

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1991
THE REGISTERED BUILDINGS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1991

To: **Douglas Murray Keefe and Jane Mary Rodgers of Mullinaragher Farm Malew and also Eyreton House, Crosby, Marown**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held on the 6th December 2002, the PLANNING COMMITTEE of the Department of Local Government and the Environment, in pursuance of its powers under the above Acts and Regulations REGISTERED


Mullinaragher Farm, Malew

as represented by the buildings shown outlined in red on the plan hereto attached, in the PROTECTED BUILDINGS REGISTER by reason of its special architectural and historic interest.

THE EFFECT OF THIS REGISTRATION IS IMMEDIATE and prohibits the alteration or demolition of the structure or appearance of any part of the building except in compliance with an obligation imposed by or under any statutory provision or with the prior written consent of the Planning Committee.

Dated this 11th day of, *December, 2002*

By Order of the Committee



J Callow

Secretary, Planning Committee.

1st Floor, Murray House,
Mount Havelock,
Douglas,
IM1 2SF.

NOTE:

Rights to request de-registration of the building are provided under the Registered Building Regulations and in summary are that:

Applications in writing for the de-registration of the building may be made by the owners or occupier of, any other person having an interest in the building, within a period of 28 days of service of this notice. Such application should be sent to the Secretary, Planning Committee, 1st Floor, Murray House, Mount Havelock, Douglas, IM1 2SF.

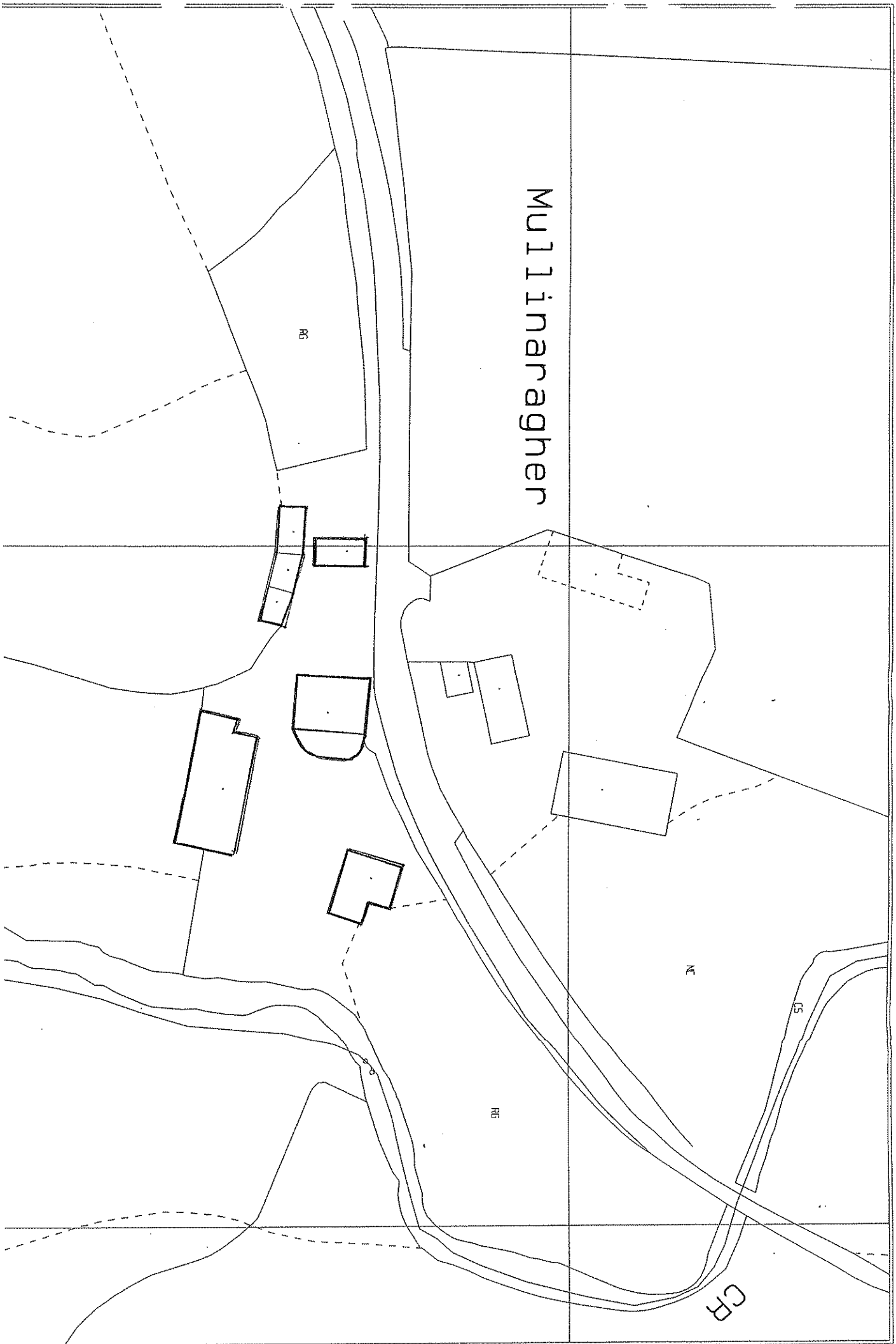
In the event that de-registration is not requested by any party within the 28 day period described above, then de-registration may not be requested within a period of 3 years.

c.c.:-

- Mrs M Clague, Clerk to Malew Commissioners, No2 Police House, Douglas Road, Ballasalla, IM9 2EQ
- Director of Manx Museum and National Trust, Kingswood Grove, Douglas, Isle of Man;
- Advisory Council for Planning and the Environment, 52, Alberta Drive, Onchan, Isle of Man.

Scale 1:500

Mullinaragher



History of Mullinargher Farm, Santon

Information taken from manuscript accession number: 9983 – Robert Moore's account book and two of Thomas. C. Kinnish's diaries.

Robert Moore's account book dates back to June 17th 1876. It gives details of all the wages that were paid to workers on the farm in Ballachurry, Kirk Santon as well as all personal expenses. However, it was not until March 1881 that the account book was first used.

- John Kewley's wage for the year 1881 was £15. This was spent on a variety of things such as Ascension Day, Castletown Flower Show and cloth.
- Food mainly consisted of barley, flour and general crops that were made into a meal.
- George Quayle's wage for the year 1880-1881 was £7 this was spent on new shoes, debts, travel to Castletown, a pair of drawers and various fairs in Castletown - the cattle show, concert, regatta etc.
- John Caley's wages for the year 1881 was £11. 15s 0d
- Phillip Quirk's wages for 1883 was £15.10s. Again this was used to pay for travel expenses and to buy cloth.
- Mary Shimmin was also a worker on the farm and money was also given to her mother for making dresses, stockings, slippers and to cover travel expenses to Douglas.
- The account book also gave details of profit gained by the family from selling crops such as turnips, pork, coal etc or perhaps even the carcass of sheep. For example, 19 lambs were sold to J. Dickinson for 36 shillings each. Hay was also often sold to many villages as well as Douglas Town Commissioners (1885/6).
- Robert Moore also includes many handwritten "remedies" within his account book, most of which have a direct link with agriculture such as the page entitled "Cabbages and Caterpillars, which suggests sowing hemp among the cabbage. Carbonate of soda mixed with buttermilk was also recommended to cure griping in horses. Remedies/recipes were also given for sticky fly paper, sore shoulders on horses, how to measure cattle for their weight, remedy for burns, hair care, a useful colic drink for horses and a remedy for perspiring feet!
- 1886 – J. R. Gelling contracts to build new front and Gable in bow (?) house for ½ per yard also to state for sum of 6/6 per square and allowed three days labour for clearing out, removing slates etc.

- Facts are also given about his mother's family. Her great aunt came from Ballavarvan (?) and was wife to her great uncle by marriage given by Parson Gell. He was curate for Vicar General Cubbon until he died and then went to St. John's on K. K Lonan and K. Bride. Parson Gale had a sister interned in K. Lonan Churchyard.
- Religion played an important role in everyday life and included within the accounts book were handwritten extracts from the Bible. Church was also attended every Sunday, further details of which were given in the Diary of Thomas. C. Kinnish.
- A poem is also included in honour of his mother's death on May 29th 1892. However the poem was not written until 8th July of the same year.
- Copy 1893 – Govt. Inspectors Report of Santon National School. Said to be creditable, handwriting excellent, arithmetic good, however reading lacks comprehension and intelligence, spelling is fair, arithmetic is "not strong", geography is good, English is fair and needle work and singing deserve praise.
- A rough sketch is given of a plan for the outhouse (please see photocopy.) The measurements were 12ft square, which would hold 2 cows and trap, 2 slate stables etc (see photocopy) and a partition wall was also built to divide cow house and trap from stable.
- Newspaper report glued into accounts book entitled "Nature and Science" with reference to obesity. According to this report there are two types of obesity the first of which is "pale and flaccidly fat" and these people are likely to perspire easily, and are prone to asthma. The second type of obesity is said to be "ruddy and blood making" and these people are stronger and a far healthier. The remedy suggested was to halve your food intake.
- Children's Ages
 - Sarah Jane born July 27th 1892 at 1pm.
 - Robert John born November 9th 1893 at 11.25pm.
 - Eleanor Marjory born November 19th 1895 at 2.30pm
 - Anna Margaret born 21st November 1897 at 9.20am.

October 20th 1882 – Date of Bill of Sale of the part of B. Churry owned by Mr. Moore of B. Valley to Mr. R. Moore of B. Churry.

June 25th 1873 – Date of Bill of Sale of R. Moore, B. Churry to IOM Railway Co. Area taken 1" 2" 1.

History of Mullinagher Farm, Santon (continued.)

Information taken from the diary of Thomas C. Kinnish (September 9th 1879 – September 29th 1880).

Work on the Farm

Manual labour on the farm was difficult, with long hard hours often beginning at 3.30am on Market Day. A variety of crops were grown including oat, wheat, barley, turnips, carrots, and potatoes etc which meant that these all had to be sown, ploughed and cared for in order to produce quality crops. There were at least seven fields surrounding the farm including Longfield, the Big gorse field, Cronkrenny, Ashfield, Oakfield, the Quarryfield and the Claddagh. Different crops were in each field, which meant a vast area had to be farmed and with few people and no modern-day machinery, it was tiresome work. All the family helped run the farm, and the mother and father, who would travel by train, often attended market day in Douglas. Various other farming duties also had to be dealt with such as the thatching of roofs, hedge falling and making stands for stronger reaper knives.

The animals on the farm also had to be cared for, such as the cows and horses. The cows were regularly bulled and on 28th October 1882 a heifer calved at 2pm.

Travel to various places on the Island was common in order to sell crops or to buy materials such as lime and coal. The lime was bought from Jefferson's Kiln's and the coal was from Castletown, and with a cart being the only means of transport it meant travelling could take up the whole day. Travelling by train however, was becoming increasingly popular and with Santon Station being relatively nearby it was much easier than travelling by cart. Travelling by boat across to Liverpool was also popular, and the Mullinagher family had many visits from their family in Liverpool (Cousin was D. I. Kinnish). The regular trading of turnips with E. Smith of Anfield, Liverpool was also apparent. The boat that was most probably used was the Ben My Chree (Steamer).

Leisure activities etc.

Religion was an integral part of everyday life. This is particularly evident throughout the diary, as a brief summary of farm labour would be given followed by a biblical quote. The importance of the Bible and Christianity itself, can be seen when Thomas C. Kinnish made a rule for himself on 20th November, saying that he would write an extract from the Holy Bible in each diary entry. These become increasingly detailed often taking up more than half of the account written in the diary. Regular attendance to St. Mark's church on a Sunday (Minister – Mr. T. Teare) was of paramount importance and Thomas Kinnish's involvement within the church can be seen through the sermons he would give to various churches around the Island, including Peel. Many missionary meetings were also regularly attended such as the Church Missionary Society meeting on November 5th.

Music was also a popular pastime, seen through his purchase of a music book on Mon 15th Dec 1879. This can also be seen through Thomas Kinnish's involvement within the Rotary Club. Rotary Club Day was on the 21st July and Thomas joined a muster of around 700 or 800 people who were accompanied by four bands of music which seemingly marched from St. James' Hall to St. George's Church for a service, after

which the men paraded the town and promenade were bands were played, and continued up Victoria Street. A collection was taken during the day for the Industrial Home for Destitute Children.

Agricultural shows such as the Northern Agricultural show in Kirby were also well attended and £120 was collected at the gates. However, these weren't always so popular and earlier in the year (Nov 12th) Thomas admitted to attending the worst fair he'd ever seen! Thomas Kinnish also attended Michaelmas fair on the 11th Oct 1882, where he hired J. Cubbon for £10.

Fishing and shooting were also popular and successful ways of gaining more produce to sell on market day, such as trout, lobster, geese and rabbit.

The weather had a vital impact on the farming community, and a daily account of the weather is always given within each diary entry. Weather conditions are not only vital in order to grow crops but bad whether can cause bad structural damage on the farm itself. This can be seen on 29th January 1883 when bad whether overturned stacks and blew thousands of slates off houses.

Finances were seemingly well looked after on the farm, seen through the detailed accounts book and the shares which the mother and father had in The Manx Bank Ltd (£5).



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