

Drumrat Parish Rooskey Beg Townland 1838 map

The Drumrat, Toomour and parts of Kilshalvy Parish Townland Information sheets bring together the first bits of information that inquisitive people ask about when looking for a relation and where they lived. These pages provide some name and place lists and online sources to introduce you to those who lived hereabouts in the recent, and not so recent, past.

Our hope is that your search fosters an appreciation for the past and its peoples and the lands they called home.

Our goal is to be helpful. Welcome to the neighbourhood.



The red numbers in the map note the specific Griffith's Valuation (GV) fields/parcels of land. See the GV list for this town land below to match with tenants and owners holding these fields in 1857.

Lands boundaries have been redone since over the years, and of course land has changed hands. Information from the Land and Tenant Rate books at the Valuation Office will be a good source for more information about the people living on and working the land after this 1857 information. See the section below re Valuations.

We begin with the Down Survey of Ireland and other descriptive information about the townland below to get our bearings. Some sheets may contain estate records we were able to locate to give names of tenants early in the 1800s. We move on to the Tithe Applotment listings which tell us the heads of families in the town land in 1833. The Census records of 1901 and 1911 tell us who was in the houses in the townland on Census night. By visiting and searching other web sites, URL addresses provided, you may be able to track people via church records and civil records of births, marriages and deaths. Hint: The more information you have before searching, the better.

The Down Survey of Ireland

Taken in the years 1656-1658, the Down Survey of Ireland is the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world. The survey sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to facilitate its redistribution to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers. For more information and to view the maps, go to <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/index.html> and explore the site.

Townland of ROOSKY BEG

Down Survey Name: Burcoyes Carrick & Rathmullin

1641 Owner(s): [Taaffe, Christopher Viscount \(Catholic\)](#); [McDonnogh, Farrell \(Catholic\)](#)

1670 Owner(s): [Taaffe, Theobald earl of Carlingford \(Catholic\)](#)

County: Sligo

Barony: Corran

Parish: Drumratt

The Ordnance Survey Name Book John O'Donovan 1836

John O'Donovan (1806-1861) led the Ordnance Survey project collecting information about the topography of Ireland. The work was carried out by sundry surveyors visiting every parish in Ireland. O'Donovan wrote the place name reports based on the data the surveyors collected.

For more information: <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/irish-genealogy/what-is-griffiths-valuation/>

Rooskeybeg, Ruscaig beag, little moor or march

Situated near the centre of the parish, on the E. and W. sides of the road from Boyle to Ballymote, about 3 miles S. of the latter place. It is bounded on the N. by Rooskeymore, on the E. by Kilsallagh; on the S. by Finisklin and on the W. by Knocknagower.

This townland contains 58 acres of which 31 are cultivated, 5 of uncultivated pasture liable to floods, and 22 of bog. The proprietor Mr. Knott has the whole of the townland at present under stock, but with the exception of the bog, it can all be cultivated. County Cess is paid by the acre and generally amounts to 1/9d. The soil is a rich loam, intermixed with limestone rock. There is no remarkable object of any kind in the townland.

Townland Place names

Rooskey, Beg & More / **Ruscaigh Bheag/Mhor (58, 110 - 39)**

Rusky, *DS*, Ruskey, *HD*, Rooskeybeg, *Co. Map/OSNB*

This information from "The Placenames of Corran," by Nollaig O Muraile, given in a lecture at the 2008 Ballymote Heritage Weekend.

Sources cited: **Tax.:** Ecclesiastical Taxation, 1306; **F:** Fiants of Tudor Sovereigns (searched selectively); **CPR:** Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I; **Str:** Strafford's Inquisition, 1635 (from Wood-Martin's *Sligo*); **DS:** Down Survey, c 1655 (most citations taken from OSNB); **Cen.:** 'Census' of Ireland, c. 1659; **HMR:** Hearth Money Roll for Co. Sligo, 1665 (ed. MacLysaght); **HD:** Hiberniae Delineatio (al. Petty's Atlas), publ. 1685 (but engraved c 1663); **OSBN:** Ordnance Survey Parish Namebooks, 1837 (consulted - especially for evidence of Irish forms collected from native speakers of the language).

Population, landowners and tenants

Population figures for townlands in parish 1841-1901

1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1901
13	3	6	4	4	5

SLIGO TITHE APLOTMENT BOOK Parish listings

Below are the names of heads of families in the Toomour and Drumbeat parishes in 1833.

The Tithe Applotment Books are records compiled between 1823 and 1837 to determine the amount which occupiers of agricultural holdings over one acre should pay in tithes to the Church of Ireland. We recommend a visit to the sites below for more information.

<http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie/search/tab/home.jsp>
<http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie/search/tab/about.jsp>
<http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie/search/tab/aboutmore.jsp>

Ruskey beg [Rooskybeg] 58 acres plus

Landlord: Mr. Nott
 Tenant
 84. Richard Gormon

More information may be found at the National Archives Genealogy Website. Access the Census Records for 1901 and 1911 and many other informative sites at <http://www.genealogy.nationalarchives.ie>

Parish Online Resources

Diocese of Achonry | County of Sligo Variant forms of parish name: Keash [includes townlands in Drumrat and Toomour]

This website contains images from the National Library of Ireland's collection of Catholic parish register microfilms. The registers contain records of baptisms and marriages from the majority of Catholic parishes in Ireland and Northern Ireland up to 1880. Go to <http://registers.nli.ie/about> These are incomplete but you may be surprised!

Other online resources for other denominations may be found at https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/County_Sligo_Ireland_Genealogy#Church_Records

Griffith's Valuation 1858

County of Sligo, Barony of Corran, Union of Boyle

Griffith's Valuation is the name given to the Primary Valuation of Ireland, a property tax survey carried out in the mid-nineteenth century. The survey involved the detailed valuation of every taxable piece of property and published county-by-county between 1847 and 1864.

The information with tenant and owner names for this town land is below. You can see the rest by going to the page on the GV site.

Explore Griffith's Valuation online at these sites:

<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml>

<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/irish-genealogy/>

<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/irish-genealogy/what-is-griffiths-valuation/>

Looking for more about properties? See the Valuation's Office web site at

http://www.valoff.ie/en/Archives_Genealogy_Public_Office/

Follow the links. Some material is online, other information is digitized at their office to view.

Rooskey Beg Page 41 (Ord. S. 39)

	Tenant	Owner	Holding Land, house, offices or land
1 a	Richard Gorman	Owen Nott	Land & herd's house
2	Dominick McGlynn	Sir Alex Crichton	Land
3	James McGlynn	Owen Nott	Land

Census of Ireland

Census pages may be accessed through The National Archives of Ireland.

This is the home page: <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie>

We recommend reading the information available to become familiar with the records. We only provide names, ages and the briefest of other information. The Census pages has more about individuals and families and their houses and land.

Ireland Census 1901

Co. Sligo Rooskey Beg TL, Drumrat Parish, Boyle Poor Law Union, DED Drumrat

Occupants and houses (private dwellings/buildings). Ages as given in Census.

House 1 Stone house Thatch roof 2 rooms Landholder is Robert Gorman.

Dyer	Martin	63	Head of family/Herdsman
	Margaret	53	Wife
	Micheal	23	Ag Laborer
	Kate	18	
	Mark	10	

Nobody in second building which appears to be across the road on old map - no longer there but there is an old style rusty iron gate down a wee bit and amongst the trees near the road in direction of village. Then a steep drop.

Ireland Census 1911

Co. Sligo Rooskey Beg TL, Drumrat Parish, Boyle Poor Law Union, DED Drumrat

Occupants and houses (private dwellings/buildings). Ages as given in Census.

House 1 Stone House Slate roof 3 rooms with a fowl house.

This house built to south next to older house. Still on site with additions and renovations over the years. Census indicates it is owned by O'Connor's until @1930s. Next was Jim O'Brien until the 1970s. A niece used it as a holiday home after that until 1997 when sold to Steve Lemken.

O'Connor	Pat	42	Head/Coach Builder
	Annie	49	Wife
	Patrick Joseph	11	
	Maggie Mary	7	

House 2 Stone House Thatch roof 2 rooms with a piggery
This house is gone and no trace above ground can be seen.
Owned by Robert Gorman

Dwyer	Martin	74	Head/Herder
	Margaret	65	Wife
	Mark	22	Ag Laborer

No indication about ownership of the rest of the townland in either Census.

What else can we know about our old parishes and townlands?

County Sligo is long inhabited, and the folks who lived here left many reminders - like the ring-forts dotting our fields. We can now learn more of these and other monuments via the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, a unit of the National Monuments Service, and its' online database base. Go to <https://www.archaeology.ie> and look for the [Historic Environment Viewer](#) - an online digital service provided by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Tis quite a tool. The viewer is accessible on most browsers and platforms, including smart phones.

Future additions to assist users of these Townland Information Sheets

The local people of the Keash/Culfadda Parish area will continue to refine these Townland information sheets as time goes on. With the valuable help of neighbors and relations they will add names of residents who came to live, work and pass on to others the fields and homes of these townlands for a few more years beyond the 1911 Census, to bring knowledge of the past up close to current memory and understanding. They will also do their best to name the local fields and gathering places of by-gone days - where, for instance, our ancestors used to dance at the cross-roads or meet at a well marked land mark, etc. This way, even as old places take on new meanings befitting the era, the past is not lost and our ancestors might still be seen along the roads, in the fields and their old homes - here or gone.

Questions or something to add? Contact _____