

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events—battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location.

Landowner: Historical or traditional notes.

In Annagh - John Boyle's. The site of the church ruin Ros is stated to be Patrician. St. Patrick said to have laboured in the district about the year 440. Giraldus's account states the apostle as labouring in the district known as 'Raithin' - said by Knox <sup>in the early days of the</sup> ~~history of the~~ page 304 - to be the district around Ballyheane near Castletown but claimed in Islandeady parish as the place now called Rakeens in which townland is pointed out the 'Tofters Patrick' as corresponding to the present avenue to Rahins House. A 'St. Patrick's Well' is pointed out along the avenue. The 'Inagh Raithin' is said to have been the district around Islandeady Lake on the shore of which is the Patrician site of Annagh.

HISTORIC HOUSES; BURIAL PLACES

(Cont'd. on page)

(a) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

Historically  
Grainne's  
second  
marriage  
was to  
Eoghan  
an O'Connell  
and not to  
John Boyle.

- (a) - ~~Went~~ - Dawson's letters to Mayo (100/102) gives traditional account of Grainne's marriage to John Boyle of Glen Slaw (Islandeady) by whom she had the renowned 'Libet na tony' (pieces of music area).
- (b) - (now) St. Eiden - said to be buried beside the north wall of the church ruin in Islandeady graveyard. From him is derived the name of Islandeady, 'Sleas Eiden'. Said to have had his church here - the spot was formerly an island in Islandeady lough but now attached to mainland.

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

none

Panish of Inlandedy: Barony of Lassa.

Co. Mayo. 17/11/8 (7)

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Livachan's account says of St. Patrick: "And he went to the Well of Stranght in Kildesha and he was at it two sundays, and he went to the Well of Kildesha, and he went to Achad Tobare."

According to Knox - History of Mayo - the saint visited Magh Rathin on his way to the West. Dr. Healy's life of St. Patrick gives it that the saint was returning from the West when he came to Rathin.

The Magh Rathin would however appear to be connected with the place as Rathin in Inlandedy parish.

St. Finian (or Finaw - or Finian) is said by tradition to have laboured in Rathin on Inlandedy lake shores. The saint is said to have been of the 6th century. A place called 'Kilken' on the lake shore is sometimes said to have been held St. Finian's church.

A St. Finian is also connected with "Kil-finnan" of Curra Island in Long's Lassa and the parish of Kussistara and Ballintara. This saint (6th cent.) must also be referred to in Rathin - Knox - "Notes on Dioceses of Ulster..." Page 304, quotes from Colgan's life in the Book of Lismore and the gist of it is that St. Columba went first to the palace of Eoghan Bel on Linstown in Long's Lassa - then over the Red River where he met the two sons of Eoghan in Keshkesh and being well received he resolved to stay and preach to the people of the land but Finian, Abbot of Rathin had already a monastery here. Columba said to Finian - "That church of yours about which you are troubled in your jealous mind how to keep up its bounds shall be deserted hereafter and shall be inhabited by no servant of Christ" and Columba went on to his journey.

St. Columba, it would appear, also passed through Rathin, according to his note.