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SOME

NOTICES OF THE CASTLE

AND OF

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS

OF

TRIM,

LED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

BY

RICHARD BUTLER,

DEAN OF CLONMACNOISE.

Fourth Edition.

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I DO NOT APPLAUD MR. MILNE'S DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF MELROSE, AS VERY INTELLIGENT OR VERY CORRECT, YET I WISH THAT EVERY MINISTER WOULD DO AS MUCH FOR THE HISTORY OF HIS OWN PARISH.—*Lord Hailes' Annals*, *vol. i.*, *p. 373.*

“MR. GRENE, THE APOTHECARY, HAS FOUND A BOOK, WHICH TELLS WHO PAID LEVIES IN OUR PARISH, AND HOW MUCH THEY PAID ABOVE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. DO YOU NOT THINK WE STUDY THIS BOOK HARD? NOTHING IS LIKE GOING TO THE BOTTOM OF THINGS. MANY FAMILIES THAT PAID THE PARISH RATES ARE NOW EXTINCT LIKE THE RACE OF HERCULES, PULVIS ET UMBRA SUMUS. WHAT IS NEAREST TOUCHES US MOST. THE PASSIONS RISE HIGHER AT DOMESTIC THAN AT IMPERIAL TRAGEDIES—I AM NOT WHOLLY UNAFFECTED BY THE REVOLUTIONS OF SADLER-STREET, NOR CAN I FORBEAR TO MOURN A LITTLE WHEN OLD NAMES VANISH AWAY AND NEW COME INTO THEIR PLACE.—*Johnson's Letters to Mrs. Thrale*, *vol. i.*, *p. 28.*

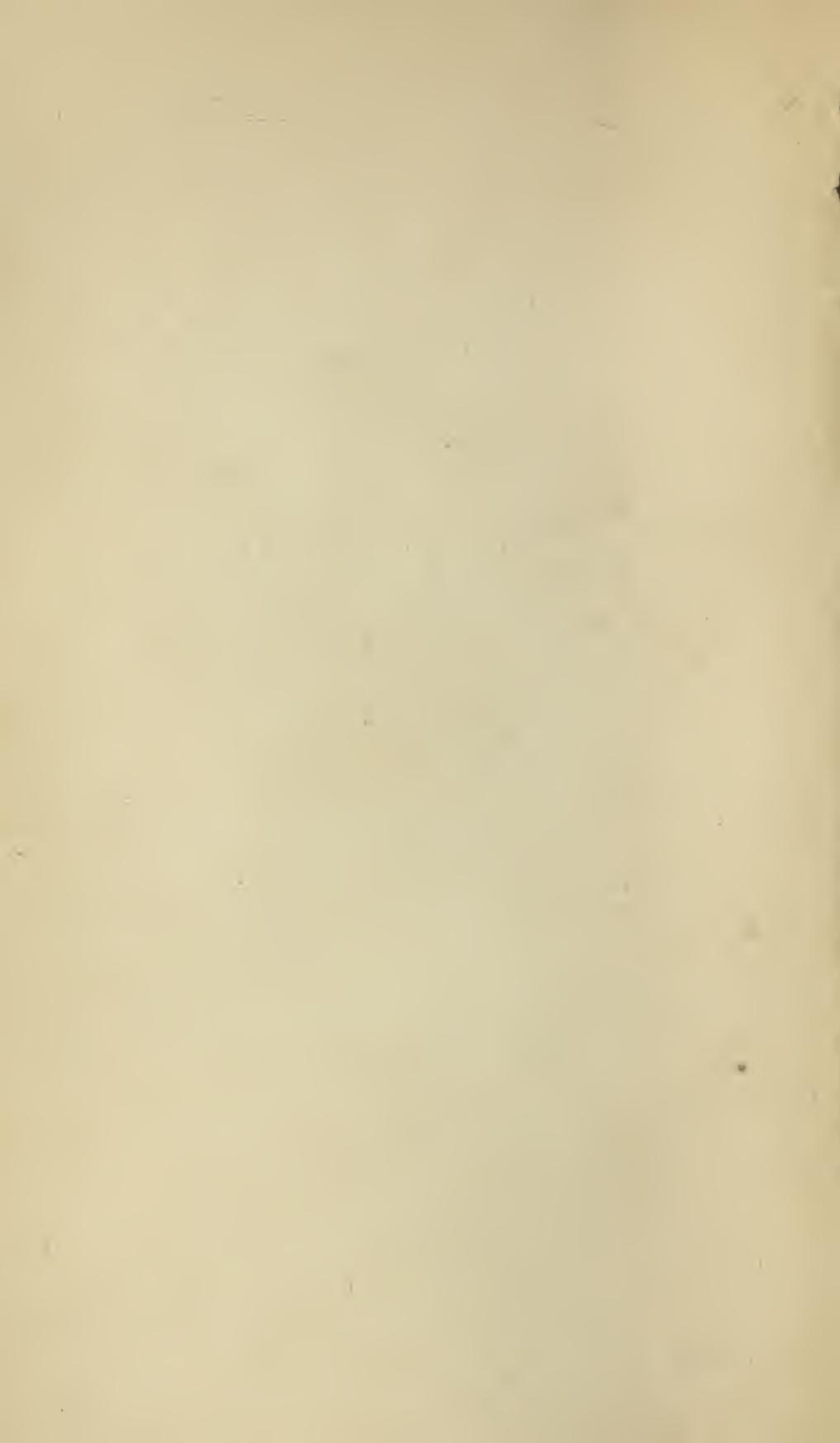
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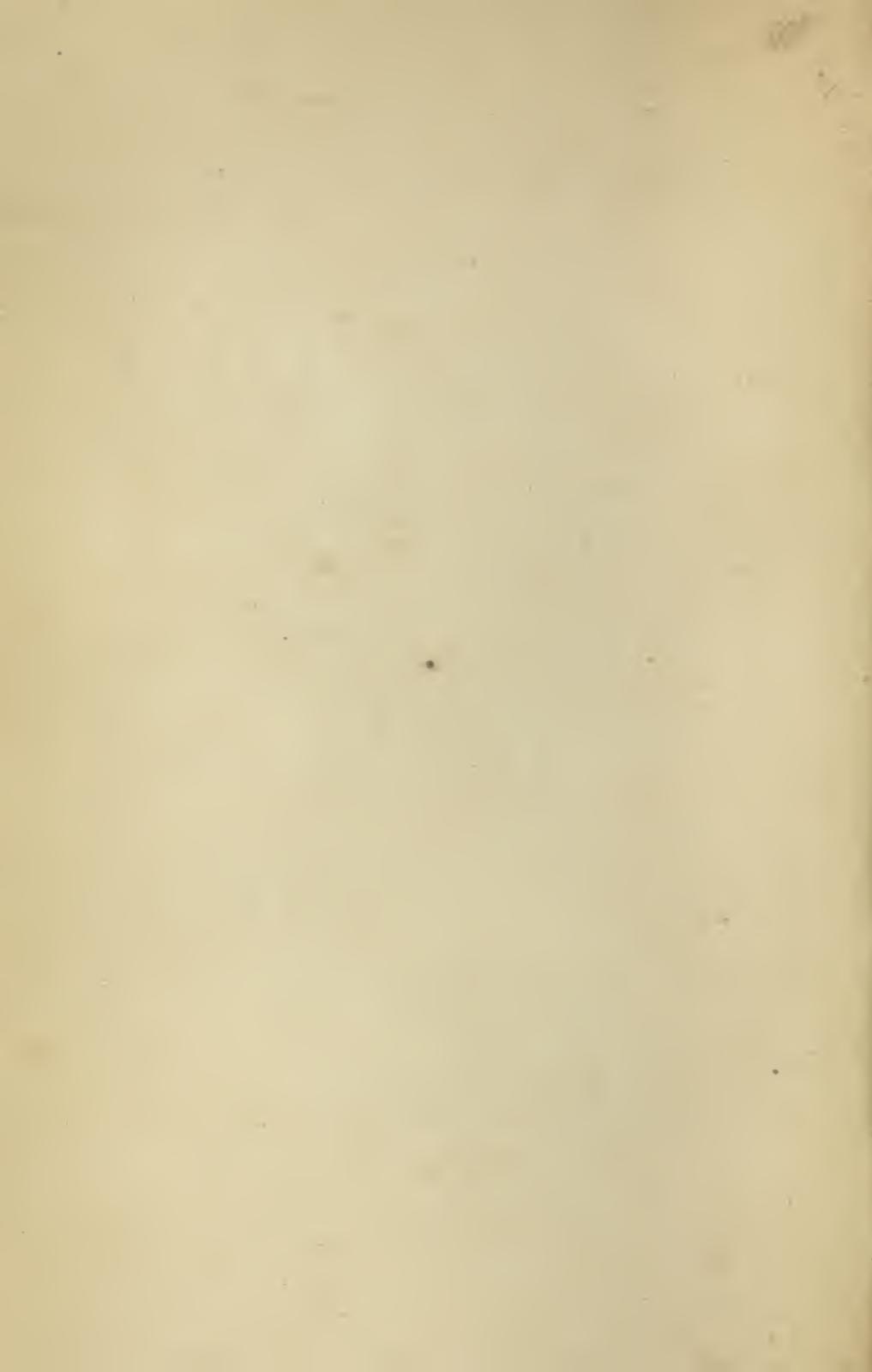
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TRIM CASTLE.

THE Castle of Trim,* lying on the east side of the town of Trim, and on the south or right bank of the river Boyne, consists of a triangular walled enclosure, defended by circular flanking towers, and of a large and lofty donjon or keep in the centre.

One of the sides of the castle was formerly washed by the river Boyne ; and when the river is very full, the low meadow, about 50 yards broad, which is now between the castle and the river, is still inundated.

This (the north-eastern) side of the castle is 171 yards long, and was defended by four flanking towers, viz :—two at the angles, and two intermediate.

The west side (that which faces the town) is 116 yards long, quite straight, and defended by flanking towers at the angles, and the tower over the gate-way in the centre. In this tower the groove for the portcullis is very perfect ; and it seems from the projecting masonry, that there had been a drawbridge and barbican to the gate. The upper part of the tower is octagonal, though the base is rectangular, which gives it a peculiar appearance.

* For the following description of the present state of the castle, we are indebted to Captain H. JAMES, Royal Engineers,

There was a wet ditch in front of this, as well as of the south side, which was supplied with water by the small stream which runs along the town-wall by the Dublin gate.

In the north angle of the castle yard there are the ruins of several buildings, one of which has a high gable, and was three stories high. Four very large windows in the wall towards the river, with niches in the piers between them for an arched roof, mark the site of a chapel or banqueting hall. There is also a large vault extending partly under this room. Three large windows have been rudely filled up at some period, and loops for musketry have been made in them.

In the south-west angle of the castle, where the town-wall joined it, a mound of earth has been thrown up to the height of the castle wall, filling the first and second towers from the town gate. This was probably done for a battery for cannon to flank the town wall, and to defend the approach to the Dublin gate. The wall against which the mound of earth was thrown up, has fallen down, but the towers remain, one of which has been lately cleared. It is divided into three stories; the upper one of which was a pigeon-house, having holes in the wall for sixty or eighty pair. The lower story led to the postern, at what was probably the level of the water in the ditch.

The third side, which is towards the country facing the south, sweeps round in an easy curve, to the Boyne; it is 192 yards long, defended by six flanking towers, including those at the angles and the gate. The tower of

this gate is circular and in good preservation, as well as the arches over the ditch, and the barbican beyond it.

This gate had also its portcullis, the groove for which, and the recess for its windlass, are perfect.

The circumference of the castle wall, then, is 486 yards, defended by ten flanking towers, at nearly equal distances, including those at the gates.

The donjon is a rectangular building, the plan of which may be thus described:—On the middle of each side of sixty-four feet rectangles are constructed, the sides perpendicular to the square being twenty feet, and those being parallel to it twenty-four feet; thus a figure of twenty sides is constructed. The thickness of the walls of the large tower is twelve feet, and of the smaller towers from four feet six inches to six feet.

The walls were carried up sixty feet above the level of the ground; and on each angle of the large tower square turrets, sixteen feet six inches in height, are built. By this arrangement a large shower of missiles might have been projected in any direction.

TRIM CASTLE.

THERE is not satisfactory* evidence of the existence of a Castle in Trim before the coming of the English into Ireland—previous to which time Trim does not seem to have been a place of much civil importance. As one of the oldest, if not the very oldest,† of the Irish Episcopal sees, it had an abbey, or conventional church; and it is probable, from the custom of the country, (as mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis,‡) that this church was used by the surrounding inhabitants in time of danger, not only as a place of refuge, but as a storehouse for their goods and provisions. Neither its strength nor its sanctity was able to protect them at all times.

In 1128, Conor O'Lochlin, with the men of Ulster, having marched into the lands of the Bregias,§ where they committed many sins against God and the people; that is, they burned Ath Truim, with its churches, and many persons suffered martyrdom therein. Having gained the peace neither of God nor of man they returned home.
—*Annals of Ulster, O'Conor's Edition.*

* See Notices for 1425.

† Usserii Primordia, p. 854.

‡ Hib. Expug. ii. 17. Top. Hib. ii. 45; iii. 37.

§ The plains of Meath. The name is preserved in the Hill of Breh—the *Braymount* of the Ordnance Survey.

1155—Trim, with its church, was burned; and Dermagh* [Durrow] was burned twice in the one month.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

1172—Hugh de Lacy obtained at Wexford, from Henry II., for the service of fifty knights, a grant† of Meath, in as full and ample a manner as it was possessed by Murcard Humelachlin.‡ This territory, extending

* There seems to have been some old ecclesiastical connexion between Trim and Durrow. A monastical seal, of the 14th century, was lately found near Mullingar, bearing on the obverse the inscription—“ Sigill. M. Abbatis S. Marie de Truim ;” and on the reverse—“ Si. M. Ab. S. Marie de Durmag ;” it is figured in the *Dublin Penny Journal*.

† See Appendix.

‡ Murchard O'Maoleachlann was the last prince who had any permanent possession of the undivided principality of Meath in the years of domestic strife and tumult, of changes of dynasties and of boundaries, which preceded the English conquest.

The O'Melachlins long preserved some remnant of their power in Meath, as appears from the following entries:—

1290—O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was this year slain.—*Pembroke.*

1314—Edward II. summons Omalan Heyln, chief of the Irish of Meath, with others, to assist the Earl of Ulster against the Scots.—*Rym. Fæd.*

1335—Edward III. summons O'Molaghelyn, of Meath, with many other Irish Chiefs, to assist the king in the invasion of Scotland.—*Rym. Fæd.*

In John Norden's map of Ireland, (*State Papers*, vol. ii., part 3.,) the country on the Westmeath side of Athlone is called O'Melaghlin's country. Sir H. Wallop writes to the Earl of Leicester:—“ The 20th hereof, [January, 1580,] Mr. Thomas Le Strange, in a town of M'Gaul's, seven miles from his own

from the Shannon to the sea, appears to have had nearly the same bounds as the present diocese of Meath, and to have comprehended the counties of Meath and West-meath, with part of the King's County, and of Longford. Having given large districts to several of his friends and followers, (some of whose descendants are still in possession of portion of the original grants.) De Lacy reserved the greater portion of this vast principality to himself, and seems to have fixed upon Trim, which became the head of the lordship,* as his residence.—Here,

In 1173—He had already built a strong castle, environed with a deep and large ditch, and having furnished it with all necessary supplies, he departed for England, leaving it in the custody of Hugh Tyrrell.

house towards Athlone, in the night, killed in the church of the said town, 19 of the O'Meloughleys, and took the 20th, all notorious thieves, and of the consorts of the O'coners; in which place they were taking meat, as they term it."—*Wright's Elizabeth*, ii. 127.—The "taking meat" here mentioned is the right claimed by the Irish lords of living upon the ecclesiastics within their bounds for certain times every year, a vile custom, reprobated by the council of Cashel in 1172, but continued in the Irish territories.

In the 17th century three Melaghlin's issued tokens in the town of Mullingar.

The name of the kings of Meath is written indifferently in the Irish annalists, Maelsechlan, and Maeleachlan, and Maelsechnal, and signifies the servant of Sechnal, the Meath saint, the patron of Dun, or rather, Domnach, *Dominica*, Shaughlin or Sechnal—an origin of Maelsechlan which can scarcely be seen in its Latinized form of Malachias.

* See Appendix.

To destroy this castle, Roderick O'Connor, king* of Connaught, assembled a large army ; and Tyrrell having despatched messengers to Earl Strongbow, beseeching him to come to his aid, and finding himself too weak to resist the multitudes brought against him, abandoned the castle and burned it. The Irish king, having thus obtained his object, returned to his own country : and Earl Strongbow, who was advancing to the relief of Trim, meeting on his way with intelligence that the castle was burned, marched on, and when he came there he found neither castle nor house to lodge in ; wherefore he made no stay, but pursued the enemy and fell upon their rear, of whom 150 were slain ; which done, he returned to Dublin, and Hugh Tyrrell to the ruined Castle of Trim, to re-edify the same, before Hugh de Lacy's return out of England.—*Regan—Carew's Transl.*

Giraldus Cambrensis says, that “on hearing of this inroad of Roderick into Meath, Raymond le Gros,—although the news reached him at Wexford the day of his marriage with Basilia, sister of Earl Strongbow,—marched the next day to oppose him—not being overcome either by love or by wine ; that Roderick, who had had previous experience of his valour, retreated at his approach ; and that Raymond repaired the castles of Meath †—that is to say, of Trym and of Duleek—which

* See Appendix.

† Giraldus says, that “De Lacy built in Meath the castles of Cluanart [Clonard] Kilain, [Killare in Westmeath, or Killeen in Meath,] the Castle of *Adam Ricepor*, (*Phepoe?*) the Castle of Gilbert Nugent, and many others.”—*Hib. Expug.* ii. 22.

had been wasted by Hugh Tyrrell."—*Hib. Expug.* ii. 4.

1177—Henry II. re-granted Meath to Hugh de Lacy, to be held of him, and of his son, John, for the service of 100 knights.—*Hovedon.*

1186*—Hugh de Lacy † was treacherously murdered by a labouring man, who almost cut his head off with an axe, as he stooped to direct him in his work, at a castle he was building at Durrow, in the King's County. His body was long detained by the Irish, but was, at last, in the year 1195, recovered and buried with great solemnity in the abbey of Bective, by Matthew O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, the Pope's legate, and John Cumin, Archbishop of Dublin; but his head was carried to Dublin, and buried in the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the tomb of Rosa de Munemnene,‡ his first

* Mat. Paris says 1185.

† Hugh de Lacy is thus graphically described by Giraldus, who must have known him well:—"He was of a dark complexion, with black and deep-seated eyes, a flat nose, and his right cheek, down to his chin, sadly scarred by an accidental burn. He had a short neck, and a muscular and hairy chest. He was low, and badly made. His character was firm and resolute; and he was as sober as a Frenchman. He was always most attentive to his own business; and most watchful, not only over his own department, but, also, over everything that was to be done in common. Although skilled in military affairs, his frequent losses in expeditions shew that he was not lucky as a general. After his wife's death he indulged in habits of general profligacy. He was desirous of money, and avaricious, and, beyond all moderation, ambitious of personal honour and distinction."

‡ So called by Archdall (*Mon. Hib.—St. Thomas, Dublin.*)

wife.* A great controversy rose between the two abbies respecting the rest of his body, which was at last decided in the year 1205, when it was adjudged to the abbey of St. Thomas by Simon Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, the Archdeacon of Meath, and the Prior of Duleek, who had been appointed judges in the case by Pope Innocent III.—*Harris' Ware's Bishops.*

At the death of Hugh de Lacy, it is written in the Irish Chronicles (says Baron Finglas in the Breviate):—
“Quod ibi cessavit conquestus.”

Hugh de Lacy left two sons: Walter, who succeeded as Lord of Meath; and Hugh, who, in 1204, became Earl of Ulster on the forfeiture of De Courcy.

1194—Walter de Lacy took the lordship of Meath, and apprehended Peter Pippard, Justiciar, with his comrades.—*Marleburgh.*

Ware,† or his translator, (who is not to be depended on,) states, that this Peter Pippard was son of Jocelin de Nangle.

1196—Ware says, that “about this time, Gilbert de Nangle, a powerful man in Meath, making a party, much

Her name was probably Rosa de Monemuc or Monmouth.
[See *Thierry's Hist. of Norman Conquest.*]

* Hugh de Lacy's second wife was daughter of the king of Connaught; and he was suspected of aiming at the crown and sceptre of Ireland.

† The annals published in Sir J. Ware's works were collected and composed by that learned knight to the year 1202; from which time, to the death of Richard III., they are continued out of the printed chronicles of Hanmer and Marleburgh.—*Archbishop Nicholson—Irish Hist. Library.*

disturbed the neighbouring parts ; but Hammo de Valoniis, Justiciar of Ireland, so terrified him, that he fled out of Ireland, after which his castles were taken, and his lands confiscated."

1206—King John wrote a letter, dated Lancaster, 23rd February, to the barons of Meath and Leinster, whom he names in the following order :—Gilbert de Lascy, Hugh de Lascy, Robert de Lascy, William Petit, Richard de Tuit, Adam de Hereford, Philip de Prendergast, William, baron of Naas, John de Clahul, Maurice de London, Thomas de Hereford, and the other barons of Leinster and Meath,* declaring to them that, in due time and place, he would maintain his right in a quarrel with their lord. And he writes from Rockingham, Feb. 21st, 1207,†—to thank his beloved and faithful barons of Meath for their fidelity to him during a quarrel between their lord, Walter de Lascy, and the King's Justiciary, respecting the city of Limerick, which the king had delivered to the keeping of William de Braosa ‡ during

* 1205.—May 2 (6 John) Rex concessit Hugoni de Lascy pro servitio suo terram de Ulton tenendam sicut John de Curey eam tenuit die quo idem Hugo eum in campo devicit, salvis Regi brociis (crociis) in terra illa.—*T. L.*

1206.—May 28, (8 John) Literæ Regis comminatoriae missæ Gualtero de Lascy ac aliis nobilibus Hiberniæ.—*T. L.*

† 1297.—Feb. 21, (8 John) De Discordia inter Walterum de Lascy Dnm. de Midia et Justicarium Regis pro civitate Limerick.—*T. L.*

‡ John had granted to W. de Braosa the honor of Limerick, except the city, and the service of W. de Burgo, in the second year of his reign.

pleasure ; and for having, to the utmost of their power, restrained their lord from mischief.

1210—King John came into Ireland, when Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, and Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lord Justice of Ireland, fearing his presence, fled into France. Their exaction, oppression, and tyranny, was intolerable ; likewise, they doubted how to answer the death of Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, within five miles of Dublin, whom they had murdered of especial malice and deadly hatred :—first,—for that he was of the house of Sir John de Courcy,* Earl of Ulster, whom the Lacies always maligned : secondly—for that he made grievous complaints of them in England to King John, the trial whereof they could not abide.—*Ware's Annals.*

In his way from Waterford to the North, King John

* He was his natural son. Giraldus (*Hib. Expug.* ii. 17) observes, that these four chiefs of the conquest of Ireland—Fitzstephen, Hervey de Monte Marisco, Raymond le Gros, and John de Courcy, had died without legitimate issue ; and that when he wrote Meyler Fitzhenry was also childless. He thus describes John de Courcy :—“ He was a fair and tall man, of muscular and bony limbs ; large bodied, and of immense strength, of singular courage, and a warrior from his youth. Ever the first in the field, and taking to himself the chief post of danger : so ardent and impetuous, that he forgot the duties of a captain in those of a soldier ; and, by rushing forward, lost the victory. But although thus impetuous in arms, when unarmed he was modest and sober—paying due reverence to the church, and giving God the glory for all his success. Unhappily, by his too great parsimony, and by his inconstancy, he blackened the purity of his character.”

came to Trim, and spent there the second and third days of July.* There was then no castle in Trim fit for the reception of the king—at least he did not lodge in the castle: his writs are dated from the *Pratum subtus*† Trim. Mat. Paris says that the king took many castles from his enemies, who fled before his face, amongst whom were Hugh and Walter de Lacy; and that at last, advancing into a province called Meath, (quæ Mide nuncupatur,) he besieged and took a castle, in which were the wife of William Braosa and his family, whom he was said to have afterwards starved to death at Windsor.

In this, as in most of his notices of Irish affairs, Matthew Paris is not correct. In the justification of his conduct towards De Braosa, which King John published, (which is given at length in *Rymer*, and which is worthy of observation for many reasons,) he says,—that when he had taken the Castle of Carrickfergus he was informed by his friend and cousin of Galloway, Duncan of Carrick, that he had taken prisoners, Matildis de Hay, wife of William de Braosa,‡ and her daughter, who was married

* See King John's Irish Itinerary, in Appendix.

† Still called the King's Meadow.

‡ For the character of this William de Braosa, who never met any one without addressing them with the words, 'In God's name;—who never looked at a church or a cross without breaking off his conversation and saying a prayer;—and who paid his secretaries an additional guinea a-year (*aureum annuatim denarium*) for ending all his letters with prayers for God's blessing;—but who made no scruple about detaining church lands and church tithes,—for which, in the opinion of Giraldus, he was judicially punished;—see *Itiner. Camb.* i. The *aureus denarius* here mentioned was probably a bezant.

to Roger Mortimer; but that Hugh de Lacy, who was in her company, had escaped: that Matildis covenanted to pay him 50,000 marks, and that her husband agreed to this covenant; but, that when the king sent to her for the payment of the first instalment, she declared that she would pay nothing, and that she had no money, except 24 marks of silver, 24 bezants, and 15 ounces of gold.

Of the Lacies it is further remembered in the Book of Howth,* and other antiquities,—how that in France they obscured themselves in the abbey of St. Taurin, and gave themselves up to manual labour, as digging, delving, gardening, planting, and greffing, for daily wages, for the space of two or three years. The abbot was well pleased with their service; and upon a day, whether it were by some inkling, or secret intelligence given him, or otherwise, demanded of them of what birth and parentage they were, and what country they came from. When they had acquainted him with the whole, he bemoaned their case and undertook to become a suitor unto the king for them. In a word, he obtained the

The date of the first gold coinage in England on record is 1257.

* The Book of Howth is also the authority given for the romantic and impossible adventures of De Courcy; but we must remember, that, however favourable to De Courcy, the natural partialities of the Monk of Howth would not dispose him to invent a story in favour of the De Lacies, the successful rivals of the De Courcies, who were the kinsmen of his patron's family: nor does the story of De Lacy labour under the difficulties which Leland has pointed out in that of De Courcy.

king's favour for them thus far,—that they were put to their fine, and restored to their former possessions ; so that Walter de Lacy paid for the lordship of Meath 2,500 marks, and Hugh, his brother, for Ulster and Connaught, a large sum.

Hugh De Lacy, in remembrance of this kindness which the abbot showed him, took his nephew, his brother's son, with him into Ireland, one Alured,* whom he knighted, and made him lord of the Dengle.

* Pembridge in Camden, says Walter de Lacy, brought with them John, the son of Alured, *i.e.* FitzAcory (perhaps Fitz-Avery), son to the abbot's whole brother ; and that he gave the monks of said abbey many farms about Foure. In 1218, the abbey of St. Fechin's of Foure was made a cell of the Benedictine abbey of St. Taurin, of Evreux, in Normandy.—*Ware's Antiquities.*

In the 27th Henry VI. the authority of the abbot of St. Taurin was abrogated by Act of Parliament ; from thence the monks of Foure had power to elect their own prior. Until that period, in the case of a war with France, Foure was always seized into the king's hands as an alien priory.—*Rot. Can.* At Llangenith, in Glamorganshire, the country from whence the Lacies came into Ireland, and where they had large possessions, there is said to have been a priory annexed to the same abbey of St. Taurin.—*Nichols' Alien Priories.*

Giraldus (*Top. Hib.*, ii. 52, 3), says that the mill which St. Fechin miraculously cut out of a rock with his own hands was considered a holy place ; and that when Hugh de Lacy, with his army, passed a night there, he made his soldiers restore all the corn which they had taken from the churches and the mill, except a small quantity of oats taken from the mill, which two soldiers had privately put before their chargers ; that one of these chargers went mad in the night ; and dashed out his brains ; and that in the morning, when the master of the other

The monks also, which out of that monastery he had brought with him into Ireland, he honoured greatly, and gave them entertainment in Foure, the which Walter de Lacy had formerly builded.—*Ware's Annals.*

1215—Walter de Lacy covenanted to pay the king 4,000 marks for his land, in three instalments—one of 1,000 marks, and two of £1,000 each.—*Red Book, Chief Rememb. Office.*

1215—The king sent letters to Thomas Legh, ordering him to surrender to Walter de Lacy, whenever he should give the justice satisfactory security for the payment of this fine, the Castle of Laghelachon; to Geoffrey Costantin, ordering the like surrender of Loxhendy, and of Hincheleder [Inchleffer.—*Rot. Can. Lit. Antiq.*] to Ralph Petit, for the surrender of Clonard; to John FitzLeons, for the surrender of Grenard, Kilmore, and Foure; and to Thomas FitzAdam for the surrender of Trim.*—*Rot. Let. Pat. Tur. Lond.*

horse was jeering his companions for restoring the corn, he suddenly fell dead at the side of Hugh de Lacy, in the sight, and to the wonder, of the greater part of the army.

* The castles Hugh de Lacy built for the good of the land were these:—Laghlen, called also Black Castle, upon the barrow, between Ossory and Idrone. In Leix, for Meiler, Tachmaho, alias Cachmehe. In Meath, Clanaree [Clonard]. Dunach Killar, alias Killairie, the Castle of Adam Jeypone, alias Sureport [Adam Feypo, Baron of Skyrne], and Gilbert de Nugent's of Delvin. In Fortheret of Onolon, alias Fethered Onolan, (Phoghyrde Inolon, Fethard, Co. Wexford, State of Ireland, 1515, State papers, 2, p. 3,) he builded a castle for Reymond, and another for Griffin his brother, the sons of William FitzGerald. For Walter of Ridensford he builded in O'Morchu, alias Morogh's country, Trisseldermot, otherwise

1216.—King John died,* October 17th. Under the guidance of the Earl Marshal, whose son had taken part with the De Lacies, in the protection of De Braosa, one of the first acts of Henry III. was to solicit the restoration of the loyalty of the great Irish barons; to apologize for his father's treatment of them, and especially to assure Hugh de Lacy of his restoration to the royal favour, on his return to his allegiance.—*Rym. Fæd.*

Hugh de Lacy was not willing to believe these assurances, thinking, says Matthew Paris, that a bad tree could not produce good fruit, and that King John could not have a good† son.

1216—Walter de Lacy was one of the great barons by whose council Henry the III. granted his great charter.

called Trisdeldermot [Castle Dermot], and likewise Kilka, in the county of Kildare. For John de Hereford he builded a castle in Collach, otherwise called Tulach felmeth (Tullow). For John Declawsa, alias Clavill, he builded a castle upon the Barrow, not far from Leighlin, now supposed to be Carlow. He builded, also, near there, at Aboy (Obowy,—*Gir. Camb. castrum Obewy Pat. 13, 2, 4,*) a castle that he gave to Robt. Bigaret; another, not far from thence, which he gave to Thomas Fleming; another at the Narach (Naraghmore), on the Barrow, for Robert FitzRichard; lastely, he builded the Castle of Derwath (Durrow), where he made a tragical end.—*Haumer, 322.*

* On his death, a versifier of the time said:—“ Fædatur.... Johanne Gehenna.”—The expression is, as Lord Hailes observes, horribly emphatical.

† Walter had then a son Gilbert, and was betrothed to a wife.—*Record Rep. 1, 160.*

1220—All Meath was wonderfully wasted by reason of the private quarrels and civil wars between William, Earl Marshal, and Sir Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught. Trim was besieged and brought to a lamentable plight; and, when the rage and fury of these broils—which had occasioned so much blood—was somewhat mitigated and appeased, to prevent further calamities, the same year the Castle of Trim was built by William Peppard, Lord of Tabor.*—*M. S. Lambeth, quoted in Statistical Survey.*

1224—30th March,—The Lord Justice had orders from Henry III., to allow Walter de Lacy to occupy a hall, rooms (domos,) and chambers in the Castle of Trim, as long as the said Walter remained there for the annoyance of his and the king's enemies.—*Let. Pat. Tur. Lond.*

1224—The Castle of Trim was besieged.—*Pembridge.*

1230—Geoffry de Marisco, Lord Justice, with the aid of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, and Richard de Burgo, defeated the Connaught men.—*Hanmer, from Matthew Paris.*

1241—Died, Walter de Lacy, (the most eminent of

1214.—(16 John) Pro Waltero de Lascy de Terris Ulton—*T. L.*

1215.—(17 John) Pro Waltero de Lascy, de Castris suis in Hib.—*T. L.*

Rex. Thom de Legh salt sciatis quod Walterus de Lascy finem fecit nobiscum pro habend' ter sura et castris sua in Hib. que fuerunt in manu sua die qua dicta ter' cum castris capti fuit in manum nostram.

1215.—William de Lascy dat 4,000 marcas pro ter' sua in Hib.—*T. L.*

* 1220—About this time died Roger Peppard and William Peppard, successively Lords de Saltu Salmonis.—*Hanmer.*

the nobles of Ireland,) after the loss of his sight, and other bodily afflictions.—*Mat. Paris.*

Ware's Annals insert the death of Gualter de Lacy in 1234, and say that he left behind him two daughters [grand-daughters?] to inherit his possessions.*

Walter de Lacy's great Palatinate† was divided between his co-heiresses, Margery, wife of John Verdon, and Matilda, or Maud, who married for her first husband Peter de Genevre. Between these two ladies the Palatinate of Meath was divided in purparty,—Margery fixing

* The Dublin edition of Ware's Annals is very incorrect. Perhaps the original entry was G. de Lacy, and that the person intended was Gilbert, son of Walter, who died in his father's lifetime.

† These absolute Palatines did make Barons and Knights; did exercise high justice in all points within their territories; erected courts for criminal and civil causes, and for their own revenues, in the same form as the king's courts were established at Dublin; made their own judges, seneschals, coroners, and escheators, so as the king's writ did not run in those counties, (which took up more than two parts of the English colonies,) but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the aross, wherein the king made a sheriff: and so in each of these counties palatine there were two sheriffs, one of the liberty, and another of the cross; as in Meath, we find a sheriff of the liberty and a sheriff of the cross; and so in Ulster, and so in Wexford, and so at this day (1612) the Earl of Ormond maketh a sheriff of the liberty, and the king a sheriff of the cross, of Tipperary.—*Sir J. Davies' Discovery.*—*Blackstone*, i. 117.

In Meath, the writs seem to have been directed to the sheriff of the cross; and the seneschal of the liberty.—*Rot. Claus.* xlix. *Edward III.*

upon the Castle of Lokseuedy as the head of her moiety, and the Castle of Trim becoming the head of the moiety assigned to Maud.—*Rot. Pat. ii. Henry V.*

1250—Died, Peter de Genevre,* a native of Provence, who, although of low birth, was most dear to the king (Henry III.,) who gave him in marriage the noble maiden Matilda, the elegant daughter of Walter de Lacy, in Ireland, with all her honours and inheritance, by whom he had a son and a daughter.—*Matthew Paris.*

The son and daughter here mentioned must have died, without issue, in the life-time of their mother.

Maud de Lacy† married for her second husband Geoffry de Geneville or de Joinville, a native of Champagne, of illustrious birth, brother to the famous Jean de Joinville, the companion and historian of St. Louis.—*L'Histoire Geneal. de la Maison de France.*

This great statesman, who was the confidential friend of Edward I., and who was engaged by him in almost all the great transactions of the time, both at home and abroad, [*Rym. Fæd.*] founded, 1263, [*Mon. Hib.*] an abbey for Dominicans in Trim ; and in 1273, after his

* Maud de Lacy's first husband is called Peter Carew in a transcript of the Chartulary of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin.

† She was Lady of Corvesdale, of Ludlow, and of Meath.

1253—37 H. 3, Pro Galfrido de Grenvill (Genevill) et Matilda de Lacy, uxore ejus.—*T. L.*

1257—41 H. 3, Pro Galfrido de Grenville et Matilda de Lasy, uxor' ejus de castro de Crum (Trum) et de aliis hereditatibus et libertatibus in Hib.—*T. L.*

return from the Holy Land, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland ; but he does not appear to have been allowed to enjoy the quiet possession of his wife's great Irish possessions.

From a Patent Roll of 3rd and 4th Edward II., his moiety of Meath seems to have been taken into the hands of Henry III., nor do the ample privileges enjoyed by Hugh and Walter de Lacy, as Lords of Meath, appear to have been restored to him during the whole of that king's reign.

1273—The Lord Walter [Geoffry] Genevill, who had lately returned from the Holy Land, was sent into Ireland, and appointed Lord Justice. In his time, (so write Dowling and Grace,) the Scots and Redshanks out of the high land crossed the seas, burned towns and villages, most cruelly killed man, woman, and child, took a great prey, and returned home before the country could make any preparation to pursue them. But, in a while after, to be revenged of them, Ulster and Connaught mustered a great army, under the leading of Richard de Burgh and Sir Eustace le Poer, Knight, made after them, entered the islands and highlands of Scotland, slew as many as they could find, burned ther cabins and cottages, and such as dwelt in caves and rocks (as the manner is to denn out foxes) they fired and smothered to death, covering their entrances into the ground with great and huge stones—and so returned into Ireland.—*Hanner.*

1285.—The Lord Theobald Butler fled from Dublin, and died shortly after ; and the Lord Theobald Verdon lost his men and horses going towards Ophaly, and the

next morning Gerald FitzMorice was taken prisoner; and John Samforde was created Archbishop of Dublin; and the Lord Geoffry Genevill fled; and Sir Gerard Doget [Duckett?] and Ralph Petit were slain.—*Marleburgh.*

1288—The Lord Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster (in right of his mother, the heiress of Hugh de Lacy the younger), besieged Theobald Verdon in the Castle of Athlone; and came to Trim with a great power, by the working of Walter de Lacy.*—*Hanmer.*

1289—Edward I. issued a writ to free the men of Meath from being impleaded out of the liberty of Meath.—*Plea Roll. Birm. Tow.*

1290—18 Ed. I. Muragium pro Trim in Hib.—*T. L.*

1291—See Harris' Ware's Bishops, 70.

1292—Died, Sir Peter de Geneville.—*Irish Annals.* He was son of Geoffry and Maud Lacy, and father of Joan, who married Roger Mortimer.

1295—In the great Parliament of Ireland, held 24th Edward I., it was agreed and enacted that Meath should be a county of itself, as well including the liberty of Trim as the lands of Theobald de Verdon, and all the lands of the crosses within the precincts of Meath; and that there should be a sheriff, who should hold his county court at

* The Lacies who are mentioned in this and subsequent notices were, probably, the descendants of Robert de Lacy, to whom Hugh de Lacy had granted Rathwire; and, as the male kinsmen of the great palatine, long settled in the country, they may have been willing to disturb a foreigner in the possession of an inheritance to which they had some claim.

Kenlys, on the Thursday next after the county court of the county of Dublin was held; and that execution should be in the lordship of Trim, done by him when default is found in the seneschal thereof; and Theobald de Verdon for himself and his tenant, Almaric de Alamand, granted that he, and the rest concerned, should do suit and service in the said county court of Meath.—*Ex. Lib. Nig. Ecc. Trin. Dublin.*

1295.—King Edward I., in compensation of his services in the Welsh war, restored to Geoffry de Geneville the liberty of Trim, which had been seized for Geoffry's contempt of the king's order respecting Nicholas Bacun, detained by him in his prison of Trim.—*Rot. Can. Lit. Antiq.*

1301.—Sir Geoffry de Geneville married the daughter of Sir John de Montfort; Sir John* de Mortimer married the daughter and heiress of Sir Peter de Geneville; Lord Theobald de Verdon married the daughter of Lord Roger Mortimer.—*Irish Annals—Camden.*

1302—Died Maud Lacy, wife of Sir Geoffry de Geneville.—*Irish Annals.*

After his wife's death, Geoffry retained possession of the lordship of Meath, by the courtesy of England.—*Rot. Can. 2nd Edward II.*

1307—1 Ed. I. Pavagium pro villa de Trim.—*T. L.*

* The name of the Mortimer who married Peter Geneville's daughter was Roger; and there are, probably, mistakes in the other names.

1301—29 Ed. I Pro Galfrido de Gennill et Matilda uxor ejus de libertatibus suis de Trim in Hib.—*T. L.*

1308—Richard, Earl of Ulster, as it were to nose Gaveston,* did, at Whitsuntide, keep a great feast at Trim, and dubbed two of the Lacies knights; and marched on as far as Tredagh to encounter the Lord Lieutenant, but, on better advertisement, he returned.—*Cox. Pembridge.*

1308—On the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude (October 28th), Roger de Mortimer† and his lady, Joan, right heir of Meath, daughter of Lord Peter, son of Sir Geoffry Geneville, arrived in Ireland. As soon as they landed they took possession of Meath—Sir Geoffry ceding it to them, and entering himself into the order of Friars' Preachers, at Trym, the Morrow after St. Edmund's, the Archbishop's day (November 17).—*Pembridge.*

* Piers Gaveston, then Lord Lieutenant. Campion says that Gaveston bought the hearts of the soldiers of Ireland with his liberality; that he subdued O'Brien; and edified sundry castles, causeways, and bridges.

† Roger Mortimer—de Mortuomari—had great possessions in England and Wales (Froissart says to the sum of vii. C. li. of rent yearly), and had inherited the Leix, with the Castle of Donamase, in Ireland, from the De Braosas. The life of this ambitious noble belongs rather to the history of England than to the annals of Trim.

‡ The succession of Joan to the lordship of Meath seems to have been by special settlement. Her father, Peter, does not appear to have been Geoffry's eldest son; for, in 1294, Geoffry de Joinville, then lord of Vaucouleur, with the consent of Maud, his wife, and of his other children—Simon, Nicholas, Peter, William, and Jane, Countess of Solmes—gave part of his estate in France to Walter, his eldest son.—*P. D. Pierre de St. Catherine, prefixed to Johnes' Joinville.*

Joan Joinville had two sisters, Beatrice and Maud, who

1314—Died, October 19, in the Abbey of the Friars' Preachers in Trym, which he had founded in 1263, Sir Geoffry de Geneville.*—*Irish Annals.*

1316.—9 Ed. II.—*Muragium pro villa de Trim. T. L.*

became nuns at Aconbury, in Herefordshire.—*Dugdale's Monast.* Joan brought with her not only the moiety of the Palatinate of Meath, but half the great possessions of the Lacies in England and Wales, Simon Geneville had the lands of Culmullen in 1302; and was one of the great Lords of Ireland in the reigns of Edward I. and II. His only son, Nicholas, died in 1324; and his daughters and co-heiresses brought his estate into the families of Cusack, [now represented by Lords Fingal and Dunsany,] Hussey, Fleming, Loundres, Cruise, and De la Hide. .

The arms of Geneville, (which many of our Meath gentry are entitled to quarter,) were—Azure three barnacles (not the birds, but the instruments so called) :—on a chief argent, a Lion naissant gules.

* It is to be lamented that our notices of the varied life of this great man are so meagre, that we cannot fill up the outline of the young noble of Champagne wooing his wealthy bride in the court of England, retiring with her to her great Seignories in Ireland, and joining with her in founding a religious house :—taking the cross for the Holy Land ; administering for a short time the government of his adopted country ; busy for years in the councils and campaigns of the bold and politic Edward I., and closing his career by the resignation of his Lordship of Meath to his youthful grand-daughter, and her ambitious husband, and ending his days in the habit of a Dominican, in the Cloister which he and his wife had built 50 years before. The following verses are from *Thesaurus Martene Nov. Anecdote.* vol. iii. The person to whom they relate had, like Geoffry, been a Crusader ; and they give a beautiful picture of such a life as Geoffry de Geneville may have led in our Black Abbey :—

1316*—Mortimer being deserted by the Lacies† and others, who went off from him at Kenlys, (Kells in Meath,) was obliged to retreat towards Dublin before Edward Bruce, with a small party; and Lord Walter Cusacke to the Castle of Trym.—*Pembridge.*

“Ipse post militiae cursum temporalis,
 Illustratus gratia doni spiritualis,
 Esse Christi cupiens miles specialis,
 In hac domo monachus factus est claustralil.
 “Ultra modum placidus, dulcis et benignus,
 Ob aetatis senium candidus ut cygnus,
 Blandus et affabilis, ac amari dignus,
 In se Sancti Spiritus possidebat pignus.
 “Nam sanctam ecclesiam saepe frequentabat,
 Missarum mysteria laetus auscultabat,
 Et quas scire poterat laudes personabat,
 Ac caelestem gloriam mente ruminabat.
 “Ejus conversatio dulcis et jocosa
 Valde commendabilis et religiosa
 Ita cunctis fratribus fuit gratiosa,
 Quod nec gravis extitit nec fastidiosa.”

We may easily suppose that the old Crusader, who had been employed in the wars and embassies of the time, had tales of travel and of danger which would make him a very acceptable companion in a monastery; and we may imagine, as he roamed about it—

“Hic per claustrum quotiens transiens meavit,
 Hinc et hinc ad monachos caput inclinavit,
 Et sic nutu capitis eos salutavit,
 Quos affectu intimo plurimum amavit.”

* Lord Hailes, from whom it is not safe to dissent, places this defeat of Mortimer in 1315.—*Annals of Scotland.*

† The desertion of the Lacies from the royal cause was not known on April 28, 1317;—on which day the king wrote to thank them, with the other nobles of Ireland, for their loyalty. *Rymer.* He wrote, also, at the same time, and to the same effect, to the portrieve and bailiffs of Trim. Published and translated by Rev. A. Rowan, Archdeacon of Ardfert. Dublin: 1858.

1317—About a month after Easter, Bruce* came with an army within about four leagues, or thereabouts, of Trim, under covert of a wood, and there continued for a week or more to refresh his men, who were almost dead with fatigue and hunger.

1317—The Lieutenant (Mortimer) delivered the Earl of Ulster out of the Castle of Dublin, where he had been confined by the citizens, who doubted his loyalty; and after Whitsuntide, he banished out of Meath Sir Walter and Sir Hugh de Lacy, and gave their lands unto his soldiers; † and they, together with Edward Bruce, went back into Scotland.—*Marlboro'.*

1317—Mortimer went over to the king indebted to the citizens of Divilin [Dublin,] for his viands, a thousand pounds, whereof he paid not one smulkin; ‡ and many a bitter curse he carried with him to the sea.—*Campion.*

1318—The Lord Roger Mortimer went again into England; and Alexander Bignor,§ Archbishop of Dub-

* King Robert Bruce was now with his brother Edward. Coins of Robert Bruce, and of Alexander III., are frequently picked up in this neighbourhood.

† There are various entries in the Rolls of grants to various loyalists of the lands forfeited by the Lacies. They forfeited Martry, Rathfeigh, Rathwier, Isaackstown, Rathcour, Baliskeagh, Marshallstown, Kilkenny near Loxcuedy, and many other lands.

‡ Archbishop Nicholson (from Moryson) says, that Queen Elizabeth's brass farthings (halfpence) were called smulkins.—*Hist. Lib.* 169.

§ Alexander Bicknor was then Archbishop of Dublin. This

lin, was made Lord Justice. And Edward Bruce, and Walter and Hugh de Lacy, with a great army, landed at Dundalk, upon St. Calixtus the Pope's day, [Oct. 14]; and there the Lord John Birmingham, Richard Tuite, and Miles Verdon, with 1,324 men encountered them,* and slew the said Edward Bruce, with 8,274 of his men:

Archbishop renewed the University of Dublin, for which a Papal Bull had been obtained by his predecessor, John Leech. In 1325, in Aquitaine, he publicly, and from the pulpit, declared Hugh le Despenser a traitor, declaring, if it were not for his order, he would prove his treason against him in single combat.—*Rymer*. Harris says, that there is extant, in the Registry of St. Mary's Abbey, an account of a remarkable sermon preached by him in Christ Church, against sloth and idleness; wherein he bitterly complained of the mischiefs arising from the stragglers and beggars that infested the city and suburbs of Dublin; and so warm was he in his discourse, that he cursed everyone who would not exercise some trade or calling every day, more or less. His sermon had such influence, that the then Mayor of Dublin exercised his authority upon the occasion, and would not suffer any idle person within his liberties, but such who spun or knit as they walked the streets; even the begging friars were not excused.—*Harris' Ware's Bishop*, 332.

* Edward Bruce had been crowned King of Ireland, at Dundalk, in 1316. In this conflict, says Campion, “the Primate of Armagh, Roland Jorse, personally accompanied our soldiers, blessing their enterprise, and assoiling them all before they began to encounter.” All the adherents of Bruce had been excommunicated by Pope John XXII.; and the lands of the see of Armagh had been so wasted by the Irish and the Scots, that Archbishop Jorse was never able to pay for his Bulls. Malpas—who was probably a Meath man, and ancestor of the family of Malpas or Mapes, of Mapesrath—that pressed into the throng to meet Bruce, was found, in the search after

and the said John Birmingham did carry the head of the said Edward into England, and gave it to King Edward ; and the king gave unto the said John, and his heir male, the earldom of Louth and the Barony of Athirdee.—*Marlboro'.*

1318—On Sunday, in Easter month, John Lacy was removed from Dublin Castle to Trim, for his trial. His sentence was, to be starved to death *ad dietam*.*—*Irish Annals, Camden.* Cox says, that Mortimer caused him to be pressed to death, because he would not plead to the indictment against him.

1323—Roger Mortimer proclaimed a traitor, and his lands seized into the king's hands.—*Rym. Fœd.*

1326—Henry Kempe, late constable of the Castle of Trym, had order, February 10, for the payment of 100 marks, being his salary for three years and four months.—*Rot. Cl. 20 Ed. II.*

John D'Arcy,* constable of the Castle at Trym, ordered £30, for his wages for one year and fifteen days, at the rate of twelve pence a-day ; for one door-keeper and one gaoler at two pence a-day each ; for two host-

the battle, dead, covering the dead body of Bruce. The mendicant friars, and the secular clergy in general, took the part of Edward Bruce, and were reproved by the Pope for encouraging rebellion.—*Rymer.*

* The term *ad dietam* was ironical, expressive of the sad sustenance the sufferer was allowed, viz.: on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread ; on the second, three draughts of water out of the next puddle ; and this was to be alternately his daily diet till he died.—*Pennant's Wales, 162, Stat. Ed. I.*

* John D'Arcy was at this time Justice of Ireland.

ages for Meiler M'Gogan, detained in the same castle, at one penny a-day; and one watchman at one penny a-day.—*Ibid.*

Adam Payn and William Seneschall, of Trym, ordered £20 for the repair of the great hall, the other houses, and other works of the Castle of Trym.—*Ibid.*

At this time, probably, were erected the two arches which crossed the northern division of the keep: when they fell in 1820, it appeared that they had been put up after the castle was finished, as the plaster was fresh on the place from which one of them sprung.

1329—The Lord Thomas Butler, and divers other noblemen, were slain by MacGohegan,* and other Irishmen, near Mullingar.—*Marlboro'.*

1330—25th April, at Woodstock, Edward III. grants to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and his wife Joan, the moiety of Meath which had been the portion of Margery Verdon, and which had been forfeited by Theobald Verdon† in the reign of Edward I.; and directs, that they

* Thomas Butler, brother of the first Earl of Ormonde, had married Sinolda, heiress of William Petit, Baron of Dunboyne and Mullingar. [See Appendix.] He was the ancestor of the Butlers of Dunboyne. In 1335, Milo de Verdon had a grant of 10 marks, as well for his good service in defeating M'oghyan and O'Ferwyl, who had made insurrection in Meath, as for the loss of his horses in that service. MacGoghegan, the Fox, O'Malaghlen, Mac Coghlan, O'Brien, O'Mulloy, and O'Madden, were the ancient Irish families—sometimes princes and potentates—who dwelt in Meath in the time of Campion. Magoghegan lived then but a mean captain, yielding his winnings to the stronger.

* Sir Henry Piers says, that there was a tradition in his time

should exercise at their castle of Trym all the rights and privileges which John Verdon, and Margery his wife, were wont to exercise at their castle of Lokseudy—*Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V.*

1330.—Roger Mortimer forfeited: he was condemned as a traitor, and was hanged on the common gallows at Tyburn, Nov. 29. In consequence of his not having been heard in his defence, Roger his grandson, obtained, in 1354, an act of parliament to reverse the forfeiture.

1330.—Sir Hugh de Lacy* returned into Ireland, and obtained peace of the king—*Marlb.*

(1682), that Sir Theobald Verdon had been killed by the Irish, in the time of Henry VIII. !!! at Laghera Tibbott, near Ballimore, in Westmeath; and that the place was so called after his name.

1327.—1 Ed. 3 Rex concess' Rogero de Mortuomari et Johanæ uxori ejus et hered eorundem in feodo libert' de Trim in Hib. quas E. 2 versus eos nuper recuperavit.—*T. L.*

† This was on the death of his enemy, Mortimer. It must be remembered, that in Mortimer's moiety, and latterly in the whole Palatinate, the forfeitures were not to the king, but to Mortimer himself, as Lord of Meath—a sad temptation to that ambitious and unprincipled man to deal hard measure to the rebels. Several of his grants were confirmed by the king after he had himself forfeited; but I have observed in the Records no proof of the restoration of the Lacies. Hugh Turpilton, to whom, in the king's name, he had granted Martry, was killed in defending Mortimer, when he was surprised in the Castle of Nottingham.

1330—4 Ed. III.—Ampl' Libert concess' Rogero de Mortuomari in Com. Middx (Miden) et Uriel in Hib.—*T. L.*

1330—4 Ed. III.—De supervidend 'Expens' Johannæ de

1337—Edward III. restored the liberty of Trim to Joan, widow of Roger Mortimer. It was also ordered, that she should not be molested, or the same liberty again seized, without first transmitting the cause thereof to England.—*Rot. Pat. Tur. Lon.*

1343—John Moriz, Lieutenant of Ireland, had an order for the payment of 100 marks for his various expenses. For the support of Richard Tuyt,* arrested by him, and committed to the custody of Milo Verdon in the Castle of Trym, and there detained at his cost for three weeks and four days, £8 6s. 8d., for having paid John Clyton his wages, and for ten men at arms and archers, and ten hobellars, who came from Uriel to Trim, £4 10s.

Mortuomari uxoris Rogeri de Mortuomari comitis marchiæ et Dominarum et puerorum suorum infra castrum de Ludlowe commorant.—*T. L.*

1336—10 Ed. III.—Rex restituit Johnæ quœ fuit uxor Rogeri de Mortuomari libertates suas de Trym in Hib.—*T. L.*

1337—11 Ed. III.—R. confirmavit Valentino de Mortuomari et Henrico fratri ejus in gen tallio omnes terras et tene-
ment' in Wardeton inf lib' de Trym, quœ fuere Walter de Lacy
attincti temp. Ed. II. ac eis concess' per Roger de M. nup
Dnm de Wigmore et de Trym per servie' unius rose per an.—
T. L.

* Was this the Richard Tuyt who was engaged with Nicholas Verdon (20 Edward II.) in an outbreak which was afterwards known as “Verdon’s Game” [*Rot Pat. 4 Hen. IV.*] ?

In 1314, 18th of Edward III., Richard Tuyt was summoned to attend the king to France, with twenty men-at-arms and fifty hobellars.—The Earls of Desmond and Kildare summoned to come with the same number.—*Rymer.* In 1347, he was again summoned, as was Francis Feypowe, to come with fifteen men-at-arms and twenty-five hobellars.—*Rymer.*

and to John Drake, who came from Margalyn to Trim with sixty hobellars, 60s., and to Thomas Dalton coming from Loxeudy with sixty hobellars, 60s., and also, that Thomas Wogan, John Husce, John de Wellesleye, and Belinus de Mouncelewe, with a multitude of men-at-arms remained in his company at Newcastle-M'Kynaghan, in the war with the O'Brynnes at his cost £4; and also, because in the king's service he lost a horse* worth 40 marks, and another worth 20; and also, because he retained at his cost divers hostages, as well Irish as English.—*Ros. Cl. 17 and 18 Edward III.*

* Good horses were at this time very valuable in Ireland. The author of the *French Metrical Account of Richard II.'s Deposition*, describing the interview with M'Morrough, says, that the Irish chief "had a horse without housing or saddle, which was so fine and good that it cost him, they said, 400 cows; for there is little money in the country; wherefore, the usual traffic is only with cattle. In coming down it galloped so hard, that in my opinion, I never in all my life saw hare, deer, sheep, or any other animal, I declare to you for a certainty, run with such speed as it did. In his right hand he bore a great long dart, which he cast with skill." The value of horses was very high in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Campion, says:—"Horses the Irish have pace, easy, in running, wonderful swift; therefore, they make of them great store, as wherein, at times of need, they repose a great piece of safety." "I have heard it verified," says Campion, "by honourable to honourable, that a nobleman offered, and was refused, for one such horse, an hundred kine, a five pounds' land, and an airy of hawks yearly during seven years."

1355—29 Ed. III. Rex restituit Regero de Mortuomari. Com. Marchiae in feed omnes terras et tenement in Hib quœ feur' Johnæ avidæ suæ et uxoris Rogeri Cum. March' avi sui.

T. L.

1368—All the castles, lands, &c., belonging to Roger late Earl of March, (except the royal liberty of Meath, the king's fees, and the advowsons of churches,) were delivered to his son Edmond, Earl of March, by order of the king.—*Rot. Cl. 42, Edward III.*

1368—Thomas Burley, Prior of Kilmainham, the King's Chancellor; John Fitz Reicher, Sheriff of Meath; and Sir Robert Tyrrell, Baron of Castleknock, were taken prisoners at Carbry by the Birminghams,* and others of that town. James Birmingham, who was then kept in irons as a traitor in the Castle of Trim, was set at liberty, in exchange for the chancellor; the rest were forced to ransom themselves.†—*Pembridge.*

1358—32 Ed. III.—Libert. concess. Rogero Com. Marchiæ inter suos de Trym in Hib et al ibm.—*T. L.*

* The Birminghams of Carbery were often at feud with the lords of Meath. In 1355, William Birmingham took prisoners, Edmund Hakebut, seneschal of the liberty of Meath, John de Cusak, and the barons of Scrine and Delvyn. They were one of the Irish families who became *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores* :—of the three most pitiful examples of this sort given by Spencer in the time of Elizabeth, one was the Lord Birmingham; the others were, the great Mortimer and the old Lord Courcie. The Birminghams assumed the Irish name of Mac Yoris; and the country about Carbry was called from them Clan Iores. The old French rhymer, says Earl Strongbow, gave

“A Robert de Burmegam
Offali al west de Osfelan.”

In 1346, Edward III. granted to Walter Birmingham, then Lord Justice, all the lands about Kells, in the county of Kilkenny, which had been forfeited by Eustace le Poer. A townland in that neighbourhood is called Scaat Yoris, *anglice* Birmingham's Thorn.

† Richard Cruys, and Nicholas Waffre, who were amongst

1373.—Edward III. this year, granted a commission of inquiry into the conduct of Sir William de Windsore, late Lord Lieutenant. The inquiry was made at Drogheda, on the Thursday before Ascension Day ; and it was found, that the said lord lieutenant had imposed a cess of 6s. 8d. on every carucate* of land tilled in the county of Meath ; and, that the number of carucates then tilled was 500. That in 1370, at Tamelyn [Timolin] he had imposed a cess on every carucate of tilled land in said county of one crannock† of wheat,‡ and one crannock of oats, which were to be delivered at Naas—except the crannocks from the prisoners taken by the Birminghams, were obliged to give for their ransom, 10 marks, 1 hauberk, and 1 palet [salet ?—the name of a kind of headpiece,] worth 5 marks : they were allowed 20 marks from the Treasury.—*Rot. Cl. 48, Edward III.*

Robert Tyrrell's ransom amounted, in money and armour, to £100 : he was allowed £53 6s. 8d. from the Treasury.—*Ibid.*

* The quantity of a *carucate*, or ploughland, is greater or less according to the quality of the soil : it is commonly reputed to be such a portion of land as can give employment to one plough through the year.—*Harris' Ware's Antiq.* 31.

† The *cronnog* was a basket, or hamper, for holding corn, made of twigs, and lined with the skin of a beast ; of no certain dimensions, but was generally understood to hold the produce of seven score sheaves of corn ; which must be an uncertain measure, since seven score sheaves, growing on a good soil, amounts to a considerably larger quantity than as many growing on indifferent land. Perhaps it generally amounted to about the quantity of a Bristol barrel, brought into use in Ireland since the English got footing there ; from whence often occurs in history the term crannock for a barrel, corrupted from the Irish word *cronnog* aforesaid.—*Harris' Ware's Antiq.*

‡ Giraldus (*Top. Hib.* i. 4.) says, that the produce of wheat

the baronies of Margalyn and Slane, which were to be delivered at Slane—on receiving for each crannock of wheat, 5s. 4d.,* and for each crannock of oats, 40d. That the crannocks of wheat were then worth 8s., and the crannocks of oats, 5s. ; and, that at Naas he had measures so large, that a crannock of wheat of Meath measure wanted a bushel, and the crannock of oats, two bushels.

in Ireland is not equal to its promise. The crop looks well when green, and nobly when in ear ; but, the grain is small and shrivelled, and can scarcely be winnowed clean. He says, also, that the finest harvest was frequently lost by the wet and wind of the autumn.

* A crannock seems to have been about half a quarter. About this time there were great fluctuations in the price of corn in England. In 1369, "there was such a dearth," says Walsingham, "that wheat was sold by the quarter at £1 4s. and oats at 8s." In 1379, wheat was so cheap that the quarter was at 4s. The rate of wages was influenced by the price of corn. In 1351, reapers in the first week of August were to receive by the day, 2d. ; in the second week, and third, and so on to the end, 3d.—without meat or drink, or other courtesy demanded. For threshing a quarter of wheat, a man was paid $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. : for threshing a quarter of oats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. A master-carpenter, mason, or tyler, by the day, received 3d. ; other carpenters and masons, 2d. ; their servants and boys, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.—*Fleetwood's Chron. Prec.* Much light would be thrown on the price of labour, and the value of property in Ireland, at this time, and on other subjects connected with the state of society, and with questions of political economy—by the publication of the various Computums for the liberty of Meath, when it was in the king's hands by reason of the minority of the lord ; which, as we learn from the reports of the Record Commissioners, are preserved in Birmingham Tower.

That, at a Parliament held in Dublin in 1370, James de la Hyde, Knight, and John FitzJohn, of Delvyn, were elected knights of the shire by the commons of Meath :— that they were bound by the commons of the said county not to grant any tallage, or subsidy, on account of the losses of the said county through the invasion of the Irish ; and yet, by coercion, and because they saw that Roger Gernon and Richard ———, knights for the county of Louth, were imprisoned because they refused to grant a tallage for said county—they did grant a subsidy of one mark from every carucate of tilled land in said county of Meath.

That in the same year, Simon Cusak, knight, and John ———, were elected by the commons of said county to attend a parliament at Kilkenny ; who had, in the face of the country, bound themselves to refuse to grant any subsidy for said county ; and yet granted 6d. in the pound on all chattels in said county, as the portion falling on the county of the £3,000, granted, as is said, by said parliament to the king.

That, George Telyng was indicted for various felonies ; and being convicted, and delivered, as a clerk, to the prison of his ordinary, the Bishop of Meath, he sued for a general charter of the peace before James Pykeryn, the Chief Justice of Trim ; and by the interest of said Pykeryn, he obtained a charter for 100 marks, and paid Pykeryn 50 marks beside for his help.

That the said Lord Lieutenant summoned a parliament at Bald Doyle, where there were no buildings, except one small chapel ; and, that he chose that place for the pur-

pose of compelling the members of said parliament, through want of lodgings, and other inconveniencies, to comply with his demand; and that, consequently, the said parliament granted a subsidy of 2,000 marks, of which 500 were levied from the county Meath; whereupon, the commons of said county sent Stephen Bray into England to the king.

That, at a parliament held in Kilkenny in 1371, he forced John Prout, knight for the county of Meath, to sell a certificate, declaring that all said subsidies had been granted voluntarily.

That James Pykeryn, Chief Justice at Trim, received 10 marks to his private use, from John Drake, to obtain a charter to prevent him from being made a knight against his will. That the said James Pykeryn received 10 marks from John Justice—who was tried and convicted before him of sundry felonies, and sentenced to be hanged—for respiting him from Friday to Wednesday, in order that, in the meantime, he might obtain a charter of peace.

And, that John Northampton, Deputy Marshal of Ireland, at the said session of Trim, extorted 10 marks from Sir John Hussey; and twenty cows from Adam de la Mare; and many other gifts from other persons.—*Rymer.*

1373.—The seneschal of the liberty of Meath, and the sheriff of the cross, were ordered to make proclamation that no money should be levied against the will of the people, without the special order of the king; and, that all offending should be arrested.—*Rot. Cl. 46, Ed. III.*

1373.—The Bishops of Meath* and Cloyne, William Tany, Prior of Kilmainham, and Sir Robert Holywode (who went over as commissioners from Ireland), represented to the king the great mischief which the kingdom had sustained, and was likely to sustain, from the absence of Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, and the neglect of his demesnes of Meath, Ulster, and Connaught. The king ordered the earl to go to Ireland as soon as possible ; and, at the same time, he re-appointed Sir William de Wyndesore, at the petition of the same persons, as custos and governor of the kingdom. The king also ordered that the subsidies granted at Kilkenny and Baldoyle, the collection of which had been suspended, should now be levied.—*Rym.*

1374—Sir Thomas de Verdon being sued before the justices at Trym, by Geoffrey Travers, for taking forcible possession of tenements in Rathbayne ; of Bellewstown, next the same ; and of Fulpotstown, near Anderneri [Dunderry] ; and process of outlawry being issued against him for not appearing,—he was now pardoned.—*Rolls in Birmingham Tower.*

* This Prelate, whose name was Stephen de la Valle, had a grant of £320, for endangering his life in Munster, with men-at-arms, in fighting against and reducing to peace, O'Brien of Thomond, and other rebels.—*Rot. Cl. 46, Edward III.* When he was in Munster at another time, his lands and the lands of his church were ravaged by O'Conor Ophaly and others ; who, thereby incurred the greater excommunication : and in 1377 the Bishop of Kildare was ordered by the king to excommunicate them accordingly.

1377—Sir Simon Cusack* was allowed 10 marks, from a debt of £525, which his father owed the king, on his petition, stating he had sustained great losses in the service of the king in Munster; and, that lately he had taken prisoner M'Ierlagh Gedy, a notorious felon who had committed various robberies and burnings in Meath, Leinster, and Fingal, and had committed him to prison in Trim, where he had been hanged; on which account, divers felons, friends of the said M'Ierlagh, had made various depredations on his lands.—*Rot. Cl. Ed. III.*

1381—Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, granted the office of constable of the Castle of Trim to his esquire, John Reigne, for life, October 1.—*Rot. Pat.*

This Edmund was great grandson of Roger Mortimer and Joan Geneville, and married Phillipa,† only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence,‡ by the heiress of the De Burghs, Earls of Ulster, who were the representatives of Hugh de Lacy, the younger; so that their son Roger Mortimer, Fourth Earl of March, was the representative of both the sons of Hugh de Lacy the elder, to whom Meath originally had been granted.§

* In 1380, Simon Cusak, knight, gave his manor of Dengyn to his son John Cusak; in 1493, it was in the possession of Sir W. Wellysley.—*Rot. Pat.*

† His mother Phillipa (de Montacute), Countess of March, was one of the Irish female absentees whom Edward III. ordered to send sufficient aid to Ireland to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, under pain of forfeiture, in 1362.—*Rym.*

‡ Second son of Edward III.

§ Sir Henry Piers mentions a tradition, that this Earl of March lived at the Castle of Fahalty. Fahalty, now Faghals-town, the place is still called Mortimer's Castle or Old Court, on the banks of Lough Derevaragh, in Westmeath.

1381—At Cork, on St. Stephen's day, died Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, then Lord Lieutenant.
—*Irish Annals.*

1382—January 24—Roger Mortimer, his son and heir, although a minor, was appointed Lord Lieutenant. Sir Thomas Mortimer was afterwards appointed his Deputy.

In consequence of the minority of his cousin, the young Lord of Meath, Richard II. appoints John Reigne to the office of Marshal of the Castle of Trim, and liberty of Meath; Leonard Hakluyt to that of Seneschall of the liberty of Meath; William Tany, Prior of Kilmainham, to that of Chancellor of the liberty. He also appoints William Boltham, [Bokeham?] Treasurer; Thomas de Everdun, Clerk, Chief Baron; and John Birmingham, second Baron of the Exchequer of said liberty.—*Rot. Pat. 5, Rd. II.*

The king had a silver seal medal, bearing on one side a “Chivalrot,” of the Royal Arms, and on the other, a figure of the king, sitting on the throne, with a sceptre in the right hand, with the following inscription on the circumference of both sides:—*Sigillo Richardi Rs. Anglie et Francie dni. Hibernie et Custodis Libtatis Midie.* A like seal* was made for Ulster:—both seals cost 113s. 4d. †—*Rot. Cl. 9 Richard II.*

1384—8 P. 2.—Pro Priore de Trim in Hib.—*T. L.*

† The value of a silver seal may be estimated from the circumstance, that an old silver seal in the Treasury, was ordered by the Lord Lieutenant and Council to be broken and sold for the repair of the hall, and hall windows, of the Castle of Dublin, in 1427.—*Rot. Pat. 10 Henry VI.*

1385—Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was declared, by act of parliament, presumptive heir to the crown of England, in case Richard II. died without issue.

1386—Walter de Brugge, parson of Trim, at the request of the Earl of March, and John Reigne, constable of the Castle of Trim, were allowed to receive the full profits of their places in their absence, notwithstanding the statute against absentees.* Their licences were under the signet of Robert de Vere,† Marquis of Dublin, and Duke of Ireland, to whom Richard II. had granted the entire dominion of Ireland, and in whose name all writs ran during this year.

* By the statute against absentees, 1379, it was ordained, that the absentees should either repair to their Irish lands, or send sufficient deputies to provide for their defence, or that they should forfeit two-thirds of their Irish revenues, to be applied to public service; with exceptions in favour of those immediately engaged in the king's service, students of the Universities, and those absent by license under the great seal, who were to be taxed only one-third of their revenues.

† Are any impressions of this signet known to exist?—They would be of great interest to the Irish Numismatist. We learn from Sandford, that this De Vere had a grant of arms from Richard II., on his being appointed to the lordship of Ireland which he was to use as long as that lordship vested in him—of three crowns within a bordure. These three crowns were the arms of Ireland, and were borne as such at the funeral of Henry V. [Monstrelet, who states the fact, says that they were borne as the arms of King Arthur: the other shields borne were those of France and England.] and appear upon our coinage in the reigns of Henry IV., Edward VI., Richard III., and Henry VII. Froissart says, that Richard II. was so blinded by the Duke of Ireland, that, if he had declared black was white, the king would not have said to the contrary.

1388—Richard II. appoints Richard Shaldeford park-keeper* of the park of Trim, and sergeant of the Betagerie† of Trim: the customary wages of this officer were three-halfpence per day.—*Rot. Pat. 12 Richard II.*

1393—Roger, Earl of March and Ulster, had license to appoint collectors of certain tolls and customs on all goods coming or going to be sold in the towns of Trim, Athboy, Scryne, and Navane, or for a league around them, as well within the cross as in his liberty of Meath, for twenty years; which tolls and customs‡ were

* Walter de Lacy's charter to the Corporation mentions his forest of Trim. Sir John Davies laments that the English settlers in Ireland did not maintain their love of hunting: in his time there was but one park in Ireland, that of Dunmore, belonging to the Earl of Ormond.

† The Irish *Betags* seem to have resembled the English *villains*;—they were tenants bound to the performance of certain field labours: they seem not to have had the power of making wills [*Bull of Urban IV. in Rym. Fœd.*]; nor do they appear to have been capable of receiving freedom by royal charter. *Rot. Pat. 32, Edward III.* Ware supposed, erroneously, that they were merely church tenants. In 1331, it was ordained by Edward III. that there should be one and the same law as well to the Irish as to the English; except the servitude of the betags under their lords, as is the case in England regarding villains.—*Rymer.*

‡ These tolls and customs are nearly the same as those granted, in 49 Edward III., for the murage of Kilkenny, and which are given at length by Ledwich in the Appendix to his account of Kilkenny, published in his *Irish Antiquities*. The chief difference is, that in the Trim grant one penny is to be paid on every hawk or falcon [*asturco vel falcone,*] and one halfpenny on every tercel or tercellet;—in the Kilkenny grant

to be expended in surrounding the town of Trim—which was the general place of assembly of all the leige subjects of the county of Meath—with a stone wall, in paving it anew,* in improving the town, and in repressing the adjacent enemies and rebels.

Henry IV. transferred this license to the Portrieve and Commons of Trim.—*Rot. Pat. 3 Henry IV.*

1394—The king, Richard II., made an expedition into Ireland,† in which he was attended, amongst other

there is no mention of these birds: Robert Barry was the first person who tamed hawks in Ireland. [*Hib. Expug.* i. 4.] The Bishops of Meath received hawks as part of the rent for some of their manors in Westmeath in the time of James I.

* There is no mention of a bridge in this grant.

† Sir Henry Castyde (or Crystal), an honest man, and a wise, who had been with Richard in this expedition, and who could speak Irish, and was well acquainted with the customs of the country (having lived with Brine Costeret for seven years) told Froissart that Richard had with him 4,000 knights and 3,000 archers, well paid weekly.—“But,” he continued, “Ireland is one of the evil countries in the world to make war upon, or to bring under subjection; for it is closed strongly and widely with high forests, and great waters, and marshes and plains, [un] inhabitable. It is hard to enter to do them of the country any damage; for ye shall find no town, or person to speak withal: for the men draw to the woods, and dwell in caves and small cottages under trees and among bushes and hedges, like wild savage beasts; and when they know that any man maketh war against them, and is entered into their countries, when they draw together to the straits and passages, and defend them, so that no man can enter into them: and when they see their time, they will take their advantage on their enemies; for they know the country, and are light people: for

nobles, by the Earl of March, who had in his retinue one hundred men-at-arms—of whom two were bannerets, and eight knights—two hundred archers on horseback, and four hundred archers on foot. Four of the principal kings, and most puissant after the manner of the country—Anele, King of Mecte [O'Neil of Meath?] Brien of Thomond, King of Thomond; Arthur Macquemer [M'Murrough,] King of Leinster; Conhue, King of Cheveno and Darpe [O'Conor, King of Connaught?—came to the obeysance of the King of England, by love and fairness, and not by battle and constraint—and were knighted by the king. Richard held a parliament in Dublin, and then returned to England the following May, leaving to the Earl of March the management of the Irish war.—*Walsingham Froissart.*

1397—Roger, Earl of March, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the aid of the Earl of Ormond, wasted O'Brien's country; and, at the winning of this chief's house, he made seven knights, to wit—Sir Christopher Preston, Sir John Bedlow, Sir Edmund Loundres, Sir John Loundres, Sir William Nugent, Walter de la Hide, and Robert Cadell.—*Marlb.*

1398—Roger, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain by the O'Bryns, at Kenlis, in Leinster, on St. man-of-arms being never so well horsed, and run as fast as he can, the Irishman will run as fast as he, and overtake him, yea, and leap up upon his horse behind him, and draw him from his horse; for they are strong men in the arms, and have sharp weapons, with large blades with two edges, after the manner of dart-heads, wherewith they will slay their enemy.—*Froissart—Berner's Translation, ii. 619.*

Margaret's day, [Kellistown, in Onowlans county.—*Dowling.*]—His impetuosity hurried him foremost upon the enemy: and, as he had advanced beyond the succour of his own soldiers, and was distinguished in the habit and accoutrements of an Irish horseman, he was slain and torn in pieces by the natives.*—*Vita R. II.*

1399—Richard II., attended by Humphrey, son of the late Duke of Gloucester, and by Henry, son of the Duke of Lancaster—whom he brought with him as hostages—sailed from Milford Haven, and in less than two days (on June 1) came in sight of the tower of Waterford, “where,” says the French author of the *Deposition of Richard II.*, “the wretched and filthy people—some in rags, others girt with a rope—had the one a hole, the other a hut for their dwelling.” The object of Richard coming into Ireland, was to revenge the death of his cousin, the Earl of March.

Early on a summer's morning, the very vigil of St. John, the king marched directly towards MacMore,† who

* An historian attached to his family [*Priory of Wygemor* in Dugdale's *Monasticon*] gives the following character of this nobleman :—

“ He was distinguished for the qualities held in estimation at the time; a stout tourneyer, a famous speaker, a costly feaster, a bounteous giver; in conversation, affable and jocose; in beauty and form, surpassing his fellows: but, warlike and renowned as he was, and fortunate in his undertakings, and fair, he was yet most dissolute, and remiss in matters of religion.”

† MacMorrough's country seems to have been in the neighbourhood of Carlow, between Carlow and Kilkenny. In 1367,

would not submit nor obey him in any way; but affirmed that he was the rightful king of Ireland, and that he would never cease from war, and the defence of his country, till his death; and said, that the wish to deprive him of it by conquest was unlawful. Then the king prepared to go into the depths of the deserts in search of him, for his abode is in the woods, where he is accustomed to dwell at all times, and he had with him, according to report, three thousand hardy men; wilder people I never saw. Orders were then given by the king that everything around should be set fire to, and many a village and house were then consumed. While this was going on, the king, who bears leopards in his arms, caused a space to be cleared on all sides, and pennons and standards to be quickly hoisted; afterwards, out of true and entire affection, he sent for the son of the Duke of Lancaster, a fair, young, and handsome bachelor, and knighted him, saying, "My fair cousin, henceforth be

Dyermyd Makmorgyth had license to bear the name of Makmorgyth, with a pension of twenty-four marks, for the good service which he and his ancestors had done, and which he was to do.—*Rymer*. This Art M'Morrough was one of the Irish kings who submitted to Richard II. in 1394, and were knighted by him in Dublin. For twenty years after this expedition he continued to annoy the government of Ireland; his final reduction took place on the 4th of May, 1419; on that day he was made prisoner, and is spoken of no more. Marleburgh attributes this feat to John Talbot, Lord Furnival; but Campion, out of James Yonge, asserts that it occurred in the next year under the great tamer of the septs, James Butler, Earl of Ormond.—*See Dowling*.

preux and valiant, for you have some valiant blood to conquer.”*—*Deposition of Richard II.*†

This young and handsome bachelor was afterwards the victorious King Henry V. He was not at this time thirteen years old.

On learning in Dublin (where he was, June 26) the arrival of the Duke of Lancaster at Ravensburg, Richard sailed for England, leaving in custody in the Castle of Trim—quod est in Hibernia satis forte—the young sons of the Dukes of Lancaster‡ and Gloucester.—*Walsingham.*

Richard resigned the crown on Michaelmas day.

On Henry’s accession, Edmund Mortimer, uncle of the young Earl of March, retired to the Castle of Wigmore on the borders of Wales. In defending the Welsh

* Mr. Tyler thus translates these difficult words: “For, unless you conquer, you will have little name for valour.”

† Part of this interesting contemporary memoir was translated by George Carew, Earl of Totness, and was published in Harris’s *Hibernica*; it has lately been wholly translated, and illustrated with most valuable notes, by the Rev. John Webb, and printed in the 20th volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thomas of Elmham, in his life of Henry V., says in his bombastic language—“Cum ecciam Rex idem Ricardus contra rebelles Yberniæ in ipsas partes manu pugnatorum fortissima tranfretaret præfatum Henricum secum in sua comitiva, ipsum prout decuit tractando, deduxit, ei plerumque signa deleccionis internæ pretendens—jam primo didicit nondum pubertate insignita juventus inundationes fluminum et marinos temptare tumultus.”

‡ In 1836, in planting potatoes in the castle-yard, there was found a very small steel spur, beautifully inlaid with silver. Was it not the spur of Henry V.? This spur was presented to the R. I. Academy in the year 1853.

marches he was taken prisoner by Owen Glendower, from whom Henry IV. refused to ransom him.

1400.—Henry IV. committed to Thomas de Everdun* the custody of the records belonging to Roger de Mortimer, late Earl of March and Ulster, and Lord of the liberty of Meath, which were within the Castle of Trim, or elsewhere in the said liberty, and which were in the king's hands by the minority of Edmund, Earl of March
—*Rot. Pat. 1 Henry IV.*

These records were probably in some danger. - The same year Henry IV. granted a commission to Sir John Stanley, the deputy, to inquire for, arrest, and seize, the throne, jewels, &c., of Richard II. in Ireland.

1402.—Richard Barynton petitioned the king, stating, that he had been appointed by the late Earl of March Constable of the Castle of Trim for life, and that, in right of his office, he was entitled to large fees on the acquittal or conviction of felons; and that such fees, in consequence of the castle being in the king's hands, had entirely ceased. The king granted him £10 a-year from the manor of Portlester, during the minority of Edmund, son-and-heir of said earl.—*Rot. Pat. 3, Henry IV.*

Janico Dartass (or D'Artoise)† petitioned the king, stating, that the king had granted him on the 30th May, 1400, the custody of the manor and lordship of Trim,

* Thomas de Everdon was a Canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin
—*Rot. Pat. 49 Edward III.* He was rector of Killalon, Master of the Rolls, and acting Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

† Janico D'Artois was a Gascon soldier of fortune. He was in Ireland in 1394, and distinguished himself in Richard's last

which had been valued at £105 15s. 9d. when they were of greater value than at present, by reason of the injury

expedition. The author of the “Deposition of Richard II.” says, that he was the last man who wore King Richard’s badge of the White Hart. By this, and the following notices, he appears to have been willing to be paid for his services to Henry IV. :—In 1403, the king granted permission to Janico Dartas, at the request of his wife Joan, to take the underwood in the wood of Barfoteston, in the County of Meath, for burning a limekil [unum lymkyll,] to make lime for building a little fort (which still exists, called Lascarton Castle, and is inhabited) [forcelletti] at Lescarton, in aid of the faithful lieges.

—*Rot. Pat. 4 Henry IV.*

His wife was Joan Taaf, heiress of Liscarton, and widow of Peter Rowe: her son-and-heir, Nicholas Rowe, succeeded at Liscarton after Janico’s death.—*Rot. Cl. 5 Henry VI.*

In addition to the grants about Trim, this adventurer had the custody of the manors of Ardblacan and of Ardmulcan, (which last was worth £35 per annum,) and of the Priory of Foure; and had for life the manors of Galrathestown, Eskyr, Newcastle, and Tassagard; and was co-tenant of the manor of Cromartyn, on the borders of Louth: he also had great possessions in Ulster, chiefly the grants of abbots and abbesses. He was Constable of Dublin Castle; he was Sheriff of Meath; he was Admiral of Ireland:—yet, with these honors and profits he accepted, *nomine rewardi*, all the corn in a certain haggard in the Parish of Kylclogher, in Louth, which had been forfeited by an unfortunate Richard Richardson; and 120 oaks and good ash trees, growing in the lordship of Maundeville’s town, forfeited by Sir Bartholomew Verdon. Some of these grants were made to him on the express condition that he should not engage in the service of any other king.—*Rot. Pat. 4 Henry IV.*

1342—16. Ed. 3.—Rex Confirmavit Nicho. de Verdon, in feodo manerium de Maundletempston (Maundevilleston) in Com. Louth, in Hib. unacum servic’, Johnis de Maundevile.—*T. L.*

since done by the enemy; and that no profits had arisen from the castle, which needs great repair, and no small sum for its support. In compliance with this petition, the king pardons all waste in said castle; and also granted, that Janico Dartas should not be charged with the repairs of said castle.—*Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. IV.*

1403.—April 20.—Janico Dartas sued out a pardon for waste and destruction in the Castle of Trim.—*Ibid.*

The privy council in England stated that the castle was on the point of falling to the ground—*il est en point de cheier a la terre*—and called the king's attention to it.—*Proceed. and Ord. of Privy Coun. in Eng.*

1403.—On the complaint of Janico Dartas, that divers tenants of the manor and lordship of Trim had refused to pay their rents, the king appointed Henry Wattenhull, Philip Power, and John White, to receive the rents, with power to distrain.—*Rot. Pat. 4 Henry IV.*

1404.—April 13.—Janico Dartasse surrendered a patent for a £100 per annum, for life from the customs of the port of St. Botolph [Boston, in Lincolnshire]: he also surrendered the custody of the manor and lordship of Trim, which he had received May 30, 1400, for the minority of the Earl of March; and received in lieu thereof, a patent for £100 a-year for life on the receipts of the castle, manor, and lordship of Trim.—*Rot. Pat. 3 Henry IV.*

1406.—A parliament was held in Trim, by Sir Stephen Scrope,* deputy.—*Marlb.* No record of its proceedings is extant.

* Sir Stephen Scrope, when Lord Deputy under Richard II., was sore cried upon by the voices of all poor people, insomuch

1415.—Henry V. recites and confirms all former grants to the ancestors of Edmund, Earl of March; he also gives the earl leave of absence from Ireland for three years, and forgives him all the rents, &c., due to the king by reason of his absence.—*Rot. Pat. 2 Henry V.*

These grants bear date March 9, 1415. Henry V. ascended the throne March 20, 1413: immediately on his accession the Earl of March, whose father had been declared by the English parliament presumptive heir to the throne in the event of Richard II.'s dying without issue, and who was naturally an object of jealous suspicion to Henry IV.—expressed his confidence in the young king by voluntarily surrendering himself into his hands. In August of the year 1415, the earl not only refused to join the conspiracy of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Cambridge—one of whose nominal objects was to put him on the throne, as the right heir of Edw. III.—but revealed it to the king.

that his wife would not return with him unless he made a solemn oath on the Bible, that wittingly he should wrong no Christian creature in that land; but, duly and truly, he should see payment made of all expenses. He took the oath, and kept it; so that his name was never recited among the Irish without many blessings and prayers; and so cheerfully they were ready to serve him against the enemy.—*Holinshed.*

Surely—says J. Alen, in his Report to the Royal Commissioners in 1537—howsoever it be now, I have heard that in times past, the deputies were mirrors of extorsion, I speak not of the good deputies, howbeit, be he English, be he Irish, that is, or shall be deputy, if he setteth his pleasure upon getting of money, and making an hoard for his time, he shall never be good in Ireland in that room.—*St. Papers, vol. 2, Pt. 3, p. 494.*

The famous Sir John Talbot,* of Hallomshire, afterwards

* “Is this the scourge of France?—

Is this the Talbot so much feared abroad,

That with his name the mothers still their babes?”

HENRY VI., part i. act ii.

“Talbot’s sword,” says Camden, “was found in the river Dordon, and sold by a peasant to an armourer at Bordeaux. It had this inscription—*Sum Talboti, MCCCCXLIII. pro vincere inimicos meos.*” “But pardon the Latin,” says Fuller, “for it was not his but his camping chaplain’s. It was a sword with bad Latin upon it but good steel within it.” The episcopal Latin of Richard Lang, Bishop of Kildare, from 1464 to 1474, was not better than that of Talbot’s “camping chaplain’s.” His episcopal seal bears this inscription—*Sigillum Ricardi Darense Episcopi Lang.*

During his different lieutenancies, Talbot resided frequently in Trim; and then, probably, built the castle now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and which is called Talbot’s Castle in the town records. In the north wall of the west tower of this building there is inserted a stone bearing the Talbot arms, quartered with a bend between six martlets for Furnival, and supported by two Talbots passant. This house was formerly the Diocesan School of Meath; and built as it was by the “great scourge of France” of the fifteenth century, it was the place of the early education of the Duke of Wellington.

The De Lacies, the Mortimers, the Talbots,—all throw a splendour upon the ruins of Trim; but the great claim of this neighbourhood upon the interest of future generations will be our connexion with the greatest of warriors, and the best of citizens.

The signature of A. Wesley is to every act of the corporation from June, 1789, to September, 1793. For some portion of this time he lived in the small five-windowed house, with a court before it in Dublin-gate-street, which is now terminated by a column erected to his honor; but he principally resided in Fosterstown, properly called Wellington on the Ordnance Survey. Upon its humble door (it now forms part of Mr. J. Allen’s farm offices) may be written the words of Evander:—

Lord Furnival, and Earl of Shrewsbury, was now Lord

“Hæc limina victor
Alcides subiit, hæc illum regia cepit,
Aude, Hospes, contemnere opes et te quoq dignum,
Finge Deo, rebusq veni non asper egenis.”

Æne. viii. 362.

It is not, perhaps, strange, that the perfectly simple and unaffected character of the great duke—always equal to the business in hand, whether it were the drilling of a company, or the marshalling of the armies of Europe, or the regulating the destinies of empires ; but never, except to the sympathetic eye of kindred genius, superior to his immediate work, whatever it might be—should have made but little impression upon those who lived with him, before opportunity had developed his greatness. The only fact worth recording, which I have heard, is, that when he was thought to be merely an idle Castle Aide-de-camp, a casual visitor, Mr. Buxton, of Black Castle, on being shown into the room at Dangan which he had left, took up the book he had been reading and found that it was “Locke on the Human Understanding.” When he was a boy, he was for some time at a military college at Angers ; and, when all the world was ringing from side to side with his renown, the late Dr. Benning, of Rathmolyon, was fond of telling, that when he was travelling with the late Lord Blayney, he asked the head of that establishment if he had any English boys of promise under his care, and that he replied he had one Irish lad of great promise, of the name of Wesley, the son of Lord Mornington. When he was at school in Trim he must have been a very little boy, for one of his schoolfellows told me that when Crosbie—afterwards Sir Edward, of balloon notoriety—had climbed to the top of the Yellow Steeple, and had thrown down his will, disposing of his game cocks and other boyish valuables in case he should be killed in coming down, the future Iron Duke began to cry when he found that nothing had been left to him. A gentleman in Trim has a letter from Lord Wellesley, in which he states that the Lord Lieutenant had been for two years under promise to procure a commission for his brother Arthur, and had not been able to fulfil it.

Lieutenant. Through the Verdons* he was descended from the Lacies, and connected with the great lords of Meath. His brother, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, was frequently Lord Justice.

1416.—The parliament—which the last year has been called and holden in Dublin—was this year removed to Trim,† and there began, 11th May, where it continued for the space of eleven days; in the which was granted to the Lord Lieutenant a subsidy of 400 marks.—*Marlb.*

1418.—The Earl of Kildare, Sir Christopher Preston, and John Bedlow, were arrested and committed to ward within the castle of Trim, because they sought to communicate with the Prior of Kilmainham‡.—*Marlb.*

On the 9th of January was exhibited in the town of

* In 1425 the lordship of Loxeudy belonged to Talbot, and was occupied by his tenant, Henry M'Adam—*Rot. Pat. 3 Henry VI.* In 1315 Edward Bruce kept his Christmas at Loghseudy, after he had burned Kells, Granard, Finnagh, and Newcastle.

† The Parliaments were probably held in the Refectory of the Friars Minors, which stood on the site of the present Court-house.

‡ This notice is scarcely to be reconciled with the fact that, in 1418, the Prior of Kilmainham, Thomas Butler, was in the service of the king in France: he had passed over to the aid of the king in 1415, at the head of 1,600 men, and was killed in Normandy on the 10th of August, 1419.—*Archdall's Mon. Hib.* An order from Henry V. to his Chancellor, the bishop of Durham, to expedite ships from Bristol for the transport of the Prior of Kilmainham and his men (200 horsemen and 300 foot soldiers,) from Waterford to France, is preserved among the miscellaneous records in the Tower. It is dated June 3, 1428, at Berney; to which a postscript was added on the next day, urging the utmost expedition, as the troops were tarrying only for the means of sailing.—See *Bently's Excerpta Historica*.

Trim, to the deputy and council, a parchment found in the possession of Sir Christopher Preston, when he was taken at Clane by the Deputy, Sir John Talbot, of Hallomshire. This was the famous, but questionable, *Modus Tenendi Parliamenti*.—*Harris' Ware*.

1422.—Twelve men-at-arms and sixty archers allowed to the Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Talbot, at a parliament at Trym, to oppose the O'Toole's and O'Reilly's

rica, 388. Hall says “A band of 1,600 native Irish, armed with their own weapons of war—in mail, with darts and skaynes—under the Lord of Kilmaine [Kilmainham], were with Henry V. at the siege of Rouen, and kept the way from the forest of Lyons, and so did their devoir that none were more praised, nor did more damage to their enemies.” Monstrelet (vol. i., c. 95) is neither as complimentary nor as intelligible. “The King of England,” says this author, “had with him in his company a vast number of Irish, of whom far the greatest part went on foot; one of their feet was covered, the other was naked, without having clouts, and poorly clad; each had a target and little javelins, with large knives of a strange fashion; and those who were mounted had no saddles, but they rode very adroitly on their little mountain horses; and they rode upon clothes, very nearly of the same fashion with those which the blatiers of the French country carry. They were, however, a very poor and slight defence, compared with the English; besides they were not so accoutred as to do much damage to the French when they met. These Irish would often, during the siege, together with the English, scour the country of Normandy, and do infinite mischief beyond calculation, carrying back to their post great booty. Moreover the said Irish on foot would seize little children, and leap on the backs of cows with them, carrying the children before them on the cows; and very often they were found in that condition by the French.”—Quoted in *Tyler's Henry V.* ii. 242.

[Otothelles and Oreillys]: men-at-arms at 12d., the archers at 6d. a-day each.—*Rot. Cl. 1 Henry VI.*

1422—December 11—Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, resided in the Castle of Trim.—*Rot. Cl. 1 Henry IV.*

1423.—July 21,—The sheriff of county of Dublin; the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens of Dublin; the mayor and sheriff of Drogheda;* the portrieves and commons of the towns of Ratoath, Greenogue, Dunshaughlin,† Skryne, Slane, Dunboyne, and Navan: with all the able men of their several bailiwicks, ordered to meet the Lord Justice at Trym on the following Sunday, to oppose Ocongher and Oraly, who, with a multitude of the Irish enemy, and English rebels, were daily robbing, burning, and slaying the king's liege's.—*Rot. Cl. 1, Henry VI.*

August 24,—John Brown‡ appointed receiver of the

* Drogheda accounted the best town in Ireland, not far behind some of their cities. There runneth a blind prophecy on this town: Ross was, Dublin is, Drogheda shall be, the best of the three.—*Stanyhurst.*

† Archbishop Ussher says, that Dunshaughlin is Dominica Sechlani or Domnach Sechlani, *i. e.*, the church of Sechlani, who was a disciple of Saint Patrick.

‡ The Browns, of Brownstown, near Newtown, were a respectable family. They intermarried with the Bellews, of Rathtayne, as appears from a tombstone in the church of Rathtayne, with the following inscription:

*Hic jacent corpora Richardi Bedlow de Bedlowston qui obiit
xx. die mensis, Jan. 1601, ac etiam corpora bini filii ej. vz.
Jacobi et Thome Bedlow, Geneta Brown ux. ejus hoc monumentum
Struxit, R. B. G. B.*

On a shield, a fret for Bedlow, impaling an eagle displayed for Brown. There is also an old tombstone of the time of Queen Elizabeth, belonging to them, in the church-yard of Newtown.

subsidy of 360 marks—13s. 4d. from each ploughland—granted to the Lord Justice by the commons of the liberty of Meath, to enable him to resist the enemy, especially the Oconhours* and Bermyngehams. The clergy of Meath had granted for the same purpose 120 marks—20d. from every mark of their parishes, according to the papal taxation: and 10s. from every ploughland of their temporalities, with the exception of the lands cultivated as mensal lands.

—*Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV.*

For the protection of Meath, James, Earl of Desmond, with 5,000 horse and foot, marched from Munster into the territory of the Berminghams at Carbry, and laid it waste; he staid there thirteen days at the charge of the county, and his expenses were guaranteed to him by Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvyn, seneschal of Meath, who gave himself up to the earl as security for the money. The commons of Meath assembled at Trym, granted the Lord Delvyn 13s. 4d. from every ploughland,† and ordered

* O'Conor claimed 3s. 4d. from every plough-land in Meath, which claim was discharged in 1540.—*State Papers*, 11. 328.

† Giraldus Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.* iii. 5.) says, that the Province of Meath contained 16 cantred, and that every cantred contained 100 townlands (villas). In the Connaught Book of Indentures drawn up in the year 1584, a cantred is said to be the same as a hundred or barony, and there are said to be 18 in Meath, which is the present number of baronies in this county. Every cantred contained 160 plough-lands of arable, besides the pasture of 300 kine in every town; and every ploughland contained 120 acres. In the collections of Christopher Cusack, Gerrardstown, now in the College Library, written in 1511, he says, that every town contains eight ploughlands arable, beside the pasture of 300 kine in every town, and none

that in *adjuvamine* of the said subsidy, 20d. should be raised from every 20s. worth *de qualibet librata* of goods and chattels in the county; they also ordered that the commons of the following towns* should pay the sums annexed to their names:—Duleek, 13s. 4d. ; Ratoath, 10s. ; Greenogue, 10s. ; Dunboyne, 13s. 4d. ; Dunshaughlin, 2 marks; Navan, 10s. ; Slane 10s. ; Sydden, 6s. 8d. ; Nobber, 3s. 4d. ; Kells, 20s. ; Drumconrath,† 3s. 4d. ; Athboy, 23s. ; Four, 3s. 4d. ; Killallon, 2s. ; Rathwire, 3s. 4d. ; Mullingar, 6s. 8d. ; Stamullen, 6s. 8d. ; Kilberry, 3s. 4d.

1423.—August 4—Edmund, Earl of March, who had of them shall *anneer* the other; every ploughland contained 120 acres.—*Harris' Ware*, 225. Spencer says, that Meath, including Westmeath, contained 4,320 ploughlands according to the old records.—*View of Ireland*, 213.

In Cusack's Collections there are some imperfect extracts from Lughtburgh's Extent of Meath, made in the time of Richard II.

* In Stanyhurst's Description of Ireland, printed in *Holinshed's Chronicles*, the towns in Meath which are mentioned are Trimme, Doonshaghlenne, Rathtout, Navanne, Abooie, Scrine, Taraugh, Kenles, Doonboine, Greenocke, Duleeke, Molingare, Fowre, Loughseude, Kilkenniwest, Moilagagh, and Delvinne. p. 30. In the Latin Stanyhurst, p. 24, the towns in Meath are thus given:—“Pontana quæ vulgariter Droghedaia nominatur, oppidum lautissimum, portum habet naveli stationi per appositorum, Molingaria, Fouria, Delvinia, Trimmia, Kellesia, Navania, Aboi, Dulekia, and Scrinia.” He had before mentioned that Meath comprehended the territories, Slania, Fouria, and Delvinia.

† In 1412, Thomas Fleming, Baron of Slane, had license for a weekly market and an annual fair at Drumconrath, which was on the frontier of the Marches of the Irish enemies, and had often been burned by them.—*Rot. Pat.* 13 *Henry IV.*

been appointed Lord Lieutenant, nominated at his Castle of Ludlow, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath, as his deputy. The council, under the presidency of Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, late Justice, refused to admit the Bishop, under the pretext that his nomination was sealed with the private seal of the earl.—*Rot. Cl. 2 Henry VI.*

1425.—January 2—Edmund, Earl of March, at his Castle of Trim, granted to March, his herald [*haraldo suo*], 66s. 8d. a-year for life, from the profit of his water-mills at Callan,* in the county of Kilkenny.—*Rot. Pat. 3 Henry VI.*

Edmund, Earl of March, died in Trim, early in 1425. Of him Fuller writes:—“Edmund Mortimer, son to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, grandchild to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of Philippa, sole daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, may pass with the charitable reader for prince, since he paid so dear for same, as will appear—I confess it impossible to fit his nativity with assurance, (having not hitherto read any record which reached it,) the rather because of the vastness of his patrimony and several habitations—In England, Clare Castle, with many other manors in Suffolk. In the Marches of Wales, whence he had his honors, Wigmore in Herefordshire, Ludlow in Shropshire.

* In the reign of Henry VIII., Callan was part of the royal demesnes, as parcel of the estate of the Earls of March, and was held by the Earl of Ormonde, as tenant to the crown; at that time the inhabitants were after an English fashion—many of them.—*State Papers*, iii. 281.

“ In Ireland, Trim ; Connaught ; with large lands in Ulster.

“ But most probable it is that he was born where he was buried, at Clare. After the death of King Richard II. he was next heir to the crown—happy had he been if either more near to it, so as to enjoy the honor thereof, or further off, so as not to be envied and suspected for his title thereunto. Now all the harm this earl had done King Henry was this: that King Henry held from him his lawful inheritance; yea this meek Mortimer was content to waive the crown, so be it he might but enjoy his private patrimony, which he could not, without many molestations from the king. For this is the nature of some men, to heap injuries on those they have wronged, as if the latter injuries would give a countenance to the former. He employed this Edmund in a war against Owen Glendower, the Welsh rebel, on the same design that Saul sent David to fight against the Philistines ; if he proved the conqueror, then was King Henry freed from a professed foe ; if conquered, then was he rid of a suspected subject : but Mortimer went by the worst, and being taken prisoner, the king, though often solicited, never endeavoured his enlargement, till at last he dearly ransomed himself. Yet did he but exchange a Welsh for an Irish prison, being kept twenty years in restraint in his own Castle of Trim, in the end of the reign of the cunning King Henry IV., all the reign of courageous King Henry V.,* and the beginning of the reign

* Fuller was mistaken in thinking that this unfortunate earl was detained in Trim : Henry V. treated him with generous kindness, and he was not a prisoner, but Lord Lieutenant at the time of his death.

of innocent King Henry VI., their different tempers meeting in cruelty to this poor prisoner. He died A. D. 1425, in January, without issue, leaving Anne, his sister, his heir, and lieth buried at Clare, as aforesaid."—*Fuller's Worthies. Suffolk.*

John Staunton had been appointed by Edmund, Earl of March, Constable of the Castle of Trim, with a fee of twenty marks a-year, charged on the two mills in the said town of Trim; the king, 20th March, grants the said fee to him during the minority of Edward,* Duke of York.

The king, on the security of Hugh Clooke and Philip Colyer of Trim, grants to Thomas Broun, the custody of one dove-cot,† and a piece of pasture called the Castell orchard, near the Castle of Trim, to be held by him as long as they are in the king's hand, he paying the rent, January, 25.‡

April 23.—The king grants to Anne, sister of Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, the lands to which she was entitled as her dowry.

1425—June 20.—The king orders payment to be made to John Swayn, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of

* June 16.—In a grant of the lands of the Ards in Ulster, the heir of Edmund, Earl of March, is said to be Richard, Duke of York. Edward was probably a mistake for Richard.

† On clearing out one of the towers in the castle wall, in 1836, it was found to be a pigeon-house.

‡ The Duke of York, Nephew to the Earl, being the son of his sister Anne, was heir to his great lordships; as he was a minor, they fell into the king's hands. The date of Broun's grant, fixes the time of the Earl's death early in January.

Ireland, of £4 8s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d.,* being one half-year's rent due to him for the site of the castle, town, and bridge of Trim, belonging to the archbishop, in right of his church at Armagh; the said sum to be paid half-yearly as long as said site is in the king's hands.—*Rot. Pat.* 3 *Henry VI.*

March 27, at Trim, John, Lord Talbot, Justice of Ireland, entered into an indenture with Calvary Oconchur,†

* The origin of this claim of the See of Armagh to the Castle and Town of Trim, is of very great antiquity. Tirechan, as quoted by Ussher, [*Primordia*, p. 854,] says, that Feidelmid dedicated to Luman and Saint Patrick the whole region about Trim, with all his possessions, and with all his substance, and with all his progeny; and that Saint Patrick built a church in Trim, twenty-two years before the foundation of the church of Armagh. With these assertions Dr. Lanigan [vol. i. 223] is so much displeased, that he is willing to bring down Luman to a much later age, and to ascribe the whole story of Fiedelmid's donation to Luman and Saint Patrick, to a dispute about this property between the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Meath. The Bishops of Meath are still paid by the treasury £3 15s. a-year, out of the manor of Trim.

Tirechan wrote the life of Saint Patrick from the mouth or book of his master, Bishop Ultan, of Ardblacan, who died A.D. 656—*Ware's Writers*. Even if the claim is not more ancient than his time, it is still of respectable antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. Richard Sidegrave had custody of the site of the Castle of Trim, as part of the temporals of the Bishop of Meath.—*Pipe Roll*.

† After this date the O'Conors O'Faly were long thorns in the side of the Pale. In 1540, the Irish lordlings, namely, O'Conchur and his adherent, that are content to live as subjects, as long as they are not able to hold out as rebels, conspired together and determined to assemble their power at the hill of Foure,

captain of his nation of Offaly, who had general powers from his sept for such purposes by which Calvary declares himself and his sept faithful liegemen of the king, gives up all lands belonging to Englishmen, and the tribute called black rent, and an annuity of £40, which he claimed as due to him by the lieges of Meath ; he also promises to pay the Lord Justice 1,000 marks for his pardon : in return he is to have a safe conduct whenever he wishes to visit the Justice, pro causa rationabili, and may buy among the lieges all unprohibited articles, and may sue for his debts.—*Rot. Pat. 3, Henry VI.*

1427—In a council, held November 6th, in a chamber in the monastery of Saint Mary, at Trim, the Lord Lieutenant* had an order for forty marks, for his expenses to enable him to oppose Gerald O'Kevenagh, who had assembled a multitude of kerns for the destruction of the king's lieges.—*Rot. Cl. 6, Henry VI.*

1428—April 6—Henry VI., a Parliament held in the

in Westmeath, and so on a sudden to ransack the Pale. The Lord Justice (Sir William Brereton) forthwith, accompanied with the army, and with 2,000 of the Pale, of which no small number were ecclesiastical persons, made towards the rebels, who, upon the appearance of so great an army, gave ground and dispersed themselves in the woods and marshes. The Lord Justice, this notwithstanding, invaded O'Conhur's country, burned his tenements, and made all his trenches, with the multitude of pioneers, so passable as 400 carts, beside light carriage, were led without let through the country.—*Holinshed, 313.*

* Sir John de Gray. His deputy, Edward, Bishop of Meath. had a like order, Dec. 22nd.

friary of the Friar Minors of Trim, before William, Bishop of Meath, deputy to the Lord de Grey.—*Statute of Kilkenny*, 42.

1431—September 18,—Thomas Clement, chaplain, was appointed by the king guardian of the hospital of lepers, of Saint Mary Magdalen, near Trym, with the chantry of the chapel within the Castle of Trym.—*Rot. Pat. 10. Henry VI.*

1431—June 27—Master John Cauntewall, Archdeacon of Ossory, sub-collector for the Apostolical See, is sworn into office in the chancery of Trym. The oath consisted of twelve clauses :—1st, of fidelity ; 2nd, of not allowing or permitting anything to the prejudice of the king, crown, or realm ; 3rd, of giving faithful counsel to the king ; 4th, of concealing the king's counsel ; 5th, of not executing any mandate of the Pope, to the prejudice of the king, or realm ; 6th, of delivering all papal letters to the king's council before they are published ; 7th, of not sending money to the Pope from Ireland, without license from the king or council ; 8th, of not sending letters to the prejudice of the king or realm ; 9th of maintaining the honor and state of the king ; 10th, of not levying first fruits from benefices given by the king, or granted, by the Pope, in the way of expectation ; 11th, of not introducing novelties without the special license of the king, and the cause of mandate being shewn to the king or council ; 12th, of not going out of Ireland without special license under the seal.—*Rot Pat. 10. Henry VI.*

1435—August 8—The king pardons Richard, Duke of York, Earl of March and Ulster, Lord of Wymore, Clare,

Trym, and Connaught, who had taken possession of the lands and castles of Edmund, late Earl of March, and also of those which were the dowry of Anne, late Countess of March.—*Rot. Pat. 13 Henry VI.*

1435—All the lands of John Dartass, son-and-heir of Janico Dartass, were seized into the king's hands, on his not appearing, when summoned, to answer the complaint of certain lieges of Louth, who charged him with various depredations and ill-doings.

1435—Meath paid £50 for 25 services to the expedition to Mullingar, under Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, deputy to Sir Thomas Stanley, and Trim paid £50 for 25 services also.—*Pipe Roll.*

1443—A confederacy of war made by the Birminghams, and by Calvagh O'Connor against the English, so that they preyed and burned a great part of Meath ; that war was called the war of caimen, that is, an abuse, that was given to the son of the chief of the Birminghams, in the great court in the town of Trim, by the Treasurer of Meath, the Barnwall's son, so that he did beat a Caimen (a stroke of his finger), upon the nose of Mac Mec Feorais, or Bermingham's son, which deed he was not worthy of, and he entering on the Earl of Ormond's safeguard, so that he stole afterwards out of the town, and went towards O'Connor Offaly and joined together, and it is hard to know, that ever was such abuse better revenged than the said caimen, and thence came the notable word (cogadh an caimen*).—*Archeol. Misc.* i. p. 202.

* *Cogadh an caimen*—war to caimen.

1447—The following statutes* and ordinances, amongst others, were made and established in a Parliament holden at Trymme, the Friday next after the feast of Epiphany, in the 25th year of the reign of King Henry VI. before John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, the king's Lieutenant of Ireland:

An act, that he that will be taken for an Englishman, shall not use a beard† upon his upper lip alone—for that now there is no difference in array betwixt the English Marchours and the Irish enemy.

An act, that if any Irish enemy received to the king's allegiance, shall be found after to rob, spoil, and destroy the liege people, it shall be lawful to every liegeman to do with him and his goods, as to a man that never was become a liegeman.

An act against clipped money, money called O'Reyle's

* A roll of the proceedings of this Parliament is in the Rolls Office, containing thirty-four statutes, ten of which only are printed.—*Betham's Feudal Dignities*.

† In the time of King John the Irish wore long beards—the young Norman nobles who accompanied that prince to Waterford, when he came as Lord of Ireland, pulled the Irish princes, who came to pay homage to him, by the beards, quas more patriæ grandes habebant & prolixas—*Hib. Expug.* ii. 35. The fashion seems to have changed between the times of Henry II. and Henry VI. In 1515, in the state of Ireland, it was proposed that every Irish landlord, and chief captain of his nation, should be barbed and rounded after the English fashion, on pain of a penalty of £20. And in his directions in the town of Galway, in 1536, Henry VIII. ordered every inhabitant to shave his upper lip, called “*Crompeaulis*,” and to suffer the hair of his head to grow 'till it covered his ears, and to wear an English cap.—*State Papers*, iii. 309.

money,* and other unlawful money, and against gilt bridles, peytrells,† and other gilt harneys: and also, that no man be so hardy henceforward, as to use any gilt bridles, peytrells, or any other gilt harneys, in no place of the said lands ; excepted knights and prelates of holy church: and if any man be found with any such bridle, peytrell, or other gilt harneys, from the first of May, that it be lawful to every man that will, to take the said man, his horse and harneys, and to possess the same as his own goods.

An act, that the sons of labourers, travailers of the ground, as ploughmen and such other, shall use the same labours and travails that their fathers and parents have done, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

In 1449, Richard, Duke of York, was sent into Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant, with almost royal authority, for ten years, by letters patent.* Queen Margaret and the Earl of Somerset, hoped that he would either perish in the attempt to suppress the rebellion, or, that he would, at least, lose his reputation; but, by his mild and gentle behaviour, he won both the great feudal lords, and the

* This money is not known to numismatists. Several small unstamped pieces of billon, or rather of iron, have been found in Trim ; they are of the size of a sixpence, but very thin, they may have been O'Reyle's money.

† Peytrels were the small gilded chains drawn across the chest of a war-horse, as part of his caparison—

“The black mare stood ready at the door,
“They laid the links out o'er her neck,
“And that was her gold twist to be.”

Archie of Ca'field.

‡ He was heir to the mighty seignories of Ulster, Meath, and Connaught, forming about a third of the kingdom.

native Irish, and reduced them to obedience without being obliged to use force ; and he so endeared himself to them, that, with the exception of the family of Ormonde, they were always devoted to the service of himself and his family, even in their greatest misfortunes. In 1449-50, this prince held his court in his hereditary castle at Trim, when he probably restored the castle to its former splendour. He was a benefactor to St. Mary's abbey, to which house he gave amongst other benefactions a field called Porch-field ; and the tower of the abbey, now called the Yellow Steeple, may probably be assigned to this time ; the church of the abbey, according to Pembridge, had been burned down in 1361.

Statutes, ordinances, &c., made in the parliament at Drogheda, on Friday before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist.—28 Henry VI.

The Duke of York, by patent, under the great seal of his liberty of Meath, constituted Sir Edmond Mulso seneschal of the said liberty for life. And all pleas arising in the said liberty, being determined before the said seneschal, as appears, time beyond memory, at four sessions at Trim, annually, each sessions being for fifteen days ; and if the said seneschal was absent, the sessions being discontinued. And considering that the said Edmond is engaged in the wars of our lord the king, in his land of Ireland, and therefore absent from the liberty of Meath during the said sessions, which are thereby discontinued, as well as by his absence in England—It is ordained, that it be lawful for the said Edmond to appoint a deputy to act for him in his absence,—the deputy to be appointed under the great seal of the Duke of York, of the said liberty—the said

Edmond to enjoy his estates in his absence, notwithstanding the statute—the said Edmond having sufficient lands and goods to answer our lord the king and the Duke of York, in all things appertaining to the office of seneschal. This ordinance to be in force for six years—*Betham's Collections.*

1450—August 26—Richard, Duke of York, the Lord Lieutenant, appointed at Trim Sir William Welles seneschal of the liberty of Meath—*Rot. Pat. 28 Henry VI.*

1452—Fergul Roe Oge MacGeogan, a chieftain of great fame and renown in his time, was killed by the Baron of Delvin, and by the sons of Pierce Dalton, at Cruach-abhall,* his head was cut off and carried to Trim and to Dublin, and exultingly exhibited at those places; it was carried back again and interred with his body, at Durrow of Columbkill—*An. Four Masters, in Dub. Pen. Jour.*

February, 1460—At a Parliament held at Drogheda, the Friday after the feast of Saint Blaize (February 3), before Richard, Duke of York, Lord Lieutenant:† it is enacted

* *Cruach Abhall*, the round hill of the apple trees; now Croughool, near Mullingar.

† At this very time the Parliament of England had declared the Duke of York and his adherents guilty of high treason; their estates were confiscated, and they and their posterity, to the fourth generation, pronounced incapable of inheriting; the Irish acts now passed must be considered with reference to these circumstances. The duke returned to England, accompanied by the flower of the Irish, and especially of the Meath nobles; and having at last openly avowed his claim to the crown, was defeated and slain at the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460. By the subsequent success of his son, Edward IV., the lord of Meath became the king of England. At

that as great sums were formerly sent to Ireland to pay the lieutenant and officers, and brought by merchants, but, by decay of trade, were now ceased to be imported, which caused great distress for want of coinage for circulation, which compelled the passing of the coin of Castile* and Navarre, of which four pieces passed for a penny English, of which sixteen are but of the value of a penny English. It was enacted, than an English noble, lawful weight, should pass for 8s. 4d.—the half-noble 4s. 2d.—the quadrant of gold, 2s. 1d.—the groat of London, York, and Calais, not clipped within the extreme circle, 5d.—the half-groat unclipped, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.—the denier at $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.—A clipped groat, 4d.—A clipped half-groat, 2d.—A clipped denier, 1d. And as not only the duchy of Normandy, but also the duchy of Guienne, when they were under the obedience of the realm of England, yet were no less separate from the laws and statutes of England, and had also coynes for themselves different from the coyne of England; so Ireland, though it be under the obedience of the same realm, is nevertheless separate from it, and from all the laws and statutes of it, only such as are there by the lords spiritual and temporal and commons freely admitted and accepted of in parliament, or great counsel.

It is therefore enacted, that a coin should be specially made for that land, distinct from the English coin, under

this time the Irish Parliament declared it high treason to bring any writs from England to attack any rebels or traitors who had come into Ireland—*See Acts of Parliament, 10 Henry VII., cap. 3.*

† Some Castile and several Anglo-Gallic coins of billon have been found in Trim.

two* forms—one of the weight of half-a-quarter of an ounce troy, having on one side a lion, and on the other a crown, to be called *an Ireland* of silver, seven whereof to be taken for a penny sterling—the other of the weight of seven *halfpence* [9 grains] of troy weight, having on one side a crown and the other a cross, to be called a *Patrick*, eight whereof to be taken for a penny sterling. The coin called *Ireland* shall have that name struck round the side with the lion; and that called *Patrick* that name on the side of the crown. And it was moreover ordained, that groats be made of the weight of 3d. sterling, and shall pass for 4d. sterling, and shall have a crown and a cross on either side, similar to the Calais groats, bearing the name of the place where it was coined,† without any other legend. Every person bringing one ounce of bullion to the mint, to have nine groats of the value of three shillings.—*Beth. Col.*

Goods and merchandize not to be rated at higher prices than before passing the act, under penalty of a fine, at the discretion of the Chief Justice, one moiety to the king, the other to him who sues.

* The first of these base coins was probably never struck. This part of the act having been repealed at the adjourned Parliament, held on the Monday after Trinity Sunday (*June 9*). Of the second, (of which neither Simon nor Ruding had seen any specimen,) many have been found in Trim; they are very rude, bearing on one side a crown, of which the pattern differs in different specimens, between two branches, apparently of palm or broom, and on the other a cross; they weigh from seven to ten grains; this was the first copper or mixed money coined in this kingdom with a parliamentary sanction.

† By this device, the Duke of York evaded either taking the royal title himself, or giving it to his rival, Henry VI.

No one to refuse the coin under a fine.

That certain coins called Jacks be void and no value.

That the mint be in the Castles of Dublin and Trim, and the Duke of York to appoint the officers thereof.—*Beth. Coll.*

1461—May 2—The king, Edward IV., appointed Christopher Fox* comptroller of the mints of the Castles of Dublin and Trim. He was sworn into office the same day.—*Rot. Pat. 1 Edward IV.*

1462—February 24—The king appointed William Colynburn, Esq., and James Actoun, clerk, to the office of clerk of the works of the Castle of Trim, and of seneschal of the court of the Betagerie of Trim.—*Ibid.*

1463—At a parliament held at Wexford, before Thomas, Earl of Desmond,† deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, letters patent granted August 6th, 1461, by Edward IV., to Germyn Lynch, goldsmith, of London, were confirmed.

* In 1830, there was dug up in a garden behind a house in Scarlet-street, a gold seal ring, engraved with the arms of the Foxes, of Fox-hall, in the county of Longford—a sceptre in bend between two crowns, with a winged sceptre for the crest—it is now in the possession of Captain Barry Fox, of Anaghmore. It is possible that this money-maker, Christopher Fox, might have had a gold ring. At this time there was a goldsmith in Trim, for, in 1461, Sir Christopher Plunkett, of Dunsany, left by will to the church of Dunsany, a cope of gold, a chesipill (chasuble) of cloth of gold, a chesipill of rede satin, the cross and the two censers, which was with the goldsmith of Trim.

† Great was the credit of the Geraldines ever when the house of York prospered, and likewise the Butlers thrived under the blood of Lancaster, for which cause the Earl of Desmond remained many year, deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, his god-brother.—*Campion.*

By this patent, Lynch was appointed warden and master-worker of the moneys and coynes,* within the Castle of Dublin, within the Castle of Trymme, and the town of Galway; and by the act of Parliament, his power was extended to Waterford and Limerick : he had authority to coyne various silver coynes, of specified values and forms; and also, to make, or strike, four pieces of brass or copper money, running at one penny of the said silver; to be imprinted with the figure of a bishop's head, and a scripture of this word—Patrick, about the same head; and with a cross, with this word—Salvator, thereabout on the other side;† and to make as much or as little of the said coynes of brass or copper, as he shall think to be profitable and good; “and we grant to the said Germyn, all the monies and coynes of brass and copper, to his proper use, in sustentation and finding of our laborers about the said moneys, at his charges, free and quit, without anything therefore paying to us, during his said life. We give him power, also, to take as many laborers yearly, as shall be necessary;

* The whole Irish coinage of Edward IV., (a very perplexed and difficult subject), has been examined and illustrated [since the first edition], by the diligence and skill of our best numismatist.

† Germyn Lynch must have used this power with great moderation, as Simon and Ruding never saw one of these Patricks: one, however, was found in Trim, two years ago, in good preservation; it bears on one side, a bishop's head in three quarter face, with a mitre, and the word Patricius round it, written from right to left; on the other side, a cross, between two stars and two spur rowels, with the word Salvator. Several varieties of this coin are now known.

and, if any laborer refuses to work at said mints, that the master or deputy shall arrest such, and put them in prison, till he labors as desired."

1465—Statutes,* established in a parliament, holden at Trym, [August 10], the Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Laurence the martyr, the 5th Edward IV., before Thomas, Earl of Desmond, deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, the king's lieutenant of Ireland, A.D. 1465.

At the request of the commons, for that divers great robberies, thefts, and murders, be done from night to night, by thieves, upon the faithful liege people of the king, within this land of Ireland, especially and most commonly in the county of Meath; the which has caused and made great desolation and waste in said county: it is ordained and established, by authority of the said parliament, that it shall be lawful to all manner of men, that find any thieves robbing by day or by night; or going, or coming to rob, or steal, in or out, going or coming, having no faithful man, of good fame or name, in their company, in English apparel, upon any of the liege people of the king, that, it shall be lawful, to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king, his heirs, officers, or ministers, or of any others; and of any head so cut in the county of Meath, that the cutter of the said head, and his ayders thereto, cause the said head, so cut, to be brought to the Portreff of the Town of Trim, and the said Portreff put it on a stake or spear, upon

* The roll of the enactments is in the Rolls Office, and contains seventy-seven statutes, enacted in three sessions, of which only six are printed.—*Beth Fued. Dig.*

the Castle of Trim;* and that the said Porttreffe shall give his writing, under the common seal of said town, testifying the bringing of the said head to him: and, that it shall be lawful, by authority of the said parliament, to the said bringer of the said head, and his ayders to the same, for to distrain, and levy by their own hands, of every man having one ploughland, in the barony where the said thief was so taken, two pence; and of every man having half a plough-land, one penny; and of every other man having one house, and goods to the value of 40s., one penny; and every other cottier having house and smoak, one halfpenny. And if the said Porttreffe refuse to give the said certificate by writing, freely under his said common seal, then the said Porttreffe to forfeit to the said bringer of the said head, £10. And that he may have his action by bill, or by writ, in whatsoever court shall please the bringer of the said head, for the said £10, against the said Porttreffe.

An act, that the Irishmen dwelling in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Uriel, and Kildare, shall go apparelled like Englishmen, and wear their beards after the English manner, swear allegiance, and take English surnames. At the request of the commons it is ordained and established by authority of the said parliament, that every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen, in the counties

* Two skulls were found in the year 1830, in the field under the castle, which was formerly the castle ditch. There were similar acts for Louth, the heads to be brought to the Portrieve of Athirdee (Ardee); for Dublin, the heads to be brought to the mayor of Dublin; for Kildare, the heads to be brought to the sovereign of Naas.

[aforesaid] shall go like to one Englishman in apparel; and shaving the beard above the mouth; and shall be, within one year, sworn the liegeman of the king, in the hands of the lieutenant or Deputy, or such as he will assign to receive this oath, for the multitude that is to be sworn; and shall take to him an English surname of one town, as Sutten, Chester, Trym, Skryne, Corke, Kinsale; or color, as white, blacke, browne; or arte, or science, as smith, or carpenter; or office, as cooke, butler; and, that he and his issue shall use this name, under pain of forfeiting of his goods yearly, till the premisses be done; to be levied two times by the year, to the king's warrs, according to the discretion of lieutenant of the king or his deputy.

1465—Thomas, Earl of Desmond,* held a Parliament in Trym.—*Act of Parliament, 1470.*

1466—An army was led by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly; O'Conor Faly, *i. e.*, Con, the Son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them, and first of all he slew John mae^g Thomas, the best and most illustrious Captain of the English, whose death was an omen

* It was this Earl of Desmond who was taken prisoner by the Omelaghelyns of Meath, when he was Lord Deputy, and was released by O'Connor of Ophaly. Having spoken certain disdainful words against the late marriage of King Edward with the lady Elizabeth Gray, the said lady, being now queen, caused his trade of life, after the Irish manner, contrary to sundry old statutes, enacted in that behalf, to be sifted and examined by John, Earl of Worcester, his successor, of which treasons he was convicted, and for the same reason was beheaded as a traitor at Drogheda.—*Campion.*

of ill-success to the English, for the earl and his English were defeated the next day, and the earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour; Tiege O'Conor conveyed the earl, his brother-in-law, and a great part of the army along with him to Castle Carbury, Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of the House of (the Blessed Virgin) Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them: but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had after this defeat been sent unto the Castle of Carbury—*Annals of Four Masters.*

1468—Statutes made in the parliament held at Drogheda, on Wednesday, after the feast of Saint James the apostle, before the Earl of Worcester:

At the prayer of Nicholas Brown, gentleman, whereas John Haddesore, of Keppock, son and heir of Sir John Haddesore, of Keppock, knight, of his high presumption and malice, inducing him rather to use the manners of the Irish enemies, than the honourable conduct and orderly government of English subjects, having associated with the Irish enemies and English rebels, came with banner displayed, in form of war several times, into the counties of Meath and Louth, and robbed the king's faithful subjects, and burned their lands traitorously, and hanged some of the king's faithful subjects on trees close to the king's highway. He married the daughter of M'Mahon, the king's enemy, and adhering to the said M'Mahon, with a party came into the county of Louth, and took prisoner Sir Thomas Plunkett, knight, George Taaffe, brother to Sir Laurence Taaffe, knight, Robert Clinton, of Clintonstown, Esq., Robert

Clinton, the younger, his son, William Walton, of Rothes-town, gentleman, John Dromgole, gentleman, John White, of Richardstown, esquire, and Hugh Cardon, of Caskele, and carried them off to the king's enemies, the M'Mahons and the O'Reillys, and compelled them by imprisonment and coercion, to pay large sums for their ransom, save only the said George, whom the said John murdered in prison, not even suffering him to receive Christian burial, but cast him to be devoured by dogs.

Also, the said John being in custody in the Castle of Trim, murdered the jailer and his wife, being great with child, and afterwards trusted to his influence among his cousins and relations, that no man in the county of Louth durst be so bold as to utter or declare anything against him; but, that the said Nicholas Browne, by the king's authority, arrested him and brought him to the king's jail, and detains him till justice and execution be done upon him, whereby the said Nicholas must surrender his house and depart out of the service of John, Archbishop of Armagh, to his utter ruin, unless he be redressed by authority of the parliament; whereupon £40 is directed to be given to said Nicholas, as reward, to be levied on the commons of Louth, without any exception or exemption.—*Beth. Coll.*

1470—Statutes made in the parliament at Dublin, on Monday, after the feast of Saint Katherine the Virgin [Nov. 25] 10 Edward IV.

Roger Rochford being about to build a tower at Redestown near Moylagh, in Meath, to have 12d. of every ploughland in the county, to assist him in the building.

Robert Misset, gentleman, intended, by the grace of God

to inhabit at Bellewston, near Trim, and have made a fortress there, but was so assaulted by the O'Connors and Berminghams, that he lost £300, and was forced to pay Birmingham for his son, who was killed at Bellewston, 100 marks; he is so reduced as to be unable to build the said fortress, he is to have 8d. of every ploughland in Meath.

All groats coined in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., and at Calais, *not clipped*, shall be taken and received by the liege people, at the value of 5d.; the denier of 2d. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the denier also of 1d. at $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; the gold noble of weight and value at 10s.; the scute and quarter of legal weight, at the rate of the noble; and the piece of gold called the royal, at 12s.; and if the said coins be deficient in weight, then the debtor shall pay the creditor the deficiency in ready money.

It having been ordained that the double, half-double, denier, and half-denier, should be diminished one-half, which was a great injury to the liege people, unless grain and other merchandize were rated accordingly; whereupon it was ordained that all things be sold at the following rates:—

	s. d.		s. d.
A peck of wheat,*	1 4	or less.	0 6
A peck of oats,	0 4	or less.	or less.
A peck of barley,	0 8	or less.	0 10
A peck of wheatmeal,	1 8	or less.	0 7
			0 7
			0 8
			6 3
			4 0

* In 1520 wheat was very dear at 16s. a quarter, and oats a mark.—*St. Papers*, i. p. 43.

	s. d.		s. d.
A beef,	10 0	A tanned hide,	1 8
A cow of the best kind*	6 8	A stone of tallow,	0 6
A sheep,	0 8	A pair of shoes of the best kind,	0 4
A pig of the best kind,	3 4	Ditto of womens',	0 2½
A goose (kelhan),	0 3	A gallon of the best ale,	0 1½
A little pig,	0 3	Do. Rochelle wine,	0 6
A couple of capons,	0 5	Do. Gascony wine,	0 8
A peck of salt,	0 8	Do. Spanish wine,	0 10
A peck of coals,	0 6	A cwt. of white yarn,	30 0
A cwt. of iron,	0 10	A cwt. of grey yarn,	23 4
A yard of coarse cloth,	0 2	A dozen (?) of broad linen cloth,	16 0
A pack (st.?) of wool,	1 6	Do. not broad,	18 4
A yard of the best frieze, yard wide,	1 6		
A fresh hide,	0 10		

PENALTY—TWENTY SHILLINGS.

All mayors, bailiffs, &c., to see the act carried into effect under penalty—for a sheriff, 20s., for a mayor of a city, 20s., for a mayor of a town, 13s. 4d., portreive or sovereign, 10s.† (Repealed 11 Edward IV.)—*Beth. Coll.*

1471—At a parliament held in Dublin, on Friday, after the feast of St. Katherine, 11 Edward IV., before Thomas Fitzmaurice, Justice of Ireland, prorogued to the 10th December, and frequently after the Thursday, after the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist:

At the prayer of Robert Misset, of Bellewston, gent., who had been robbed by the O'Conkuhars and Birminghams, who had burned and laid waste his estate; he therefore built himself a castle and other fortresses at great cost and labour, and he has there but 80 acres, and is charged

* In 1538, forty marks were equal to forty kine.—*St. Papers*, ii. 53.

† In 1463, it was enacted by the English parliament, that no corn should be imported if wheat were not above 6s. 8d., rye 4s., and barley 3s. a quarter.—*Chron. Pret.* So old were the corn laws.

with every subsidy for half a ploughland, and bears all the burthen of the whole parish of Droynydaly and Bellewston,* so that he cannot remain there without remedy, and Bellewston is the key of that part of the country.— Ordained that Bellewston be discharged from all subsidies : and it shall be lawful for all persons dwelling in the castle of Bellewston, to repel collectors of subsidies, gatherers of taxes and tallages from off the said 80 acres without impeachment, for six years.—*Ibid.*

Statutes published on Monday, after the feast of Saint David the Bishop, before Thomas, Earl of Kildare, now deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant :

Whereas Richard, Duke of York, was seized as lord of the manor of Trim,† in his demesne, as of fee, had a

* In 1399, Walter FitzRoger Bellew had a license for the fine of one mark, to enfeoff John Bordevyll and John Hamond, chaplains, in a messuage, a plowland, two weirs, eight acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, and four of bog, in Bellewston, near Trym, which were held on Edmund, son of Roger, Earl of March, deceased, who held of the crown, *in capite*, and was then a minor, in order that they should re-enfeoff him therein, to hold to the use of his heirs male ; remainder to his brother John, and his heirs male ; remainder to Sir Edmond Loundres, knight, and his heirs male ; remainder to his own right heirs.—*Rot. in Birm. Tow.*

† In the parliament of 1465, an act was passed which recites a patent dated at Woodstock, 25th August, 4 Edward IV., whereby and in consideration of his services done and to be done, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, the king grants him £100 annually for his life ; and, for greater security of the payment of the said £100, the king grants him his manors of Trim, Rathwere, Kildalky, Ratoath, Belgard, and Foure, in full

liberty called the liberty of Meath, which descended to our lord the king, as son and heir to the said duke ; and the said liberty is not occupied by the seneschals and officers as it used to be, to the great prejudice of our lord the king and the people of the said liberty. And whereas our lord the king has directed his sign manual to the said earl, as Lord Deputy, that the said liberty should be held as heretofore, in the time of his father—It is ordained, that the liberty of Trim be held as formerly, and as largely as heretofore.—*Ibid.*

1471—Statutes made and published by the Parliament held in Dublin, on Monday after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the 12th of Edward IV., prorogued to Monday of the feast of the translation of Saint Thomas the martyr.

Robert Rochford, Esq., Constable of the Castle of Trim, has a patent confirming the office to him during good behaviour, with a salary of £8 of silver per annum, and for the greater security of payment, he had a grant of 160 acres of land in Stapelstown, Berney, Syllogues, during the time he holds the office.—Dated 27th October, 1470.
10 Edward IV.

Roger Rochford, gent., had a patent granting him the chief rents of the town of Trim—ale, wight,* sense, petty customs, and all our cottages in the town, and a weir called Carraffin, parcel of the manor without rent.—Dated 28th December, 1471, 11 Edward IV.

payment and satisfaction of the said £100, which patent this act confirms. This act not to be prejudicial to the Bishop of Meath, or the Archbishop of Armagh, or the Abbot of Trim.—*Beth. Coll.*

* *Wight*, weight; *sense*, cess.

At a parliament held in Dublin, it was enacted, that the king's coyne, *i. e.*, the gross, the demy gross, the denier, the demy denier, and the quadrant, be struck for the time to come within the Castle of Dublin only, and within no other place within the four counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Uriel, and in no other place in Ireland ; and that Christopher Fox be one of the principal deputy comptrollers of the said mint, if he may be had at reasonable wages, by the assent of the chief comptroller, Germyn Lynch.

1473—Edmond Tankard, Esq., cook of the king's kitchen, appointed keeper for life of the king's park of Trim, and sergeant of the betaghry (villeins) of the same, in the county of Meath.—*Beth. Coll.*

1474.—Richard Heron was appointed for life master and worker of the mint within the cities and castles of Dublin, Drodrath, Trim, Waterford, and Limerick, and elsewhere in Ireland.—*Rot. Pat. in Tur. London.*

1475—Gilbert Debenham had a grant of the office of seneschall of the liberty of Meath for life.—*Ibid.*

1478—At a parliament held in Trym, before Henry, Lord Grey, deputy to George, Duke of Clarence, from thence adjourned to Drogheda, and thence to Dublin :

It was enacted that for the time to come, the liberty of Meath be commenced, restored, used, exercised, held, and continued, with all manner of liberties, franchises, usages, free customs, court leets, offices, and officers, and all manner of every other thing, belonging to the same in ancient times, in as ample a manner as was exercised and occupied in the time of Richard, late Duke of York, or his noble progenitors, Lords of Meath ; and that Henry, Lord Grey, Lord

Deputy, shall enjoy, use, hold, exercise, and carry into use and execution, by himself or his deputy, the said liberty, by the name of seneschal and treasurer of the said liberty of Meath, in as ample a manner and forms, with all manner of rights, commodities, and profits, as ever any seneschal or treasurer heretofore occupied and enjoyed the same; and that all manner of acts, statutes, ordinances, or grants heretofore made to avoid, or destroy the said liberty, be of no effect in law: And further, this act confirms a grant made by the king, of the office of seneschal and treasurer of Meath, to the said Henry, dated Westminster, the 3rd day of March, in the 17th year of his reign, during the life of the said Henry; and by this act the said Henry, by himself or his officers, may for the future strike and coin all manner of coins of silver, within the Castle of Trim, according to such fyness and alloy as in the statute for that purpose is provided.—*Act in Simon's Appendix.*

1478—Statutes of the parliament held at Trim, on Friday, after the feast of All Saints, 18 Edward IV., before Henry, Lord Grey, deputy to George, the king's son, adjourned to Drogheda, and after to Dublin :

At the prayer of the commons, whereas, the king by letters patent and privy seal, directed to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, supposing him to be the Justice of Ireland, charged and commanded him to desist from exercising the authority belonging to said office, and not to commence, summon, hold, or prorogue any parliament in that land, or to lay any tallage or tax on the people thereof; commanding also, by letters under the privy seal, the mayor and jurats of Dublin to make proclamation that none of his

subjects should pay any subsidy or tax to the said earl; yet, contrary to the said high command, the said earl summoned a pretended parliament, to be held before him at Naas, the Friday next after the feast of Saint Petronilla, last past [31st May,] and then commenced and continued the said pretended parliament, proceeded in and often times adjourned and prorogued; in which pretended parliament, divers acts were made, and a subsidy granted contrary to the king's commands, and to the destruction of the king's faithful subjects: whereupon it is enacted, that the said pretended parliament and all its acts be void and of no effect in law; and all letters patent and other acts done under the king's seal, and all other acts arising out of the proceedings of same be void, and of none effect; and the judges and officers of the king's courts shall cause all statutes, ordinances, provisions, &c., &c., made in the said pretended parliament, to be cancelled and destroyed within fifteen days of the proclamation, under penalty of £60. And if any person possess any parchment roll of the said pretended parliament, they shall carry same to Thomas Dowdall, clerk of the rolls, within thirteen days after proclamation, under penalty of being declared felons attainted; the judges of the king's bench authorised to inquire into the matter.—*Beth. Coll.*

Ten shillings granted out of every ploughland in Meath, Dublin, Louth, and Kildare, as well from the hospitallers, and those exempt as not exempt. The members of the Commons House to have the nomination of the collectors. The subsidy to be employed in paying soldiers and lancers for the defence of the said land. The knights of counties

to have their dues of the subsidies according to ancient custom. Not to extend but as a common subsidy to the county of Kildare. No ploughland in a county to be charged with more than a double, according to the common subsidy of 700 marks.

Considering the great poverty of the commons from the continual wars and oppressions, they cannot part with their property as is necessary for the relief of the land, therefore there shall be resumed all grants of castles, manors, lordships, towns, &c., as well granted by our Lord the King or his father, Richard, Duke of York, as by Henry VI., as well by patent as by the authority of Parliament. Not to be prejudicial to Henry, Lord Grey, Lord Deputy.—*Ibid.*

1478—At a Parliament held in Dublin, before Gerald, Earl of Kildare,* deputy to Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, son of Edward IV. :

That the pretended liberty of Meath exercised by Oliver Plunkett, late seneschal, be void; and all original and judicial writs, and other processes directed to the said seneschal, be good, but to be executed by the sheriff, as if they had been directed to him at first; and that the election† of Alexander Plunkett to be sheriff, be good.

* This Earl of Kildare was empowered to add what clauses he pleased to an act of resumption !! In fact he was a tyrant who acted contrary to law and justice—*Beth. Fued. Dig.*

† The popular election of the sheriffs growing tumultuous were put an end to in England by the statute 9 Edward II., st. 2 [1316].—*Blackstone*, i. 340.

1485—Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, held a Parliament in Trim.—*Ware's Annals, Henry VII.*

1488—July 25, Sir Richard Edgecombe rode from Drogheda to Trim,* to dinner, and there at afternoon, took fealty of the porttreffe, burgesses, and commonality of said town.—*Sir R. E's Journal, in Harris' Hibernica.*

Nicholas Herbert, abbot of St. Peter's, Newton; Richard Nangle, abbot of Navan; and James Castlemartin, abbot of Bective,† took the oath of allegiance the same day, and were received into favour.—*Ware's Annals.*

* The townsmen of Trim had united with the great abbots and lords of Meath in supporting Lambert Simnel. Their zeal for the house of York may have been the principal motive for their revolt from Henry VII. ; but was, no doubt, fomented by the intrigues and the money of the Duchess of Burgundy. A *gross* of Charles the Bold was lately dug up in the south commons of Trim ; from the same cause this coin is sometimes found in the north of England. After Simnel's solemn coronation at Christ Church, where he was crowned with a crown taken from an image of the virgin, and the coronation sermon was preached by the Bishop of Meath ; the “ladd,” as he is called in the act of Poyning's Parliament, was carried on the shoulders of D'Arcy, of Platten,” to the Castle of Dublin ; “that,” says Campion, “he might be seen and noted ; he was surely an honorable boy to look upon.”

† Bective, called in the records Bectiff and Begty, is probably derived from Begteach, and signifies the Little Palace, in contradistinction from the neighbouring Teamor, Tara, or Great Palace. In the hill at Clady (Cletty) there is a bee-hive house, with other Irish remains.

Perhaps Bective was the place to which the royal palace was transferred from Tara in 564. *Regnante porro Diarmitio, A.D. 565. Temeriae arx a S. Ruadano maledicta desinit esse sedes Regia, et Regni sedes ad alium collem haud procul a Temo-*

1489—The sheep of that part of Meath verging on the sea, from Dublin to Drogheda, ran into the sea in spite of their shepherds and never returned back. The son of the Earl of Ormond arrived in Ireland, after having spent a long time in England; and he, with O'Brien and his

ria situm, translatum fuit, unde Hymnum vetus Hibernicum, Fiecho Sliebhtiensi tributum, regnante Diarmitio scriptum fuisse opinor, cum auctor de Temoria deserta, vel tum deserenda, tanquam de recenti eventu sibi parum grato conqueratur, “non mihi gratum quod Temoria deseratur.”—*O'C. s Ep. Nunc.* 76.

De Rege Diarmitio notanda sunt quæ narrantur in vita antiqua S. Ruani, quod quum quendam reum violenter ex Ruani monasterio extraxerit et ipso Ruano abbe aliisq monachis reclamantibus, qui eum Temoriam usq sequuti sunt, spretis eorum precibus jusserit occidi, et Ruanus et monachi Temoriam maledixerunt, unde a Diarmitii morte nullus Regnum sedit Temoriæ, sed regni sedes ad alium locum haud procul distantem translata est, et inde postea ad diversa loca, quorum unus antiquissimus videtur fuisse New Grange, omnes vero in Media orientali, Provincia Sacra Regum Hibernorum.—*O'Conor's note to Ul. An.*

For the remains at Tara, see Dr. Petrie's most interesting essay on the history and antiquities of Tara-hill.

Stanyhurst, in his Description of Ireland in *Holinshed*, p. 39, says of Tara:—

“There is in Meath a hill called the Hill of Tara, wherein is a plain twelve score long, which was named the Kemp-his-hall; there the country had their meetings and folk-moates, as a place that was accounted the high place of the monarch. The Irish historians hammer many fables in this forge of Fin mac Coile and his champions, as the French history doth of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. But doubtless the place seemeth to bear the show of an ancient and famous monument.”

brother, and MacWilliam, of Clanrickard, marched at the head of the army in the county of the Butlers, and compelled the Butlers to give them submission and hostages ; took many of the Irish of Leinster prisoners, and destroyed Meath. The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them and the Lord Justice, each of them was to have the office of his own father ; and the deputyship, the sword of the king of England, and all belonging it, was to be given up to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the king should settle their disputes. The reason the Earl of Kildare resigned his office and refused to assist the English of Meath was, because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormonde. The English of Meath endured many evils from the Earl of Kildare abandoning them, for they were universally plundered and burnt by the adjacent chieftains.—*An. Four. M.*

1491—About the latter end of this year, being in the month of November, the Earl of Kildare summoned a parliament at Trim, to be held on the Friday next after the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord ; but of the laws and acts there passed, there be none extant, that I know of.—*Ware's Annals Henry VII.*

1491—Con O'Neill lived in Trim.—*O'Neill Pedigree.*

1494—Robert Preston, Lord Gormanstown, Lord Deputy, held a parliament in Trym.—*Rot. Cl. 9 Hen. VII.*

1495—In the memorable parliament held by Sir Edward Poynings, at Drogheda, amongst other important enactments, it was enacted, that, forasmuch as the castles of Dublin, Trim, Leixlippe, Alone, Wycklow, Greencastle,

Carlingford, Grafergus, bin the chief castles of the land of Ireland ; and of right, appertaineth to our sovereign lord the king ; the constable of each of these castles, be one born in the realm of England.

In the same parliament, an act was passed touching the records of the earldoms of Marche, Connaught, Trym, and Ulster :

Forasmuch as the earldoms of Marche and Ulster, and the lordships of Trym and Connaught, been annexed to our sovereign lord the king's most noble crown ; and that all such rolls, records, and inquisitions, as sometime were remaining of record in the treasury of Trim, as should entitle our said sovereign lord, of late was taken and mezzled, by diverse persons of malice and prepense ; therefore—

1495—It was enacted that the liberty and lordship of Trim should be annexed to the crown for ever.

1502—From the accompts of William Darcy, of Plattyn, knight, receiver-general of Ireland, it appears that the profits of the manor of Trim were for the year £58, of Moyfenrath, £10, and of Castlerickard, £5 6s. 8d.—*Pipe Roll.*

The following entries are worthy of observation, and are taken from "THE STATE OF IRELAND AND PLAN OF ITS REFORMATION," submitted to Henry VIII., in 1515 ; and printed in the State Papers :

And first of all that the said deputy and captain begin the said order among the king's subjects of the county of Meath, in manner as it followeth :

First, that the said deputy, by the advice of the lords

of the king's counsel, ordain certain persons of the noble folk of the said county, that is to say, the Lord Viscount of Gormanstown, the Baron of Slane, the Baron of Delvin, and the Lord of Trimlestown, to be justices of the peace always within the said county.

Also, that by the said deputy and counsel, there be two wardens of the peace assigned in every barony within the said county.

Also, that the wardens of every barony do assemble all the common folk of their room (district) charging that the folk of every parish do choose two constables for their captains.

Also, that the said deputy, with the said captain, inasmuch as Orally is the strongest Irish rebel that marcheth with the county of Meath, put the said order into execution in all the baronies that marcheth with the said Orally, beginning with the barony of Kells, in manner as followeth :

First, that the wardens of the said barony of Kells do make open proclamation, in open assembly, the muster day, that every valiant person, able to bear weapon, do provide for himself a doublet, or a coat of fence, called a jakke, no longer to the knee, within such time as the wardens' discretion shall assign, long or short, after the substance of the person, rich or poor.

Also, that every valiant person within the said barony do provide himself a salet, (head-piece) and a sword, within 15 days after.

Also, that every man, that shoots with an English bow, or with an Irish bow, have his bow and arrows according with the said time.

Also, that every man, that cannot shoot with an arrow, or spear, be charged with byll or glaye, (halbert) and broad sword, so that every man of the said barony, be charged to bear such weapon in hand as he may best wield.

Moreover, inasmuch as archery is failed amongst all the king's subjects of this land, except among such as dwell in the city of Dublin, and town of Drogheda, and such as dwelleth betwixt both towards the sea coast; and in default of archery and bow-men, the king's subjects were never so feeble, and, without some remedy be found shortly, that will supply the great slackness of archery and bows, the king's subjects shall never prevail against the wild Irish and English rebels, nor obtain the over hand and palm of their enemies. And inasmuch as all the wild Irish and English rebels of this land do dread and fear much more the sudden shot of guns than the shot of arrows or the shot of any other kind of weapon in this world; in consideration whereof, be it enacted by the said wardens and constables, that of every 100 persons 20 gunners be assigned and charged to provide them guns, swords, powder and pellets according, within the said time of 15 days.

Also, that proclamation be made by the said wardens, in the said muster, straitly charging that every person have his weapon and his harness, wherewith he is charged, as aforesaid, within the said time and space, on pain of death and losing his goods and chattles.

Also, that the said wardens and constables be charged, on the said pain, by the king's deputy, and the said captain, that they put all the valiant folk within their room in

the said order, and do execution on him that shall make default without any pardon.

Also, that the said wardens, by the strait command of the king's deputy, and the said captain, ordain and procure, on the said pain, that every village and town of the said barony, within six miles to the wild Irish, be ditched and hedged strongly about the gates, with timber, after the manner of the county Kildare, for dread of fire of their enemies, and that the folk of every town shall help others, with their own labour and victuals, to make and perform the said ditches and hedges in all haste possible.

Also, that the proclamation be made, that every man do answer the cry without delay, and that no town do raise the cry without an urgent cause.

Also, that said wardens and constables see that every poor valiant person that have not wherewith to buy a coat of fence as aforesaid, be charged with a breast, till God sends him wherewith, so that he have a coat of fence of his own within two years, on the said pain; and that it be ordained by the duputy, and the said captain, that no merchant shall buy, or take yarn within two years, nor stamyn (cloth) over the seas, out of the counties of Meath, Uryell, Kyldare, during the space of two years, on pain of forfeiture of the same, and £10 to the king, tociens quotiens.

Also, it is more easy for a man to bear a coat of fence, called a jakke, than a breast, and (it) shall defend a man's body better from the Irish arrows and darts. The breast leaveth the legs naked, and the back is more uneasy and painful to bear, for footmen, than a jakke; and also it is

more easy for every man to lie in the field in a jakke, than with a breast.

Also, there shall no man shoot with a spear, or dart, at his pleasure, with a breast, nor wield any manner of weapon that he shall bear in hand, bearing a breast, as he shall with a jakke; in consideration whereof, it be ordained at length that every man shall have his jakke, and because a man cannot shoot easy with a breast, archers of England will have no breast.

Also, the said wardens and constables do muster the folk of their room once every quarter on the hill of Lyde (Loyd), to see diligently that every man have such harness wherewith he is charged, and he that make default, to be punished as is aforesaid, without pardon, to the terrible example of all others.

Then the said (barony) of Kells thus put in order, that the deputy, and the said captain of the king's army, do charge the wardens and constables of every barony within the county Meath, to put all the common folk within their room in harness and weapon, in every point and manner, after the order of the aforesaid barony of Kells, in all haste possible.

Also, all the common folk shall find swords and saletes, bows and arrows, bylles and glaves, hand-guns, powder and pellets, breasts, quareles (arrows with square heads) and cross-bows, to be sold for their money at the city of Dublin and town of Drogheda.

Then the deputy, and the said captain do ordain that all the common folk of Eastmeath, from the barony of Delvin, exclusive, to the sea, shall muster in their best array before

them, every Saint George's day, on the hill of Tara; and that all the common folk of the west part of Meath shall appear before them the first day of May, in likewise, at such place as they shall assign.

Also, that the wardens of every of the said baronies shall have a standard of the arms of St. George, and the constables to have gytton (Guidon flag) of the arms of Saint David, in token that the King of England and of France is Lord of Ireland.

Then that the deputy and the said captains see, with their greatest diligence, and best care and charge, that all the king's subjects of the counties of Uryell, Dublin, Kyl-dare, Carlaghe, and Wexford, be put in order of weapon and harness, in every point and manner as the common folk of the county of Meath, and that it be done in all haste possible.

Then that the said deputy and captain of the king's said army see, in likewise, that all the king's subjects and common folk of the county of Waterford, of the counties of Kylkenny, Phyred (Fethard), Cork, Lymbryk, and Kyery, be put in harness and weapon in every manner, degree, or order, in every point, after the king's subjects, and common folk of the county of Meath.

Also, that every city and port town, and every market town walled, be charged with such harness and weapon as shall please them, so that the common folk be of no worse condition then the common folk rural.

Also, that every horseman, whatsoever condition he be of, dwelling within the English pale, be charged to ride always in a saddle; that every gentleman of lands be

charged to have his horse and his harness, and spears, after the manner of the Welsh spears, ready to answer at all times the king's deputy, when need shall require, and that it be at his election to ride in white harness, after the manner of England, or else to ride in his jakke, with his halbryk (hawberk) and his gorgete, so that he shall bear his spear in the rest, at his pleasure, when need shall require.

Also, that the deputy and the said captain, first of all, do straitly charge and command the wardens of every barony of the county of Meath, as well as of every other county under the king's obedience, to make open proclamation in their musters, that every man, having of his own such weapon and harness as he is appointed and charged with, shall never be oppressed there after with coyne and lyverye, or with any other manner or kind of oppression, by the king's deputy, or their landlord, or by any other person, high or low, English or Irish, while the world endure, except that they pay rent, or English custom to their landlord.

Also, that notwithstanding the said great liberty and freedom granted for ever, &c., the manner of the common folk is, and ever have been, to grudge to do any great act for their own wealth and profit, notwithstanding any charge of the king, or layser, (?) without it were only for dread and fear to lose their lives.

Also, it be ordained, that no Irish captain, subject to the king, use any manner of extortion, or raise any manner of custom or coyne, or of any other custom of meat or drink, on his own tenants, or on any other tenants;

and he that shall presume to practice the contrary shall lose £20 to the king.

1524—The Right Honorable Earl Gerralde of Kildare, Deputy [in Kildare's indenture], granted, that he shall expend and lay out in, upon, and about, the reperacyons of the king's castles and manors of Dublin and Trim, and other of the king's castles within this his land of Ireland, of the rents and revenues of the king's possession of the same land, the first year forty pounds, and yearly forty marks, during the time of his deputation.—*St. Papers*, vol. ii. chap. xxxix. page 115.

1534—November 15—Sir William Skeffington,* Lord Deputy, attended by Brereton, went from Dublin to Dunshaughlin, where the traitor, Lord Thomas,† shewed himself near Trim, where seven or eight score of his company

* Having been master of the ordinance in England, he was called by the Irish master gunner.

† The FitzGeralds were assisted in this rebellion by many Meath men—Talbot of Dardistown, Feld of Paynstown, Delahide of Moyclare, Boys of the Calcagh, Leyns of the Knock, Parese of Agher, Walsh of Ticroghan, Reynolds, Archdeacon of Kells, and Walsh, Parson of Loughseudie, were attainted for having joined him (*Statutes and St. Papers*, i. p. 323). Poor Silken Thomas writes from the Tower:—“I never had any money since I came into prison but a noble, nor have I had either hose, doublet, or shoes, or shirt, but one, nor any other garment, but a single frieze gown, for a velvet furred with buodge (lamb's fur); and so I have gone wolward (clothed in wool) and barefoot and barelegged divers times when it hath not been very warm, and so I should have done still, and now, but the poor prisoners, of their gentleness, have sometimes given me old hose, and shoes, and old shirts.”—*St. Papers*, i., 403.

were slain, and one hundred horses taken. Skeffington says, “that lyke a cowardly boy and traitor, he was driven to flye at spurres, and lost divers of his men and horseis, with their harnes, to his shameful rebuke and reproaches.” Trim was then committed to Richard Fitzgerald, with forty horsemen ; and all the gentlemen of the county were commanded to him. From thence the deputy and Brereton returned to Dublin. On the 1st of December they took the Castle of Kildare, and left twenty men to keep it ; but within six days it was re-taken by the traitor, who went from thence to Trim, and re-took* it in two hours: “ he was accompanied with the number of sixty or eighty horsemen at the most, and about 300 kerne and galloglas ; and he ther robbed not only the same (towne of Trim), but also brente a great part thereof, and took all the cataill of the countrie theraboughtes.†

On January 5, 1535, 700 men were sent by the deputy to keep Trim.—*State Papers*, 2 pt. iii., p. 220.

* It is to be hoped that the castle was not taken. Stanyhurst says :—“ Another time Thomas Fitzgerald fired a village hard by Trim, and devised such of his horsemen as could speak English, being clad and horsed like northern men, to ride to Trim, where a garrison lay, with hue-and-cry, saying that they were Captain Salisburie’s soldiers ; and that the traitor, Thomas Fitzgerald, was burning a village hard by. The soldiers, suspecting no cousenage, issued out of the town, who were by his men charged, and a great number of them slain ; some chased to the town and forced to take sanctuary in the churchyard, which in those days was highly reverenced.—*Stanyhurst*, p. 302.

† Behind a house in Wellington-street was lately found a pot containing coins from the commencement of Edward IV.’s reign to the last years of Henry VIII.’s.

In February, 1535, Sir Rice Maunxell, Leonard Skeffington, and Mr. Eglionby, lay in Trim, accompanied with 500 men or theraboutes, p. 225, "where," says Skeffington, "they have done right good explootes and acceptable service, in noyeing the traitour and his followers."—p. 224.

December 23—Thomas Stewnes,* constable of the Castle of Trim, had general pardon—*Rot. Pat. 24, 5 Henry VIII.*

1536—Lord Leonard Gray was in Trim, February 23. It was in this town that he received his patent as Lord Deputy.—*State Papers*, pt. iii., p. 306.

1537—J. Alen, Master of the Rolls, in a certain information for our Sovereign Lord's most honorable commissioners in Ireland, amongst other recommendations says :

Item, because that the English pale is environed about with Irish rebels, which by sudden roads may do much hurt to the king's subjects, before that the deputy, being far off, may make resistance; it is, therefore, necessary that his chief abiding be at Trim, as a place most indifferent to answer all parties; where it shall be requisite that the castle there be sufficiently repaired, and the timber and stones of the monasteries of Saint Peter,† the Betty, and if need be of the Black Friars there, be drawn

* Thomas Stephens, alderman of Dublin.

† The editor's note explains these names as the names of the priories of St. Peter and St. Paul, and of St. John the Baptist, at Newtown, near Trim. They more probably signified the priory of St. Peter at Newtown, the abbey at Bective, and the Dominican Friary at Trim.

thither for the same purpose ; and also, that 400 or 500 great oaks* be felled in Offaly whilst we have it in our commandment, and carried the next summer towards the building of the said castle.—*Ibid.*, p. 481.

1537.—Item, whereas nothing doth more cause men to forbear evil doings and do well, as the right knowledge of the laws, and obedience to the same ; it were therefore convenient, that the terms should be kept, and the law ministered in such place, as with least cost and charge the king's subjects from all places might resort thereunto ; we think no place so convenient for that purpose as the town of Trim, where might the Dillons, Tyrrells, and Daltons,

* Walter de Lacy had in his charter given permission to his freemen and burgesses of Trim to gather wood in his forest in sight of the foresters. In the time of Giraldus Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.* 3, 2) the country was covered with woods. In 1515, it was proposed to Henry VIII., that it be ordained by the deputy and the said captain that the tenants of every of the king's towns be strictly enjoined to ditch and hedge their corn, their croftes, their closes, and their gardens, and thereabout, to set and plant trees most meet and apt for building houses, for ploughing, and carting, and tilling of the land, and especially with oaken trees, so that the husbands of every of the said towns and villages, within a few years, shall have timber sufficient of their own to satisfy their distress always in every point, where that now one of the most dearth, that hurteth the commonwealth subject to the king, is the dearth and lack of timber.—*State of Ireland, &c.*, in *State Papers*, vol. ii., p. iii., page 28-9.

King James, 1609, granted permission to the Irish society to cut down 50,000 oaks, at 10s. a piece ; 100,000 ashes, at 5s. ; 10,000 elms, at 6s. 8d., to build Londonderry from the woods of Killetra, where there are few trees now.—*Stat. Sur. Finvoy.*

with all Westmeath, answer the king's rights, and so grow to due obedience, from which now they be far astray, for lack of due knowledge of the same.—J. ALEN, *State Papers*, vol. ii. pt. iii. page 483.

1537.—And in doing of this, or parleying with Irishmen upon the border, the deputy shall not need to charge the whole country; for if he have causes with the borders of Uriell, he may be in Dundalk, and make his parliament or war out of the same, and his own person to be sure there. If he have such cause with Orally, he may lie in Kynlies (Kells), in Navan, or Athboy. If with Ochonour, he may be in Trim, in Bremyngham's country, (the barony of Carbury, in Kildare,) Rathangan or Kyldare. If with Omore, in Aythe, and so upon every border where he hath such cause.—J. ALEN, *State Papers*, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 490. In another paper to the commissioners, Alen says:—And in any wise some order to be taken immediately for the building of the castle hall, (in Dublin,) where the law is kept; for if the same be not built, the majestie and estimation of the law shall perish, the justices being then enforced to minister the laws upon the hills as it were brehons*

* Campion thus describes the brehons—“Other lawyers they have liable to certain families, which, after the custom of the country, determine and judge causes. These consider of wrongs offered and received amongst their neighbours; be it murder, or felony, or trespass, all is redeemed by composition. The breighoon, as they call this sort of lawyer, sitteth him down on a bank, the lords and gentlemen at variance about him, and then proceed.” Spencer says—“The brehon (that is their judge) will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action;

or wild Irishmen in their eriottes. O'Reilly's fine of

that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompense, which they call an eriach." Stanyhurst de reb. Hib. 37, says—That the Irish had certain judges, "quos illi brehonios appellant. Isti sunt ex una familia proeminati, intelligentiam juris Britanicci non habent, civilis etiam ac pontificalis imperitissimi, retinent solummodo domestica quædam psephesmata, usu ac diuturnitate corroborata, quorum animadversione artem aliquam ex rebus fictis commentitiisque conflatam pepererunt, quam nullo modo divulgari patiuntur, sed sibimet ipsis, veluti astrusa atque abdita mysteria, a communi hominum sensu remotissima, eam reservant." Sir John Davies, in his letter to Lord Salisbury, gives the following interesting account of an interview with an old brehon—"Touching the certainty of the duties or provisions yielded unto M'Guyre out of these mensall lands, the jury referred themselves to an old parchment roll, which they called an indenture, remaining in the hands of one O'Brislan, a chronicler and principal brehon of that country: whereupon O'Brislan was sent for, who lived not far from the camp, but was so aged and decrepid as he was scarce able to repair unto us: when he was come we demanded of him the sight of that ancient roll. The old man, seeming to be much troubled with this demand, made answer that he had such a roll in his keeping before the war, but that in the late rebellion it was burned, among other of his papers and books, by certain English soldiers. We were told by some that were present that this was not true, for they affirmed that they had seen the roll in his hands since the war; thereupon my Lord Chancellor did minister an oath unto him, and gave him a very serious charge to inform us truly what was become of the roll. The poor old man, fetching a deep sigh, confessed that it was dearer to him than his life, and therefore he would never deliver it out of his hands unless my Lord Chancellor would take the like oath that the roll should be restored unto

the hundred kine* would build it and amend the gaol at Trim.

1537—There be in the marches of Meath, three lords of one nation, called the Plunketts, that is to say, the Lord of Dunsany, the Lord of Killeen, and the Lord of Rathmore. They be neither men of wisdom to give counsel, nor yet men of activity ; and having the same possessions that their fathers had, they keep in manner no men for the defence of the marches, but suffer the same to be oppressed, overrun, and wasted by Irishmen, whereby the king's profits and strength daily diminished there.

The Lord of the Dengin, within the same shire, is after the same sort.

The Baron of Slane passeth them not much in wit, but he keepeth men of war for the defence of his border.

The Viscount of Gormanstown, in the same shire, is a man of fair possessions, and but of a mean wit, and less

him again ; my Lord Chancellor, smiling, gave him his word and his hand that he should have the roll delivered unto him, if he would suffer us to take a view and a copy thereof. And thereupon the old brehon drew the roll out of his bosom, where he did continually bear it about him : it was not very large, but it was written on both sides in a fair Irish character ; howbeit some part of the writing was worn and defaced with time and ill-keeping : we caused it forthwith to be translated into English, and we perceived how many vessels of butter, and how many measures of meal, and how many porks, and other such gross duties, did arise unto M'Guire out of his mensall lands.

* Money seems to have been very scarce in these times—O'Connor's fine, in 1537, was 800 kine. There is no mention of O'Reilly's money in the State Papers.

active, keeping in manner no men, neither making defence for the country.

The Lord of Trymlettistown (Trimlestown), is a wise man to give counsel, but he keepeth no company.—*Gray, &c., to Cromwell, St. Papers*, i. 435.

1538—Oct. 8—The Deputy, Lord Leonard Gray and the council, wrote to the king from his grace's town of Trim.—*State Papers*, vol. i. p. 101.

1538—Thomas Agard writes to Cromwell—“ Of late I have procured a benefice (the rectory of Trim ?)* for a son of mine here, who is but 15 years of age, and for lack of knowledge I entered and have it in possession; and now Mr. Pawlett and Berners have got a tytling thereof, and do intend to put me to trouble, because I have no license. . . . I think it is by reason of the Lord Deputy, who is my heavy lord;—I never gave him cause, but, because of my taking a farm of the king's, which is to me one of the dearest farms in Ireland; I do sustain loss enough by the Lord Deputy, though he invent not this. Mr. Berners is the putter forward of it, as Mr. Sentleger can further shew your lordship. God knoweth, it is in a manner all my living. My lord, I have set up broad looms,† and a dye-house there, trusting in God, within this year, to set 100 or more at work, if I may be suffered. But unless it be

* In the Chief Remembrancer's Office there is an Inquisition of the 33rd of Henry VIII., respecting Francis Agere, Rector of Trim.

† There is no trace of any woollen manufactory in Trim, although Robert Briddock left £500 for its encouragement in 1702.

by your good lordship's help, that I may have the king's letters, that the poor town of Trim may be excused from hostings and journeys for seven years, with the lordship of Bectyffe, (Bective) else the Lord Deputy will in a manner undo them, and me both. They be the king's towns and the sorriest in decay of any place in the English pale in Ireland, and more (men) like to flee out of the town, than to abide, unless they have aid the sooner." This was past by Act of Parliament, both the commons and lords, but the Lord Deputy would not pass the royal assent thereto.—*St. Papers*, vol. ii. pt. iii., page 569.

1541—March 26—Touching the repayreng of our Castle of Trime, which you thinke to be moche necessary, declaring that the coontrey is also soo desirous of the same as they offre to beare a large portion of theire ounе towards it, you shall understande that for the good of our subgicttes of that lande, we be content that by warraunt herof of such money as shall come to our treasury there, you, our Deputy, with the advice of our Chancellour, Chief Justice, and Vice-Treasourer, shall employ about the fortifications of the donegeon, the gates and the walls only, the sum of two hundred pounds sterlinc,—being first at such a point with the countrey for the performance of theyr part towardeſ the same, as those may concurre and be employed in such sorte together, as the worke maye not only be doon in convenient and seasonable tyme, but also with such foresight, provision and oversight in the doing, as that which shall be doon may be substancialy doon, and yet the money be extended as farre by husbandrye, as your wisdomes can

advaunce the same.*—*Henry VIII. to Lord Deputy and Council; St. Papers*, vol. ii., p. 296.

1542—The Parliament, under Sir Anthony Sentleger, sat in Trim from the 12th to the 21st of June.—*State Papers*, vol. iii. pt. iii., p. 398, *Irish Stat.*

1542—The bill for dividing the shire of Meath, and erecting the Annaly into a shire, which, albeit, undoubt-
edly they appear to most men indifferent beneficial, and

* How necessary fortifications in the neighbourhood of Trim were considered at this time, is evident from the following grant from Henry VIII., in the year 1533—To John Barnewall, knight, Lord of Trymletistown, in fee farm, 120 acres of arable land, eight messuages, and all manner of meadows, feeding grounds, pastures, weirs, fisheries, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, in Dunlevyrs, and both Dunlwyrs, otherwise called both Doulevras; Balenebouricke, otherwise called Ballynbwurish, otherwise called Brownristhestown, and Cabraght; together with all customs, commodities, and profits to the same premises appendant, pertaining, or belonging, to hold of the crown to him, and the heirs male of his body, in fee farm, as of the manor of Tryme, by the fee farm of £6 6s. Irish; to the intent that the said John should, within four years from the date of the grant, build certain houses near the Castle of Killnycrosse, for the better defence and support thereof, said castle being conveniently situated for the defence of the king's English subjects against the O'Connors and other rebels, provided that the value of the premises at the time of the grant does not exceed £6 6s. Irish.—*Rot. Pat.* 24, 5 *Henry VIII.*

In 1528, Lord Delvin, then Vice Deputy, was taken prisoner by O'Connor at a castle of Sir W. Darcey's, called Rathyn. Christopher Cusake, the compiler of Cusake's collections, was taken prisoner with him.—*State Papers*, vol. iii., pt. iii., page 127-9.

for a common weal, and no good reason to the contrary, yet they of Meath stick so sore that the shire should be divided, as it cannot pass. Howbeit, the next session we trust it will pass.—*State Papers*, vol. iii., pt. iii., p. 406.

1546—New coin* was introduced this year into Ireland, *i.e.*, copper, and the Irish were compelled to use it instead of silver.—*An. Four Masters, Dub. Pen. Jour.*

1559—June 24—King Philip and Queen Mary having by patent, 1st of December, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary (by advice of the commissioners for demising their land, for twenty-one years or under), demised to Laurence Hammond, of Trim, gentleman :

The manors or lordships of Tryme and Moygeare :

In the field called Rathfield,	...	...	31 (3 ?) Acres.
In Maudelen's field,	...	...	30 ,,
In the field called Mothe Mareshoke, <i>alias</i>			
Moh Marishoke,	...	...	30 ,,
In the field called Mareshoke,	...	...	7 ,,
In the church field,	...	...	60 ,,
In the field called Dyer's land,	...	...	15 ,,
In Stonefield,	...	...	14½ ,,
In Mychefield,	...	...	45½ ,,
In the field Phillemen's land,†	...	...	15 ,,
In Packfield,	...	...	39 ,,
In Horse Crossefield,	...	...	10 ,,

Broadmede meadow, 14 acres. Being the demense lands of said manor.

The towns of Parktown, Leyton, and Steepleton.

In Trim, 22 cottages and one garden.

* King Henry VIII.'s base money.—See Simon, p. 33.

† Now Phillistown.

The yearly rent of £8 8s. out of the towns of Dolyvers, Molybondrishe, (Balenebouricke?) Ballygoraghe, and Carbragh.

Out of Bedlowyston water-mill, 2s.

Out of a weare on the Boyne, at Bedlowyston, 2s.

Out of twelve acres (late Walter Lynches), in the fields of Trim, 1s.

Out of certain lands of Thomas Dillon, within the manor of Trim, £10 15s. 6d. (15s.?)

Out of Robert Martynell's shop in Trim, 2s. 3d.

The towns of Clony, Ballyowyn, Galleston, Ballymulumurry, Batreston, Dowleston, Balylybrennocke, Ballyconnan, Ballycorry, *alias* Roriestown, Horsenewtown, and Doggestown.

† The castle of the manor of Trym, and the site thereof.

† In Kilmorry, 180 acres arable, twelve pasture, eight wood.

† Custom days for repairing said castle and the petty customs of the town of Trym.

(All woods, underwoods, manses, advowsons, of churches, knights' fees, wardships, marriages, reliefs and escheats excepted), to hold for 21 years, at the rent of £65, Irish, with all other rents and charges going out of the premises, (the rent due to the Bishop of Meath, out of the manor of Trim excepted), which lease Laurence Hammond surrendered to Queen Elizabeth, and had a new lease by this patent, for 21 years, from Easter last, at the aforesaid rent of £65, excepting and reserving to the crown the premises thus marked.—*Beth. Coll.*

1560-1—February 28—Sir George Stanley, marshall of Ireland, writes to the Earl of Sussex, from Trim :

“ As for news there is none, but all the sea quarters be in rest and peace, save only that I received this present day a letter from O'Reeli, wherein he writes unto us that Shane O'Neele was ready to enter into his county, with 14 days victuals ; and desiring also in his letter aid from me.”—*Wright's Elizabeth*, vol. i., p. 60.

1574-5—Great heat and extreme drought prevailed in the summer of this year ; it did not rain one hour from Bealtaine to Lammas. In consequence of the heat, the plague* raged amongst the Irish and English in Dublin, Naas, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Many a castle was left without a guard—many a flock without a shepherd—and many a noble corpse without burial.—*An. Four M.*

1599—Sir John Harrington writes—“ Myself, after I had conducted him (Sir Griffin Markham) in a horse litter, safe beyond danger of the rebels, within eight miles of

* The plague raged in Ireland also in 1520. On the 3rd of August in that year, Surrey writes from Dublin to Wolsey—“ I have not a little to do to get sufficient company with me, because of the marvellous death which is in all O'Neil's country, which is so sore that all the people be fled out of their houses into the fields and woods, where they in likewise die wonderfully, so that the bodies lie dead, *like swine* unburied. Also in the four shires here of the English, I think are not four towns or villages, but that they die therein. Three of my household folks have sickened in my house, and died in the town, within seven days last past ; notwithstanding, I am fain to keep my wife and children here still, for I know no place in this country where to send them in clean air.”—*State Papers*, vol. iii., part iii., p. 28-9.

Dublin, went to Trim, the place appointed for our garrison;* and from thence have visited Navan and Ardboacan, where my Lord Lieutenant (Essex) lay yesterday and the day before, and meant to go thence to Brennys.† I lie here at Mr. Robert Hammon's‡ house, who is this year Porttreffe of Trim, as much in effect as Mayor. He shews the greatest gratitude to me and to all my friends for my sake; that, to my remembrance, no man hath done more: yet was he not beholden to my father for one foot of his living, but only for his breeding."—*Letter to T. Combe—Nugæ Antiquæ.*

* 1599—Horse at Trim, Sir Griffin Markham,	...	50
Foot ... Sir Charles Percy,	...	200
Captain Roger Orme, ... ..	...	100
Captain Alford, ... ... ..	...	100
<i>—Moryson's Itinerary.</i>		

† Part of Cavan and Leitrim.

‡ In 1559, Laurence Hammond was the lessee of the crown; in 1589, Moses Hamon of Trim was member of Parliament for the borough—In 1660, Robert Hamond, and Catherine his wife, were allowed five pounds a-year from the charity of the corporation—within this period seems to have been the rise and fall of this family. Very rapid, indeed, have been the changes of families amongst us. In the names of the freemen before 1700, not more than three or four are to be found, which are now known in the neighbourhood. The families of our Portrieves have been more permanent,—Ashes, Lightburnes, Percivals, Blighs, and (*nam licuit nobis parvum te, Nile, videre*) Wesleys—but these were mostly not townspeople, but country families, who for political purpose connected themselves with the corporation.

Moryson, vol. 2, p. 362, says—"Trim is a little town on the confines of Ulster, having a stately castle now much ruined; and it is more notable for being, as it were, the ancient barony of the Lacies."

1599—The 31st January, we came to Trim, eight miles (on the way from Philipstown,) champion ground. This is a pleasant town for a seat, (if the inhabitants were suitable,) through which the Boyne runs, and it hath the ruins of a sumptuous castle ; this place, his lordship (Lord Mountjoy, the deputy,) thought fittest for his present residence. From Trim, in East Meath, his lordship, on the 11th of February, (passing by the Baron of Trimblestowne's house,) rode to the Lord of Delvin's house in Westmeath, 11 miles distant.—*Moryson*.

4th March, his lordship rode five miles to Sir Edward Fitzgerald's house, (Ticroghan) situate in Meath, in a pleasant and fruitful country. The 5th of March, we rode 10 miles to Moymere, (Moymett,) a very pleasant house, belonging to Sir James Dillon ; and thence the same day, two miles farther to Trim.—*Moryson*, 2 v. 209.

1610—A grant for the fine of £40 Irish, and in virtue of the commission, dated at Westminster, June 26th, 1610, to Sir James Carroll,* Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, in 1612), knight of the manors of Trim and

* In the reign of James I. the following free rents out of the manor of Trim, were demised to James Hamilton, Esq., viz. :—

Out of Bedlowston, 2s. ; out of Bedlowston weare on the Boyne, 2s. ; out of twelve acres arable in the fields of Trim, from Walter Lynche, 1s. ; out of certain lands within that manor, from Thomas Dillon, 15s. ; out of a shop in Trim, from Walter Peppard, 7s. 2d. ; out of another shop, from Robert Martinell, 2s. 3d. ; the like from Patrick Martinell, out of another shop.

The scite, &c., of the said manor, upon which is a ruinous castle, surrounded with stone walls, containing therein 3 acres.

Moygare, and the customs* and duties of the tenants; at the rent of £26 10s. Irish, for the manor of Trim, and £30 15s. 5d. for Moygare; and to find and maintain upon the manor of Trim, three able horsemen of English birth, well armed, to attend the Chief Governor for the defence of the kingdom. Sir James to build, before the

The demesne lands of said manor, lying in the fields of Trim, viz. :—

		3	acres, arable.
In Rathfield,	.	30	,
In Maudelin's field,	.	7	,
In Little Marishock,	.	30	,
In Much Marishock,	.	80	,
In Sherifield,	.	15	,
In Derisland,	.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$,
In Stonefield,	.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$,
In Muchfield,	.	15	,
In Phelim's Land,	.	39	,
In Parkfield,	.	10	,
In Horsecross,	.		

In the whole, being 320 acres, valued per annum, at £15 11s. 5d.

The rent of a meadow, called Bridemade, containing 24 acres of demesne of said manor.

In Parketon, parcel of said manor, fifteen arable, two meadow, 15s.

In Leyton, 15s., thirty arable, £1 10s.

The rent and farm of eighty acres in Stepleton, £4.

The rent of eight acres in Carbragh, 8s.

The works and customs of said manor, by which every ploughland in Leyton and Stepleton is to render two days work and two hens, valued at 5s.

Twenty-two cottages and a garden in Trim, £1 11s. 2d.—
Beth. Coll.

* The customs of the town, as set out in a patent to Sir James Carroll, dated February 12th, 1617.

3rd of March, 1611, upon the scite of the ruinous Castle of Trim, a competent and convenient house, on which he was to expend £500, on the penalty of forfeiting 1,000 marcs ; and when the same was built, at the request of the chief governor, to surrender it into the king's hands for the service of the crown, under the like penalty of 1,000 marcs, the crown repaying him all the expenses he had been at in re-building and repairing the same; also to build within the scite of the said castle a good and safe county gaol, under the penalty of £100, he to receive in recompense thereof such fees as any constable or gaoler had received heretofore.—*Beth. Coll.*

1624—December 23rd—Sir James Craige having by deed, dated 10th December, 1624, appointed Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfernham, knight, his assignee, to receive lands of £26 10s. Irish, a-year, the king grants to him and his heirs—the scite of the manor of Trym, surrounded with a stone wall, and containing therein three acres ; divers houses and gardens, haggards, places, &c., in Trym.

All the demesne lands of the said manor, in the town and fields of Trim, containing 335 acres arable and 24 meadow.

The custom of twelve cottages, 12d.

Twenty-four reapers in autumn.

Twenty-four hens at Christmas, rated at 8s.

For every cow 4d., rated at 4s.

Twelve entire ploughs, to render yearly four days ploughing, four days carting, two reapers in autumn, and two hens at Christmas, rated at 40s.

For seven swine and above, one called a thack-swine, and for every swine under that number, 1½d., rated at 6s. 8d.

Parktowne, *alias* Ballinparke, 17 acres.
 Leyton, *alias* Balleneferagh, 30 „
 Steepleton, 86 „
 Carbragh, 8 „
 The chief rent of 2s., out of Bedlowestown mills.
 Out of Bedlowestown weare on the Boyne, 2s.
 Out of 12 acres in Trim, 1s.
 Out of lands in Trim; occupied by T. Dillon, 15s.
 Out of Fosterstown, 13s. 4d.
 Out of Bathe's and White's land, the estate of Mary's
 Abbey, Dublin, 7s. 2d.
 Out of a shop in Trim, 2s. 3d.
 Out of another shop, 2s. 3d.
 The crown rent of £26 10s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., out of said manor.
 Sir Adam, to find and maintain three able horsemen
 upon the manor of Trym, at his own expense, to attend
 the chief governor for the defence of the kingdom; and to
 build, if necessary, and keep in repair, within scite of the
 Castle of Trym, a safe county gaol, under the penalty of
 £100, he to receive all the fees of the keeper of the said
 prison, that is such as any other constable or gaoler may
 receive.—*Ibid.*

1642—Friday, April 29—Having relieved Sir John (Gifford, at Castle Jordun*) after the successful expedition

* Skeffington's camp was at Castle Iredayne, on the 24th of August, 1535.—*State Papers*, v. ii. page 274. In 1540, O'Conor “brake a castle of the kings which was called Castell Gordan, slew one of the ward, and took the residue prisoners away with him, and hath defaced the Castell.” In the same year the council advised the king to rebuild the tower of Castle Jordan,

to Philipstown, we bent our course towards Trim, Sir John, with his men, accompanying us five miles. After we had parted with him, we met with a man which Sir Charles (Coote) prest to know how Trim was in strength, which, for fear of hanging, he confess to have no less than 400 in it, and four lords of the pale also (Fingall, Gormanstown, Slane, and Trimblestown); and Navan 700; some were thinking this too many to encounter, but Sir Charles's words were, 30,000 should not keep him from attempting to take the town, and so marched on; and when those in the town perceived Sir Charles's resolution by their scouts, when Sir Charles was within a mile of Trim, all these aforesaid mentioned betooke themselves to their heels, leaving only a few women and children and the town to us.—*Admirable News from Ireland.** 1642.

The fortifications had been allowed to fall into decay, for at this time the town was encompassed with a stone wall so old and ruinous as afforded in some places of it entrance to horse, over heaps of rubbish that lay instead of the wall, through which the bold but savage Sir Charles Coote forced a passage. In the night, the enemy to the amount of 3,000, advanced silently; but the sentinel gave

which had been prostrated by O'Conor, but little progress had been made in the work in 1546.—*State Papers*, vol. ii., p. 220-41, 570.

* One of the pamphlets of two or three pages, which preceded and introduced newspapers. It is in the British Museum. This account seems to have been drawn up by one of the parliamentary party, with whom Sir Charles Coote was a favourite. Carte (vol. 1., p. 318), who disliked Sir Charles, gives the praise of taking Trim to Sir Richard Grenville.

the alarm, and Sir Charles—who in expeditions never went to bed—was instantly on horseback; he could only call seventeen troopers; however, with these he advanced to the gates, and charged the enemy, whom he threw into disorder, and soon obliged to fly. Pursuing unguardedly in the dark, he received a mortal shot in the body, whether from his own men or the enemy was never known; and expired May 7th, 1642.—*Lodge*.

1643*—March 17th—Four of the king's commissioners, the Earls of Clanrickarde and Roscommon, the Viscount Moore, and Sir Maurice Eustace, met at Trim, with the Lord Gormanstown, Sir Robert Talbot, Sir Lucas Dillon, and John Walsh, agents for the confederate Roman Catholics; and received from them in writing a remonstrance, containing the particulars of their grievances, and desiring redress of the same.—*Carte's Ormonde*, i., 304.

1643—February—Sir Richard Grenville was governor of Trim. He fought the battle of Rochonnell, (Rathconnell, Westmeath,) in which he defeated General Preston.—*Piers' West Meath*, 100.

1647—The castle was fortified and made very strong; Colonel Fenwicke lay there with a regiment of foot, and some troops of horse.†

* 1643—Owen O'Neill with 5,000 foot and 700 good horse, possessed himself of all the corn from the county of Cavan to the barony of Slane; and being joined by Sir James Dillon's forces, took the castles of Killelan, Balrath, Becktiffe, (Becliffe in Carte. Was the abbey fortified?) Balsonne, and Ardsallagh, and besieged Athboy.—*Carte's Ormonde*, i., 448.

† The earthern mound between the town gate and the third flanking tower, was probably thrown up at this time, for the purpose of supporting cannon.

After the Marquess of Ormonde had resigned the sword, General Preston,* had by the beginning of August got together an army of the above 7,000 foot and 1,000 horse; with these forces he took the Naas, and some small places thereabouts, and invested Trim. Jones marched out of Dublin with 3,800 foot and two regiments of horse, to raise the siege; and being joined at the hill of Skreene by Sir Harry Tichburne and Colonel Conway, with 1,200 foot and 700 horse, advanced towards the enemy; who quitting Trim, retired to Portlester.† Jones endeavoured to draw them to a battle; but not succeeding, he attacked Trimbleston castle, in hopes that the enemy would make some attempt, rather than suffer it to be taken in their sight. Preston having intelligence that there were no forces left in Dublin for its defence, besides the Earl of Kildare's regiment, composed of the old soldiers who had served under the Marquess of Ormonde, and hated the parliament government, resolved to make an attempt on the city whilst Jones was engaged in the siege of Trimbleston.

* The fields to the north of Trim, towards Trimbleston, are still called Preston's fields. They were the site of his *camp*.

† Port Leicester mill,—a great and secure fastness, near five miles westward of Trim.—*Irish Rebell*. Portlester was one of the strongholds of Thomas Fitzgerald, in 1535. The lordship of Portlester became the property of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, by his marriage with Alison, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Roland Eustace, who died 1495. This lordship extended to Bellewstown, near Bective, and it was probably owing to his interest in this neighbourhood, that the abbey of Bective was indebted for the flooring of *embossed Tiles*, of which the Fitzgerald arms formed a conspicuous ornament; some of these tiles may now be seen in the vestry room in Trim church.

Jones had advice of his motion, and guessing at his design, resolved to follow him ; he had actually given orders for the drums to beat and march, when the garrison of Trimbleston desired a parley, and surrendered. He marched with so much expedition that he overtook Preston the next day* at Dungan-hill,† two miles from Linche's Knock (Summerhill). Preston drew up his men in good order upon the hill, having the advantage of ground, wind, and sun on his side, and planted his ordnance so as it might be most servicable to him, in an engagement that was to decide the fate of Dublin. The English forces were very unruly, but eager for action, and those in the van began to fight whilst the rest of the army were on the march ; and in that manner every division did as they pleased, without minding orders. It happened favorably for them, that Preston was weaker in horse ; and his cavalry giving way at the first charge, broke in upon the foot, and disordered the whole army. A neighbouring bog tempted the Irish foot to retire thither for refuge, whilst their horse marched off with very little loss and unmolested. The bog was too small to afford them pro-

* 8th of August, 1647.—*Irish Rebell.*

† Dunganstown-hill in Drumlarkan. The estate of Summerhill, or Lynche's Knock, was afterwards in the possession of Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath, and brother of Colonel Jones. An avenue of ash, which was standing a few years ago, was called the Bishop's Walk. Leyns of the Knock was engaged in Fitzgerald's rebellion, in 1535, with Burnell, of Balgriffin, Talbot, of Dardistown, Fele, of Paynstown, Delahide, of Moyclare, Boys of the Calcagh, Garland, of Uriel, Thomas Dillon, and others.—*State Papers*, vol. i., page 323.

tection ; Jones surrounded it with his horse, whilst his foot entered it and attacked the Irish, who threw down their arms, and begged for quarter ; above 3,000 of them were put to the sword, and all their arms, cannon, and baggage taken. Among the prisoners were the Earl of Westmeath, Lieutenant General Hugh Byrne, the Colonels Warren, Browne, and Fitzgerald, with above eighty other officers.—*Carte's Orm.* ii. 5.

1649—The royalist forces under Lord Inchquin, while Lord Ormond was encamped at Finglas, took Drogheda and Dundalk. The lesser garrisons of Newry, Narrow water, Greencastle, and Carlingford, submitted at the first summons ; and Trim, which was then the only garrison left to the rebels, except Dublin, did not hold out above two days.—*Ibid.*, 74.

1649—July 28th—From the unlucky field of battle at Rathmines, Lord Ormond sent notice of the disaster to the forces under Lord Dillon, amounting to 2,500 men, at the other side of the Liffey, (who knew nothing of what was done till the action was over), with orders for Col. Warren to march with his regiment to Trim, and Colonel Wall with his to Drogheda ; for the security of those places, which he imagined would soon be attacked by Jones. Seven days after the defeat, the indefatigable marquis set out from Kilkenny (to which place he had retreated), and marched with 300 horse to Trim ; whither he summoned from every quarter all the forces that could be got together, resolving to make a second attempt upon Dublin ; which enterprise now appeared to him more feasible than ever.—*Ibid.*, 81-2.

“ I then went to Drogheda, where I had been but a

few days when I was assured of Cromwell's being landed with a formidable army, whereupon it was taken into consideration whether the town should be kept or deserted. It was resolved that it should be kept, and to that end held necessary to place in it a much greater force of men and an experienced governor. Sir Arthur Aston* was pitched on to command, and above 2,000 of our best foot and 250 horse were put in, 55 barrels of powder, and victuals for a much longer time than it held out. This done I retired to Trym,† thence to Tecroghan, and thence again came forward to Portlester to rally our forces, and to be within distance to relieve those places. At length Cromwell came before it (Drogheda) with all his power, sending his cannon and victuals by sea; and after a week's lying still, fell to batter on Sunday (as I take it), September 9th. He continued his battery all Monday and Tuesday, till about four of the clock in the afternoon. Having made a breach which he judged assaultable,‡ he assaulted it, and being twice beaten off, the third time he carried it, all his officers and soldiers promising quarter to such as would lay down their arms; and performing it as long as any place held out, which encouraged others to yield; but when they had once all in their power, and feared no hurt that could be done them, then

* Sir Arthur Aston, a Roman Catholic, a soldier of great experience and reputation, one at Reading and Oxford, formerly confided in by his Majesty; a gentleman of an ancient and flourishing family in Cheshire.—*Irish Rebell.*

† Colonel Daniel O'Neal was then Governor of Trim. Dr. C. O'Conor calls him the most popular man in Ireland.

‡ Near Saint Mary's church.

the word no quarter went round, and the soldiers were, many of them, forced against their wills to kill their prisoners. Sir Edmund Verney, Col. Warren, Col. Wall, and Col. Byrne, were all killed in cold blood, as was also the governor, and, indeed, all the officers, except some few of least consideration, that escaped by miracle. The cruelty exercised there for five days after the town was taken would make as many several pictures of inhumanity as are to be found in the ‘Book of Martyrs,’ or in the ‘Relation of Amboyna.’

“Immediately upon this I ordered the burning and quitting of Trim and Dundalk ; but fear so possessed them in both places, that neither was done, but that the rebels*

* I have not been able to ascertain that Cromwell was in person at Trim. In his letter to the speaker, dated Dublin, Sept. 17, 1649, he says :—

“Since this great mercy (the storming of Drogheda) vouchsafed to us, I sent a party of horse and dragoons to Dundalk, which the enemy quitted, and we are possessed of, as also another castle they deserted between Trim and Drogheda, upon the Boyne. I sent a party of horse and dragoons to a house within five miles of Trim (Trubly) ; there being then in Trim some Scots companies, which the Lord of Ardes brought to assist the Lord of Ormond ; but, upon the news of Drogheda having fallen into our hands, they ran away, leaving their great guns behind them, which we also have possessed.”

There is a tradition that Scurlock, of Scurlockstown, with his brother of the Rock, had a skirmish with Cromwell at a hill near Grange, since called Cromwell’s hill.

It is said that Cromwell slept one night in the Castle of Trubly ; that he battered down part of the yellow steeple, and that he blew up the west tower of the castle, in the ruins of which, about ten years ago, was found a quantity of

have possessed them with garrisons, and are now marching with all their power towards Wexford."—*Ormonde's Letter to Lord Byron, dated Kilkenny, 29th September, 1643.*

1666—April 21st—Ordered at an assembly of the corporation,—That the constables do lock the gates of the town every night, at the ringing of the nine o'clock bell, and deliver them to the Deputy Portrieve; and unlock the same every morning at four o'clock.—*Town Records.*

An indenture made 26th June, 1667, between Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, county of Dublin, Esq., of the first part, and Sir James Shean, knight and baronet, of the second part, and Murtogh Dowling, gentleman, of the third part; whereby the said Loftus for the sum of £7,200, sold to Sir James, his heirs, and assignees, for ever, the castle and manor of Trim, and lordship of Moyare, *alias* Moygare, with all the demesnes, rents, customs, services, courts, royalties, fairs, markets, and all other hereditaments thereof, *viz.*—

The scite of the said manor of Trim, which is a castle environed with a wall, now ruinous, containing within the walls three acres, and divers houses, messuages, gardens, parks, and pieces of land in Trim.

lead and iron balls. For these deeds of Cromwell we have no authority but tradition, an authority on which we should rely with more confidence did it not assert, with equal positiveness, that he also destroyed the Castle of Tecroghan, which Lady Fitzgerald did not surrender to Colonel Reynolds and Sir Theophilus Jones till 26th June, 1650.—*Irish Rebell.*

Dr. C. O'Conor says that Tecroghan was defended by the brave Sir Robert Talbot, of Malahide.

Several parcels of land in the fields of Trim, parcel of the demesne lands of said manor, viz. :—

Rathfield, containing by estimation, 31 arable, more or less.	
Maudelin's field, 30	
Much Marishoke, 30	
Little Marishoke, 7	
Sherryfield, <i>alias</i> Horsepark, 80	
Derysland, <i>alias</i> Diersland, 15	
Stonefield, $14\frac{1}{2}$	
Muchfield, $48\frac{1}{2}$	
Phelimyns land, 15	
Paurkfield, 39	
Horsecrosse, <i>alias</i> Hornscrosse. 10	
Containing in all, by estimation, 320	

Next, or near Park-gate, 15 arable.

A meadow called Broadmede, in the fields of Trim, parcel of said manor, 24 acres.

The town and lands of Parktown, *alias* Ballynepark, *alias* Trim Park, 30 acres.

Leyton, *alias* Ballyneferagh, 30 acres.

Stapletown, *alias* Steepletown, *alias* Steeplestown, 86 acres.

Every town within these three towns, to render every year—two days ploughing, two days carting, and two hens, 5s.

In Carbragh, *alias* Carrberstown, 8 acres.

Vinerintida, (?) Castle Park, Kingsland in Newtown, Griffin's land, Clonin, and Cullofyan, all parcels of said demesne, with all other demesne lands, work and custom of the manor, and the rent of assize of the free tenants of Trim, viz. :—

For free rent issuing out of Bedlestown mill, 2s.

Out of a fishing weyer at Bedlestown on the Boyne, 2s.

Out of 12 acres in Trim.

Out of certain other lands within said manor, 15s.

Out of Forrestown, *alias* Fosterstown, 13s. 4d.

Out of certain lands belonging to the monastery of Mary the Virgin, near Dublin, called Bathe's and White's lands, 7s. 2d.

Out of a shop in Trim, 2s. 3d.

Out of another shop, 2s. 3d.

Out of Dunlever, *alias* Dunlivers, near Trim, £6.

The manor and lordship of Moyer.

The town and lands of Clony and Ballyowen, *alias* Cloney, containing 120 acres arable, 20 pasture, 5 moore, and 2 underwood.

Gallestown, *alias* Dalestown, *alias* Dalistown, 80 arable, 20 pasture, 51 moore.

Ballymulmory, *alias* Ballymulmore, 40 arable, 6 pasture, 2 moore.

Baterstown, *alias* Batterstown, 4 arable, 3 pasture, 2 moore.

Dowliestown, *alias* Doelistown, 80 acres, 3 pasture, 2 moore.

Ballybrenock, *alias* Brenockstown, *alias* Branockstown, 200 arable, 6 pasture, 2 moore.

A castle called Clarecorran, *alias* Cuckold's castle.

Ballycona, *alias* Conanstown, *alias* Ballycourt, *alias* Senistown, *alias* Canistown, 80 arable, 6 pasture, 2 moore.

Ballyrory, *alias* Roriestown, *alias* Roristown, 80 arable.

Horestown Newton, *alias* Hanesnewtown, *alias* Newton Moynaghe, and Ballynecargie, 110 arable.

Doggestown, *alias* Doggstown, 80 arable.

Near the park of Trim, called the 15 acres. Being parcels of the demesne lands of the manor of Moygare.

Next the park, 15 arable.

The same being in the actual possession of the said Sir James, by virtue of a lease for 40 years, by way of bargain and deed, dated 25th June, 1667, made to him by said Loftus, under the yearly rent of £600, with a covenant to suffer a recovery to the use of Sir James and his heirs, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, by the services thereout due and accustomed. — Enrolled 2nd June, 1671.—
Beth. Coll.

1667-8—January 14—The condition of Navan-gate* and Dublin-gate, and the walls about the mill, westward, to be inspected; report to be made of their state, and the expense of repairing them. Three pounds was afterwards ordered for the repair of Navan-gate, *alias* Rogue's Castle.

—*Town Records.*

1668—September 1—Ordered—That a cess of £6 sterling, towards supplying the guard and watch with fire and candlelight, from Michaelmas next to Easter, be raised.

1682—March 20—Ordered—That the gates called Navan and Athboy gates, be repaired at the charge of the corporation.

1689—January 21—Ordered—That the inhabitants of

* The remains of these gates were to be seen within these forty years; they have now entirely disappeared, but their sites have preserved the names. The town-wall can be traced,

the corporation of Trim doe put in their six days work, for repairing the walls on the south side of the corporation aforesaid, and that the said inhabitants be at the charge of lyme, where it is wanting, to make up the bridge gate, and the drawbridge gate at the castle; which charge is to be equally apploated: to be begun on Wednesday next, being the 23rd day of this instant, and done with all expedition. And that the back-doors in the walls be forthwith made up with all expedition.—*Town Records.*

This is the last notice which I have found, of the military occupation of the castle.* No attempt has yet been made to preserve it from decay, and its majestic ruins, now standing in the midst of a peaceful country, are only calculated to make our security dearer, by reminding us of the time when Trim was a frontier town, and when the inhabitants were obliged to trust their lives and properties, not to the authorities of the law, and the gentle influences of united interests and mutual benevolence, but to the rude defence of walls and castles.

and in many parts some feet high—across the Porch Fields, where is the Sheep gate—and forming part of the garden-wall of the parsonage; and by the river, where is the Water-gate (a pretty arch still entire); and through town gardens, to near Gallows Hill, on the road to Castle Rickard.

* The whole of this property was purchased by the Wellesleys. The Marquis of Wellesley sold it to Colonel Leslie, of Glaslough, whose son sold the greater part of what had been the Wellesley property in the year 1859, in different lots. The Castle of Trim is now, 1861, in the possession of Lord Dunsany.

SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH.

THE following account of the foundation of the Church of Trim, by Luman, its first bishop, is given by* Tirechan, who lived in the seventh century, and wrote his life of St. Patrick, from the mouth of his master, Bishop Ultan.

A. D. 433†—When Patrick, in his holy navigation, came to Ireland, he left St. Loman at the mouth of the Boyne, to take care of his boat, 40 days and 40 nights;

* Ussher says, *Licet minus eleganter explicata.*

† The wise and learned Dr. Ryves, Judge of the Prerogative Court and Master in Chancery, had some doubts about the time in which St. Patrick lived. Ussher, whom he had consulted, inclosing a letter from him to Camden, says—“I gave him good leave to discredit as much as he list that pack of ridiculous miracles, which later writers had fastened on St. Patrick, but wished him in nowise to touch the credit of that worthy man himself, nor to question his succession to Palladius” (who, in 431, had been sent to the Irish Christians—ad Scotos in Christum credentes), “nor to cast him upon lower times, contrary to the consent of all writers that ever made mention of him.” In Camden’s reply to Ryves, he says, “I cannot but think that St. Patrick lived so near the time of St. Augustine and St. Hierome as they (Prosper Aquitanus, and others) have testified; and, therefore, wish a reverend opinion to be held of him.—*Camdeni Epist. 237, 245.*

and then he (Loman), waited another 40, out of obedience to Patrick. Then, according to the order of his master, (the Lord being his pilot), he came in his boat, against the stream, as far as the ford of Trim,* near the fort of Feidilmid, son of Loiguire. And when it was morning, Foirtchern, son of Feidilmid, found him reciting the Gospel; and admiring the Gospel and his doctrine, immediately believed: and a well being opened in that place, he was baptized by Loman, in Christ: and remained with him, until his mother came to look for him; and she was made glad at his sight, because she was a British† woman. But she, likewise, believed, and again returned to her house, and told to her husband all that had happened to her and her son. And then Feidilmid was glad at the coming of the priest, because he had his mother from the Britons—the daughter of the king of the Britons—namely Scothnoesa. And Feidilmid saluted Loman in the British tongue, asking him, in order, of his faith and kindred, and he answered, “I am Loman, a Briton, a Christian, a disciple of Bishop Patrick, who is sent from the Lord to baptize the people of the Irish, and to convert them to the faith of Christ; who sent me here according to the will of God.” And immediately Feidilmid believed, with all his family, and dedicated (immolavit), to him and St. Patrick his country,‡ with his possessions, and with all his

* Ad Vadum Truim—a translation of the Irish Ath Truim.

† Christianity had been introduced into Britain in the first, or early in the second, century.

‡ Part of the lands of Crowpark, adjoining the town, are still the property of the See of Armagh. In 1614, an inqui-

family; all these he dedicated to Patrick and Loman, with his son Fortchern, 'till the day of judgment. But Feidilmid crossed the Boyne,* and Loman remained with Fortchern in Trim, until Patrick came to them, and built a church with them, xxii. years before the foundation of the Church of Armagh.—† *Usser. Prim. 853.*

sition found that the Archbishop of Armagh was seized, in right of his see, of one tenement and three acres of land within the parish of Trim. The Bishop of Meath receives rent from the crown for the manor of Trim. And in the time of Henry IV., the Archbishop of Armagh had a charge upon the crown of £8 16s. 7½d, for the site of the castle, town, and bridge of Trim.

* The church and glebe, and the land belonging to the see of Armagh, are on the north side, and the castle is on the south side of the Boyne.

† Dr. Lanigan says: “The Tripartite (L. 1, c. 55) introduces on this occasion (the arrival of St. Patrick) Loman or Luman (whom it makes a nephew of St. Patrick) as left to take care of the boat; and adds (L. 2, c. 1) that, in consequence of an order from the saint, he sailed up against the current of the river, as far as Trim. This was too good a story to be passed over by Jocelin; who, to make it still more marvellous, subjoins that, the sails being hoisted, the vessel went up without the assistance of oars; notwithstanding furious blasts of wind in the direction straight opposite to its course. He might as well have said that it had been carried in the air; for, as Ussher has remarked (Prim, 853), the channel of the Boyne is so unfit for navigation, that it would be impossible for a boat to proceed as far as Trim, even were both the current and the wind favorable. Tirechan, as quoted by Ussher, has a part of this story, as given in the Tripartite; but instead of calling Loman a nephew of St. Patrick, he makes him only a disciple of his. Connected with this fable, is what we read in the

Saint Fochern, was the grandson of King Lao-

tracts now referred to (for in the other lives there is no mention of Loman) concerning his having been placed at Trim (Jocelin makes him a bishop), and the antiquity of this church, which Tirechan says was founded the twenty-second year before that of Armagh."

"The donations of towns and lands, spoken of in the above tracts, do not, by any means, agree with the times of St. Patrick. Tirechan, or rather the person who assumed his name, and who was a Meath man, represents these possessions as annexed for ever to the see of Trim, but, it seems, they were claimed by the Archbishops of Armagh; and hence, Jocelin, one of whose patrons was the primate, Thomas O'Connor, mentions a disposal of those lands made not long after, in virtue of which the right to them was transferred to St. Patrick and the see of Armagh. The Tripartite also, a compilation apparently patched up at Armagh, has something to the same purpose. Thus we have a key to the whole business. While it was pretended that those possessions belonged to St. Patrick—that is, to Armagh, and not to Trim—the name of St. Patrick was mistaken for the saint, considered personally; and thus he and Luman were made contemporaries, whence flowed other allegations, &c. Had Ussher and the Bollandists reflected on these circumstances, they would not have laid down that Loman was the first bishop consecrated in Ireland, and Trim the oldest Irish see."—*Lanigan*, 1, 222-3.

Dr. Lanigan was a Roman Catholic, and had been professor of Hebrew, the Sacred Scriptures, and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Pavia. His Ecclesiastical History of Ireland is a work of great labor and learning; but here we cannot forgive this vain attempt to degrade the church and bishops of Trim, against the evidence of Tirechan and the Tripartite, and the authority of Colgan, Ussher, and the Bollandists.

Jocelin was a monk of Furnes (Ussher is doubtful whether

guire,* succeeded St. Loman,† at his dying request, but, in three days after he surrendered the Abbey‡ of Trim, to Cathald.—*Archdall, from Acta Sanct.*

in Meath or Lancashire) in the 12th century, and wrote a life of St. Patrick at the request of Thomas O'Connor, Archbishop of Armagh ; Malachy, Bishop of Down ; and John de Courcy, Prince of Ulster. He was, probably, one of the monks brought by De Courcy from the Lancashire Furness, and planted at Iniscóurcye, in Down.

* Notwithstanding this royal descent, I find, in the Tripartite, St. Fortcherne de Rathaidme, blacksmith of St. Patrick.—*Lanigan.*

† Colgan, having patched up a sort of acts of St. Loman, founded almost entirely in certain stories in the Tripartite life of St. Patrick, and in Joceline, quotes from the Martyrol, Tamlaict., the following passage : “Lomain Athrumensis cum sociis suis, id est Patricio hostiario, Lurecho filio Cuanach, Fortcherno et Cœlo Ochtra, Aido, Aedo, Aedo, Cormaco Episcopo, Lacteno Sacerdote, Ossano, Sarano, Conallo, Colmano, Luctano Episcopo, et Finnsecha Virgine, Hi omnes Athrumie requiescant.” If by “sociis suis” we should understand disciples of Loman, as Colgan seems to think, Loman must be brought to much later times than those of Saint Patrick. If, for instance, Ossanus was a disciple of his, Loman certainly belonged to the seventh century ; for this Ossanus was in all appearance the person of that name, whose memory was revered at Rath Ossain, near the west gate of Trim, and whose death is marked at A.D. 686.—(Acta Sanct. p. 367.) Others of them are placed by Colgan himself at still later times.—*Lanigan*, 2. 345.

‡ Martene, in the preface to his “Thesaurus,” gives many instances of abbots being also bishops, especially in Benedictine monasteries ; he mentions some monasteries in which simple monks were bishops, their higher ecclesiastical rank not preventing their submission to the conventional authority of the abbot.

482—After the death of Iarlaith, Cormac* was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, by St. Patrick, who was then very old, and wholly intent on Divine contemplation. He was baptized by him, and educated under four of his disciples; by whose instructions he became an eminent example for innocence, learning, piety, and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. He was, by St. Patrick, made Bishop of Trim; and was nephew to King Leogaire, by his brother Ende. The Annals of Ulster call him “St. Patrick’s heir,” because he survived him. He governed the Church of Armagh 15 years, and died on the 17th of February, 497, and was buried at Trim; on which day is celebrated his festival, both at Trim and Armagh.—*Harris’ Ware’s Bishops.*

A. D. 742†—Died, St. Cormac, Bishop of Trim: he is

* This is, I suspect, a mistake; for Enda’s son, Cormac, whom his father had entrusted to the care of St. Patrick, is not mentioned in the oldest accounts concerning him as ever having been a bishop. Another mistake is, that Cormac had been Bishop of Trim before he was promoted to Armagh. It is true that some writers of our calendars represent him as such, but it is easy to account for their having done so: there was a Cormac, Bishop of Trim, in the eighth century, whose memory, together with that of St. Luman, and several others, was revered there on the 17th of February. Now, it happened that this was the very day of the festival, or death of Cormac, of Armagh, and hence it came to pass that the two Cormacs were confounded together. Trim was not an episcopal see in the fifth century, and its first bishop, Loman, or Luman, belonged to the seventh.—*Lanigan*, 1, 416.

* Cormac’s death is given at 741 by the Four Masters, and at 745 in the Annals of Ulster.

said to have been of the royal house of the Nialls, and his name appears in various calendars, at the 17th of February, as the anniversary of his death. Three brothers of his are spoken of: Rumond, a very wise man, and deeply skilled in history and antiquities, who died in 743; Baitellach, Abbot of Trim, whose death is marked at 752; and Ossan, a priest, the year of whose death is not known.—*Lanigan*, III. 176.

750—Ussher, in his notes to a letter, written about this time by Pope Zachery to Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, in which the Pope condemns Virgil, afterwards Bishop of Saltzburgh, for asserting that there was another world, and other men, under ground; by which he probably meant that the earth was a sphere, and consequently, that there were antipodes; states that Virgil brought with him from Ireland a bishop of the name of Dobdan, who was a Greek, and was afterwards Bishop of Chiem, (Chiempsee, in Bavaria), where he opened a school, and had a multitude of scholars. Ussher adds: “I should have wondered that a Greek had come from Ireland, did I not know, that in the county of Meath, at Trim, there was a church, which retains to this day (1632), the name of the Greek* Church.”—*Sylloge*, 132.

* In the Visit. Book, Marsh's Lib., it is said that this church was called the Greek School. It stood in a small field, near Navan gate, the property of the Earl of Darnley, which is still called the Greek Park, but all remains of the building have disappeared. Lanigan, with his occasional bold and ingenious incredulity, does not believe that Dobdan was a Greek, and thus accounts for the origin of the story. “Dobda,” he says, “would have been a very odd name for a native of

751—Baethallach, son of Colman Ua Suibhne, Abbot of Ath Truim (Trim), died.—*Four Masters.*

791—Died, the Bishop Suibne of Trim.—*Four Masters.*

819—Died, the Abbot of Ceanfoilly, the son of Ruamain, bishop,* scribe, abbot, and anachorite of Trim.—*Four Masters.*

836—Died, Cairbre, abbot of Ath Truim.—*Four Mas.*

844—Died, Cairbre, son of Colman, Abbot of Ath Truim.—*Four M.*

929—Died, Maoileoin, bishop and anachorite of Trim.—*Four M.*

Greece, but it was common in Ireland, being the same as Dubda, of which many instances occur in old times, particularly as a part of compound appellations. A person not accustomed to Irish appellations might have easily changed Dobda greus into Dobda Græcus ; and hence, most probably, was derived the notion of that bishop having been a Greek.”—vol. iii., 190. Dr. Lanigan forgets Douban, the Greek physician of the Arabian Tales.

In the succeeding century the Anglo-Saxon kings affected Greek titles and modes of computation ; Edgar styles himself “Totius Albionis Basileus ;” Ethelred dates a charter in “Olimpiade 4 regni mei ;” and on some of the Saxon coins there are Greek letters. It is difficult to find evidence of any great knowledge of Greek literature amongst the Irish scholars in those ages : the famous treatise about Easter by Cummian, so extravagantly praised by Mr. Moore, does not afford it. John Scotus Erigena was certainly a Greek scholar. Did he learn Greek in Ireland ? From the epistle of Anastasius, it appears that Erigena’s knowledge of Greek was a singular accomplishment in his country.

* Giraldus Cambrensis (Top. Hib. 3, 29) says that almost all the Irish bishops had been elected from monasteries.

1059.—Died, Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, Airchinnach* of Ath. Truim.—*Four Masters.*

1100.—Died, Flan O'Kionaedha, after a good life, Airchinaireach,† and chief poet of Meath—*Four Masters.*

* Airechihneach, afterwards softened into Erenagh, and Here-nach, is a corruption of the word Archidiaconus. It is probable that some traces of this dignity were continued in Trim, in the 13th century. On a tombstone now inserted in the wall of the old chancel, and formerly ornamented with *brasses*, is the following inscription, in characters of the 12th or 13th century: * * * * * * * HIC RECTOR ET ARCHILEVITES HIC IACET, IRA DEI PACIFICETVR EI. I can give no other meaning than that of Archdeacon to the word Archilevites (see Du Cange Archilevita). In the inscription, the name is hopelessly obliterated. The name Cody is not a translation of the name Archdeacon, but is the Irish patronymic of the English family of Archdeacon, derived from Sir Odo Archdeacon, the founder of that house in this country.

† From these notices it would appear that the old, if not the primatial, episcopal see of Trim, had at this time merged in that of Clonard; it was subsequently reduced to the rank of a rural deanery.

The episcopal sees in Ireland have undergone many changes: at first they were exceedingly numerous; in Meath alone, were the sees of Clonard, Duleek, Skrine, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunshaughlin, Slane and Foure; Idunan, Bishop of Meath, by signing, in 1096, the recommendation of Malchus, Bishop of Waterford, to Anslem, Archbishop of Canterbury, appears to have acknowledged the authority of the see of Canterbury. At the Synod of Kells, in 1152, the sees of Meath were reduced to the sees of Clonard, Kells, and Duleek. At this time there had been eight married bishops of Armagh; *viri uxorati et absque ordinibus, literati tamen*, Bernard. V. Malach.—In 1216, by the constitutions made in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter

1108*—In this year, Connor O'Melaghlin, assisted by the forces of Ulster, burnt the town of Trim, and above 200 persons, then in the church, perished in the flames—*Archdall, from M'Geoghegan.*

1127—Connor O'Loughlin, an Ulster prince, having marched with a great army into Meath, amidst other depredations, burned the steeple of the church of Trim, in which a very considerable number of persons were shut up at the time.—*Lanigan, from An. of Innisfallen.*

In the Black Book† of Christ Church, Dublin, is a

and St. Paul, of Newtown, near Trim, (Ledwich, by a curious mistake, translates Athrumiæ, Athunry), it was ordered that the churches of Trim, Kells, Slane, Skrine, and Dunshaughlin, being heretofore bishops' sees, shall hereafter be the heads of rural deaneries, with archpresbyters personally resident therein.—*Wilkin's Concil.*

* This and the following notice seem to relate to the same transaction. I have the original authorities, and therefore cannot reconcile them. The present tower of the church is well fitted, and seems to have been intended for a place of defence. It is a solid, castle-like building, 75 feet in height, and has been divided into six stories, two of which are vaulted. In 1798, a sentinel was stationed on the top of this tower. In the time of Edward III., the convent and prior of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, applied for a license to crenellate and battlement their belfry, and there was a general permission, tempore necessitatis belli hospitari et incastellari in ecclesia. Geraldus Cambrensis (Top. Hib. 2, 45) says, that in his time the Irish had no castles, and that they took refuge in their churches from the robbers, with whom the country abounded.

† My learned and obliging friend, Mr. D'Alton, informs me that the charter of John is preserved and embodied in the Liber Niger of Christ Church, but that the opinion that it

charter of King John, giving the church of Trim to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors.—*Record Report.*

1143—Ceanannus (Kells), Ath. Truim, Domhnall Sechnall (Dunshaughlin), and Cilldarra, were burned.—*Four M.*

1155—Ath Truim with its church was burned, and Dearmagh also was twice burned in the same month, this year.—*Four M.*

1258.—An arrangement was made this year, respecting the advowson of the church of Trim, between the Bishop of Meath, Hugh de Tachmon, and Geoffrey de Geneville.—*J. D'Alton.*

1324—John D'Arcy, Lord Justice, had letters of credence to William de Clebury, parsone ecclesie de Tym, (*Query Trym?*) who is the last person to whom the letters were directed, and is the only parson named.—*Rym. Fæd.*

1350—The Bishop of Meath paid 100 shillings fine, for having acquired the advowson on the church of Trim.—*Abbrer. Rot. Orig.*

confirmed the advowson of Trim in the Archbishop of Dublin, although actually so asserted by the unfortunate Archbishop Allen (*tempore Hen. 8*), is founded on an erroneous reading. The charter is of 1193, from John, then Earl of Morton, and dated at Wareham; and the prince thereby granted the church of Crumlin, in frank almoigne, as an additional prebend in St. Patrick's church, but reserved the advowson to the Archbishop of Dublin. From Mr. D'Alton's extensive information, and accuracy of research, we have received many valuable additions to our national history.

12th August,* 1381—The king presents Walter de Brugge,† clerk to the church of St. Patrick, of Trim.—*Rot. Can. 5 R. 2.*

1386—Walter Brugge, parson of the church of Trym, had license from the Marquis of Ireland, at the request of the Earl of March, to receive the income of that parish, from the time that the lordship (dominum) of Ireland was granted to the marquis, until the arrival of said marquis, notwithstanding his absence, and the statute of Westminster against absentees.—*Rot. Can. 10 R. 2. Under the signet of the marquis.*

1388—He had leave to go to England.—*Rot. Can. 12 R. 2.*

* In 1380, Robert Sutton, Keeper of the Rolls, had a presentation to the parish of Trim, under the great seal, of which he had an exemplification on the 15th of August, 1381, three days after W. Brugge's presentation.—*Rot. Pat. 5 R. 2.*

† This Walter Brugge seems to have been, for many years, the confidential servant of the successive Earls of March. Previous to 1376, he was collector of their customs in the towns of Carrickfergus, Coleraine, and Downpatrick. In the same year he was one of the attorneys for Edmond, Earl of March. In 1381, when he was presented to the rectory of Trim, he had also the custody of the manor of Moylagh, and of the castle and manor of Baliskeagh; and was also appointed second Baron of the Court of Exchequer: he had also the custody of the lands of Philippa, late Countess of March, in Seneschalstown, Balyraghyn, and Coulerturragh, without rent for three years, and afterwards at a rent of £4 a-year. In 1386, on his petition, declaring that he had received nothing for these lands for the last years, he was excused £6 of the rent. He was, at the time of his death, which occurred before 1397, prebendary of Howth.

1403—Richard Petyr, parson of the church of St. Patrick's, of Trim, had license to go to England,* and stay there for one year, and in the mean time receive the income of the parish.—*Rot. Pat. 4 H. 4.*

1406—Richard Petyr, clerk, who had been taken prisoner by the Scots, had license to send out of the kingdom, £100,† in payment of his ransom.—*Rot. Pat. 7. Hen. 4.*

1408—He paid 100 shillings to the king for a pardon.

1409—He had license of absence for two years.

* The cause of Petyr's visit to England is not mentioned. Frequent licenses were given to Irish clergymen to study at Oxford, where, previous to this time, there was a hall, called "Drowda (Drogheda) Hall." (Ingram's Memorials.) In 1375, Marianus Curydany, a Franciscan friar of Clonraven, (Ennis, county Clare), had license to pass through England, with friar Laurence O'Morth, his companion and servant, on his way to the city of Argentine (Strasburgh), in Germany, whither he was sent to study in the schools, by the chapter of his order.—*Rot. Pat. 49 Ed. 3.*

There was lately dug up in the castle yard a large silver gilt brooch, engraved with the names of the three kings of Cologne—Jasper, Melcair, and Balticar; it may have been brought over by some of these German students.

By statute, 1458, 36 Hen. 6.—All grants of absency, made by the king, to beneficed persons who do not keep residency continually in their proper persons, are declared null and void unless that it be by authority of parliament, except students, pilgrims, and persons suing for reformation of their benefices.

† Petyr must have been wealthy when he was able to pay so large a sum. Hugh, Roger, and Elias Rathlawe, who were taken at the same time, had license to export wheat and other provisions, to satisfy their ransom.

1412—The king confirms the title which John Prene,* clerk, parson of the church of Saint Patrick's of Trim, has in that church, May 4.

* In 1401, John Prene, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, had pardon, for having obtained that deanery by virtue of a provision from the Apostolic See, contrary to the statutes (12 and 13 Rich. II. Eng. St.), by which it was enacted, "That who-ever disturbed any patron in the presentation to a living, by virtue of any papal provision (or grant in reversion from the Pope), such provisor should pay fine and ransom to the king, at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounced such provision." There were several Irish statutes against provisors: in the earliest that has been printed (1452), mention is made of diverse statutes and ordinances previously made against them, as well within the realm of England as within the realm of Ireland. From a bull of Pope Gregory XI., dated in 1375, it appears that his predecessor, Pope Innocent IV., had granted by provision, to Hugh, Cardinal of St. Maria in Porticu, the archdeaconry of Meath; and that this archdeaconry was withheld from him by Nicholas Runehy, who had been presented to it by Edward III., to the great prejudice and loss of the said Cardinal.—*Rym. Fœd.*

Notwithstanding several statutes against it, this practice continued to the time of the Reformation, for, in 1525, the Earl of Kildare, in his articles against the Earl of Ormond, states: "All the churches, for the more parte, within the said countys of Kilkenny and Tipperary, are in such extreme decaye, by provision, that in maner there is no devine service kept there: and shal be well proved that few or none laboureth to the apostill (the Pope) for any benefice there, without the consent of the said erle (Ormonde), or my lady, his wif, by whom he is only ruled, whiche are the veray maynteners of all such provision; so as and if the kinge's grace do not see for the hasty remedy of the same, there is like to bee no more Cristentie there, than an the myddes of Turkey; for the spiritual

June 8th, John Tanner, clerk, was presented by the king to the church of St. Patrick's, of Trim.—*Rot. Pat.* 13 *Hen. IV.*

1449.—Richard, Duke of York, whilst in Ireland, as Lord Lieutenant, resided some time in Trim, where he is supposed to have built the steeple* of the present parish church, which was then, as some think, the Friary† of the Minorites. The Rev. Dr. Elliot, who has given me this information, grounds his opinion upon the coat of swerd is there clierly dispised.”—*State Papers*, vol. ii., pt. iii., 123.

“My lady, his wif,” was Kildare’s sister:—“A lady,” says Campion, “of such port, that all estates of the realm couched unto her; so politique, that nothing was thought substantially debated without her advice; manlike, and tall of stature; very rich and bountiful, and a bitter enemy; the only mean in those dayes whereby her husband’s country was reclaymed from the sluttish and unclean Irish custome to the English habite, bedding, housekeeping, and civility; but to those virtues was yoked such a self-liking, and such a majesty above the tenure of a subject, that, for insurance thereof, she sticked not to abuse her husband’s honour against her brother’s folly.”

Stanyhurst, Lib. 1, de Reb. in Hib. gestis, gives a lively and satirical description of the Irish priests, who went to Rome in search of Irish bishopricks.

* The church-tower is of an inferior and, apparently, of a more ancient style of building than the Yellow Steeple, which was probably built at this time. From the outline of the great west window, the body of the church would seem to be of the 14th century; the remaining window in the chancel is of the time of Edward II.

† The friary of the Franciscans stood on the site of the present court-house.

arms,* cut in stone, and built into the steeple, which, upon searching the herald's office, he finds to be those of YORK and MORTIMER. RICHARD, DUKE OF YORK, quartered the Mortimer arms in right of his mother Anne, who

* No such stone has been visible on the steeple since 1819. It may perhaps be concealed by the ivy. In the church porch there lay for many years half an octagon stone, on which there are four shields : 1, blank ; 2, Ormonde ; 3, France and England ; 4, France and England empaling Mortimer and De Burgh. Together with the bases of two old pillars, and an ancient Piscina, with which its angles correspond, and with which it seems to have been originally connected ; this stone has been formed into a font, so as not to conceal any part of the sculpture.

In the old chancel is a raised tomb, which, from some marks in the stone, seems to have been adorned with brasses. The inscription is sufficiently legible : *Hic jacet Walterus Thoumbe de Trum q. obiit xviii die Junii MCCCCCLVIII.*

In 1424, Walter Thoumbe, clerk, had the custody of all the messuages, lands, &c., in Wodton, near Rathcarran, which were in the king's hands, by reason of the death of Edmond, Earl of March, and the minority of his heir, Richard, Duke of York. Thoumbe was to pay 10s. a year rent.—*Rot. Can. Pat. 3 Hen. VI.*

In the same year with Richard Sidegreve, and Christopher Barnewall, he had a commission to inquire concerning wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, and other royal profits, in the counties of Dublin, Louth, and Drogheda, and concerning forfeitures, and the goods of felons, and concerning intruders into the possessions of the king or his predecessors, and concerning those who broke the statutes of Kilkenny, or other statutes whether made in England or in Ireland ; and concerning mortmain, or alienations without license—*Rot. Can. Pat. 3, Hen. VI.*

was sister to the EARL OF MARCH.—*Statistical Survey of Meath.*

1483—John Payne, D.D., a friar preacher, was ordained Bishop of Meath, by Sixtus 4th ; and on the feast of St. Dominic, the patron of this order, (August 4th,) was installed by the clergy of Meath, in St. *Patrick's church in Trim. He was for some time Master of the Rolls, and was a man famous for his charity and hospitality: he died 1506.—*Ware's An. Hen. VII.*

1500—Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently wrought and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Trim—*Four Masters.*

1506—Ath Trium was burned by lightning.—*Four M.*

1538—Thomas Agard writes to Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, respecting the town and rectory of Trim, and the Lordship of Bective :—

“ In that, my good lord, I have at your lordschipe's comaundment, as my bounde dewttye is, doun such poore servyce as your good lordschipe dyd comaunde me, I trust faythefullye and trewllye, and I never hade pennye wage for me and my servaunt for the space of this 3 yeres and this halfe, nor pennye in reward; and of late I have

* The Bishops of Meath have always been enthroned in this church. In 1716, John Evans, Lord Bishop of Meath, was enthroned in the presence of Jonathan Swift and others. In 1823, the Hon. and Ven. Henry Pakenham, as proxy for the present Lord Bishop (N. Alexander) was enthroned in this church, by the archdeacon and clergy of the diocese of Meath.

procuryd a benefice for a sune of myne here, whoo is but 15 yers of age, and for lakke of knowledge I entryd therein, and have it in possechon. And now, as I ham enformyd, Mr. Pawlett and Berners have gottyn a tytlyng thereof, and do intende to put me to troble therfor, becawsse I have noo lycense. Mooste humblye beseeching your honorable Lordschipe to be my good lorde, that I may have a lycens therfor, or elles trewlye I ham in dowbte they will put me to trouble. I thinke it be by reason of the Lorde Deputtye, whiche is my hevye Lorde. God judge me, I never gave him causse; but becausse of tayking a ferme of the kynges, whiche is to me one of the deryste fermys in Irlande, I doo susteyne losse inowghe by the Lorde Deputtye, thowghe he invent not this. Mr. Bernes is the putter forwardes of hitt, as Mr. Sentleger can further schew your Lordschipe. God knowith, it is in a manner all my lyvyng. My Lorde, I have sett uppe broode loomys, and a dye howsse ther, trustyng in God, within this yere, to set 100 or mow on worke, iff I maie be suffryd. But, unless it be by your good Lordschipes helpe, that I maie have the king's leters, that that the poore towne of Tryme maie be excused from *ostynges and journeys for 7 yers with the Lordschipe of the Bektyffe,† elles the Lorde Deputtye will in a maner

* From this it would seem that the number of men required for the hostings, was at the will of the deputy, and that he sometimes abused this power. In 1534, “the parson of Trim was ordered to send two able archers, or gonnars, appointed for the warre, to the hostyng.” The portryffe of Trim seems to have been generally required to provide three men.

† In 1622, the abbey and parish of Bective were in the pos-

undow them, and me bowthe. The be the kynges towns, and the sorriste* in dekey of enye place in the Ingliche pale in Irlande, and more lyke to flee owtt of the towne, than to abyde, onles they have ayde the soner. This was past by act of parliament, both the commons and lords, but he would not pass the royal assent thereto.—*State Papers*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 569.

session of Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverstown, who pretended to have an exemption from the Bishop's jurisdiction, and proved wills and granted administrations.—(Visit. Book). At that time, the church and chancel were repaired, and it is probable that the remains of the cloisters of the abbey—which are still to be seen in the romantic and sequestered church-yard at Clady—were brought there at the time of these repairs. For many years there was neither church nor glebe house in this parish. The munificence of Mr. Bolton, the proprietor of this parish, and the representative of Lord Chancellor Bolton, is now (1852) providing both.

It may be conjectured that there was correspondence between Tara and Bective, at least their names seem to indicate it: Teachmor, Tectum magnum Tara, Beg teach, Tectum parvum, Bective or Begty. The rule in Irish grammar, that the noun should precede the adjective, was not always observed, in the composition of names. Ath-cliath, in the life of St. Kevin, is thus described: Ath-cliath Scotice dicitur Dubhlinna quod sonat Latine Nigra Therma—*O'Conor Proleg.*, p. liii. Such also was the case in the compounds ‘Fingals, Dubhgals, &c.’

In 1836, some tiles which had formed the flooring of the chapel of Bective, and which are ornamented with an arabesque pattern, and the Fitzgerald arms and motto—“Crom Abo Si Dieu Plet,”—were put up in the vestry room of this church.

The impressed tiles now inserted in the same place, were found at Newtown, in the priory of SS. Peter and Paul. They are probably of the 13th century.

* The town of Trim was consumed by lightning in 1496.

1540—The rectory of Trim was taxed to the first fruits, at £65 6s. 8d.

1543—August—Henry VIII. writes to the Lord Deputy and council :—“ Fynally, where, uppon sute and suggestion here made unto us for the benefice of Trymme, we have addressed thither our letters in favour of oon of our chapell ; perceyving sithens that we have gyven unto you, our Deputie, the gift of all benefices there of our patronage, bishopriches and deaneries except, and that the sayd benefice is already and hath been of a good nombre of yeres possessed by oon Agard,* sonne to your comptroller ; likeas, if it were voyde, we mynde not in this case to derogate our graunte made unto you in the gift of the same ; so you shall understande that we be well pleased, at your special sute and contemplation, that the sayd Agard shall enjoy the said benefice, either by your gift, or by his former possession, as justice woll permit and bere accordingly.”—*State Papers*, vol. iii., pt. iii., p. 484.

Sept. 10, Sentleger replies:—“ And for your majesties grete goodnesse extended to my poore servant Thomas Agard in the parsonage of Trym, both in ratifyenge of

* In the Chief Remembrancer's office are the following inquisitions:—“ Hen. VIII., an. 22, Jacobus Sheffyl', Rector de Trim. An 26, Jacobus Shyfelde, Rector de Trim. An 33, Franciscus Agere, Rector de Trim.” According to the taxation in the king's books, made in this reign, the rectory of Trim was estimated at £65 6s. 8d. ; a larger sum than any other rectory in the kingdom. In 1826, the great tithes were compounded for £450 per annum ; and the vicarial tithes for £185. At the time of its great reputation, the parish of Trim comprehended the parish of Rathcore.

such auotheritie as your highness had to me before gevin by my patent, as also in that I perceyve your highness wolde not suffre me to have a faule in so weightie a mattier, althoe som wente aboue the same, contrarie to all right and good conscience, I also rendre immortall thankes."—486.

1546—William Nugent was confirmed by the king rector of the parochial Church of St. Patrick of Trim.—*Roll in Chancery.*

1581—John Draper (query, Robert Draper?) was promoted to the rectory of Trim, by the Bishop of Meath, on lapse.

1602—The king's letter was directed to confer the Bishopricks of Kilmore and Ardagh on Robert Draper, parson of Trim, on account of his acquaintance with the condition and disposition of the people there, and of his capability of instructing them in the Irish tongue ; also granting him the parsonage of Trim in commendam.—*Roll in Chancery.*

1607—Sir John Davies writes to the Earl of Salisbury : " This country (Cavan), doth lie within the diocese of Kilmore, whose bishop, Robert Draper, was, and is, parson of Trim, which is the best parsonage in all the kingdom, and is a man of this country birth, worth well nigh £400 a year. He doth live now in these parts, where he hath two bishopricks, Kilmore and Ardagh ; but there is no divine*

* In 1576, Sir Henry Sidney gives the following account of the diocese of Meath, to Queen Elizabeth : " I was advertized of the particular estate of each church in the bishoprick of Meath, (being the best inhabited country in all this realm), by the honest, zealous, and learned bishop of the same, Mr. Hugh Bradye, a godly minister of the gospel and a good servant of your highness, who went from church to church himself, and found that there are within his diocese, 224 parish churches ; of which number 105 are appropriated to sundry possessions

service or sermon to be heard within either of his dioceses.

now of your highness, and all leased out for years, or in fee farm, to several farmers, and great gain reaped out of them above the rent which your majesty receives ; no parson or vicar resident upon any of them, and a very simple or sorry curate appointed to serve them ; among which number of curates only 18 were found able to speak English, the rest Irish priests, or rather Irish rogues, having very little Latin, less learning, or civility ; all these live upon the bare altarages, (as they call them), which God knoweth, are very small, and were wont to live upon the gain of masses, dirges, shrivings, and such like trumpery, goodly abolished by your majesty ; no one house standing for any of them to dwell in ; in many places the very walls of the churches down ; very few chancels covered : windows or doors ruined or spoiled. There are 52 other parish churches in the same diocese (who have vicars induced upon them), better served and maintained than the other, yet but badly. There are 52 parish churches more, residue of the first nombre of 224, which pertain to divers particular lords, and these, though in better estate than the rest, commonly are yet far from well."

Previous to the Reformation, there were in the parish of Trim, (exclusive of St. Michael's of Rathcore), chapels of ease at Trimlestown, Drinidaly, Brannockstown, Clonee, Kiltoome, and the chapel St. M. Magdalen, near Trim. The chapel of Trimlestown was probably served by the lord's chaplain ; and that of Clonee was probably attended by the priest of Killochonigan, as the glebe at Clonee belongs to the Earl of Darnley, as rector of Killochonigan. The rector of Trim could find no difficulty in obtaining for the other chapels the service of some of the monks or friars of the five religious houses in the immediate neighbourhood. Within the parish there are now only three places of public worship ; the parish church and the Roman Catholic chapel in the town ; and the Roman Catholic chapel at Bord's mill. Before the building of the Roman Catholic chapel in the town, about 1750, divine service used to be

His lordship might have saved us this labour of inquiry touching matters ecclesiastical, if he had been as careful to see the churches repaired and supplied with proper incumbents, as he is diligent in visiting his barbarous clergy, to make benefit out of their unsufficiency,* according to the celebrated in the old castle of Newhaggard. The present chapel was rebuilt in the time of the late excellent parish priest, the Rev. John Clarke, by voluntary contribution, the late bishop (O'Beirne) of Meath, subscribing £10. At that time the Roman Catholics were compelled by law to pay cess for building and repairing parish churches.

* Sir J. Davies had already mentioned that the greatest number of parsonages in Cavan were appropriate to the abbeys of Foure, Kells, and Cavan, and were then severally in the possession of the Baron of Delvin, Gerald Fleming, and Sir James Dillon. "As for the vicarages," he continues, "they are so poorly endowed, as ten of them united will scarce suffice to maintain an honest minister: for the churches, they are for the most part in ruins; such as were presented to be in reparation, are covered only with thatch. But the incumbents, both parsons and vicars, did appear to be such poor, ragged, ignorant creatures, (for we saw many of them in the camp), as we could not esteem any of them worthy of the meanest of those livings; albeit, many of them are not worth 40s. per annum."

Sir J. Davies forgot the adage, "Ad tenuitatem beneficiorum necessario sequitur ignorantia sacerdotum."

The poverty of the secular clergy, with all its consequent evils, originated in the appropriation of the rectories to monasteries. Within a few years after its foundation, the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, had procured 59 church livings, including the church of St. Peter's of Lethercor (Laracor), to be appropriated in part, or in whole, to the uses of the monks. The monks refused to present their vicars for institution, or to suffer the bishop to tax the vicarages, but were obliged to submit with respect to their parishes in Meath.—*Ryve's Plea*, 34.

proverb, which is common in the mouth of one of our great bishops here, ‘That an Irish priest is better than a milch cow.’”

Bishop Draper died in 1612, and in 1614, King James I. ordered the living of Trim to be annexed to the See of Meath, on account of its poverty. At this time, George* Montgomery, of the house of Braidstone, in Scotland, was Bishop of Meath and Clogher; he had been, at the same time, Bishop of Raphoe, Derry and Clogher, and Dean of Norwich: the two former he resigned on being appointed to that of Meath, in 1610; but he held his Deanery of Norwich until he obtained the living of Trim. He died in London, 1620, and pursuant to his will, was buried at Ardboe, under a monument† built by himself; but

* “When we had received this particular information (respecting the state of the church in the county of Monaghan) it was thought meet to reserve it, and to suspend and stay all proceedings thereupon, until the Bishop of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher (which three dioceses comprehend the greatest part of Ulster, albeit, they be now united for one man’s benefit) shall arrive out of England, whose absence, being two years since, he was elected by his Majesty, hath been the chief cause that no course hath been hitherto taken to reduce this poor people to Christianity; and therefore *majus peccatum habet.*”—*Sir J. Davies to Lord Salisbury.* Lodge (Mount Alexander) says, “That by his own residence and unwearied industry in the north the Bishop Mountgomery mighty advanced the plantation of Ulster and the bishop’s revenues.”

† This monument was repaired in 1750, with the following inscription:—“*Hoc monimentum olim memoriae sacratum Reverendi admodum Georgii Mountgomeri, Episcopi Midensis, ex illustri comitis Eglintoniae stirpe oriundi, sub quo etiam*

since much defaced, by the ensuing troubles.—*Harris, Ware, and Lodge.*

1620—The famous Ussher was presented to the rectory of Trim* (April 17th) ; but was never instituted or inducted to it. His letters patent to the bishoprick of Meath bear date the 16th of January following.—*Harris' Wares' Bishops.*

1622—The curate of this church received 100 marks per annum ; and by the king's direction, the bishop was to erect a vicarage here with tithes to the same amount. The church and chancel were then in good repair.

1629—January 21st died John Gregg,† Dean of *uxor ejus et filia supremum diem exspectant, injuriis temporum collapsum, seu potius sacrilegis manibus dehonestatum, jam nunc, ne justi memoria apud nos penitus deleatur, instauratum est, A.D. 1750.*

“Dignissimus hic Praesul ad hanc sedem, cui plurima ex munificentia regia erogavit, evectus est, A.D. 1610. Obiitq kalendis Februarii, A.D. 1620.”

In this tomb now repose the remains of the learned Bishop Pococke, and of the zealous and active Bishop O'Beirne.

* Since the the time of Bishop Mountgomery, the rectory of Trim has been held by the successive Bishops of Meath ; although it was not finally appropriated by letters-patent until 1684, when it was so granted to Bishop Dopping.

† On a tomb in the old chancel, which has been lately restored by putting together the broken pieces which were in different places in the church-yard, is the following inscription : —Here lye y^e bodies of John Greg, Dean of Lismore, and first Vicar of Trim, who dyed January 21, 1629 ; and William Griffith, next Vicar of Trim, who dyed .” The blank left for the date has never been filled up ; he probably died in the troubles that succeeded 1641.

Lismore, first Vicar of Trim. In 1622, Gregg was Vicar of Rathmolyon, and Vicar of Trim.

1657*—Upon reading the report of Dr. Winter, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Wootten, and Mr. Chambers, touching Mr. James Carey, and of his fitness and abilities to preach the word, both in English and Irish, and upon consideration had thereof, and of the usefulness of gifts in order to the conversion of the poore, ignorant natives, it is thought fitt and ordered, “That the said Mr. Carey doe preach to the Irish at Bride’s parish, once every Lord’s day ; and that he doe occasionally repair to Trim and Athye (*query, Athboy*), to preach as aforesaid ; and that for his care and pains therein, he be allowed the sallary of sixty pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly.”

Dated at Dublin Castle, 3rd of March, 1656,

R. P(epys). | R. G(oodwin).

M. C(orbet). | M. T(homlinson).

—*Extract from Books of the Privy Council, in Anderson's native Irish, 148.*

1659—Sept. 14—Ordered, “That whosoever shall

* On a flat stone in the chancel, apparently of about this date, under a shield—a chief ermine, 3 pheons, impaling 2 chevronels for Ashe ; with 2 crests, a Griffin’s head on a coronet, and a squirrel for Ashe—is the following inscription, partly obliterated :—

“Love and age have joined in one
To lay these two under this stone,
Sir Thomas Ashe, his Lady Elizabeth,
. . . . ashes in this house of death ;
. both having run their glasses,
. to be revived from ashes.”

request to be admitted free of this corporation, and shall not speak the English tongue, and whose wife and children do not frequent going to church, it shall not be granted unto him ; and if any such person is now free, he shall be disfranchised.”—*Town Records.*

1660—Feb. 19th—“Whereas, it has been found by late and woeful experience that some kind of people, commonly called Anabaptists, have declared themselves ill-affected, not only to magistracy and ministry, but also have put a force upon the resident parliament, which, by God’s great mercy and providence, is restored to sit again in its former lustre ; and the expectation of those that endeavoured to involve the three nations in blood is now become frustrated, it is therefore unanimously agreed ‘That Colonel Hierom Sankey,* Mr. Gideon Hayne, and Ralph Harrick, who are known to be Anabaptists, be disfranchised ; and that none of that sort be hereafter admitted either burgess or freeman of this corporation.’”—*Town Records.*

1660—Dr. John Crookshanke, Vicar of Trim, had a grant from the crown of part of the lands of Dunleivers, containing 222† acres and 36 perches, plantation measure, at the rent of £4 10s. a-year, with succession to the

* Colonel Hierom Sankey had been proctor in the University of Oxford, where he was called Zanchy. He came with Henry Cromwell into Ireland, where he obtained large grants of lands.

† There are now in the possession of the vicar only 185 acres. Most of the glebe lands in this neighbourhood have been lately acquired. That of Laracor was purchased by Dean Swift ; and that of Moymett is rented from Lord Sherbourne.

Vicars of Trim for ever. These lands had been given to the church of Trim by a debenturer in the time of Cromwell.*

* By the book of Landed Estates and Distribution in the Landed Estates Record Office, it appears that the lands of Dunleivers are part of the forfeiture, in 1641, of Lord Trimblestown ; they are situated in the parish of Trimblestown, barony of Navan, county of Meath.

	A.	R.	P.
The lands of Dunleivers contain	244	2	0
The common of the same,	31	3	0
	<hr/>		
Total,	276	1	0
Which were allotted as follows :—			
To John Crookshanke,	222	2	36
,, Lord Trimblestown,	53	3	4
	<hr/>		
	276	2	0

By the quit rent rental of Trim district, in said office, it appears that Thomas (a mistake of the auditor-general, the name is John) Crookshanke, and his successors, vicars of Trim, by patent, 31st July, 1667, (19 Cor. 2.) was tenant of Dunleivers, part of Dunleivers next to Trim, 222a. 0r. 36p., subject to quit rent £4 10s. (£4 3s. 1d. British), and that Lord Trimblestown, per Patent Court of Grace, dated 10th December (1 fac. 2.) 1685, was tenant of Dunleivers and Clonfane, adjoining to Trimblestown, for 53a. 3r. 4p., subject to quit rent, £1 1s. 10½d. Irish.

This quit rent of £1 1s. 10d½., along with others, was sold to Lord Trimblestown, and discharged from the crown rental pursuant to deed of sale, 10th August, 1859.—*Lib. 14, fol. 139, and Lib. 40, fol. 292.*

The Down survey (map No. 24) of the lands of Dunleivers is extant in the same office.

The name of the generous debenturer has not been discovered.

1660—Upon the petition of Alexander Sharp,* clerk, of Balsoon, humbly shewing, that, according to the tenor of the charter for the liberties of this corporation, he was elected and appointed rood priest of the same, and so continued for many years, until, by commotion of war, thereout excluded, without cause, and the office and practice neglected; therefore, praying to be restored. It was granted that he should proceed as formerly, and receive the former allowance (40s. a-year).—*Town Records.*

1660—February 7—At the assembly of the corporation then convened, it was ordered and agreed, “That Mr. W. Malone, Mr. George Harris, Mr. John Hopkins, Mr. Philip Conway, and the churchwardens, should forthwith assess and tax the several villages with their distinct number of acres, within the parish of Trim, according to the old survey, equally, in a cess towards repairing the church of Trim aforesaid; and that the said churchwardens do levy and collect the same, and be accountable for their proceedings when thereunto required.”—*Town Records.*

1665—August 15—Ordered, “That Richard Heylan have the lease of his dwelling-house renewed, only that the said Richard allow part of his holding to the Hermitt,† which hath formerly been allowed.”—*Town Records.*

* Alexander Sharp was curate of Scurlogstown in 1622—*Visit. Book.* What changes he witnessed in his long life!

† Was this “Hermitt” the successor of the old Anchorites of Trim? He was, probably, the occupant of one of the ruinous religious buildings. In the registry of Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, mention is made of Meiler Bratnagh, an Observantine Friar, who, being blind, was

1680—October 14th—Philip Conway was chosen Master of the Roode Guild of Saint Catherine's,* of the Church of St. Patrick, in Trim.—*Town Records.*

admitted by the said archbishop, July 10th, 1508, an anchorite near the cathedral of Cashel, where he had built himself a place in the wall. A townland near Foure, was called “le Ankerster's land.”—Inquisition, Mullingar, 1614. Of the Foure hermit, Harris gives the following account:—“One of these anchorites at present remain in Ireland, viz., at Foure, county of Westmeath; but, instead of taking his station in one of these (round) towers, he inhabits a small, low cell, so narrow that a tall man can scarcely stretch himself at length in the floor. He makes a vow at his entrance, never to quit his cell; the only recreation he takes is to walk on a terrace built over it, if he may be said to walk who cannot, in a direct line, stretch out his legs four times. He has servants to attend at his call in an outhouse, but none of them are suffered to abide within the cell. The neighbouring natives hold him in great veneration for his holiness, as if purity and sanctity were entailed on his cell, and always descended to the successor. He is constantly visited by the more in ordinary devotees, who always leave offerings. He has also servants called his ‘proctors,’ who prowl about the country to beg for him, whom they call ‘the holy man in the stone,’ and they bring in corn, eggs, poultry, sheep, money, whatever they can get.”—*Harris' Ware*, 135.

* The Guild of St. Catherine and the Rood Priest, were continued till the time of Queen Anne. Religious guilds, or fraternities, were associations of laymen, who subscribed to a fund for supporting priests at a particular altar in some chapel of a cathedral or parochial church. They were always incorporated, by royal license, as a kind of collegiate society, having a common seal. Archdall (Mon. Hib.) says, that there was in this church a perpetual chantry of three priests, one in the chapel of St. Laurence the Martyr, another in that of St.

1682—January 25—Ordered by the corporation, “That Mr. George Prowd, present minister of this corporation, shall, during his incumbency, have and receive the yearly rent of the tenn acres of commons in the south side of the town of Trim, now in the possession and tenure of John Bull.”—*Town Records.*

1682—March 20—Forasmuch as the present Bishop of Meath hath been pleased to promise that the free school of this diocese shall return again to Trim, it is therefore ordered by the Portrieve, &c., “That the thanks of this corporation be returned his lordship, by Mr. Prowd, for his justness therein.” And doe also order, “That out of the revenues of said corporation there shall yearly be paid unto the master of said free school the sum of £10, during the continuance of the said free school, within this corporation.”—*Town Records.*

Patrick, and a third in the Roode chapel. (In the Visit. Book, in Marsh's Library, that of St. Mary's is added.) Contrary to the statute, they had acquired a castle and ten messuages in Trim ; with eight tenements and ten acres of land, in Don-derry and Irestown, in this county. An Inquisition relative to this chantry (14 Jacob 1) was in the Chief Remembrancer's Office. The corporation for a long time after this date claimed certain lands at Dunderry, which were, probably, the property of this chantry. There was a chantry of St. Mary in the church of St. James, at Athboy, endowed by the Portrieve and common of Athboy, for the purpose of maintaining a chaplain, pro animabus præpositi et comunitatum et fidelium defunctorum devote celebrantem.—*Rot. Cl. Henry V.*

Meath : That the popes have granted to the king's progenitors, that they and their heirs should not be excommunicated by ecclesiastical persons for any cause, nor their ministers in

1690—Mr. Prowd, minister of Trim, his account of the remarkable accident that happened upon plundering the Church of Trim :—

SIR,—This will give you an account of an eminent instance of God's vengeance, shown on one John Keating, a church rapparee, who, in the very act of plundering and breaking of our church, was struck with a sudden madness, in which he continued for the space of three weeks, and that day three weeks he was struck mad, died in a sad and miserable condition.

the exercise of their offices ; and such has hitherto been the approved custom. But in consequence of debt of Richard de Bereford, as Treasurer of Edward I., the king seized the funds of his church of Athboy, Dioc. Meath, and gave the custody thereof to Hugh de Lacy ; but Friar Adam, Prior of Dervagh, late Judge Delegate, and Mr. John le Fleming, Rector of Slane, his commissary, at the prosecution of Mr. Adam, of Castle Martin, who occupied the church under a definitive sentence of the said prior for him against said Richard, upon vacancy of the presentation of William de London, the patron, publicly and generally *excommunicated* through the diocese all who should intermeddle with the funds—the sheriff directed, with posse comitatas, to attack said prior, John and Adam.—*Rot. Cl. 6 Ed. II.*

The Pope and Excommunication : The king of England should not be excommunicated. Richard de Bereford, the treasurer, owes debts to the king, Edward I., and the funds of his church of Athboy were seized, and Friar Adam, Prior de Dervagh, late *Judex Delegatum*, and his commissary, fulminates excommunication against those who interfere in our behalf. The Sheriff of Meath ordered to attach the prior.—*Rot. Clos. MSS.*

The manner of it was thus :—This Keating was a soldier in Lord Kenmare's regiment ; he, with other of his associates, having often before plundered, broken, and destroyed the seats of our church, without interruption or disturbance, resolved on Christmas day, at night, to brake and plunder our altar, on which we had that day celebrated the Holy Communion, and to that end, he with two more, about midnight, entered the church ; this Keating immediately attempted to break one of the folding doors leading to the communion table, and endeavouring with all his force to wrest the door from its hinges, immediately, as he thought, saw several glorious and amazing sights ; but one “ugly black thing,” as he called it, gave him a great souse on the poll, which drove him immediately into so great disorder that he tore all the clothes off his back and ran naked about the streets, and used all mad bedlam pranks whatever. He was put into a dungeon, where he remained fourteen days without either meat, drink, clothes, or anything necessary for the support of nature, would not take as much as a drop of cold water, &c. Sir, I do assure you this is a great truth.

GEORGE PROUD.

Trim, 1st March, 1689-90.
—*Appendix to King's State of Ireland.*

1693—The return of this date states that the tithes of this rectory were annexed to the bishopric of Meath, and were worth (communibus annis, the vicar's allowance being deducted) £200 sterling. The church was in good repair, but the chancel in ruins, since 1641. There

belonged to the rector, a house-stead and three acres of land ; the vicar had also a house and garden, but waste, together with 200 acres of land.

1698—The learned and munificent Dr. John Sterne,* afterwards Bishop of Clogher, was Vicar of Trim : he was succeeded by Dr. Anthony Raymond.†

1710—Thomas Bligh, of Rathmore, father to the first Earl of Darnley, was buried in this church, Sept.

—*Lodge.*

1752—Dr. Adam Lyndon, then vicar, built the present vicarage‡ in field of three acres, called the “Rector’s

* John Sterne, D.D., was the son of John Sterne, an eminent and learned physician, who was Senior Fellow of the College of Dublin, and at the same time (which is uncommon), by dispensation, a married man. He educated his son in the same college, in which he took his degree of D.D. From thence he was first made Vicar of Trim, afterwards Chancellor, and at length elected by the Chapter Dean of St. Patrick’s, Dublin, from whence he was promoted to the See of Dromore in May, 1713, and then translated to Clogher, by the king’s letter, dated 30th March, 1717 ; afterwards he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin.—*Harris’ Bishops of Clogher.*

† Raymond, who is called by Archbishop Nicholson “the learned Dr. Raymond,” had been a fellow of the college. He patronized Dermot O’Conner, “the wretched translator of Keating,” and entered into a bond for a £1,000, that O’Conner would restore to the college library the ‘Book of Ballymote,’ which, in 1522, was sold by MacDonnach, of the Castle of Ballimote, for 140 milch cows, to Aod O’Donnell. This book is now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Raymond had built a house in 1720 at the expense of £445 9s. 1d.—*Dio. Registry.*

Park :" of which, in 1747, pursuant to 8 George I., he had obtained a lease, at the rent of 20s. per annum, from Bishop Maule. This house was enlarged by Dr. Foster, who was afterwards Bishop of Clogher.

1802—The church was re-built, Bishop O'Beirne* being rector, and the Rev. William Elliot vicar. In 1826 a new gallery was erected.

* During the Episcopate of Bishop O'Beirne, seventy-two churches and fifty-seven glebe-houses were built or re-built in the diocese of Meath.

The church has been lately repaired at the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and under the superintendence of their architect.

LIST OF RECTORS.

In 1324, William de Clebury.	In 1661, Henry Lesley.
1381, Walter de Brugge.	1661, Henry Jones.
1403, Richard Petyr.	*1681, Anthony Dopping.
1412, John Prene.	1697, Richard Tennison.
1412, John Tanner.	1715, John Evans.
15..., John Rycardes, or Rickhard, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dub- lin, in 1522.	1724, Henry Downes.
152, James Sheffyld.	1726, Ralph Lambert.
1541, Francis Agard.	1731, Welbore Ellis.
1546, William Nugent.	1734, Arthur Price.
— John Petit.	1744, Henry Maule.
— Henry Fitsizmon.	1758, Hon Wm. Carmichael.
1581, John Draper.	1765, Richard Pococke.
1601, Robert Draper.	1765, Arthur Smyth.
1612, Thomas Jones, in commendam with archbishoprick of Dublin.	1766, Hon. Henry Maxwell.
1614, George Mountgomery.	1798, Thos. Lewis O'Beirne.
1621, James Ussher.	1823, Nathaniel Alexander.
	1840, Charles Dickenson.
	1842, Edward Stopford.
	1850, Thomas Stuart Town- send.
	1852, Joseph Henderson Singer.

VICARS.

In 162, John Gregg, Dean of Lismore.	In 1753, Guy Atkinson.
1629, William Griffith.	1767, William Evelyn, Dean of Emly, connected with the Sylva Evelyn.
1660, John Cruikshank.	1769, William Foster, from 1770 to 1780 Rector of Ardbraeccan; died Bi- shop of Clogher.
1671, Robert Erwin.	1780, William Elliot.
1681, George Prowd.	1818, Richard Butler, D.D.
1698, John Sterne.	1819, Richard Butler, A.B.
1702, Anthony Raymond.	
1726, Caleb de Butts, Vicar General of Meath.	
1732, Adam Lyndon, Vicar General of Meath.	

UNITED PARISHES.

The following contiguous Parishes have been united to the Parish of Trim :—

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN.

TRUBBLY, *alias* TUBBERVILLE.

SCURLOGSTOWN.

TULLAGHANOGUE.

KILCOOLEY.

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN.

The Rectory of Newtown was appropriated to the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Newtown.

It was purchased by the Board of First Fruits, as an augmentation of the Vicarage of Trim, from the Ashe family. The whole tithes were compounded for £50 Irish; and it pays £5 15s. crown rent.

In the ruins of the very small parish church, near the abbey of Newtown, are the remains of a tomb, erected to the memory of Sir Lucas Dillon, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the trusted friend of Sir Henry Sidney. It is an altar tomb, with the recumbent figures of Sir Lucas and his lady, Jane Bath; and adorned with the arms of the Dillons, Baths, and Barnewalls, and with a shield bearing two bends—perhaps for Sherle. The inscription, which is now defaced, is thus given by Lodge [Roscommon]:—

“Militis Hic Lucae Dillonis ossa quiescunt,
Conciliis Regni summus, Baroq. supremus
Mense Februarii decimus cum septimus instat,
Tempora lustrali profusus flumine clausit,
Terrenos linquens cœlestes sumpsit honores.”

Sir Robert Dillon, father of Sir Lucas, was Attorney-General to Henry VIII.; and, at the dissolution of the monasteries, received from that king a grant of the lands of Newtown, where his brother, Thomas, was prior in 1511. Sir Lucas, in 1567, had a grant of the abbey of the Virgin Mary of Trim, and of the towns of Ladrath,

Grange of Trim, Canonstown, and Rathnally. He was the builder of the house of Moymett, and was the father of the first Earl of Roscommon.

By an inquisition taken at Navan, 5th Wm. and Mary, it appears that Darcy Wentworth was then in possession of Ardgreagh, and Newtown-Clunbunn; Thomas Bellew, of Bellewstown; John Piercewall, of Carbristown and Fosterstowne; Stafford Lightburne, of Adamstown; all which, with many other townlands, had been the estate of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell.

Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, had married — Boynton, sister to the Countess of Roscommon,* who re-married with Thomas Carter, Esq. In 1702, Sir John Dillon, of Lismullen, bought, for £4,907 10s., the estate of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, attainted; which had been granted by King William to Henry, Lord Sidney; and was by him conveyed to Sir John Dillon.

TRUBBLY, *alias* TUBBERVILLE.

In 1206, Reginald de Tubberville granted to the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin, the church and all other ecclesiastical emoluments in his town of Ellath, together with all other church benefices which are contained in Lester-corran, *alias* Lethercor—now called Laracor.—*Mon. Hib.*

* This Lady Roscommon lived for some time in a house in Trim, called The Jessamy, the remains of which only disappeared within these few years. This house fronted the High-street, and here was lately found a marble color-plate, belonging to her or to her companion, Anne Death.

From the time of Richard II., if not earlier, Trubly was the estate of the Cusacks. By an inquisition in 1663, it was found to have been the property of John Cusack, who had been guilty of high treason. Nicholas Cusack, of Trubly, Captain in Lord Tyrconnell's regiment, was nominated Portrieve of Trim, in the charter of James II.

The whole parish is now the estate of the Hon. Gen. Taylor. It is an entire Rectory, and the tithes are compounded at £50, Irish, a-year.

32 Edward III.—Henry de Rathfaygl, parson of Truby-hull, exchanged his living with Thomas Malacken, for the parish of Fynnore.

1 Elizabeth.—Richard Scallon was rector of Trouble.

SCURLOGSTOWN.

In 1200, Walter de Lacy confirmed to the abbey St. Thomas, Dublin, the church of William Scorlagge's town, and that of Lethercor.—*Mon. Hib.*

1622—Alexander Sharpe, curate. There was an order from the Lord-Deputy and Council, dated May 1, 1619, for Mark Ussher to repair the chancel.—*Visit. Book.*

The rectory of this parish was appropriated to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul of Newtown—it is now in the Ashe Family. The small tithes, which belong to the ecclesiastical incumbent, are compounded for £24 a-year.

Near the ruins of the church of this parish is an old castle, of the fifteenth or sixteenth century: it is of the common form, a solid square, with rounded towers for the stairs, at two of the angles; and has, as usual, few

windows. The Irish of Stanyhurst's time merely passed the night in these castles; the day was spent in mud halls, covered with thatch, adjoining to the castle, and to the bawn, which was surrounded with a hedge and ditch, and into which the cattle were driven in time of alarm. At night there was always a watchman on top of the castle. The door, which remained within the last year, was defended by a projection from the top, with machicolations. The whole castle fell to the ground in the year 1858.*

TULLAGHANOGUE.

This rectory was appropriated to the priory of St. John the Baptist, Newtown. In 1641, it was the property of Patrick Browne; it now belongs to James O'Reilly, of Baltrasna. The small tithes were compounded for £27 Irish.

Near a well on these lands are these inscriptions:—
“Pray for the soul of Robert, Lord Baron of Trimlestowne, 1687.” “Pray for the soul of Mrs. Alice Griffin, and her husband, Mr. John Griffin; she erected this stone for family, 1764.”

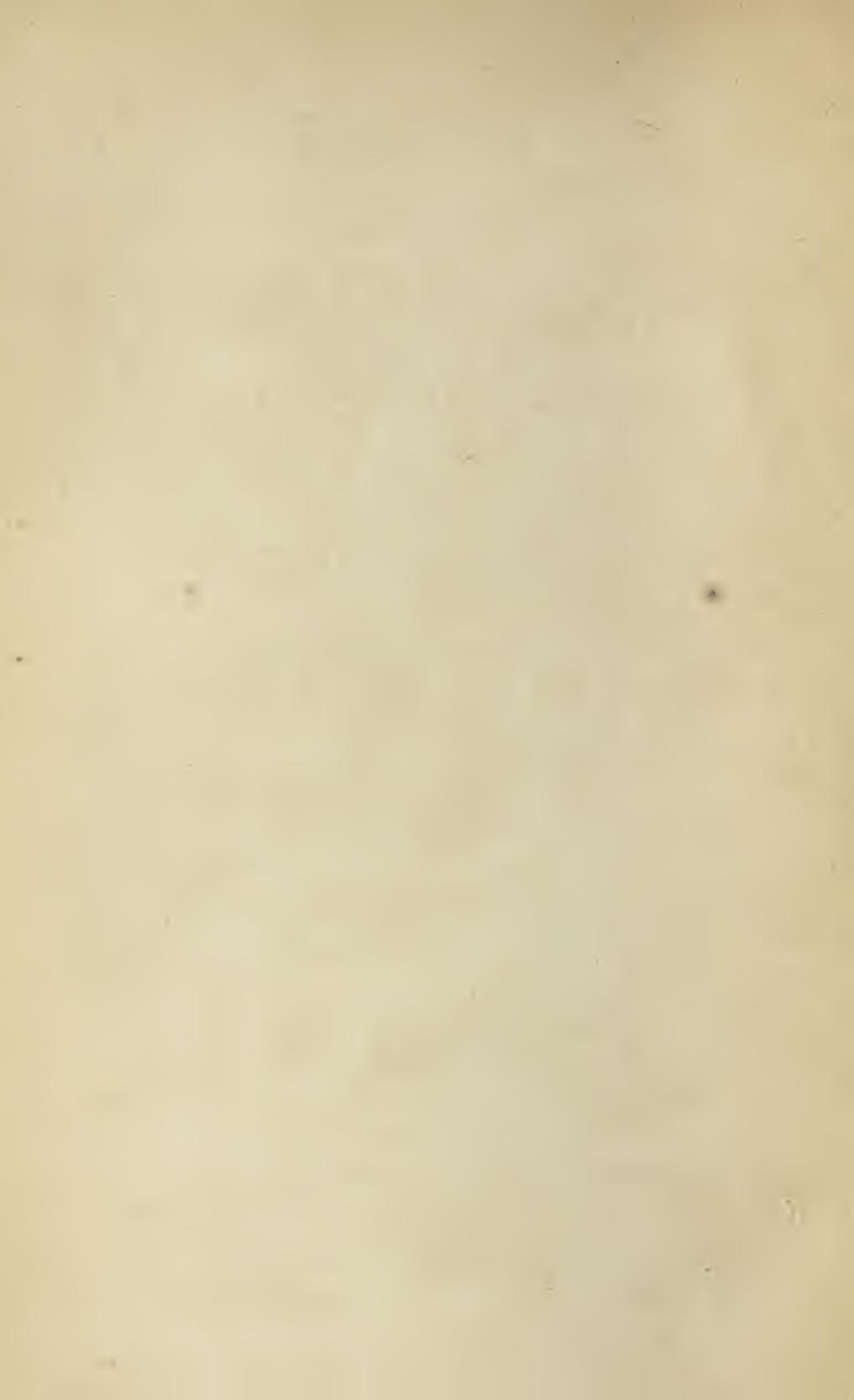
The lands of Tullaghanogue were held by Plunkett, Lord Killeen, of the king, as of his manor of Trim, by the service of one-fourth part of a knight's fee—quando scutagium currit. They were the property of Lord Sherborne, but have been some years the estate of Mr. Rotheram.

* A small ornament, with finely worked chains, was picked up among these ruins in the year 1858.

KILCOOLEY.

This rectory was granted by Walter de Lacy to the abbey of Llanthony, in Wales, by which house it was transferred to the abbey of St. Kieran's, of Duleek, which was a cell of the abbey of Llanthony. At the dissolution it was granted, with the several other possessions of the abbey of Duleek, to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda, in whose possession it still remains. The small tithes are compounded for £27 Irish.

END OF NOTICES OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.



THE ABBEYS
OF
TRIM AND NEWTOWN,
CHIEFLY TAKEN FROM
ARCHDALL'S MONASTICON HIBERNICUM.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

COLGAN informs us, that, so early as the year 432, St. Patrick founded this Abbey of Canons Regular; dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built on a piece of ground given for that purpose by Fethlemid, the son of Laoghaire and grandson of Niall. St. Patrick made his nephew, St. Loman, bishop here, whose festival is held on 17th February. St. Forcherne, grandson of King Laogar, was baptized by St. Patrick A.D. 432, and succeeded St. Loman at his dying request, but in three days after, he surrendered the abbey to Cathald. St. Forcherne's festival is held on 17th February and 11th October.

480—St. Cormac, the son of Enda, and Bishop of Trim, was in this year made Archbishop of Armagh; he died 17th of February, 497, and was interred here.

554—On the 8th of April died the holy Cathald, Cathlad, or Cathub.—*Colgan.*

741—Cormac, Bishop of Trim, died.

751—October the 5th, died the abbot St. Baithellach.

791—Died the Bishop Suibne.

819—Died the abbot Ceanfaeladh, the son of Ruaman, bishop, scribe, anchorite, and abbot of Trim.

837—Died the abbot Ceallach, the son of Coirpre.

844—Died the abbot Coirpre Mac Colman.

929—Maeleoин, bishop and anchorite of Ath Trum, died after a good life.—*Four Masters.*

1059—Died Eochy O'Cionaedh, archdeacon of this abbey.

1100—Died Flann O'Kionaedha, archdeacon of Trim, and a poet high in esteem.

1108—In this year Connor O'Maglaghlin, assisted by the forces of Ulster, burnt the town of Trim, and above 200 persons, then in the church, perished in the flames.

1127—Connor, the son of Feargal O'Lochluin, and the northern forces, burned the church and steeple of this abbey, both of which were filled with unfortunate people who had fled thither for safety.

1143—Trim was consumed by fire.

1155—The town and abbey suffered from a conflagration.

1203—Trim was again destroyed by fire.

1276—Gilbert was elected abbot.

In this century this abbey was rebuilt by the family of Lacie, who filled it with canons regular.

1307—John, abbot.

1348—Died the abbot Thomas, and the temporalities were seized into the king's hands, from October 20th to the month of December following, when they were restored to Peter Morgan, who was then confirmed abbot.

1350—April 12th—Thomas, successor of Philip, had livery.—*Pipe Roll.*

1359—Thomas, abbot.—*Rot. Can.*

1362—Thomas Whittington, one of the canons, being

elected abbot, the temporalities were restored to him on the 10th of November.

1368—The Church of St. Mary in Trim was burnt. The steeple now called the Yellow Steeple, was probably built after this fire.

1376—This year the abbot sued John Newman, Thomas Pendergast, and Richard Trowyn, for burning the mill at Rathnally, the property of the said abbot.

1381—The king issued a writ to William, Bishop of Meath, ordering him to perform what was necessary in the election of John de Leghtoun, who presented himself in the king's court as elected abbot of the monastery of St. Mary's, Trim, in the place of Thomas Whitington, deposed, according to a license granted by the king, at the request of the bishop and canons. The same day, December 10th, Legtoun had a writ to the escheator, for the delivery of the temporalities.—*Rot. Pat.*, 5 *Rich. II.*, 81-2.

1382—December 10th—John Legtoun, abbot.—*Rot. Can.* 5 *Richard II.*

1400—Alexander Petit, *alias* Balscote, Bishop of Meath, was interred here.

1402—The king, Henry IV., at the supplication of the abbey and convent of St. Mary of Trim, took under his protection all pilgrims, whether liege men Irish or rebels, going on pilgrimage to said abbey, according to immemorial privilege.—*Rot. Pat.* 3 *Henry IV.*

1512—The image of Mary of Trim wrought many miracles.—*Four Masters.*

1414—A license was granted to the canons to elect an

abbot in the room of John Waryng, deceased; dated at Lusk, November the 2nd.

1415—Confirmation on an *inspeximus* of the letters patent, dated at Ardblaccan—*Sept. 6, 1 Hen. IV.*—by which that king, at the petition of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's of Trim, showing that they and their predecessors had this privilege, that all Irish rebels and liege men of whatsoever condition, wishing to come to said place for the sake of pilgrimage in honor of the blessed Mary, could go there, stay there, and return from thence without impediment of the king, of the lords of Meath, or of any other person whatsoever, by reason of debt, or other action or cause whatsoever, until of late, when certain persons, coming there for the sake of pilgrimage in honor of the blessed Mary, were arrested and imprisoned, to the detriment of the abbot and convent, and of divine worship; especially as the said abbot and convent scarcely have any means of living, save from the oblations made there by the devout, in honor of his blessed Mary—took under the protection all such persons.—*Rot. Pat. 2 Henry V.*—*Dated at Trim.*

1418.—This year Edmund, Earl of March and Ulster, obtained a license to grant to the abbot of this house, the advowson of the church of St. Mary's in his manor of Kildalk,* and diocese of Meath, in pure and perpetual alms.

* An Irish charter of the beginning of the eleventh century is preserved in the book of Kells, and is printed in Irish Archæol. Misc. vol. 1, page 138. It is thus translated by Dr. O'Donovan :—

1422.—William was abbot and rector of Kildalk.—
Rot. Pat. 1 Henry VI.

1435.—Edmond Porter, one of the canons, was elected abbot, and presented for approbation to the Bishop of Meath, who appealed to the Archbishop of Armagh; and Mr. John White, bachelor of laws, having made a thorough examination into the merits of the cause, pronounced the said election to be null and void, from the said Porter's gross ignorance, and other just causes; but the canons adhering to their election, White, by virtue of the Archbishop's commission, appointed John Acton a canon and prior of the said house, abbot of the same, with all the rights and privileges belong thereto; and the king [Henry VI.] on the 27th of March, granted his royal approbation thereof, and ordered the temporalities to be restored to the said John.

One time that Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn came to a peaceful conference with the grandson of Aedh (*i. e.* Gilla Columb alumnus of Kells), so that the Comharba of Columbkille (*i. e.* Maelmuire O'Uchtain), with his congregation and reliques came to give them protection. But he [Conchobhar] took him [Gill Columb] on his back from the altar of Columbkille, and carried him to Les-Luigduch, and deprived him of sight in the valley which is to the south of Dun-mic-Cennan. It was in atonement for his violation that Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn gave Cill-delga, with its territory and lands, to God and to Columbkille for ever, no king or chieftain having rent, tribute, hosting, coigny, or any other claim on it as before, for no chief durst touch it while [staying] in the territory. Now these were the sureties and guarantees given in it, *viz.*, Amalgaidh, Comharbha of Patrick [the Archbishop of Armagh], with the staff

1437—January 4th—Died the Abbot Alexander Roch, a brother of the congregation of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.

1440—William, Bishop of Meath, was fined 40s. for that when the king had by his writ ordered him to bring before him at a certain day, brother Edm. Porter, canon of the monastery of St. Mary, at Trim, then arrested and detained in the bishop's prison, together with the cause of his arrest, the bishop had refused to do so.—*Rot. Cl. 19, Hen. VI.*

1444—Great miracles worked through St. Maryes image in Ath Truim, to wit, gave his eyes to the blind, his tongue to the dumbe, his legges to the creple or lame, and the reaching of his hand to one that had it tied into his side, and

of Jesus ; the Comharbha of Finnen [the abbot of Clonard] ; the Comharbha of Ciaran [the abbot of Clonmacnoise], with his reliques of the clergy ; also the king of Telach-ardd [now Tullyyard] ; Oengus O'Cainelbain ; the king of Telach-Cail, Mael Isu Mac Cairthen ; the king of Magh-Lacha [Moylough in Rathmoyle, what would Mr. Winter, or Mr. Fowler think of the kings of Tullyyard and Moylough ?] ; Gilla-Griguir O'Dummaig ; the king of Tuath Luighne [this name is still preserved in the barony of Lune] ; Laignen Mac Moelan, of the laity ; and also Queen Mor, the daughter of the son of Conchobhar, without any revocation for ever. In the presence of the men of Meath, both clergy and laity, these sureties and guarantees were given ; and they all, both laity and clergy, gave their blessing to every king who should not violate this freedom for ever ; and they all gave their curse to any king who should violate it ; and though it is dangerous for every king to violate Columbkille, it is particularly dangerous to the king of Tara, for he is a relative of Columbkille.—*Misc. Archœ., v. i. p. 137.*

cats brought forth by a big-bellied woman, that was thought to be with child.—*Annals in Misc. Archæ.*, vol. i. p. 205.

1447—Great famine in the spring of this year throughout all Ireland, so that men were then wont to eat all manner of hearbes for the most part. Great plague in the summer, harvest, and winter, by which died the Prior of Ballyboggan, and the Prior of Conala, and the Baron of Calatrim [Hussey, Baron of Galtrim], and Gerrott, the son's son of Walront,* and the Listel[?], and many more in Meath, in Munster, and in Leinster died of the plague, and it is difficult to get an account of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin by that plague. The abbot of Teagh-murry (St. Mary's) in Athtrym died by the aforesaid plague.—*Annals Misc. Archæ.*, vol. i. p. 218-19.

Felim, son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breffny, died of this plague after the victory of Unction, and was buried in the Monastery of Trim.†—*Four Masters.*

* The Wellesleys were called by the Irish, M'Walront, or M'Falrene, from their ancestor Waleran or Valerian Wellesley in the time of Edward I.

† In the annals printed in *Misc. Archæol.* vol. i., it is stated that Phelim O'Reilly was wickedly taken prisoner by the Lord Furnival, and that he afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, the passage is given somewhat differently as follows:—

A.D. 1447—Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of Breffny, for his hospitality and prowess, was treacherously taken prisoner at Ath Truim, by Furnival, the deputy of the king of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation; and at that time Ath Truim was

1452—The abbot, Nicholas Turvey, having resigned, James Bertram was chosen in his room, and obtained the royal assent.

1454—Robert Acton, senior, a canon of this house, was elected abbot.

1461—Christopher was abbot, for in this year we find him indicted for feloniously taking, with an armed force, from Sir Robert Barnewall, knt. at Trimleston,* four cows, each valued at forty pence ; the jury acquitted him.

1461—Abbot Christopher had licence to absent himself for one year, and in the meantime to receive the tithes, &c., belonging to the house.—*Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. IV.*

1464—Greate miracles worked by the image of our Blessed Mary of Ath Trym, in hoc anno.—*Annals Misc. Archæol.* vol. i.

1466—O'Connor Faly took prisoners—Christopher Plunkett, and the prior of the house of Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnewall, and many others along visited with a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Unction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him, that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds.—*From O'Donovan's notes to Four Masters.*

* It is commonly said that eighteen lords of Trimleston lie under one stone in the chapel of Trimleston; the present is only the fifteenth lord. Thirty years ago the 12th lord was known as the Doctor Lord, who drove four black horses, given to him by Marshal Saxe, and of whom many strange stories were told.

with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all the prisoners that had been sent to the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies.—*Four M.*

1467—7th King Edward IV. it was enacted by Parliament, that all grants made by the king, or by King Henry VI. should be null and void, but not to be prejudicial to any grant made in favour of Christopher, abbot of this monastery ; nor to the said Abbot Christopher, James Whyte, Francis Whyte, James Acton, and John Whitchurch, of the town of Trim, respecting any pardon heretofore granted to them ; and 1472, 12th of same king, an act passed, in the parliament held at Naas, which confirmed letters patent granting to this abbey two water mills, with the entire manor of Mathreene [Moyare?] in the parish of Trim, and all timber and underwood lying thereon, for building the said mills ; also the custom and services of the villains of the manor of Trim ; for the purpose of erecting and supporting a perpetual wax light before the image of the Virgin in the church of the said house, and for supporting four other wax lights before the said image on the mass of St. Mary ; also for confirming other letters patent granting the sum of £10 to find a perpetual mass in the said house for the repose of the souls of his brother and progenitors ; and further for confirming a grant made to the said house by Richard Duke of York of fifty-one acres and a-half, with half a stang and thirteen perches of land in Trim, a field called Porchfield, and many other particulars.

It was also enacted, that as the Abbot Christopher was then going on an embassy to King Edward IV., respecting

the affairs of the kingdom, no person whatsoever should, in his absence, take, pledge, coyn or livery, upon the spiritual or temporal possessions of said house, and if any person should so do, or should attempt to rob, or assault any pilgrim on his way to or from this abbey, the person or persons so offending should be attainted of felony, and totally excluded from the royal protection, and no charter of pardon whatsoever should be available, save by express order of Parliament.

1478—Christopher was abbot ; on his petition in this year, the parliament passed an act empowering him to re-assume all lands alienated from this abbey.

1484—A parliament was held in Trim.

1487—We find another parliament held there in this year.

1488—The abbot received the royal pardon for being concerned in the rebellion of Lambert Simnel.

1488—The abbot of Ath Trim died.—*Four Masters.*

1491—A parliament was summoned to be holden here on the Friday next after the feast of the Epiphany.

1495—A parliament confirmed grants made to this abbey by Richard, Duke of York.—*Irish Statutes.*

1495—In the act of annexation of the earldoms of Marche, Ulster, and the lordship of Trim and Connaught, it was enacted that such act should not be prejudicial to such grants as were made by Richard, Duke of York, and Lord of Trim, to the abbot and convent of the Blessed Virgin of our Lady of Trim.—*Ir. Stat.*

1500—Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, Friar Minor of the Observantines, who for thirty years preached through Ireland, was buried in Trim.—*Four Masters.*

1527—This year Geoffrey was abbot, when a license was granted him, dated September 2nd, to purchase lands for the use of his convent, to the annual value of £20.

1538—June 20th—Archbishop Brown writes to Cromwell about the image of Mary at Trim, saying:—

“ My bounden duty unto your honorable Lordship premised, these shall be to advertise you for that I endeavour myself, and also cause others of my clergy, to preach the Gospel of Christ, and set forth the king's cause, there goeth a common bruit among the Irish men, that I intend to pluck down our Lady of Trim, with other places of pilgrimages, as the Holy Cross, and such like, which, indeed, I never attempted, although my conscience would right well serve me to oppress such idols.”—*State Papers*, vol. iii. pt. iii. p. 35.

1538—Oct. 20th—Thomas Alen writes to Cromwell:—

“ There was a bishop and a friar put in the castle of Dublin for their high and notorious offences against the king's majesty, and at the last sessions were brought to Trim, to have been indicted, arraigned, and suffered according: yet our masters of the law and all other (in good faith, except the Lord Treasurer, and very few beside) being such papist hypocrites and worshippers of idols, that they were not indicted; at which my Lord of Dublin, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls, were very angry. Howbeit they could not remedy it. They three would not come into the chapel, where the idol of Trim stood, to the intent they would not occasion the people, notwithstanding my Lord Deputy, very devoutly kneeling before her, heard

three or four masses."—*State Papers*, vol. iii. pt. iii. p. 103.

1538—About the same time, among other famous images, whereunto pilgrimages were designed, the statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary* was burnt, then kept at Trim,

* It appears from the following act of parliament, held at Drogheda, A.D. 1460, before Richard, Duke of York, quoted in Hardiman's note to the statute of Kilkenny—*Archæol. Tracts*, vol. i. p. 25—that there was another image at Navan possessed of like power. Was not Bathe a Lancastrian?—

Edmond [Ouldhal] Bishop of Meath, in execution of the command of our most holy father the pope, at Novan, on a market day there kept, in solemn procession in the said market, excommunicated Thomas Bathe, knt., pretending himself to be lord of Louth, for contempt in not restoring the goods of which he had robbed and despoiled Master John Stackbolle (doctor of each degree), pronouncing openly against the said Thomas the psalm of David, *Deus laudem*; and, moreover declaring, decreeing, and adjudging, that in any town into which the said Thomas should hereafter come, in which there was any church, no baptism or burial should be had, or mass sung or said, within three days after his residence there; in the which excommunication the said Thomas still remains, continuing in his malicious, inhuman, and diabolical obstinacy against the Church of God; and not yet content nor satisfied of the intent and gratification of his said malice, caused certain of his servants to go to the abbey of Novan, where the said Master John was, whom, out of the Church of our Blessed Lady, there they took, violently carrying him thence to Wilkinston, holding him in prison there, where they *cut out his tongue*, and in their estimation, intention, and purpose, *put out his eyes*; the which so done he was again carried to the said church and cast there before our said Blessed Lady, by the grace, mediation, and miraculous power of whom he was *restored his sight and tongue*.

in the abbey of the Cannons Regular, and the gifts of the pilgrims were taken away from thence.—*Ware's Annals*.

In an account made by Sir W. Brabazon, of the price of divers vases, jewels, and ornaments of gold and silver, bells, and the utensils, and household furniture of superstitious buildings, and other goods and chattels: it is stated that the price of property in the abbey of the Blessed Virgin at Trim was £1,861 15s. 2d., besides £40 previously accounted for.—*Mant's Hist.* p. 162.

1539—15th May—Geoffrey, abbot of the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Trim, surrendered.—*Pat. Rolls*, 30, 2 *Hen. VIII*.

This abbey paid one marc annually, proxies to the bishop.

1539—July 20th—Yearly pension of £15 to Geoffrey Dardice, late abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary, of Trim; 26s. 8d. to William Harte; 26s. 8d. to John Ashe; 20s. to Walter Caddell; 26s. 8d. to Robert Laurence; 20s. to Patrick Smart;* 20s. to Patrick Finglass; 20s. to David Young; and 26s. to Dominick Longe, issuing as above.

1539—Sept. 10th—Yearly pension of £15 to Geoffrey Dardice, late abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Trim, payable out of the tithes of the rectories of Kil-

* Patrick Smart, canon of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Trim, died the 13th of Sept., 1577.—*Entry in Sir. J. Eliot's Breviary, B. 3, 12, Coll. Lib.*

The broken pieces of the tombstone of Sir John Eliot, third Baron of the Exchequer, with various coats of arms, are still to be seen in the church-yard at Balsoon.

dalke, Wodtown, Granges Greroge, Ladyrath, Rocheston, Freffan, and Ringerston.—*Pat. Roll.* 31, 5 *Henry VIII.*

1542—14th Nov.—34th King Henry VIII., this abbey, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging in the townlands of Trim, Ladyrath, Grange of Trim, Rathnally, *Crerock, Freflane, Richardston, Ardcoaghe, Chanonton, Stonhall, Rowheton, Ruigheleston, Rathkenny, and Wodtowne, and the several churches appertaining to St. Mary, of Trim, with the lands of Kildalke, Cloynarde, *alias* le Grange, *alias* the West Grange, and Ballonecloigh, with the land called Porchfield,† near the abbey, containing eighty acres, in the said county, for the fine of one hundred marcs and the yearly rent of 3s. 4d., all Irish money, were granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, knt., and 31st May, 8th Queen Elizabeth, two messuages, seventy-two acres of land and eight of moor, in the town of Ballenegrangagh and its vicinity, in the county of Westmeath, with twenty-one acres in Ballynecley and its vicinity in the said county, parcel of the possessions of this abbey were granted to Richard Slayne.

1544—January 6th—A grant from the king to Sir William St. Leger, knight., and his heirs for ever, in consideration of his services, and for the sum of £50 sterling, two water-mills on the Boyne, near Trim, of the yearly

Creroge ? Freffans ? Ardgreagh ? Kennastown ? Between Knightsbrook and Shanloth. The Rock ? Ringlestown.

† Hugo de Porces was Geoffrey de Geneville's Sheriff of Trim in 1259.—*Nich. Irish Lib.* 152.

value of £3, with the water-courses, weirs, and all other profits thereof, late belonging to the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Trym ; also, all the water, water-courses, and soil of the river Boyne from the mill of the Newhaggard to St. Peter's bridge, near the Neweton of Trym, with all the fishings, weirs, woods, and appurtenances thereof.—*Pat. Roll. 35 Hen. 8.*

1617—James the First granted to Sir Thomas Ashe of Trim, the rectories, churches, and chapels of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Trim, and Kildalkey ; and two parts of all the tithes and alterages of the town, rectory, or chapel of Clonard, parcel of the possessions of the late abbey or monastery of the Blessed Virgin of Trim.—*Pat. V. Treasurer's Office.*

1626—April 17th—Edward Cusacke, late of Lismullen, was seized with two abbies in the town of Trim ; one commonly called “The Blackfriars Preachers,” and the other called “Our Lady’s Abbey,” eighty acres of land, and one castr’ tect’ lapid,’ lately inhabited by Sir Thomas Ashe, and various houses in the town of Trim. In the 40 Elizabeth, he sold these premises to Roger Jones, without the queen’s license.—*Inquis.* These lands are still in the possession of the Earl of Essex, and Lord de Ros, the representatives of Archbishop Jones.

The only remaining part of this noble building is the east side of the tower called the Yellow Steeple, with a small portion of its exquisite stair-case, and its fine geometrical window. This tower is 125 feet high, and is a characteristic feature in the home landscape of many an emigrant in Wisconsin and Australia. There is a rude

engraving of it in the *Gentleman's Magazine** for 1784 [1786], from which—and from the letter referring to it—it would appear that at that time three sides of the tower were standing. A beautiful lithograph of it in its present state is given in Wilkinson's *Irish Architecture*.

The seal of M. Abbot of this house, and also abbot of St. Mary's, Durmag [Durrow], was found some years ago near Mullingar, and is engraved in the *Penny Journal*. It is in the possession of Mr. R. Murray, of Mullingar. It has been assigned by Dr. Petrie to the close of the thirteenth century.

* Mr. Urban,—I send you an inelegant, yet tolerably just representation of an old tower, called the yellow steeple, at Trim, in Ireland. Above one-fourth of it is now ruined, having been blown up by Cromwell. The principal curiosity in the present state is the part marked almost at the top of the building, which overhangs several feet, and has done so long before any person now living remembers this edifice. Dangerous as the attempt may be, the boys oftentimes mount unto the top of this tower by ladders, to the place where the stairs begin, and which is about the place marked. This tower is now undermined just at one of the angles, and probably will soon fall. But as the inhabitants of the town, as well as those of the adjacent country, give themselves no trouble to repair or preserve this elegant piece of antiquity, I was tempted to trouble you with this coarse view of it, should you please to preserve any appearance of so venerable a monument of our ancestors' piety.

A. M. T.

DOMINICAN FRIARY.

THIS friary, situate near the gate leading to Athboy, was founded in honor of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1263, by Geoffrey de Geneville, Lord of Meath.

1285—A general chapter of the order was held here.

1291—On the Sunday next after the feast of St. Matthew, the archbishops, bishops, deans, &c., of the kingdom, held a meeting in this convent, under the presidency of Nicholas MacMolissa, Archbishop of Armagh, when they entered into a remarkable association for promoting and strengthening the powers of the church.

1st. They swore that if they, or any of them, their churches, rights, jurisdictions, liberties, or customs, should by any lay-power or jurisdiction *whatsoever* be impeded, resisted, or grieved, that they would, at the common expense, in proportion to their respective incomes, support, maintain, and defend each other in all courts, and before all judges, either ecclesiastical or secular.

2nd. If any of their messengers, proctors, or the executors of their orders should suffer any loss or damage in the execution of their business, by any lay-power or jurisdiction, that in such case they would amply, and without delay, make up to them all such losses and damages out of

their own fortunes, according to a rateable proportion of their revenues.

3rd. If any ordinary should pronounce sentence of excommunication against a delinquent, that all the other bishops should promulge and with effect prosecute such sentence in their respective dioceses ; so that if a person excommunicated in one place should fly to another, the place he continued in should be put under an interdict, as also wherever he had his habitation, or the greater part of his fortune, provided notice thereof be given in writing by the bishop, publishing such sentence.

4th. If any of the archbishops should prove cool or negligent in the execution of the said agreement, then they bound themselves, by virtue of the oath they had taken, in 500 marks to the pope, and as many to their brethren who should observe it; and each bishop, under the like circumstances, in £200 to the pope, and as much to their brethren, who should keep up to the terms prescribed.

And, lastly, they agreed, that if any archbishop, bishop, &c., absent at the time of the agreement, should, upon request, refuse to comply with the terms stipulated ; then they engaged and promised to complain of him to the pope, and to prosecute such complaint with effect at their common charges, and not only so, but that they would not afford him any aid, counsel, or assistance in any other affairs relating to him or his church.—*Ware's Bishops, by Harris*, p. 70.

1300—A general chapter of the order was held here.

1308—Geoffrey de Geneville* resigning the possession of the lordship of Meath to the Lord Roger de Mortimer, and his wife, the rightful heir, daughter of Sir Peter, son of Geoffrey de Geneville, he entered himself a friar in this monastery on the morrow after the feast of St. Edward the Archbishop.—*Pembridge*.

1314—The Lord Geoffrey de Geneville died on the 21st of October, and was interred here in his order of Friars Preachers.—*Pem.*

1315—A general chapter of the order was held here.

* As, according to an “old Ryme” preserved Lambeth, Carew, MSS. 626:

“He is not worthy in court to dwell,
Who knows not the arms of Genevell.”

it may be well to mention, that the arms of Geneville are *azure*; three barnacles or, on a chief *argent* a lion *naissant* *gules*. Many of the old Meath gentry, the Husseys, Prestons, as representing Loundres, Flemings, De la Hides, Cruises,—and others, are entitled to quarter these arms, yet I have never seen them on seal or stone. The barnacles are not the birds so called, but instruments of torture used by the Saracens, and resembling the instruments used for bruising hemp.—*Menestrier de l'origine des armoiries*.

The Joinvilles or Genevilles were celebrated founders of religious houses; wherefore, says the inscription on their monument at Clairvaux, “*Tout cils qui sont issus di li doivent avoir esperance qui Dieux la mis en sa compagnie, Quar les Sains tes moignent, qui faie maison Dieux en terre il acquier propre maison en cil.*”

Lance, shield, and sword, relinquish'd by his side,
A bead roll in his hand, a clasped book,
Or staff more harmless than a shepherd's crook,
The war-worn Chieftain quits the world, to hide
His thin autumnal locks where monks abide
In cloister'd privacy.—WORDWORTH'S ECCL. SKETCHES.

1324—Nicholas, the son and heir of Sir Simon de Geneville, was interred in this friary.—*Pembridge.*

1347—The Lady Joan FitzLeons,* widow of Sir Simon de Geneville, was interred here on the 12th of April.—*Pembridge.*

1368—The church was consumed by fire.†

1418—Matthew Hussey,‡ Baron of Galtrim, died on the 4th of August, and was interred here.—*Marlborough.*

1540—May 24th—A grant to Sir Thomas Cusacke, of Cushinstown, knt., of the house, site precinct, &c., of the late house of Friars Preachers of Trim, and the church of the said house, all messuages, castles, &c., in or near to the

* Are not the FitzLeons the origin of the Leyns or Lynches of the Knock (Summerhill), Donore on the Boyne, and Crowboy?

† The church burned in this year, was not the church of this abbey, but that of St. Mary's. Pembridge's words are, "Item ecclesia sancte Mariæ de Trim igne comburitur ejusdem monasterii."

‡ John Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, married the oldest of the five daughters of Sir Simon de Geneville, who, upon the death, without issue, of Joan, daughter and heiress of their brother Nicholas, became his representatives.—*Grace.*

O'Heyne, as quoted by Burke in the *Hibernia Dominicana*, says, "That although the convent was founded by the De Genevilles, yet its foundation was in his time ascribed to Hussey, Baron of Galtrim; as either from his residence in that district [eo in territorio], or from his descent from that family, he possessed the patronage of the convent; for of the name of Geneville, no living man is known there." To this Burke adds, "that if this last assertion was not strictly true, yet it was undeniable that no respectable family of the name of Geneville was in his time to be found in the whole of Ireland.

precinct of said house, 3 messuages, 66 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and one park in Trim, aforesaid, and all other messuages, lands, &c., in Trim or elsewhere in Meath county, which were ever reputed parcel of said manor.—*Pat. Roll. 33, 7 Hen. VIII.*

Sir Thomas Cusacke paid £168 13s. 4d., for these lands, those of the Augustinian Friars of Scryne, and the land in Londreston, late parcel of the monastery of the Friars Preachers near the bridge of the city of Dublin.

1598—40 Elizabeth—Edward Cusacke, of Lismullen, sold these premises to Roger Jones.—*See Mary's Abbey.*

1649—Oliver Darcy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, was an alumnus in this house.—*Hib. Dom.*

1664—Cornelius O'Donnell, prior of the monastery of Trim, printed his recantation in quarto.

1689—November 8th—At a meeting of the corporation of Trim, Father John Dillon, president of the Dominicans, was sworn a freeman of the corporation. He signed the Corporation Book, May 14th, 1690, as Prior Trimmensis Ord. Pred.—*Town Records.*

1751—About this time died Francis Leynagh, prior of this house; he was nearly 100 years old. He had been for many years a parish priest, and did not enter this house until he was nearly 60. At this time the convent was placed at Donore, where the friars held a farm from Mr. Joseph Ashe, and also possessed the adjoining Roman Catholic parish.—*Hib. Dom.*

Bishop Burke, who wrote in 1756, says that a few years before that time the walls of the house and chapel gave evidence of their original magnificence, but that shortly

before he wrote, the stones were sold and carried away to other buildings, so that on visiting the place he found scarcely any ruins.

The site of the abbey and the abbey well, are marked in the ordnance survey.

GRAY FRIARY.

THIS house was dedicated to St. Bonaventure, and in general was called the Observantine Friary of Trim ; it was originally founded by King John, though others say by the family of Plunkett.

The Observantines reformed this friary before the year 1325.

1330—A flood in the river Boyne, such as never was seen before, by which all the bridges on that river, both of wood and of stone, were totally destroyed, except Babe's Bridge.* The flood also carried away several mills, and did much damage to the Friars Minor of Trim and Drogheda,† and broke part of their monasteries.—*Pembridge.*

1518—A grant was made to the warden of this friary and his successors, of the park of Trim, not exceeding the yearly value of 20s. sterling, dated 11th of August.

Maurice was the last prior who was found to be seized

* Babe's Bridge was at Babestown, now Mabestown, near Blackcastle, Navan ; its remains are called “the Thieves' Bridge.”

† This friary was situated in the barony of Ferrard, on the north side of the Boyne. In this house were probably composed the annals, commonly called, from the only existing MS. “the Annals de Monte Fernandi,” or “Multifarnham,” but whose right title we may conjecture was “De Ponte Ferrardi.”

of the church and steeple, a dormitory, hall, three chambers, and sundry other offices in the precincts, and of no value; a mill and watercourse, with the appurtenances, annual value 20s., besides reprises; an orchard, a church or chapel, called the Mawdelin's chapel,* in ruins; a close, called the Mawdelin's church-yard, annual value 6d. besides reprises; a weir on the Boyne, with its appurtenances, annual value 3s. 4d. besides reprises; twenty acres of arable land, one of meadow, and eight of pasture, with the appurtenances in Trim, annual value 5s., besides reprises; and a parcel of land called the King's Park, alias the Park of Trim, containing eighty acres of pasture, moor, and underwood, with the appurtenances, annual value, besides reprises, 5s.

July 10th, 34 King Henry VIII.; this friary, with several small parcels of land, and a church in Trim, was granted for ever, in capite, to Lodwyche O'Tudyr, parson of Roslaye, John Morye, parson of Walterstown, and John Wakely, at the annual rent of 2s. 10d. Irish money.

Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated July 10th, 34th year of his reign, granted for ever to Sir Anthony St. Leger, the site, circuit, and precincts of the monastery of St. Francis, called the "Observant, or Grey Friars of Trim," containing six messuages with their gardens. These were afterwards conveyed to Sir Thomas Ashe, of Trim, who made them over, with the exception of the

* In 1431 Henry VI. gave Thomas Clement, chaplain, the custody of the house of Lepers of St. Mary Magdalén, at Trim, together with the chantry of the chapel within the castle.—*Rot. Pat. 10 Henry VI.*

house called “the Shore House,” and the Town House in Trim, to Francis [Aungier?] Baron Longford.—*Inq. Navan*, Aug. 28th, 1633.

1685—June 29—That the present Portrieve (Stafford Lightburne), and the master of the Guild, should treat with Thomas Ashe, of St. John’s, Esq., for his interest in the Thoulsell House, for purchasing the same to the Corporation for ever; and whatsoever agreement the said Portrieve and master of the Guild make, is hereby rectified, confirmed, and approved of.

That immediately after the said purchase is made, there shall be a lease made thereof to the county for 1,000 years, at a pepper-corn a year, to erect and build a school-house there for the use of the said county.—*Town Records*.

D. M'Loughlin, who was alive in 1820—remembered the assizes being held in the hall or church of this friary; only one judge went circuit at that time. The Town House was part of the same building, and stood on the site of the present Record Court; the shambles were under the Town House. In the market street opposite this building was a pyramid of seven or eight flat steps, called “the Market Cross,” on which M'Loughlin believed there had originally stood a silver statue of St. John, six feet high; but in his remembrance it was surmounted only by a pole and a weather-cock. From the circumstance that the assizes were held in this priory, it appears to be probable that it was the place in which the parliaments were held in Trim.—*See also Rot. Pat. 15 R. II. 42.*

In 1318 there was a dispute between the friars of this house and the Dominicans of Mullingar, respecting the

burial of Rosine de Verdon. Wadding says that the controversy was referred by the Pope to the Priori *Destrinhuc Minden. Diocesis ac Archidiacono ac Cantori Ecc. Minden.*—*Annales Minor.* vi. 324.

Wadding, who ought to have known better, and who describes it correctly in vol. ix.—having read that this convent was in Diocesi Mindensi, for Midensi, removes it, in vol. vi., from the banks of the Boyne “ad Visurgem fluvium in Germania.”—*Annales Minorum*, tom. vi. p. 324. He also says that the constable of the castle had a secret passage from his bed-chamber into this church, where he attended divine service.

In 1662, the Rev. Richard Plunkett, a poor brother of the Franciscan convent at Trim, wrote a Latin and Irish Dictionary, now in Mark’s Library. There is also a copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—*O’Reilly’s Irish Writers.*

This house was included in the Franciscan custodia of Drogheda, together with the friaries or loca of Drogheda, Dundalk, Multifernan, Down, and Carrickfergus.

Wadding says that in his time nothing remained of this monastery except the nave of the church, where the justices of Meath held their sessions.

This friary was held at Dunderry; it was dissolved about the year 1820, and its members removed to Multifernan, in Westmeath.

CHANTRY:

WE also find in the parish church of St. Patrick, in this town, a perpetual chantry of three priests—one in the chapel of St. Laurence the martyr, another in that of St. Patrick, and a third in the Roode chapel; contrary to the statute, they had acquired a castle and ten messuages in Trim, with eight tenements, and ten acres of land in Don-derry and Irestown, in this county.

NEWTOWN.

PRIORY OF CANONS REGULAR.

SIMON DE ROCHFORT, Bishop of Meath, founded a priory here about the year 1206, for canons regular of the congregation of St. Victor; he also erected the church into a cathedral, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Peter and St. Paul.

A.D. 1206—William was prior; which office he appears to have filled in the year 1212.

1216—The episcopal founder held a synod here; the acts of which are printed in Wilkins' *Concilia*.

Richard Brayne was prior, but the year is not recorded.

1224—Simon, the founder, was interred here.

Richard, prior of Little Malverne, in the county of Worcester, granted to this priory, in perpetuity, all the lands of Dunsenekill, or Dunsink, and the rents arising from the several lands then held by Walter de Subley, Adam le Peter, and Richard Rodipac; also an annual rent of 2s., arising from the lands of Keppock, and 12d. out of Dubber; reserving to the priory of Little Malverne all the rents and tithes of the ecclesiastical benefices, and the tithes of Castleknock, with one pound of wax annually.

1240—Simon was prior, who made a grant to Richard de la Corner [Is this de Angulo, *i.e.* Nangle?], Bishop of Meath, of the said lands of Dunsenekill, in perpetuity, reserving only to the prior two pounds of wax yearly, or, in lieu thereof, 12d.

1244—Richard Nonnaud was prior.

1260—Hugh de Ardiz granted the sum of 20s. to this priory, and the abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin.

1289—William was prior.

1302—William de Galtrim was prior, who this year sued friar John Dawe, prior of the hospital of St. John at Kells, for the advowson of the church at Stonehalle.

1307—This year Richard Sweetman, the prior, was accused of inhumanly murdering friar Robert Mody, a canon of this house, by stabbing him with a knife; he was also accused of assisting his brother, William Sweetman, to

kill friar —— Thunre [perhaps Thunder*] another canon; the prior pleaded, that as a clerk he was not obliged to answer; whereupon friar John, abbot of the monastery of the Virgin Mary of Trim, appeared as attorney for the Bishop of Meath, and claimed that the said prior should be delivered to him. And the said jury found that, on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul last past, the friars Robert, James, John, &c., were heard to murmur that that they were too much restrained by the prior, whereupon they secretly armed themselves with swords and other weapons, and having met after the evening collation, previous to their going to rest, they complained to each other of being too much confined by N..... and avowed they would have drink as formerly; they then went towards the gate, and meeting with —— abused and pursued him, who, falling through fright, they fell upon him and used him with such inhumanity, that he instantly died; friar John Ballymore, on seeing these murderers prepare to escape, endeavoured to prevent them, but they attacked him, and with one blow of a sword, nearly severed his head from

* In the wall of a house, near the turn to Rathmolyon, are the following arms :—

For De Bath, a cross between 4 lions,—for Thunder, a chevron between 3 trumpets. On the broken shaft of a highly ornamented cross, in the same place :

ORATE

PROA

NIMA

PETRI

LINCE

A.D. 1554.

his body; this happened at the cellar door, which they had broke open. The prior gave Hugh de Lacie and John le Blounde, of Rathregan, as bail for his appearance at the next assizes.

1314—Martin was prior.

1335—Walter White was prior.

1350—On the death of the prior the temporalities were seized into the king's hands from the 10th of January to the 19th of March, when they were delivered to Henry, the newly elected prior.

1359—Thomas was prior.—*Rot. Can.*

1365.—The prior, Thomas Scurlock, was elected abbot of St. Thomas', Dublin.

1386—Dec. 24—The bulls of the translation of Alexander de Balscot, from the see of Ossory to that of Meath, were published in this church.—*Harris' Ware*, p. 147.

1386—John Franhome was prior.

Roger de Appleby went over to Ireland and there became abbot of St. Peter's, near Trim [formerly founded by Simon de Rupeforti, Bishop of Meath]; hence by the pope he was preferred Bishop of Ossory—he died A.D. 1404.—*Fuller's Worthies, Westmoreland.*

1400—Henry, son of Gerald Dillon, of Drumrany, was prior.—*Lodge, Dillon.*

1402—Leonard Golding was prior.

1405—Leonard, the prior, having resigned, Thomas Scurlock, was elected in his room.

On the 15th of October, in the year 1411, he appears to have held that office.

1419—King Henry V. granted to the prior and

convent, for the better support of this abbey, a license to acquire lands, &c., to the annual value of £40. Dated Trim, 24th September.

1423—William Scurlock was prior.

1427—Thomas Scurlock was prior.

1429—On the 8th of January the said prior Thomas was treasurer of Ireland, and before the end of the same month he was elected Bishop of Meath, but going to Rome to receive the pall, he was there rejected.

Same year Thomas Strong was prior.

1464—Nicholas Herbert was prior.

1482—William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, was interred here before the high altar.

1488—The prior, Richard Hussey, having been concerned in the rebellion raised in behalf of Lambert Simnel, he received the royal pardon for the same, and took the oaths of fidelity to King Henry VII. on the 25th of July in this year.

1516—Henry Garnet was prior.

1518—About this year Thomas Dillon was prior, who continued in office a very short time; he was third brother to Sir Bartholomew Dillon, then Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

1528—Thomas Browne was prior.

1530—On the 10th of January Owen Coffy was elected prior.

1535—The Prior of St. Peter's beside Trim was to send one man to the hosting—*Ordinances of 1534.—State Papers.*

1533-4—This year the parliament passed the following

act to appropriate the parsonage of Galtrim to this priory :

At the humble supplication of the prior and convent of the monastery or house of the apostles Peter and Paul of Newtown beside Trim : That where the advowson of the parish church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Galtrim, within the county and diocese of Meath, in the time of Prince Edward IV., late king of England, unto the monastery or house of the apostles Peter and Paul, of Newtown, beside Trim aforesaid, and to the prior and convent of the same, to hold, retain, and keep to them and their successors, in proper use was appropriated, and so appropriated did continue unto the 24th year of the reign of our sovereign lord that now is, Henry VIII., King of England and of France, defender of the faith, and lord of this land of Ireland, that one Nicholas Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, aforesaid, in a *quare impedit*, recovered the aforesaid advowson against the prior that now is of the said monastery or house, before the justices of the king's common pleas in this land of Ireland. The said Nicholas, in his said action of *quare impedit*, alledging that the said advowson, long before the said appropriation thereof, was appendant to the manor of Galtrim aforesaid, which manor, the said advowson thereto then being appendant, was given by force of a remainder of a tail to one Peter Hussey, ancestor to the said Nicholas, whose heir the said Nicholas is, and to the heirs male of his body begotten, as by the said recovery more plainly doth appear. And forasmuch as the tithes of the parsonage of Galtrim aforesaid was that thing that the said house or monastery was most supported and kept up [by],

and divine service and hospitality maintained, and that the same house or monastery, if it could not have the said parsonage thereto again appropriated, was, and is very like, to be clearly dissolved, forasmuch as a great deal of the possessions that was given thereto at the foundation thereof, lieth in the marches, and by reason of war and oppression there is much wasted, sore decayed, and diminished, and the premisses of pity moving Sir William Skeffington, then Lord Deputy of this land, and the council of the same, at their desire, the said Nicholas Hussey, upon the said advowson, did submit himself to such end, award, and order, as the said Lord Deputy, the most Rev. Father in God, John, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and then Chancellor of Ireland, Sir John Barnewall, knt. Lord of Trimlettstown, and Thomas Luttrell, then the king's sergeant at his laws in Ireland, should take order and award therein; and the said arbiters, by the assent of the said prior and Nicholas, thereupon did award, order, and deem that there should be a vicar perpetual and for ever in the same church made, established, and ordained, having perpetual succession, that shall have yearly to him and his successors, vicaries of the same church for the time being, the whole manse or glebe of the parsonage or church of Galtrim aforesaid, with four acres of arable land, being within the same town of Galtrim thereto pertaining, with all other lands and tenements pertaining to the same, being within the precinct, bounds, and mearings of the lands of the town of Galtrim aforesaid, the whole altarages, oblations, and offerings yearly of the church and parish of Galtrim aforesaid, the third part of all the tithe torves of the said

parish, the whole tithes of corn and hay of all the lands, messuages, and tenements of Clonemeath, and such tithes yearly of corn, half wheat and bear, and the other half oats, as shall be to the yearly value of eight marks of lawful money of Ireland, of such corn as shall grow or be in the farthest part of the land of the town of Galtrim aforesaid, from the house or monastery of SS. Peter and Paul aforesaid, after the rate of fifteen shillings the couple of corn of the same tithe yearly; to have and to hold the same manor, glebe lands, altarages, oblations, offerings, tithes, and all other premisses, with their appurtenances, to the said vicar, and to his successors for ever, that so shall be there made, established, and ordained. And that the advowson of the parsonage of Galtrim aforesaid, with all other manner of tithes, oblations, and altarages, chapels, and free chapels that pertaineth to the same, except the premisses for the said vicar limited, at the cost of the said prior, or his successors, after he or his successors had obtained or gotten of our sovereign lord the king, his heirs or successors, a sufficient license to take, accept, and appropre the same advowson to them and their successors, then shall be appropriated, united, and annexed to the said house or monastery of SS. Peter and Paul aforesaid, and to the prior and convent of the same, and their successors for ever. To have and to hold, keep, and retain the same to the said prior and convent, and to their successors for ever, in proper use, in pure and perpetual alms, to pray for the souls of his antecessors of the said Nicholas, and for the prosperity of the said Nicholas and his heirs and sequel, for their souls after they pass this transitory life.

1537—28th Henry VIII.—This house was suppressed and granted to the king by act of Parliament.—*Irish Statutes.*

29th King Henry VIII.—This monastery, with the lands of Killtombe, Cloynboynagh, Shirlokeston, and Rathnalle, was granted, for the term of twenty-one years, to Robert Dillon,* at the annual rent of £16 5s. 9d., Irish money. Also, 22nd July, 32nd same king, the town of Dunkennie, with five messuages, six cottages, 160 acres of arable, and 20 acres called Huntsland, parcel of the possessions of St.

* According to Lodge, James Dillon, of Riverstown, had five sons—Sir Bartholomew Dillon, who, in 1516, was deputy treasurer, and in 1518, chief justice of the Common Pleas ; Gerald, of Balgeeth ; Sir Robert, of Newtown, attorney-general in 1545, and chief justice of the Common Pleas in 1559 ; Thomas, prior of St. Peter's, Trim ; and Edmond, prior of Newtown. The lay brothers seem to have succeeded to the property of their clerical brothers, and to that of their houses.

On a stone in the porch of Trim church, which evidently was attached to the piscina now used as a font, are three shields—1. De Bath—2. Dillon, a lion rampant within a tressure, over all a fess—3. A fess between three crescents for Wile or Wylde, of Riverstown. In the time of Edward IV., James Dillon, son of Sir Richard Dillon, of Proudstown, and heir of his mother Jeane, daughter and heiress of Wylde, of Riverstown, married Elizabeth, daughter of Bath, of Dollardstown, and bore these coats. The fess over the lion rampant is said to have been granted by John, Duke of Bedford, to Richard Dillon, as an augmentation to his arms, for his conduct at the battle of Verneuil, in 1424 ; and the Wylde crescents, instead of being quartered with the paternal coat, were afterwards incorporated into the Dillon arms, according to a mode not unusual in Irish heraldry.

John the Baptist, of Newtown, with one messuage in the town of Navan, containing 60 acres, parcel of the possessions of the abbey of St. Mary, in Navan, together with Branganston, being part of the possessions of John Burnell, and Daltonston, part of the possessions of Christopher Eustace, both of whom were attainted of high treason, were granted for ever to the said Dillon, to hold in capite, at the rent of four marcs Irish money. And 22nd July, 33rd same king, all the several possessions of this abbey, situate in Newtown, Kilthome, Cloynboynagh, Skirlokeston, and Rathnalle, the tithes of hay and corn in Newtown, Kilthombe, Cloynboynagh, and Shirlokestown excepted, were granted to the said Dillon for ever, at the yearly rent of four marcs, to commence at Michaelmas, 1558, at the expiration of the first lease for 21 years.

4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, a mill on the river Blackwater, and 100 acres of land in Moyvally, in this county, part of the possessions of this priory, were granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, together with the priory of Lismullen.

This priory paid five marcs annually to the bishop.

On the 1st of May, 1536, this house was suppressed by Parliament and granted to King Henry VIII.

In 1550, it was found that this priory had been seized of the tithes of the chapel of Baskyn, with the appurtenances, being three couples of corn, each valued at 13s. 4d.

1560, February 3rd—The tithes of the rectories of Kilfare and Gary, in the county of Westmeath, part of this priory were granted to Henry Draycot, in perpetuity, at the annual rent of £4, besides the procurations, &c.

The prior of this priory was third in dignity, and sat as a baron in the House of Lords.

The remains of the large old church are still in being, where is also to be seen an ancient tomb, said to have been placed there for a daughter of King John.

The ruins of this priory give proof of the architectural taste and magnificence of the Anglo-Normans, and of the order which they had established in this country, within less than fifty years of their arrival. The church* once “*The cathedral of Meath*,” consisted of a simple nave, without aisles or transept, 136 feet in length by 30 in breadth; on the south side of the altar are two sedilia, with round-headed arches, which, both from their form, and from the sandstone† of which they are composed, appear to be of an older date than the rest of the building. At the west end are two passages, or triforia, in the thickness of the walls; and here are also some beautiful remains

* On the 27th of May, 1518, in the *cathedral church of Saint Peter, of Newtown*, beside Trim, in the synod held here before Hugh [Inge], Bishop of Meath, a transumpt of the old rolls of the proxies, synodals and taxations of Meath was read and compared with the ancient rolls, and confirmed by the bishop, the archdeacons, and the clergy.

This transumpt is still preserved in the diocesan registry, together with some fragments of the original rolls.

† The other carved work of this church is in Caen stone; the sandstone came either from Moynalvey, or from Lismullen: this is the cut stone of the castle, and of all our older buildings; the Ardblaccan stone did not come into use before the 14th century; it was then used in the windows inserted in the chancel of Trim church, and still more evidently in the insertions of the 15th or 16th century in the abbey of Bective.

of the springing of a groined roof. The square-headed window in the west gable* gives token of subsequent alterations. The decay of this house, previous to the Reformation, as stated in the act of Parliament, seems to be evidenced by the windows to the north having been partly built up, a change which it is not reasonable to think was made after the dissolution.

When the area of the church was cleared out some years ago, there were found at the east end some indented tiles, now in the vestry room of Trim church, and under the east window a considerable quantity of small fragments of painted and stained glass; some broken pieces of an arched tomb, and some other carved stones were then built into the walls† of the old church; and, as they were not respected by the sacrilegious hands of the passers by, the remains of another tomb, and of a carved door-way, for greater security, were inserted in the porch and at the east end of Trim church. The figure of the bishop, now at the west gable of Newtown church, long trodden under foot, and called by tradition—ever forgetful, imaginative, and

* What was the purpose of the holes, like putlock holes, which go through the walls in this gable, and in other parts of the building?

† With the following inscription:—

“ HAS ANTIQUÆ PIETATIS ET ARTIS RELIQUIAS
VICINI MONASTERII SS. PETRO ET PAULO DEDICATI
OLIM ORNAMENTA
PROSTRATAS DIU ET PENE DETRITAS
PARIETIBUS HUJUS ECCLESIAE
INFIGENDAS CURAVIT R. B. VICAR DE TRIM.
A. D. M. DCCCXLII.”

flexible—the daughter of King John, is probably the figure of the founder, Bishop Simon Rochford. One of the arched tombs may be assigned to Bishop William Sherwood.

Many romantic stories of the treasure buried in these ruins were current a few years ago, and it is not long since hundreds of people, some of them from a considerable distance, assembled here by night, and made great excavations, in the hope of reaching the underground passage leading to the high altar, with the golden candlesticks, not to be touched under pain of death, by which lie two sleeping bishops, who, when awakened, will give the keys of two small chambers, one full of silver and the other full of gold, which may be taken away by the bold and pious finders. The police, however, who doubted the purpose of the assembly, interrupted the excavations, and the treasure was not disturbed.

Eniscoffy belonged to this house, and paid 11s. proxies.
—*Case of Proxies.*

The priory was supplied with water from St. Peter's well; many yards of the lead pipe, through which it was conveyed, were dug up about twenty years ago.

PRIORY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

THIS priory, or hospital, was erected in the 13th century, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, for Cross-bearers,* or Crouched Friars, and the Bishops of Meath were either the founders or great benefactors to this house.

* Archdall has made a house of Cross-bearers at Trim, which never existed, and has given the following entry as relating to it, which truly belongs to the Black Friary of Trim, and should have been printed under that head at 223.

— Husse, the last prior, in company with all the brethren, did, on the 4th of February, 27th King Henry VIII. voluntarily quit this monastery ; the possessions of which were a church and belfry, chapter house, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a store, kitchen, stable, and cemetery ; three gardens and an orchard, within the precincts ; four messuages, four gardens, sixty acres of arable land, three of meadow, and four of pasture, with the appurtenances in Trim, which said messuages, gardens and land were found of the yearly value of £3, besides reprises.

23rd May, 34th King Henry VIII.—This friary, with thirty-six acres of arable land, three of meadow, and a park of pasture, together with the Augustinian friary of Skrine, and the several lands of Londrestown, in this county, part of the possessions of the Dominican friary in Dublin, were granted for ever to Sir Thomas Cusack, knt., at the annual rent of 8s. 5d., Irish money.

A.D. 1281—Walter, the son of Alured the younger, granted to this house an annual rent of 40s., out of the manor of Magathtreth, in this county, in pure and perpetual alms.

1395—18th Richard II.—The king permits the prior and convent of the house or hospital of St. John of Newtown, near Trim, to acquire in perpetuity the advowson of parishes not exceeding £10, according to their taxation, and six carucates of arable land not held in capite. He also confirms them in all their possessions in Ireland. Dublin, 24th of March.—*Rot. Can.*

1406—7th Henry IV.—John, prior of the monastery of St. John, near Trim, had custody of one messuage, thirty acres arable, two meadow in Dunkenny, and one weir [gurgitis] on the Boyne, as long as they were in the king's hands. Dublin, 14th of July.—*Rot. Can.*

1427—John Pakkere was prior.

Edmund, fourth brother to Sir Bartholomew Dillon, who was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1513, was prior of Newtown and of Luske.

The prior of this house paid annually half a marc proxies to the Bishop of Meath.

Laurence White was the last prior, who surrendered this priory and its possessions July 16th, 31st King Henry VIII., being then seized of the same, containing a church, two towers, an hall, storehouse, kitchen, brew-house, two granaries, a pigeon-house, and haggard ; also of four messuages, twenty acres of arable land, being part of their demesne on the south side of the Boyne, seventy acres of arable land, twelve of pasture, being part of the

said demesne on the north side of the Boyne ; and a close containing an acre of pasture, with three gardens in New-town, annual value, besides reprises, 10l. 4d. ; four messuages, six cottages, 120 acres of arable land and twenty of pasture, with a mill on the river Blackwater in the town of Clonguffyn, of annual value, besides reprises, £4 16s. ; a castle, six messuages, forty acres of arable land, and forty of pasture, moor, and underwood, in Longwood and Atomodarie, annual value, besides reprises, 52s. 4d. ; seven acres of arable land and three of pasture, in Ball-reyn, annual value, besides reprises, 4s. 8d. ; two acres of arable land, with the three Warrenstowns, in the parish of Knockmarke, annual value, besides reprises, 2s. ; two acres of arable land in the townland of Agher in the aforesaid parish, annual value, besides reprises, 2s. ; twenty acres of arable land in the townland of Trim, annual value, besides reprises, 20s. 8d. ; five messuages, three cottages, 160 acres of arable land, three of meadow, and six of pasture, with the appurtenances in Downekenny, annual value, besides reprises, of £19 5s. 6d. ; one messuage, forty-eight acres of arable land, two of meadow, and two of pasture, in St. John's-town, annual value, besides reprises, 6s. 8d. ; sixteen acres of arable land in Moyhangaye, annual value, besides reprises, 16s. 6d. ; six acres of arable land in Coraghetown, and an annual rent of 7s. 4d., payable out of the lands of Thomas Plunkett, of Rathmore, Christopher Plunkett, jun., Richard Proudefote, Nicholas Ford, &c., annual value, besides reprises, 13s. 4d. ; twenty acres of arable land in Richardstown, annual value, besides reprises, 20s. ; also one

messuage, with a garden in the town of Inche, annual value, besides reprises, 4s. ; and thirty acres of arable land in Moher, near Kells, annual value, besides reprises, 20s. ; with the following rectories appropriated to the said prior and his successors, Tillanoge and the appurtenances, annual value, besides reprises, £10 13s. 4d., and Fennor with the appurtenances, annual value, besides reprises, £6 13s. 4d.

July 18—31 Henry VIII.—Fiant for grant of the following yearly pensions:—£10 to Laurence Whyte, late prior of St. John's of Newtown, near Trim, and 26s. 8d. to Patrick Dongan, issuing out of the profits of the rectories of Finnowr and Tullanaghoge.—*Rot. Pat.*

This priory stands on the south side of the river, a little below the abbey, and contiguous to St. Peter's bridge. The ruins are extensive, though by no means remarkable for regularity of style, nor have they much appearance of a religious foundation. A square castle adjoins St. Peter's bridge, from whence a regular range of building, along the water's edge, extends to another castle at the east end, near which is the triple east window of a chapel, which appears to have been 117 feet in length by 24 in breadth.

This priory and its possessions were granted to Robert Dillon. (See the priory of Regular Canons, Newtown). It afterwards became the property of the Ashe family, and was inhabited by them for many years, at which time many alterations were probably made for domestic purposes.

Tradition says that previous to the revolution it was inhabited by Brown, a Roman Catholic bishop, who was driven from it after the battle of the Boyne, when it was

granted to one of William's officers. The intruder was not allowed to enjoy his acquisition; the very night in which he took possession, he saw the most horrid vision, and felt the whole weight of the priory on his breast; at dawn of day he ordered his horse, and rode away, never to return.

END OF NOTICES OF THE ABBEYS OF TRIM AND
NEWTOWN.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

A list of Hugh De Lacy's Barons, and his grants to them, is thus given in the "Conquest of Ireland," as edited by Franc. Michel, p. 148-9-50 :—

"De Huge de Laci vus conterai,
Cum il feffa ses baruns,
Chevalers, serjanz e garsunz.
Chastel-Knoc tut premer donat
A Huge Tyrel, k'il tant amat ;
E Chastel-Brec,* solum l'escrit,
A barun Willame le Petit,†

* Castlebrack in Queen's County ; it was seized upon by the O'Doyne's, now Dunne's and was called Toghesuer.—1540, *St. Papers*, ii. 237.

† Gulielmus Modicus Hib Expug. ii. 34.—In the reign of Edward II. the heiress of the Petits, barons of Dunboyne and Mullingar, married Thomas Butler, brother to the first Earl of Ormonde, and ancestor of the Butlers of Dunboyne.

In 1215, it was covenanted between King John and Walter de Lacy, that Walter should receive the following fines :—

De Willo fil Robr de Lacy, Rici de Tuyt, et uxoris et de filia Hugonis Tuyt, et Radi Parin (Parvi ?), et Ade de Capell scilicet, fines de Baronia sua—*Red Book Rememb.*

Second Report, i. 161.

Marcherueran altresi
 E la tere de Rathkeuni (Rathkenny, Kilkenny west?),
 Le Cantref pus de Hadhnorkur [Ardnorcher]
 A Meiler, qui ert de grant valur,
 Donad Huge de Laci
 Al bon Meiler le fiz Hervi ;*
 A Gilibert de Nangle† en fin.
 Donat tut Makeragilin‡ [Morgallion] ;
 A Jocelin donat le Nouan
 E la tere de Ardbrechan
 (Li un ert fiz, li autre pere,
 Solum le dit de la mere) ;
 A Richard Tuit§ ensemant
 Donad riche feffement ;
 Rathwor donat altresi
 Al barun Robert de Lacy ;

* Meyler FitzHenry founded the abbey of Great Connell, in Kildare, and placed there regular canons from Lanthonby.

† Gilbert Nangle's grandson, the son of Jocelin, was probably called Gilbert ; and, from the name of his father, was called by the Irish M'Gostelb, or Costello,—(*An. Buell.* 1191, 1192,) and was founder of the Connaught family of Costello.

‡ 1240-47—Albert of Cologn, Archbishop of Armagh, exchanged with Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, the lands of Coulrath (Coleraine), in Toscard, which the Earl had by force possessed himself of, for the lands of Machirgallion, and the manor of Nobber.—*Ware's Bishops*.

§ 1344—18 Edward III.—Richard Tuyt had summons to attend the King to France, with 20 men at arms and 50 hobellars ; the Earls of Desmond and Kildare were to come with the same number. 1347—Richard Tuyte was again summoned, as was also Feypowe, to come with 15 men at arms and 25 hobellars.—*Rymer*.

A Richard de la Chapele*
 Tere donad bone e bele ;
 A Geffrei de Constantyn† Kilberi [Kilbixy ?]
 A memes de Rathei Marthi ;
 E Sci[r]n ad pus enchartre,
 Adam de Feipo‡ l'ad pus done ;
 A Gilibert de Nungent§

* Brother to Gilbert Nugent.

† This grant to Constantin is more fully expressed in a charter made to him by Walter de Lacy, namely :—five knights' fees in the Theof of Kilbixi ; with a castle and 15 knights' fees in the lands of Conemake (*i. e.* Comnae de Moierin, in the county of Longford, which was part of the ancient Meath), next adjoining to the said castle, beyond the river of Ethne, (*i. e.* the Inny) ; by the service of four knights.—*Ware's Antiq.*

‡ An heiress of the Phepoes carried these estates into the family of the Marwardes ; who were consequently stiled Barons of Skryne ; from the Marwardes they passed by marriage to a younger branch of the Westmeath Nugents, who forfeited in 1641. In 1332 Simon de Feypoe was seized of the manors of Skryne, in county Meath ; Santrey, in Dublin ; Rathcoul and Moyeshell, in the liberty of Trim.—*Pipe. Roll.*

For the origin of the name of this Simon Feypoe, see *Miracula Simonis de Montfort*, page 73, printed by *Camden Soc. Chronicon. W. De Rishanger.*

§ Hugh de Lacy gave to Sir Gilbert Nugent, in recompence of his services, his sister, Rosa, in marriage—(*Lodge, Westmeath*) ; he also granted him the lands of Delvin, formerly the estate of the sept of O'Finelan ; with all the appurtenances situate and lying within said lands, one town excepted, which belonged to the abbot of Fore, called Terraghelach, as appears from the grant ; to which was affixed the seal of a knight in complete armour on horseback.—(*Ware's Antiq.*) Delvin passed by an heiress of the Nugents to the Tuites, and from

A William de Muset* ensemant
 Donat teres e honurs,
 Veant baruns e vassours ;
 E al barun Huge de Hose†
 Terre bele ad pus done ;
 Adam Dullard altresi
 La terre de Rathenuarti [Dulenevarthy—*Ware*] ;
 A un Thomas ad done
 De Cravlle en herite
 Eymelath Began [Emly Beg] tute en peis
 (Al nor est de Kenlis),
 Lachrachalun ensemant ;

them returned to the Nugents. The palatine barons of Delvin, from the 3rd to the 8th, inclusive, were Tuites.—*Beth. Coll.*

* 1213—Peter Messet died: he was Baron of Luyn, near Trim; but, dying without heirs male, the inheritance fell to three daughters; of whom Lord Vernail married the eldest, Talbot the second, and Loundres the third.—*Pem.* The family of Loundres is now represented by Preston, Viscount Gormans-town.

David Fitzwilliams, the last baron of Naas, had three daughters married to de la Roche, de London, de Bret.—*Masons' ii. Patricks*, 54. He was Lord of Wicklow.

† A deed of Walter de Lacy's, grants Dervath, with three knights' fees and one carucate of land, near Kenet, to Hugh de Hoesse.—(*Lodge, Westmeath.*) John de Hereford granted to the Abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin, all the church tithes, and other dues, in his portion of the lands of Desa; as they were set out and divided between him and the lord Hugh de Hoesse.—(*Monast. Hib.* 283.) Ware says that Hugh Hose had Dies (Deece), which Shachlin held. Some part of Deece is still the estate of Hussey, Baron of Galtrim.

E Sendouenath, solum la gent,
 Donat Huge de Lacy
 A cil Thomas, sachez de fi;
 Gradone* [Crandon—*Ware*] pus a un barun
 Ricard le Flemmeng out a nun,
 xx feiz li donat veraiment,
 Si la geste ne vus ment."

Of these baronial families, the Tyrrells, Petits, Nangles, Feypos, and Husseys, all bore bars in their arms. Ferne says, that Hugh De Lacy bore quarterly or and gules, a bend sable, in chief a label of three points argent; from the bars borne by his Meath followers, it is probable that the bend was changed into a bar by the Irish heralds. All the Geraldines were men *unius armaturæ*.—*Hib. Expug.* ii. 15.

The Lacy arms, in Molyneux's Heraldic MSS. in Trin. Coll. Dub. are emblazoned argent a fess sable.

Is not the Fret in Bellew, and the Fretty cross in Taafe, derived from the Verdon Fret, as the Meath Fesses are from De Lacy?

Dowdall bears a Fess between five Doves. The arms of Archdeken and of Cantwell in Leinster are the chevrons of Clare or Strongbow.

* Perhaps Crevoda or Creewood. Henry the Second confirmed to the abbey of Mellifont the gift made by Robert of Flanders (Fleming), of a carucate of land in Crevoda.—(*Mon. Hib.*) The territory of Ui Cremthainne is included in the baronies of Slane—*An. Four M.* O'Donovan, A.D. 500.

No. II.

Hugh De Lacy's Charter to Gilbert de Nugent, from Sir William Betham's Collections.

Hugo de Lacy omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis et omnibus hominibus suis et amicis, Francis, Anglicis et Hibernicis salutem, sciatis me dedisse, et presenti charta mea confirmasse Gilberto de Nugent et heredibus suis Delvin totam, quam in tempore Hibernicorum O'Finelani tenuerant, cum omnibus pertinentiis in villis quæ infra predictam Delvin continentur (excepto quadam villa abbatis de Foure nomine Torrechelach) pro servitio suo quinque militum infra terram meam de Midia faciendo sibi et heredibus suis, a me et heredibus meis libere et honoriſice et plenarie tenendam, in bosco et in plano in pratis pascuis in ecclesiis et capellis in viis et semitis in aquis et piscariis in stagnis et molendinis et venationibus cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas ibi habeo vel habere debeo. Hiis testibus Will. Parvo, Rob. de Bigurr,* Gilberto de Boscharr, Nich. Clerico, Phil. Clerico, Rog. Camerario, Ada Clavigero, Rob. de Alta Villari, Simon de Bigarr, et aliis.

* Giraldus Cambrensis, Ex. Hib. cap. xxii., says that Hugh de Lacy built a castle for Robert de Bigarz, at Obowey, which seems to have been near the castle of Meiler, in Leix, which is printed in Giraldus Cambrensis Tahmelio, but probably means Timahoe; both the castles seem to have been on the Barrow. Is Bigarz now Vigors, or Vicars?

No. III.

“*The Conquest of Ireland*” gives the following account of the Building of the Castle of Trim, and of the attack upon it, and its destruction by the Irish Princes, and its restoration by Tyrrell:—

“ E cil de Laci pus Hugun
A Trym ferma une meisun,
E fossejeta envirun,
E pus l’enclost he hireson ;
Dedens la meysun ad pus mis
Chevalers baruns de grant pris,
Pus comandast le castel
En la gard Huge Tyrel,
Al port ala pur posser
Vers Engletere la haute mer ;
Mes de Conneth l’entendeit
Li reis, qui a cel contemple esteit,
Que Huge un chastel aveit ferme :
De la novele esteit ire
Sun host feseit a sei venir,
Le chastel irra assaillir
O’Chonchor tut à estrus,
De Conneth li reis orgullus,
Od sei menad O’Flaverti,
Mac Dermot e Mac Herathi,
Reis O’Kelli de O’Mani,
O’Harthire e O’Hinnathi,
O’Cabre e O’Flannegan,

E pus don O'Manethan,
 O'Dude e O'Manethan,
 O'Sathnessy de Poltilethban ;
 Si alad le reis Molethlin
 E reis O'rorig sun veysin.
 De Kinel O'Neil O'Malori
 E Mac Douleue altresi ;
 Si alad reis O'Karuel
 E Mac Tawene, qui tant ert fel,
 Mac Scilling e Mac Artan
 E fel Mac Garragan :
 Makelan tut ensement
 I alad od la sue gent ;
 De Kinelogin O'Nel li reis
 Od sei menad trei mil Yrreis.
 Assemblez erent les Norries
 E de Lethchoin trestut les reis,
 Vers Trym pristrent à cheminer
 Pur le chastel agravanter ;
 E li barun Huge Tyrel
 Desque al cunte un damisel
 Il envea trestut brochant
 Sur un cheval assez curant,
 Que al cunte descrit trestute
 La novele tut de buche :
 Que assembléz erent les Norreys
 E de Lescoin trestut les reis
 Pur abatre le dongun,
 Le chastel e la hirefun.
 ' Par mei vus mande li barun

Li veil Tyrel de Trym Hugun
 Que tu le seez de tut aidant
 O tun force e succurant.
 E li conte lui pramis ad
 Que il de buche lui eiderat.

Tuz fiz somundre sa gent
 Par Leynestere hastivement.
 Quant assemblez esteint tuz,
 Vels, jovenes, bloys e ruz,
 Vers Trym pensèrent de errer
 Pur les Norreys encuntrer ;
 Mès einz ki li gentil quens
 Venus esteit od les sens,
 Aveit Huge veraiment
 Del tut guerpi le mandement
 Pur co qu'il n'aveit à fors
 Dedens la meisun ne deors
 De mellé rendre ne estur
 San l'aide del cuntur.
 Quant les Engleis erent partis
 E lur meysun urent guerpiz,
 A [T]rym vindrent les Yrreis.
 La somme dirrai de meis
 Cumben erent ne quant miller ;
 Kar tenu sarrai mensonjer.
 La mot firent tut dégeter,
 Desque à la tere tut verser,
 E la meysun tut premer
 De fu ardant estenceler.

Quant accompli urent lur feiz,
 Si s'en sunt trestut retreiz ;
 De returner unt fet semblant
 Vers lur pais li fel tyrant ;
 E li conte, que tant iert fere,
 Ver Trym pensout d'esperimere
 Pur la meysun garantir,
 Si il là hore pust venir.
 Vers Trym s'en veit li quens brochant
 E od lui meint vassal vaillant ;
 Mès quant li quens esteit venus,
 Sur l'ewe esteit lores descenduz ;
 Kar il n'i trova en [e] stant
 Meysun, bordel, petit ne grant,
 U il se peust dedens eiser
 Ne cel nuit herberger.

Lores fist li quens hucher
 Par tut l'ost commander
 Que tuz montasent errant
 Atant se mist al ferrant,
 Si s'en ala chemin dreiture
 Pursuant a grant allure.
 Tant s'en est li quens penez
 Qu'il atenist la gent detrefs,
 Si lur curat hastivement
 Sanz nul arrestement ;
 E les Yrreis ki erent nuz
 Se sunt lores responduz,
 Là set, là wit, là tries, là quatre,

Si que nul ne tint altre ;
E li quens ad dunc occis
Ee cele gent set vint e dis ;
Pus fet, sachez, retur,
Vers Dyveline od grant baudur ;
E Huge Tyrel ver Trim ala,
Sa fortelecce referma,
Pus l'ad gardé par grant honur
Desque la venue sun seignur.

*Names of the Chiefs and Places in Ireland mentioned in
the above extract.*

Connoth (Connaught), O'Conchur (O'Connor), O'Fla-
verti (O'Flaherty), MacHerathi (M'Geraghty ?), O'Kelli-
de O'Mani (O'Kelly of Hy Maine), O'Harthire (O'Hara),
O'Hinnathi (O'Hennessy ?), O'Cabre (O'Carberry), Oma-
nethan (Monaghan, M'Mahon), O'Dude (O'Dowd), O'Sath-
nessy (O'Shaughnessy), Moilethlin (Malaughlin), O'Rorig
(O'Rourke), MacDouleve (Donlevy), O'Karul (O'Carol),
Makelan (M'Hely, or M'Hale ?) Leth Con (the northern
half of Ireland), Kenelogin (Kinel Owen, Tyrone).

No. IV.

King John did spend two days in Trim, as appears from the following Itinerary of his Journey in Ireland, taken from the Itinerary of his Reign, compiled by Thomas Duffus Hardy, F.S.A., from Original Records, and published by the Record Commissioners :

A.D. 1210.

June 20, Crook, near Waterford.

- 21, Crook, Newbridge ; *apud Pontem Novum vil- lam Willielmi Marescalli.*
- 22, Thomastown ;* *apud Boscum, terra Thomæ filii Antonii.*
- 23, Kilkenny.
- 24, Kilkenny, Naas.
- 26, Naas.
- 29, Dublin ; *apud Pratum juxta Dublin.*
- 30, Dublin, Grenoge ; *apud Pratum Grenoc.*

July 2, TRIM ; *apud Pratum subtus Trim* (the field now called the King's Park).

- 3, TRIM.
- 4, Kells ; *apud Pratum subtus Kendles.*
- 5, Kells.
- 7, Louth ; *apud Pratum subtus Lovet vel apud Pratum subtus aquam quandam quæ vocatur Strathe.*
- 8, Kadlelec ; *apud Pratum juxta Cadelec* (Dundalk?).
- 9, Carlingford.

* Thomas Town.—*Stanyhurst.*

July 10, Carlingford.
 11, Carlingford.
 12, *Apud castrum Jordani de Saukevile* (Ard-glass).
 14, Rath ; (Maghera),—*Reeves*.
 16, Downpatrick ; *apud Dun vel Pratum subtus Dun*.
 19 to 28, Carrickfergus.
 29, Holywood ; *apud Sanctum Boscum*.
 31, Balimore ; *apud Balimoran*—(Ballymoran in Killinchy).—*Reeves*.

Aug. 2, Downpatrick.
 3, Downpatrick.
 4, Bannbridge.
 5, Carlingford.
 8, Drogheda.
 9, Drogheda, Duleek.
 10, Duleek, Kells.
 11, Kells, Fowre.
 12, Granard ; *apud Grenard castrum Richardi de Thuit*.
 14, Rathwire.
 16, Castle Bret ; *apud Castell Bret.**
 18 to 23, Dublin.
 24, Near Dublin.
 26, Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.

* Castle Breck, Petit's Barony ? Castellanbryck, eight miles from Brackland.—*State Papers*, i. 524.

No. V.

GRANT OF MEATH* TO HUGH DE LACY,

BY HENRY II.

Henricus Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, epis- copis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis, Francis, Anglis, et Hiberniensibus, totius terræ suæ, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et præsenti charta mea confirmasse Hugoni de Lacy pro servitio suo, terram de Midia, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, per servitium quinquaginta militum, sibi et heredibus suis, tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis, sicut Murcardus Hu-Melachlin eam tenuit, vel aliquis alius ante illum, vel postea. Et de incremento dono illi omnia feoda, quæ prebuit vel prebebit (habuit vel habebit?) circa Duvelunam, dum Balivus meus est, ad faciendum mihi servitium apud civitatem meam Duvelune. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, ut ipse Hugo et heredes sui post eum, predictam, terram habeant, et teneant omnes libertates, et liberas consuetudines quas ibi habeo, vel habere possum, per prenomi- natum servitium, a me et heredibus meis, bene et in pace,

* Walter de Lacy, in his confirmation of the grant of the tithes of Kilcooly, and of the several other parishes in Meath, made to the abbey of Lanthonby, by Hugh de Lacy, claims the land by right of conquest, without any mention of this royal charter; the words are—"De terra sua quam conquisivit in Hibernia."—*Monast. Anglican.*

libere, et quiete, et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in vivariis et stagnis, et piscationibus et venationibus, in viis et semitis, et portubus maris et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus, quas ibi habeo, vel illi dare possum, et hac mea charta confirmare. T. comite Richardo filio Gilberti, Willielmo de Braosa, Willo de Albin', Reginaldo der Cortenai, Hug. de Gundevilla, Willo f'. Aldelmi Dapifero, Hug. de Cressi, Willo de Stotevilla, Rad. de Haia, Regin. de Pavilli, Rad. de Verdun, Willo de Gerpu' Villa, Roberto de Riulli.—*Apud Weseford.*

The names of the witnesses from Braosa are not in Ware, and are taken from the printed calendar of the Pat. Roll. 2 Henry V., in which the name of Earl Richard, the first witness, is given Com. Rico f. Vislabi, a mistake either of the original transcriber, or of the printer, for f. Gilberti.

No. VI.

A LIST OF THE GENTRY IN MEATH IN 1511.

FROM CHRISTOPHER CUSACK'S BOOK.*

BARONY OF DULEEK.

The Lord of Gormanstown.
 The Lord of Moymordree (Mornington ?)
 Sir William Darcey, of Platen.
 John Bellowe, of Bellewstown.
 Thomas Birte, of Tullok.
 Edward Caddell, of Herbardston.
 John Caddell, of the Nall.
 Robert Bath, of Dullardyston.
 John Feel, of Paynystown.
 John Talbote, of Dargiston.
 Micael Sarswyll, of Sarswyllston.
 Ric. Sarswyll, de le More Church.
 Edward Bath, of Beschellston.
 Edmund Goldinge, of Pierston.
 John Neterwill, of Ballygarth.
 William Sturky de Ninche.
 Hamelyn of Smithston.
 John Bath, of Cope.

BARONY OF SCRINE.

The Lord of Kyllen.
 The Lord of Dunsany.
 Matthew Bath, of Rathfegh.
 John Cusak, of Cosineston.

* M.S., Trinity College, Dublin.—E. 3, 33.

BARONY OF SCRINE—*Continued.*

Walter Chevers, of Maceston.*
 Christopher Cusake, of Grardstown.
 Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverstown.
 Richard Pentony, of Cabbagh.
 Thomas Tancard, of Castellton.
 David More, of Morton.
 Richard Cusake, of Ballymulghan.
 Wat. Goldinge, of Ferganeston.
 Wat. Bath, of Donakerny.
 Larance Aische, of Athronan.

BARONY OF RATOATH.

Edward Barnwall de Crikeston.
 Patrick Barnwall, of Kilbru.
 Patrick Sadgre, of Killeglan.
 Richard Sadgre, of Ballybin.
 Symon Birforde, of Kilrowe.
 Christopher Plunket, of Lagowr.
 Richard Kerdy, of Rathowth.

* The late Mr. John Pratt Winter, of Agher, used to say that he remembered when Betagh, of Moynalty, Barnewall, of Kilbrew, and Chevers, of Macetown, were said to be the three Commoners of Meath.

On a stone in Beg's house, taken from the Castle of Mace-town, is this inscription :—

En Dieu ma fiaunce,
 Cristofor Chever, knt.
 Dame Ane Plunket.

Chevers Arms.

Plunkett Arms.

In Maclean's Life of Sir Peter Carew are many curious notices of the Chevers' family.

BARONY OF DUNBOYNE.

The Baron of Dunboyne.

Phiepo of the Rowane.

BARONY OF MOYFINRAGH.

Gerrot Welsley de Dongin.

Lenx of the Knocke.

Wat. Lenx, of Laracor.

Richard Lynane, of Adameston.

Meyler Hussey, of Balroudan.

Boyce of the Calgath.

Delahid, of Moyglar.

Hussey, of Moylossey.

BARONY OF DEES.

The Barony of Galtrim.

George Hussey, of the Ferrans.

Parice, of Aghir.

George Barnwall, of Arroteston.

Nicholas Hussey de Gallo.

Thomas Fremint, Grange.

BARONY OF LYNN.

The Lord of Portlester.

Richard Plunket, of Rathmore.

Hatry Misset de Clon.

Christopher Nugent de Moyrath.

Misset, of Drumnagh.

Lenx, of Glakmorn.

Rochford, of Kerranystown.

Christopher Crump, of Drunadall.

The Lord Trimletyston.

BARONY OF NAVAN.

The Baron of the Nowane.
James Hill, of Alenston.
Luttrell, of Tancardston.
Alexander Ivers, of Rathmain.
Bellow, of Bellowyston.
Golding, of Churchston.
Doram, of Doreameston.
Peter Dillon, of Herbarteston.
James Begg, of Moyagher.
Christopher Bath, of Ladyrath.
Thomas Large, of Moyagher.
John Misset, of Laskarton.
John Eustace, of the same.
John Dexeter, of Rathalron.
John Hussey, Rathkenny.
Richard Teling, of Mullagha.

BARONY OF SLANE.

The Baron of Slane.
Peter Barnewall, of Stacallan.
Harry Barnewall, of Calstineston.
John Neterville, of Dowth.
Richard Proutfote, of Protefotestown.
John Fleminge, of Killary.
John Telin, of Sidan.
John Ivers, of Bingeryston.
Richard Bernewall, of New Grange.
Robert Barnewall, of Rowyston.
Hardeman, of Hardemanston.
William Fleminge, of Mandeston.

BARONY OF MORGALLION.

Patrick Neterfele, of Castelston.
George Fleming, of Stewenston.
John FitzJohn de Paynyston.
James Weldon, of Raffin.
Stoke, of Michelston.
Richard White, of Clongell.
Larance Begg, of Fretecaston.
Patrick Cruce, of le Birkas.

BARONY OF KENLIS.

Oliver Plunkett, of Gibbeston.
Patrick Everard, of Randileston.
Ric. Cruce, of Cruceston.
Thomas Plunket, of Robertston.
Edmond Balf, of Ardlonan.
George Drak, of Drakrath.
John Plunket, of Taffrath.
Thomas FitzJohn, of Fianston.
Will. Betagh, of Moynalty.
Map, of Maprath.
Robert Betagh, of Donore.
Patrick Betagh, of Newton.
Larance Betagh, of Laraston.
Edward Plunket, of Testilkeran.
Edward Plunket, of Belgry.
John Plunket, of Croskill.
James Plunket, of Correston.
Oliver Balf, of Moylerneeon.
Richard Moynagh, of Athgan.

BARONY OF KENLIS—*Continued.*

John Ledwich, of Cockeston.
John Galbaly, of Ethelston.
Jacobus Begg, of Moyagy.
Ford, of Fordyston.

BARONY OF FOWRE.

Oliver Plunket, of Loghgew.
Robert Bernewall, of Moylogh.
George, of Armingar.
Christopher Plunket, of Clon.
John Plunket, of Balmacade.
William Balf, of Galwoleston.
FitzSimon, of Tulconalle.
Philip Nangle, of Cowyll.
Pullard, of the Mayn.
Ricard Dees, of Turboteston.
Lawalleen Nugent, of Kiltomb.

No. VII.

A NOTE OF THE RISINGS OUT OF THE
GENERAL HOSTINGS,

BY LORDS, GENTLEMEN, ETC., WITHIN THE ENGLISH PALE, IN
THE LATTER END OF THE REIGN OF
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Ex. Cod. MS., Lambeth, XX. 653, fol. 85.

From "THOMPSON'S SURVEY OF MEATH."

BARONY OF DEECE AND MOYFENRAGH.

		Armed Horsemen.
The Baron of Galtrim, in person,	...	4
Barnewall, of Antiston, in person,	...	2
De la Hide, of Moyglare, in person,	...	2
Westley, of the Dengen,	...	3
James Goodall,	...	2
Bartholomew Cusacke,	...	1
Fleming, of Dirpatrick, in person,	...	1
— Hussey,	...	2
De la Hide, of Assye,	...	1

BARONY OF LUNE.

Lynch, of Dunmore [Donore],	...	1
Rochford, of Keraston, in person,	...	1
The Portriffe of Athboy,	...	4
Bernaby Sherlock,	...	2
The Soffreign of Kenlis, two archers.		

BARONY OF NAVAN.

			Armed Horsemen.
The Bishop of Methie,	...	...	...
The Lord of Trimberton,	...	...	6
The Baron of Navan,	...	...	3
The Baron of Dillon,	...	...	2
Rochforde, of Kilbride,	...	...	4
Michael Cusacke, in person,	...	...	2
Ivers, of Racaghe,	...	...	1
The Portriffe of Trim,	...	...	3
The Portriffe of Navan,	...	...	4
Teeling, of Mullagha, in person,	...	...	1
Hill, of Allenstown, in person,	...	...	1
Misset, of Laskerton,	...	...	1
Eustace, of Laskerton,	...	...	1

BARONY OF RATOATHE.

Barnwall, of Kilbrye, in person,	...	...	1
Berforde, of Kilrowe, in person,	...	...	1
Talbot, of Robertston, in person,	...	...	2
Ichers, of Dunshaughlin, in person,	...	...	1
Weafey, of the Blackehil, in person,	...	...	2

BARONY OF KENLIS.

Alexander Barnewall with the horsemen,		3
Everard, of Randleston, in person,	...	2
Mape, of Maperath, in person,	...	1
Drake, of Rathode, in person,	...	2
Betaghe, of Moynaltie, for his county,	...	6
Ledwiche, of Cookstown,	...	6
FitzJohn, of Fyanstown,	...	1

BARONY OF DULEEKE.

Armed
Horsemen.

Lord Viscount Gormanstown,	...	...	8
Darcy, of Platten, in person,	...	...	3
James Aylmer, in person,	...	...	2
Oliver Darcy, in person,	...	...	1
Talbot, of Dardistown, ...	...	...	3
Caddell, of the Nall, in person,	...	...	2
Birte, of Tullocke, in person,	...	...	2
Holde, of Paynestown, in person,	...	...	1
Hambige, of Smithstown, in person,	...	...	1
Bath, of Colpe, ...	...	...	1

BARONY OF DUNBOYNE.

Phepo, of Rowen, if he have freedom,	...	...	1
Francis De la Hide, ...	...	...	1

BARONY OF SKREEN.

The Lord of Killeen, the Lord of Dunsany, and the rest of the Plunketts,	...	...	24
Nicholas Nugent, in person,	...	...	3
M. Draycott, ...	...	...	1
Sir Thomas Cusacke, of Lismullen, in considera- tion of his absence, but	...	...	3
Sir Christopher Cheevers, of Maston,	...	...	4
Bath, of Rapheeke, in person,	...	...	3
Kent, of Daneston,	...	...	2
Cusack, of Gerrardston, in person,	...	...	2
Thomas Dillon, of Riverston,	...	...	3
Peter Dillon, ...	...	...	1
Tancred, of Castleton, in person,	...	...	1
The Portriff of Skryne, ...	...	...	1

BARONY OF SLANE.

			Armed Horsemen.
The Baron of Slane,	...	...	...
Barnewall, of Stackallen,	4 archer horsemen.		
Barnewall, of Roweston,	...	...	2
Netterfield, of Dowth, in person,	...	...	2

HALF BARONY OF FOWRE.

The Plunkets,	...	...	...	24
Balfe, of Galmoweston, in person,	...	...	...	2
Barnewall, of Marlow, in person,	...	...	...	1
Tuite, of Beltratin,	...	...	...	1

BARONY OF MORGALLION.

Thomas Fleming, of Stephenston, in person,	...	...	3
White, of Clongell, in person,	...	...	2
Veldon, of Clongell,	...	...	2

No. VIII.

GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY OF MEATH,

AT TRIM, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1735.

No.		No.	
1	Charles Lambart, <i>Foreman.</i>	12	Joseph Ashe.
2	William Fitzherbert.	13	Benjamin Copeland.
3	Richard Wesley.	14	William Williams.
4	Charles Lambart.	15	Hercules Rowley.
5	Thomas Williams.	16	George Pepper.
6	Her. Langford Rowley.	17	Thomas Bligh.
7	John Chaloner.	18	Benjamin Chapman.
8	Peter Ludlow.	19	William Peters.
9	Thomas Loftus.	20	John Tuite.
10	Thomas Taylor.	21	Nicholas Netterville.
11	Charles Hamilton.		

GRAND JURORS

AT TRIM, THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1773.

No.		No.	
1	Gorges Lowther.	13	Michael Daniel.
2	H. L. Rowley.	14	Christopher Nicholson.
3	George Lowther.	15	Joseph Ashe.
4	D. Coddington.	16	Thomas O'Reilly.
5	Syd. Singleton.	17	Gerald FitzGerald.
6	Richard Jones.	18	John Dillon.
7	John Preston.	19	J. Q. Somerville.
8	John Fleming.	20	Ham. Gorges.
9	John Meredyth.	21	Richard Allen.
10	Robert Wade.	22	Thomas Pepper.
11	Gustavus Lambart.	23	John Fostor.
12	William Waller.		

Robert Forde, High Sheriff.

NAMES OF GRAND JURORS

AT TRIM, ON THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1800.

No.	No.
1 Charles Drake Dillon.	12 James Nangle.
2 Robert Waller.	13 Samuel Winter.
3 Thomas Cherburgh Bligh.	14 Christopher Cusack.
4 John Hussey, Baron of Gal- trim.	15 Skeffington Thompson.
5 Thomas Cherburgh Bligh.	16 Joseph Preston.
6 Gustavus Lambart.	17 Walter Nugent.
7 Richard Chaloner.	18 Nicholas Coddington.
8 Thomas Trotter.	19 Elias Corbally.
9 Robert Waller.	20 Brabazon Morris.
10 Thomas Everard.	21 John Johnson.
11 William Henry Finlay.	22 Michael Johnson.
	23 Henry Daniel, Esqrs.

Charles Drake Dillon, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS

AT SPRING ASSIZES, 1801.

No.	No.
1 Sir Marcus Somerville.	13 John Hussey.
2 Hamilton Gorges, Esq.	14 Hamilton Gorges.
3 The Hon. Baron Dillon.	15 Nicholas Coddington.
4 Chris. Armitage Nicholson.	16 Skeffington Thompson.
5 Robert Wade.	17 John Pollock.
6 Samuel Winter.	18 Nathaniel Preston.
7 George Lucas Nugent.	19 Thomas Everard.
8 William Henry Finlay.	20 James Nangle.
9 Thomas Trotter.	21 Walter Dowdall.
10 Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bt.	22 Thos. Taylor Rowley.
11 Richard Chaloner.	23 John Tandy, Esqrs.
12 Richard Allen.	

Walter Nugent, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS

AT SUMMER ASSIZES, 1811.

No.		No.	
1	Sir Marcus Somerville, Bt.	13	Hamilton Gorges.
2	Claud. Cole Hamilton, Esq.	14	Henry Coddington.
3	The Hon. Edward Plunkett.	15	James O'Reilly.
4	Chris. Armitage Nicholson.	16	Thomas Rothwell.
5	John Pratt Winter.	17	Francis Corbet.
6	Sir Charles Dillon, Bart.	18	John Metge
7	Gustavus Lambart.	19	Thomas Gerrard.
8	Thomas Bligh.	20	Thomas Everard.
9	Sir Thomas Chapman, Bart.	21	Anthony Blackburne.
10	George Lucas Nugent.	22	Thomas Barnes.
11	Arthur Pollock.	23	John Young, Esqrs.
12	Nathaniel Preston.		

Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS

AT SPRING ASSIZES, 1812.

No.		No.	
1	Sir Marcus Somerville, Bt.	12	Claud. Cole Hamilton.
2	Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq.	13	Henry Hamilton.
3	The Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Bective.	14	Arthur H. C. Pollock.
4	The Hon. Robert Taylor.	15	James O'Reilly.
5	The Hon. Edward Plunkett	16	Nicholas Coddington.
6	Sir Charles Dillon, Bart.	17	John Gerrard.
7	Chris. A. Nicholson, Esq.	18	Thomas Taylor Rowley.
8	Sir Thos. Chapman, Bart.	19	John Metge.
9	George Lucas Nugent.	20	Gustavus Lambart.
10	Elias Corbally.	21	John Ruxton.
11	Hamilton Gorges.	22	Francis Corbet.
		23	Thomas Everard, Esqrs.

William B. Wade, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS

AT SUMMER ASSIZES, 1821.

No.		No.	
1	The Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Bective.	12	Henry Smith.
2	William Henry Waller, Esq.	13	Elias Corbally.
3	The Right Hon. Arthur, Lord Killeen.	14	George Lucas Nugent.
4	James Lenox Wm. Naper.	15	John Metge.
5	Chris. Armitage Nicholson.	16	Richard Ruxton.
6	Luke White.	17	Robert Burke.
7	William B. Wade.	18	General Arthur Dillon.
8	John Gerrard.	19	Richard Rothwell.
9	Charles Arthur Tisdall.	20	John Thompson.
10	Nicholas Coddington.	21	John Charles Preston.
11	Francis Singleton.	22	Christopher Cusack.
		23	Anth. S. Hussey, Esqrs.

John Pain Garnett, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS

AT SUMMER ASSIZES, 1822.

No.		No.	
1	John Paine Garnett, Esq.	12	Nicholas Coddington.
2	The Right Hon. Arthur, Lord Killeen.	13	Francis Singleton.
3	The Hon. Gen. R. Taylor.	14	Henry Smith.
4	The Hon. Edward Preston.	15	Elias Corbally.
5	Sir Charles Dillon, Bart.	16	Robert Bourke.
6	Chris. Armitage Nicholson.	17	George Lucas Nugent.
7	Gustavus Lambart.	18	Richard Ruxton.
8	William B. Wade.	19	Caleb Barnes.
9	William Henry Waller.	20	James Corballis.
10	John Gerrard.	21	George Pepper.
11	Charles Arthur Tisdall.	22	John Thompson.
		23	John C. Preston, Esqrs.

James Lenox Wm. Naper, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS
AT SUMMER ASSIZES, 1827.

No.		No.	
1	The Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Bective.	11	Colonel Thomas Pepper.
2	Anthony Jn. Dopping, Esq.	12	William Henry Waller.
3	The Right Hon. Arthur, Lord Killeen.	13	Nicholas Coddington.
4	The Right Hon. Edward, Lord Clifton.	14	John Netterville Gerrard.
5	Sir Charles Dillon, Bart.	15	Elias Corbally.
6	James Lennox Wm. Naper.	16	John Farrell.
7	Christopher A Nicholson.	17	Anthony Blackburne.
8	William Blaney Wade.	18	Robert Bourke.
9	George Lucas Nugent.	19	Henry Smith.
10	John Pratt Winter.	20	Richard Rothwell.
		21	George Robert Bomford.
		22	Anthony Strong Hussey.
		23	Caleb Barnes, Esqrs.

John Nicholson, Esq., High Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS
AT SPRING ASSIZES, 1829.

No.		No.	
1	Sir Charles Dillon, Bart.	13	Rich. Ruxton Fitzherbert.
2	James Lennox Wm. Naper.	14	Ferd. Meath M'Veagh.
3	Christopher A. Nicholson.	15	Peter Ponsonby Metge.
4	William B Wade.	16	Richard Rothwell.
5	William H. Waller.	17	John Charles Preston.
6	John Pratt Winter.	18	John Thompson.
7	John Gerrard.	19	Anthony S. Hussey.
8	Charles Arthur Tisdall,	20	Caleb Barnes.
9	Nicholas Coddington.	21	John Paine Garnett.
10	Elias Corbally.	22	James Corballis.
11	Henry Corbet Singleton.	23	James M'Evoy, Esqrs.
12	Henry Smith.		

Anthony Blackburne, Esq., High Sheriff.

No. IX.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE
COUNTY OF MEATH.

1559, Sir Christopher Chever, Knt., Macetown.
Patrick Barnewall, Esq., Stacalane.

1585, Richard Barnewall, Esq., Crickstown.
John Netterville, Esq., Dowth.

1613, Patrick Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, Galtrim.
Robert Barnewall, Esq., Robertstown.

1634, Nicholas Plunket, Esq., Balrath.
Sir Richard Barnewall, Knt. and Bart., Crickstone.

1642, Sir John Temple, Knt., Ballycrath, Carlow.
Thomas Ashe, Esq., St. John's, *vice* Plunket and
Barnewall, expelled, 22nd June, 1642, for the
rebellion.

1661, Sir Robert Forth, Knt., Dublin.
Sir Theophilus Jones, Knt., Osberstown.

1692, John Osborne, Esq., Stackallen.
Sir Charles Meredith, Knt. Newtown.

1695, Sir John Dillon, Knt., Lismullen.
Thomas Bligh, Esq., Rathmore.

1703, Sir John Dillon, Knt., Lismullen.
Thomas Bligh, Esq., Rathmore.

1709, John Preston, Esq., Balsoon, *vice* Dillon, deceased.

1711, Garrett Wesley, Esq., Dangan, *vice* Bligh, deceased.

1713, Garrett Wesley, Esq., Dangan.
John Preston, Esq., Lismullen.

1715, John Preston, Esq., Lismullen.
 James Napper, Esq., Loughrea.

1719, Peter Ludlow, Esq., Ardsallagh, vice Napper, deceased.

1727, Peter Ludlow, Esq., Ardsallagh.
 John Preston, sen., Esq., Balsoon.

1733, James Lennox Napper, Esq., Loughcrew, vice Preston, deceased.

1751, Arthur Francis Meredith, Esq., Dollardstown, vice Ludlow, deceased.

1761, Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq., Summerhill.
 Georges Lowther, Esq., Kilrue.

1768, Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq., Summerhill.
 Georges Lowther, Esq., Kilrue.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF TRIM.

1559, John Parker, Esq., Tecrogan.
 Patrick Martell, Trim.

1585, Moses Hamon, Trim.
 Thomas Gwyre, Trim.

1613, Sir Thomas Ashe, Knt., Trim.
 Sir Roger Jones, Knt., Durhamstown.

1634, Robert Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West,
 Moymet.
 Valerian Weasley, Esq., The Dangan.

1639, Robert Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West,
 Moymet.
 Patrick Barnewall, Esq., Kilbrew.

1642, James Whyte, Esq., vice L. Dillon.

1642, George Peasley, Esq., vice Barnewall, expelled
22nd June, 1642, for the rebellion.

1642, Thomas Coote, Esq., Coote Hill, Cavan, vice
Peasley, deceased.

1643, Thomas Trafford, Esq., vice White, deceased.

1661, Sir Thomas Gifford, Knt. and Bart., Castle Jordan.
Alexander Jephson, Esq.

1662, Henry Whitfield, Esq., *vice* Gifford, deceased.

1663, Arthur Dillon, Esq., Lismullen, *vice* Jephson, exe-
cuted for high treason.

1692, Gerald Wesley, Dangan.
Stafford Lightburne, Esq., Staffordstown.
William Naper, Esq., Loughcrew.

1697, Robert Johnson, Esq., *vice* Lightburne, deceased.

1703, William Naper, Esq., Loughcrew.
James Naper, Esq., Drustowne.

1709, John Bligh, Esq., Rathmore, *vice* W. Naper, de-
ceased.

1713, Richard Ashe, Esq., Ashfield.
Thomas Jones, Esq., Adamstown.

1715, John Percevall, Esq., Knightsbrook.
John Keatinge, Esq.

1717, Robert Percivall, Esq., Knightsbrook, *vice* Keating,
deceased.

1719, Thomas Carter, jun., Esq., Rathnally, *vice* J. Per-
civall, deceased.

1727, John Wade, Esq., Clonabrany, *vice* Ashe, deceased.

1729, Richard Wesley, Esq., Dangan, *vice* Wesley,
deceased.

1735, Joseph Ashe, Esq., Ashfield, *vice* Wade, deceased.
 1747, Christopher Fortescue, Esq., Dromisken, Louth,
 vice Wesley, Lord Mornington.
 1757, Hon. Garrett Wesley, Dangan, *vice* Fortescue,
 deceased.
 1758. William Francis Crosbie, Esq., Ballyheige, Kerry,
 vice Wesley, Lord Mornington.
 1761, Robert Percivall, Esq.. Knightsbrook.
 John Pomeroy, Esq., Dublin.
 1768, Thomas Fortescue, Esq., Dromisken, Louth.
 John Pomeroy, Esq., Dublin.
 1775, John Pomeroy, Esq.
 Thomas Fortescue, Esq.
 1780, Richard, Lord Wellesley, *vice* Fortescue, deceased.
 1781, Willliam A. Crosbie, Esq., *vice* Lord Mornington.
 1783, W. W. Pole, Esq.
 John Pomeroy, Esq.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF ATHBOY.

1559, Michael Moore, Athboy.
 James Blake, Athboy.
 1585, William Browne, Athboy.
 Patrick Ferrell, Athboy,
 1613, Melchior Moore, Gent., Athboy.
 Richard Browne, Gent., Athboy.
 1634, Richard Browne, Gent., Athboy.
 Peter Ferrell, Gent., Athboy.
 1639, Richard Browne, Gent., Athboy.
 Walter Dowdall, Gent., Athboy.

1642, Ralph Wallis, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Dowdall, deceased.
1642, Francis Peisley, Gent., Ballyowen, Dublin, *vice* Browne, deceased.
1661, John Bligh, Esq., Rathmore.
Richard Reynell, Esq., Dublin.
1692, Thomas Bligh, Esq., Rathmore.
Peter Westenra, Esq., Ballybreghwy.
1695, Garrett Wesley, Esq., Dangan.
James Napper, Esq., Loughcrew.
1703, Robert Johnston, Esq.
John Wade, Esq., Clonybreny.
1704, Robert Johnson, jun., Esq., *vice* Johnson, B. E.
1713, John Bligh, Esq., Rathmore.
John Wade, Esq., Clonybreny.
1715, John Bligh, Esq., Rathmore.
Thomas Bligh, Esq., Brittes.
1721, Richard Ashe, Esq., Ashfield, *vice* J. Bligh, Lord Clifton.
1727, Thomas Blight, Esq., Brittes, Ballyhersy, Wicklow.
Richard Ashe, Esq., Ashfield.
1727, Robert Napper, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Ashe, for Trim.
1739, Honourable John Bligh, Rathmore, *vice* Napper, deceased.
1747, William Napper, Esq., Dublin, *vice* J. Bligh, Earl Darnley.
1761, Thomas Bligh, Esq., Brittas.
William Tighe the younger, Esq., Rossana, Wicklow.
1768, Thomas Bligh, Esq., Brittas.
William Tighe, Esq., Rossana.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF KELLS.

1559, Thomas Shiele, Kells.

Nicholas Ledwicke, Kells.

1585, Thomas Fleming, Stevenston.

Nicholas Daxe, Kells.

Patrick Plunket, Kells.

1613, Oliver Plunket, Gent., Kells.

Gerald Balf, Gent., Kells.

1634, Walter Evers, Esq., Ballyardan.

Adam Cusacke, Gent., Trevett.

1639, Robert Cusacke, Gent., Kells.

Oliver Plunkett, Gent., Kells.

1641, Patrick Barnewall, Esq., *vice* Plunkett, deceased.

1642, William Ball, Esq., *vice* Cusake, expelled 22nd
June, 1642, for the rebellion.

1645, Patrick Tallant, Gent., *vice* Barnewall, deceased.

1661, John Forth, Esq., Cabrae.

Arthur Purefoy, Esq.

Richard Stephens, jun., Esq.

Robert Shapcott, Esq., Dublin—Returned by a
separate indenture, but did not sit.

1692, Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells.

1692, Sir John Dillon, Knt., Lismullen.

1695, Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells.

Charles Meredyth, Esq., Newtown.

1703, Charles Meredyth, Esq., Newtown.

Brinsley Butler, Esq., Dublin.

1710, Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells, *vice* Meredyth, deceased.
 Henry Meredyth, Esq., Newtown, *vice* Taylor, mis-elected.
 1713, Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., Kells.
 Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells.
 1715, Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., Kells.
 Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells.
 1727, Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., Kells.
 Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells.
 1737, James Taylor, Esq., Kells, *vice* Sir. T. Taylor, deceased.
 1747, Thomas Taylor, Esq. (Bart.), Kells, *vice* J. Taylor, deceased.
 1757, Richard Moore, Esq., Barn, Tipperary, *vice* Sir T. Taylor, deceased.
 1761, Richard Moore, Esq., Barn, Tipperary.
 Thomas Pepper, Esq., Ballygart.
 1768, Thomas Moore, Esq., Barn, Tipperary.
 Thomas Pepper, Esq., Ballygart.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF DULEEK.

1661, Patrick Tallant, Esq.
 Gabriel Briscoe, Esq.. Killaniny, Dublin.
 1663, Michael Jones, Esq., *vice* Tallant, deceased.
 1692, Sir Arthur Langford, Bart., Summerhill.
 Andrew Ram, Esq., Dublin.

1695, Sir Charles Fielding, Knt, Dublin.
Andrew Ram, Esq., Dublin.

1698, Charles Wallis, Esq., *vice* Ram, deceased.

1703, Charles Wallis, Esq.
Robert Curtis, Esq., Roscrea, Tipperary; Islandbridge, Dublin.

1713, Sir Thomas Smith, Knt.
William Berry, Esq., Dublin.

1715, Francis Harrison, Esq., Dublin.
Thomas Trotter, Esq., *vice* Harrison, Co. Carlow.

1727, Abel Ram, Esq., Kenogue.
Thomas Trotter, Esq., Duleek.

1727, Stephen Ram, Esq., Hackney, Middlesex, *vice* A. Ram, for Gorey.

1727, Nathaniel Clements, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Trotter, for Leighlin.

1747, Thomas Cooley, Esq., Dublin, *vice* S. Ram, deceased.

1755, Henry Monck, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Cooley, deceased.

1761, Andrew Ram, Esq., Clonatin, Wexford.
Hen. Monck, Esq., Charleville, Wicklow.

1768, Richard Levinge, Esq., Calverstown, Kildare.
Stephen Ram, Esq., Middle Temple, London.

1769, Andrew Ram, Esq., Clonatin, Wexford, *vice* S. Ram for Gorey.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF NAVAN.

1559, Patrick Waring, Navan.

John Wackley, Navan.

1585, Thomas Wakely, Ballyburley, King's County.

Thomas Waringe, Navan.

1613, Patrick Begg, Gent., Borranstown.

John Warren, Gent., Navan.

1634, Laurence Dowdall, Esq., Mountown.

Patrick Darcy, Esq.

1639, Thomas Nangle, Esq., Baron of Navan.

Patrick Manning, merchant, Navan.

1642, William Whyte, Navan.

Walter Hardinge, Navan, *vice* Nangle and Manning,
expelled 22nd June, 1642, for the rebellion.

1643, Symon Luttrell, Esq., Luttrellstown, Dublin, *vice*
Whyte, deceased.

1661, Henry Packenham, Esq., Tullenally, Westmeath.

John Preston, Alderman, Dublin.

1692, Arthur Meredyth, Esq., Dollardstown.

Francis Osborne, Gent., Dardistown.

1695, Arthur Meredyth, Esq., Dollardstown.

Francis Osborne, Gent., Dardistown.

1703, Arthur Meredyth, Esq., Dollardstown.

Thomas Meredyth, Esq., Mooretown,—Sat 20th
July, 1711.

1713, Henry Meredyth, Esq., Newtown.

Nathaniel Preston, Esq., Swainstown.

1715, Henry Meredyth, Esq., Newtown.
 Nathaniel Preston, Esq., Swainstown.

1727, Thomas Meredyth, Esq., Newtown.
 Nathaniel Preston, Esq., Swainstown.

1731, John Preston, jun., Esq., Bellinter, *vice* Meredyth,
 deceased.

1755, John Preston, Esq., Bellinter, *vice* J. Preston,
 deceased.

1755, Richard Hamilton, Esq., Stackallen, *vice* Preston,
 miselected.

1761, John Preston Esq., Bellinter.
 Joseph Preston, Esq., Dublin.

1768, John Foster, Esq., Collon, Louth.
 Joseph Preston, Esq., Dublin.

1769, John Preston, Esq., Bellinter, *vice* J. Foster, for
 County Louth.

MEMBERS FOR THE BOROUGH OF RATOATH.

1661, Dr. Ralph King, Dublin.
 Richard Boughton, Esq.

1662, Robert Readinge, Esq., *vice* Boughton, absent
 without leave.

1692, Robert Gorges, LL.D., Kilbrew.
 Edward Corker, Esq., Muctown, Dublin.

1695, Edward Corker, Esq., Muctown, Dublin.
 Thomas Molyneux, M.D. (Bart.), Dublin.

1703, Richard Gorges, Esq., Kilbrew.
 Edward Ford, Esq., Woodpark.

1708, Sir Standish Hartstonge, Bart., Bruffe, Limerick,
vice Gorges, for Bandon.

1705, George Lowther, Esq., Kilbrew, *vice* Ford, deceased.

1713, Richard Gorges, Esq., Kilbrew.
George Lowther, Esq., Kilbrew.

1713, ——— Lowther, for Coleraine.

1715, Richard Gorges, Esq., Kilbrew.
George Lowther, Esq., Kilbrew.

1716, Hon. William St. Laurence, Howth, Dublin, *vice* Lowther, deceased.

1727, Charles Hamilton, Esq., Dunboyne.
Rowley Hill, Esq., Ballykelly or Walworth.

1727, Edward Lovat Pearce, Esq., (Knt.), Dublin, *vice* Hill, miselectected.

1733, Rowley Hill, Esq., Ballykelly, Derry, *vice* Pierce; deceased.

1739, George Lowther, Esq., Kilbrew, *vice* Hill, deceased.

1753, Marcus Lowther Crofton, Esq. (Bart.), Mote, Roscommon, *vice* Hamilton, deceased.

1761, George Lowther, Esq., Kilbrue.
John Curtis, Esq., Mt. Hanover.

1768, John Cramer, Esq.
George Lowther, Esq., Kilbrue.

1769, Sir M. Lowther Crofton, Bart., Mote, Roscommon,
vice G. Lowther for Atherdee.
William Irvine, Esq., Castle Irvine, Fermanagh,
vice J. Cramer, for Belturbet.

No. X.

**MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR TRIM
FROM 1783 TO 1800.**

Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. John Pomeroy, 1783-90.
 William Arthur Crosbie, 1783, again 1796-1800.
 Hon. William Wesley Pole, 1784-90.
 Hon. Lieut. Arthur Wesley, 1791-97.
 Hon. Clotworthy Taylor, 1792-95.
 Sir Chichester Fortescue, 1798-1800.

XI.

A Return from the Commissioners under Act 40 Geo. III. Cap. 34, of all Claims for Compensation, on Account of Representative Franchise which they have admitted, and to what amount, in the County of Meath.—From Lib. Mun.

Trim, the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, on behalf of Richard, Marquis of Wellesley, £15,000.
 Navan, John Lord Tara, £7,500. Peter, Earl of Ludlow, the Hon. Augustus Ludlow, commonly called Lord Preston, and the portreeve, burgesses, and the free men of the borough of Navan, £7,500.
 Athboy, John, Earl of Darnley, £15,000.
 Kells, Thomas, Marquis of Headfort, by the style of Earl of Bective, £15,000.
 Ratoath, Gorges Lowther, Esq., £15,000.
 Duleek, the portreeve and burgesses of the borough of Duleek, and the Right Hon. Henry King and Robert French, Esq., executors and trustees named in the will of Henry Bruen, Esq., £15,000.

No. XII.

PORTRIEVES OF TRIM.

A.D.	A.D.
1599, Robert Hammond.	1689, Mathias Lord Trimeles-towne.
1659, Major Wm. Cadogan.	1690, 5th July, Darcy Went-worth.
1660, George Harris.	1691, Stafford Lightburne, of Adamstown.
1661, Thomas Ashe, of St. John's.	1692, — Lightburne.
1662, Alexander Jephson, of Fosterstown.	1693, Thomas Ashe.
1663, Stafford Lightburne, of Freffans.	1694, Garret Wesley.
1664, Robert Lill.	1695, W. Beaumont.
1665, Wentworth, Earl of Ros-common.	1696, W. Beaumont.
1666, Do.	1697, W. Beaumont.
1667, Do.	1698, John Percival.
1668, Darcy Wentworth.	1699, Thomas Bligh.
1669, Do.	1700, Thomas Ashe, of St. John's.
1670, John Earlsman, died. Darcy Wentworth.	1701, Thomas Bligh.
1671, Paul Neylan.	1702, Thomas Ashe.
1672, Do.	1703, Robert Johnson.
1673,	1704, Robert Johnson.
1674, Gerald Wesley.	1705, Thomas Ashe.
1675,	1706, Thomas Ashe.
1676, Robert Percival	1707, Thomas Bligh.
1677, Stafford Lightburne.	1708, Thomas Bligh.
1678, Do.	1709, Thomas Bligh.
1679,	
1680, Philip Conway.	1759, Charles Seaton.
1681, Thomas Ashe,	1760, Bartholomew Evans.
1682, Stafford Lightburne.	1761, Walter Evans.
1683, Do.	1762, John Cheevers.
1684, Do.	1763, John Goodman.
1685, Thomas Ashe, of St. John's.	1764, Edward Williams.
1686, Stafford Lightburne.	1765, Charles Seaton.
1687, Robert Lord Trimleston, died.	1766, Bartholomew Evans.
Capt. Nicholas Cusack.	1767, John Mockler.
1688, Do.	1768, Walter Evans.

A.D.	A.D.
1769, Garret, Earl of Mornington.	1784, Adam Carshore.
1770, Do.	1785, Walter Evans.
1771, Do.	1786, John Mockler.
1772, Do.	1787, John Boulger.
1773, Do.	1788, Adam Carshore.
1774, Do.	1789, William Elliot.
1775, Do.	1790, John Mockler.
1776, Do.	1791, William Carshore.
1777, Walter Evans.	1792, Adam Carshore.
1778, John Mockler.	1793, William Elliott.
1779, John Boulger.	1794, John Mockler.
1780, Adam Carshore.	1795, William Carshore.
1781, Walter Evans.	1796, Adam Carshore.
1782, John Mockler.	1797, William Elliott.
1783, John Boulger.	1799, William Carshore.
	1800, Adam Carshore.

No. XIII.

COMMISSIONERS OF AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MEATH,

For putting in execution An Act for granting a supply to His Majesty by raising money by way of a Poll.—IX Wm. III., ch. 33.

Lord Moore,
Oliver Lambert,
Sir Arthur Langford,
Sir Henry Ingoldsby,
Sir Henry Tichburne,
Sir John Dillon,
Thomas Bligh,
Sir Charles Fielding,
Andrew Ram,
William Napper,
Robert Johnson,

Arthur Meredith,
Francis Osborne,
Thomas Taylor,
Charles Meredyth,
Garrett Wesley,
James Napper,
Doctor Molyneux,
Edward Corker,
Edward Forth,
Michael Shields,
Samuel Bull,

Henry Langford,
 Robert Hopford,
 Lancelot Dowdall,
 Joseph Deane,
 Anthony Towers,
 Charles Lambart,
 Henry Osborne, of Dardistown,
 Stephen Ludlow,
 John Warburton,
 Major George Pepper,
 Symon Pepper,
 Hugh Mervyn,
 John Leigh,
 John Grimes,
 Edward Singleton,
 William Elwood,
 Nathaniel Elwood,
 Anthony Berry,
 Charles Campbell,
 Richard Shinton,
 Henry Osborne, of Knowth,
 Thomas Garret,
 Joseph Woodwards,
 William Williams,
 Samuel Jackson,
 Thomas Nicholson,
 Henry Meredyth,
 Major John Pepper,
 Henry Codogan,
 Alexander Kent,
 Joseph Deane,
 Darcy Wentworth,
 George Wentworth,
 Portrieve of Trim, }
 Sovereign of Kells, } for the
 Portrieve of Navan, } time
 being.

Charles Wade, of Clone-
 bray,
 John Wood,
 John Wood,
 Robert Alway,
 John Percival,
 Samuel Dopping,
 Thomas Loftus,
 Marmaduke Coghill,
 Oliver Moore,
 Thomas Ashe,
 Samuel Gwithers,
 William Palmer,
 Sir John Coghill,
 Robert Smith,
 Robert Molesworth,
 Hugh Morgan,
 Richard Willet,
 Samuel Gibbons,
 Francis Tripe,
 James White, of Moy-
 glare,
 Joseph Pratt,
 William Conelly,
 Richard Jones,
 John Jones, of Freffan,
 Isaac Holdwright,
 John Hawkshaw,
 Nathaniel Bull,
 John Wade,
 Duke Jefford,
 James Tisdall,
 Edward Swan,
 Alderman James Vanbobi-
 bart,
 Capt. Wm. Ingoldsby.

No. XIV.

*Memorial of Rev. R. Draper, respecting a University
in Trim.*

COMMUNICATED BY H. F. HORE, ESQ.

*State Paper Office, Ireland,
15th May, 1584.*TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD BURGHLEY, LORD HIGH
TREASORER OF ENGLAND.

Most humblie besecheth your honour Robert Draper, parson, of Trim, in Irelande, that y^r. lordshipp wolde vouchesafe to take vewe of the conveyences and comodities being in and about the said towne of Trym, for the foundation of an unyversitie, and that yf y^r. l. shall like of them, it wold please the same (both in consideration of the fytnes of the place, and also in respecte that y^r. said suppliant hathe ben a long suter, to his greate charge, though not for an unyversytie, yet for a grammar schoole to be erected in the said place) to graunte y^r honours letters to the Lord Deputie and Councell of Ireland, that when that matter shall come in consultation, there they will have (the rather at y^r honours request) regard and respect to that pore towne, being a place both for the fytnes of it for that purpose, and for th' extreme poverty that it is brought to, especially to be regarded and relieved.

First, it is scituate in a most fresh and wholesome ayre, XXti. myles from Dublin, and XV. from Droghe-daghe, an haven towne.

The towne it selfe is full of very faire castles and

stone houses, buylded after the Englishe fashyon, and devyded into five faire streetes, and hath in it the fairest and most stately castle that her Ma^{tie}. hath in all Ire-laund, almost decayed.

It hath also one greate and large abbey, nothinge thereof defaced; but the church, and therein greate store of goodly roomes, in meetely good repair, the howse is put to no use, and will (I think) be easily boughte of the owner, Edward Cusack, of Lesmollen. The said Edward hath also a fryary in the said towne, a very fit place for a college, w^{ch}. also may be easily gotten of him.

Further your suppliant hath a friery havinge stanche and good walls, for an hall, for four or five lodginges, a cellar, a kitchen, a place for lectures, with a pleasant backside, conteyning three acres at leaste; all w^{ch}. yo^r. said suppliant will freelye give to the furtherance of this good worke.

Throughe the myddest of the towne runneth the most pure and clere ryver of the Boyne; up this ryver might all provision come from Droghedaghe to Trym, by boate, yf the statute to that purpose made in Sir Henry Sydenis' time were executed.

Harde by the towne is an excellent good quarry, if they should need any stone, lyme-stone enough hard at the gate, slates within VI myles, and timber enough within three myles.

The country round aboute verie fruitfull of corne and cattell, yeldinge besides plentifull store of firewood and turfe, a verie good and sweet fewell and yf the statute aforesaid for the setting open of weares and fishing

places in the Boyne were executed, the fewell in greate quantitie for smale pryce, might be broughte downe by boate.

Lastly (w^{ch}. is a matter of greate ymportaunce), the towne is in the myddest of the Englische Pale, and is well and strongly walled about, a thinge that will be a meane to draw lerned men thither, and be greate safety to the whole company of students there; for yo^r. honour knoweth that wheresoever the universitie bē founded, the towne must of necessitie have a good wall, elles will no lerned men goe from hence or any other place thither, neither they of the country send their sonnes to any place that is not defensible and safe from the invasion of the Irishe. The buyldinge of a wall will coste as muche as the colledges, w^{ch}. charge (yf yo^r. honour and they by yo^r. procurement shall like of this place) will be saved.

Endorsed

15th of May, 1584.

Robert Draper, parson of
Trim, in Ireland,
For a university or free
School, to be there erected.

No. XV.

NAMES OF STREETS AND PLACES IN TRIM.

"From the Corporation Book and Inquisition."

Haggard-street. Roods Well. Navangate-street. Porte-street. Water of Luppard. Blake-street. Fishamble-street. Talbot's Castle. Abbey of St. Mary's. Pastime-place, where the Mayor of Bullring was elected. Rogues' Castle, otherwise Navan-gate. Castle-lane. The Bridgefoot. Sack-street. Drawbridge at Athboy-gate. Church-lane. Water-gate. Bridge-gate. The scunse near the Church. Market-cross-street. Scarlet-street. The Blackhall. The Tolsell. Patrick's Well. King's Well. Abbey Well. George's Well. The Great Church. The Greek Church. Mill-lane. Bridge Mill. The Horse Park. Corn Market-street. The Bridge-gate. The Black Causeway, with the corner from thence leading to Fort Westown. The water course, called Swenan Ballogh, leading from Dublin-gate to the bridge. Pastime Bush on Newhaggard-lane.

No. XVI.

KING JAMES' II. BURGESSES.

Nicholas Cusack, <i>Porttrieve.</i>	Nicholas Netterville, Esq.
Matthew Lord Trimblestowne.	William Netterville, Gent.
Francis Barnwall, Esq.	Thomas Plunkett, Gent.
Sir Edward Tyrell, Knt.	James Gilagh, Merchant.
Sir John Fleming, Knt.	Jos. Fitzsimmonds, Gent.
Francis Loftus, Esq.	David Barry, Esq.
Henry Might, Gent.	Edward Nangle, Esq.
Nicholas Barnwall, Esq.	Adam Cromp.
James Cusack, of Kingstowne.	Ralph Ivers.
Walter Nangle, Esq.	Francis Cusack, Esq.
Robert Longfield, Esq.	Christopher Cusack, Esq.
Christopher Ivers, Esq.	Thomas Proctor, Gent.
George Nangle, Esq.	Francis Barry.
Paul Nelan, Merchant.	

No. XVII.

Clot. Roll, Edward II.

Trym seneschal to give Richard de Wodehouse £15 pro negot. Reg. exped., and bring receipt.

Levari Goods, &c.—Trym seneschal £367 to Roger de Mortimer.

Trim seneschal venere Walter de Cusak to account for Mr. Atherde and Mandevillestown.

Trim—Think not to put Wm. de Wasse in default to the county.

Hos. Rol. 5 & 6 Edward III.

John de Balsede, clerk and chamberlain, to receive from seneschal of Trim, treasurer or constable, all rolls, charters, letters, obligatory, fines, and other murnats, of Roger de Mortimer, late Earl of March, being in the castle forfeited, to be brought to Dublin, and put in the king's quaring.

Restoration of Johanna, widow of Roger de Mortimer.—Dublin, 20th December, 5th Edw. III.

The restoration of Trim directed accordingly.

Johanna de M., Countess of March, and Lady of Trim, appoints Simon de Geneville seneschal of Trim.—20th Nov., 5 Edw. III.

3 & 4 Edw. III.

Senescal of Trim £95 of William de Vesey to the king for his relief.

Roger de Mortimer appoints Sir Nicholas de Verdon his seneschal of Trim.—12 June, 4 Edw. III.

* Communicated by James Morrin, Esq.

No. XVIII.

INSCRIPTION ON A
MARBLE MONUMENT
ON
THE SOUTH WALL OF LARACOR CHURCH.

Juxta requiescit spe resurrectionis beatæ,
Garret Wesley, Armig^r. ab antiqua stirpe,
In Agro Sussexiano oriundus cuius progenitorum
In Hibernia primus ad hoc regnum appulsus est
Anno millesimo centesimo septuagesimo secundo
Ducente Henrico secundo, cui signiferi munere
Fungebatur honorabili, ibique prædia accipit ampla
Virtutis militaris, qua regi fæliciter operam navarat Præmia,
Vir justus et tenax propositi vixit
Erga Regem fidelis, erga patriam pater,
Pacem et libertatem pari colebat studio
Ecclesiæ Hibernianæ fautor assiduus,
Vera nemini secundus amicitia, utpote qui
Rebus in bonis non secus in arduis
Æquam amico servabat mentem,
Dum plurima occultissime donavit munera
Omni ostentatione major,
Multis ille merito flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilius quam Richardo Wesley Armig^o. nuper
Dicto Colley de Castle Carberry in Com. Daresi
Devinctissimo patrueli, qui ingentis memor amoris
Et benevolentiae tum viventis tum morientis amici monumen-
tum hoc
Extremum grati animi munusculum poni curavit
Obiit apud Dengan in Co. Midensi xxiii. die Septembris
MDCCXXVIII.

No. XIX.

From Mrs. Delany's Letters, vol. 1, p. 405.

DANGAN,
11th April, 1733.

. The County Town is called Trim. We went one morning and breakfasted with a reverend Clergyman,* who gave us very good coffee, and then we walked round the town, the chief part of which is a fine ruin of a castle that belonged to King John: his *Butler*, *Gentleman Usher*, and *Standard Bearer* were the ancestors of the Duke of Ormond, Mr. Usher and Mr. Wesley. The situation of the castle is very fine, on a sloping green hill, with the river Boyne gliding at the foot of it: I never saw so pretty a ruin, nor so large a one.

From Mrs. Delany's Letters, vol. 1, p. 374.

August 24, 1732.
Left Dublin.

Dined at Lismullen. Mr. Dillon's House made mighty neat: a vast deal of wood and wild gardens about it. Walked to see the ruins of the old abbey, near them—a vast building enclosed with large trees, great subteraneous buildings with arches of cut stone, which make no other

* Rev. Adam Lyndon.

appearance above the earth than as little green hillocks like molehills. The arches seem to have been openings to little cells, rather than continued passages to any place : they are very low—whether it be that they are sunk into the ground, or always were so, I can't judge, but they are formed of very fine cut stone. The abbey is in the prettiest spot about the house : 'tis surrounded with tall trees and a little clear rivulet winds about it. The road from Lismullen to Naver (*sic*) very pleasant ; passed by Arsalah, which lies upon the Boyne. The house* seems a very antique edifice ; it has fine gardens, but the trees and meadows that lie by the river are extremely beautiful : their domains reach all along the river, and half the way to Naver. Naver stands just where the Boyne and Blackwater meet, high over the river. I walked over the bridge by moonlight, along a walk of tall elms, which leads to a ruined house they call the Black Castle, from a vulgar tradition of its being haunted : it lies over the Blackwater, has a vast number of trees about it, and seems to have been pretty. The “spirit” it was visited by was *extravagance* : it belonged (to) two young men, who in a few years ruined themselves, and let the seat go to destruction, and ever since they give out it is haunted ; it is now another person's property and going to be repaired.†

* Pulled down by the late Duke of Bedford, to whom the property was left by the last Earl of Ludlow, and a new house in the Tudor style, built in the same situation : now occupied by Dr. Collins.

† A cottage was built in the year 1777, near the site of the old castle, by John Ruxton, Esq., and replaced by a house built in 1828, now in possession of Mrs. Ruxton Fitzherbert.

No. XX.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF RECTORS OF TRIM.*

(See page 170).

1432, Patrick Prene.

1435, Robert Dyke.

1454, Philip Norreys, S.T.P.

1483, Richard Walsh.

Edward Wellysley.

1501, Thomas D'Arcy.

James Sheffelde was in possession in 1527.

In 1527 the king, at the request of Magister James Sheffelde, rector of Tryme, appointed John Sauneford Constable of the castle of Cragfergus.—*Rot. Mem.* 23, *Hen. VIII.*, 21 *dorso*.

1435—*Johannes Ardagh* nominated by the Archdeacons of Meath and Kenlys, custodees of the see of Meath: but he was superseded by a royal brief, which presented *Robert Dyke* to the rectory of the church of St. Patrick of Trym, who accordingly received institution from Archbishop Swayne.† Robert Dyke, or Dyche, was also Archdeacon of Dublin and Master of the Rolls, &c., 1431.‡ He attended at the Council chamber in St. Mary's of Trim, in 1441.

* Communicated by Rev. W. Reeves, D.D.

† *Regist. Octaviani*, fol. 27, *b*.

‡ *Mason's Hist. S. Patr.* p. lxxiv. *a.* *Calend. Rot. Cancel-larie, Hib.* p. 260, *a*, No. 14, and 261, *a*, No. 40.

John Prene.—A.D. 1428. June 10—Bull of Pope Martin V. to Thomas Rosoll, LL.B., Canon of Lincoln: Whereas, John Prene, late rector of St. Patrick's of Trim, “capellamis noster,” and “camarum Palatiia Apostolici auditor,” being “senio confractus et sin corporis viribus destitutus,” applied for leave to resign, the Pope, as patron of all benefices, with or without cure, held by chaplains of his see, when vacant, has granted licence, per the Bishop of Kildare, and authority to confer it upon Patrick Preen, perpetual vicar of Tamlacht (Tallaght), in the diocese of Dublin, reserving to said John a certain annuity. Accordingly, said John tendered his resignation to John, Bishop of Kildare. And whereas, in the said Bull no mention is made of the Deanery of Dublin,* whose income is over 150 marks, sterling, (the said John being seized of the same), the Bishop of Meath (Edward) declared the said collation and provision null and void, and accordingly collated his clerk. Said Thomas Rosoll, by virtue of above collation and provisions, kept and keeps the profits of said rectory. The Pope grants to him, who is his “Litterarum apostolicarum abbreviator,” a release from all stain or blot of disability and infamy.†

A.D. 1443,—July 18,—William Whyte, literate, of Trym, his examination concerning the will of John Prene, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, he having been an intimate friend of said John, and afterwards “servitor and com-

* John Prene was Dean of St. Patrick's from 1339, to when he was raised to the Primacy.

† Registrum. Joh. Prene.

monsalis" of *Patrick Prene*, Rector of St. Patrick's of Trym.*

A.D. 1454,—Oct. 1,—*Philippus Norreys*, Sac. Theol. Profes. Rector S. Patricii de Trym, Canonicus Dublinensis;† *i.e.* he was prebendary of Yagoe.‡

A.D. 1483,—April 9,—*Ricardus Walsh*, Rector S. Patricii de Trym. Edward Wellysley (probably a relative of William Wellysley, lord of Dengyn, who attended at the decision), set up an adverse claim same day. Matter referred to arbitration, and, February 12, 1484, the Primate Octavian, John, Bishop of Meath, and John Delahide, merchant of Drogheda, gave absolute decree in favour of Richard Walsh, a pension of 40 marks per annum, reserved to Edward Wellysley.§

While the decision was in abeyance, we find, July 18, 1483, Edward Wellisle, Rector S. Patricii de Trym.||

A.D. 1501—Thomas Darcy, Rector S. Patricii de Trym, prescribed by crown.

A.D. 1527—James Sheffelde, Rector of Tryme.—19 Hen. VII. ; Jerl. 20 Rot. Mem. ; 23 Hen. VII. in dorso, 1531.

* Registrum. John Prene.

† Regist. John Mey, lib. iv. fol. 37, a.

‡ Mason's Hist. S. Patr. pp. 133, 136, lxxvii. 6 ; Harris' Ware's Writers, Ware's works, vol. ii. p. 89.

§ Reg. Octavian. foll. 88, ab, 130, b.

|| Reg. Octav. fol. 254, a.

No. XXI.

S C U R L O G H S T O W N . *

(See page 175).

Inter dominum Regem et Willielmum Burgeis.

Memorandum quod cum Willielmus Burgeis capellanus attachiatus fuissest ad respondendum domino Regi de eo quod ubi Edmundus de la Mare clericus domini Regis quem idem dominus Rex per literas suas patentes assignavit ad diversa victualia in hac terra pro expeditione guerre sue scocie providenda et emenda, assignassit Galfridum Telyng servientem domini Regis in Crocea Mediæ ad attachandum quedam blada videlicet frumentum et avenam inventa in quodam hagardo apud Scurlaggeston pro expeditione providencie predicte, et dictus servieris ibidem adduxisset Ricardum Broun et Henricum le Hayward pro bladis illis triturandis et constituisset Davidem de Scurlaggestone et Thomam le Despenser custodes ultra predictos trituratores ; predictus Willielmus Burgeis qui hagardum predictum emerat de magistro Willielmo de Sydan Archidiacono Midensi adivit predictum Archidiaconum apud Trim et nunciavit si qualiter predictus serviens apposuit trituratores et custodes pro bladis suis predictis triturandis ad opus domini Regis pro providencia sua predicta, et tantum procuravit erga eundem

* Communicated by the Rev. W. Reeves, D. D., from a copy made by the late Mr. Ferguson from the Pat. Close Rolls.

Archidiaconum quod ipse excommunicare fecit in ecclesia sancti Patricii de Trim vicecomitem Midiæ et predictum servientem et similiter trituratores et custodes predictos nominatum, et etiam alios quoscumque qui dictis bladis attachiandis et triturandis se intromiserunt, seu consilium ad hoc faciendum prestarunt, et nihilominus per suam procuracionem venire fecit ad predictam villam de Scurlaggeston, Galfridum de Trim, Johannem Corkan* de de Trim, Johannem de Kilcoly, capellanos, Adam Fynchyn Henricum Markes et Johannem le Cauntour de Trim clericos ad pronunciandum ibidem sententiam excommunicationis in predictos vicecomitem servientem et alios in forma predicta adgrave dampnum et contemptum domini Regis manifestum, neconon et retardacionem providencie sue predice; predictus Willielmus Burgeis venit et dicit quod ipse non fuit ad hospicium tempore quo predictus serviens attachiavit blada sua predicta, set quando ipse venit ad hospicium ipse venit ad hagardum suum predictum et invenit ibidem predictos trituratores et custodes blada sua triturantes, et quesivit ab eis quis eos venire fecit ibidem et qua de causa blada sua trituravit. Et cum ipsi custodes et trituratores retulissent ei quod ipsi appositi fuerunt ad blada illa trituranda per predictum servientem domini Regis pro expeditione providencie predice ipse statim adivit predictum Archidiaconum de quo ipse hagardum predictum emerat, demonstrans ei qualiter blada sua in hagardo predicto triturata fuerint ad opus domini Regis, et asserens se eidem Archidiacono non posse respondere de summa pecunie in qua ei

* Corkan, *i.e.* Corkevan.—W. R.

tenebatur pro bladis illis nisi eadem blada habere possit in pace et de eisdem proficuum suum facere, et supplicavit predicto Archidiacono quod ipse aliquos de suis ibidem miterre vellet ad loquendum cum predictis trituratoribus et custodibus ita quod ipse blada sua habere posset in pace, et de pecunia in qua eidem Archidiacono tennebatur pro eisdem bladis competenter satisfacere valeret. Qui quidem Archidiaconus ad ejus rogatum misit predictis capellanos et clericos ad loquendum et tractandum cum predictis custodibus et trituratoribus super negocio predicto ita quod per eorum verba et consilium dicti trituratores et custodes de propria voluntate sua ulterius se non intromiserunt de bladis illis triturandis. Et quod nullam sentenciam excommunicationis in predictum vicecomitem at alios in predicta ecclesia sancti Patricii de Trim nec etiam apud Scurlaggeston pronunciari fecit seu quoquo modo fieri procuravit, nec predictos servientem custodes et trituratores in aliquo impedivit quominus dicta blada triturasse potuerint si voluissent, nisi ut predictum est, petit quod inquiratur per patriam. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic die sabbati proxime, &c. Et qui predictum Willielmum nulla affinitate attingant ad inquirendum super premissis plenius veritatem. Ad quem diem venit predictus Willielmus, et similiter juratores, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quando predictus serviens venit ad predictum hagardum pro bladis ad opus domini Regis attachiandis, predictus Willielmus Burgeis non fuit ad hospicium et predictus serviem venire fecit ibidem predictos trituratores et custodes pro bladis illis triturandis sicut predictum est,

precipiens eis quod ipsi tassos fungerent et sine dilacione triturarent blada illa, et ipse responderunt ei quod non audebant hoc facere propter metum sententie excommunicationis, per quod dictus serviens statim fregit unum de tassis et fecit dictos trituratores blada illa triturare cum omni festinacione qua potuit. Et cum predictus Willielmus Burgeys venit ad hospitium ipse venit ad predictum hagardum suum quod emit de predicto Archidiacono, petens a predictis trituratoribus et custodibus quare ipsi blada sua taliter triturarunt sine sua licentia, et cum ipsi retulissent ei quod ipsi assignati fuerunt et appositi ad blada illa trituranda ad opus domini Regis per predictum Galfridum Telyng servientem, etc., pro expeditione providencie predicte ipse Willielmus Burgeis statim ivit ad predictum Archidiaconum apud Trim demonstrans ei qualiter blada sua que ab eo emerat triturata fuerunt ad opus domini Regis, et asserens se non posse satisfacere eidem Archidiacono de pecunia in qua ei tenebatur pro bladis predictis, nisi ea habere posset in pace et proficuum suum inde facere, pro quod suppliavit predicto Archidiacono quod ipse aliquos de suis ad predictos custodes et trituratores mittere vellet ad loquendum cum eis et ad terrendam eos per aliqua verba ut ipsi custodes eb trituratores sic ob eorum verba et terrorem inde cicius abirent, et ulterius de bladis suis triturandis se non intromitterent. Et dictus Archidiaconus ad ejus rogatum et procuracionem misit predictos capellanos et clericos ad predictam villam de Scurlaggestone una cum predicto Willielmo Burgeis ex causa predicta et quum cito ipsi venerunt ibidem, dicti capellani per procuracio-

nem predicti Willielmi Burgeis, vestibus sacerdotalibus induti et similiter predicti clerici cum cruce erecta et candelis accensis venerunt ad predictos custodes et trituratores in haggardo predicto, monenter eos quod inde abierent, et pronunciauerunt ibi quedam verba in verbis Latinis que predictis custodibus et trituratoribus et aliis laicis ibidem existentibus fore videbantur verba sentencie excommunicationis, et candelas extinctas a se projecerunt ad modum sentencie excommunicationis pronunciande prout moris est dicentes eos excommunicatos esse unacum predictis vicecomite et serviente et omnibus aliis qui de dictis bladis attachiandis et triturandis se intromiserunt seu consilium ad hoc faciendum prestarent. Ita quod dicti custodes et trituratores ob terrorem dictorum capellorum et clericorum et maxime ob metum sentencie taliter in eos late ut ipsi intelligebant blada aliqua ibidem ex tunc triturare non audebant, set statim inde abierunt. Et nihilominus die dominica proxime sequente predictus Willielmus Burgeis in ecclesia parochiali predicte ville missam celebrare noluit dummodo aliquis dictorum custodum et trituratorum in predicta ecclesia existibat pro eo quod ipse asserebat eos excommunicatos esse ex causa predicta ita quod oportuit eos ecclesiam predictam exire dum ipse missam celebraret, affirmando quod predicti capellani ipsos custodes et trituratores excommunicarunt ut premittitur. Ideo constata est quod predictus Willielmus Burgeis pro contemptu et transgressione predictis exinde committatur prisone ad voluntatem domini Regis, et redimatur, &c.

Postea de gratia, &c., predictus Willielmus Burgeis

dimititur per manu captionem Roberti filii Willielmi, Radulphi clerici, Adede Banbury de Swerdes, Stephanii de Banbury de eadem, et Gregorii Burgeis de eadem de essendo hic XVmo. Pasch: ad satisfaciendum domino Regi, &c. Ad quem predicti man. produxerunt hic predictum Willielmum Burgeis et ipsum reddiderunt in Scaccario hic in forma qua ipsum manuceperunt et ipse commissus est custodie Marescalli custodiendus quousque, &c. Postea per predictos Thesaurarium et Barones predicti contemptus et transgressio pardonantur predicto Willielmo Burgeis pro viginte missis pro anima domini. Edwardi Regis patris, &c., celebrandis per ipsum Willielmum vel per alium ex parte ipsius Willielmi, &c.

[Here follows the proceeding by the king against the Archdeacon of Meath, but being torn, a transcript thereof cannot be made; from it however it may be gathered that the jury found him Not Guilty.]

Mid. inter dominum } Memorandum quod Galfridus
 Regem et Galfridum } de Trym et Johannes de Kilcoly
 de Trym et alios. } capellani, Adam Finchyne, Hen-
 ricus Mark et Johannes le Chauntour de Trim clericci at-
 tachiati fuissent ad respondendum domino Regi, de eo
 quod ubi Edmundus de la Mare clericus domini Regis ad
 diversa victualia in hac terra pro expeditione guerre
 Scocie providenda et emenda assignatus assignasset Gal-
 fridum Telyng servientem domini Regis in Crocea Midiæ
 ad diversa blada attachianda et trituranda in comitatu
 predicto, et idem serviens attachiasset quedam blada in-
 venta apud Scurlaggestone videlicet frumentum et avenam
 ad opus domini Regis in hagardo cuiusdam Willielmi

Burgeis capellani pro expedicione predicte providencie et ibidem venire fecisset quosdam trituratores et certos custodes pro bladis illis triturandis; capellani predicti et clerici ad procuracionem predicti Willielmi Burgeis venerunt ad predictam villam de Scurlaggestone vestibus sacerdotalibus induiti cum cruce erecta et candelis et accensis, et vicecomes Midie una cum predicto serviente trituratoribus et custodibus ibidem existentibus nominatim excommunicarunt et similiter omnes illos qui ad blada predicta ad opus domini Regis attachianda et trituranda intro miserunt seu consilium ad hoc exhibuerunt ita quod dicti trituratores et custodes de bladis illis triturandis ulterius se non intromiserunt nec se inde intromittere non audebant. Ad grave dampnum domini Regis et contemptum manifestum necnon et retardacionem providenire predicte; predicti Galfridus et alii venerunt, et dicunt quod ipsi non excommunicaverunt predictum vicecomitem nec aliquos alios qui de eisdem bladis attachiandis seu triturandis se intromiserunt, nec eciam predictos trituratores et custodes in aliquo impediverunt quorminus dicta blada triturasse potuerunt sicut eis imponetur. Et hoc petunt quod inquireretur per palam.

Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod venire faceret hic a die Pasche in xv. dies, xii. &c., per quos, &c. Et qui predictos Galfridum Johannem et alios nulla affinitate attingant ad recognoscendum in forma predicta.

Ad quem diem venerunt predictus Galfridus et omnes alii per attornatum suum et similiter juratores qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicti Galfridus et Johannes capellani vestibus albis induiti una cum predictis clericis veniebant ad quandam villam prope predictam

villam de Scurlaggestone pro corpore cuiusdam defuncti ibidem sepeliendo et predictus Willielmus Burgeis hoc perpendens venit ad eos et supplicavit eis quod ipsi venire vellent secum ad hazardum suum predictum in vestibus suis quibus ad tunc erant induti una cum cruce et candelis prout ipsi corpus dicti defuncti sepeliant, ad terrendum trituratores et custodes predictos qui blada sua triturarunt per aliqua verba que ipsi versus eos dicerent ut ipsi sic abirent et de bladis suis triturandis ulterius se non intromittent. Et dicti capellani et clerici hoc ei concedentes venerunt secum ad haggardum predictum et pronunciaverunt ibidem quedam verba in verbis Latinis que dicti trituratores putaverunt fore verba sentencie excommunicationis, et ob metum hujusmodi sentencie dicti custodes et trituratores statim abierunt, et ulterius ibidem blada predicta triturare non audebant. Questioni si dicti capellani eos excommunicaverunt per verba sentencie excommunicationis dicitur quod non, set dicunt quod ipsi repetebant ibi quandam demandam de Donata, videlicet, Adverbia localia sunt, &c. Questioni si iidem capellani et clerici veniebant ibi ad rogatum predicti Willielmi ad impediendum cictos custodes et trituratores ne blada sua triturarent ad opus domini Regis expedizione providencie predicte, an alia ex causæ, dicitur quod ipsi non venerunt ibidem ex aliqua alia causa nisi tantum ar impediendum dictos trituratores et custodes ne blada sua predicta triturrarent. Ideo consideratum est quod ipsi committantur prisone pro contemptu et transgressione predictis, et exinde redimantur, &c. Et quia placitarerunt per attornatum, ideo fiat breve senescallo libertatis de Trim ad capiendum eos, &c. Postea per ipsum Thesaurarium, et

Barones predicti contemptus et transgressionis ad instantiam predicti magistri Willielmi de Sydan, Archidiaconi Midensis, pardonatur predictis Galfrido Johanni et aliis.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ABOVE.

Between our lord the King and William Burgess.

William Burgess, chaplain, was cited to answer to the king for contempt and transgression of the law, when having been committed to prison and afterwards bailed on surety of Robert Fitzwilliam, clerk, Adam de Banbury of Swords, Stephen of Banbury of the same place, and Gregory Burgess of the same; and being tried, it was sworn that: the king having empowered Edmund Delamere, clerk, to provide certain victuals and provender for the king's army in the Scottish war, he directed Geoffrey Telyng, sergeant of our lord the king in the church lands of Meath, to seize upon certain hay and corn in a haggard at Scurlaggeston, belonging to William Burgess, who finding Richard Brown and Henry le Hayward thrashing his corn, with David of Scurlaggeston and Thomas Ledespencer as watchmen over them, William went to William de Sydon, Archdeacon of Meath, at Trim, from whom he had purchased this haggard, and having informed him of how his corn was being thrashed out for the king's service, requested the archdeacon to have the sheriff of Meath, and the sergeant, and the threshers and their guards all excommunicated in the church of Saint Patrick, Trim, as the price of the haggard still owing by William Burgess could not be paid if his corn was taken from him: and it was further sworn that the archdeacon sent to the town of Scurlaggeston, Geoffrey of Trim, John

Corkevan of Trim, and John of Kilcooly, chaplains, and John Chauntor of Trim, with Adam Fynchin and Henry Markes, and that they drest in white sacerdotal robes, with cross borne on high, and lighted candles came to this haggard, where, having declared wherefore they were come, they pronounced some Latin words, which the threshers and those who were with them supposed to be a sentence of excommunication, extinguishing the candles and throwing them from them after the manner of excommunication, and saying that they hereby excommunicated the sheriff, the sergeant, and all who had threshed or meddled with the corn ; and that the threshers and their guards fled away thereupon in terror : and that on the ensuing Sunday this William Burgess refused to celebrate mass in the parish church while these threshers and their guards were in the church, affirming them to be under ban of excommunication.

In answer to which William Burgess pleaded that he was from home when his corn was seized, and that on his return he claimed it, and the sergeant only desired the threshers to thresh it out in all haste : that all he sought was to have it given up to him in peace and quiet ; and that Geoffrey of Trim and the others, when they came, did not pronounce sentence of excommunication, but merely endeavoured to frighten the threshers by calling in these men who, in white canonicals and bearing the cross, were returning from a funeral, and who only uttered some Latin words, such as *Adverbia localia sunt*, &c.

William Burgess was pardoned on condition of reciting twenty masses for the soul of Edward our lord the king.

No. XXII.

MOYMOREE.*

Moymurthy, variously written in the Meath Inquisitions Moymordry, Moymorthry, Memoredy, Memordey, is, in the Irish, Μαγχ Μυρέδα. The name occurs once in the Annals of the Four Masters as 'Magh Muiredha in Bregia,' and is connected in a very ancient poetic legend preserved in the *Dinnseanchus*, with the history of the Ailbene or Delvin river, which divides the counties of Dublin and Meath, near Gormanstown.†

Moymordry appears in the Meath Inquisitions, temp. Car. I, as the name of a townland which, together with Irishtown, contained 600 acres, and formed a manor, that was held, in 1640, by John Cusack, of Cussington, for the use of the Baron of Trymleston, under Sir Chr. Bellew, as of his manor of Duleek.‡

In old visitations Moymurthy appears as a chapel of the parish of Mora, or Moorchurch—"Capella S. Petri de Mymordry."—(Bp. A. Dopping's Visitation Book.) The burial-ground, containing three roods of land and the ruins of a chapel, now locally called *Chapel Castle*, is in the townland of Irishtown, north of Gormanstown, a little way from the shore, marked on the Ordnance Map "Ancient Burying Ground," "Chapel."

* Communicated by Rev. W. Reeves, D.D.

† See Reeves' *Vita S. Columba*, note d, p. 108.

‡ Inquis. Meath, No. 153, Car. I.

No. XXIII.

ECCLESIA VILLE ARUNDEL.*

See Tulloghenogue, p. 176.

“R. Arondell, Rectoria appropri. *integra* Hospitali S. Johannis de Trym. In Rotulis Synodalium vocatur *ecclesia Arondel.*”—*Dopping.*

“Arondel.—I can give no further account of it but that it has no house nor glebe.”—*Dopping, Return of 1693.* The Bishop was not aware of its situation, or modern name, for he introduces Kildalkey and Kilconnegan between *it and Tulloghenogue.*

In the old taxations and rolls of the see, the name Tullaghenogue does not appear; but instead of it is found that of Villa Arundel. This is presumptive as to their identity; but the matter is made certain by an entry in Primate Prene’s Register, which states, that in 1451 John Bull was presented to the parish church of Tullaghnoog, alias Arundel, by the prior of St. John, by Trym.

No. XXIV.

STEEPLESTOWN†

(See page 90).

Steeplestown, townland in the Upper Navan portion of Trim, is marked in Speed’s Theatre, 1607, “Stepleton.”

A.D. 1428: “Inter vias de Stepulton et Leyton.”—*Rot. Cl. Henry VI.*

* Communicated by Rev. W. Reeves, D.D.

† *Ibid.*

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