boxes to be made for each adult except in cases of 2 brothers or 2 sisters when one somewhat larger than the single boxes will suffice. These to be corded. Bonnets strong and cheap for the women. Scotch caps for the men and boys. Shoes, 2 pairs each, except where they may have one reasonably good pair of their own when one will suffice. Two lbs of soap each. Third class to Dublin from Drogheda. Mr Lane to accompany the emigrants as before and to be provided with the necessary funds. If the emigrants are to pass a night in Dublin, Mr Lane will endeavour to provide for their maintenance at a cheaper rate than the last time. The journey to Drogheda via Ardee by vans or some such conveyance.

As I have signed about one hundred blank employment tickets Mr Smith will employ his discretion in filling them up with the names of such applicants as have paid the Nov 48 Rent and who do not hold more than about 10 acres distributing these as much as possible amongst the undermentioned stations:

Ballycartlan, Lavagilduff	— Mr Lane
Cormoy, Beagh	— Mr Hunter

The bailiffs are to make every possible exertion to collect the May 49 rent during the coming month. Should any person apply for land during my absence, if tenants already their names may be entered in pencil on my farms or handlist, if strangers special application to be made to me by letter [in Dorset] a sum [of money] will no doubt be demanded by Mr Davis . . . London as deposit for the Emigrants. Mr Smith will transmit a letter of credit for the amount . . .

30 November Davis to Smith:

Thirty eight forms received "regretfully all being sent back . . . The Column for 'Day and Year when born' seems to have quite escaped your notice as it is not filled up in a single instance. In the case of Judith Murphy she is called 18 — her Baptismal register states she was baptised '4 September 1847' — it would have been well to have given some explanation of this. I see in the case of the parish of Donamaine [Donaghmoynne] the priest states no register of Baptisms was kept. Had this been named you may most likely have been spared much trouble as the object of the Commissioners in getting Certificates of Baptism is not to learn that the parties have received the Sacrament but to prevent people deceiving them as to age. In no instance is a certificate of marriage sent, but as you have the Priest's general statement of the truth of the statements, I think we can get over that . . . It is to be regretted that in every instance yourself and Mr Morant have signed as the 2 Householders* — it would have avoided suspicion had other parties signed . . . In the case of Mary McConnon she is called in the form 18 years of age but an accompanying certificate calls her 14 . . .

* The Form had to be signed to certify its truth by either 2 respectable householders, a physician or surgeon or a magistrate or clergyman.

Pencilled memos from Davis which attached to the returned forms referred to in the preceding letter: "In Donamoyne the Priest states no Registry of Baptisms has been kept. How then can he certify when Baptised (see Mary McConnon)!"; "Mr Morant and WGS signing as Householders objectionable! Suspicious!"

5 December Smith to Davis (copy):

. . . I hope the changes now made will render the documents admissible . . . I have in every necessary instance altered the ages in the sheet to correspond with those stated in the certificate of Birth and Baptism . . . I do not think Mr Morant or myself styling ourselves Householders and

signing as such can be *objectionable*, much less suspicious. What can be the objections and what the grounds for suspicion . . .? We are both very highly rated Householders having from our connection with the Estate from which the Emigrants are proceeding a more intimate knowledge of their habits and qualifications *generally* than any other persons here can. Besides, we could not procure over such a breadth of country (30,000 English acres) as this Estate embraces, separate householders to sign for each distinct person or even party — if after this explanation the Commissioners may still have their suspicions and their objections we cannot help it in the case of the parties for whom applications have been forwarded and now returned, I subjoin a list shewing that even in this the eleventh hour some of them have thought proper to decline going; as there is no use in pressing their case further I have thought it best to retain their papers .

6 December Davis to Smith:

. . . The two persons not going apparantly are Agnes Ward and Owen Kerr; as the sister of Agnes Ward — Sarah Ward — is going is not the returning of Agnes' paper an oversight? . . . With regard to your paragraph beginning 'I do not think . . . , it may be well to remember the forms are to be filled up not as parties who are engaged sending Emigrants may think suitable but as custom and the Commissioners require . . . I have just returned from Westminster and after spending the best part of the day am still uncertain whether any of the forms will pass . . . I have exercised my very best exertions and told them how they had already been returned but I could not get a positive favourable answer. Still I have great hopes that nearly all, or all, may pass and am promised an answer tomorrow

8 December Davis to Smith:

Between 4 and 5 hours have again been spent today in attendance and explanation to get your people passed and entirely arising from the irregular way in which the forms have been sent filled up — or rather in many instances not filled up — . . . I have been quite unable to get the Commissioners to allow *as yet* one shilling of the money paid for people who did not embark. They say you first proposed 170 people and then sent only 85 and a half, although extra time was given to you. You then proposed to send the remaining 84 and a half and we gave you above three months to get ready. You now bring us a list of 44½ or about two thirds of the number for which we have provided a ship, so that we have either to pay a Shipowner £7-10s a head for the people you don't send or else to get them ourselves in a few days. Let us see really how you are going to treat us at last before we say positively what we will do. Had your people been ready this time or even had the papers come a little earlier and been properly filled up I should have got the money at once. Nothing aggravates Government officers more than to have a mass of ill-filled papers brought to them; the blunder of the poor illiterate people they overlook very much, but the omissions and oversights of persons of education annoys . . . [Lt Henry] . . . I presume he will need your people to be there [Dublin] by the Tuesday.

4 December Davis to Smith:

The vessel which is to convey them from Dublin leaves there on Wednesday 19 December at noon . . .

(Note: presumably the ship sailed from Plymouth in the following week)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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