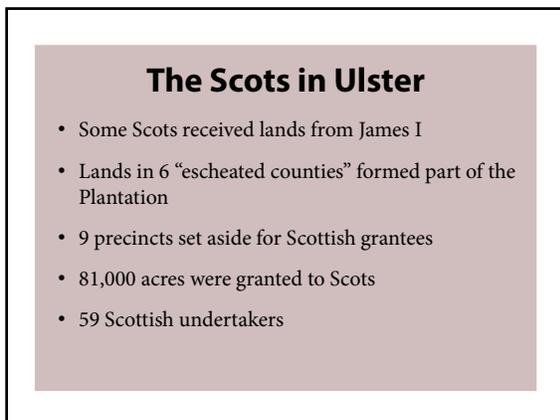


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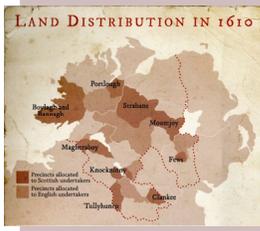
Escheated Counties

- Armagh
- Cavan
- Coleraine (later renamed Londonderry)
- Donegal
- Fermanagh
- Tyrone



4

Scottish Precincts



- County Armagh – Fews
- County Cavan – Clankee, Tullyhunco
- County Donegal – Boyleagh and Bannagh, Portlough
- County Fermanagh – Knockninny, Magheraboy
- County Tyrone – Strabane, Mountjoy

5

THE ORIGINAL 59 SCOTTISH UNDERTAKERS

The original list of Scottish undertakers, so-called because of the undertaking they gave to plant their lands, was finalised in 1610.

COUNTY ARMAGH	COUNTY DONEGAL	COUNTY FERMANAGH	COUNTY TYRONE
Fews Barony Henry Achson (East Liffhale) 1000 acres Sir James Craig (probably East Liffhale) 1000 acres Sir James Douglas (East Liffhale) 2000 acres Clavel Hamilton (East Liffhale) 1000 acres William Leader (Midlothian) 1000 acres	Boyleagh & Bannagh Barony Sir F. McNeill (Knocknagrin) 2000 acres G. Murray (Wigtonshire) 1500 acres W. Stewart (Knocknagrin) 1500 acres Sir P. McKee (Ayrshire) 1000 acres J. McCrough (Wigtonshire) 1000 acres A. Dunbar (Wigtonshire) 1000 acres F. Sans (Wigtonshire) 1000 acres A. Cunningham (Wigtonshire) 1000 acres	Knockninny Barony Lord Boyle (Knockninny) 1000 acres Lord Northbury (Fife) 1500 acres Sir J. Meikel (Knockninny) 1500 acres I. Monaghan (Fife) 1000 acres J. Nash 1000 acres G. Simonsen 1000 acres	Mountjoy Barony Lord Ochilvie (Ayrshire) 3000 acres R. Stewart (Perthshire) 1000 acres Sir R. Napier (East Liffhale) 1500 acres G. Crawford (Ayrshire) 1000 acres R. Lindsay (East Liffhale) 1000 acres R. Lindsay (East Liffhale) 2000 acres R. Stewart 1000 acres
CLANKEE BARONY Lord Ashley (Strathgibney) 3000 acres W. Balile 1000 acres J. Bickerton (Downshire) 1000 acres W. Dunbar (Ayrshire) 1000 acres	Portlough Barony Duke of Lennox (Strathgibney) 3000 acres Sir W. Stewart (Lanarkshire) 1000 acres A. Melville (Downshire) 1000 acres J. Cunningham (Ayrshire) 1000 acres W. Stewart (Ayrshire) 1000 acres Sir J. Cunningham (Ayrshire) 1000 acres C. Cunningham (Ayrshire) 1000 acres J. Cunningham (Ayrshire) 1000 acres J. Stewart (Ayrshire) 1000 acres	Magheraboy Barony Sir J. Hume (East Liffhale) 2000 acres R. Hamilton (Lanarkshire) 1500 acres J. Gibb 1000 acres J. Lindsay (Midlothian) 1000 acres W. Fowler (Midlothian) 1500 acres A. Anne 1000 acres J. Dunbar 1000 acres	Strabane Barony Earl of Abercorn (Downshire) 3000 acres Sir T. Boyd (Ayrshire) 1500 acres Sir C. Hamilton 2000 acres J. Clapham 2000 acres A. Anne 1000 acres G. Hamilton (Liffhale) 1000 acres Sir S. Drummond (Perthshire) 1000 acres J. Haig (Berwickshire) 1500 acres

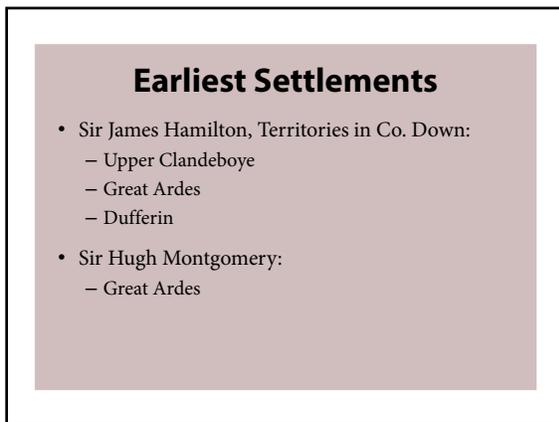
List from *The Plantation of Ulster, 1610-1630; The Story of the Scots* (Ulster-Scots Agency)

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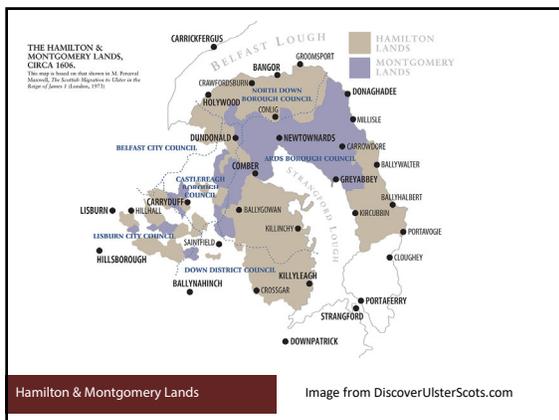


Scottish Owners - Surnames

7

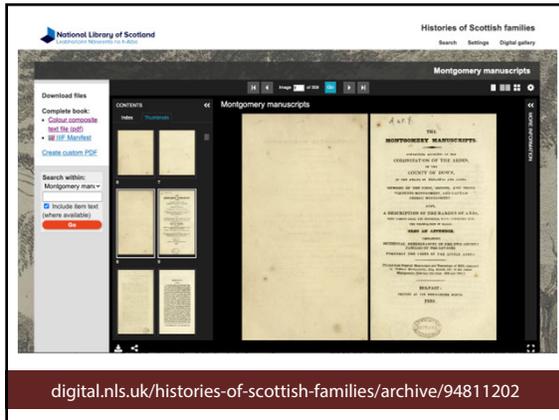


8



Hamilton & Montgomery Lands

9



13



14

What are landed estates?

- Begun with the 17th century Plantation of Ulster
- Cromwellian Restoration and Williamite land settlements continued the practice
- System in which a single individual holds title to the lands ranging from 1,000 acres to 100,000 acres and leases to farmers and other tenants
- In effect until the late 1800s, early 1900s when Acts of Parliament broke them up

15

Landed Estates

- Owners of the larger estates (upwards of 100,000 acres) were usually members of the aristocracy who may have had several estates in Ireland and Britain
- Smaller estates of 1,000 to 3,000 acres were often owned by more modest farmers and the records may not survive
- Almost all landowners were members of the Church of Ireland

16

Landowners {

- Entered into leases with individuals/tenants
- May have used agents/middlemen to handle the leases

Lessee/Tenant {

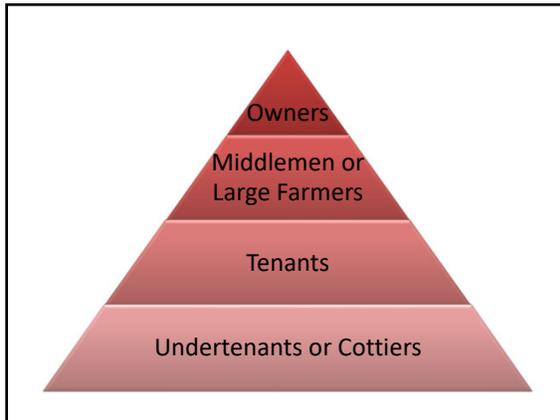
- Entered into lease with landowner
- Had to pay set rents – 2x a year
- May have had a specific number of years on the lease
- May have then rented some of their land to sub-tenants or cottiers

Landed Estate System

17

Hierarchy of an Estate

18



19



20

What are estate records?

- Documents generated by administration of landed estates
- Prior to 20th c. majority land owned by large and small estates
- Landowner was a member of nobility, landed gentry or Church of Ireland clergy
- Land could be held by others such as the London guilds and various companies

21

Estate records

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Excellent resource for 18th c. and early 19th c. ancestors• Useful source for searching poor ancestors• One of the few record sets that may survive in an area where church records start late	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most rental and tenant's lists document only major tenants• Limited time periods• Not all areas of Ireland had large landed estates• Some records destroyed or still in private hands

22

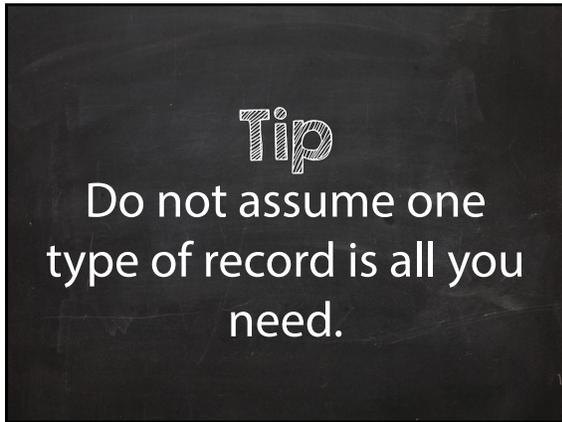
Types of Records

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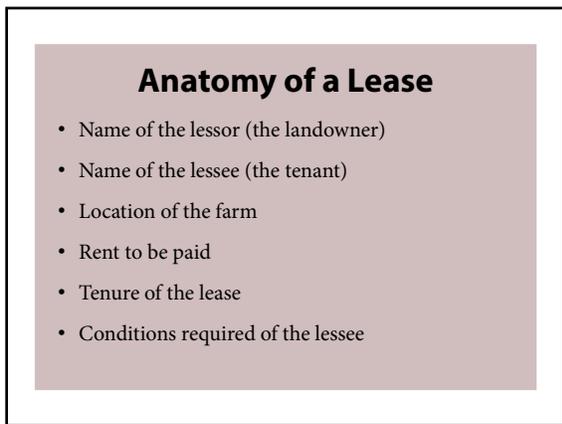
What do they contain?

- Leases and lease books
- Rentals, rent books and tenant lists
- Maps
- Correspondence
- Emigration lists and eviction records
- Account books
- Manor Court Records

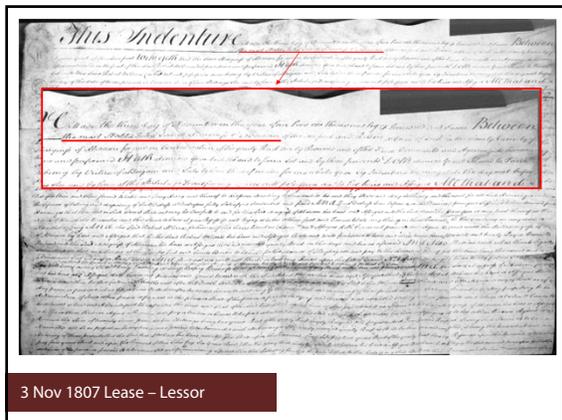
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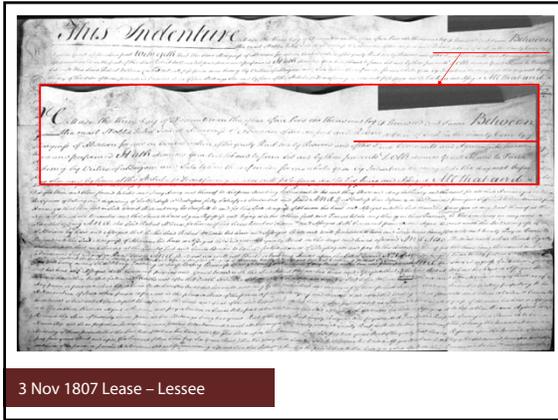
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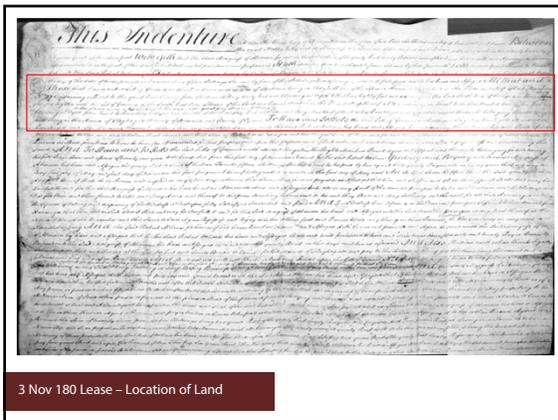
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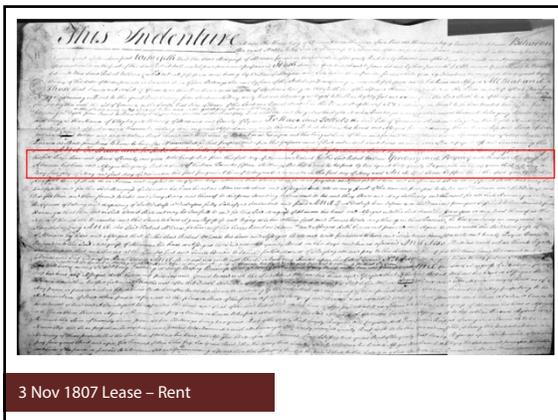
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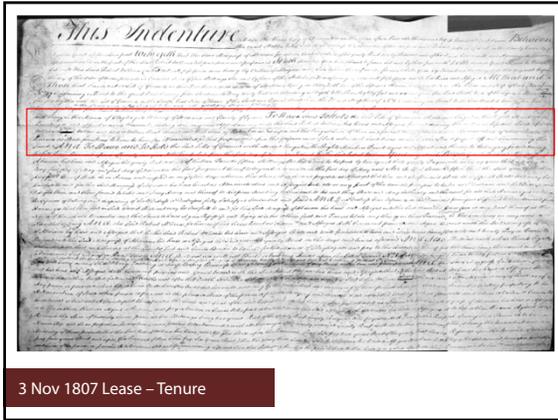
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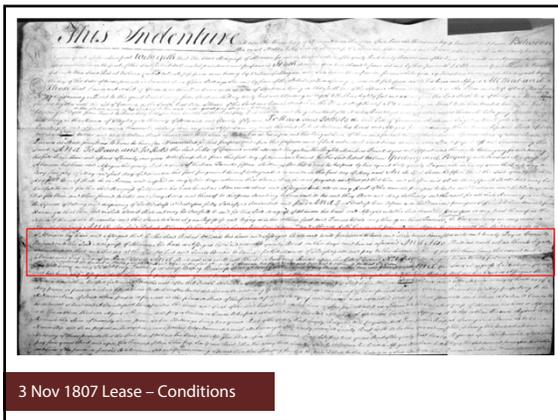
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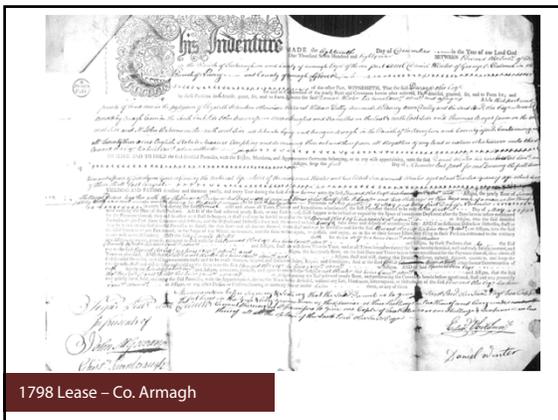
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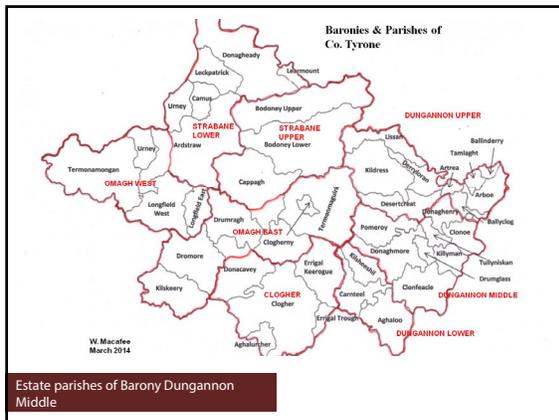


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Earl of Ranfurly (Knox family) estate records, familysearch.org

35



Estate parishes of Barony Dungannon Middle

36

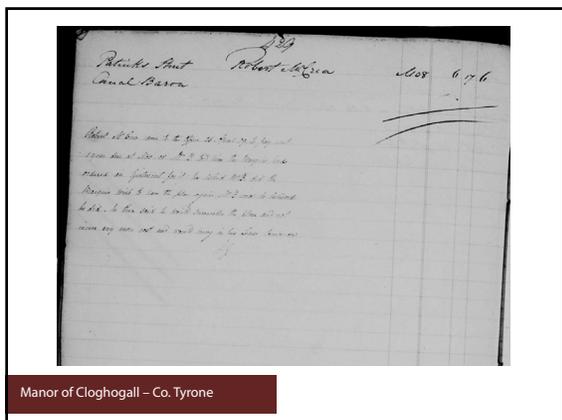


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Emigration or Eviction

- Because the large landed estate collections are seldom indexed, you may want to search newspapers for such information first.
- Once you have the date, then it may be easier to locate your ancestor in the actual records.
- These entries may appear in the rental books.

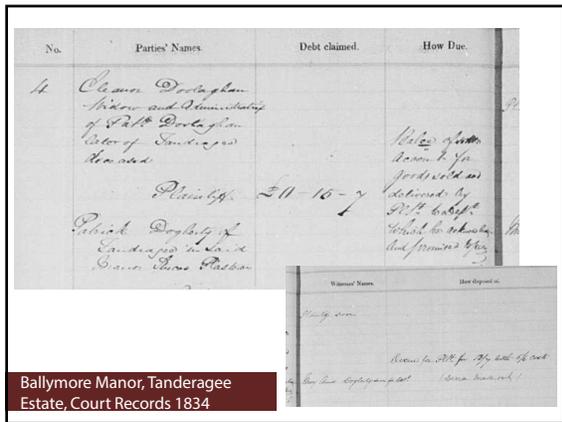
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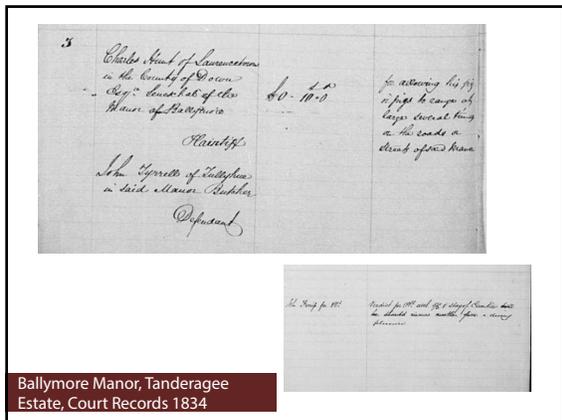


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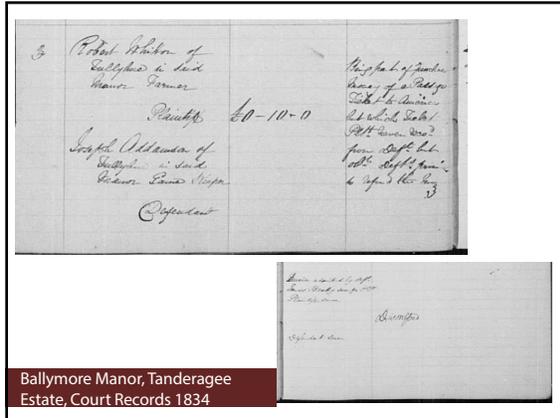
Ballymore Manor, Tanderagee
Estate, Court Records 1834

53

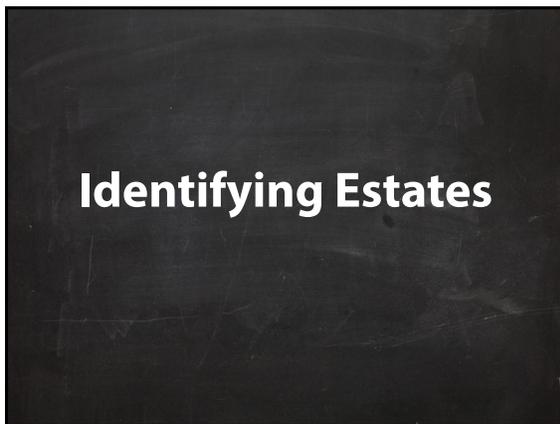


Ballymore Manor, Tanderagee
Estate, Court Records 1834

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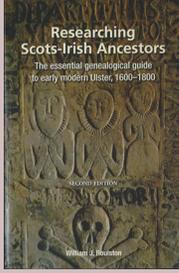


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Some sources to assist in identification

- Published sources
 - Local and county histories
 - Some Irish genealogy guides
- Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864
- NUI Galway
- JohnGrenham.com
- 1876 landholders list

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Ulster estate records

- Chapter 6 is devoted to Landed Estate Records
- Appendix 1 – Records relating to parishes in Ulster
- Appendix 2 – Estate Collections

58

6. Landed estate records

Until the beginning of the twentieth century the most important unit of land organization in Ireland was the estate. Very few farmers owned their farms outright, but rather leased them from a landlord. The early seventeenth-century Plantation of Ulster, followed by the Cromwellian, Restoration and Williamite land settlements of the 1650s through to the beginning of the eighteenth century all contributed to the evolution of the landed estate system. It was not until the passing of a series of acts of parliament in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that these estates were broken up and an owner-occupier class of farmers was created.

6.1 Landed estates in Ulster
Landed estates in Ulster ranged in size from over 100,000 acres to under 1,000. There were thus considerable variations in the wealth and lifestyles of landowners, and to regard them as forming a single homogeneous group would be wrong. The owners of the largest estates were usually titled aristocrats and often owned properties in several parts of Ireland and in Britain. Their homes were generally built on a grand scale and were, as within extensive domains. They exerted considerable control over representative politics in their respective counties. The smaller landowners, on the other hand, lived more modestly and in many cases were on the same level as many of the more substantial tenant farmers. One thing that most landowners shared was membership of the Church of Ireland. Only a small number of landed proprietors were Presbyterians, and even fewer were Roman Catholics.

Those in outright ownership of a landed estate could either manage it directly, with the assistance of agents, or they could lease the estate in its entirety to an intermediary known as a middleman. In these circumstances the tenant farmers held their farms from the middleman rather than from the landlord.

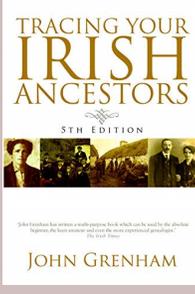
Masquerene estate (Clotworthy and Skeffington families), Antrim, Muckamore
The origins of this estate can be traced to the early 1600s and the acquisition of an estate focused on Antrim Town by an officer in the English army in Ireland, Hugh Clotworthy. His son John was created Viscount Masquerene in 1660. He died without male heir in 1665 and his estate was inherited by his daughter Mary, wife of Sir John Skeffington of Fisherswick, Staffordshire, to whom passed the Masquerene viscountcy. In 1756, the earldom of Massereene was created for the fifth viscount. For more on the estate collection, see the 'Introduction to the Foster/Masquerene Papers' prepared by PRONI. See also A. P. W. Malcomson, *The Extraordinary Career of the 2nd Earl of Massereene* (1972). Rental of '16 Townes of Antrim', 1668, tenants listed alphabetically – D207/16/6 Rental of the manor of Muckamore, 1683: lands of Ballynah, Bally Annet, Ring, Odonore, Terragracia, Muckamore, Ballyharvey, Ballynechealand, Island Bawn, Bally Shanoege – D4084/14/1

Rent roll of Killybegh estate, 1701-2 (125 tenants) – D562/216
Rent roll of Connor parish, 1705 (c. 50 tenants) – D562/210
Roster of duty days for Muckamore, 1709 (30 tenants) – D562/58
Rent roll and statements of debt for Muckamore, Ardmore, Ballynagereagh and The Grange, 1712-13 – D562/834
Rent roll of Muckamore, etc., 1715 (88 tenants) – D562/57 Duty book for Antrim, etc., 1733-4 – D562/99
Leases for Antrim parish and towns, 1698 onwards – D4084/13/1
Leases for lands in other parts of County Antrim, 1670 onwards – D4084/1/32 Account of wages paid to 38 labourers, 1754 – D4084/1/52/1

Mitchell estate, Farranacushog

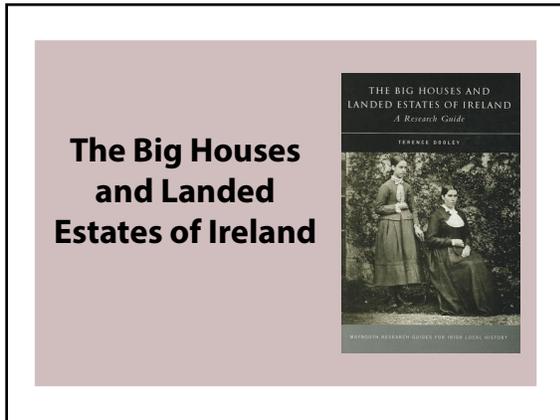
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Estate records listed in county chapters

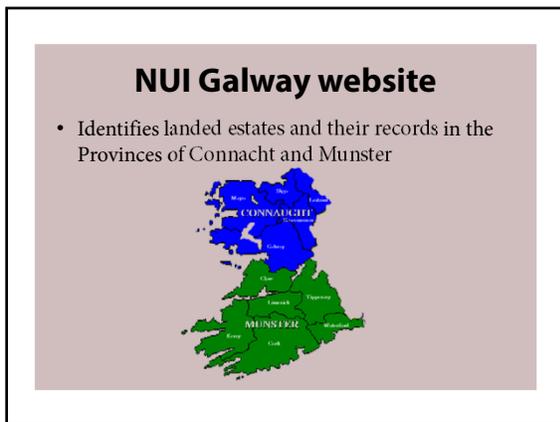


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5TH EDITION
JOHN GRENHAM

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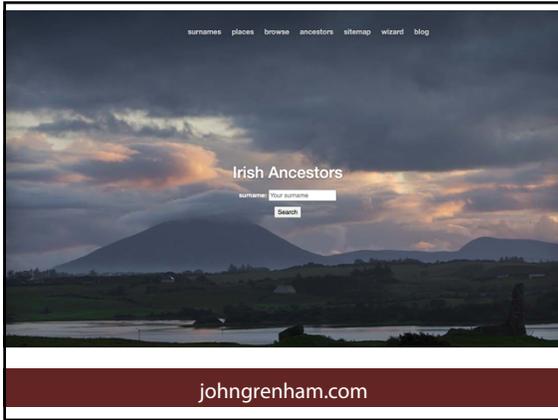
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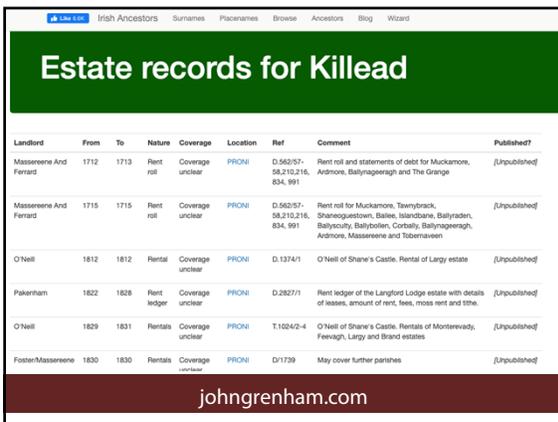
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