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MAYNOOTH**



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The Townland and Village of Ballaghduff

by

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INTRODUCTION

The Townland and Village of Ballaghduff

Situation:

The townland of Ballaghduff is situated in the Parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Tiaquin in the County of Galway. On the South the Shiven River forms the boundary between Ballaghduff and the townlands of Shankill and Clooncunore. To the East the mill stream or 'little river' forms the boundary with Milltown and Curraghlehanagh. To the West and North is Morganure. Its area is 471 acres no roods and 8 perches.¹

Name:

The Placename Ballaghduff is the Anglicised form of the Irish name 'Bealach Dubh' meaning 'The Black Way' it seems it was so called because of the deep black bog that lies at the Southern end. There are two villages, Baile Thiar (west village) and Baile Thoir (east village). There are two entrances, one from Milltown and one from Morganure. At right angles to this road are two village roads about one hundred yards apart. Ballaghduff has been inhabited for over 250 years.

The Land:

Between the approach road and the bog the land is of very poor quality. One third of the land was reasonably good tillage land, one third bottom land (not much soil), one third bog land, quite a bit of this land was reclaimed, there was also callow land (a long by the river) it is deep, rich, black, fertile soil which produces excellent grass, grain and root crops.²

¹ Samuel Lewis; Topographical Directory of Ireland. (2Vol, London. 1837), ii pp 116-350

² Interview by the author with Mr. Martin Stephens of Kilkerrin. 25 April. 2000 (Typescript in possession of the author at Kilkerrin), Photograph of Larkin's map of 1819, (appendix 15)

Housing:

The early houses were made of dóib bhúi or yellow clay. The walls were built in layers of dóib bhúi with heather between the layers to bind it.

Then the chimneys were constructed, there were 4 corner posts linked together with wattles, the wood construction was coated with layers of dóib bhui plaster, to prevent the wood from catching fire. The roof was made of thatch usually oaten straw which was secured to bog scaiths by means of scallops, the scallops were made of sally rods or (willow tree).

The scaith or layer of 'Grassy Peat' was stitched to ribs (light poles) with straw rope loops, a wooden needle was used for this purpose, the ribs were supported by rafters, which were made from wood poles got in the forest.

The floors were of dóib bhúi, beaten to make them solid, there were stone flags underneath the fire and around the hearth.³

Houses in the 19th Century were made of stone. These were good solid structures. They were thatched with oaten straws and consisted of three rooms, a kitchen and two bedrooms. The kitchen was in the centre and was also used as a living room. There were two entrance doors, one at the back and one at the front. There was a large fireplace. The iron crane was firmly fixed on the right hand side of the hearth with a strong arm extending across the fire. From this arm hung a number of iron crooks and it was on these that the cooking utensils, pots, etc. were hung.⁴

All the cooking and baking was done on the open fire. Large pots of potatoes were boiled to feed pigs, hens, etc.

A large dresser stood on one side of the kitchen stacked with shining delph of all shapes and sizes. The walls were whitewashed with lime from the local limekiln. A

³ Transcript of interview by the author with Mr. Patrick Collins of Kilkerrin, 23 Apr. 2000 (Typescript in possession of the author at Kilkerrin).

Sacred Heart picture and beneath it a small red oil lamp usually adorned the wall. The kitchen was the focal point of all activity in the house. Here the family lived, cooked and had their meals. Here they sat around a blazing turf fire on a winter's night and were often joined by neighbours. They exchanged news of the day or listened to good stories told by men about their exploits on English farms, Scottish tunnels or in coal pits during their youth. Here card games were played and when a pig's head or a goose was on offer the kitchen was packed to the rafters.

Whenever a house dance or party was held it was in the kitchen the dancing, singing and music took place.

The light came from an oil lamp with a well-polished globe, which hung on the wall. Before electricity came to the villages the tilley, which provided a fine bright light, was in use in some houses.

The large bedroom was usually behind the fire. There was a bed, a round table, small wardrobe and a cabinet on which stood a decorative table lamp. The walls were wallpapered. This room was sometimes used as a parlour. This happened whenever the stations came to the house or during a wedding. The small bedroom had a bed or maybe two depending on the size of the family.

There was a small altar with some statues and blessed pictures. Over each bedroom was a loft. These were used for storing things, like a large trunk brought from America by a returned emigrant.⁵

⁴ Author in Conversation with Mr. Martin Stephens. 20th May 2000

⁵ Author in Conversation with Mr. Martin Stephens. 20th May 2000

Work:

Before the advent of machinery all work on the farms was done by hand. The men were highly skilled workers from the spring sowing to the harvesting in autumn.

The main crops were oats, some barley, potatoes and turnips and in the garden vegetables were grown – cabbage, lettuce, carrots, parsnips and onions.

In the old days the potatoes were sown in ridges and this entailed a lot of heavy laborious work – sowing by spade or shovel, then moulding and later spraying to prevent the dreaded blight.

In summer the meadows were mown by scythe. This was considered to be the hardest work on the farm, and keeping a good whet required great skill. After mowing, the next heaviest job was cutting turf with sleán and as the bog was nine or ten spits deep wheeling it a long distance from the bank was no easy matter either. The men were masters of many skills – mowing, stacking the corn, basket weaving and general mending of shoes, horses and donkeys harness and some could turn their hands at carpentry too.⁶

‘A woman’s work is never done’, and so it was with the womenfolk of Ballaghduff.

They were efficient housekeepers and often helped at the farmwork as well. All the cooking and baking was done on the open hearth. They prepared food to feed pigs, calves and fowl. They milked cows and stored cream for the churning.

When the crock of cream was full they churned and made delicious home-made butter.

The washing was done by hand over a steaming bath and washboard and the ironing was done with an iron heated on the open fire.

They did mending, knitting and crochet and some spinning and carding. They even

⁶ Author in Conversation with Mr. Martin Stephens, 20th May 2000

helped as midwives at times of birth and when a neighbour died it was the women washed and laid out the corpse.

Food:

In matters of food the people were practically self – sufficient. Oaten meal was an important part of their diet. After the threshing, oats was brought to the local cornmill and ground into meal. This meal was packed into a long white sack when full reached to the ceiling. This meal was made into porridge or stirabout at night and eaten for supper and again as a cereal in the morning for breakfast. Meal was mixed with flour to make wholesome brown bread. Pure oaten bread was also made and baked on the griddle.

Every family had a good supply of potatoes and vegetables and most families killed a pig at the beginning of winter. So bacon and cabbage or bacon and turnips was on the menu for dinner three or four days a week.⁷

⁷ Mr. Martin Stephens in conversation with author 20th May 2000, Photograph, see Appendices (7)

Green Forms:

When the Old Age Pension was introduced in 1908, however, a claimant's right to it was often decided by checking his/her age on the 1842 or 1851 census. The search forms used for this purpose, often called 'green forms', still exist and are stored in the National Archives. Information given includes name, age, and name of head of household, and sometimes siblings. After a lot of research I failed to find anyone who might have applied for a pension from this village, so it seems they weren't too badly off. One man from a neighbouring Village who qualified often stated that he was born on the year of the big wind, i.e. 1838⁸

⁸ Information on Green Forms, National Archives, Dublin, 27th March 2000

Way of Life

From the early 18th century up until the mid-19th century, the majority of the Catholic community did not own land, but rented it from the upper land-owning classes. At this point the vast majority of the land belonged to Anglican/Protestant gentry.

In the Parish of Kilkerrin the principal landowners or landlords were the D'arcy Family. The Catholic rural lower and middle classes that rented the land from them fell into a number of distinct categories. These are middlemen, sometimes holding several hundred acres of land, who both farmed and sublet land to others; relatively comfortable tenant farmers, who had commercially viable holdings between 30 – 50 acres; small farmers with holding of under 15 acres; and finally labourers and cottiers, who might only have 2 – 3 acres of land. All of these groups were, to varying extents, engaged in tillage and/or pastoral farming.⁹

The townland of Ballaghduff was primarily a farming community. The farming day would begin early and one of the first tasks was milking the cows. The most common farm animals at the time were hens, geese, and pigs. The killing of the pig was a celebrated event in most communities.¹⁰

According to the 1901 House and Buildings census returns, there were 11 piggery and 5 fowl houses, the returns for the 1911 census show 10 piggerys and no fowl houses.¹¹ The principal work on the farm comprised of cutting turf, sowing crops and threshing, turf was cut with a slane, usually a slaner and two spreaders worked in the bog, when the turf was fit the men would foot it, re-foot it, clamp it into heaps and, when dry, bring it home by donkey and baskets.

⁹ Woodford historical society, *Tracing your Irish Ancestry*, John Grenhan, Dublin 1992, pp. 13 - 26

¹⁰ Interview by author with Patrick Collins, 20th April 2000

There is boggy land to be found in almost every townland but only certain areas are exploited for turf.¹² Each tenant had turbary rights (permission to cut turf) not legal owners. Mitchell, in his book, *Guide to reading the Irish Landscape*, says that a raised bog maybe compared to an enormous bag of water and it is obvious that such a mass of saturated material may well have important effects on the water-table of the area surrounding it.¹³

¹¹ *Census of Ireland*, 1901 and 1911, barony of Tiaquin, village of Kilkerrin, townland of Ballaghduff.

¹² Interview by author with Patrick Collins. (See appendix (12))

¹³ S.J. Connolly (ed.) *The Oxford companion to Irish history* (Oxford, 1998), p. 51.

Growing Up in Ballaghduff

Fr. Glynn, who was a priest in Kilkerrin re-named Ballaghduff ‘Tir na nOg’. It certainly earned the name in my young day. We could field a team for a hurling match in Wall’s field or a football team for a game in the Lanes in Milltown. Television or radio had not yet invaded rural Ireland but our social lacked nothing. A ‘princun’ or house dance was organised in a few hours and these took place regularly. Our musicians were locals who played fiddle, tin whistles and in later years the accordion. Songs were sung, poems recited and talks of other days were told.

Gaelic words were used frequently and traces of this Gaelic era are found in the names of fields and gardens. In our village Baile Thoir (east) each household had a narrow strip of land called ‘gits’ from the Irish word ‘gista’ a small portion.

The Bairnin’s or Bairneán rua” was another name. These fields were surrounded by ‘furze’ hence the rua. Then there was ‘Coileár an Airne’ (sloe) Moinín Ard and Moin Guail- this from the quality of turf cut there. The Moinín Ard was propably the high bog. This word ‘moin’ was pronounced ‘moon’ which is the Gaeltacht pronunciation.

‘Gort a bhealaigh’, was another field name. We knew it as Gort a – valley, but there was no valley. It got its name from the path or way to school through the fields. Between Ballaghduff and Clooncunore are the ‘Askeys’ which is low – lying land by the river.¹⁴

¹⁴ Author in Conversation with Mrs. Philomena Kelly. 20th April 2000

Our field was called 'The Flax field', as flax was grown there. I can remember the 'tow' which I think was the rough or discard flax. My father wove a plait of this to repair the flail. Linen sheets, towels and tablecloths were in every house.

Bliss it was in that dawn to be alive.

But to be young was very heaven.¹⁵

¹⁵ Transcript of interview by the author with Philomena Kelly of Fiddane, Kilkerrin, 10 Apr. 2000 (Typescript in possession of the author at Kilkerrin), see appendices (6) Photograph.

The Travelling Shop

Before the arrival of the Supermarket and shopping centres all purchases were made locally. There were 3 travelling shops in the Parish of Kilkerrin, Tyrells, Glynn's and Finnegan's. They covered the villages of Kilkerrin, Newbridge and Ballygar, door to door 5 days a week. They carried a wide range of groceries, Tea, Sugar, Bread, Butter and bag stuffs such as pollard, linseed meal, Clarindó Bran. Each travelling shop paid a hawkers licence, which was renewed yearly.

The people in the villages would be delighted to see you coming for the chat and to get news from town. As many lacked transport, others only got to town on Sunday for Mass.

Women used to sell eggs and any money received was used for the grocery shopping, or they would run up a bill until the children's allowance came through.

The delivery of the Christmas order was done the week before Christmas, and no more shopping until after the 6th January

During the war years, ration cards were issued and a form had to be filled out and signed by a policeman to enable a person to make a purchase.

The main drink was Guinness which was stored in wooden barrels or quarter casks and sold by the pint. A half barrel or quarter cask was often purchased for use at home when a wedding or a wake was taking place.¹⁶

Women seldom frequented the pub, but when they did they drank in a private room known as the 'snug'.¹⁷

¹⁶ Author in conversation with Mrs. Rita Conneely, 5th May 2000

¹⁷ Transcript of interview by the author with Mrs. Rita Conneely of Kilkerrin, 1 May 2000 (Typescript in possession of the author at Kilkerrin). see appendices (8) & (9) for Photograph and shop receipt.

Emigration

Effects of Emigration on Galway County:

The period of the Great Famine (1845 – 1851) was a time of particularly high emigration from this area. The main destinations of East Galway emigrants were The U.S. Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, many others settled in New Brunswick, Canada and in New Zealand and Australia.

The Great Famine dramatically altered and accelerated the rate and pattern of Galway emigration, many thousands of people of Galway ancestry are to be found throughout its world to – day.¹⁸

Effects of Emigration on small Villages.

Like many other villages in Ireland Ballaghduff was hit very hard by emigration.

this was mainly due to the after effects of the Great Famine.

There were 21 houses in Ballaghduff in 1841 occupied by 119 people. In the period 1841 – 1851 the number of inhabited houses declined from 21 to 18 which meant a reduction in the population from 119 – 106. At the time this was quite a sizeable drop but was not as devastating as what took place in other areas.

During the next ten years 1851 – 1861 the rate of decline actually increased again, this was mainly due to the after effects of the Famine.

By 1871 due mainly to acute emigration the population of Ballaghduff had declined even further to 79 persons.

¹⁸ Woodford Historical Society. Emigration , Galway County. See appendix (3) and (4)

The sample townlands given below represent the trend in most of the townlands of the parish during these years.¹⁹

Townland	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Ballaghduff	119	106	84	79	94	83	100	85
Forthbrown	223	116	96	80				
Garruns	36	26	27	25				
Knockroe	51	17	15	15				
Kilkerrin	27	14	8	10		9	6	7

²⁰

Despite the severe demographic decline and the continuing high levels of emigration, parish life did not collapse in the decades after the Great famine.

The following list will show the different families who emigrated to different parts of the world in the early 1900s.

Collins	8
Dunne	5
Stephens	11
Daly	6
Naughton	3
Mullins	2
Conneely	5

Of all who emigrated ten returned to live in surrounding areas. Several emigrated to Boston, Chicago, St. Louis while two emigrated to Australia and entered St. Patrick's Convent on 17th December 1915. Both died and are buried out there.

¹⁹ *New History of Ireland*, T.W. Moody, F.X.Martin, Vol. 5 p.19

²⁰ *Census of Ireland, 1841-1911*, Ballaghduff, Barony of Tiaquin, County Galway (appendices 1 & 2)

LAND OWNERSHIP

Griffiths Valuation:

A Tenement valuation act instigated a survey in the mid-nineteenth century in which each tenement in the country was valued. The aim was to place a valuation on each holding no matter how small, with the result that every field, house, outhouse of every property holder was examined and assessed on a uniform basis for the purpose of local taxation so that rates could be calculated.

Ordinance survey six inch maps produced in 1838 were used to mark each rateable land holding and building in the country. Land and buildings were valued separately, no buildings were rateable.

Richard Griffith a Dublin geologist directed the valuation, which has now become known as Griffith valuation, although the reality was that valuations were based on the unusually low agrarian prices recorded during 1849 – 1852. In all rural areas the valuation was organised on a townland basis. The valuation was updated, and the amended version still survives as the only general assessment of land made in Ireland.²¹

²¹ Carol O'Regan & Audrey Lacey (eds) *Abbeyknockmoy, A time to remember* (Galway, 1996), p. 89.

GRIFFITHS VALUATION

Field Book 1943

The Field Books describes the size, shape and arrangement of agricultural fields and the way these reflect the social, economic, and environmental circumstances of their creation. Fields systems are of relatively recent origin pre - famine in the west. ²²

The description of the lands taken from the Field Books of 1843 are as follows.

Description of Lots

Arable	125 acres
Bottom Pasture	73 acres
Bog	152 acres
Gravel Pits	1 acre

There are no houses in this townland worth £5 per year. April 3rd. 1843 James
Johnstown, Valuator

Below is a list of Landowners and tenements of the village of Ballaghduff/Ballaghbawn in 1855:

Immediate Lessors.

Thomas Eyre 1855-1863

John Joseph Eyre 1863-1943

D'Arcy sold part of his estate under the incumbered estates act to Thomas Eyre in 1850.²²

Occupier:

Richard D'Arcy

John Kelly

Ellen Power

Michael Connor

Patrick Halvey

Thomas Eyre

John Coogan

Thomas Doyle

John Stephens

John Mullin

James Dunne

John Collins

Peter Collins

Martin Collins

Patrick Dunne

Patrick Stephens

Michael Beirne

John Conneely

Patrick Dunne (Sampy)

Patrick Stephens jnr.

Michael Beirne

Thomas Stephens

Ellen Stephens

Thomas Wall

William Stephens.

²² See Appendix (10) and (11).

ROADS

Roads in Ireland as elsewhere, began with Pathways and Tracks created by people treading continuously along the same route.

There are no records of roadmaking in the townland of Ballaghduff until the early 1930s, but it is known from information gathered from the older generation that conditions of the roads were in a very poor state.

When events such as house stations took place in Ballaghduff during the early part of the 19th century, the local priest who travelled on horseback, used to stable his horse in a stable in Milltown, then he continued on his journey to the village of Ballaghduff, across the fields. During this period people from the above mentioned village, purchased bicycles. They parked them in sheds belonging to friends in the village of Milltown. This was due to the poor conditions of the access road, that leads from Morganure to Ballaghduff and also links the village with Milltown. They also completed their journey on foot.

In the early part of the century, road repairs were contracted out to selected local people who tendered for the work. During the early 1930 our own native Government had taken over responsibility for this work²⁶.

The local County Council had initiated a scheme to carry out major improvements to the access to the village of Ballaghduff. A man from Clonberne was employed as 'ganger' and he in turn employed locals to carry out the work. Some of those men were engaged to use horses and carts, to transport materials from gravel pits in the

²⁶ Author in conversation with Mr. Patrick Collins, Kilkerrin 8th May 2000

Cloonkeen, Derreen area, other men were employed to raise gravel and stone in the pits and a third group, broke the stone, placed it in position and spread gravel on top, the bigger stone was broken with sledges. The workmen used sacks, stuffed with hay as cushions, they used these cushions to sit on, while breaking the stone with knapping hammers. The men with carts brought 4 loads a day from the gravel pits in Cloonkeen around trip of 10 miles a day, the 'Carters' were paid 7 shillings per day for this work, the labourers were paid 4 shillings per day and the total cost of the completed work was £700 in 1933. The ganger man Jack Flaherty was commended for completing the project and doing an excellent job in 1933.²⁷

The 1898 Local Government Act vested responsibility for the Roads in the County and rural Councils. This coincided with the arrival of the motor car, which necessitated higher standards of road building. Some years later Vehicle and Driver Taxation, was brought in to provide funds for, construction and improvements of roads. In 1778, Taylor and Skinners Book of maps showing 8,000 miles of road in Ireland. The same year Arthur Young commented, everywhere I found beautiful roads without break or hindrance.²⁸

ARCHAEOLOGY

Univallate Ringfort: there is a slight rise in undulating grassland - well-preserved oval rath defined by an overgrown earthen bank and external fosse, Due to quarrying no visible surface of the fosse survives. Several breaches in the bank appear modern.²⁹

²⁷ Author in conversation with Mr. Patrick Collins, Kilkerrin 8th May 2000. refer to appendix (14)

²⁸ S.J. Connolly (ed.) *The Oxford companion to Irish history* (Oxford, 1998), pp 488-89.

²⁹ P.D. Sweetman (ed.), *Archaeological inventory of county Galway* (2 vols. Dublin 1999), ii, p. 40.

Cancellation Books

The area of the townland of Ballaghduff, totals 471 acres, the total valuation of the land was £114.8.0. and buildings £4.0.0. The year in question was 1856-1857.

The following 2 families, John Kelly and Thomas Collins, farmed 8 acres 1r. 15p. between them with a land valuation of £3. Michael Connor and Patrick Halvey had 57 acres with a valuation of £24.18.0. John Stephens, John Mullin, James Dunne, Michael Dunne, John Collins, Peter Collins and Martin Collins, farmed 149 acres 3r. 33p. with a land valuation of £32. Buildings valued at £1.17.0. Patrick Stephens, Patrick Conneelly, Thos. Dunne, Patrick Stephens, Elizabeth Beirne, Thos. Stephens, Ellen Stephens, Thos. Wall and William Stephens farmed 222 acres 1r. 10p. with a valuation of £38.7.0. buildings £2.3.0. From 1858 – 1863 the farming pattern was the same. It did not change until 1883 – 1902 when each family had their own plot of land, also included in 1902 house books, tenants of this townland 123 acres bog. In the observations column opposite bog it stated, no value held in Rundale 1902. Rundale was practised as a form of collective farming by extended families, by holding land on a joint tenancy from a landlord. Rundale typically included potato gardens, permanently cultivated infields, periodically cultivated pastoral outfields and additional summer pastures. Some families held a number of arable strips, which was for both subsistence (potatoes) and cash crops (oats).²⁵

²⁵ Cancellation Books, Ballaghduff, Barony of Tiaquin, Ord. Survey 31 & 32 National Archives, Dublin, see appendices 18 for average age and literacy graph.

TITHE APPLLOTMENT

The Composition Act (1823) introduced as conciliatory measure under Wellesly, this did a way with the contentious annual valuation of crops by permitting Clergymen and parishioners to negotiate a fixed twice – yearly payment. This charge was apportioned among landholders of the Parish, a process recorded in the Tithe Applotment books (National Archives, Dublin), a major source for pre Famine landholding patterns as well as for family history. By including pasture as well as cultivated land, the act reversed that established in 1735. By 1830 half of all parishes had compounded. An act of 1832 made composition compulsory.²³

According to Tithe Applotment 2 families paid tithes.

Family No. 1 paid £1. 18s. 4d. on 30 acres.

Family No. 2 paid £4. 3s. 0d. on 91 acres.

Paid to James D'Arcy who was the occupier at the time.²⁴

²³ S.J. Connolly (ed.) *The Oxford companion to Irish history* (Oxford, 1998). p. 543.

²⁴ Tithe applotment books, (Co. Galway). Kikerrin parish, vol 2, pp 30-39.

CONCLUSION:

I have shown that a Community existed in Ballaghduff for at least 250 years.

Their way of life changed little until the arrival of modern times – the 1950's.

While the famine took its toll the population revived afterwards. Emigration however, was to remain a constant reminder of a greener hill far away.

Yet the people of Ballaghduff, wherever they may be, retain a strong link and community spirit, borne out of shared past. I trust I have done my little bit to retain that past for future Ballaghduff descendants and others with a like interest in the history of local communities which are rapidly disappearing.

Today there are two families remaining, with one new house being built in the last 20 years.

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Ballaghduff, County Galway

APPENDIX 1

BALLAGHDUFF 1901 CENSUS – HOUSEHOLDS.

No.	Name		Age
1.	Patrick Stephens	Head	64
	Catherine Stephens	Wife	40
	Bridget Stephens	Daughter	22
	Francis Stephens	Son	19
	Ellie Stephens	Daughter	17
	Pat Stephens	Son	15
	Julia Stephens	Daughter	13
	Martin Stephens	Son	13
	Maggie Stephens	Daughter	11
2.	Patrick Conneely	Head	69
	Martin Conneely	Son	29
	Maggie Conneely	Daughter-in-law	27
	Mary Conneely	Daughter	32
	Patt. Conneely	Grandson	3
	Michael Conneely	Grandson	2 mth's
	James Conneely	Grandson	2
3.	Laurance Daly	Head	57
	Mary Daly	Wife	54
	Sarah Daly	Daughter	14
4.	Mary Crehan	Head	30
5.	John Stephens	Head	61
	Bridget Stephens	Wife	48
	Mary Stephens	Sister	59
	John Stephens	Son	22
	Norah Stephens	Daughter	14
	Maggie Stephens	Daughter	9
	Bridget Stephens	Daughter	7
6.	John Stephens	Head	60
	Bridget Stephens	Daughter	21
	Catherine Stephens	Daughter	19
	John Stephens	Son	17
7.	John Naughton	Head	46
	Mary Naughton	Wife	46
	Elizabeth Naughton	Daughter	17
	William Naughton	Son	10

Ballaghduff, County Galway

APPENDIX 1

BALLAGHDUFF 1901 CENSUS – HOUSEHOLDS.

No.	Name		Age
8.	Catherine Stephens	Head	43
	Patrick Stephens	Son	17
	Lizzie Stephens	Daughter	16
	Norah Stephens	Daughter	14
	Bridget Stephens	Daughter	12
	Michael Stephens	Son	10
	John Stephens	Son	8
9.	Michael Dunne	Head	32
	Catherine Dunne	Wife	30
	John Dunne	Son	9
	Michael Dunne	Son	8
	Bridget Dunne	Daughter	7
	Mary Dunne	Daughter	5
	Lizzie Dunne	Daughter	4
	Patrick Dunne	Son	1
	Winifred Oats	Servant	20
10.	James Mullen	Head	41
	Bridget Mullen	Wife	33
	Mary Mullen	Daughter	9
	Margaret Mullen	Daughter	7
	John Mullen	Son	6
	Bridget Mullen	Daughter	5
	Patrick Mullen	Son	1
11.	Thomas Dunne	Head	62
	Ellen Dunne	Wife	48
	Peter Dunne	Son	12
	Bridget Dunne	Daughter	10
	Mary Dunne	Daughter	7
12.	Patrick Collins	Head	42
	Bridget Collins	Wife	38
	Mary Collins	Daughter	10
	Honor Collins	Daughter	9
	Peter Collins	Son	7
	Elizabeth Collins	Daughter	5
	James Collins	Son	3

Ballaghduff, County Galway

APPENDIX 1

BALLAGHDUFF 1901 CENSUS - HOUSEHOLDS

No.	Name		Age
13.	Patrick Collins	Head	58
	Bridget Collins	Wife	39
	Catherine Collina	Daughter	11
	Martin Collins	Son	8
	John Collins	Son	6
	Patrick Collina	Son	4
	Bridget Collins	Daughter	1
14.	Bridget Wall	Head	61
	Ellen Wall	Daughter	28
	Patrick Wall	Son	22
15.	John Collins	Head	82
	Bridget Collins	Wife	76
	Patrick Collins	Son	48
	Sabina Collins	Daughtr-in-law	40
	John Collins	Grandson	5
	Peter Collins	Grandson	3
	Delia Collins	Grand-daughter	1 mth
16.	Patrick Reilly	Head	58
	Margaret Reilly	Wife	40
	Ellen Reilly	Daughter	17
	Christina Reilly	Daughter	12
	Julia Reilly	Daughter	10
	John Reilly	Son	8
	Delia Reilly	Daughter	6
17.	James Coogan	Head	40
	Bridget Coogan	Wife	40
	John Coogan	Son	2
	Mary Coogan	Daughter	4 mth
	Patrick Coogan	Father	70
	Catherine Coogan	Step-Mother	65

Ballaghduff, County Galway

APPENDIX 2

BALLAGHDUFF 1911 CENSUS - HOUSEHOLDS.

Patrick Collins

Patrick Collins

Patrick Collins

Thomas Dunne

Bridget Mullin

Michael Dunne

Catherine Stephens

John Naughton

Thomas Wall

John Stephens

John Stephens

Laurance Daly

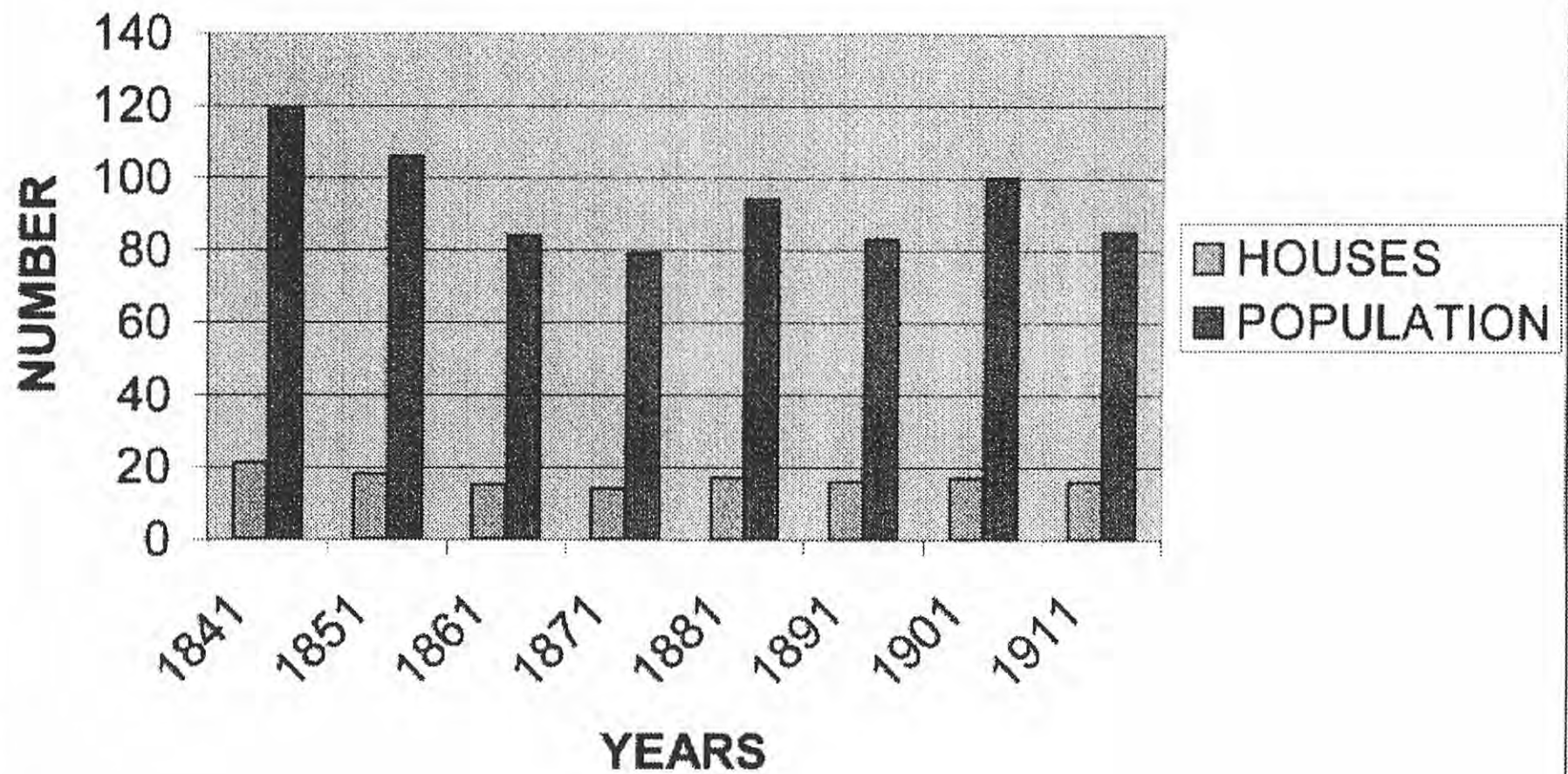
Patrick Connelly

Patrick Stephens

Patrick Reilly

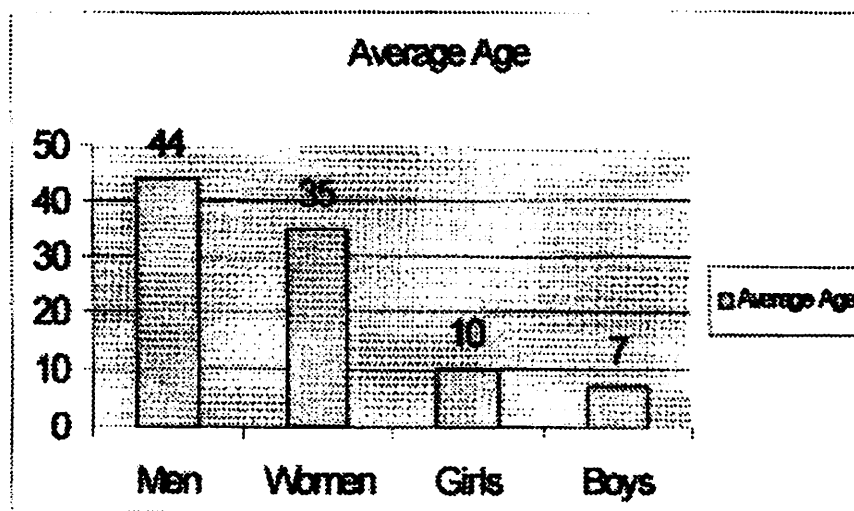
James Coogan.

CENSUS

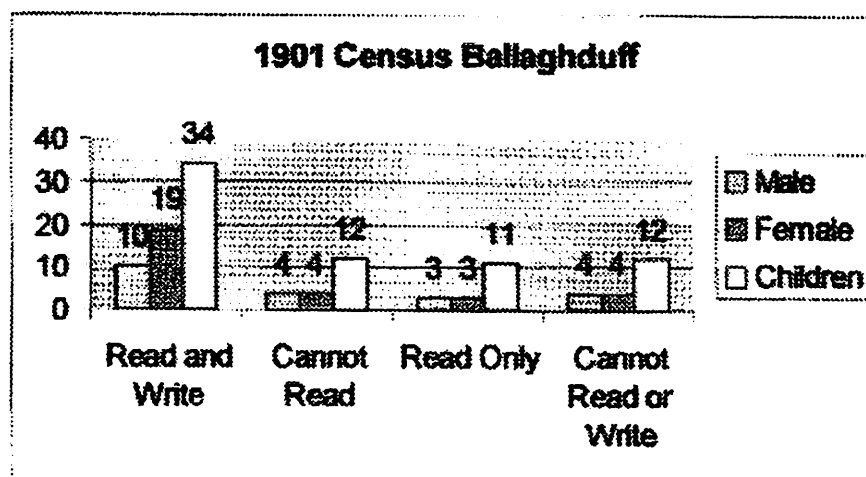


Appendix 3

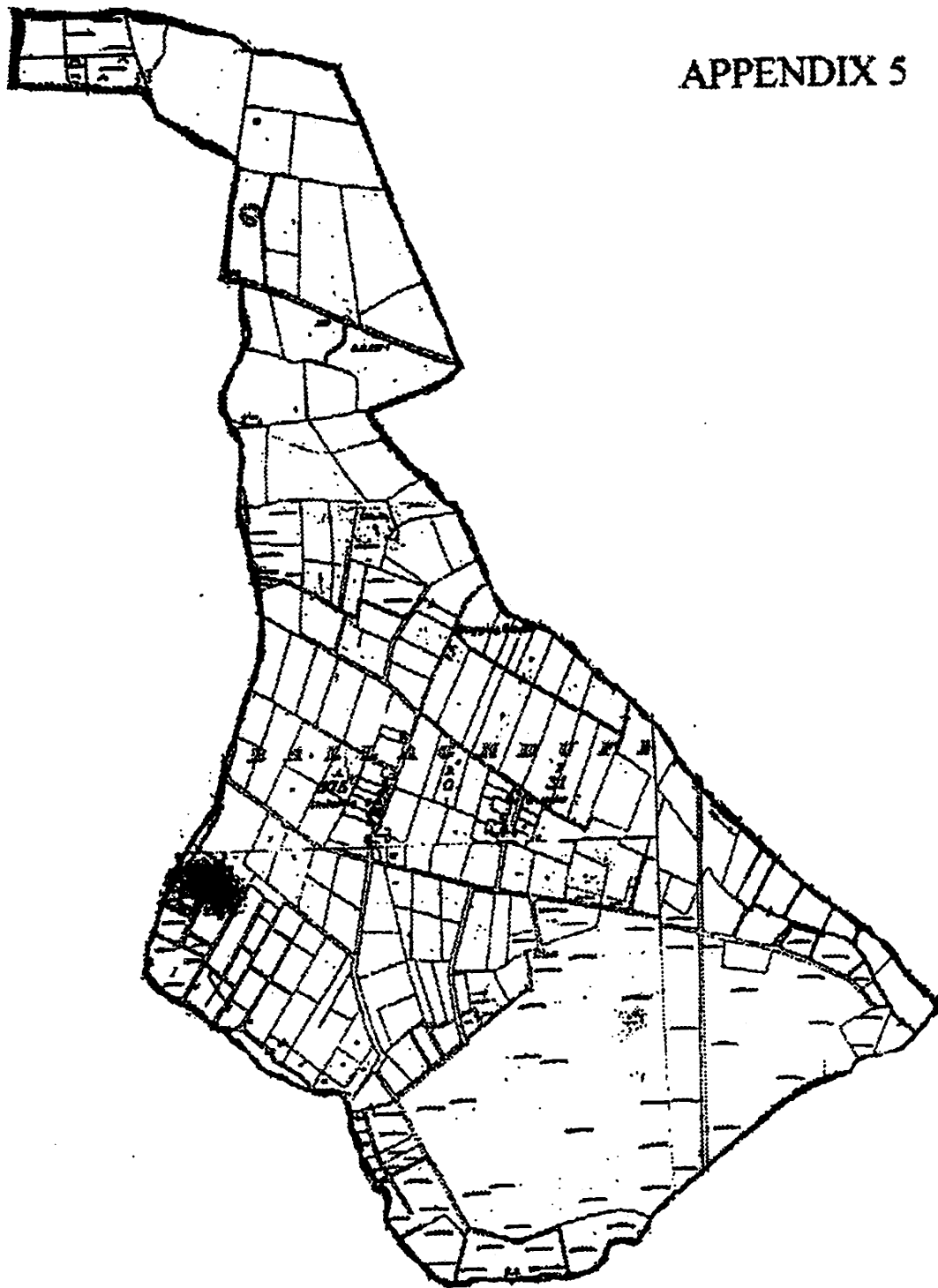
This graph shows the average age of the people of Ballaghduff taken from the 1901 Census.



This graph shows the literacy of the people of Ballaghduff taken from the 1901 Census.



APPENDIX 5



Map of the Village of Ballaghduff, Ord. Survey 31 & 32, Griffith's Valuation 1838,
National Archives, Dublin 3rd May 2000

APPENDIX 6



An artists impression of Ballaghduff, Drawing by Mrs. Philomena Kelly, taken in 1970, Photograph in possession of Mrs Maura Stephens, Arnold.

APPENDIX 7



Photograph, taken outside Stephen's household, around 1900, believed to be taken by photographer, who cycled out from Tuam to Ballaghduff. Take note of bicycles at gable-end of house, it seems they forgot to move them for photograph. The priest in the picture whose name is Fr. Brett, was a curate in Kilkerrin in 1914.

In pre-war years all the houses were thatched, the thatch kept the houses warm in winter and cool in summer. There were two or three small windows to the front of the house, lace curtains hung on the windows. The outside of the house was whitewashed and the doors and windows were painted red.

Photograph in possession of Mrs. Maura Stephens, (Arnold) 5th May 2000

0 May 2	to Bal	17 3 6
50 lbs	to	4 10 0
3 cut	to	13 6
2 Wad	to	5 0
6, 1/2 lb	to	9 6
6 3/4 lb	to	5 2
4 Salt	to	5 0
24 Jaw	to	3 3
1 L 1/2 lb	to	3 6
1 2 1/2 lb	to	4 6
1 1/2 lb	to	2 6
2 1/2 lb	to	1 6
3 1/2 lb	to	2 2
1 R 1/2 lb	to	4 9
2 1/2 lb	to	14 2
4 x 2 1/2 lb	to	7 6
1 1/2 lb	to	11 6
2 1/2 lb	to	2 6
1 1/2 lb	to	5 9
1 1/2 lb	to	57 2
6 1/2 lb	to	15 3 0
1 1/2 lb	to	5 4 1
3 1/2 lb	to	5 2 10
2 1/2 lb	to	3 0 0
1 1/2 lb	to	11 0 0
1 1/2 lb	to	3 1 3

APPENDIX 8



The owner of this travelling shop was John Tyrell's, this photograph was taken in 1940 - the model of the van was a 'Thames' van which was bought at a private sale in Athlone

As you can see by reg. No. it was registered in Limerick.

Photograph and information in possession of his daughter Rita Connolly, Kilkerrin,
1st May 2000

APPENDIX 10

SALE OF Incumbered Estates

In the Matter of the Estate
of Hyacinth Darcy of
Chilten Castle, in the
county of Galway, Esq.,
Owner

Ex-parte
Coote Carroll, Petitioner.

THE Commis-
sioners of In-
cumbered Estates
in Ireland, have
adjoined to Fri-
day the 10th day
of May, next at the
hour of 12 o'clock

at their Court, 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin,
the sale of **ALL THAT & THOSE** the Es-
tate called the **NEW FOREST or MORGA-
NURE** Estate of said Hyacinth Darcy, com-
prising the Townlands or subdivisions of
Morganure, Firhill, Ballaghduff, Currallenagh
East, and West, and Milltown with the great
Red Bog, and other appurtenances thereto be-
longing, containing in the whole, 1584 acres and
3 perches, statute measure, be the same more or
less; situate in the parish of Kilkerrin, division
of Shankill, and barony of Tiaquin, in said
county of Galway.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1850.

W. WOLFE FLANAGAN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX 11

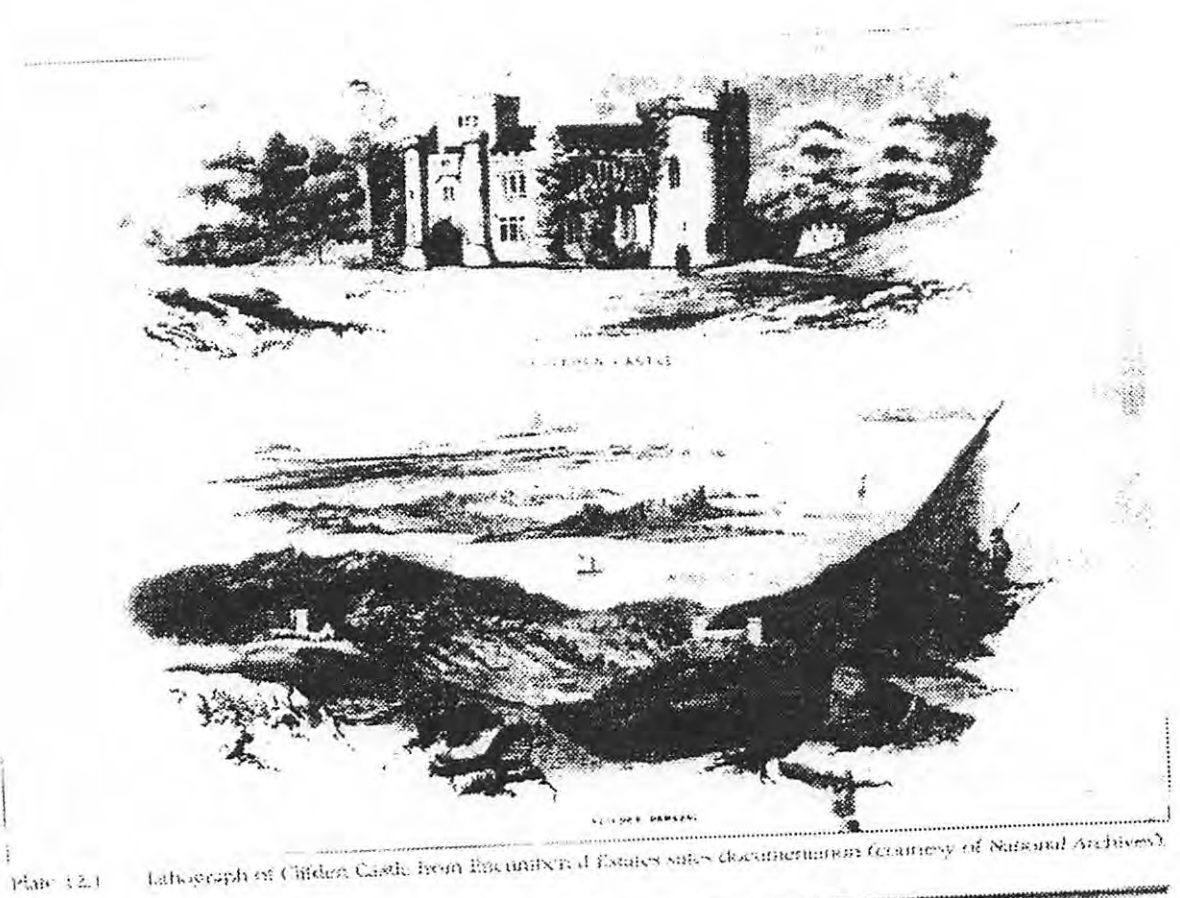


Plate 12.1 Lithograph of Chidzen Castle from Documerical Estates sales documentation (courtesy of National Archives).

APPENDIX 12



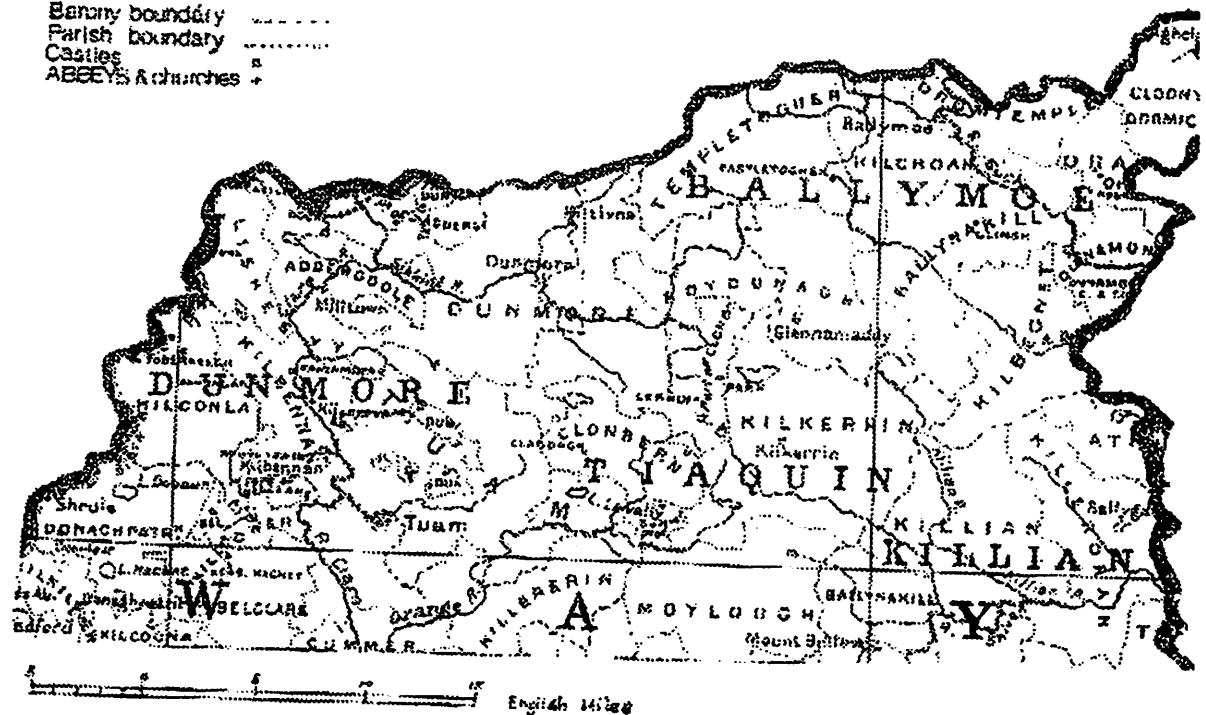
Photograph of raised bog in Ballaghuff. (Photograph taken by Maura Stephens-Arnold, date unknown)

No. of Lot	Description of Lot	Area	Volume	Remarks
10	Brightest pavement between clay water and grass bottom horizon	162.12	110.13	
11	also bottom horizon also grassy bottom	162.37	110.13	
	Apr. 3 1893 from bottom horizon to the line between the two horizons	162.37	110.13	

APPENDIX 15

MAP OF PART OF COUNTY GALWAY SHOWING
BARONY OF TIAQUIN. (C¹⁶th)

Barony boundary
Parish boundary
Castles
ABBEYS & churches +



Map of Barony of Tiaquin, Constructed by John O'Donovan, engraved by J. West.

APPENDIX 16



Larkin's Map of Galway 1819 showing Ballaghduff and surrounding villages, according to this map the Miltown area not shown on map was called Ballaghduff, and Ballaghduff as it is named today was called Ballawoneen.