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APPENDIX 12-3

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION REPORT

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A STU DY

OF

THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

OF

THE EXTANT BUILDINGS

AT
KINGSTON LANE,
RAHOON,
GALWAY

FOR

KINGSTON STABLES LTD.

July 2026.

LINDSAY CONSERVATION ARCHITECTS
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1.0. INTRODUCTION.

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Having obtained possession of lands for a housing development west of Galway City in the south east of Rahoon townland between Western Distributor Road to the north and Kingston Road to the south, Kingston Stables Ltd. requested Lindsay Conservation Architects to examine the extant buildings on the site and to prepare an outline history of the buildings and assess their architectural heritage values.

The buildings are concentrated towards the centre of the site and while some date to the 20th and 21st centuries being of concrete block or mass concrete construction, others are earlier being of random rubble masonry construction.. The layout is shown on the extract from the Google Map below where the buildings have been circled in red.



Copies of the relevant historic maps were obtained from the Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin and can be found in Appendix I, the historic Ordnance Survey Maps being out of Government Copyright. Extracts from Griffiths Valuation documentation are in Appendix II, a table showing extracts of information from the Valuation Office Revision Books in Appendix III and an outline photographic record in Appendix IV, all at the rear of this report.

The lands and extant buildings were inspected on 12th May 2026 when the outline photographic record of the extant buildings was made. This inspection revealed that while there were a number of comparatively modern buildings recently erected on the site, two stone buildings survived sufficiently intact to enable them to identify their use as houses at some time in the past. Other areas of random rubble stonework may have been the fragmentary survivors of a building or may have been the stone from former buildings re-used to build more recent walls. An aerial view of the vicinity of the buildings, with the extant buildings numbered to aid identification, can be found on the next page. The inspection was limited for health and safety reasons due to the presence of unstable

accumulations of the contents stored and fallen collapsed fabric. Should further investigations and evaluations be required, these will have to be removed and safe access provided.

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The Google satellite view above shows the extant buildings numbered for identification. In Summary, Buildings 3a and 6b are the two buildings identifiable as houses and which are shown on the 1838 Ordnance Survey Map, 3b and 6a being later stone additions added to the original gable end of each house and without any internal access to the house. Building 8 is a small unroofed enclosure that first appears as a small roofed building on the 1945 Ordnance Survey Map. Building 7 is a modern roofed open building located on the site of a building shown on the 1838 Ordnance Survey Map. Building 9 occupies part of the site of a former building, only the left half of the former building shown on the 1838 Ordnance Survey Map, being shown 50% hatched on the 1945 map. Building 5 is a mid- 20th century building of concrete construction. Buildings 1, 2 and 4 are relatively recently constructed concrete buildings. The footprint of the original buildings have been colour coded on the historic Ordnance Survey Map extracts in the Chapter 2 to aid identification.

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2.0. HISTORICAL CONTEXT.

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In its entry for Arthur Young, the Author of the two Volume work "*A Tour in Ireland with General Observations on the Present State of the Kingdom*" published in 1780, the Dictionary of Irish Biography comments "*Young has long been a subject of controversy as to his competence as a farmer, and, if judged as a journalist, as to the accuracy of his generalisations. Posthumously his most frequently quoted works have been his books on Ireland and France, the fruits of journeys at key points in the history of the two countries. His Irish visits seem to serve as an introduction to the free trade controversies of 1779–80, and Young himself included in his Tour an interesting postscript on economic crisis in Ireland in 1778–9 (in some ways a remarkable parallel in timing as well as in substance to his perceptive observations, a decade later, on overblown claims about economic crisis in France). His sweeping comment that Ireland had advanced more than any other country in the preceding thirty years was, however, what Irish contemporaries told him repeatedly (and anticipations of which can be found in Irish comment) rather than Young's own conclusion.*"

In Volume I of his work, Young records his visit to Galway, travelling from Westport to 'Hollymount or Moniva', in the County of Galway and Woodlawn on pages 319 to 352. His contacts were Robert French in Moniva, Andrew French in Rahone and Frederick Trench in Woodlawn. On page 337 he named the 'principal proprietors' of Moycullen as Robert Martin, Esq, and Thomas French. In the Landed Estates Database (https://landedestates.ie/property/721) the entry for Rahoon House notes that, in 1786, it was 'the seat of Mr. French'. Given the doubts raised about the accuracy of his journalism, it is reasonable to assume Moniva is Monieva, and Rahone is Rahoon. In writing about his time with Mr. Andrew French in Rahone (or Rahoon), he describes in detail the salmon and herring fishing and the seaweed recovery in November, but gives little other information about the activities and people in the vicinity. In describing his visit to Woodland near Balinasloe, (which was noted as the seat of Frederick Trench in 1786 by the Landed Estates Database (https://landedestates.ie/property/700), Young records the following on page 352:

> *"He has built a large house with numerous offices, and taken 5 or 600 acres of land into his own hands, which I found him improving with great spirit. Walling was his first object, of which he has executed many miles in the most perfect manner: his dry ones, 6 feet high, 3 feet and a half thick at bottom, and 20 inches at top, cost 2s. 6d, the perch, running measure. Piers in mortar, with a gate and irons complete, 1l. 14s. Walls in mortar, five feet high, cost 6s. a perch."*

While located some distance from Rahoon, the family connections demonstrate that stonework, such as that surviving on the site, was one of the local skills of the time even if Young did not mention it for Rahoon.

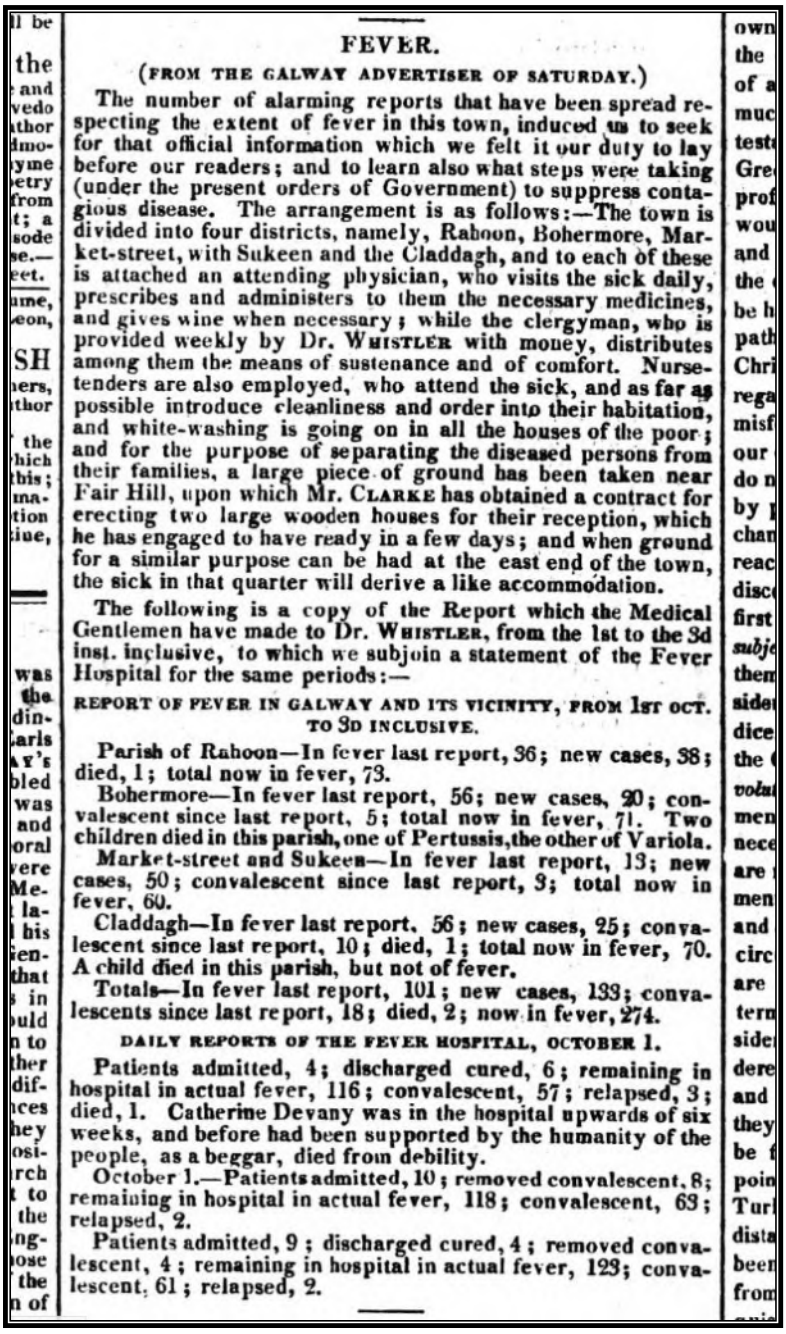
Hardiman in his book "*The History of the Town and County of Galway .....*" published in 1820 notes in the extensive footnote how Andrew French was in possession of Rahoon House in relation to a man named Joyes, one of the prisoners in Algiers King William III demanded were released when he ascended the throne. He writes "*..... on his return to Galway he married, and followed the business of a goldsmith with considerable success, and, having acquired a handsome independence, he was enabled to purchase the estate of Rahoon, (which lies about two miles west of the town,) from Colonel Whaley, one of Cromwell's old officers. Joyes having no son, bequeathed his property to his three daughters, two of whom only were married, one, to Andrew Roc French, ancestor to the late Andrew French of Rahoon,.....*" This confirms that Young's Rahone is Rahoon, in other sources it has been found to have been spelt 'Rahune'. On the final page of his book, Hardiman recounts the principal seats of Co. Galway where is record Rahoon as the seat of James Bodkin. While Hardiman included a map of Galway in 1820 between pages 278 and 279 in his book, it does not extend west of Claddagh, so the vicinity of the site is not shown.

William Larkin was commissioned by the Grand Jury to undertake '*an actual survey*' of the county

of Galway. His '*Map of the County of Galway*' was published in 1819 in sixteen sheets. The site crosses Sheets 7 and 11 and a jointed extract of the two sheets can be found in Appendix I with the location of the buildings circled in red. It shows the extant lane to the south now known as Kingston Lane (shaded green on the map to aid identification) running north from the unnamed road now known as Kingston Road. It ends as it reaches the point where the buildings should be, but none are shown on this map. Given that houses are shown by Larkin running west from the intersection of the road (now Kingston Road) and the lane (now Kingston Lane) that are also shown on the 1838 Ordnance Survey Map, given that the lane was surveyed and shown but not the buildings on the site, and given that one of the purposes of the maps was to assist the collection of local taxation, including the unpopular Cess Tax levied on landlords and tenants, it is reasonable to conclude that none of the buildings on the site were constructed in 1819.

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None of the major directories of this period gave any detail of relevant information about Rahoon. Apart for noting ecclesiastical matters, Carlisle in his *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* published in 1810 just mentions that '*It is situate on Galway Bay.*' Atkinson, in his book '*The Irish Tourist'* published in 1815 makes no mention of Galway city or county. Thomas Cromwell in his three volume set '*Excursions through Ireland*' published in 1820 does not include Galway – perhaps because additional volumes were intended, but never written. Similarly, J. N. Brewer does not describe the city or county of Galway in his two volume set '*The Beauties of Ireland*' published in 1825.



FEVER.

(FROM THE GALWAY ADVERTISER OF SATURDAY.)

The number of alarming reports that have been spread respecting the extent of fever in this town, induced us to seek for that official information which we felt it our duty to lay before our readers; and to learn also what steps were taking (under the present orders of Government) to suppress contagious disease. The arrangement is as follows:—The town is divided into four districts, namely, Rahoon, Bohermore, Market-street, with Sukeen and the Claddagh, and to each of these is attached an attending physician, who visits the sick daily, prescribes and administers to them the necessary medicines, and gives wine when necessary; while the clergyman, who is provided weekly by Dr. WHISTLER with money, distributes among them the means of sustenance and of comfort. Nursetenders are also employed, who attend the sick, and as far as possible introduce cleanliness and order into their habitation, and white-washing is going on in all the houses of the poor; and for the purpose of separating the diseased persons from their families, a large piece of ground has been taken near Fair Hill, upon which Mr. CLARKE has obtained a contract for erecting two large wooden houses for their reception, which he has engaged to have ready in a few days; and when ground for a similar purpose can be had at the east end of the town, the sick in that quarter will derive a like accommodation.

The following is a copy of the Report which the Medical Gentlemen have made to Dr. WHISTLER, from the 1st to the 3d inst. inclusive, to which we subjoin a statement of the Fever Hospital for the same periods:—

REPORT OF FEVER IN GALWAY AND ITS VICINITY, FROM 1ST OCT. TO 3D INCLUSIVE.

Parish of Rahoon—In fever last report, 36; new cases, 38; died, 1; total now in fever, 73.

Bohermore—In fever last report, 56; new cases, 20; convalescent since last report, 5; total now in fever, 71. Two children died in this parish, one of Pertussis, the other of Variola.

Market-street and Sukeen—In fever last report, 13; new cases, 50; convalescent since last report, 3; total now in fever, 60.

Claddagh—In fever last report, 56; new cases, 25; convalescent since last report, 10; died, 1; total now in fever, 70. A child died in this parish, but not of fever.

Totals—In fever last report, 101; new cases, 133; convalescents since last report, 18; died, 2; now in fever, 274.

DAILY REPORTS OF THE FEVER HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 1.

Patients admitted, 4; discharged cured, 6; remaining in hospital in actual fever, 116; convalescent, 57; relapsed, 3; died, 1. Catherine Devany was in the hospital upwards of six weeks, and before had been supported by the humanity of the people, as a beggar, died from debility.

October 1.—Patients admitted, 10; removed convalescent, 8; remaining in hospital in actual fever, 118; convalescent, 63; relapsed, 2.

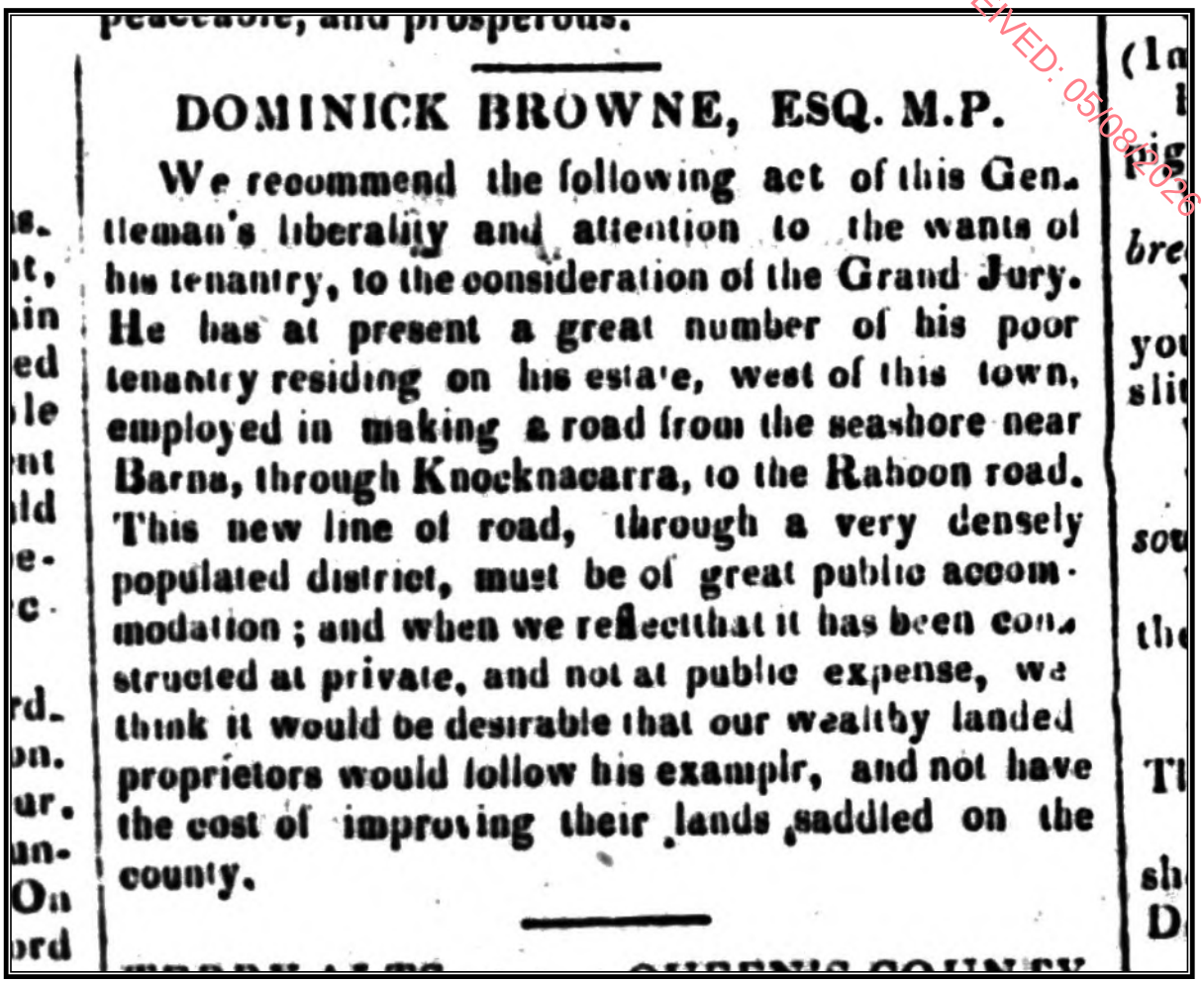
Patients admitted, 9; discharged cured, 4; removed convalescent, 4; remaining in hospital in actual fever, 123; convalescent, 61; relapsed, 2.

In 1822 there were considerable concerns about a fever outbreak in the vicinity of Galway, Rahoon being one of the areas of concern. The report from the Morning Post of 12th October 1822 records the details of the outbreak in the extract on the left. This recounts that 73 people were infected and one had died in Rahoon. It also reports on the measures being taken to prevent the spread of the disease including whitewashing the interion of the houses where there were patients. It seems from the report that the outbreak was concentrated closer to the city in Rahoon parish and may not have had such an affect in the vicinity of the site.

Closer to the site, a report in the Galway Weekly Advertiser for 2nd April 1831 recorded the building of a new road from Barra through Knaocknacarra to the Rahoon

Road. The particular reason for the report was that the Landlord had undertaken the works with his '*poor tenantry*' at his own expense as can be seen in the copy below. This does suggest that there was a considerable degree of poverty in the vicinity at the time when the buildings were first erected.

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DOMINICK BROWNE, ESQ. M.P.

We recommend the following act of this Gentleman's liberality and attention to the wants of his tenantry, to the consideration of the Grand Jury. He has at present a great number of his poor tenantry residing on his estate, west of this town, employed in making a road from the seashore near Barna, through Knocknacarra, to the Rahoon road. This new line of road, through a very densely populated district, must be of great public accommodation; and when we reflect that it has been constructed at private, and not at public expense, we think it would be desirable that our wealthy landed proprietors would follow his example, and not have the cost of improving their lands saddled on the county.

In his 1837 two volume and maps publication entitled '*A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*' Samuel Lewis gives an amount of detail about Rahoon in Volume II, page 482, as follows'

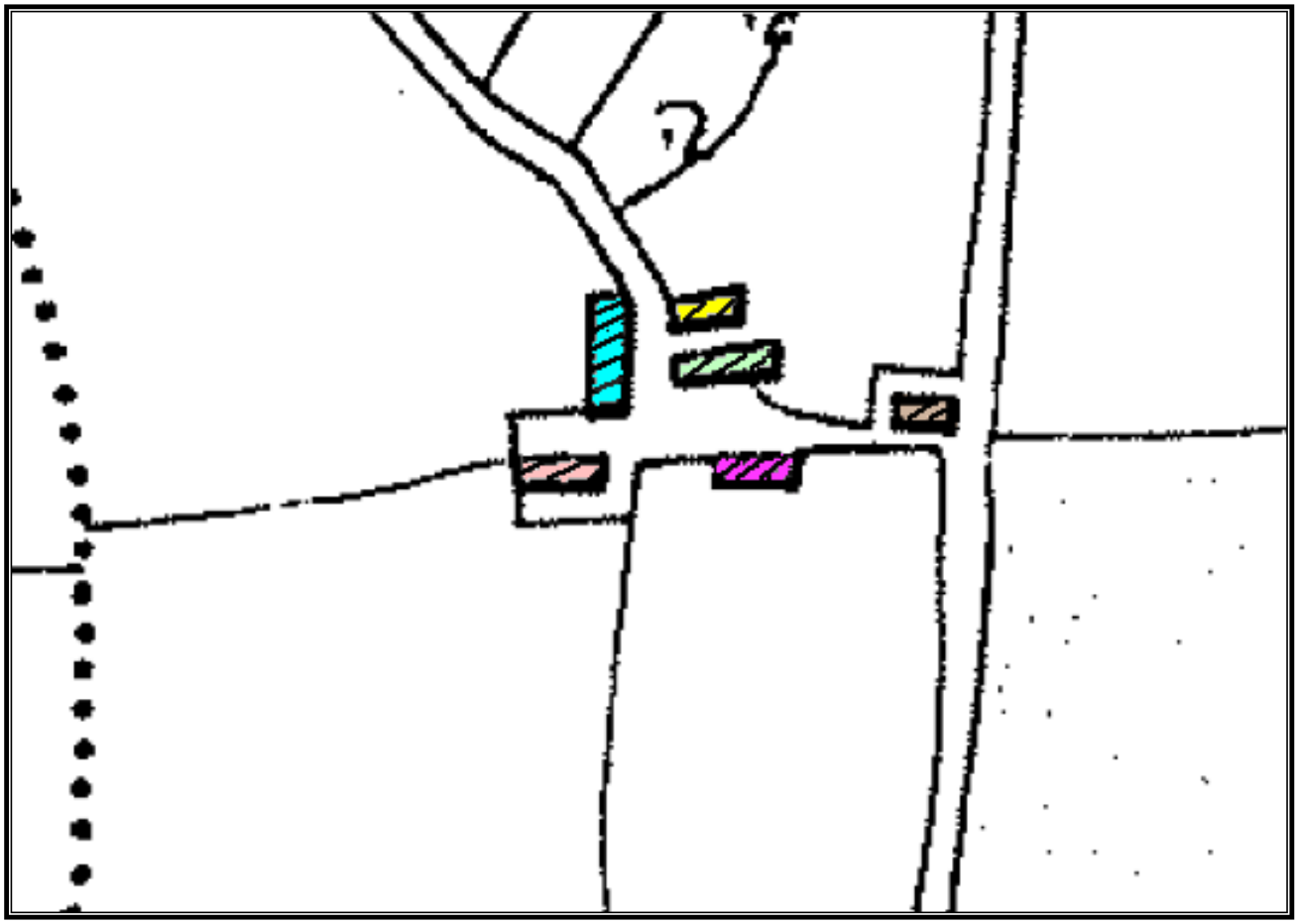
> *"RAHOON, a parish, partly in the barony of MOYCULLEN, county of, but chiefly in the county of the town of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (W.) from Galway, on the road to Oughterard; containing, with the village of Freeport, and Mutton Island, 14,135 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bay of Galway, and partly on the road along the coast. The village of Freeport was much frequented as a fishing station; there is still a quay, which was erected by the Fishery Board, but it is at present of very little use and much out of repair. Mutton island, in the harbour of Galway, is connected with the main land by a ridge of sand which is dry at low water, and a light has been placed on it to facilitate the navigation of the bay. The parish comprises 24,000 statute acres of land, which is of very inferior quality and principally in pasture. Fairs are held at Barna on the 5th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. It is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam ; the rectory forming part of the union of St. Nicholas, or wardenship of Galway; and the perpetual curacy, part of the union of Kilcummin. The tithes amount to £117. 1. 6., and the glebe comprises 34 statute acres. In the R. C. divisions it is in the diocese of Galway, and co-extensive with that of the Established Church : there are two chapels, situated respectively at Bushy Park and at Barna; and a Presentation convent, in which is a school for poor girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the ladies of that institution. About 580 children are taught in three public schools, of which that held in the convent is in connection with the New Board of Education, and one is partly supported by the parish priest, for which a house*

rent-free was bequeathed by the Rev. Mr. Morney, P. P.; there are also seven private schools, in which are about 250 children."

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It is interesting that Lewis, in a departure from most of his entries, does not list the principal seats in Rahoon, particularly as Rahoon House was well known at the time and would have been expected to have been mentioned.

The first evidence of the buildings recovered by the research undertaken can be found on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map. The buildings are shown on Galway Sheet 94 which was surveyed in 1838 and published in 1840. The copy in Appendix I shows the general area of the site and the buildings circled in red to aid identification while the enlarged extract below shows the buildings coloured to aid identification. They shows six buildings at the northern end of the lane (Kingston Lane) shown on Larkins Map, but the lane has been extended. One of the extensions runs northwest of the blue and yellow buildings before turning west while a second extension continues the line of the original lane north, passing the east wall of the buff coloured building. While the buildings on the now named Kingston Road to the west of Boherard can be considered the buildings shown by Larkin in 1819 with a number of additions, none of the buildings on the lane, or the extended lane, were shown by Larkin. Therefore, it can be concluded that in the 21 years between the two maps, there has been significant development in the area.



It can be seem that the buildings seem to have been clustered around an open space suggesting this was a village type settlement, but when properly analysed, it can be seen that only two (coloured green and purple on the extract above to aid identification) directly address the open space, a third (coloured blue) partially addresses it, the yellow coloured building is blocked by the green building, the pink coloured building is separated by the blue and purple building and would not have had a door in the gable end to directly address the open space and the sixth buff coloured building is separated from the centre by a short lane, being itself somewhat isolated by the laneways surrounding it. Given that these were erected in a twenty year period, it is difficult to consider them as a village. Given that

all are enclosed and hatched, it is clear they are all roofed buildings with doorways rather than open barn type structures. The map give no indication of the function or appearance, just their respective footprints.

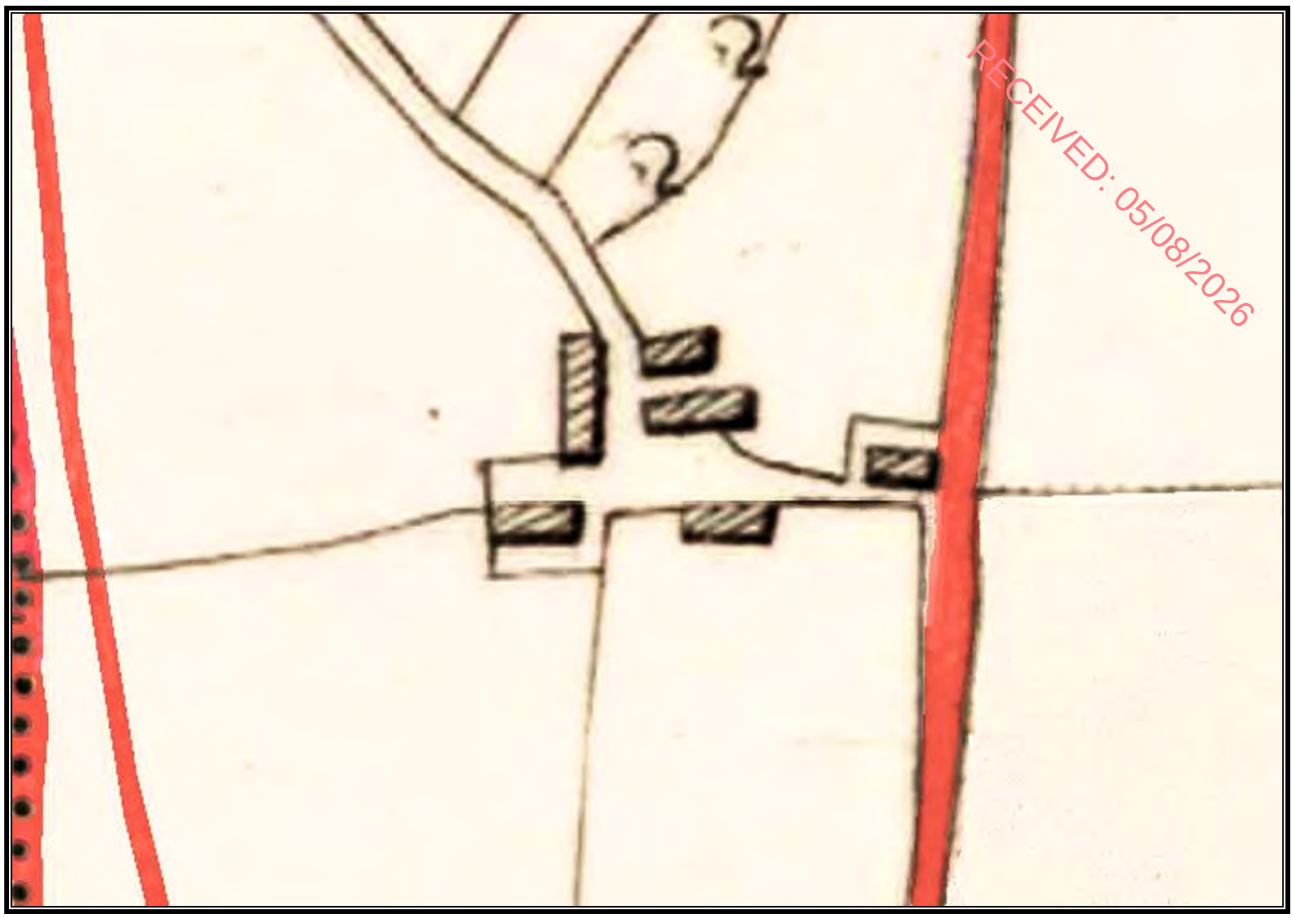
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No historic leases, indentures, deeds or the like have become available at the time of writing, and, as mentioned earlier, the 1838 map is the earliest evidence of the buildings' existence. It means that potentially valuable reliable sources of the names of those occupying the buildings and information about their types and usages are missing which restricts available avenues of research. References to Bartholomew, John and Patrick Keane were found in the Tithe Applotment Books under the Somerville Estate for 1834, the Somerville estate seems to have included Kingston House, but it was not possible to confirm if the three named Keanes were the same as those later noted in Griffiths Valuation or if it related to the buildings or lands of this study.

Potato blight hit Ireland in the period 1845 to 1852 and as the potato was the major, if not only, food for so many at the time, starvation, disease and death followed as did mass emigration to avoid the perils. Arthur Young, in his publication of '*A Tour in Ireland....*' of 1780 mentioned earlier, made copious records of the agricultural activities and innovations in the country at that time. In his entries for Galway, he noted that by using the turf from the bogs, there was very significant and successful potato growing in the county by the tenants of the various landlords he visited. Therefore, the complete loss of the crop to blight would have had a very significant impact on the county. Many relief committees were established, such as that reported in the Galway Vindicator newspaper of 3rd March 1847. It recorded that a report to the Committee showed that 3492 persons were then employed on relief work in the county of the Town of Galway, but that no more could be started without authority from the Board of Works. It further recorded that the committee resolved that their secretary should write to the Board of Works immediately seeking the necessary authority.

The Valuation Office in Ireland was established in 1826 following the passing of the Townland Valuation Act. While the Primary Valuation of Tenements (known as Griffiths Valuation) was not commenced until 1846, other surveys were undertaken and the records, known as the House Books, Field Books etc., record specific information. A search of these books for entries relating to Rahoon townland recovered entries in only the Field Book for 10th December 1844. While the lands were recorded in detail, only 11 houses, with the names of the occupiers and their valuation, were noted at the end of the entry. These varied from £24-17-0 for Rev. John D'Arcy, £23-6-0 for Roderick O'Connor (known to be Rahoon Castle) down to £4-18-0 for Patrick Reilly. At the time, recording houses was limited to those above £5, but, as here, some just under the limit were recorded to show the assessment was being properly executed. None of the six buildings shown on the 1838 map would have been large enough to exceed the limit so it can be concluded that they were not recorded at this time. No records for Rahoon were recovered from research in the other Valuation Office books of this period.

The Primary Valuation of Tenements was commenced in 1846 and the printed records for Galway '*Valuation of Tenements'* was published in 1855. The associated map was completed some years later and, as is often found with these records, the map and the book do not match at times – copies of both can be found in Appendix II. In this instance, while the book refers to records made in land areas known as Lot 61 a, b and c, the map only shows Lots 61a and 61b. While the map is, to all and intents and purposes, the 1838 OS map discussed previously, additional information on the Valuation Office map, such as the detailed information about Bench Marks, indicate a later edition. By comparing the information on 1838 edition discussed above with the same map in the National Library of Scotland, but noted as printed in 1861, it is clear that the Valuation Office Map must postdate 1861. Further, when the adjoining map, Sheet 93, is subjected to the same scrutiny, the Scottish map is noted as being printed in 1863, so the Valuation Office map must postdate 1863. The location of the buildings have been circled in blue of the extract from the Valuation Office Map in Appendix I and an enlargement of the immediate area of the buildings, enhanced and clarified electronically, can be found below:


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It is clear from this map that there is no change to the buildings as shown previously on the enlarged extract on page 7 above.

Page 55 from the Galway Valuation of Tenements Book, published in 1855, can be found on the next page where the occupiers for Lots 61a and 61b are highlighted in green, to which 61c has also been highlighted even though it cannot be located on the map above. This shows that Bartolomew Kane (61a), John Kane (61b) and Patrick Kane (61c) each have possession of a house, offices and, jointly, 9 acres, 3 roods and 0 perches of land and that the Immediate lessor (in this instance the Landlord) was Henry Ede. It also should be noted that there are six buildings shown on the lands so it could be assumed that three of the buildings are houses and three are offices – these could be barns, a pigsty, a cow house, a shed or any other type of outbuilding, but that cannot be identified from this information. It does show that John Kane's buildings were valued at £1-0-0 while Bartolomew and Patrick's were valued slightly lower at £0-15-0. Research has shown that Henry Ede, their landlord, was resident in Sidmouth, Devon at this time from the notice highlighted in green in the Galway Mercury of 15th September 1855 copied on the left. Bath Lodge is shown to the east of the site and Kingstown House on both previous maps. It seems Ede was keen to develop the lands he owned in Galway, the Tithe Applotment Books showing he owned over 400 acres in Rahoon in or about 1834 and continued to own substantial lands in the 1870's

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16 Hundred Tons of flour in the year, and possesses ample storage with kiln.

Application to be made to JOHN BLAKENEY, Esq., Solicitor, Galway.

To Let for Building on, in Perpetuity,

IN LOTS OF ABOUT AN ACRE,

THE BATH LODGE LANDS, RAHOON,
(adjoining the Town)

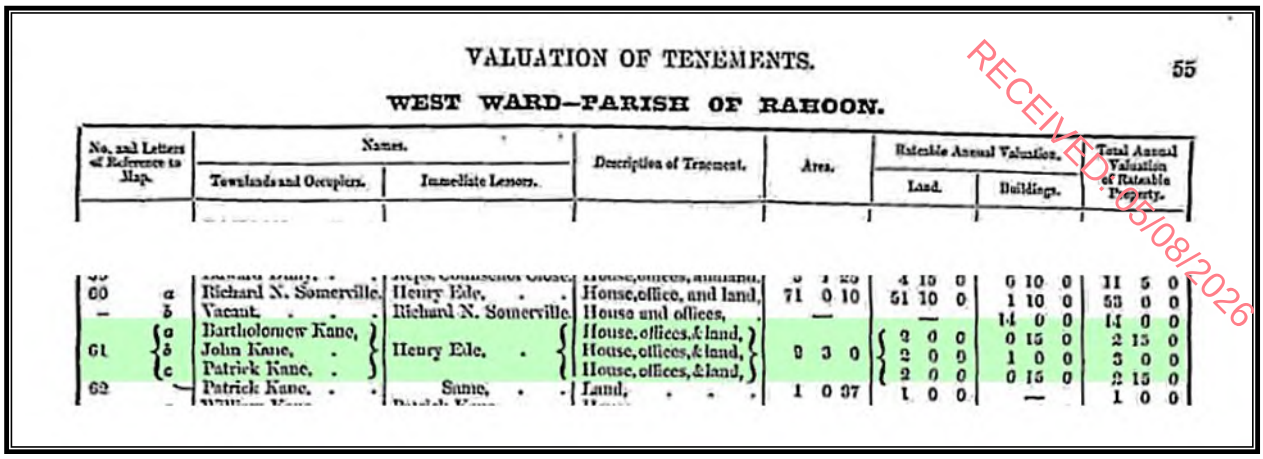
situated at a healthful yet convenient distance from the sea, and commanding most extensive and beautiful views of the Bay, Clare Mountains, Arran Islands, &c.

Plans may be had of S. U. Roberts, Esq., and Mr Samuel Cross, Galway, or of the Proprietor, Henry Ede, Esq., Sidmouth, Devon.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

IN THE COURT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR

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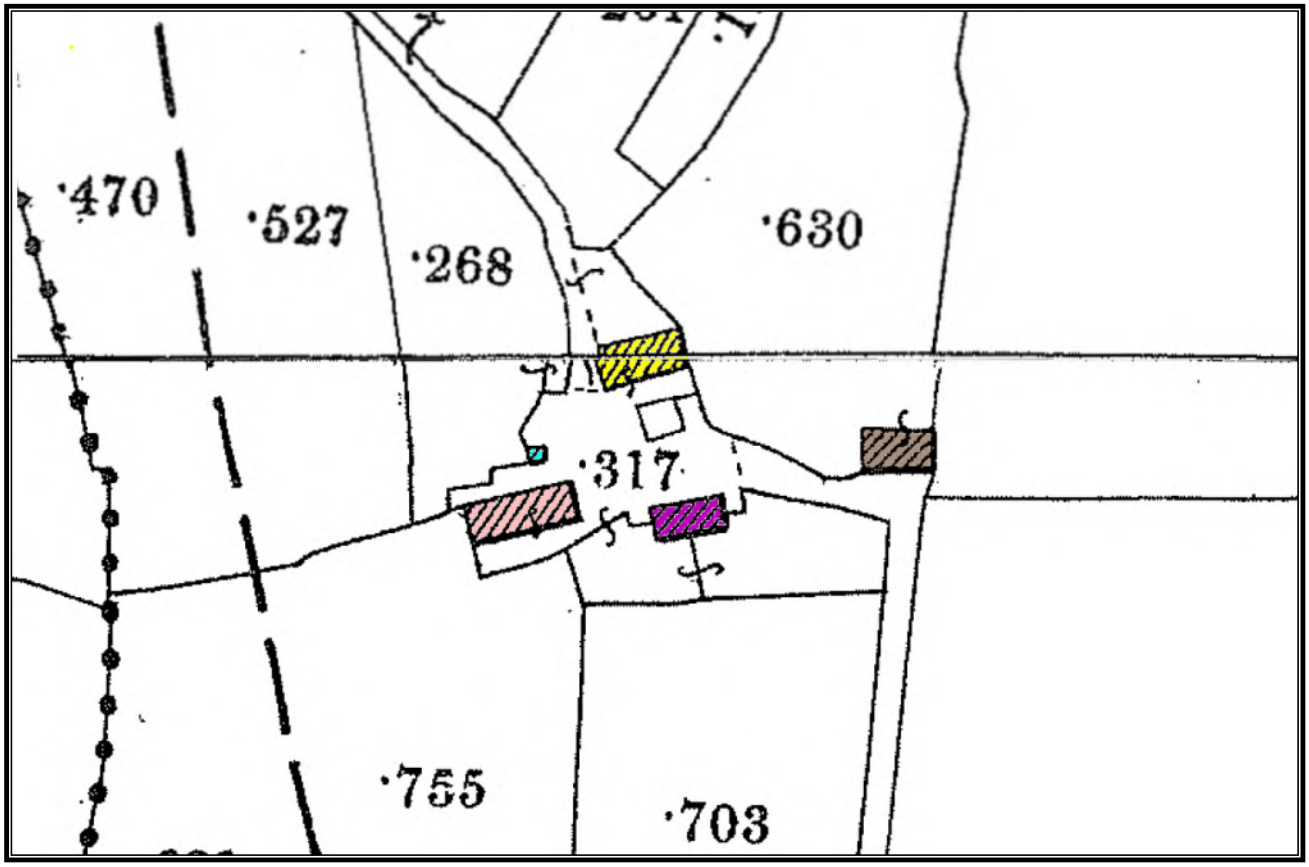
VALUATION OF TENEMENTS. 55

WEST WARD—PARISH OF RAHOON.

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No. and Letters of Reference to Map.	Names. Townlands and Occupiers.	Names. Immediate Lessors.	Description of Tenement.	Area.	Rateable Annual Valuation. Land.	Rateable Annual Valuation. Buildings.	Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property.
60 a	Richard N. Somerville.	Henry Ede, . .	House, office, and land,	71 0 10	51 10 0	1 10 0	53 0 0
— b	Vacant, . . .	Richard N. Somerville.	House and offices,	—	—	14 0 0	14 0 0
61 a	Bartholomew Kane,	Henry Ede, .	House, offices, & land,	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	2 15 0
61 b	John Kane, .		House, offices, & land,		2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
61 c	Patrick Kane, .		House, offices, & land,		2 0 0	0 15 0	2 15 0
62	Patrick Kane, .	Same, . .	Land, . . .	1 0 37	1 0 0	—	1 0 0

By the time of the 1899 Ordnance Survey Map of the area, significant changes can be seen. This map is to the larger scale of 1:2500 and the site of the buildings crosses two sheets, Sheets Galway 94-01 and 94-05. An extract of the jointed maps can be found, with the building circled in red, in Appendix I. An enlarged copy of the circled area showing the buildings is given below, with the buildings coloured as on the previous map:



The map shows that while the yellow, pink, purple and buff coloured buildings retain the same footprint as shown on the 1838 map, the green building and the blue building have both disappeared apart from an uncoloured enclosure where part of the green building stood and a small square section of the blue building close to the pink building. There also have been modifications to the land boundaries adjacent to the buildings and while some of these changes may be the greater accuracy of this larger scale map, others are changes in the boundaries, particularly where the buildings have disappeared or, as in the case of the buff coloured building, where the surrounding lanes have disappeared. It is unclear if the buff building was extended to the field wall or vice versa.

As part of their remit, the Valuation Office undertook regular revisions of their records. Some revisions were at the request of the owners or occupiers and others were part of a general review of the valuations in a given location. These were recorded in hand written books known as Revision Books and were active for a period of years, some longer than others. The revisions were dated using different coloured inks crossing out the record to be changed and writing the correction in the coloured ink. The first Revision Book for Rahoon was opened 1860 and the final book, the 13th in the series, ends in 1976. A Table showing the relevant entries commencing with Griffiths Valuation and including information from all 13 books can be found in Appendix III. It should be noted that time has not been kind to these books and some have been damaged or discoloured by use so while the transcription is as accurate as possible, there are areas of doubt where they have become illegible or the ink colour has faded etc..

RECEIVED: 05/08/2026

An examination of these records for the period between the above maps gives some useful information relating to the changes in the buildings for the particular period. The extract from the table in Appendix III below details some aspects of the changes between the above maps.

Date	Map No. & Letter		Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1855	61	a	Bartholomew Kane	Henry Ede	House Offices Land	9a-3r-0p	0-15-0	Griffiths Valuation of Tenements.
		b	John Kane		House Offices Land		1-0-0	
		c	Patrick Kane		House Offices Land		0-15-0	
1860 – 1862	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18-0 ~~1-0-0~~	*& garden ???*
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2-0 ~~1-0-0~~	
		d	Patk Kavanagh	Patrick Kane	House		0-5-0	
		e	John Meally	Peter Kane	House		0-5-0	1862 Revision
1862 – 1863	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18-0	
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2-0	
1863 – 1864	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18-0	
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2-0	
1864 - 1869	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15	Pence omitted from Valuation
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18	
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2	
1869 - 1876	61A	a	Peter Kane	John Keane ~~Patrick Kane~~	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-10-0 ~~0-15-0~~ Delap[d]	
		b	William ~~John~~ Kane	In Fee	~~Ho Off~~ Land		0-18-0	
		c	John ~~Patrick~~ Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-10-0 ~~1-2-0~~	
		b	Patrick Kane	John Kane	House Offices		0-15-0	1873 Revision
1876 - 1882	61A	a	Peter Kane	John Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-10-0	
		b	William Kane	In Fee	Land			
		c	John Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-10-0	
		b	Patrick Kane	John Kane	Ho Offices		0-15-0	
1882 -	61A		John	In Fee	Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-5-0	1883 Revision

Date	Map No. & Letter	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1893		~~Peter~~ Kane	~~John Kane~~			~~0-10-0~~	1885 Revision
		Mary ~~William~~ Kane	In Fee	Land			
		John Kane	"	Ho Off Land		1-10-0	
		~~John Kane~~ ~~Patrick Kane~~ Patrick Kane	~~John Kane~~ John Kane	Ho Offs		0-10-0 ~~0-15-0~~	
1893 – 1902	61A	John Kane	In Fee	Office & Land	7a-3r-0p	0-5-0	
		Mary Kane	In Fee	Land			
		John Kane	In Fee	Ho Offs & land		1-10-0	
		~~Patrick Kane~~ Vac	John Kane	House		0-10-0	1901 Revision

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The first matter of note is that the opening entry in the first Revision Book dated 1862 shows Henry Ede replaced by Patrick Kane as Immediate Lessor for Lots 61a and 61b and that Patrick Kane is listed as Occupier of 61c with the Immediate Lessor noted as '*In Fee*'. The *In Fee* Immediate Lessor means that the Occupier is the ground landlord, so Patrick Kane must have purchased the land from Henry Ede, but the land holding is reduced from 9 acres, 3 roods and 0 perches to 7 acres 3 roods and 0 perches. Bartholomew Kane is replaced by Peter Kane in Lot 61a, but the valuation of John Kane's buildings is increased from £0-15-0 to £1-0-0. While the 5 shilling increase in the valuation is not particularly significant, the fact the other two were not altered suggests that some enhancement or additions may have been made to the building. However, it is not possible from these records to identify which of the six buildings shown on the 1838 OS Map and the Griffiths Valuation Map are included in each of the three entries.

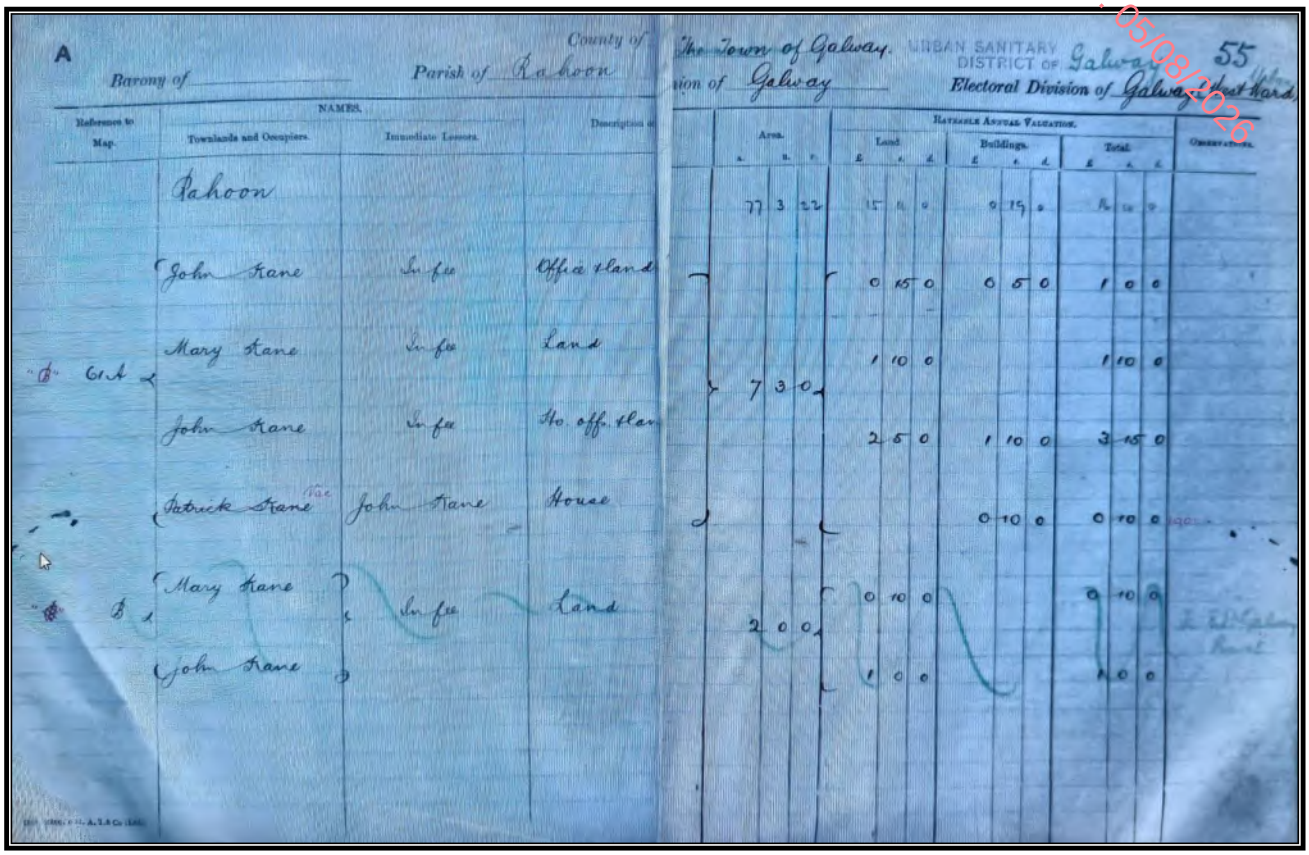
Revisions were made in 1862 (shown in red) when two additional occupiers were added with Peter Kane and Patrick Kane as the Immediate Lessors. Both seemed to be renting houses with a valuation of £0-5-0. These must have been relatively small given the valuation and of fleeting existence as they disappear when the new Revision Book was opened in 1862.

In summary, it can be seen that the lands and the buildings remained in the possession of the Kane family with differing members occupying them, presumably as generation succeeded generation. The valuation varied slightly, but not sufficiently to account for major alterations with one exception. In 1873 the valuation of Peter Kane's buildings were reduced from £0-15-0 to £0-10-0 with a note *Delap*^{d} in the column. This indicated that the valuation was reduced because the buildings were in a dilapidated condition. The valuation was further reduced to £0-5-0 in 1885 when John Kane succeeded Peter Kane as the occupier. While not certain, it is reasonable to conclude that these reductions reflect the loss of the green building and most of the blue building noted earlier. Their loss within 60 years of their construction suggests they may not have been of the most robust construction and that they probably were outbuildings that could be allowed to fall into disrepair rather than habitable houses. It also can be noted that while for the majority of the time three houses are noted, the number changed from time to time and the final revision dated 1901 shows Patrick Kane's house a *'Vac'* - Vacant. A screen grab of the relevant page in the 1893 – 1902 Revision Book is given on the next page.

The forms filled out for the 1901 census by the three members of the Kane family add an amount of information about the occupation and building type at this time. John Kane filled out the various forms for House 27 in the census which is consistent with the first entry in the 1893 – 1902 Revision Book. Kane lists himself, a 55 year old farmer as head of the family with his 50 year old wife Margaret two daughters aged 16 and 8 and three sons aged 26 to 21, all being born in Co. Galway. Of significance it that while he has spelt his name as KANE as Head of Family on the form, he signed it

as KEANE at the bottom. This interchangeability of spelling the surname arises a number of times again for the family and has complicated the research and identification of specific people. The second form was filled out by Mary Keane, an 83 year old widowed farmer as Head of Family for House 30. She listed her son Bartly, a 29 year old farmer and her daughter-in-law, also Mary, a 25 year old housekeeper a living with her in the house.

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A

Barony of _____ Parish of Rahoon County of

The Town of Galway. URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF Galway 55

ion of Galway Electoral Division of Galway East Ward

Reference to Map	NAMES. Townlands and Occupiers.	Immediate Lessors.	Description of	Area.	Rateable Annual Valuation. Land.	Buildings.	Total.	Observations.
	Rahoon			77 3 22	15 0 0	0 15 0	15 0 0	
	John Kane	In fee	Office & land		0 15 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
	Mary Kane	In fee	Land		1 10 0		1 10 0	
"B" 61A				7 3 0				
	John Kane	In fee	No off. land		2 5 0	1 10 0	3 15 0	
	Patrick Kane	John Kane	House			0 10 0	0 10 0	
	Mary Kane	In fee	Land		0 10 0		0 10 0	
B 1				2 0 0				
	John Kane				1 0 0		1 0 0	

The Additional Page 2 of Form B1 – House and Building Return – adds some additional information. It shows that House 27 was a 2nd class of house with 7 family members occupying 3 rooms and House 30 a 3rd class house with 3 family members occupying 2 rooms. It also shows that both are built of stone, brick or concrete, are roofed with thatch, wood or other perishable material and that No 27 had 3 windows to the front while No. 30 had only 2. It also confirms that both John Kane and Mary Kane (not spelt Keane) are the landholders of the lands on which the houses were built. This information supports the hypothesis that House 27 is the pink coloured building numbered 6b on the aerial photograph in the INTRODUCTION and House 30 is the surviving yellow coloured building marked 3a on the aerial photograph. Form B2 – Return of Out-Offices and Farm-Steadings only lists up to House 20 and the additional pages were not available at the time of writing.

Date	Map No & Letter	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1902 - 1909	61Da ,62A ??	John Kane	In Fee	Ho Off land ~~Office & Land~~	6a-3r-23p	1-15-0 ~~0-5-0~~	
	61C, 63A	Bartley ~~Mary~~ Kane	"	Ho Off land ~~Land~~	3a-0r-27p	0-13-0	
	~~61D~~	~~John Kane~~	"	~~Ho Offs & land~~	~~7a-3r-0p~~	~~1-10-0~~	1903 Revision
	61Db	Vacant	John Kane	House		0-10-0	1904 Revision

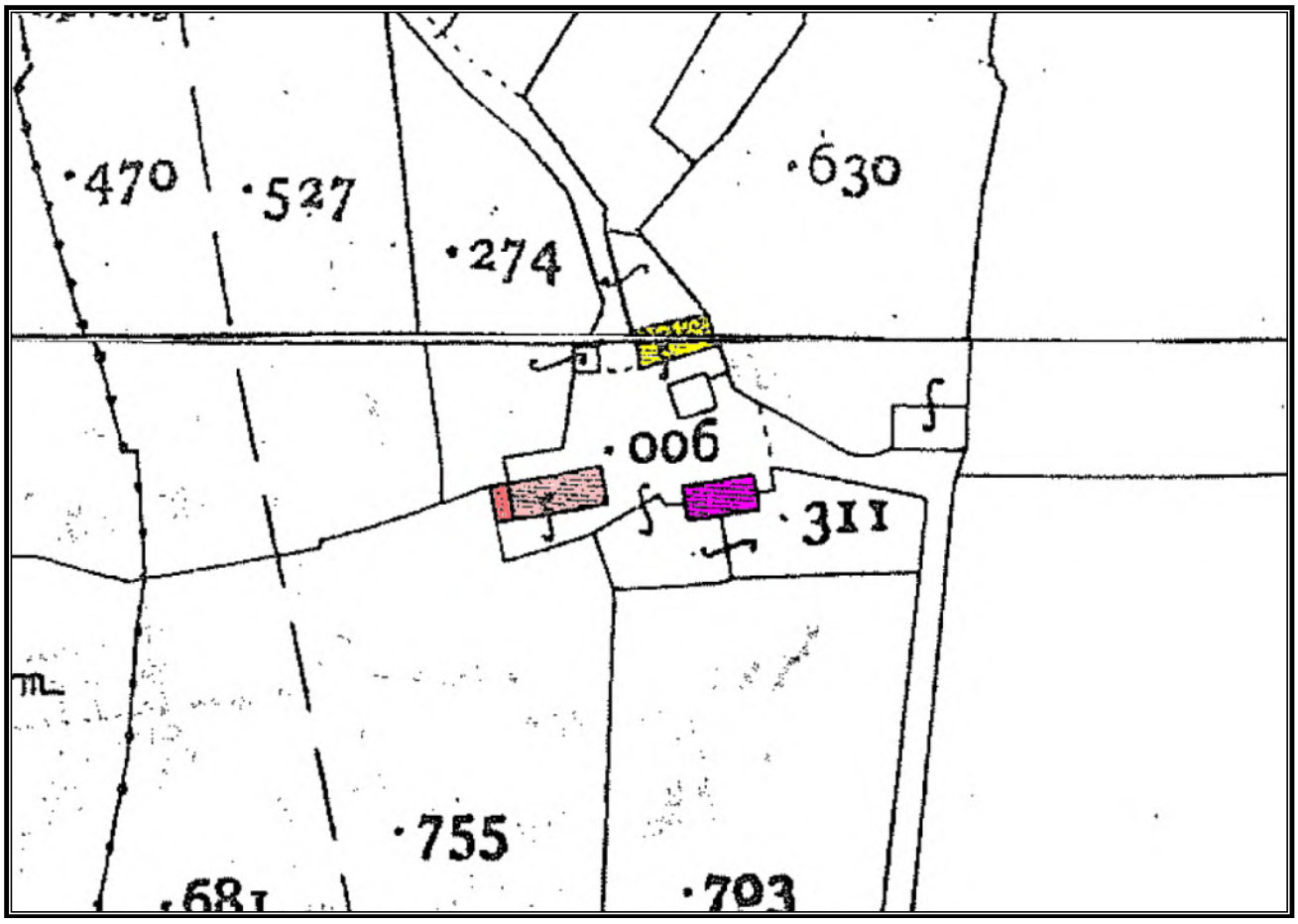
In the extract from the Revision Books Table in Appendix III copied above, the period between the

1901 and the 1911 census shows very little change, Bartley Kane replaces Mary Kane as Occupier in 1903 and the lands were split between John and Bartley Kane in 1904 when additional lands of 2 acres, 1 rood and 10 perches are added to the overall parcel. The vacant house valued at 10s-0p remains vacant as indicated

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This modest level of change is reflected in the 1911 census returns. John Keane, now 72, is still the head of family of House No. 22 and a farmer with his wife of 41 years now 68. Two sons and a daughter a still living with them, all unmarried and 13 year old niece, Bridie Fahy, is listed in the house also. In house No. 12, just Bartly Keane and his wife are entered, now 50 and 48 years old respectively and Keane is still a farmer. The surname is consistently Keane. On Form B1, there is no change in the records of both houses, but John Keane is recorded as having 6 members of the family living in the house so it can be concluded that Bridie Fahy is living there rather than visiting. In House 12, just Bartly Keane and his wife are the two members of the family.

Form B2 – Return of Out-Offices and Farm-Steadings – is available for both Houses. John Keane in House 22 is recorded as having 1 stable, 1 cow house, 1 piggery and 1 turf house. Bartly Keane in House 12 is recorded as having 1 stable, 1 cow house, 1 piggery and 1 shed. Given that the only difference between the two records is the turf house of John Keane as opposed to the shed of Bartley Keane and given that only five buildings are shown on the site in 1899, the possibility that they shared the outbuildings cannot be dismissed. As the survey for the 1899 map is dated 1895, it is possible that the surviving (or an earlier version) gable extension shed extant on the pink house may have been constructed by this time. Ordnance Survey Sheets 94-01 & 94-05 were revised and published in 1918, the site and buildings being circled in red on the copy in Appendix I are coloured as before pink on the enlarged extract below:



On this map only three buildings are shown hatched indicating they have retained their roofs, the buff

shaded building of the previous maps being now unroofed. The blue coloured remnant of the large building shown on the previous maps having disappeared, but a lean-to extension on the west gable of the pink coloured building is now shown and has been coloured dark pink to aid identification.

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While the pink and yellow buildings have been tentatively identified as houses, no such tentatively identification has been made for the purple coloured building. It is tempting to speculate that this is the vacant third house noted in the Revision Books. This is supported by the lack of a Census Form B1 for the building, but it must remain speculation until and if further information becomes available.

The period 1909 to 1951 is covered by three Revision Books. This period also provides information from the 1926 Census and the 1944 revision of the Ordnance Survey Maps. The extract from the Revision Book Table on the next page shows that John Kane was succeeded by his son Patrick Keane in 1914 and that the record for the vacant house was deleted in 1916. The valuations of the buildings remain unchanged apart from the deleted valuation for the deleted vacant house. The Revision Book for 1917 to 1935 show no changes after 1916, the 1917 revisions being to the Map No. the related to the references on the Valuation Office mapping.

Date	Map No & Letter	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1909 - 1917	2909 95-97 61C.63A	Bartley Kane	In Fee	Ho off & land	3a-0r-27p	0-13-0	
	2910 96-98 61Da62 A 63C	Patrick Keane ~~John Kane~~	In fee	Ho off & land	??-3r-23p	1-15-0	1914 Revision 1916 Revision 1917 Revision
	2911 61Db	~~Vac~~	~~John Kane~~	~~House~~		~~0-10-0~~	
1917 - 1935	95.97	Bartley Kane	In Fee	Ho off & land	??a-??-27p	0-13-0	
	96-98	Patrick Keane	In Fee	"	??-?3r-23p	1-15-0	
1935 - 1951	95.97	Mary Keane ~~Bartley Kane~~	In Fee (LAP)	Ho off & land	??a-?0r-27p	1-5-0 ~~0-13-0~~	*'48 Ruins'*
	96d 96,98	Patrick Keane	In fee	~~Ho off~~ & land	?6a-0r-0p ~~??a-3r-23p~~	~~1-15-0~~	
	96a	Tobias Joyce ~~B. P. Kennedy~~	Tobias Joyce	Ho off & garden	?0a-1r-13p	13-10-0 ~~12-?-0~~	
	96b	~~Joseph Carroll~~ ~~Mark Heneghan~~ Hugh B Naughton	In fee	Ho off & garden	?0a-1r-22p	13-0-0 ~~?-10-0~~	1936 Revision 1941 Revision 1948 Revision
	96c	Tobias Joyce ~~W. ????? Durkan~~	In fee	land	?0a-0r-23p		1949 Revision

Form A of the 1926 Census is the household return and the return for No. of Schedule 246 (marked by hand in green as 45) was filled by Bartly Keane, the 60 year old head of household, a self-employed famer who had 3 acres. Also listed were his 45 year old wife Mary and his brother-in-law, 50 year old Michael O'Halloran whose occupation was described as "*helping on his brother-in-law's farm*". The Form also noted that the 2 males and 1 female were living in 2 rooms.

Form A for No. of Schedule 247 (marked by hand in green as 28) was filled by Patrick Kane, the 40 year old head of family, a self-employed famer who had 10 acres. Also listed were his 28 year old wife Delia and their 5 children, aged between 6 years old and newly born. Kane also recorded a 17 year old visitor Mary Joyce. The Form noted that the 3 males and 5 females were living in 3 rooms. Kane signed the form as Patrick Keane.

THE KINGSTON BURNING.

His Honor took up the hearing of the malicious injury claims on Saturday.

Mr J. T. Miller, Dalysfort, Salthill, applied for £200 compensation for the burning of 24 tons of hay at Kingston on Feb 9th.

Mr Ward, B.L. [instructed by Mr Redington solr.] appeared for the applicant, and Mr Kenny, solr, appeared on behalf of the Galway Urban Council to oppose the application.

Sergt. Reilly, Salthill, stated in reply to Mr Ward, that Mr Miller gave him a threatening letter on Feb. 7.

Ml. Halloran stated he lived with Bartley Keane, his brother-in-law. He had not been at the rick on the day of the burning. He was in bed when the news of the burning reached Keane. He went with the latter to the rick and saw it burning. He assisted the police in their work of saving the shed in which the hay was ricked.

Const. Brennan, Salthill, stated he and another constable observed the fire at a distance of a mile, at about a quarter to ten on the night of Feb 9. They proceeded to the fire and informed the herd, and did all they could to extinguish the fire but were unable. There was a south westerly breese at the time, and the weather was showery. They could not find any traces of the origin of the fire. Boys from the direction of Barna came to the scene of the fire. The hay was completely burned.

His Honor—Who lives in Kingston House? The Christian Brothers.—His Honor—I wonder they didn't see it, living only two hundred yards away.

Mr Ward—I suppose they were early to bed; I know they are early to rise.

Mr Sowman gave evidence of the purchase of the hay and the price.

Mr Miller stated he bought Kingston about three years ago. He had on an average about 40 head of cattle on the arm of different ages at the beginning of the year. He was at Kingston about a fortnight before the burning, and there had been about two tons of hay cut for the cattle. He did not know of any malice. The only threatening letter he ever received was that which reached him on Feb 7, which suggested he should give up the farm.

Ml Keane, Clybawn, answering Mr Kenny, estimated the quantity of hay in the shed at seventeen tons.

His Honor—Would you be surprised to hear that there were 24 tons from the documents I have before me. His Honor allowed compensation of 10 tons at £8 10s per ton.

Mr Kenny asked that it be levied on the county-at-large.

Dr Comyn, solr, said that no Tuam man burned it.

Mr Kenny said that it was the same form of agitation that was used over the entire county to get the lands.

H Honor fixed the area of charge on Galway ural and urban districts.

Dairy Prosecutions.

The Rural District Council summoned Bartley Kean for not registering his milk shop.

Defendant said he had only just started, and did not know the law.

Mr. O'C. Ffrench proved the offence, and said the order was in for some years, and printed notices had been posted up.

Defendant was fined 1s. and 5s. costs.

A like order was made in the case of Michael and Thos. Reardon, who made a similar defence.

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Two newspaper reports during this period are of interest. The first was published in the Galway Express on 26th April 1913, copied above. Bartley Kean was summoned for not registering his milk shop which, in his defence, he said he had just started and did not know the law. It is not possible to identify if this Bartley Kean was the same as the Bartley Kean (or Keane) discussed earlier. However, if the same, it seems unlikely that the 3 acres he had on the site and noted in both the census and the Revision Books would generate enough milk to support a Milk Shop particularly when dry periods were taken into account. This matter is a valid research topic, but as it is not germane to this study, it has not been progressed here.

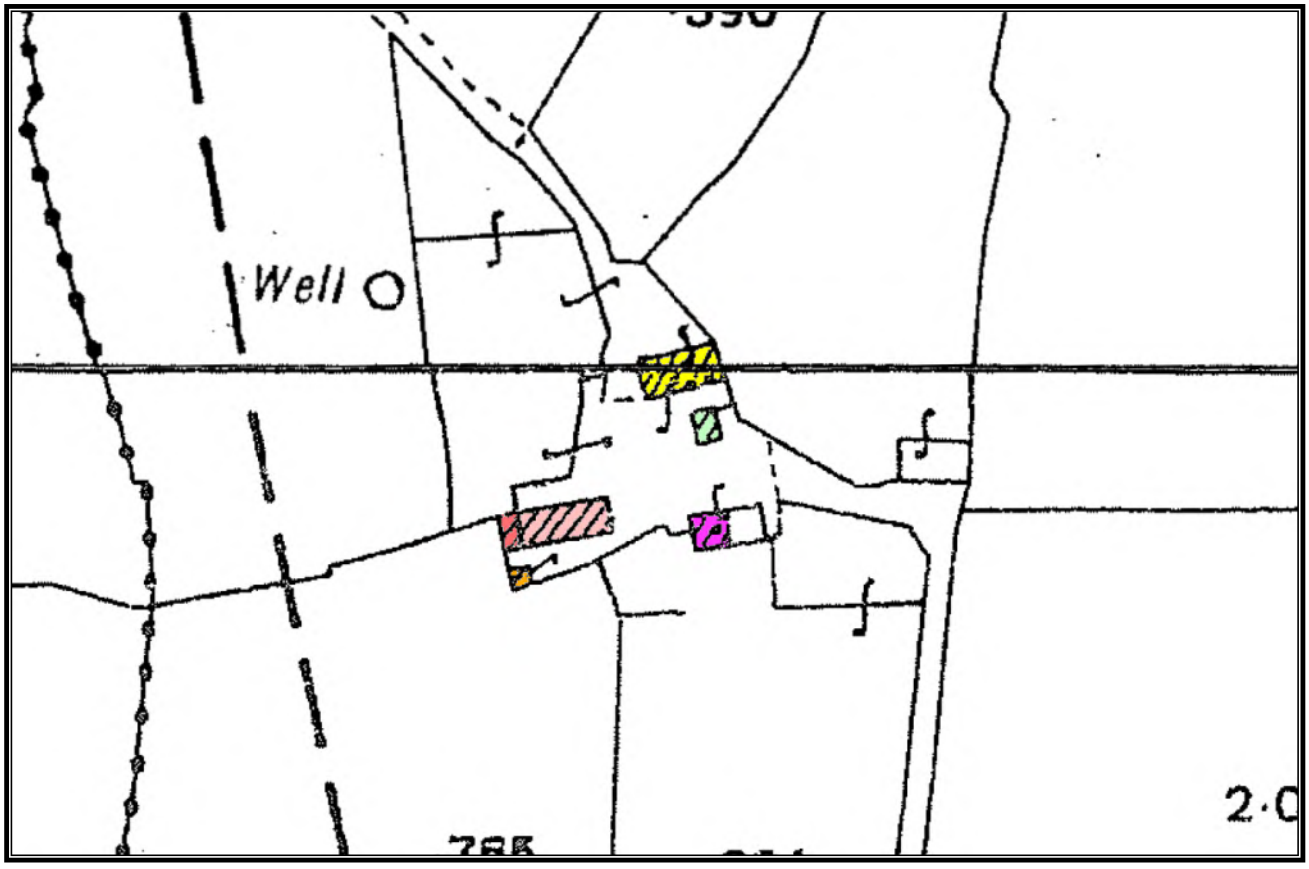
The second newspaper report of interest can be connected not only to Bartly Kane, but also to Michael O'Halloran. As reported in the extract on the left from the Galway Observer of 27th April 1918, it relates to the burning of hay the previous February. It recorded that Ml. Halloran stated that he lived with Bartley Keane, his brother-in law and recorded that Halloran was in bed when he became aware of the fire. He went to the rick with Keane and while they saved the shed, they could not save the hay. With Kingston House mentioned elsewhere in the report, it is clear that Keane and Halloran are the same Bartly Keane and O'Halloran noted in the 1926 census. Furthermore, the evidence both gave suggests that they were employed on the affected farm at the time, but this cannot be confirmed.

The Revision Book for the period 1917 to 1935 shows no change in the entries from the previous book's 1913 revision, the next change is to be found in the 1935 – 1951 Revision Book in 1936. The change shows that Patrick Keane's land acreage altered, but the Lot 96, 98 acreage entry is incomplete so it is not possible to determine if the land area increased or decreased. There were further revisions

in 1948, but the interpretation is unclear. It shows that the house and offices in Patrick Keane's Lot are struck out and that Bartley Kane is replaced by Mary Keane as occupier in that Lot and while the Occupier is unchanged at '*In Fee'*, the entry *LAP* in brackets has been added. This indicates that the lands were being purchased under the Irish Land Acts. Given the Occupier had been *In Fee* since the first Revision Book in 1860, the addition of the *LAP* note is unexpected and could not be explained at the time of writing. Similarly, what the description *'48 Ruins'* refers to is unclear. A further complication is that Patrick Keane's Lot 96 was revised in 1936 when it was divided into four. It seem Keane sold three sites for houses on Lots 96a and 96b which had houses valued at £12-?-0 and £?-10-0, revised to £13-10-0 and £13-0-0 in 1948 when the '*Ho Off*' in Keans Lot 96d was crossed out. The third site Lot 96c was smaller and remained as '*land'* in the Description. It is difficult to identify details of these changes, but if the valuations of the 1936 houses are compared with the valuations for both Bartley Keane and Patrick Keane's Buildings (that would have included their houses and offices or outbuildings) amounting to £ 0-13-0 and £1-15-0 respectively in 1936, it is clear these were considerably bigger than either Bartley or Patrick's houses.

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Ordnance Survey Sheets 94-01 & 94-05 were revised and printed in 1945 and the extracts showing the site have been jointed and can be found in Appendix I with the location of the buildings circled in red as previously. The two 'new' houses and site dating from 1936 are not shown within the circled area as can be seen from the enlargement below, coloured as previously to show the surviving elements of the original buildings



The yellow building – probably Bartely Kane's 2 room house – and the pink house with its dark pink lean-to extension – probably Patrick Keane's 3 room house with its lean-to shed – are shown unaltered from the previous map in 1918. However, the purple building is now shown with only half the previous hatching which indicates that the building is partially unroofed. By contrast, the open enclosure, the partial marker of the original northern house, has now been hatched (and coloured green) indicating that it is now roofed. A new small hatched (and roofed) building is now shown to the south of the dark pink lean-to addition to Patrick's house and coloured brown to aid identification.

There is no evidence of the two 1936 houses or the sub-divisions to form their gardens on this extract so it must be concluded they were located on Keane's land but distant from the original buildings.

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In terms of the sub-division of Keane's Lot 96 in 1936, Tobias Joyce is listed in 96a and 96c both as Occupier, Immediate Lessor and 'In Fee'. When considering the 1926 Census earlier, it was noted that Patrick Kane had listed a 17 year old visitor Mary Joyce. It is interesting to find that ten years later another Joyce seems to have obtained possession of some of the lands, if not buildings, that were in Kane's possession ten years earlier. As it is not relevant to this study, this has not been pursued, but it would be interesting to see what, if any, family relationships were involved.

The final Revision Books dates between 1950 and 1976 as set out in the table of extracted information for the period below:

Date	Map No & Letter	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1950 - 1976	95.~~97~~	Patrick Keane ~~Joseph Mollow~~ ~~Patrick O'Halloran~~ Mary ~~Keane~~	In Fee L.A.P.	~~Ho~~ off & land	?a-3r-5 ~~?a- r 27p~~	-0-5-0 ~~1 5 0~~	**This page in the original book seems to have been water damaged and the colours faded. There may be date inaccuracies arising from the colour fading.**
	96a	Eamonn T. ~~Tobias~~ Joyce	Tobias Joyce	Ho motor ho off & gar	1r-13p	13-50 ~~12 10 0~~	
	96b	Mrs Eileen ~~Hugh B.~~ Naughton	In fee	Ho off & gar	1r-22p	13-00 ~~12-10-~~	
	96c 96d	Fergus Foley ~~John Barry~~ ~~S????? S?????~~ ~~Tobias Joyce~~ Thomas ~~?????~~ ~~?????? Vac~~ ~~Thomas Keane~~ Robert Mallow	In fee In fee	~~????~~ ho & gar ~~land~~ Ho motor ho & gar ~~land~~	~~28p~~ ~~?a 1r 0p~~	17-50 ~~16 50~~ ~~16 10 0~~ 20-00 ~~20 0 0~~	**Tentative Colour Dates** **Original 1949-1949** **1952 Revision** **1956 Revision** **1960 Revision** **1963 Revision** **1964 -65 Revision Decimalisation.**
	~~96d~~	Patrick Keane	In fee	Ho off & land	3r-0p	~~6 15 0~~ ~~4 10 0~~ 6-75	

As noted in the table, the page in the Revision Book has been well used, seems to have experienced some water damage and is faded so it is very difficult to differentiate between the various colours used to make the revisions, indeed, many of the revisions seem to have been made in the same colour making the dating of these changes difficult, if not impossible to date. The transcript above is as accurate as it can be made under the circumstances.



KINGSTON, TAYLOR'S HILL, GALWAY

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE

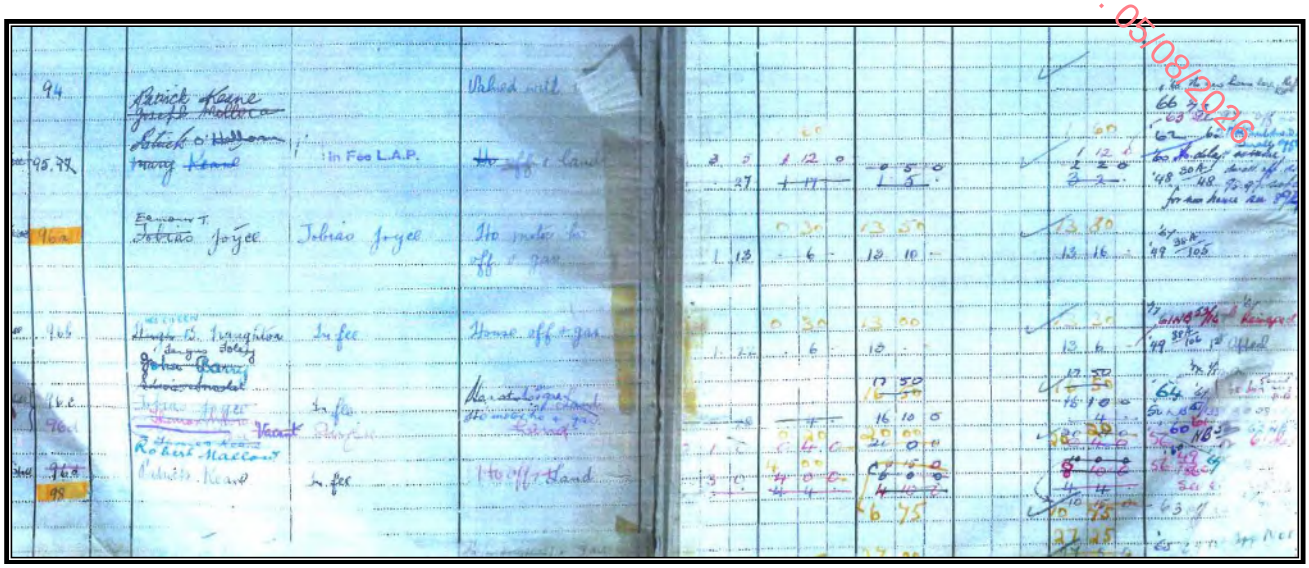
I am instructed by P. O'Halloran, Clybawn, as heir-at-law of the late Mary Keane, to dispose of his holding containing approximately 1 acre of land, at Kingston, Galway. Ideal for a nice site. Water and light adjacent. 6189-13860

The notice on the left is from the Connaught Tribune of 13th August 1960 and records Mary Keane's death. The Revision Book notes that Patrick O'Halloran replaced Mary Keane as Occupier in or about 1960 and was in turn replaced by Joseph Mollow in the 1963 revision which coordinates with the table extract. As previously noted in the newspaper extract and the 1926 Census, Michael

O'Halloran was Bartley Kane's (Keane's) brother-in law and was living with Kane and his wife Mary, so it seems again that there is a family connection.

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The Valuation Office Revision Book is unclear as noted above, but it has a number of detailed notes that are very difficult to interpret as copied below:



Insofar as it can be deciphered, it seems that Mary Keane's lands were sub-divided for new houses in 1948. In 1960 it was noted that the house was *dilapidated*, in 1962 *not subdivided*, *no house and small office* and in 1968. that there was *no new house here*.

It seems that apart from the various housing sites removed from the lands after 1930, by 1968 Patrick Keane was in possession of the lands and surviving buildings that his ancestors, Bartholomew, John and Patrick Kane held from Henry Ede in the 1855 Primary Valuation of Tenements. The yellow coloured two rooms house was dilapidated, but the pink three room house must have been in reasonable condition given its valuation was not altered when it was decimalised to £6.75 after 1972.

This is supported by information from the available legal documents associated with the site. An Indenture of Assent dated 11th December 1998 recites that Patrick Keane died intestate on 26th November 1963 being survived by his widow Bridget and eight children and Letters of Administration were issue to his widow on 2nd May 1967. The indenture was to resolve the legal position of Patrick Keane's estate. Patrick Keane had listed his family members in the 1926 Form A census as Delia, his Wife and Margaret, Bridget, Patrick, John and Mary Kane as his children at that time aged between 6 years old and under a month. The indenture notes Patrick as his eldest son which is consistent with the census, although his wife Bridget in the Indenture and Delia in the census are not consistent and have not been resolved at time of writing. The Indenture notes that Patrick, the son, died a bachelor and intestate on 8th June 1993, his sister Margaret died a spinster and intestate on 26th August 1993 and that letters of administration were issued to James Keane on 17th June 1998. In effect, the Indenture resolved that the estate of Patrick Keane was divided in equal share between the surviving six children, Bridie McHugh, John Keane, Mary Yeates, all recorded in the 1926 census, and John Keane and Christina Cairns who were not listed. The most likely explanation of the inconsistencies seem to be that John and Christina had not been born in 1926, but the anomaly of Delia and Bridget has not been resolved at the time of writing.

An Indenture of 12 January 2002 recites that John Keane died a bachelor and intestate on 29th December 1998 and that his share was equally divided by his surviving siblings. Later that year, an Indenture of Conveyance dated 18th November 2002 records that James Keane purchased the full lands from his siblings amounting to 8.354 statute acres. James died on 26th May 2019 and in his will,

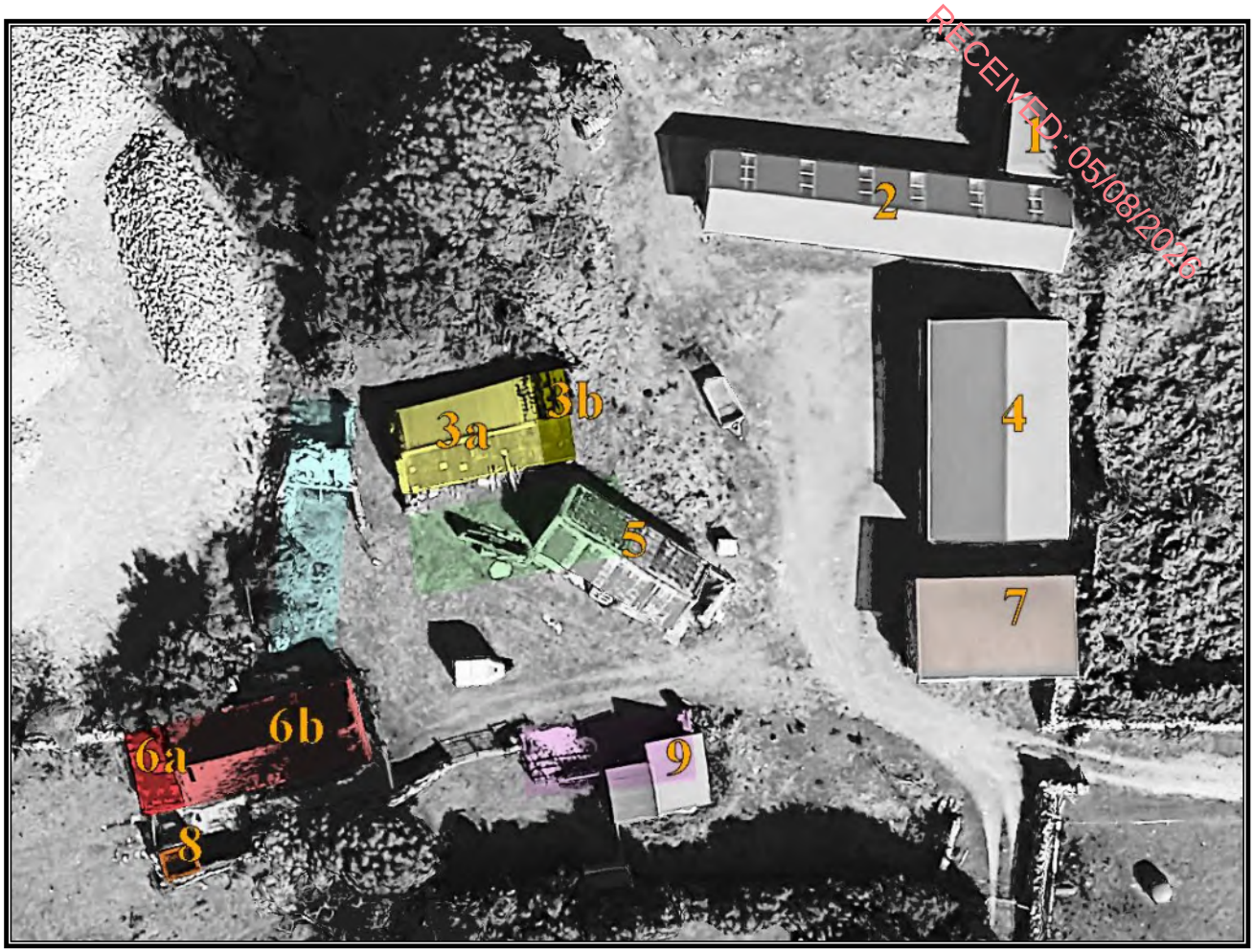
left his dwelling house on half an acre to his niece Eileen Cairns and his land to his nephew Paul Cairns. The Grant of Probate gives the address of this house as 31 Kingston Road, Taylors Hill Galway which is the modern house just to the south of Building 9. When viewed on the various aerial photography images from 1996 to 2013, a path running north west from the rear of this house connecting to the site between Buildings 6b and 9 is clearly visible. This confirms that Building 6b had ceased to be a house by 1996 and while it was probably used for storage or other such purposes, the current condition suggests that little maintenance was undertaken once the residential function ceased. No date has been established for the erection of No. 31, but it must pre-date 1996.

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While no earlier legal documents have been recovered and none are referred to in those available and discussed above, they are important as the confirm the continuity of the land ownership from 1860 and occupation of the buildings by the same family from 1855 – and probably from 1834 – until the end of 2020.

In terms of the buildings, the information provided by the 1901, 1911 and 1926 censuses show that Buildings 3a and 6b were in residential use at that time, recording that they were thatched in 1901 and 1911. By comparing the footprints of the two buildings on the various editions of the Ordnance Survey Maps it has been established that buildings with the same footprint – without the more recent extensions of 3b and 6a - existed on the site from 1838, Buildings 3a and 6b being the only two of the six shown in 1838 to survive as buildings and an examination of the surviving fabric suggests that there has been significant change in both over the years as further discussed in the next chapter.

3.0. EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE EXTANT BUILDINGS.



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The above Google satellite image of the extant buildings is a copy of the aerial photograph in Chapter 1, but with the surviving historic buildings coloured the same as in the historic maps of the previous noted chapter. In addition, the outline of the lost historic buildings have been shaded in the colours of the historic maps.

Building 1:



This is a modern concrete open building of the 21st century. No previous buildings stood in this location and is has no architectural heritage or historic values.

Building 2:

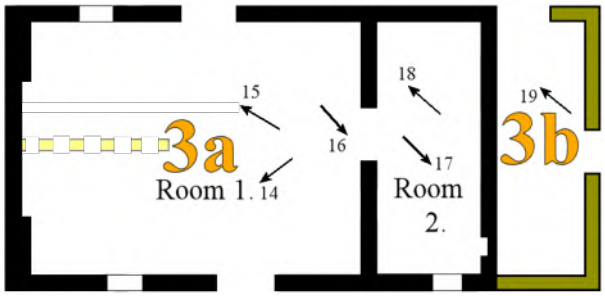


This is a modern concrete block building of the 21st century. No previous buildings stood in this location and is has no architectural heritage or historic values.

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Building 3a & 3b:





Building 3a is the building coloured light yellow and 3b the darker yellow extension to the east. The layout is shown on the sketch floor plan above where the viewpoints for the internal photographs in Appendix IV are shown by the arrows with the number of the photograph in the Appendix. The extension is the partially unroofed section in the foreground on the photograph from the southeast on the left.

Building 3a can be identified on the 1838 OS, but the extension, Building 3b, is not identifiable on any of the maps.

Building 3a is built of random rubble stone walls with lime mortar which was recorded as being thatched in both the 1901 and 1911 censuses. It is a simple two room plan form being subdivided by a random rubble wall with a brick-lined door opening. The extant roof is of mid-20th century construction and covers both building 3a and the later extension Building 3b. The stonework of the west gable of Building 3a shows a significant recess below the apex where the chimney stack has been lost. There are variations to the stonework below suggesting significant repairs or alterations at some time in the past. These have been indicated between the dotted yellow lines on Photograph 13 in Appendix IV.
Building 3b is an extension to Building 3a. The walls are random rubble and concrete

blockwork, the rubble walls exhibiting little or no mortar in the joints. This extension probably postdates the 1945 OS Map as it is not separately shown (as Buildings 6a was shown as an extension to Building 6b), but may not have been shown separately as the roof structure extends across both buildings.

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The interior is completely stripped and while it has been identified as Bartley Kane's (or Keane's) house on the 1901 and 1911 censuses, no vestige of its use as a house have survived. The subdivision of the largest room, Room 1,(shown dotted on the sketch floor plan), suggest it was used to house animals for some time in the more recent past. The inglenook type fireplace in the Room 1 can be identified, although the alterations to the associated stonework on the external face of the wall questions if it is original to the building. The remnants of a cast iron fireplace insert have survived in the Room 2. The interior of the extension, Building 3b, is a single space with bare walls, no windows and two external doors.

Both buildings are in poor condition with significant cracking in the rubble walls, decaying timber lintols and loss of the chimney stacks. While a large proportion of the northern roof pitch has replacement metal sheeted roof, there are large areas of missing corrugated iron roofing allowing the interior to be open to the elements. No window joinery survives and the external doors exhibit advanced deterioration. Reference should be made to the Structural Engineers' Report which advises this building should be demolished on structural condition and Health and Safety grounds.

In terms of setting, Building 3a was shown on the 1838 OS map as one of a cluster of five buildings in close proximity with a further building more distant, but divorced from the central space by the now lost green building. The loss of three of the five original adjacent buildings has resulted in the loss of the original setting. As there is no record, particularly pictorial record, of the setting other than the historic mapping available at the time of writing, it can only be concluded that the historic setting has been irretrievably lost.

Of the original building itself, Building 3a, only the random rubble walls survive. The roof, structure and coverings date to the 20th century. Given that there is no evidence of the heads of the walls being raised, the replacement of the thatch with the extant corrugated iron and later sheet metal, the ridge line of the roof must now be lower. Given the Building 3b is an extension and that the roofline was continued to cover this extension, the original appearance of the building must have been of a shorter squatter building. The surviving fireplace insert is not original, stylistically being dated to the mid to later 19th century. Structurally, there are concerns relating to the cracking in the original east gable following the line of the chimney flue and the previous alterations / repairs to the chimney flue of the west gable that question the originality of that fireplace. There are also concerns relating to water ingress into the heads of the walls, particularly the west gable.

Building 3b is a 20th century extension as are the roof structure and finishes. Internally, the building has been used most recently for storage purposes. As it was unstable, safe access was very restricted – refer to photographs in Appendix IV. Insofar as it could be accessed, it can be concluded that whatever the internal features and finishes were, they have been lost.

In the final analysis, the only survivals of the original building and its setting are the random rubble walls of the two roomed house, everything else dates to later in the 19th century after Griffiths Valuation Map of 1863 and later. While the building can be identified as the Bartley Keane house of the 1901 census and the Bartley Kane (or Keane) house of the 1911 and 1926 censuses, the cracking and rebuilding noted for the fireplaces and flue do question the original use as a house.

Building 4:



This is a modern concrete block building of 21st century. No previous buildings stood in this location and it has no architectural heritage or historic values.

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Building 5:



This is a mid-20th century concrete block building. It is located at an angle covering part of the site of the lost original green building. It has no architectural heritage or historic values.

Building 6a and 6b:

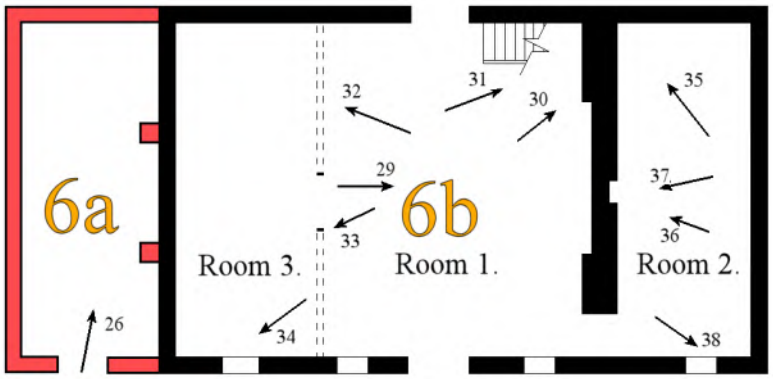


The photograph on the left show the lean-to extension Building 6a in the foreground with the pitched roof Building 6b behind, coloured dark pink and pink respectively on the historic maps. Building 6b is the original building shown on the 1839 OS Map while Building 6a first appears on the 1918 OS Map.

Building 6b is built of random rubble stone walls with lime mortar which was recorded as being thatched in both the 1901 and 1911 censuses. Both censuses describe it as a three room

house and this can still be seen, although only the door and frame to Room 3 have survived. The extant roof is of mid-20th century construction and was raised when the structure was replaced as can be seen from the three courses of concrete blockwork along the top of the external walls. Building 6a is an extension to Building 6b. The walls are random rubble with some mass concrete and concrete block, the rubble walls exhibiting little or no mortar in the joints. The mass concrete and concrete blocks suggest that works were undertaken to this extension at the same time the roof of Building 6b was replaced.

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The sketch floor plan on the left shows the original building, Building 6b with the loss of the partition wall to Room 3, except the door and frame, shown dotted. The later lean-to extension, Building 6a is shown with the dark pink coloured walls. The viewpoints of the various photographs of the interior in Appendix IV are indicated by the arrows, numbered to identify the specific photograph.

As noted for Building 3a, the interior of Building 6b has been used for storage which has become loosely packed and is unstable, making access very restricted. This access has been exacerbated by the partial collapse of the internal wall and chimneystack which has resulted in considerable damage and areas unsafe to access. While the three room house recorded by the 1901 and 1911 censuses can be seen despite the loss of most of the internal wall to Room 3, it seems a fourth room was created in a partial attic space above Room 2, formed when the roof was replaced and extra head height created. This attic room is accessed by a staircase, significantly damaged when the partial collapse occurred. This collapse may have been exacerbated by the formation of a door in the internal wall at the top of the staircase to give access into the attic room. Building 6a was probably last used to house animals.

Externally, the tooled stone lintols and window sills are an interesting and unexpected feature of the building exterior, but the shelf formed when the wall height was increased detracts from the overall values of the building. Internally, the voussoir stone forming the arch above the 'inglenook' fireplace are dressed, being sparrow pecked with dragged margins, which is unexpected in a building of this type and may not be original. The fireplace retains its chimney crane. The bannisters and handrail of the damaged staircase, date it to the second half of the 20th century. A somewhat damaged and incomplete simple chimneypiece survives in Room 2. Among the detritus on the floor, a probably original window sash was noted (Photograph 34), although none survive in situ. In overall terms, neither building could be described as being in good condition given the collapse of the chimney and the loss of an area of the corrugated iron roof covering with resultant internal damage.

In the final analysis, while the original setting of the Building 6b within the cluster of six buildings has been lost, its original setting of the east gable facing the cluster with the entrance door along the side wall indicating a subtle separation from the cluster has survived, albeit altered. This sense of separation with the doors on the south protected by the stone wall of the opposite boundary has survived. Considering the details of the worked stonework lintols, sills and fireplace voussoirs and that some vestiges of the original window seem to have survived, even if the sash is lying on the floor, and given there are not the structural concerns noted for Building 3a, there is a case for this Building 6b to be carefully repurposed for a sympathetic reuse which may or may not include Building 6a.

Building 7:



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Building 7 sits on the site of the original buff coloured building shown on the 1838 OS Map. While the front wall shown in the photograph on the left is concrete block with steel beams over the openings, the remaining three walls are rubble stonework rising approximately 1750 mm from the floor surmounted by a levelling course of concrete, an approximately 300 mm deep concrete ring beam with 225 mm concrete blocks laid on the flat rising in excess of 1120 mm supporting the lean-to roof. While the concrete and roof elements of this building are quite recent, the stonework is older. It seems that the rubble stonework walls act as retaining walls for the substantial amount of filled material, the ground level falling away at the side, the ground level at the rear of the building being lower than that at the front.

Where the random rubble stonework is exposed at the rear, it is possible to detect differences in the stonework that might be interpreted as an infilled doorway and others that seem to be substantial repairs or re-building of the wall. However, little mortar was visible in the joints of this rear wall suggesting that it may be a dry stone wall built with the rubble stone of the demolished building or adjacent lane / field wall shown on the 1838 OS Map. The absence in the surrounding laneways on succeeding maps could not be resolved so it remains unclear if the east wall of this building is on the same line as the building shown on the 1838 map or if it now extends to the field boundary to the east of the original east wall. It can be concluded that while there are indications that some of the walling of the building shown on the 1838 Map may have survived, it seems that much was rebuilt once the original building was unroofed as indicated by the 1918 OS Map.

Building 8:



This small enclosure first appears on the 1945 OS Map being shown hatched so while it dates between 1918 and 1945, the concrete block suggests it is closer to the 1945 date. It has no architectural heritage or historic values.

Building 9:



Building 9 sits on the site of the original building shown on the 1838 OS Map and coloured purple, but is set back from the north line of the original building. It was shown with only the west half hatched on the 1945 Map. While the building could not be accessed at the time of the inspection, the extant modern roof seems to cover only the rear half of the site of the original building and the walls, where visible, appear to be dry stone walls with the pier at the front pebble dashed which may be the sole survivor of the original building. This building has no architectural heritage or historic values.

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Site of the Blue Building:



The original building, coloured blue on the historic maps was shown hatched on the 1838 OS Map and on the Griffiths Valuation Map. Only a small section of the southwest corner survived hatched on the 1899 OS map and that has disappeared by the 1918 OS Map. As the building has been lost and there is no pictorial record of the building, it cannot be considered to have architectural heritage values.

Site of the Green Building:



The original building coloured green stood in front of the stone building in the background approximately along the line of the section of the modern concrete block wall. The site is partially covered by the rear half of the concrete Building 5 in the foreground. As the building has been lost and there is no pictorial record of the building, it cannot be considered to have architectural heritage values.

Site of the Purple Building:



The purple building occupied the site from half distant on the silver roof to the end of the wall extending right from the roof. While the pier at the right end of the wall might contain stonework from the original building, the wall seems to be a more recent dry stone wall. As the building has been lost and there is no pictorial record of the building, it cannot be considered to have architectural heritage values.

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Site of the Buff Building:



Building 7 occupies the site of the original buff coloured building. The inspection indicated that some of the rubble stonework of the lower walls may have survived from the original buff building, but much of the stonework seem to be more recent rebuilding and may relate to the adjusted land boundaries when the surrounding lanes shown on the 1838 OS Map disappeared on the 1899 Map. The floor level has been raised to give level access from the right. Potentially, some remnants of the original stone walls may have survived, but as so little survives and there is no pictorial record of the building, it cannot be considered to have architectural heritage values.

4.0. CONCLUSIONS.

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Research has not been able to show the precise date when the original six buildings were erected, why they were erected, the original relationship between the various buildings and why they were laid out in the apparently random fashion that can be seen on the 1838 Ordnance Survey Map. It has been unable to establish what the buildings visual appearance were and unable to establish the function of any of the building prior to the 1901 census. It has established the occupiers at the time of the publication of Griffiths '*Valuation of Tenements*' in 1855 and that there were three houses and an unspecified number of '*offices*' on 9 acres and 3 roods of land, occupied by Bartholomew, John and Patrick Kane with Henry Ede as the Immediate Lessor. By 1860, Bartholomew had been replaced by Peter Kane and Patrick Kane was the ground landlord. It is not known, although it is reasonable to assume, that these were members of the same family and that they may have been brothers or father and sons. The Tithe Applotment Book of 1834 shows that a Bartholomew, John and Patrick Keane held 3 acres and 16 perches each on lands from the Kingston Estate of Mr. Sommerville, but Plantation (Irish) measure rather than Statute measure. The research has shown that the surname Kane and Keane was used interchangeably by the family as recorded in Griffiths Valuation, Valuation Office Revision Books, the Census forms and newspaper reports, so it is reasonable to suggest that members of this family built the six original buildings before 1838. The research has shown that the same family retained the buildings and lands after James Keane's death in 2019 and later. No evidence or record was found during the research that would suggest it was ever anything but a family farm homestead.

Only legal documents dating to the last 15 years are available and they do not contain any references to previous leases, debentures, wills etc. that would have assisted in the understanding of the place, the buildings and their functions. It was not possible to contact any surviving members of the Kane or Keane family to access their knowledge of the place and any documents or photographs they might have.

Two of the six buildings shown on the 1838 OS Map survive as buildings (Buildings 3a and 6b) but with extensions and significant alterations including the loss of the original roof structures and thatch. They have been identified as houses based on the information available from the Revision Books and the three censuses records. Given that both houses have large arched fireplaces that would have been used for cooking (the chimney crane surviving in Building 6b) and given that there is possible evidence that the fabric was altered to provide these fireplaces, any conclusion that these are two of the three houses noted by Griffiths Valuation must be treated with caution. Of the remaining buildings shown on the 1838 OS Map, some random rubble walls that may or may not be the walls of the buildings survive in Buildings 7 and 9 and of which insufficient remains to record any of their original layout, design, appearance, function and relationship to the other buildings. The remaining two have been lost.

Given the lack of historical records and information about the buildings and place and the substantial or complete loss of four of the six buildings shown on the 1838 OS Map, any attempt to recreate the buildings and layout that would have existed at any specified time in the past would be conjectural and conflict with Article 9 of Venice Charter, the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, which states:

> *"The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be*

preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument."

Venice Charter is the International ICOMOS Charter listed in the Bibliography of the *"Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities"* of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2011 publication (first published in 2004) where Article 7.7.3 states:

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> *"Conjectural restoration of a protected structure, or part of a structure, should generally only be permitted where there is sufficient physical or documentary evidence of the earlier state of the structure or element or where restoration is necessary to enhance the appreciation of other elements that contribute to the character of the structure. ....."*

Elsewhere in the Guidelines where considering specific elements of building structure, concerns and limits are expressed about conjectural restorations. It also must be noted that the Guidelines are for the assessment, inclusion and removal of buildings from the Record of Protected Structures and for works to those building proposed on included in the Record. None of the buildings on the site were included in the Record of Protected Structures at the time of writing.

Any re-creation of the four lost or substantially lost buildings would be highly conjectural and conflict with good conservation practice as outlined above. Of the surviving Buildings 3a and 6b, only the random rubble stonework of the walls can be considered original albeit altered. The original roof structures and thatch have been lost in both buildings and the roof level raised in Building 6b. There is significant evidence of alterations to the internal layouts and while some may date to the 19th century, most seem to date to the first half of the 20th century. No record of their previous or original layouts or interiors have survived and it seems their functions as houses had ceased by 1996 at the latest. Therefore, any attempt to re-create the building as it was at any time in the past would be conjectural and conflict with good conservation practice.

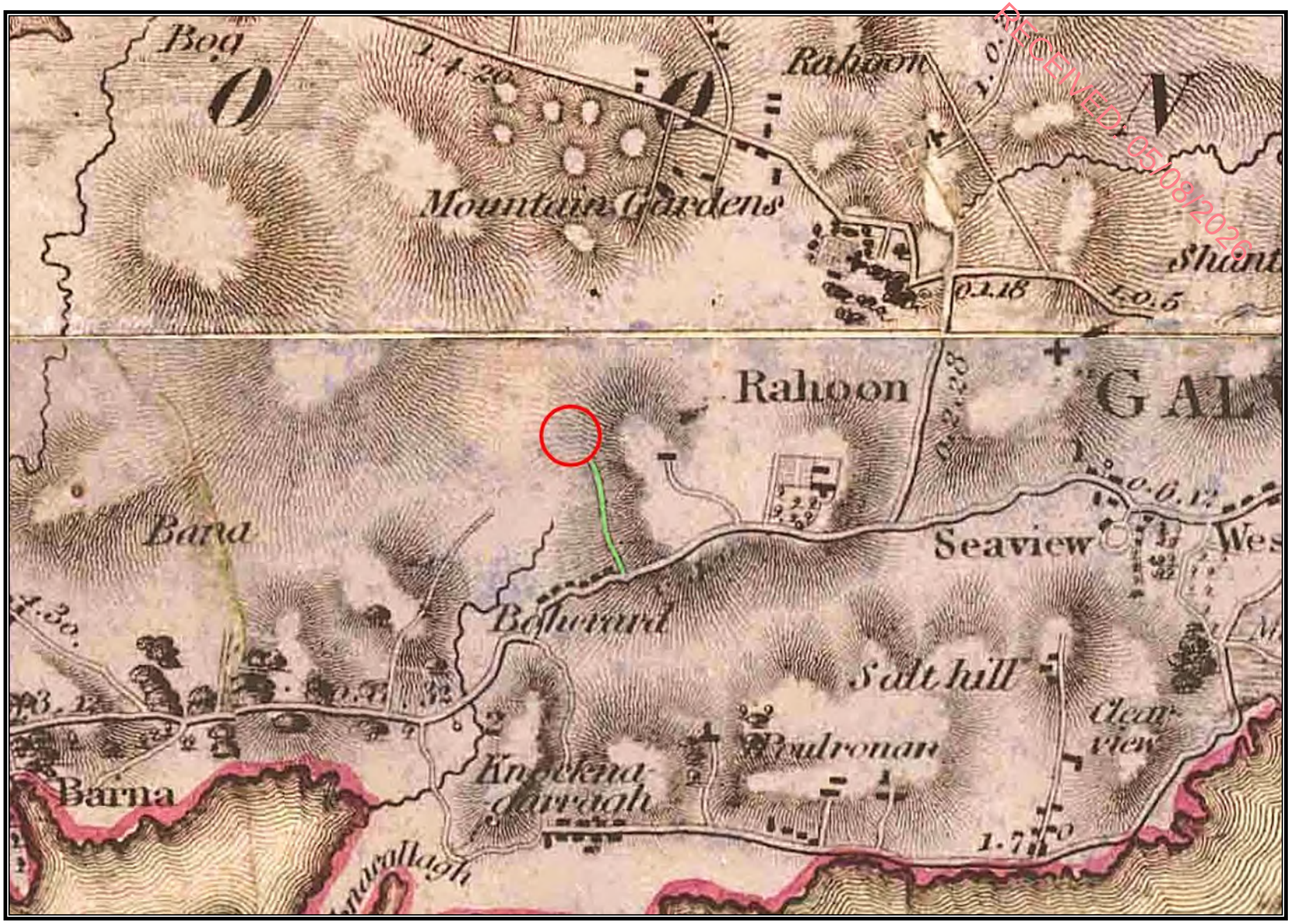
In terms of the two buildings as they exist today, the Structural Engineers have concluded that Building 3a has significant structural damage and defects from a number of causes and recommended its demolition. Given the defects and damage noted, and the engineers' experience in the field of conservation, it is difficult to disagree with that conclusion.

Building 6b also exhibits a number of structural defects, not least the partial collapse of the chimney and consequential damage to the 20th century roof. However, when the tooling of the stonework of the voussoirs on the fireplace inglenook arch and on the windows sills are considered, there is a case for this building to be retained, repaired and brought back into use with a sympathetic function that will allow for its continuing care and maintenance in the future. Historically, this building had three rooms at ground floor level, but two of these have been combined into a single room with only the door left standing in isolation. Given its current layout as two ground floor rooms, one of which is quite small, and that even when repaired, it is doubtful that the staircase access to the upper room could be used due to the very restricted head heights (which would be further reduced, if not totally lost, if the line of the original thatched roof were reinstated), finding a suitable and sympathetic use for the building that will ensure its survival, care and maintenance in the future may not be possible without significant alterations and extensions. If such alterations required the loss of the inglenook fireplace to create a single internal small hall type space, then its retention would have to be questioned.

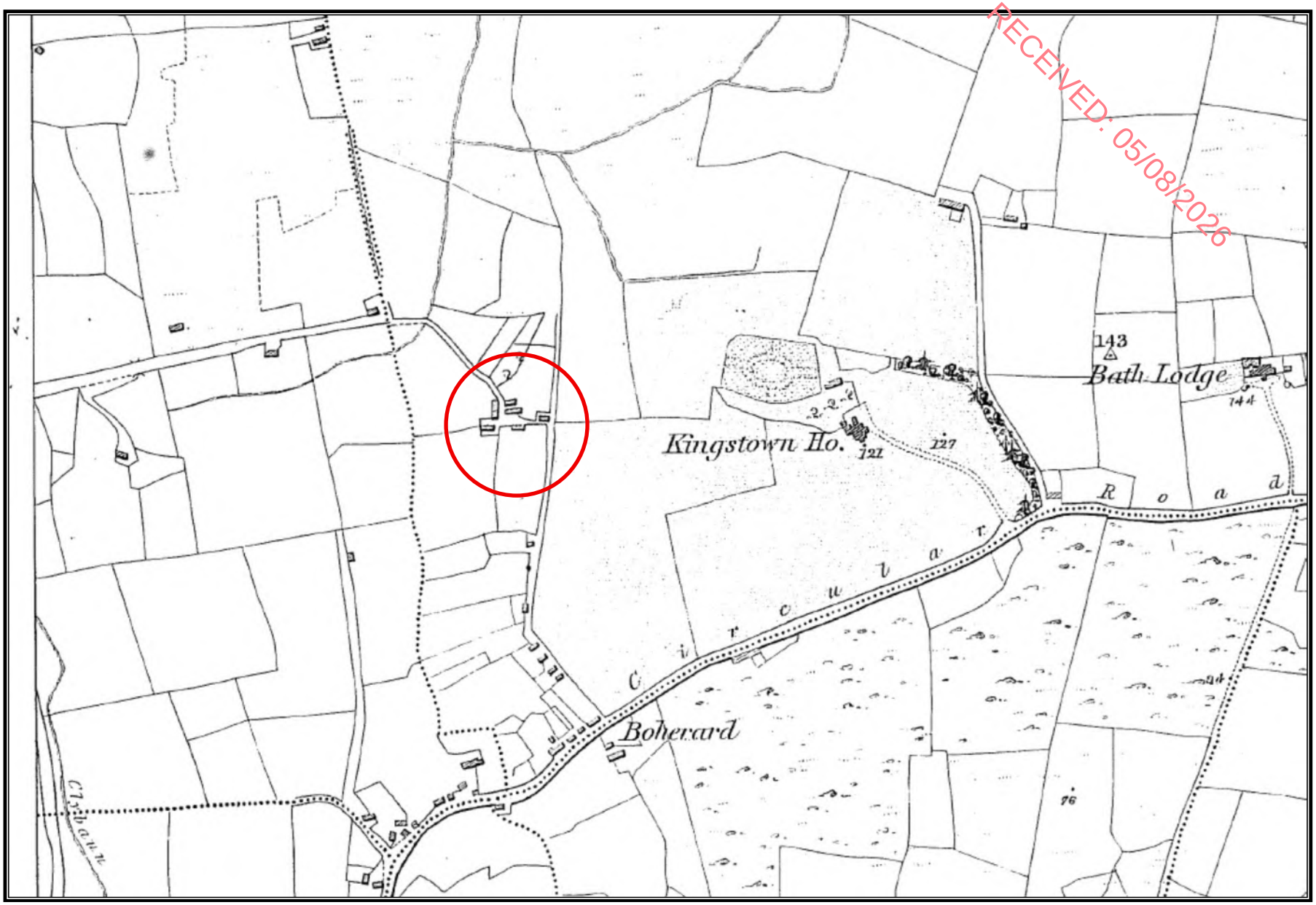
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Appendix I.
Historic Maps.

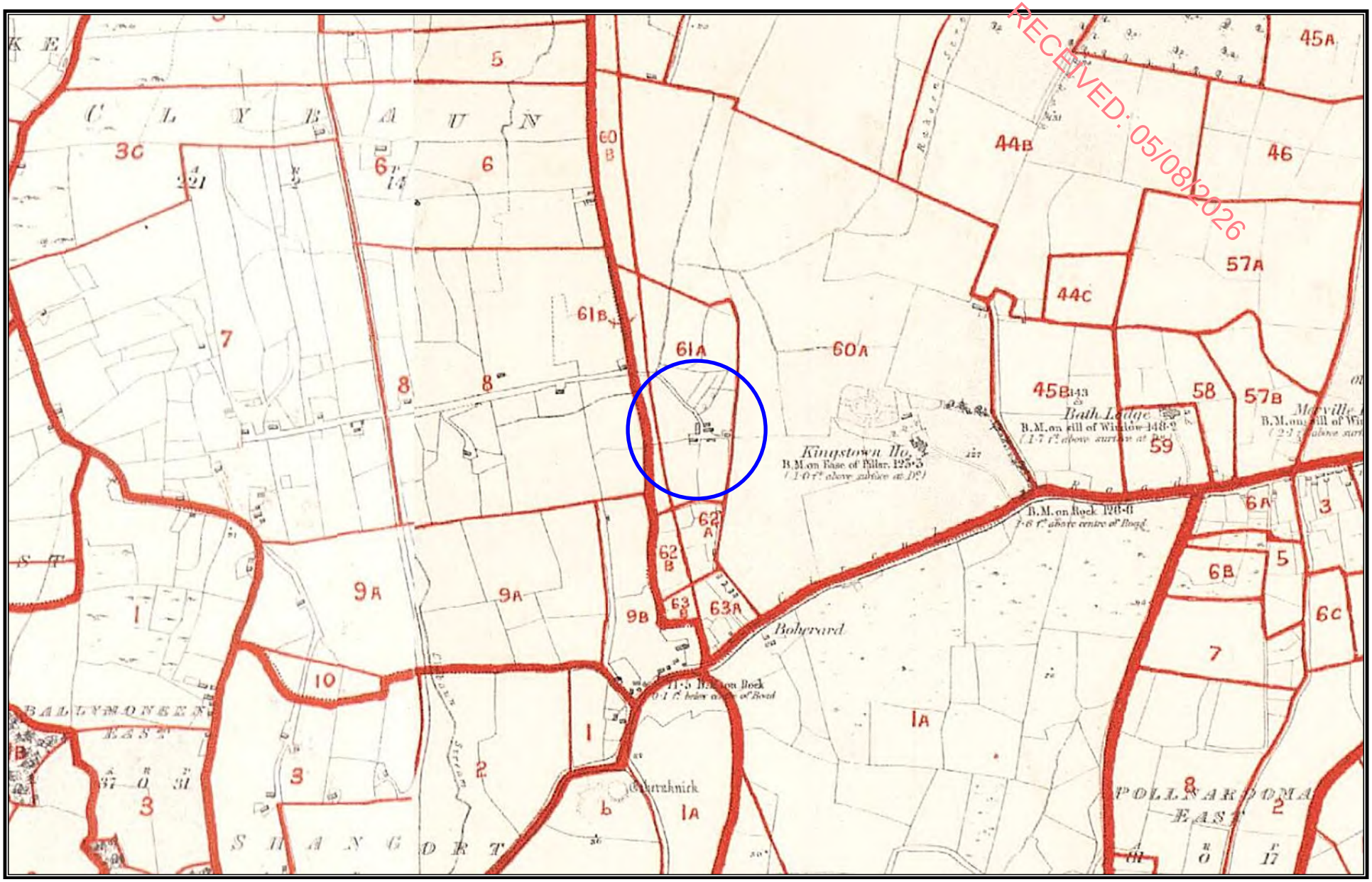
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William Larkin – Map of the County of Galway, Sheets 7 & 11 – 1819.

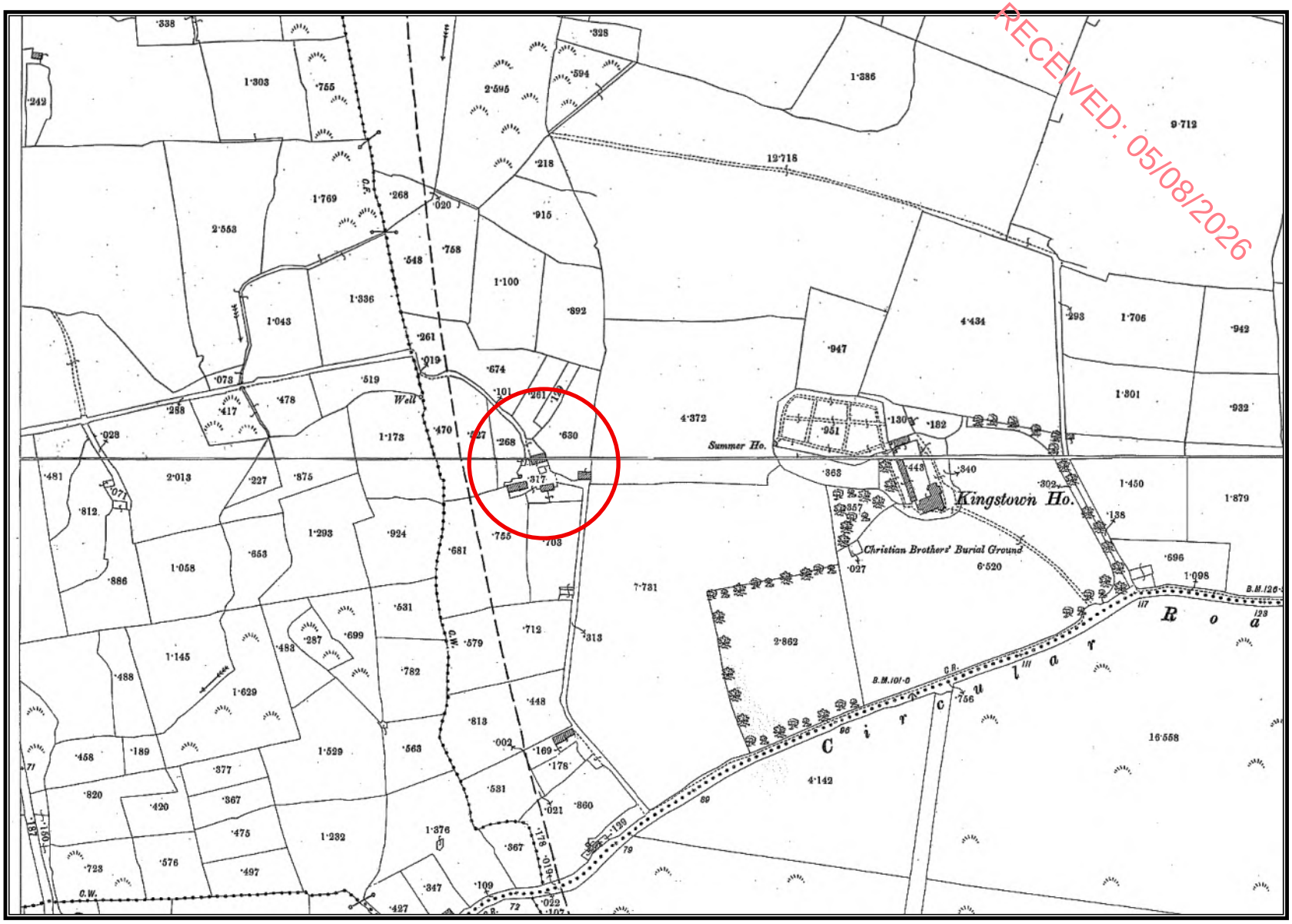


Ordnance Survey Galway Sheet 94 – Surveyed 1838, Published 1840. The buildings are circled in red.

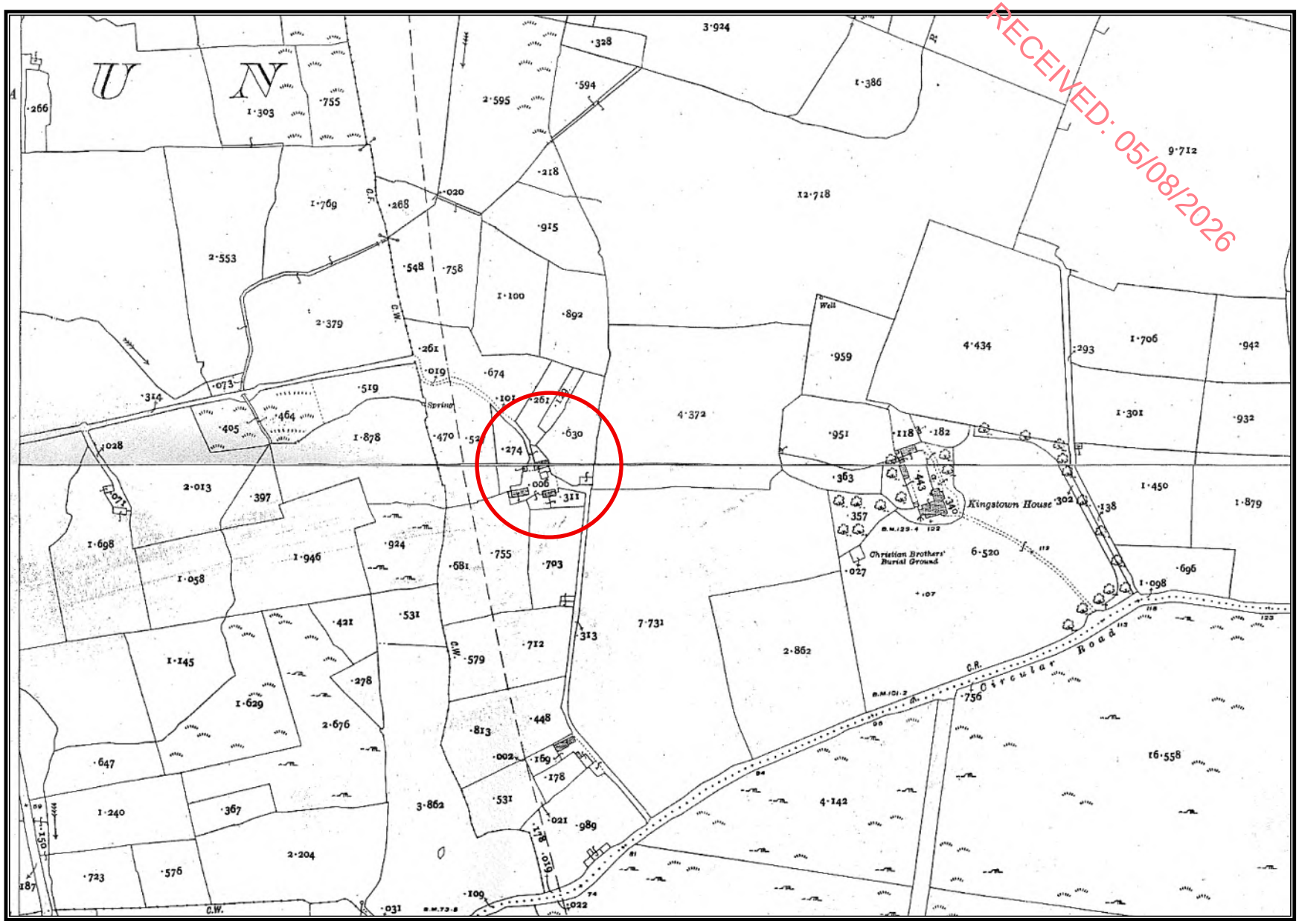


Griffiths Valuation Map, Sheets 93 and 94 jointed – dated after 1863.

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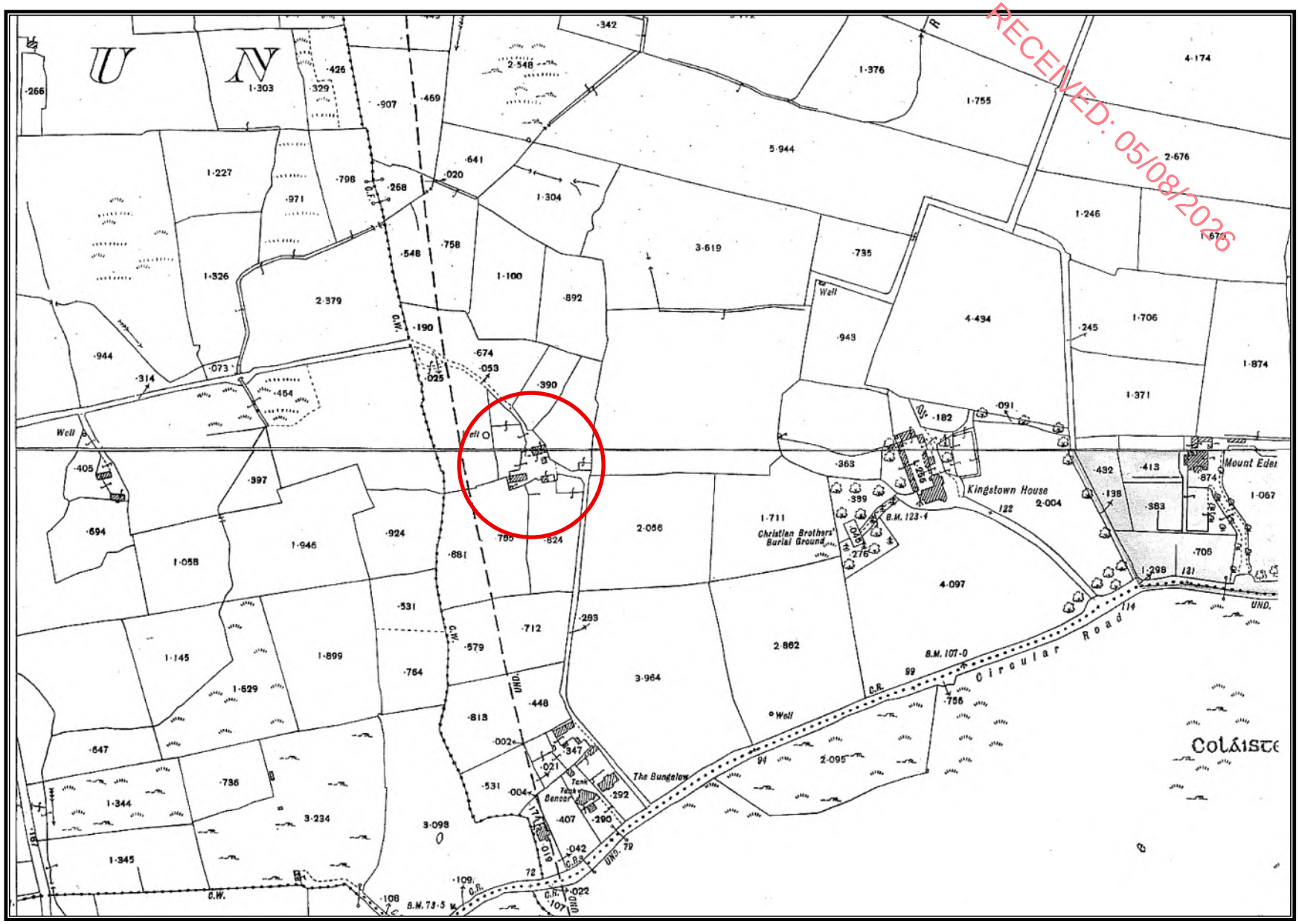


Ordnance Survey Map Sheets 94-01 & 94-05 – Surveyed 1895 – 1899, Published 1899.



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Ordnance Survey Map Sheets 94-01 & 94-05 – Revised 1918, Published 1918



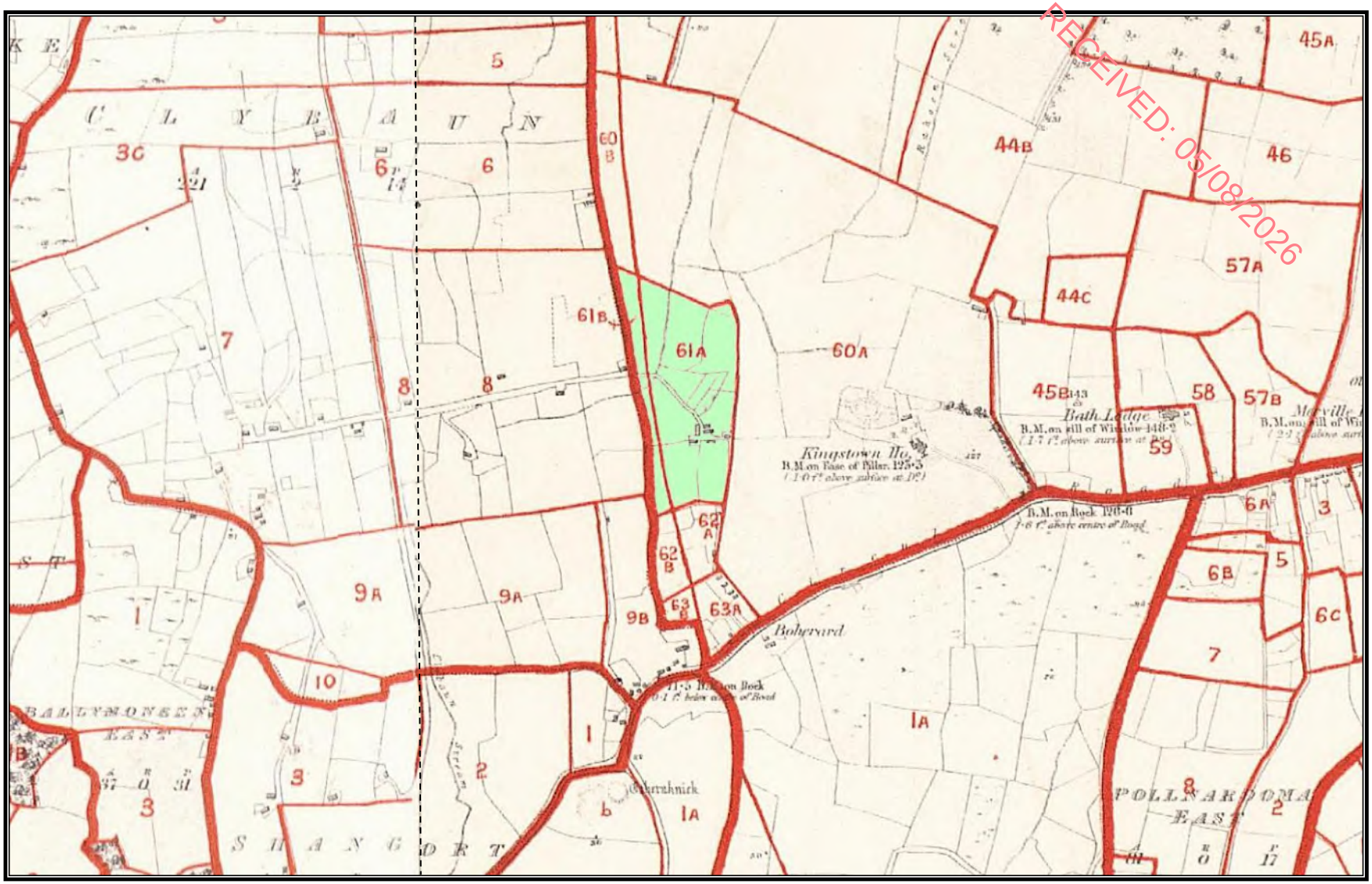
Ordnance Survey Map Sheets 94-01 & 94-05 – Revised 1945, Published 1945.

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Appendix II.

Griffiths Valuation.

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Griffiths Map – Based on OS Sheets 93 & 94 jointed (vertical dotted line), Sheet 93 printed in 1863 and Sheet 94 in 1861. Records 61A & 61B coloured green to aid identification. 61C is not shown on the map.

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WEST WARD—PARISH OF RAHOON.

No. and Letters of Reference to Map	Names. Townlands and Occupiers.	Names. Immediate Lessors.	Description of Tenement.	Area. A. R. P.	Rateable Annual Valuation. Land. £ s. d.	Rateable Annual Valuation. Buildings. £ s. d.	Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property. £ s. d.
	RAHOON—*continued.*						
32	Thomas Lane,	Henry Hodgson,	House, office, & land,	17 1 10	0 15 0	0 15 0	12 0 0
33			Land,	8 0 5	4 10 0	—	
34	Patrick Tierney,	Same,	House, office, and land,	3 1 17	1 7 0	0 8 0	1 15 0
35	Denis Tierney (*Martin*),	Same,	House and land,	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	2 15 0
36	John Molloy, / Michael Kelly,	Same,	House, office, & land, / Land,	24 1 13	4 15 0 / 4 15 0	0 10 0 / —	5 5 0 / 4 15 0
37	John Culdire,	Same,	Land,	15 3 0	2 15 0	—	2 15 0
38	Denis Tierney (*Tom*),	Same,	House, office, and land,	4 1 30	2 0 0	0 15 0	2 15 0
39 A	Timothy Feeney,	Same,	Office and land,	7 0 15	4 2 0	0 8 0	7 0 0
— B			Office and land,	4 1 10	2 0 0	0 10 0	
40	Grave-yard,		Grave-yard,	1 0 20	0 8 0	—	0 8 0
41	Thomas Griffin,	Henry Ede,	House, office, and land,	6 0 15	3 2 0	0 8 0	3 10 0
42	Thomas Callaghan,	Same,	Land,	26 3 30	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
43 A	Thomas Costello,	Same,	Land,	44 0 12	30 0 0	—	42 0 0
— B			Land,	14 2 28	12 0 0	—	
— a	Vacant,	Thomas Costello,	House,	—	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
— b	Edward Malley,	Same,	House,	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
44 A	Thomas C. Dickson,	In fee,	Land,	18 3 5	13 0 0	—	130 0 0
— B			Offs., herd's ho., & land,	18 0 5	24 5 0	2 15 0	
— C			House, offices, and land,	56 1 18	72 0 0	27 0 0	
45	Esther Hughes,	Rt. Rev. Laurence O'Donnell,	House, office, and land,	5 2 30	9 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
46	Mullins and Kyne,	In fee,	Land,	8 1 29	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
47	Edward Duffy,	Henry Ede,	Herd's ho., offs., & land,	10 0 6	15 5 0	1 15 0	17 0 0
48	Rev. George Ussher,	Same,	House and land,	13 2 5	15 0 0	4 0 0	19 0 0
49	Ambrose Rush,	Mullins and Kyne,	Land,	7 3 8	9 10 0	—	9 10 0
50		In fee,	House, offices, and land,	9 0 2	13 0 0	22 0 0	35 0 0
51	Elizabeth Hynes,	Friars of West Convent,	House, offices, and land,	3 3 35	5 0 0	16 0 0	21 0 0
52	Rev. John Darcy,	Same,	House, offices, and land,	4 1 22	6 10 0	30 0 0	35 10 0
53		Laurence Mullins,	Offices and land,	7 2 30	12 10 0	2 0 0	11 10 0
54	John Evans,	Same,	House, offices, and land,	8 3 5	9 0 0	6 10 0	15 10 0
55	—— Melvin,	Catherine Flatley,	House, offices, and land,	3 0 12	3 0 0	11 0 0	14 0 0
56	Laurence Mullins,	In fee,	Land,	10 3 20	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
57	Rt. Rev. Laurence O'Donnell,	Catherine Flatley,	House, offices, gate-ho., and land,	19 1 37	24 0 0	19 0 0	43 0 0
58	Edward Duffy,	Henry Ede,	Land,	4 2 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
— a	Patrick O'Dea,	Edward Duffy,	House,	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0
59	Edward Duffy,	Reps. Counsellor Close,	House, offices, and land,	3 1 25	4 15 0	6 10 0	11 5 0
60 a	Richard N. Somerville,	Henry Ede,	House, office, and land,	71 0 10	51 10 0	1 10 0	53 0 0
— b	Vacant,	Richard N. Somerville,	House and offices,	—	—	14 0 0	14 0 0
61 a	Bartholomew Kane,	Henry Ede,	House, offices, & land,	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 15 0	2 15 0
61 b	John Kane,		House, offices, & land,		2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
61 c	Patrick Kane,		House, offices, & land,		2 0 0	0 15 0	2 15 0
62	Patrick Kane,	Same,	Land,	1 0 37	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
— a	William Kane,	Patrick Kane,	House,	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0
— b	Henry Lee,	Same,	House,	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0
63 a	Mark Cradwell,	Henry Ede,	House and land,	3 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 17 0
63 b	Edward Madden,		House and land,		1 0 0	0 7 0	1 7 0
63 c	Bridget Folan,		House and land,		0 10 0	0 7 0	0 17 0
63 d	William Madden,		House and land,		0 15 0	0 7 6	1 2 6
63 e	Peter Folan,		House and land,		0 5 0	0 7 0	0 12 0
— f	Vacant,	William Madden,	House,	—	—	0 7 0	0 7 0
— g	James Golding,	Edward Madden,	House,	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0
			Total,	754 3 0	608 1 0	203 4 0	811 5 0
			EXEMPTIONS: Grave-yard,	1 0 20	0 8 0	—	0 8 0
			Total, exclusive of Exemptions,	753 2 20	607 13 0	203 4 0	810 17 0
	SHANTALLOW. (*Ord. S.* 91.)						
1	Elizabeth B. Burke,	Martin J. Blake,	Land,	19 3 8	31 0 0	—	31 0 0
2	Mark Malley,	Elizabeth B. Burke,	Land,	1 3 15	1 10 0	—	1 10 0
3	William Wade,	Same,	Land,	1 0 30	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
4	Patrick Malley,	Same,	Land,	3 3 20	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
5	Bartholomew Killeen,	Same,	Land,	1 0 10	1 15 0	—	1 15 0
6	Ambrose Rush,	Same,	Land,	5 0 20	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
7	Michael Cahill,	Same,	Land,	5 0 30	5 10 0	—	5 10 0
8	Patrick Malley,	Same,	Land,	1 1 10	1 5 0	—	1 5 0

Valuation of Tenements, published 1855.
Records 61 a, b and c coloured green to aid identification.

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Appendix III.

Table of Extracts from the Valuation Office Revision Books.

Date	Reference on Record / Map	Letter on Record / Map	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area Acres	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1855	61	a	Bartholomew Kane	Henry Ede	House Offices Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	Griffiths Valuation of Tenements.
		b	John Kane		House Offices Land		1-0-0	
		c	Patrick Kane		House Offices Land		0-15-0	
1860 – 1862	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18-0 ~~1-0-0~~	*& garden ???*
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2-0 ~~1-0-0~~	
		d	Patk Kavanagh	Patrick Kane	House		0-5-0	
		e	John Meally	Peter Kane	House		0-5-0	1862 Revision
1862 – 1863	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18-0	
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2-0	
1863 – 1864	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15-0	
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18-0	
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2-0	
1864 - 1869	61A	a	Peter Kane	Patrick Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-15	Pence omitted from Valuations given.
		b	John Kane		Ho Off Land		0-18	
		c	Patrick Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-2	
1869 - 1876	61A	a	Peter Kane	John Keane ~~Patrick Kane~~	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-10-0 ~~0-15-0~~ Delap[d]	
		b	William ~~John~~ Kane	In Fee	~~Ho Off~~ Land		~~0-18-0~~	
		c	John ~~Patrick~~ Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-10-0 ~~1-2-0~~	
		b	Patrick Kane	John Kane	House Offices		0-15-0	1873 Revision
1876 -	61A	a	Peter Kane	John Kane	Ho Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-10-0	

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Date	Reference on Record / Map	Letter on Record / Map	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area Acres	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1882		b	William Kane	In Fee	Land			
		c	John Kane	In Fee	Ho Off Land		1-10-0	
		b	Patrick Kane	John Kane	Ho Offices		0-15-0	
1882 - 1893	61A		John ~~Peter~~ Kane	In Fee ~~John Kane~~	Off Land	7a-3r-0p	0-5-0 ~~0-10-0~~	
			Mary ~~William~~ Kane	In Fee	Land			
			John Kane	"	Ho Off Land		1-10-0	
			~~John Kane~~ ~~Patrick Kane~~ Patrick Kane	~~John Kane~~ John Kane	Ho Offs		0-10-0 ~~0-15-0~~	1883 Revision 1885 Revision
1893 – 1902	61A		John Kane	In Fee	Office & Land	7a-3r-0p	0-5-0	
			Mary Kane	In Fee	Land			
			John Kane	In Fee	Ho Offs & land		1-10-0	
			~~Patrick Kane~~ Vac	John Kane	House		0-10-0	1901 Revision
1902 - 1909	61Da,62A??		John Kane	In Fee	Ho Off land ~~Office & Land~~	6a-3r-23p	1-15-0 ~~0-5-0~~	
	61C, 63A		Bartley ~~Mary~~ Kane	"	Ho Off land ~~Land~~	3a-0r-27p	0-13-0	
	~~61D~~		~~John Kane~~	"	~~Ho Offs & land~~	~~7a-3r-0p~~	~~1-10-0~~	1903 Revision
	61Db		Vacant	John Kane	House		0-10-0	1904 Revision
1909 - 1917	2909 95-97 ~~61C.63A~~		Bartley Kane	In Fee	Ho off & land	3a-0r-27p	0-13-0	
	2910 96-98 ~~61Da62A~~ ~~63C~~		Patrick Keane ~~John Kane~~	In fee	Ho off & land	??-3r-23p	1-15-0	1914 Revision
	2911 ~~61Db~~		~~Vac~~	~~John Kane~~	~~House~~		~~0-10-0~~	1916 Revision 1917 Revision
1917 - 1935	95.97		Bartley Kane	In Fee	Ho off & land	??a-??-27p	0-13-0	
	96-98		Patrick Kane	In Fee	"	??-?3r-23p	1-15-0	
1935 -	95.97		Mary Keane	In Fee (LAP)	Ho off & land	??a-?0r-27p	1-5-0	

Date	Reference on Record / Map	Letter on Record / Map	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Description	Land Area Acres	Valuation Buildings	Notes
1951			~~Bartley Kane~~				~~0-13-0~~	
	96d 96,98		Patrick Keane	In fee	~~Ho off &~~ land	?6a-0r-0p ~~??a-3r-23p~~	~~1-15-0~~	*'48 Ruins'*
	96a		Tobias Joyce ~~B. P. Kennedy~~	Tobias Joyce	Ho off & garden	?0a-1r-13p	13-10-0 ~~12-?-0~~	
	96b		~~Joseph Carroll~~ ~~Mark Heneghan~~ Hugh B Naughton	In fee	Ho off & garden	?0a-1r-22p	13-0-0 ~~?-10-0~~	1936 Revision 1941 Revision 1948 Revision 1949 Revision
	96c		Tobias Joyce ~~W. ??????? Durkan~~	In fee	land	?0a-0r-23p		
1950 - 1976	95.~~97~~		Patrick Keane ~~Joseph Mollow~~ ~~Patrick O'Halloran~~ ~~Mary~~ Keane	In Fee L.A.P.	~~Ho~~ off & land	?a-3r-5 ~~?a—r-27p~~	-0-5-0 ~~1-5-0~~	**This page in the original book seems to have been water damaged and the colours faded. There may be date inaccuracies arising from the colour fading.**
	96a		Eamonn T. ~~Tobias~~ Joyce	Tobias Joyce	Ho motor ho off & gar	1r-13p	13-50 ~~12-10-0~~	
	96b		Mrs Eileen ~~Hugh B.~~ Naughton	In fee	Ho off & gar	1r-22p	13-00 ~~12-10-~~	
	96c 96d		Fergus Foley ~~John Barry~~ ~~S????? S?????~~ ~~Tobias Joyce~~ ~~Thomas~~ ????? ~~?????? Vac~~ ~~Thomas Keane~~ Robert Mallow	In fee In fee	~~????~~ ho & gar ~~land~~ Ho motor ho & gar ~~land~~	~~28p~~ ~~?a-1r-0p~~	17-50 ~~16-50~~ ~~16-10-0~~ 20-00 ~~20-0-0~~	**Tentative Colour Dates** **Original 1949-1949** **1952 Revision** **1956 Revision** **1960 Revision** **1963 Revision** **1964 -65 Revision** **Decimalisation.**
	~~96d~~		Patrick Keane ~~Joseph Mollow~~ ~~Patrick O'Halloran~~ ~~Mary~~ Keane	In fee	Ho off & land	3r-0p ~~———~~	~~6-15-0~~ ~~4-10-0~~ 6-75	

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Appendix IV.

Photographic Record.

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1. View of the site from the southeast and the end of Kingston Lane. Building 9 is on the left, Building 5 in the centre with Building 3a & 3b behind and Building 7 on the right. The historic layout and setting of the site as shown on the 1838 OS Map has not survived in this view.

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2. View of the south from the north. Building 4 is on the left with the corner of Building 7 behind. Building 5 is in the centre with Building 3a & 3b on the right. The historic layout and setting of the site as shown on the 1838 OS Map has not survived in this view.


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3. Building 1 is a modern concrete block open structure of no historic value.



4. Building 2 is a modern concrete block building of no historic value.

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5. Building 3b in the foreground is a 20th century extension to Building 3a behind from the northeast. Note the overall condition and the corrugated iron sheeting on the concrete block gable.



6. The south side of the building showing the entrance door to Building 3a and the extension Building 3b beyond. Note the general condition of the roof. The sheeted door and the decayed timber lintol above.

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7. The reverse view of the last photograph. Note the missing corrugated roofing exposing the modern timber rafters and the general condition, particularly the cracking at the top of the internal wall.

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8. The north side. The rubble stone walling in the foreground is the surviving element of the 1838 building visible here.



9. The north wall of Building 3b. The door opening marks the junction between the original building and the extension. Note the very large quoin stones on the right door jamb marking the line of the original gable corner and the dry stone wall of the extension wall.

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10. The same junction of the original building and extension on the southern side. Note the dry stone walling of the extension.



11. Detail of the dry stone walling of the extension, note the remnants of mortar on the face of the stones arrowed in yellow indicating the salvage and their re-use here.



12. The west gable, note the recess below the now lost chimney stack. Note also the precariously balances top stone



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13. Detail of the recess - this is a historic repair. This chimney served the inglenook fireplace inside and it's the repairs extended to the ground as can be seen in the differing stonework characteristics between the yellow dotted lines.



14. The southwest corner of Room 1 where the voussoirs of the inglenook fireplace are visible arrowed in yellow. Note the timber subdivisions, possibly animal stalls.



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15. The northwest corner of Room 1 where the voussoirs of the inglenook fireplace can be seen arrowed in yellow. Note the water ingress.



16. The doorway from Room 1 to Room 2. Note the brick jamb which is bedded in a different mortar to the stonework,



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17. Room 2 could not be access beyond the doorway on safety grounds. Note the surviving cast iron fireplace insert on the left.

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18. This late 18th early 20th century chimneypiece is stored in Room 2, It is not part of the cast iron insert surviving in the room.



19. Building 3b is the 20th century extension to 3a and is devoid of features of note.

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20. Building 4 is a modern concrete block building of no historic value.



21. Building 5 is a mid-20th century concrete building of no historic value.

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22. Building 6b, viewed here from the northeast, can be identified on the 1838 OS Map and has been identified as the three room house noted in the 1901, 1911 and 1926 censuses.



23. The eastern gable is almost completely intact.

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24. The south elevation has survived, particularly the stone window sills and lintols, but the roof was raised in the mid-20th century aas can be seen from the 'shelf' above the windows and the cementitious rendered wall to the eaves.



25. The West elevation shows the extension (Building 6a) added between 1899 and 1918 with the original gable behind.


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26. The interior of Building 6a is devoid of features of importance.

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27. Building 6b. Detail of a window ope showing the dragged stone sill with drafted edges and the stone lintol. The surviving window frame is not original, the ope being reduced in size.



28. The vertical crack denotes the junction of the original building with the extension . Note also the shelf where the roof was raised.


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29. The largest room, Room 1, is in the centre of the building. The voussoir arch of the fireplace is, stylistically and decoratively, too later for the pre 1838 date of the building. The fire crane can be seen on the lefty behind the surviving elements of the staircase. Note the collapsed stonework on the floor.



30. Detail showing the dressed stone voussoirs and the top of the fire crane.


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31. The partial collapse of the chimney and wall has damaged the staircase which, stylistically, can be dated to the mid-20th century, probably coeval with the roof being replaced and raised.



32. The reverse view of the room showing the surviving elements of partition and door to Room 3. Most of the infill of the partition has been lost.

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33. Detail of the mid-20th century concrete blockwork where the wall head level was raised to when the new roof was built.



34. A historic, if not original, window sash amid the debris on the floor.

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35. The roof in Room 2 where the roof was damaged when the chimney stack partially collapsed with consequential collapse to the wall head.



36. Room 2. Note the debris and fallen stone when the wall at the staircase collapsed.


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37. The chimneypiece has partially survived, but dates to later in the 19th century



38. Detail of the window reveal showing multiple coats of limewash at the frame.

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39. Building 7 from the south. Apart from the stonework on the left margin, the building appears to be a modern concrete block construction.



40. The west elevation shows the stone wall at a lower level. This may be a partial survival from the buff coloured building of 1838.



41. The rear (north) elevation shows similar random rubble stonework surmounted by a concrete bean and concrete block wall. While there are some indications of an infilled doorway, the absence of mortar suggests it may not be the surviving wall of the buff building.


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42. Building 8 only appears on the 1945 OS Map and is currently unroofed. The modern fabric is o of no historic value, but the surrounding dry stone wall have historic values



43. Building 9 is a modern roof over dry stone walls. It seems the walls are of dry stone construction and not survivors of the 1838 purple building that partially occupied the site. It has no historic values.