

## The Landlords with the Largest Holdings (30,000 acres or more) in Ireland in 1877

(All landlords were bought-out compulsorily [but at above-market prices] in 1900-1910 by the British government [which they controlled], though a few were left in possession of their castles and demesnes in Ireland but not their productive agricultural land)

Analysis of Bateman's *The Great Landowners of Great Britain and Ireland* (1878)

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The island of Ireland comprises 20,316,129 acres.

Asterisk (\*) indicates owner of another estate on the neighboring island.

Underline indicates a Peer (Lord) of the (British) Realm; (a duke, marquis, earl, or viscount/baron).

Half-Underline indicates baronet (a “clout”-heavy aristocrat, but not a Peer/Legislator).

The largest estate in Ireland was Richard Berridge's\* 170,117 acres (+ 400 acres in England), followed by Conyngham\* 156,973 + 9,737 in England; Lansdowne\* 121,349 + 21,567; Kenmare 118,606; Sligo 114,881; Downshire\* 110,273 + 5,568; Leitrim 95,022; Palmer\* 94,551 + 4,403; Ventry 93,629; Fitzwilliam\* 91,748 + 23,995; Dillon\* 89,320 + 5,444; King-Harman 72,913; Bantry 69,500; Leinster 68,271; Waterford 66,684; C. of I. Rev. Lord O’Neill 64,967; Abercorn\* 63,557 + 2,170; Wallace\* 61,058 + 11,249; Lucan\* 60,602 + 2,334; Devonshire\* 60,036 + 138,629; DeStafford\* 54,352 + 2,517; Clanricarde 52,601; Annesley 51,060; Murray-Stewart\* 50,818 + 47,451; Leslie 49,968; Coote 49,683; Ely 49,362; Herbert 47,238; Stewart 44,308; Kilmorey\* 43,963 + 8,449; Leconfield\* 43,834 + 66,101; Lismore 42,206; Carter\* 42,001 + 537; Bandon 40,941; Erne 40,365; Style 39,564; Clive\* 38,918 + 1,285; Clifden\* 37,587 + 11,430; Digby\* 37,495 + 2,010; Ashtown\* 37,257 + 6,386; Dunsandle and Clanconal 37,057; Arran 36,527; Harlech\* 36,165 + 22,193; Cooper 35,238; Cork & Orrery\* 34,915 + 3,398; Castlestuart 34,875; Bessborough\* 34,675 + 694; Antrim 34,404; Massey\* 34,297 + 2; Devon\* 33,026 + 20,588; Archdale 33,015; Caledon\* 32,113 + 1947; Gore-Booth 31,774; Listowel 31,505; Colthurst 31,260; Stuart de Decies; 30,953; Knox-Gore 30,592.

The Irish estates of these largest 57 landlords totaled 3,324,419 acres; 16.4% of Ireland’s total area of 20,316,129 acres.

Of these largest landlords of Ireland, 39 were Peers of the (British) Realm, in the House of Lords, with 2,330,601 acres.

Also, 7 Baronets owned a total of 348,886 acres of these largest holdings.. Commoner landlords (11 of them) owned the rest of these largest holdings, totaling 642,932 acres. Baronets and Members of Britain’s Houses of Commons, though Commoners; owned many of the largest sub-30,000 acre holdings. So did relatives and friends of these titled and commoner persons.

Of the 152 owners of estates in both Ireland and Britain, 26 of them are in the above list of owners of the largest estates in Ireland of whom essentially all were peers.

Of the above named owners of Ireland’s 57 largest estates, one was Irish; O’Neill. He was also one of the “Five Bloods;” the five Irish septs left with their legal personhood intact when the Anglo-Normans stripped all other Irish of their legal personhood, thus of all property; enslaving them. That law was modified in 1778, regranteeing personhood to the Irish, thus the right to land ownership.