

Form 30.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LETTERKENNY.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 to 1911.

Agreement made the 18 day of April 1916

between the Rural District Council of LETTERKENNY, in the County of DONEGAL (hereinafter called the Council) of the one part, and George Doherty of Tishamon in the County of DONEGAL (hereinafter called the Tenant), of the other part, whereby the Council and the Tenant agree as follows:—

- The Council hereby let and the Tenant hereby takes the cottage, and garden or plot of ground attached thereto, situate on the Townland of Tishamon in the Electoral Division of Midway in the said Rural District and County of DONEGAL, for one week, from the 18 day of April 1916, and so on from week to week until the tenancy shall be determined at the end of the first or any subsequent week by either party giving to the other one week's previous notice in writing, at the weekly rent of one shilling & sixpence, the first payment to be made on the 18 day of April 1916 as forhand rent.
- The Tenant shall pay the rent in manner aforesaid to the Collector, or other person authorised by the Council. All rents to be sent to the office at the Boardroom before each month terminates.
- The Tenant shall not assign, or sub-let, or sub-divide, or part with the possession of the premises hereby let, or any part thereof, or make any letting thereof in con-acre, or allow any part of such premises to be occupied by a lodger.
- The Tenant shall not commit any wilful dilapidation of the premises or any part thereof, and shall not erect on the premises any shed, out-office or building whatever, without permission in writing from the Council.
- The Tenant shall, during his tenancy, keep the premises and every part thereof in a cleanly and sanitary state, and shall not allow any refuse, nuisance, or offensive matter to accumulate in any portion thereof.
- The Tenant shall, on the determination of the tenancy, peaceably and quietly deliver up the possession of the whole of the premises to the Council.

7. The Council shall keep and maintain the dwellinghouse (subject as hereinafter provided) in tenable condition and repair during the tenancy.

8. In case of any breach by the Tenant of the terms or conditions of the tenancy the Council may, by their Collector or any other person or persons authorised in this behalf by resolution of the Council, re-enter upon the premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and the same have again, repossess and enjoy as of their former estate therein; and it is hereby declared that upon the happening of any such breach, the term or interest of the Tenant in the tenancy hereby created shall be deemed (without prejudice however to the Council's claim for rent until they obtain actual possession) to have thereupon ended within the meaning and for the purposes of Section 86 of the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Act (Ireland), 1860.

9. Notice to Quit may be served by the Council on the Tenant either personally or by leaving the same with some person being in occupation of such cottage, or by leaving the same at such cottage.

10. The Tenant shall pay all taxes, poor rate, and outgoings payable in respect of the premises during the tenancy, and shall keep the windows of the cottage and the fences of the garden or plot in repair.

11. This tenancy is created in pursuance of and subject to the provisions of the 13th Section of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, and the enactments incorporated therewith, and amending the same.

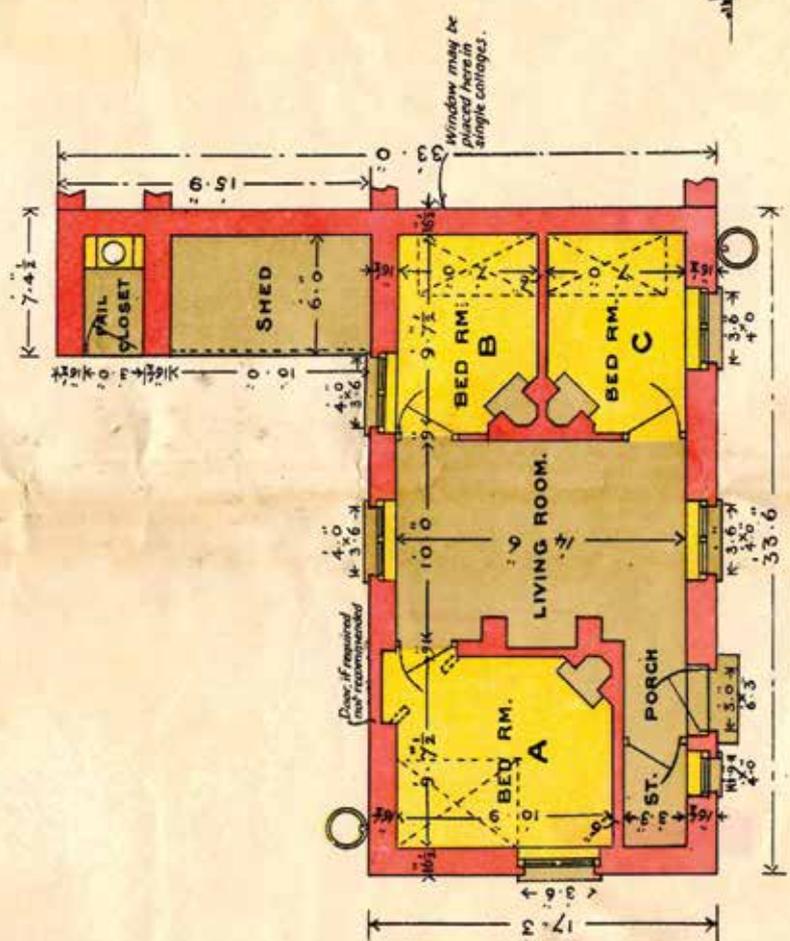
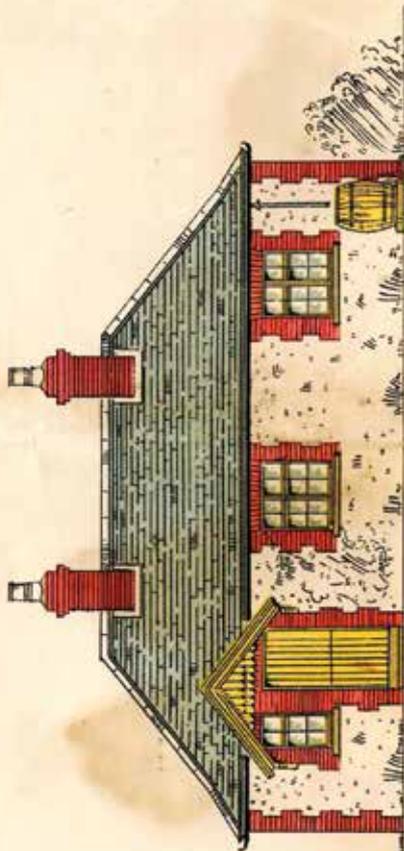
IN WITNESS whereof the Council have hereunto affixed their Corporate Seal, and the Tenant has hereunto set his hand the day and year first herein written.

Sealed by the said Rural District Council in presence of Rd. Walter
Signed by the said George Doherty (having been first truly read over)
In presence of Rd. Walter

Clerk of the Council.

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Done up by Rd. Walter 28/4/16



Farming and Fishing

Document No. 13

Agreement between Labourer George Doherty and Letterkenny Rural District Council, relating to the rental of a cottage in Letterkenny, 18 April 1916 (Donegal County Archives).

Plan of labourers' cottage, c. 1900 (Donegal County Archives)

Exercises

1. How much per week did George Doherty have to pay for his cottage?
2. The agreement states what Doherty can and cannot do at his cottage. These are called conditions and are numbered from 1 to 11 in the agreement. Name some of the things George can and cannot do with his cottage.
3. Study the labourers' cottage plan. How many rooms are there? Is there a toilet?
4. From the plan and from your reading of the 1916 education pack booklet chapters on *Fishing and Farming* and *Town Life in County Donegal*, do you think George and his family were happy with their new cottage?

Banerana
July 3rd 1916

Gentlemen

We the undersigned
beg to apply for an increase
of wages every thing is
so very dear now we find
it very hard to support a
family hoping you will
grant us a small increase
we beg to remain Yours

Sincerely
George Doherty
Joseph McEbron

32 Bond St
London E.C. 4
July 1st 1916

Sir
re advert in "Herry Journal"
Rate Collector required by your
Council. I would most respectfully
beg to offer my services in that
capacity. I am by trade a painter
being precluded from following
that occupation by reason of a
stiff leg and arm on the left side
thereby unable to climb ladders &c.
This should not be detrimental to
my carrying out the duties required

Letters to Buncrana Urban District Council, seeking jobs and/or wage increases, July 1916

(Donegal County Archives)

Exercises

Letter 1:

1. Why did the letter writer have to give up his job as a painter?
2. What do you think of the style of the letter and language the letter writer uses in the letter? Is it a man or a woman? Using the text of the letter and your imagination, write a paragraph about the writer and the problems he or she has as outlined in this letter.

Letter 2:

1. George Doherty and Joseph McCarron together are asking for a wage increase. They both work for Buncrana Urban District Council. Why are they looking for a wage increase do you think?

Syllabus of Instruction.

(Specify in detail for each course.)

1st year
 Cleaning, washing, scouring utensils.
 Peeling, salt, washing potatoes. Baking soda bread,
 scones. Potato cakes. Press, packing (stewed), Pickling
 Potato soup. Stewed potatoes and onions.
 Frying bacon and eggs. Cooking turnips & brown.
 Cooking salt pick and making white sauce.

2nd year

Wholesome bread, Soda bread, Potato cakes,
 soda scones, Grahams, Cup Cakes, Branley water,
 whey, white sauce. All the dishes cooked in
 1st year courses.

Lectures not entered
 21.12.6.17

Lectures given on value and care of
 food, in connection with all the lessons
 given above, on, Cooking, Also on
 Digestion Process, Scrubbing, washing
 and steaming Milk vessels. How to
 preserve Milk and food from spoiling.

ROLL
 OF
Cookery and Laundry Work

FOR

School Year ending 30th June, 1917.

Name of National School Mossnass G.
 Circuit B. County Dougal Roll No. 14976

DAYS AND HOURS OF MEETING.

Subject	Course	Mondays		Tuesdays		Wednesdays		Thursdays		Fridays		Saturdays	
		From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Cookery	1st Year			2.03.30									
"	2nd Year			2.03.30									
Laundry	—												

Names of Teachers giving the Instruction	Qualifications of those Teachers
Sarah Curran	Trained at Lurganagh Centre

Children and School Life

Document No. 15

Extract from *Cookery and Laundry Rollbook*, Massinass National School, 1916

(Donegal County Archives)

Exercises

1. From your reading of the 1916 education pack booklet chapters *Children and School Life* and *Women's Lives*, why do you think there were only girls in this class?
3. Why did they learn about cleaning and washing?
3. Potato was one of the main ingredients in the list of recipes the girls had to learn. Why do you think this was?
4. Soda bread was one of the main recipes learned by the girls. Is this an Irish recipe? Do we bake it today? Have a look at an Irish cookbook (perhaps online) and find a soda bread recipe.
5. Do you think the girls learned a large variety of dishes to cook? If not, why not?

sch. 11/15 (1)

General Report of 7th & 8th September, 1916.

I.O. 171 (e).

County..... Donegal

SHEET II.

School..... Massinass Boys'

Roll Number..... 14,775

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE TEACHING.

	PRINCIPAL	ASSISTANTS				
		JAM. 1st Assistant	2nd Assistant	3rd Assistant	4th Assistant	5th Assistant
English—Oral	Good	Fair (borderly)				
English—Written	Good	V. Fair				
History	Good	-				
Arithmetic	Good	Fair				
Geography	Good	-				
Object Lessons and Elementary Science	-	-				
Cookery and Laundry Work	-	-				
Singing	-	Fair				
Drawing	IV & V III Good Fair	Good				
Needlework	-	-				
Training of Infants	-	Fair				
Other Branches Drill	Good	Good				

ETC.

Children and School Life

Document No. 16

List of subjects taught in Massinass National School in 1916

(Donegal County Archives)

Exercises

1. Compare the list of subjects taught in this primary school in Donegal in 1916 and the subjects you learn today. Are some of the same subjects taught now?
2. Look carefully at the document. Did the boys learn all the same subjects as the girls? If not, name the subjects not taught to boys.
3. Why were these subjects not taught to boys in 1916? Do you learn these subjects in school today?
4. Why is Irish not on the main list of subjects taught in 1916?



DONEGAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. LACE MAKING SCHOOL. 9178. W.L.

Women's Lives

Document No. 17

Girls making lace in Donegal, c.1900s

(Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland)

Exercises

1. What ages do you think these girls are?
2. Can you name the trade/art being carried out by the girls?
3. From your reading of the 1916 education pack booklet chapter *Women's Lives*, what other jobs did girls and women do at this time?
4. From your reading of the 1916 education pack booklet chapter *Women's Lives*, write an application for the job of "Female Typist in the GPO, London" mentioned in the booklet – remember this is 1916.

Record of Deaths.

36 [FORM 14.]

No. in Register	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Name	Whether Male or Female	Age	Date of last Admission to Workhouse
1859	11 th April 1916	old age	John Doherty	Male	82	6 Feb 1907
3001	16 th "	do	Mary Gallagher	Female	78	6 Feb 1915
2017	30 th "	do	Rodger Sweeney	Male	86	21 Aug 1913
S.R. 32	2 nd May	Concussion of Brain	Henry Blaney	do	53	2 nd May 1916
3674	19 "	old age	Patk Gallagher	do	75	13 May "
940	31 "	Inflammation of the Brain	Tommy Kerr	do	16	25 June 1912
3547	10 July	Consumption	Daniel Sweeney	do	18	1st Feb 16
3044	" "	old age	John Bradley	do	85	26 th "
3761	9 Aug	Paralysis	Patk McEwale	do	57	20 July "
3655	15 "	Heart Disease	Mary Mooney	Female	76	26 April "
S.R. 33	19 th Sept	Cancer	Charles Diver	Male	75	9 June "
3682	17 th May	Consumption	Mary Dorrion	Female	17	19 May "

12 Deaths

12 Deaths and
8 Deaths and

W 6 4 1 7

Poverty and Health

Document No. 18

Extract from Milford Workhouse hospital Record of Deaths, 1916

(Donegal County Archives)

Exercises

1. How many people died in Milford workhouse infirmary (hospital) between April and September 1916?
2. From your reading of the 1916 education pack booklet chapter on *Poverty and Health*, why do you think they were in the workhouse when they died?
3. Who was the youngest to die? Who was the oldest?
4. Two people died of consumption, also known as TB. From your reading of the 1916 education pack booklet chapter on *Poverty and Health*, what other diseases did people contract 100 years ago? Do people still get these diseases in Ireland today?



First-Class House
Horn Head House, Dunfanaghy



Second-Class House
Cashel, Gortahork



Third-Class House
Buncrana



Fourth-Class House
Isle of Doagh

County Donegal's Rural Landscape

Document No. 19

Indicative examples of the four classes of house recorded by the census in early twentieth-century County Donegal

(Images courtesy of National Library of Ireland and Joseph Gallagher)

Exercises

1. Using the examples of classes of house shown overleaf and those in the study pack booklet chapter on *County Donegal's Rural Landscape*, describe the main differences between the four classes of house as you see them.
2. What kind of materials were used to roof houses in 1916? How do these differ between the first/second-class houses and the third/fourth-class houses shown?
3. The second-class house in Cashel, Gortahork (pictured overleaf) was the home of Micí Mac Gabhann in 1916 whose life story was recorded by the Irish Folklore Commission as *Rotha Mór an tSaoil*. List the types of outbuildings that were present on this farm using the online 1911 census at: www.census.nationalarchives.ie/search/
What do these outbuildings tell you about the kind of activities that were taking place on the farm?
Hint: Search for 'Michael McGowan' in 'Cashel' townland and look up House #6 in Form B2.
4. According to the 1911 online census, how many rooms were in Glendooen Rectory, a first-class house outside Letterkenny? What was the role of the head of household and where was he born?
Hint: Search for 'William Garstin' in 'Doon Glebe' townland.